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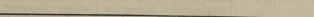
LABOUR GAZETTE

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

PUBLISHED ON THE 15th OF EACH MONTH.

AUGUST, 1903.

Vol. XI.-No. 8.



EMPLOYMENT CHART. Per centage of Unem-ployed, 9 CHART SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF UNEM-PLOYED MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS. - Thick Curve=1903. 8 Thin Curve == 1902 ___ Dotted Curve=Mean of 1803-1002. 7 3

JULY.

[Based on 3,383 returns, viz.: 2,087 from Employers, or their Associations, 1,231 from Trade Unions, and 65 from other sources.] EMPLOYMENT continued to show a falling off in July, as compared both with June, 1903, and with July, 1902, the decline being most marked in the case of the cotton trade, in which employment has been greatly affected by the high price of raw cotton.

In the 226 Trade Unions, with an aggregate membership of 555,743 making returns, 27,394 (or 4'9 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of July, as com-pared with 4'5 per cent. in June, and 4'0 per cent. in the 222 Trade Unions, with a membership of 550,169 from which returns were received for July, 1902. The mean percentage of unemployed returned at the end of July during the past decade was 4.0.

Employment in various Industries .- Coal Mining .-Employment declined slightly during the four weeks ended July 25th, and was not so good as a year ended July 25th, and was not so good as a year ago. At collieries employing 480,466 workpeople, the pits worked an average of 4.84 days per week, as against 4.64 days in June (when employment was interrupted by the Whitsuntide holidays) and 4.82 days in July, 1902, for which exercises affected by dispute for which month the average was affected by disputes. The number of workpeople employed at the pits for which returns were received for both periods was 2 per cent. greater than a year ago.

Iron Mining .- Employment continues good. In the 131 mines and open works covered by the returns, and employing about 15,750 workpeople, the average number of days worked in the four weeks ended July 25th was 5.69 per week, as compared with the same average in June and 5.68 a year ago.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Pig Iron Industry .- Employment continues fairly good in this industry, there being little change as compared with June, but a falling off as compared with July, 1902. Returns relating to the works of 113 ironmasters show that 321 furnaces, employing about 22,100 workpeople, were in blast at the end of July, as compared with 320 at the end of June, and 325 a year ago.

Iron and Steel Manufacture .- In this industry employment shows a falling off both as compared with a month and a year ago. At 201 works covered by the returns received from employers 73,530 workpeople were employed during the week ended July 25th, and the total volume of employment (taking into account both the number employed and the number of shifts worked) shows a decrease of about 3 per cent., both as compared with June and with the corresponding week in 1902.

Tinplate Manufacture .- Employment in this industry again shows a falling off as compared with a month and a year ago. At the end of July 342 mills were working, as compared with 362 at the end of June, and 399 in July, 1902. The number of workpeople employed at the mills was about 17,100.

Engineering Trades .- Employment generally is fair, and shows little change as compared with a month ago. The percentage of unemployed Trade Union members was 3.9 at the end of July, as compared with 4.0 in June and 4.4 in July, 1902.

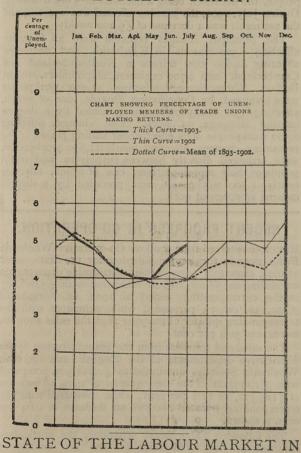
Shipbuilding Trades .- Employment generally is slack, rather worse than a month ago, and considerably worse than a year ago. The percentage of unemployed Trade Union members at the end of July was 10.5, as compared with 9.1 in June and 6.6 in July, 1902.

Building Trades .- Employment continues moderate, and shows little change as compared with either a month or a year ago. The percentage of unemployed Trade Union members among Carpenters and Joiners was 3.3 at the end of July, compared with 3:4 at the end of June, and 2.9 a year ago. The percentage for Plumbers was 6.7 at the end of July, as compared with 7.6 in June, and 6.5 in July, 1902.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades. - Employment shows a general decline in these trades, except with coopers, who report a slight improvement as compared with a month ago, though they are not so well employed as a year ago. The percentage of unemployed Trade Union members at the end of July was 4.0, as compared with 3.0 in June and 3.4 in July, 1902.

Employment in the *Printing* and *Bookbinding* trades remains quiet. The usual seasonal improvement occurred among letterpress printers in the Provinces, but in London employment declined. Employment on the whole was much the same as a month and a year ago, the percentage of unemployed Trade Union members at the end of July being 4.3, as compared with 4.4 at the end of June, 1903, and July, 1902.

Employment in the Paper trade remained fairly good. The percentage of unemployed Trade Union members



at the end of the month was 2.6, against 2.8 at the end of June and 2.2 in July, 1902.

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Employment in the Glass trades is slack. In the Pottery trades it has improved. In the Brick and Tile trades it continues fair.

Owing to the high price of raw cotton, employment in the Cotton trade is bad; it is worse than a month ago, and much worse than a year ago. Information respecting cotton factories employing about 99,800 women and girls shows that 48 per cent. of those in spinning mills were working in mills giving full employment during the whole month, compared with 47 per cent. in June, and 89 of full time for those employed in weaving factories was 32 per cent. during July, compared with 38 per cent. in June and 81 per cent. in July, 1902.

Employment in the Woollen trade is moderate generally. . In the Worsted trade it is quiet and worse than a month and a year ago. Information respecting woollen and worsted factories in Yorkshire employing about 30,700 women and girls shows that only 61 per cent. were employed in factories giving full employment throughout the month, to be compared with 80 per cent. among those reported on in June, and with 88 per cent. in July, 1902.

Employment in the Hosiery trades shows a further decline as compared with a month ago. Employment in the Jute trade continues moderate. In the Flax trade it is fair.

Leather Trades .- The general condition of employment continues dull and is worse than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of July was 6.7, as compared with 6.0 per cent. at the end of June, and 3.6 in July, 1902.

Employment in the Boot and Shoe trade is quiet generally, and slightly worse than in June, though better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing 63,496 workpeople show a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed at the end of July, as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 3'4 per cent. as compared with a year ago. Of the total number of operatives reported on, 62 per cent. were employed by firms working full time throughout July, compared with 64 per cent. among those for whom returns were received in June.

Employment in the bespoke branch of the Tailoring trade is reported as bad. In the ready-made branch employment generally has been moderate.

Employment in the Hat-making trade has been slack generally, and worse than a month and a year ago. The percentage of unemployed Trade Union members at the end of July was 3.5, compared with 2.9 per cent. at the end of June, and 3.4 per cent. a year ago.

Agricultural Labourers were well employed in July at haymaking and at hoeing and weeding root-crops, until the latter part of the month, when outdoor work was a good deal interrupted by wet weather, and a number of casual labourers lost time in consequence.

Dock and Riverside Labour.-Employment in July was fair generally and showed little change as compared with a month ago. In London, however, it was better than in June, but not so good as in July, 1902. The average number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and principal wharves in London during the four weeks ending July 25th, was 13,524, an increase of 9.2 per cent. as compared with the average for the previous month, but a decrease of 10⁴ per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The average number employed in July during the six years 1897-1902 was 15.000.

Trade Disputes .- The total number of workpeople involved in disputes which began or were in progress during July, 1903, was 10,100, compared with 12,314 in June, 1903, and 116,814 in July, 1902.

The aggregate duration of all the disputes of the month, new and old, amounted to 130,800 working days, compared with 175,000 in the previous month, and 803,000 in the corresponding month of last year.

Fourteen disputes began in July, involving 5,132 workpeople, compared with 17 in June, 1903, and 25 in July, 1902.

Definite results were reported during the month in the case of 12 disputes, new and old, affecting 5,393 workpeople. Of these disputes, 4, involving 2,426 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; ;, involving 234 persons, in favour of the employers; and 3, involving 2,733 persons, were compromised.

Changes in Rates of Wages .- The changes in rates of wages reported during July affected about 59,400 workpeople, of whom 3,900 received advances and 55,500 sustained decreases. The net effect of all the changes was a decrease of about £1,900 per week. The changes of the previous month affected 116,500 workpeople, the net result being a decrease of $\pounds 6,500$ weekly. During July, 1902, the number affected was 294,000, and the net result was a decrease of £9,200 weekly.

The principal changes reported were an increase affecting 1,500 masons in Edinburgh, and decreases affecting 44,600 coal miners in Northumberland and Cumberland, and 4,700 engineers, shipbuilders, etc., at Belfast. Three changes affecting 41,250 workpeople were arranged by Conciliation Boards, one of which, affecting 250 workpeople, was preceded by a dispute causing stoppage of work. Nine changes affecting 6,500 workpeople took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting nearly 11,650 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives, one of which, affecting nearly 2,500 workpeople, was preceded by a dispute causing stoppage of work.

RECENT PROGRESS IN CO-OPERATION.

RETURNS received from the four Co-operative Wholesale Federations in the United Kingdom for the first quarter of 1903, show total sales in their distributive departments amounting to £6,099,163, as compared with £5,906,627 in the corresponding period of 1902, an increase of £192,536, or 3.3 per cent., while compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1898 the sales show an increase of 50.4 per cent.

The sales and transfers from the manufacturing to the distributive departments of the English and Scottish Wholesale Societies amounted to £1,242,393, compared with £1,117,021 in the first quarter of 1902, an increase of £125,372, or 11.2 per cent., while compared with the corresponding quarter of 1898 an increase of 91.4 per cent. is shown.

The following Table shows separately the particulars returned by each Federation for the first quarter of 1903, together with the figures for the corresponding quarters of 1902 and 1898 :-

	Memb	per and ership of eties in ration.	Sales.							
	Socie-		In 1	Percentage in- crease of 1903 as compared with						
	ties.	ship.	1903.	1902.	1898.	A year ago.	Five years ago.			
NGLAND			£	£	£					
WALES :	1,116	1,394,113	{ 4,558,024 812,981*	4,413,708 716,417*	2,932,892 390,059*	3'3 13'5	55'4 108'4			
COTLAND :	285	285,612	{ 1,497,579 { 429,412*	1,457,622 400,604*	1,112,360 258,927*	2.7 7.2	34 ^{.6} 65 ^{.8}			
RELAND: Butter Agency: Distributive Depts.t gricultural Distribution)	28	stated 3,392	14.863 28,697	12,899 22,398	9,611 Nil.	15.2 28.1	54 ^{.6}			

* Sales and transfers from productive to d + Figures for butter making not available

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

AGRICULTURAL HIRINGS.

August, 1903.

Whitsuntide Hirings in Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire.

INFORMATION as to the rates of wages agreed upon at the half-yearly hiring fairs held at Whitsuntide in Cumberland, Westmorland and North Lancashire has been received from a correspondent who made special inquiries on behalf of the Department. Wages showed no marked change when compared with those for the corresponding period of 1902. The supply of labour of all classes is stated to have been scarce, and some men stood out for higher wages or remained unhired, preferring to seek engagements for hay and corn harvesting, which bring in as much wages as a half year's ordinary agreement for second class men or boys. It is stated to be increasingly difficult to obtain women and girls who will attend to calves, milk cows, or do other outdoor work

The following are the rates of wages generally agreed upon :—Best men, £18 10s. to £22; second-class men, £16 to £18; boys, £6 to £10 10s.; best women, £12 to f_{15} ; second women, f_8 to f_{11} ; girls, f_4 to f_7 .

Spring and Summer Hirings in Scotland.

Information has been received by the Department as to the rates of wages obtained by farm servants at the principal hiring fairs held in Scotland during the first six nonths of 1903.

The report states that for some time past very little change has taken place in the rates of wages paid to Scottish farm labourers. During the last few years the tendency has been in an upward direction, yet for no class of servants except women can a marked advance be quoted. The general complaint of employers is that women become scarcer year by year, and this applies to almost all grades of women workers on farms. It is stated that the ranks of milkers and field workers have thinned most seriously, and in many parts farmers are now perplexed for want of women to work on the fields and milk the cows. Frequent advances in wages have been inevitable in these circumstances, and many farmers are finding it very hard, even with increased pay, to procure the requisite number of female farm hands. In the dairying districts of the south-west byre women get from $\pounds 7$ to $\pounds 12$ for the half year, with board and lodging, and kitchen girls get $\pounds 1$ to $\pounds 3$ less. Women for field work get 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per day, and 3s. per day for three or four weeks in harvest.

For ploughmen it may be said that the rates of wages remain unchanged. There has certainly been no general movement either the one way or the other. From two or three counties, notably Berwickshire and Aberdeenshire, isolated cases of advance in wages have been reported. The advances, however, were trifling, and did not affect large areas. In the north the chief cause of this upward tendency in wages was the backwardness of farm work, coupled with an unusual scarcity of men, due mainly to emigration to Canada; in the south the advances were most largely due to the eagerness of farmers to secure men who could bring female workers with them.

In the South-East Border Counties married ploughmen with women-workers have this year been getting 17s. to 18s. per week, sometimes a trifle more, with allowances, such as free house and garden, some fuel, and 900 to 1,800 yards of potato drills. In other parts common rates for married men are from £35 to £45 a year in cash, with free house and allowances of oatmeal, milk. and potatoes. In some cases the men get from \pounds_{48} to \pounds 50, with free house and garden. With unmarried men the rate is very generally from \pounds_{13} to \pounds_{16} per half-year with board and lodging. Exceptionally capable men sometimes get from f_2 to f_3 more.

Young lads are scarce, and in most cases get relatively higher wages than men. The same remark applies to young girls. Capable and experienced cattlemen are even scarcer than high-class ploughmen, and as a rule command slightly higher wages.

Shepherds are also in demand, and have easily

obtained the old wages-in some cases securing small advances. For the past lambing season men readily got about $\pounds 7$, and boys from $\pounds 4$ to $\pounds 5$ 10s. per month with board and lodging.

THE results of the last ascertainments of the selling prices of pig iron in the West of Scotland, and of manufactured iron in the North of England, Midlands and Scotland are given in the Table below. The selling price of West of Scotland pig iron, as shown by the last audit, is lower than that in the February-

In the manufactured iron trade the variations shown are slight, either as compared with a month or a year ago. The only change in wages resulting from these ascer-

Product and District.

Pig Iron. West of Scotland ... { Ma Manufact'r'd Iron.

(Rails, plates, bars and angles) lidlands :— (Bars, angles, tees, hoops,sheets,plates and strips, &c.) West of Scotland:-(Rounds, squares, flats, angles, tees, hoops and rods)

Differences having arisen at Bradford between the Master Builders' Association and the Operative Stonemasons' Society, the Board of Trade, at the request of the Mayor of Bradford, have appointed Sir William Markby, K.C.I.E., to act as arbitrator to deal with the matters in dispute.

THE following Table, showing the membership, capital. business and profits of Co-operative Credit Associations in the United Kingdom during the years 1900 and 1901 is based mainly upon returns and balance-sheets supplied to the Department by the societies concerned, supplemented in the case of some Irish societies by statistics published by the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society.

The particulars for 1901 relate to 81 associations compared with 64 at work in 1900. The total capital (share, loan, and reserve) of the associations shows an increase of £10,824 over 1900, the amount of loans advanced to members an increase of $\pounds 2,083$, and the profit on the year an increase of \pounds 75. Twelve of the associations (10 in England and 2

in Scotland) are registered with share capital, and limited liability, these with one exception being all town societies. The remaining 69 associations are in agricultural districts, and registered as "Specially Authorised Societies" under the Friendly Societies' Acts without shares, their capital consisting entirely of deposits and loans (upon which a fixed interest is paid) and reserve funds. They are worked upon the Raiffeisen system, the main features of which are that loans are advanced to members only for reproductive purposes, that the liability of members is unlimited, and that the profits are carried to reserve funds and not distributed in dividends. These associations are making most progress in Ireland, where increases in 1901 over 1900 are shown of

PRICES OF IRON.

April period or in the corresponding period of last year.

tainments was a reduction of 5 per cent. affecting blastfurnacemen in the West of Scotland (see p. 232).

	Ascertain	ned averag rice per tor	Increase (+) or De- crease (-) of last Audit as compared with				
	I ast Audit.*	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s, d:		
	} 52 5'40	53 10 60	54 5'26	-1 5'20	-1 11.50		
	12411.80	123 4'71	123 3'47	+ I 7'09	+1 8.33		
	137 1.82	137 4'35	137 9'89	-0 2'53	-ο δ ' 07		
	124 2.41	125 1.70	123 3'91	-0 11.30	-0 10.20		
1	1			1.1.2.2.1.1.1.1			

CASE UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT. Stonemasons at Bradford.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS.

* Under the various sliding scale agreements, changes in wages, if any, resultir from these audits take place in the pig iron industry immediately after the periot to which the audit relates, while in the manufactured iron trades they follow or month later.



WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The imports of wheat from foreign countries and the colonies from 1st September, 1902, to 31st July, 1903, amounted to 76,965,322 cwts., compared with 67,869,422 cwts. in the corresponding eleven months of 1901-2. The imports of wheat-meal and flour amounted to 17,818,280 cwts., compared with 17,709,044 cwts. from 1st September, 1901, to 31st July, 1902. The Table below gives the mean *London Gazette* price of British wheat, and the average declared value of the wheat and flour imports, for each of the months January, 1902, to July, 1903:-

					British Wheat.	Im	ports.	
	Moi	nth.			Mean London	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	
					Gazette Price.	Average Declared Value.	Average Declared Value.	
	Berin	No Sta	auros .	iler !!	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	
	190	2.			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
anuary					6666777	6 91 6 81	9 13	
ebruary					6 6 6 6	6 84 6 91	9 0	
larch					6 34	6 91 6 51	9 31	
pril*					6 64	6 54	90	
ay					7 34 7 24	6 11	9 2	
ine					7 21	6 97	9 41	
ily					7 3	6 97	94	
ugust					7 7 6 1014	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	9999999999999	
eptember					6 5%	0 71	9 35	
ctober					5 104	6 64	9 12	
ovember					5 10	6 61	9 23	
ecember					5 94	6 8	9 12	
	190	3.						
nuary					5 10	6 81	9 3	
bruary					5 11	6 11	9 23	
arch					5 103	6 111	9 2	
oril					6 01	6 8	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	
ay					6 5 5 6 5 6 7 5	6 101	9 31	
inet				····	6 5 6 7 1	6 91	9 13	
ly					6 71	6 91	9 41	

The price per cwt. of British wheat in July (6s. $7\frac{1}{4}$ d.) was lower by $7\frac{3}{4}$ d. than a year ago, but was higher than in any of the ten months September, 1902—June, 1903. The average declared value of wheat imported in July was 6s. 9¹/₄d per cwt., as compared with 6s. 9¹/₂d. a month ago, and 6s. 93d. a year ago. The average declared value of imported wheat-meal and flour was 9s. 4¹/₂d. per cwt., as compared with 9s. 1³/₄d. in June, 1903, and 9s. 4d. in July, 1902.

HOME OFFICE ORDER.

Special Exceptions :- Meal Hours-Iron and Steel Foundries in Scotland.

By Section 33 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, it is provided that with respect to meals the following regulations shall (save as in the Act specially excepted) be observed in a factory and workshop: — (1) All women, young persons and children employed therein shall have the times allowed for meals at the same hour of the day; and (2) a woman, young person or child shall not, during any part of the times allowed for meals in the factory or workshop, be employed in the factory or the workshop, or be allowed to remain in a room in which a 'manufacturing " process or handicraft is then being carried on. By Section 40 (4) power is given to the Home Secretary to extend by special order certain exceptions to this provision to any class of factories or workshops, or parts thereof, where it is proved to his satisfaction that it is necessary, by reason of the continuous nature of the process, or of special circumstances affecting that class; and also that the extension can be made without injury to the health of the women, young persons, and children affected by such Order. In pursuance of this power, by an Order dated July 14th, 1903,[‡] and to come into operation August 1st, 1903, the Home Secretary has directed that the following special exceptions, namely :-

- (a) An exception permitting young persons employed in a factory or a workshop to have the times allowed for meals at different hours of the day; and
- (b) An exception permitting young persons during the times allowed for meals in the factory or workshop to be allowed to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process or handicraft is being carried on ;
- shall extend to young male persons employed in iron and steel foundries in Scotland.

* Import Duty commenced in this month. † Import Duty ceased on the 30th of this month. † Statutory Rules and Orders, 1903. No. 566. (Eyre & Spottiswoode.) Price Id.

August, 1903.

MINERAL STATISTICS, 1902.

A REPORT* issued by the Home Office, an advance proof of which was noticed on p. 83 of the GAZETTE for March, gives statistics of the persons employed, output, and accidents at mines and quarries in the United Kingdom in 1902, arranged according to the nspection Districts.

The total number of persons employed at mines and at quarries under the Quarries Act was 952,711 in 1902, as compared with 933,366 in the preceding year. The numbers employed at coal mines increased by about 18,000 and at quarries by 3,000, while those at metalliferous mines decreased by 1,600. This is seen in the following Table, which shows the distribution of the numbers employed in 1902 and 1901 :---

Class of Mine or Quarry.	Employed under- ground or inside Quarries.	Employed above ground or outside Quarries.	Total in 1902.	Total in 1901.
Under Coal Mines Act ,, Metalliferous Mines Act	662,901 18,035	161,890 12,777	824,791 30,812	806,735 32,443
" Quarries Act	62,429	34,679	97,108	94,188
Total in 1902	743,365	209,346	952,711	asis_10
Total in 1901	726,594	206,772		933,366

Of the surface workers at coal mines 5,353, or 3.3 per cent., were females, and of the underground workers,

45,588, or 6.9 per cent., were boys under 16. The total output of coal in 1902 was 227,085,042 tons, an increase of over 8,000,000 tons on that of the previous year. Of iron ore the output was 13,426,217 tons, an ncrease of over 1,000,000 tons. As regards certain other minerals the total output in tons was as follows :-- clays and shale, 15,304,136; oil shale, 2,107,534; limestone, 12,172,851; sandstone, 5,483,130; igneous rocks, 5,466,964; chalk, 4,395,673; gravel and sand, 2,067,745; salt, 1,893,881; slate and slate slabs, 517,363. All these figures show an increase on the previous year, except those for oil shale.

The following Table shows for each Inspection District the numbers employed under and above ground at mines under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, and the output of coal from such mines, for the years 1901 and 1902:--

Districts.	Numbers en Mines unde Mines Regu		Total output of Coal (in thousands of tons).		
	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	
Newcastle Durham Yorkshire and Lincolnshire N. and E. Lancashire Liverpool and N. Wales Midlands Staffordshire Southern South Walest South Walest East Scotland West Scotland Ireland	86,930 87,920 107,892 43,742 63,073 99,584 57,917 50,244 117,734 52,084 56,893 778	85,781 84,744 105,429 42,679 63,615 95,802 56,092 48,297 115,406 51,433 56,524 933	24,800 23,812 27,960 11,251 16,801 29,555 14,886 12,666 31,130 15,889 18,226 109	24,016 23,322 26,970 10,842 16,494 28,217 14,613 12,052 29,611 15,063 17,734 103	
Total	824,791	806,735	227,085	219,037	

every district, but the numbers employed, although they have increased generally, show a slight decrease in the Liverpool district and a considerable proportional decrease in Ireland.

The output of coal has increased in greater proportion than the numbers employed. Taking into account all the minerals produced at these mines the average output of mineral per person employed underground was 362 tons, compared with 357 tons in 1901. The increase in the output per person was greatest in Ireland, Scotland and South Wales. In the case of Durham and Staffordshire the figures show a decrease.

In 1902 there were 919 separate fatal accidents at coal mines, causing 1,024 deaths, a decrease of 32 accidents and 77 deaths compared with 1901. At metalliferous mines there were 29 deaths from accident and at quarries 119 deaths.

* Mines and Quarries: General Report and Statistics for 1902. Part I Cd. 1601.] Price 6jd. Eyre and Spottisweode, † Cardiff and Swansea Inspection Districts.

15 in the number of associations, of 992 in membership; of £3005 in loan and reserve capital; of £2915 in loans advanced, and of \pounds 26 in net profit after paying all expenses and interest on loans.

Table showing the membership, capital, business, and other parti-culars relating to the Co-operative Credit Associations in the United Kingdom for the year 1901, together with the corres-ponding totals for 1900.

	No. of Soci- eties	of		ITAL.	Amount granted in	loans	Work- ing Ex- penses, includ-	after
	mak- ing Re- turns.	Mem- bers.		Re- serve.	loans during the year.	during year, in- cluding interest.	on Ca-	estor
ENGLAND & WALES :-		1714. 1)	£	£	£	£	£	£
Town districts Agricultural districts	9 7	1,212 173	7,731 775	205 92	3,391 672	3,140 636	282 37	90 12
Total, England and Wales, 1901 Ditto, 1900	16 14	1,385 1,403	8,506 3,771	297 125	4,063 3,170	3,776 2,997	319 <i>299</i>	102 30
SCOTLAND : Town districts, 1901 Difto, 1900	2 2	710 685	41,375 <i>39 167</i>	5,128 4,424	5,601 7,3 ?6	8,090 <i>5,130</i>	1,399 1,386	327 350
IRELAND : - Agricultural districts, 1901 Ditto, 1900	63 48	3,919 2,927	9,009 6,138	431 297	10,394 7,479	7,911 6,334	294 216	139 7 <i>13</i>
Totals, United King- dom, 1901 Ditto, 1900	81 64	6,014 5,015	58,890 49,076	5,856 4,846	20,058 17,975	19,777 14,461	2,012 1,901	568 493

PRICE OF BREAD, WHEAT AND FLOUR. BREAD.

THE returns as to the price of bread furnished by the Local Correspondents of the Department relate to London and 25 large Provincial Towns at the beginning of August and of each of the twelve preceding months 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. Other qualities of bread are sold at both higher and lower prices than those quoted in the Table. The prices selected represent, so far as can be ascertained, the prevailing prices paid at the various places by workpeople for ordinary household bread of average quality.

As compared with a month ago the price per 4 lbs. has remained unchanged in all the towns given in the following Table, with the exception of Plymouth, where a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per 4 lbs. has taken place.

Place.		1902.	gran (g	1143	Sector:	1903.		a politica
and annum	5th Aug.	ıst Sept.	ıst Oct.	2nd Feb *	2nd April.*	ıst June.*	ıst July.	ISU Aug.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
London	41 & 5	43 & 5	41 & 5	43 & 5	42 & 5	43 & 5	42 & 5	41 & 5
Birmingham		4월 & 5월	4월 & 5월	43 & 53	4월 & 5월	41 & 51	4월 & 5월	41 & 5
Bolton	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Bristol	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Cardiff	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Derby	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hudders- field	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hull	4 & 5	4 & 5	4 & 5	4 & 5	4 & 5	4 & 5	4 & 5	4 & 5
Ipswich	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Leicester	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	43
Liverpool	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
Manchester	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Middlesbro'	5	53	57	51	51	53	53	53
Newcastle- on-Tyne	5월	5월	51	5월	51	5월	5월	51
Norwich	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Nottingham	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Oldham	43	43	4	4	4	4	4	4
Plymouth	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	43
Potteries District	4	4	4	41	41 .	4쿱	4월	43
Wolver'pton	5	5	5	5	5 -	5	5	5
Aberdeen	5	5	5	5	51	51	5쿱	53
Dundee	53	51	51	53	5支	51	5쿱	5쿱
Edinburgh	51	51	51	53	51	5월	5월	51
Glasgow	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Belfast	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Dublin	51	51	51	53	51	5쿱	51	51

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THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

(1) Workmen's Compensation Acts.

NOTICE OF ACCIDENT : WHAT IS AN "ACCIDENT "?

It is provided by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, that roceedings under the Act for the recovery of compensation for an jury "shall not be maintainable unless notice of the accident has injury "shall not be maintainable unless notice of the accident has been given, as soon as practicable after the happening thereof, and before the workman has voluntarily left the employment in which he was injured, and unless the claim for compensation with respect to such accident, has been made within six months from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury, ... Provided always that the want of ... such notice shall not be a bar to the maintenance of such proceedings, if it is found in the proceedings for settling the claim that the employer is not prejudiced in his defence by the want ... or that such want ... was coccasioned by mistake or other reasonable cause."

cause." A miner who had been for twenty-eight years in the employ of a coal company, in October, 1901, strained his heart in the course of his work. On the advice of his medical man he rested for a few days, and then resumed work, but of a lighter kind. At the end of a fortnight he was obliged to rest again, but soon returned a second time to light work. He was obliged to rest a third time, and rested for some months; after which he returned to the service of the company and continued to do light work. On March 24th, 1902, he first gave formal notice of injury under the Act, accounting for the delay by the fact that he had been advised that his injury did not come under the term "accident." In April, 1902, his applicabe first gave formal notice of injur work. On March 24th, 1902, the first gave formal notice of injury under the Act, accounting for the delay by the fact that he had been advised that his injury did not come under the term "accident." In April, 1902, his applica-tion for compensation came before the Sheriff-Substitute, who refused an award on the ground that the straining of the man's heart in the course of his employment was not an accident arising out of his employment within the Act. The man appealed, but the employers did not contest the appeal, and admitted that the injury was an accident. In February, 1903, therefore, the case again came before the Sheriff-Substitute, who again dismissed the case, on the ground that notice of the accident had not been given till March, 1902. The Sheriff-Substitute was then asked to state a case in order that the workman might raise the question whether the want of notice was not due to mis-take or other reasonable cause. The Sheriff-Substitute refused, and accordingly there was a second appeal to the Court of Session, who decided that such refusal was wrong, and ordered him to state a case. In giving judgment, Lord Adam, with the concurrence of the other Judges, said that it appeared to him that it was clearly the intention of the Legislature that the cases under this Act should be dealt with in a most summary manner and disposed of at once—that the parties were to go with their witnesses to the Sheriff, not sitting as Sheriff, but sitting as arbitrator, and that these were proceedings before an arbitrator, who was intended to hear and dispose of them more summarily than a Sheriff sitting in his judicial capacity might do. Now, there had been two appeals in in this case, and they might have a third appeal—all on preliminary questions—and no decision on the merits had ever yet been pronounced the one way or the other. He did not think that was the way in which the Act meant that such a case should be conducted. He thought that when this matter came before the Sheriff he

RIGHT AGAINST EMPLOYER AND OTHER PERSON: EXERCISE OF OPTION.

The Act provides that where the injury for which compensation is payable under the Act was caused under circumstances creating a legal liability in some person other than the employer to pay damages in respect thereof, the workman may, at his option, proceed, either at law against that person to recover damages, or against his employer for compensation under the Act, but not against both, and if compensation be paid under the Act the employer shall be entitled to be indemnified by the said other percent

person. A man in the employ of a ship-repairing company was working in the way of his trade, on November 26th, 1901, on board a steam ship belonging to the defendant company, when he was seriously injured by the negligence of a servant of the latter company. His wages were at the rate of $\pounds 2$ is a week. On December 2nd, 1901, he wrote to his employers from a hospital informing them of his injuries. On January 8th, 1902, an agent of the insurance company, with whom the employers were insured against liability under the Act, called upon the man at the hospital. The agent called again on January 15th and paid the injured man $\pounds 4$ 13s. 4d., calculated at the rate of $\pounds 1$ a week to January 11th. At the agent's request the man signed a receipt for this sum, which stated that the money was received by him "on account of comstated that the money was received by him "on account of com-pensation which may be or become due to me under the

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, in respect of the accident which occurred to me on the 26th day of November, 1901." He was afterwards advised only to sign receipts "without prejudice;" and accordingly when the agent next called on him on January 22nd and tendered $\pounds 1$ for the week ending January 18th, he told the agent he would only give a receipt "without prejudice." The agent assented to this, and made a note of the fact in his memorandum book. The man, however, in accepting the $\pounds 1$, signed the receipt without adding any words to his signature. Weekly payments were continued on this footing until the end of May, 1902, when the man refused to accept any further payment, and soon afterwards he began an action in the King's Bench may, 1902, when the man refused to accept any further payment, and soon afterwards he began an action in the King's Bench Division for damages against the steamship company. It was agreed that if the company were held liable in law the damages were to be f_{375} . The Judge, how-ever, who tried the case, decided that the man was debarred from his remedy under the common law by the fact that he had accepted commensation from his applearer. Acquiret this decision accepted compensation from his employers. Against this decision the injured man appealed, and the Court of Appeal overruled the decision of the judge, and held that the man was entitled to judg-ment for f_{375} on the ground that his having received the compen-sation "without prejudice" showed that he had not exercised any "option"; that the first payment, which was not made "without prejudice," ought, in the circumstances of the case, to be treated as having been received subject to the same condition; and that in any case he had never exercised his option by "proceeding" against anyone other than the steamship company.—Oliver v. Nautilus Steam Shipping Company, Ltd, Court of Appeal, July 9th, 1903.

WHAT IS A "FACTORY"? WHAT IS "EMPLOYMENT"?

WHAT IS A "FACTORY"? WHAT IS "EMPLOYMENT"? The Act applies to "employment on or in or about a factory." The term "factory" is to have "the same meaning as in the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1878 to 1891." These latter Acts have been repealed (with an exception not material to the present point), by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and it has been held by the Court of Appeal that the provisions of the Act of 1901 have been incorporated in the definition of a factory in the Workmen's Compensation Act. By the Act of 1901, "non-textile factory" includes "any premises wherein or within the close, or curtilage, or precincts of which any manual labour is exercised by way of trade, or for purposes of gain in or incidental to . . . the adapting for sale of any article . . . and wherein or within the close or curtilage or precincts of which steam, water or other mechanical power is used in aid of the manu-facturing process carried on there." facturing process carried on there.'

"Workman" is defined by the Workman's Compensation Act, 1897, to include "every person who is engaged in an employment to which the Act applies, whether by way of manual labour or otherwise, and whether his agreement is one of service or apprenticeship or otherwise."

man was employed as a carter to cart bales of hay from a barn A man was employed as a carter to cart bales of hay from a barn to a steamer lying at an adjoining quay. There was a machine in the barn by which the hay was pressed and made up into bales for the purpose of sale. The man had loaded a van with bales, and was leading the horse and van out of the barn, when he was caught the shaft and the jamb of the barn door, and so injured between the shaft and the jamb of the barn door, and so injufted that he died. The horse and van were the man's own property, and he was paid at the rate of 9d. a ton for the work, and might be dismissed at any time. On the hearing of an application for compensation by the dependants of the deceased man, the County Court Judge held that the barn was a "factory" within the Court Judge held that the barn was a "lactory within the meaning of the Act; that the deceased was a "workman," and that his employment was "employment on or in or about a factory"; and he awarded the dependants £150 compensation. On appeal, the Court of Appeal decided that the County Court Judge was right.—Moroney v. Sheean, Court of Appeal, Ireland, July 1st, 1903.

WHAT IS A "FACTORY "? BOTTLE-WASHING WCRKS.

The Act applies to "employment on or in or about a factory." By the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, "non-textile factory" is defined so as to include "bottle-washing works" wherein "steam, water or other mechanical power is used in aid of the manufacturing

water or other mechanical power is used in aid of the manufacturing process carried on there." In the wine cellars of a large hotel there were two corking machines and two small bottle-washing machines. The chief purpose of the cellars was storage, and the processes of bottling and bottle-washing were secondary and ancillary to that. A man employed as a storeman in the cellars, while he was engaged in corking a bottle of whiskey, broke the bottle, and the glass cut his hands very severely. He took proceedings against his employers to obtain compensation, holding that the cellars were not "bottle washing works" within the meaning of the Act. On appeal the Court of Session held that the Sheriff-Substitute was right, and that "bottle washing works" means places where the sole, or principal business carried on is bottle washing, and which are adapted and equipped for that purpose.—Kavamagh v. The Calidonian Railway Company, Court of Session, July 14th, 1903. REFUSAL TO SUBMIT TO MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

REFUSAL TO SUBMIT TO MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

It is provided by the Act that, any workman receiving weekly It is provided by the Act that, any workman receiving weekly payments under the Act shall, if so required by the employer . . . from time to time submit himself for examination by a duly qualified practitioner provided and paid by the employer . . . but if the workman objects to an examination by that medical practitioner, or is dissatisfied by the certificate of such practitioner upon his condition when communicated to him, he may submit himself for examination to one of the official medical referees, and the certificate of such official medical referee shall be conclusive evidence as to the condition of the workman at the time of the examination. If the workman refuses to submit himself to such examination. If the workman refuses to submit himself to such

examination, or in any way obstructs the same, his right to weekly payments shall be suspended until such examination has taken

place. A man employed by a coal company was injured in February, 1902, and by agreement received compensation at the rate of 128. 6d. a week. On November 7th, 1902, he was examined by a medical man employed by the company, who certified that the man was fit for work. The man said he was dissatisfied with the certificate, but he did not take any step to submit himself to an official medical referee, alleging that he was unable to pay the required fee. A memorandum of the agreement by the company to nay 128. 6d. a week during incapacity was recorded

required fee. A memorandum of the agreement by the company to pay 128. 6d. a week during incapacity was recorded. In February, 1903, the company applied in the Sheriff's Court for a review of the weekly payments, alleging that the injured man's incapacity did not extend beyond November 7th, 1902. The company offered no evidence in support of their application, but argued that as the man had not submitted himself to examination by one of the official medical referees, his right to payment was suspended, and he had no remedy under the Act. The man tendered a medical certificate but the Sheriff did not accept it as satisfactory. The Sheriff then under the Act. The man tendered a medical certificate but the Sheriff did not accept it as satisfactory. The Sheriff then adjourned the case, and under the powers of the Act appointed one of the official medical referees to report to him upon the man's condition at the public expense. This report showed that the man was still unfit to resume his usual work and was only capable of doing light work. The Sheriff accordingly diminished the weekly payment by 3s, and awarded the man 9s. 6d. a week from the date of his award. The Company appealed on the ground that the man was not entitled to any compensation as he had refused to submit him-self to examination within the meaning of the Act. The Court of Session upheld the award of the Sheriff on the grounds that the Act prescribes alternative modes of examination—by the employer's medical man or by the official medical man. If, therefore, the workman has accepted either of these modes he cannot be said to workman has accepted either of these modes he cannot be said to have refused to submit himself to examination, and his have refused to submit himself to examination, and his right to the agreed weekly payments was not neces-sarily suspended. The refusal to submit to "such exami-nation" means refusal to submit to any examination as pro-vided in the Act; but in this case the man had submitted to examination by the company's medical man. In the opinion of the Court, if the Company had used the certificate of their medical adviser as evidence, the Sheriff would have been within his powers in remitting the matter to an official medical referee. As, however, the certificate was not put in, the course taken by the Sheriff was the only proper one in the circumstances.—M'Kay v. Niddrie and Benhar Coal Company, Ltd., Court of Session, July 14th, 1903.

RECORDING DISPUTED AGREEMENT.

It is provided by the Act that when the amount of compensation "shall have been ascertained . . . by agreement, a memorandum thereof shall be sent . . . by any party interested to the registrar of the County Court . . . who shall, subject to the rules, on being of the County Court . . . who shall, subject to the rules, on being satisfied as to its genuineness, record such memorandum in a special register." By the Rules made under the Act, "if the memorandum purports to be signed by or on behalf of one or some only of the parties, the registrar may record the same; or he may, before recording the same, send a copy thereof to the other parties affected, and request them to inform him whether the memorandum is genuine. . . . If any party disputes the genuineness of the memorandum, the registrar shall inform the party by whom it was left with or sent to him of such dispute, and that the memorandum will not be recorded except with the consent in writing of the party disputing the same, or by order of the ludge." of the County Court .

recorded except with the consent in writing of the party disputing the same, or by order of the Judge." A miner employed by a coal company tendered for registration a memorandum of agreement for the payment to him by the coal company of 14s. a week during incapacity. The company denied that any such agreement had ever existed, and no proof of its existence was given by the miner. The County Court Judge refused to order the memorandum to be recorded. On appeal the High Court refused to compel the County Court Judge or Registrar to record the memorandum, or to interfere with the judge's discretion.— Askew v. Ballgill Coal Company, King's Bench Divisional Court, July Joth. 1003. July 10th, 1903.

(2) Factory and Workshop Act.

OVERTIME: "WAREHOUSE NOT USED FOR ANY MANUFACTURING PROCESS."

By Section 26 of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901, in a nontextile factory or workshop the period of employment for women, except on Saturday, must either begin at 6 o'clock in the morning and end at 6 o'clock in the evening, or begin at 7 o'clock in the morning, and end at 7 o'clock in the evening, or begin at 8 o'clock in the morning and end at 8 o'clock or begin at 8 better in the mining and the employment is in the evening. By Section 49, however, overtime employment is allowed, subject to certain conditions, for two hours after the end of the period of employment "in any part of a factory (whether textile or non-textile) or workshop which is a warehouse not used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, and in which persons are solely employed in polishing, cleaning, wrapping, or packing up

In the factory of a firm of silversmiths and electro-platers, two goods women were found employed after 8 o'clock in the evening. The ordinary hours were from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Proceedings were accordingly taken against the firm by an Inspector of Factories for allowing the women to work overtime contrary to the Act. It was complained that the women were employed in burnishing in a room used for a manufacturing process. It was denied that the work they were engaged upon was burnishing. The room in which they were found at work was the warehouse; and women were employed from time to time before 8 o'clock in the evening in that room, in

the manufacturing process of burnishing, and not merely in the manufacturing process of burnishing, and not merely in polishing, cleaning, wrapping or packing up goods. The stipendiary magistrate decided that the women, when found at work, were not burnishing, but were picking and rubbing, which was not a manufacturing process, but came under the words of the Act, "polishing and cleaning;" and as no manufacturing process was carried on in the warehouse after eight o'clock in the evening, he held that such employment in the warehouse was allowed. He, therefore, dismissed the summons. The Inspector appealed, and the King's Bench Division reversed the magistrate's decision on the ground that the latter part of his decision was wrong in law.

wrong in law. In the opinion of the Court, "a warehouse not used for any In the opinion of the Court, "a warehouse not used for any manufacturing process" does not mean a warehouse which is not at the time being used for any manufacturing process, but it means a part of the factory which is *never* throughout the whole day used for any manufacturing process. There-fore, the Act limits the overtime employment in two ways. First, it limits the sort of work which may be done overtime, *i.e.*, polishing, cleaning, wrapping or packing up goods. Secondly, it limits the character of the place where the work may be done, *i.e.*, it may only be carried on in a part of the building where no manufacturing process is carried on during any part of the day. In this case the women had been doing work which was allowed, but they had been doing it in a place which was not allowed, and, therefore, the firm were guilty of employing them overtime contrary to the provisions of the Act.—King's Bench Divisional Court, July 7th, 1903. Divisional Court, July 7th, 1903.

WHAT IS A "FACTORY"? ENGINE-HOUSE IN WORKHOUSE. The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, requires that in a factory every fly-wheel directly connected with the mechanical power, whether in the engine-house or not, must be securely fenced. It is also provided that the expression "non-textile factory" includes "any premises or that part of any premises in which electrical energy is generated or transformed for the purpose of supply by way of trade or for the lighting of any street, public place, or public building." At a workhouse there was an engine house and machinery used for the purpose of generating electric purposes. The machinery included two engines, one of which was not securely fenced, and in consequence a man was killed by the fly-wheel. An inspector of factories then took proceedings against the Guardians for not having securely fenced the fly-wheel, and in defence it was argued that the engine-house was not a factory, as the workhouse and infirmary were not public buildings. The magistrate convicted the Guardians, and on appeal the King's Bench Division upheld the conviction on the ground that the workhouse and infirmary are public buildings, and that therefore the Act applies to the engine-house in question.—King's Bench Division, July 8th, 1903. WHAT IS A " FACTORY "? ENGINE-HOUSE IN WORKHOUSE.

There has been a large demand for farm labourers, which has been met by the great numbers of immigrants who arrived during the summer: it is late for the ordinary farm labourer to emigrate now, unless he has means of his own. Coal miners have continued busy in Nova Division, July 8th, 1903. Scotia, but on Vancouver Island work has been hindered (3) Trade Union Acts. by labour disputes : employment in the gold and silver DAMAGES AGAINST TRADE UNION. mining districts of British Columbia has improved. Men in the lumbering industry have been generally well employed throughout Canada, but the work requires experience. The building, metal, engineering, shipbuilding and manufacturing trades generally, have continued busy, and skilled men, such as carpenters, bricklayers, painters, plumbers, blacksmiths, iron moulders, printers, boilermakers, woodworkers, lathers &c., have had no difficulty in procuring work. In Toronto, however, there have been several strikes. Bakers have been generally busy, and in Toronto their wages have risen to 15 dols. a week for foremen, 13 dols. for journeymen, and 9 dols. for helpers. In British Columbia there has been plenty of employment at Victoria and New Westminster, but at Vancouver conditions have been unsettled. There is a

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good demand throughout Canada for female servants. Australia. New South Wales .- Good rains have fallen, but it will be some time before the State can recover from the recent drought. Various reports state: At Sydney many men are out of employment; there is no demand for labourers, miners, or mechanics at Orange, Queanbeyan, or Bulli ; there is a fair demand at Young for farm labourers, stonemasons, carpenters, bricklayers and smiths; there is a good demand everywhere for female servants. Large numbers of men at the large Broken Hill silver mines have been thrown out of work owing to the water famine there, and great distress prevails. At Yerildiree there is no demand for any kind of labour. Victoria.—A report from Melbourne states that the building trade is slack, and that there is no demand for

(4) Truck Acts.

PAYMENT OF WAGES OTHERWISE THAN IN COIN.

August, 1903.

otherwise than in the current coin aforesaid shall be and is hereby declared illegal, null and void." It is an offence under the Act for any employer to pay any wages in a manner thus declared to be illegal.

to be illegal. An umbrella and walking-stick manufacturer had been in the habit, for several years since the passing of the Workmen's Com-pensation Act, 1897, of paying his workmen fortnightly in full; but at the time of payment a slip of paper was handed to each man, upon which was written a sum of money equal to 2d. in the pound on the amount of wages paid. The workman then handed to his employer's cashier the sum marked on the slip of paper. The workmen understood that these sums were to provide insurance premiums paid by the employer to cover his own risk of liability premiums paid by the employer to cover his own risk of liability under the Act of 1897. By the transaction, however, the employer made a profit; for he paid premiums at the rate of 8s. per \pounds 100 of wages, and he deducted from the wages at the rate of 16s 8d.

per £ 100 of wages, and he deducted from the wages at the rate of 16s 8d. An inspector of factories, selecting the case of one particular workman, took proceedings before the magistrates against the employer, under the above-mentioned provision of the Truck Act, charging the employer with unlawfully making an illegal payment, by failing to pay the man in current coin of the realm the entire amount of wages earned by him. In his evidence the man said that he knew the deduction was for insurance money, but that he did not know whether he was bound to pay it or not. The magistrates dismissed the summons, holding that although the mode of payment complained of might be illegal on other grounds, the transaction did not constitute a payment of wages otherwise than in coin of the realm within the meaning of the Truck Act, 1831. They were of opinion that the workmen got no possible benefit from this repayment of money to their employer; that therefore they received nothing for their work except money; and everything they were paid was "paid in current coin of the realm and not otherwise." On Appeal to the King's Bench Division, the Court held that the magistrates were right, and dismissed the Appeal.— King's Bench Division. Inthe the toos held that the magistrates were right, and dismissed the Appeal.-King's Bench Division, July 7th, 1903.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.

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

Canada.

mechanics; agricultural prospects are considered very promising; female servants are in demand at 8s. to By the Truck Act, 1831, it is provided that "the entire amount of the wages earned by or payable to any artificer. . . in respect of any labour by him done. . . . shall be actually paid to such artificer in the current coin of this realm, and not otherwise; and every payment made to any such artificer by his employer, of or in respect of any such wages, by the delivering to him of goods, or

South Australia .- A report from Adelaide states that there are "great numbers of unemployed among artisans and labouring classes generally." Only workmen of exceptional ability, who have a little money to live on at first, can hope to succeed; unskilled labourers are not wanted. The only demand is for female servants and, when the harvest is good, for farm labourers.

Queensland.—Recent reports state that there is no demand for labour in Brisbane, but that in agricultural districts the demand is improving. Western Australia.—The building trades at Perth have

been active, and workmen have been well employed. At the Coolgardie and neighbouring mines considerable numbers of workmen and labourers are out of employment, and emigrants should avoid those districts.

Tasmania.- A report from Ulverstone states that there is a good demand for skilled ploughmen and farm labourers, for station hands and female farm servants, but not for mechanics. At New Norfolk there is a demand in summer from January to April for fruit and hop-pickers.

New Zealand.

The last reports from New Zealand show that employment was generally good in almost all branches o labour, but that, as harvesting was practically over and winter was coming on, work was beginning to become slacker. Amongst those who were doing well in many places were saddle and harness makers, saw millers, flax millers, plumbers and tinsmiths, and at Christchurch carpenters and plasterers. A report from Taranaki states that there is a good demand for milkers at 15s. to 25s. a week and found, and for bricklayers and carpenters at 10s. to 12s. a day—and a very good demand for female servants at 8s. to 15s. a week with board and lodging.

South Africa.

Cape Colony .- There is a demand for a limited number of skilled carpenters, painters, bricklayers, and masons, and a few electrical fitters, coachsmiths and plumbers, principally at Cape Town. Printers have been well employed in most places; the minimum wage at Cape Town has been fixed at 66s. a week. Employers domiciled in Cape Colony can obtain cheap passages at \pounds_3 a head for male or female servants engaged by them in England.

Natal.—Government has fixed the lowest wages to be paid to Railway and Harbour able-bodied workmen at 8s. a day. The building trade continues good, and there is a demand for skilled carpenters and joiners, charge men, bricklayers and plasterers. The following are wanted for the Government Railways :--(1) a few good platelayers, between 25 and forty years, with at least five years' experience, wages, \pounds_{12} per month, rising to \pounds_{14} and \pounds_{16} ; three years' engagement; third class passage provided free from London, and half-pay during voyage. (2) a few good boiler makers and one angleiron smith, must have had five years' experience in locomotive workshops after completing their apprenticeship; wages, 13s. a day, rising to 14s.; first engagement three years; free passage, and half-pay during voyage. All candidates must apply to the Agent-General for Natal, 26, Victoria-street, London, S.W., stating experience, age, height, whether married or single, and enclosing testimonials or name of superintendent to whom the Agent-General should write, and medical certificate.

Transvaal.-No one can enter the Transvaal without a permit. There is a fair demand for men in the building trades, but there is no room whatever for any but firstclass hands. Wages are high, but the cost of living is from two to three times as much as it is in England. Female servants may obtain assisted passages, provided they undertake to repay $\pounds 12$ of the expenses out of their wages; they must apply to the South African Colonisation Society, 47, Victoria-street, London, S.W.

Orange River Colony .- No one can enter the Colony without a permit. There is a fair demand for skilled artisans, but the cost of living is very high. Residents can obtain reduced passages for persons from England by . Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (Journal of the French Labour Department).

application in the Colony, the lowest fare to Bloemfontein is f_{9} 19s. 3d.

LABOUR ABROAD. FRANCE.*

Employment in June.-Although the state of the labour market, on the whole, was better than a year ago, it was not quite so favourable as in May. The hay harvest and viticultural labour took up the greater part of the month, but both were impeded in certain districts by wet weather. In the textile trades employment was satisfactory as regards cloth weaving in the west, south-west and Ardennes, and normal in the cotton manufacturing centres of the east; in Normandy and the Roanne district, on the other hand, many cotton mills worked short time to the extent of one or two days per week, owing to the high price of cotton; no change was reported in the Nord centres. The garment-making trades were passing through their slack season, but at Paris they were exceptionally busy; hatmaking, bootmaking, glove-making and the furnishing trades were also undergoing their seasonal slackness. The building trades were fully employed. Employment continued to improve in the metal trades, save in the case of the tin-box makers of Finisterre and Morbihan, who were still adversely affected by the failure of the sardine fisheries. Most of the glass works closed down until the end of the summer, as has been customary for some years. The pottery trades were constantly well employed, as were also

wooden-shoe making and coachbuilding. Of 169,512 members of 1,109 Trade Unions (exclusive of those of the miners in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais Departments) which made returns as to the state of employment in June, 1903, 14,999, or 8 per cent., were stated to be out of work, as compared with 7 per cent. in the preceding month and 9 per cent. in June, 1902.

Coal Mining in June .- The average number of days worked per week by coal miners employed underground in June last was 5'48, as compared with 5'84 in the preceding month, and 5'80 in June 1902. Taking all workpeople together (surface and underground) 1.26 per cent. worked full time (6 days and over per week), and 37'37 per cent. from 5 to 6 days, as compared with 73 and 26 per cent. respectively in May. The foregoing particulars were supplied to the French Labour Department by the Committee of Coalowners, and relate to over 140,000 workpeople, or more than three-fourths of al employed in and about the mines.

Labour Disputes in June.—Forty-five fresh disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in June, the number of workpeople taking part being 3,763. In the preceding month 46 disputes took place, 5,152 workpeople taking part, while in June, 1902, there were 56 disputes, 55 of these involving 5,905 workpeople. Of the 45 disputes of June last, 7 occurred in the building trades, 5 in mining, 6 in the metal trades, 10 in the textile trades, 1 in the clothing trades, 4 in transport, 3 in woodworking, 2 in the printing trade, 5 in hide and skin-working, and 2 in trades not included within the foregoing groups. Forty-one new and old disputes came to an end in June, 6 terminating in favour of the workpeople, 25 in favour of the employers, and 10 in a compromise.

Conciliation and Arbitration in June.-Seven cases of recourse to the Conciliation and Arbitration Law were reported to the French Labour Department in June, the initial steps being taken in 4 cases by the work-people, and in 3 cases by the Justice of the Peace. Committees of Conciliation were formed in the case of 2 disputes, resulting in the settlement of I of them—the other being afterwards concluded by the representatives of the strikers agreeing to the terms offered by the masters at the meeting of the Conciliation Committee. As to the remaining 5 disputes, the employer granted the strikers' demands in one case, in a second the strikers abandoned their demands and resumed work, in a third the committee had been agreed to, but had not yet met, and in the two remaining cases the dispute was still going on at the time of reporting, efforts to bring about conciliation having failed.

August, 1903.

GERMANY. Employment in June.*-Employment in the principal trades in June remained on the whole in about the same fairly satisfactory condition as in May. The threatened decline in employment in the textile trades became a fact in June, as a result of the high prices of raw material. In certain trades-the ready-made clothing trades, printing, bookbinding, and others-the summer slackness prevailed to a greater degree than usual. The improvement in the metal trades continued during June.

AUSTRIA.†

Employment in June.—The statistics of the labour registries (public and private) which furnished returns to the Austrian Labour Department for June, show that, on the average, 178 applications were made for every 100 situations offered in that month, as compared with 171 in the previous month, and 192 in June, 1902. Taking the sexes separately, there were, in the case of men, 225 applications on an average for every 100 situations, as against 218 in the previous month and 260 in June, 1902; while in the case of women there were 95 applications, as compared with 91 in the previous month and 92 in June, 1902.

Labour Disputes in June .- Twenty-five disputes were reported to the Austrian Labour Department as having begun in June, the number of workpeople taking part in 20 of these being 2,582. Six of the new disputes occurred in the building trades, 2 in mining, 4 in the metal and engineering trades, 5 in the textile trades, 2 in the clothing trades, 2 in the wood-working, etc., trades, and I each among pottery workers, printers, transport workers and shop assistants.

RUSSIA.

Strikes at Odessa .- A telegram from Mr. C. S. Smith, H.M. Consul-General at Odessa, dated July 30th, re-ported that a strike of grain porters at that port was delaying vessels in loading. A despatch from the same source, dated July 30th, and received through the Foreign Office, states that the strike movement had become general, all classes of employees being called out by the strikers except railway and domestic servants and cabdrivers, while the loading of ships came to a standstill. Reporting on August 1st, H.M. Consul-General stated that the strike, especially in the Port of Odessa, seemed to be over.

Newspaper reports add that the estimated number of workmen idle in Odessa on July 30th was 25,000. The bulk of the factories in and around that town were idle.

PORTUGAL.

Strike in the Cotton Trade at Oporto .- With reference to this dispute, as to which some particulars were given in last month's GAZETTE (p. 188), a memorandum drawn up by Mr. H. Grant, Acting British Consul at Oporto. is enclosed in a despatch to the Foreign Office dated July 2nd. Mr. Grant reports that on June 13th the employers agreed to make certain concessions which the men rejected. On June 24th, negotiations were resumed, and on the 29th a final meeting was held, with the result that the mills resumed work on the following day. In the case of the handloom weavers the strike was not quite at an end on that date, because the allowance made to them by many of the employers had not been agreed to by all.

The conditions as finally agreed upon were as follows:—(1) Ten per cent. on wages paid up to present, as a provisional measure; unified tariff to be drawn up on basis of highest wages at present paid, with the addition of 10 per cent., the committee to agree as to any price. which may prove excessive in regard to coloured goods, the unification of the tariff for piece-work to be made before July 15th; (2) No dismissals on account of strike; (3) Fines to revert in favour of operatives sick or injured and not to be enforced until inquired into and confirmed by masters personally; (4) Ten minutes' law in entering * Reichs-Arbeitsblatt (Journal of the German Labour Department), † Information supplied through the courtesy of the Austrian Labour Department.

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the factories, and an extra five minutes for women with children at breast; (5) Hours, Monday to Friday, from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., one hour for dinner ; Saturdays, 6 a.m. to 2 p.m., with half an hour for breakfast, after stopping the mills at 2, the time indispensable for cleaning up; (6) Preference in admittance of operatives to be given to those who have left owing to sickness; (7) Appointment of a permanent mixed committee to discuss questions arising between masters and men, the committee to have, *inter alia*, the following purposes in view :— (a) To discuss the matter of professional certificates

(admission of Union men and women only), and make representations for the creation of apprenticeship schools, To make representations to Government as to regulations of working hours, as a general measure for the whole country,

(c) To come to an agreement as to the benefit to be granted to the operatives as soon as the Customs Tariff alterations which have been claimed have been decreed. Handloom weavers to have an increase of 5 reis per metre (about 1d. per yard) of goods, until a uniform tariff is made.

Strike of Coal Porters at Barcelona. — H.M. Acting Consul-General at Barcelona, in a telegram to the Board of Trade, dated July 22nd reports, that the strike of quay labourers at that port (see July GAZETTE, p. 188) has terminated, and that work has been resumed. According to later newspaper reports the masons and newspaper compositors were still on strike on August 3rd.

Dispute in the Building Trades.—In continuation of the despatches referred to in the account of this dispute given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1903, p. 189, Sir P. Sanderson, H.M. Consul-General at New York, in a further despatch to the Foreign Office, dated July 7th, reports that a conference between the representatives of the Building Trades Employers' Associations and those of the various labour Unions employed in building operations in New York was held on July 3rd, and an agreement was arrived at. The plan agreed to by the representatives of the Unions (which has yet to be ratified by the Unions themselves) provides for a trade arbitration board, a general arbitration board for the settlement of differences between employers and employees, eliminates the walking delegate, and places unskilled labour in a subordinate position to skilled labour.

The conference was arranged by the Conciliation Committee of the New York Civic Federation, and the Board of Building Trades (formerly the governing body of the Unions) was not consulted in the matter. This latter body has repudiated the agreement.

One point which appears to be of importance in the terms of the agreement is that the employers bind them-selves to employ nothing but Union labour unless under exceptional circumstances, thus admitting a principle which has been resisted hitherto, and as a consequence the Labour Party claim to have gained a substantial victory.

Strike of Marine Engineers at Philadelphia-With reference to this dispute of engineers of the ferry and tug-boats (see GAZETTE, July, 1903, p. 189), a despatch has been received through the Foreign Office from Mr. C. Clipperton, Acting-Consul at Philadelphia, dated July 30th, in which it is stated that the strike, which began on June 2nd, had terminated in the early part of July. The engineers of the ferry and river excursions did not stop work, having come to an arrangement with their employers before the day set out for the strike. The engineers of the tug boats returned to work, having failed to obtain recognition from their employers of any of the demands which they had made, except in a very few instances, where an increase of from 5 dollars to 10 dollars (£1 os. 10d. to £2 1s. 8d.) in monthly wages was granted

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SPAIN.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

NEW YORK CONSULAR DISTRICT.

PHILADELPHIA CONSULAR DISTRICT.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY-Building Trades.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

BUILDING TRADES.

According to returns furnished by 81 Employers' Associations whose members are estimated to employ nearly 91,000 workpeople, and by Trade Unions with an aggregate membership of about 194,000, employment in the building trades generally continues moderate, and shows no marked change as compared with either a month or a year ago.

The returns from Employers' Associations show employment to have been good with 16 per cent. of the workpeople reported on, fair or moderate with 20 per cent., and dull or bad with 64 per cent. Employment with bricklayers is reported as fair

and better than a month ago. It is about the same as a year ago. With masons it is fair and about the same as a month ago, but rather worse than a year ago. Employment with carpenters and joiners is fair and about the same as a month and a year ago. The percentage of unemployed Trade Union carpenters and joiners at the end of July was 3'3, compared with 3'4 in June, and 2'9 a year ago. With painters employment is moderate, and not so good as a month or a year ago. Employment with plasterers is dull. With plumbers it is reported as fair and better than a month ago, but about the same as a year ago. The percentage of unemployed members among Trade Union plumbers was 6.7 at the end of July, compared with 7.6 at the end of June, and 6.5 a year ago. The slaters and tilers report employment as dull in England and good in Scotland. The Table given below shows the proportion of un-

employed carpenters and joiners and plumbers in the principal districts according to the returns of certain Trade Unions.

	Sad Wall Brits	April 19 Marine	Same - and		and the second	
Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of July,	of Men returned	Percentag obers of 1 as Uner at end of	Unions mployed	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage for July, 1903, as compared with a	
	1903.*	July, 1903.	June, 1903.	July, 1902.	Month ago.	Year ago.
The Martin Party of the	0	CARPEN	TERS A	ND JOI	INERS.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.		P. C. Rolling	124 1111	100 25 99	Part and a start of	100022.5
London Northern Counties and Middlesbrough	7,360 5,257	4°3 5'8	4'9 5'4	5.3 1.1	- 0°6 + 0°4	- 0'9 + 4'7
Lancashire and Cheshire Yorkshire	10,279 4,636 3,022	2.6 3.5 2.5	2.5 1.7 3.7	2'5 3'7 2'5	+ 0'I + 1'8 - 1'2	+ 0'1 - 0'2
West Midlands Eastern Counties	4,674 1,205 5,660	1'9 5'1 2'0	2.7 2.1 2.7	2'0 0'8 2'4	-0.8 + 3.0 - 0.7	- 0'I + 4'3 - 0'4
Wales and Monmouth Other Districts	1,684 610 5,015	2.8 1.8 3.2	3'8 0'7 1'3	3'4 1'0 1'4	+ 1.d + 1.1 - 1.0	- 0.6 + 0.8 + 1.8
SCOTLAND IRELAND	4,231	3.7	8.2	5'1	- 4'5	- 1.4
UNITED KINGDOM	53,633	3'3	3'4	3.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3
	maints 1		PLUME	BERS.	15 CX 2	WFH48
ENGLAND AND WALES.	The sector and the	1 Barris	Le source	indian i		
London Northern Counties and Middlesbrough	1,067 1,578	6.7 8.7	8·7 5·4	11'3 4'8	- 2'0 + 3'3	- 4 ^{.6} + 3 ^{.9}
Lancashire and Cheshire Yorkshire	2,376 1,239	7'2 6'1	6'2 5'8	6.5 6.2 4.9	+ 1.0 + 0.3 - 2.7	+ 0'7 - 0'1 - 0'2
East Midlands West Midlands Eastern Counties	677 530 125	4'7 4'9 1'6	7'4 7'I 1'6	4'4 2'3	2'2	+ 0.2 - 0.2
S. and S.W. Counties Wales and Monmouth Other Districts	499 278 37	5'4 9'4 8'1	5'I 7'9 8'I	4.6 8.5 13.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.8 + 0.9 - 5.4
SCOTLAND	1,699 275	5 ^{.8} 7 ^{.6}	5°1 29°6	4'9 11'2	+ 0'7 -22'0	+ 0.9
UNITED KINGDOM	10,380	6.7	7.6	6.5	- 0.0	+ 0'2

London .- Employment remains quiet, but shows a slight improvement as compared with a year ago. Returns received by the Trade Correspondent from 68 employers show that in the last week of July they paid wages to 16,136 men, as compared with 15,965 in June,

Masons, bricklayers and painters report employment as moderate; with carpenters and joiners it is very dull; with plasterers bad, but improving.

* Exclusive of Superannuated Members.

Northern Counties.—Employment in the Tyne and Wear district is unsettled with carpenters and joiners, dull with slaters and tilers, and bad with painters, plasterers and plumbers. With bricklayers an improvement is shown, and stonemasons are fully employed. In the Tees and Hartlepools district employment is fair or moderate in most branches, and about the same as a month ago.

August, 1903.

Lancashire.-At Liverpool employment is generally dull, but a slight improvement is shown with carpenters and joiners; at Manchester it is fair with carpenters and joiners and painters, slack with masons and bricklayers, and bad with plumbers. In the Blackburn, Burnley and Bolton district employment is not so good as usual at this season of the year. Employment is moderate at Oldham

Yorkshire.—Employment is quiet and not so good as a month ago. At Hull it is good with masons and painters, but with other branches a general slackness is shown. At Sheffield masons and plasterers are fairly busy; other branches slack. At Leeds the improvement with carpenters and joiners is maintained; with masons and bricklayers employment is moderate, with painters and plumbers it is slack. In the Bradford and Huddersfield district employment is quiet.

East Midland Counties.—Employment has continued quiet in this group of counties. At Derby it is moderate with painters, dull with other branches. Employment has improved with bricklayers and plasterers at Nottingham; with painters and plumbers it is bad. At Leicester employment with bricklayers has declined ; it is moderate with plumbers, dull with painters and bad with masons and carpenters and joiners.

West Midland Counties.—Employment remains dull and about the same as in June, but is better than a year ago. It is moderate with all branches at Wolverhampton and Walsall, but brisk at Tamworth and Stourbridge. At Birmingham employment with carpenters and joiners is quiet but better than a month ago; with bricklayers it is bad, with plasterers moderate, and with plumbers quiet. In North Staffordshire employment is reported as quiet.

Eastern Counties.—Employment is dull and worse than a month and a year ago. Employment is slack at Norwich, except in the case of masons and plasterers, with whom it is fair. It is fairly good at Colchester. At Ipswich employment is fair with bricklayers, dull with carpenters and joiners, slack with painters, and bad with plasterers.

Southern and South Western Counties.- Employment is about the same as in June. It is stated to be dull at Chatham and fair at Portsmouth. At Bristol employment is fair with bricklayers, masons and painters, improving with carpenters and joiners, and slack with plasterers. At Plymouth it is fairly good with masons and painters, moderate with bricklayers and carpenters and joiners, slack with plasterers, and bad with plumbers.

Wales.-In South Wales employment with masons is generally good. With carpenters and joiners it is bad in the seaports, but fairly good inland. In North Wales employment is moderate with bricklayers and slack generally with painters, plasterers and carpenters and joiners.

Scotland.—Employment is generally fairly good and shows little change compared with a month ago. In Glasgow employment is generally fair with the exception of plasterers, with whom it is bad. At Edinburgh it is good with masons, bricklayers and painters; fair with joiners, and quiet with plasterers and plumbers. At Dundee employment is bad with masons and plumbers, with other branches moderate.

Ireland. — Employment continues fair in Dublin, although with painters a decline is shown. At Belfast it is good with painters, moderate with bricklayers and carpenters and joiners, and dull with plasterers and plumbers. At Cork employment with carpenters is fair, with masons dull, and with plumbers moderate. August, 1903.

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY-COAL MINING; OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING.

COAL MINING.

[NOTE.—The following Tables only profess to state the number of days (allowan being made in all the calculations for short days) on which coal was have an wound at the collieries included in the returns received. It is not necessarily implie that all the persons employed at these collieries worked the whole number of days.] RETURNS received relating to 1,265 pits employing 480,466 workpeople show that the average number of days worked per week by the collieries included in the returns during the four weeks ended 25th July was $4*8_4$, compared with $4\cdot6_4$ in June, and $4\cdot8_2$ in July, 1902. In comparing these figures, however, it should be borne in mind that the average for June was lowered by the Whitsuntide holidays, and that for July 1902 by disputes. Taking all the facts into complement in Taking all the facts into consideration employment in the coal mining industry during July showed a slight decline as compared with both a month and a year ago. The number of workpeople employed at collieries from which returns were received for both periods was 2.0

The following Table gives for the different mining districts a comparison of the average number of days worked by collieries in July, 1903 and 1902, and in June, 1903.

District.	No. em- ployed in July, 1903, at the	worked j Colli	e No. of per week eries in fo eks ended	by the	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)in July, 1903, as com- pared with		
chini Boungtones au John nghi ai Bang	Collieries included in the Table.	25th July, 1903.	27th June,* 1903.	26th July, 1902.	A m'nth ago.	A year ago.	
NGLAND & WALES.		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days	
orthumberland	38,861	5.24	5'15	5'33	+ '00	- '00	
ourham	97,982	5'37	5'03	5'37	+ '34		
umberland	5,264	5'20	4.88	5'80	+ '32	- '60	
orkshire	76,983	4'70	4'21	4'13	+ '49	+ '57	
ancashire and Cheshire	49,825	4'41	4'14	4.72	+ .27	- '31	
erbyshire	35,939	4'22	3'94	4'40	+ '28	- '18	
ottingham and Leicester	23,255	3'92	3.62	3.00	+ '27	+ '32	
taffordshire	28,384	4.12	4'11	4'31	+ .00	- '14	
Warwick	9,028	4'32	4'31	4'6I	F 'OI	- '29	
loucester and Somerset	7,913	4'35	3'97	4'48	+ .38	- '13	
orth Wales	13,132	4.66	4'72	5'24	- '06	- :58	
outh Wales and Mon	56,159	5'70	5'14	5.01	+ .56	+ '09	
ENGLAND & WALES	442,725	4.87	4.60	4.84	+ .27	+ •03	
SCOTLAND.	Ladrent margin	and the second	-	12 2 2 2 2	-	Sec. 1	
est Scotland	18,911	4'39	5'02	4'45	63	- '06	
he Lothians	4,457	5'06	5'08	5'01	- '02	+ '05	
ife	13,723	4.62	5.24	4.76	62	- '14	
SCOTLAND	37,091	4.55	5.11	4.62	- '56	- •07	
IRELAND	650	4'92	4.89	4'91	+ '03	+ .01	
United Kingdom	480,466	4.84	4.64	4.82	+ •20	+ •02	

The above Table shows that in Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, South Wales and Monmouth, and the Lothians over 5 days per week were worked by the collieries in July, the highest average being in South Wales and Monmouth (5.70 days). The lowest average (3.92 days) occurs in the Nottingham and Leicester district. The remaining districts show that between 4 and 5 days per week were worked. The averages for Scotland are lowered by holidays.

Of the total number of workpeople included in the returns 57.5 per cent. were employed in collieries working not less than 20 days during the four weeks ended 25th July, compared with 58.4 per cent. in July 1902. Reports received from Local Correspondents and

others show that in Northumberland steam coal and house coal pits averaged rather more than 5 days per week, some time being lost on account of the annual fête. In Cumberland employment was slack. Employment in Durham was fair; manufacturing, house, gas, and coking coal pits averaging 5:3, 5:0, 5:3, and 5:4 days per week respectively. Employment in the Leeds district was slack; at South Kirkby (Yorks) it was good. In the Sheffield district the weekly average was 4.4 days. At Wigan employment was fair. At Burnley the weekly average was 5 days; at Accrington and Bolton employ-ment was fair; and at Oldham slack. In Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire employment was moderate. In * The Whitsuntide holidays are included in this period.

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Derbyshire about 4 days per week were worked. In North Staffordshire short time was general. At the Cannock Chase and the Old Hill, Tipton and Dudley collieries much short time was worked; in Shropshire employment was fair. In the Forest of Dean employment continued bad, and from the Radstock and Bristol coalfields slackness of employment is reported. In North Wales employment was irregular, short time being worked in the majority of the pits.

In Stirlingshire employment was irregular, but in Lanarkshire it was fairly steady. In the West Lothian there was no change as compared with June. In Mid and East Lothian time has been lost on account of holidays.

The Exports of coal, coke, and patent fuel during July amounted to 4,341,998 tons, as compared with 3,829,293 tons in June, and 4,132,743 tons in July, 1902.

OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING. INFORMATION has been received from 75 firms employing about 18,450 workpeople, from 5 Employers' Associations and from Local Correspondents.

Employment in iron mines has been good; in tin and copper mines, quiet; in slate, limestone, granite and other stone quarries fairly good on the whole.

Iron Mining.—Employment continues good, showing little change compared with a month and a year ago. During the four weeks ended July 25th the average number of days worked per week at the 131 mines and openworks covered by the returns received from employers was 5.69, the same average as for June, and almost the same as that for July, 1902, when the average was 5.68 days. In each of these months employment was affected by holidays.

The followin	g Table su	ımmai	rises th	ne retu	rns rece	ived:-	
District.	No. em- ployed in July, 1903, at the Mines	worked	e number per weel in 4 week	k by the	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July, 1903, as compared with		
an a store	included in the Table.	25th July, 1903.	27th June, 1903.	26th July, 1902.	A month ago.	A year ago.	
LAND-	1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1		1.1.1.1.1.1.1	12208/	n the state of the	a state	
mberland and		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	
ancashire	4,827	5'92	5'72	5'91	+ 0'20	+ 0.01	
eveland	6,961	5'70	5'74	5'71	- 0'04	- 0.0I	
eicestershire	859	5'70	5'73	5'71	- 0'03	- 0.01	
rthamptonshire ffordshire and	574	5.89	5.60	5'91	+ 0.30	- 0'02	
hropshire her places in	1,085	5*49	5.08	5'17	+ 0'41	+ 0'32	
Ingland	115	5.87	5.01	5.64	+ 0'26	+ 0'23	
lotal, England	14,421	5.77	5.68	5.74	+ 0.09	+ 0.03	
LAND	1,215	4.71	6'00	4'90	- 1'29	- 0.10	
ND	113	6.00	5'94	6.00	+ 0.02		
otal and Averages	15,749	5.69	5•69	5•68		+ 0.01	

SCOT.

The number of workpeople employed at the mines included in the returns was 15,749, or 3.6 more than a year ago. During the four weeks ended July 25th, 85.0 per cent. of the workpeople were employed at mines working 22 or more days as compared with 84.9 per cent.

a vear ago.

Lead, Tin and Copper Mining.- In Durham employ-ment with lead ore miners has been fair. In Cornwall employment in tin and copper mines continues dull in

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Mining.

abio	oummar 1505	une retu	THS TECCI	veu.—
(Relation		Sector States of		

Shale Mining.—Employment with shale miners in the Lothians has been fairly good. Returns received relating o 25 mines show that 2,702 workpeople were employed in July, compared with 2,700 in June and 2,664 in July, 1902. The average number of days worked by the mines in the four weeks ended 25th July was 5.53 per week, compared with 5.81 in the four weeks ended 27th June, and with 5.56 in July, 1902. EMPLOYMENT IN JULY- QUARRYING; PIG IRON; IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.*

the Calstock district; it has fallen off in the Camborne district. In the Penzance district an old mine is being re-opened.

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Ouarrying.

Slate .- Employment with slate quarrymen in North Wales continues good. In Devon and Cornwall it is moderate.

Limestone .- In Weardale employment continues good. In Derbyshire limestone quarrymen have been fairly well employed. Work has been regular in Leicestershire. In Dorsetshire employment has been good; in Devon and Cornwall moderate; and in North Wales good.

Granite. - In Leicestershire employment has been fairly regular. At the Penzance and Dartmoor quarries employment has been good ; in other parts of Devon and Cornwall it has been fair, except at Penryn, where it has been dull. Employment has been good in North Wales. In Aberdeenshire and Kincardine employment continues good, but not so good as a year ago. In Forfarshire employment is fair and better than a month ago but worse than a year ago.

Other Stone.-Employment has been fairly good with stone quarrymen in the Gateshead district and at Blyth.

At Alton and Hollington (Staffs.) quarrymen are well employed, full time being worked in most departments. The Forest of Dean quarrymen also have been well employed. In the North Wales freestone quarries employment is good.

Settmaking .- At Sheffield and Normanton kerb and settmakers are busy. At Barnsley employment is moderate. At Clee Hills (Shropshire) and in North Wales employment continues good. In Aberdeenshire employ-ment is good. In the Edinburgh district it is fair, and much the same as a month ago though not quite so good as a year ago.

Clay Works .- In the Stanstell district of Cornwall employment with china clay workers is good; in Devonshire it is fair.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

RETURNS have been received from Employers, a Trade Union, and from Local Correspondents.

Employment continues fairly good in this industry, but it is not so good as a year ago.

Returns received with regard to the works of 113 ironmasters, show that 321 blast furnaces were in operation at the end of July, as compared with 320 at the end of June, and 325 at the end of July, 1902. The estimated number of workpeople employed at the 321 furnaces in blast at the end of July, 1903, was about 22,100.

The following Table shows by districts the number of furnaces in blast at the works included in the returns in the three periods specified :---

The state			e compared onth ago.	Present time compared with a year ago.			
Districts.	July, 1903.	June, 1903.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July, 1903.	n July, 1903.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July, 1903.	
ENGLAND & WALES-	Acars	SYM	r slakessis	0.11 0	dt W	.1050 .708	
Cleveland	79	80	I	79	79	to contribution	
Cumberland & Lancs.	39	39		39	43	- 4	
S. and S.W. Yorks	16	16		16	16		
Derby & Nottingham	37	38	- I	37	38	I I.	
Leicester, Lincoln and Northampton }	26	26	. Later and the	26	26	d an day	
Stafford & Worcester	32	33	100 - Ce I	32	33	Interna Tano	
S.Wales & Monmouth	16	16		16	13	+ 3	
Other districts	7	7	***	7	7	and the farmer	
Returned from England & Wales}	252	255	- 3	252	255	1 - 3 i	
RETURNED FROM SCOTLAND	69	65	+ 4	69	70	h= ,m	
Total furnaces included in returns	321	320	+ 1	321	325	- 4	

RETURNS furnished by employers respecting 201 works show that they employed 73,530 workpeople during the week ended July 25th⁺ or 1,128 less than a month ago, and 2,461 less than a year ago. The latest figures here given for Scotland relate to the week ended 1st August, as the previous week was affected by Glasgow Fair Holidays. Number Employed.

August, 1903.

The following Table shows the changes in the numbers

District.			Numl	bers employ week ended	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July, 1003, as compared with		
			July 25th, † 1903.	June 27th, 1903.	July 26th, 1902.	Amonth ago.	A year ago.
ngland and Wales			6 2,221 11,309	62,571 12,087	63,908 12,083	- 350 - 778	
Total			73,530	74,658	75,991	- 1,128	- 2,46V

Weekly Number of Shifts Worked.

The Table below relates to the number of shifts worked at iron and steel works at which 86 per cent. of the workpeople referred to in the preceding Table were employed.

The average number of shifts worked per man in the week ended July 25th was 5.29, as compared with 5.38 in the week ended June 27th and 5.28 in the week ded July 26th, 1902.

Number of Shifts	Number employed	Percentage	Corresponding percentage in		
worked.	in July, 1903, so far as returned.	proportion to Total.	June, 1903.	July, 1902.	
Under 5 per week 5 per week 5 per week 5 per week Over 6 per week	23,462 645 30,601	13'1 37'0 1'0 48'3 0'6	10°2 35°3 3°4 50°2 0°9	13'1 35'8 0'8 49'7 0'6	
Total	63,412	100.0	100'0	100.0	

Assuming that the workpeople not included in the above Table (14 per cent. of the total number returned as employed) worked the same average number of shifts as those who are included, the aggregate number of shifts worked by all the workpeople included in the first Table may be estimated to have been 389,115, compared with 401,885 in the week ended June 27th, and 400,962 in July, 1902. On this basis the volume of employment at the works included in the returns shows a decrease of 3.2 per cent. compared with a month ago and of 3.0 per cent. compared with July, 1902.

The following reports relating to the different branches of the iron and steel manufacturing industry have been

smellters continues good; at plate and angle mills and finished iron and steel works it has been fairly good.

Cleveland and Hartlepools District .- Employment at rail mills has been good; at angle and plate mills moderate, and in other departments fair. At steel works it has been fair, and at metal expansion works good.

South Yorkshire .- Employment with steel workers at Leeds and with Siemen's steel smelters and other steel workers at Sheffield and Rotherham has been bad. At Rotherham employment with iron workers has been quiet; at Masboro' it has been fair. At Parkgate employment with steel workers has been moderate and with iron workers quiet.

Midlands .- In Derbyshire full time has been worked at rolling mills, and with malleable iron workers employment has been good. In North Staffordshire employment shows little change compared with a month ago. In South Staffordshire and Shropshire employment with iron workers has been slack; with steel workers it has been good.

Including iron puddling and rolling and steel making and rolling.
 The figures for Scotland relate to the week ended 1st August.

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY-Shipbuilding; Tinplate Works; Engineering.

South Wales .- Iron and steel works generally are fully employed. One works has been restarted, but two others are practically idle, new plant being in course of erection.

Scotland .- Employment with iron and steel workers generally continues fairly good.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

RETURNS have been received from 6 Employers' Associations, 6 Trade Unions, 2 large Companies, and from Local Correspondents.

The information thus obtained shows that the general state of employment is slack, being worse than a month ago, and considerably worse than a year ago.

Branches of Trade Unions with 57,452 members had 6,010 (or 10.5 per cent.) unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 9'I per cent. at the end of June, and 6.6 per cent. at the end of July, 1902.

The state of employment in the various districts, as indicated by the proportions of Trade Union members returned as unemployed at the end of the month is shown in the following Table:---

District.			No. of Members of Unions at end of July, 1903, included	Unemployed at			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage for July, 1903, as compared with a		
1/2- available 6	diga.		in the returns.	July, 1903.	June, 1903.	July, 1902.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Tyne and Blyth			9,170	11.0	11.2	3.7	- 0'I	+ 7'9	
Wear			4,611	11.8	13'2	6.4	- 1'4	+ 5'4	
Tees and Hartlepools			4,946	10'4	10.0	10.0	- 0.5	- 0'2	
Humber			2,415	4'9	4.5	10'3	+ 0.4	- 5'4	
Thames and Medway			4,260	5'2	5'3	3'0	- 0.I	+ 2'2	
Portsmouth, Devonp Southampton	ort,	and	3,654	2.6	4.0	1.9	- 1.4	+ 0.7	
Bristol Channel Ports			2,316	10.0	12'0	19'1	+ 7'0	- 0'I	
Mersey			4,096	13.8	II'4	18.7	+ 2'4	- 4'9	
Clyde			12,645	12'2	8.4	4'5	+ 3.8	+ 77	
Dundee, Leith, and Ab	erdeer	1	2,261	26.0	15.7	8.0	+ 11'2	+ 18.0	
Belfast			2,886	3'9	4'3	1'2	- 0'4	+ 2.7	
Other Districts			3,479	3.9	3'3	2'9	+ 0.6	+ 1.0	
United Kingdom (including certain I which district figure	Unions es are	for not	57,452	10.5	9•1	6.6	+ 1.4	+ 3.9	

As compared with a month ago the figures show a considerable decline on the East Coast of Scotland, the Clyde, and the Bristol Channel ports, and some im coast of England. Compared with a year ago a decline is shown in almost all the districts except the Humber and Mersey, being greatest on the East Coast of Scotland, the Tyne and the Clyde.

The general state of employment on the North-East Coast continues bad. On the Tyne and Wear employment is much worse than a year ago. With drillers and hole cutters, however, it has improved somewhat during the month, and on old work employment is reported as Shipsmiths also are slightly better employed. In the Tees and Hartlepool district iron shipbuilders and smiths and strikers report employment as moderate. At Middlesbrough employment on repair work is good, at Hartlepool moderate. With shipwrights employment in the district is fair generally.

On the *Humber* employment is fair and about the same as a month ago. It is a good deal better than a year ago. On new work employment is fairly good, but on repairs it is slack. With shipwrights employment is fair generally. At Grimsby all branches are slack.

On the Thames employment is still slack generally, and about the same as a month ago; it is not so good as a year ago. At Chatham shipwrights report employment as good, iron shipbuilders as declining.

On the South Coast employment generally is good. At Southampton and Plymouth it is fair.

At the Bristol Channel Ports employment has declined considerably during the month, and is now slack. It is, however, about the same as a year ago. Shipwrights report employment as fair at Swansea and Pembroke Dock

Total

from Local Correspondents.

To United States Other Countries

Works giving full emplo Works giving partial em

Total at end of July. I

Corresponding Total

Corresponding Total fo

The general result of the information thus obtained shows that employment generally is fair, and about the same as a month ago.

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THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

report it as fair.

Employment on the Mersey is slack generally. It is worse than a month ago, but somewhat better than a year ago. At Birkenhead employment is fair.

On the Clyde employment has declined considerably during the month, and is much worse than a year ago. Generally it is slack, but several branches of shipwrights

On the East Coast of Scotland employment is bad; it is much worse than a month ago and also worse than a year

At Belfast employment is better than a month ago, but not so good as a year ago. It has been unsettled during the month by a dispute.

Other Districts .- At Barrow employment has declined during the month. At Yarmouth and Lowestoft it is good; at Ipswich it is fair. At Cowes it is reported as dull with shipwrights and fair with iron shipbuilders. At Dublin employment is slack.

TINPLATE WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in the tinplate industry continues to show a falling off, and is slacker than a month or a year ago. At the end of July 342 mills were working compared with 362 in June and 399 in July, 1902. Of the 69 works open, 39 had all their mills (193) in operation, and the other owner works had no mills gring out of a tricle of a star other 30 works had 149 mills going, out of a total of 229. Of the 342 mills in operation, and employing about 17,100 workpeople, those situated in the South Wales, Monmouth and Gloucestershire districts numbered 330, as compared with 350 in June and 386 in July last year. 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 M	fills in such	Works.	
	Works open.	Working.	Not Working.	Total.	
ment loyment	39 30	193 149	 80	193 \$29	
03*	69	342	80	422	
r June, 1903*	73	362	72	434	
July, 1902*	80	399	59	458	

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

inned Plates and Tinned			Black Plates for Tinning			
Sheets (Iron or Steel).			(Iron or Steel).			
uly,	June,	July,	July,	June,	July,	
903.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1903.	1902.	
Cons. 4,679 2,787	Tons. 4,370 18,241	Tons. 3,405 23,810	Tons. 41 6,736	Tons. 148 5,308	Tome. 5,595	
7,466	22,611	27,215	6,777	5,456	5,595	

ENGINEERING TRADES.

RETURNS have been received from 6 Employers' Associations, 2 large Companies, 24 Trade Unions, and

Returns relating to branches of Trade Unions with 140,182 members show that 5,418 (or 3.9 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 4.0 per cent. in June and 4.4 per cent. in July, 1902.

* 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.

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EMPLOYMENT IN JULY-HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C., TRADES; COTTON TRADE.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AND MISCEL-

LANEOUS METAL TRADES. RETURNS have been received from 2 Employers' Associations and 17 Trade Unions, and from Local Correspondents.

Brasswork .-- Brassworkers report employment as not quite so good as a month ago, but generally as fair for the time of year, the percentage of unemployed Trade Union members being still small. In Birmingham, London, Leeds and Exeter employment is reported as quiet; in Sheffield and Nottingham as moderate; in Manchester, Hull and Doncaster as fair. It is also fair in Birmingham in the bedstead and fire brass branches.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc .- In the Birmingham district employment is reported as still moderate with nut and bolt makers; in the Wolverhampton district it has improved. In Birmingham workers on machine-made rivets and on cut and wire nails report employment as rather quiet. Makers of spikes, rivets and wrought nails are slack.

Tubes .- In Birmingham makers of brass and copper tubes report employment as fairly good, makers of cased tubes as good, other branches as moderate. In the Wolverhampton district employment with tube makers is quiet.

Chains, Anvils, Vices, Anchors, etc .- The cable, dollied and side-welded chain makers at Cradley Heath report employment as moderate; on the Tyne chain makers report it as good; and at Winlaton (Durham) as fair. but rather worse than a month ago. Makers of anvils and vices in the Dudley district report employment as fair and better than a month and a year ago. At Wednesbury makers of railway springs and axles report employment as good.

Locks, Keys and General Hardware.-At Willenhall and Wolverhampton makers of locks, keys and latches report employment as fair; with makers of other builders' ironmongery employment is good. Hollow-ware makers at Birmingham and West Bromwich report employment as quiet; in the Wolverhampton district cast and light hollow-ware makers report it as good. In the Wolverhampton district it is good with stampers and piercers and makers of hoes; moderate with makers of iron fences and hurdles.

Files, Edge Tools, etc.—Employment in the file trade is reported as moderate at Birmingham, quiet at Wolver-hampton. In Sheffield it is moderate with file forgers (hand), and file cutters (hand and machine), fair with file hardeners, and slack with file forgers (machine). With file smiths at Warrington it is good. With edge tool makers employment is reported as moderate at Birmingham; good at Wolverhampton; slack at Sheffield with edge tool and saw grinders.

Stores, Grates, etc.—In this branch employment is quiet at Sheffield, Leeds and Langley Mill; good at Derby; bad at Nottingham and Mansfield.

Sheet Metal.-In London employment is reported as still fairly good with tinplate workers. With tin and iron plate and sheet metal workers, gas meter makers, tin canister makers and tinmen it is bad, short time being worked; with zinc workers it has improved, and is fair. Iron-plate workers are slack at Wolverhampton, Bilston, the Lye and Birmingham. Tinplate workers at Oldham are slack; at Nottingham, Norwich, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Dublin they are fairly well employed at Birmingham moderately so. Sheet metal workers at Manchester, Hull, Leeds and on the Tyne are fairly busy.

Cutlery, etc.-At Sheffield table blade forgers and strikers, table knife hafters, pen and pocket blade grinders, haft and scale pressers, and the various branches of the razor trade are slack; pen and pocket blade forgers are fairly employed.

Gold, Silver, Britannia Metal, etc.-In London employment is quiet with small silver workers, silver-plate polishers, and electro-plate workers; good with silver spoon and fork finishers and makers; fair with silversmiths

and diamond workers; with goldsmiths and jewellers employment is bad, and short time fairly general. In Birmingham employment with silversmiths, jewellers (gold) and electro-platers is quiet; with jewellers (silver) it is improving slightly; with Britannia metal workers it is fair. At Coventry employment with watchmakers is fair. In Sheffield employment with silver-platers and gilders is reported as good, silver and electro-plate finishers and Britannia metal smiths quiet, silversmiths as bad. Wirework.-In this branch employment is reported as

good at Birmingham, slack at Sheffield and Manchester. fair with wire workers, dull with wire weavers, at Glasgow. In London employment is bad both with wire workers and wire weavers, short time being made. Farriers. —Employment generally is rather quiet. In Nottingham, on the Tyne, and in Aberdeen and Dublin it is good; in London, Derby, Leicester, Ipswich and Glasgow fair; at Sheffield and Edinburgh it is quiet.

INFORMATION as to the state of employment in the different branches of the cotton trade has been received from the Trade Correspondent of the Department, the estimated total number of operatives covered by the returns being 221,800. Reports have also been furnished by the Local Correspondents of the Department and by Trade Unions

Returns relating specially to the employment of women in the cotton trade have also been received from women correspondents with regard to 551 spinning and weaving factories, employing about 99,800 women and girls. The general result of the information thus obtained

from various sources shows that much short time is being worked owing to the high price of raw cotton. Employment was worse in July than in June, and much worse than a year ago.

Employment in the Spinning branch during July con-tinued bad, much short time being worked. Of the 27,200 women included in the returns from women correspondents, 48 per cent. were employed in mills giving full employment throughout the month, compared with 47 per cent. in June and 89 per cent. in July, 1902.

In the Weaving branch employment has been bad and worse than in June; much short time was worked during the month, and many looms have been standing. Of the 72,600 women included in the returns from women correspondents, 32 per cent. were employed in factories giving full employment throughout the month, compared with 38 per cent. in June and 81 per cent. in July, 1902. The following Table summarises the returns from women correspondents as to the employment of women and girls, and also gives, for comparison, the corresponding figures for the previous month and for a

year ago :-

Trade and Mont Cotton Trade—Spinning July, 1903 ... June, 1903 ... July, 1902 ...

Cotton Trade—Weaving-July, 1903 ... June, 1903 ... July, 1902 ... COTTON SPINNING.

Ashton District .- Employment in Ashton, Stalybridge, Mossley, Dukinfield and Droylsden is reported as still bad, much short time being worked. Stockport and Manchester District.-In the Stockport, Reddish, Romiley and Compstall districts most mills are * Excluding annual holidays.

EMPLOYMENT	IN	JULY-ENGINEERING.
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The state of employment in the various districts, as indicated by the proportions of members of certain Trade Unions returned as unemployed at the end of the month, is shown in the following Table :---

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of July, 1903, in-	turne	centage ed as U ed at e	nem-	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage unem- ployed for July, 1903, as compared with a		
Dash anga shinnen n it gananti baltanadis da	cluded in the returns.	July, 1903.	June, 1903.	July, 1902.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
North-East Coast	13,653	6.2	7.4	5'4	- 1'2	+ 0.8	
Manchester and Liverpool District	17,218	3.0	3.2	5'3	- 0'2	- 2'3	
Oldham, Bolton and Black- burn District	10,980	4.6	4'9	4'9	- 0.3	- 0.3	
West Riding Towns	11,834	4.6	5'2	4.8	- 0.6	- 0'2	
Hull and LincolnshireDistrict	3,234	3'5	2'5	3'9	+ 1'0	- 0'4	
Birmingham, Wolverhamp- ton and Coventry District	5,933	2.1	2'I	2.3		- 0'2	
Notts., Derby and Leicester District	4,009	3'4	3'4	3'5		- 0.1	
London and Neighbouring District	12,482	3.5	3.0	4.2	+ 0.3	- 1.0	
South Coast	3,752	1.6	1.6	0.0		+ 0'7	
South Wales and Bristol Dis- trict	5,675	3.7	2.4	3'3	+ 1.3	+ 0.4	
Glasgow and District	13,918	5°1	4.8	7'0	+ 0'3	- 1'9	
East of Scotland	3,553	6.7	6.0	8.6	+ 0'7	- 1'9	
Belfast and Dublin	3,299	4'7	5'4	3'4	- 0'7	+ 1'3	
Other Districts	4,962	3'4	3.2	2.4	+ 0'2	+ 1.0	
United Kingdom (Including certain Unions for which district figures are not available)	} 140,182	3.9	4.0	4.4	- 0.1	- 0:5	

As compared with a month ago the principal changes indicated are an improvement on the North-East Coast and a decline in the Hull and Lincolnshire and South Wales and Bristol districts. As compared with a year ago most districts show an improvement, the chief excep-tions being the North-East Coast, the South Coast, and Belfast and Dublin district.

North-East Coast .- Employment generally is moderate, and is worse than a year ago. Patternmakers on both the Tyne and Wear are busy. With ironfounders employment is good in the Newcastle and Wallsend districts and on the Tees, fair at Blaydon, moderate in the Shields and Hartlepool districts. Engineers report employment as bad at Durham and Hartlepool, moderate in most of the other districts. Employment in boiler shops has been steadier on the Tyne and Wear, good at Darlington, moderate on the Tees. In the Tees district employment continues good with bridge builders.

Manchester and Liverpool District.-Employment on the whole shows little change as compared with June. It is better than a year ago. At Liverpool ironfounders report employment as good, but other classes as dull or moderate, especially on repair work. At Manchester employment is reported as good with ironfounders and machine workers, fair with boilermakers; electrical engineers also are busy. Engineers at Stockport, Macclesfield and Northwich report employment as slack. At Crewe all branches are well employed.

Oldham, Bolton, Blackburn and District.-Employment generally continues quiet. At Oldham employment is reported as bad with engineers, moderate with patternmakers, ironfounders and boilermakers. At Blackburn ironfounders report employment as good, engineers as improving. In the Bury district employment is stated to be fairly good on the whole.

West Riding .- Employment has improved somewhat as compared with June. It is also slightly better than a year ago. At Leeds employment is reported as moderate in most branches; at Stanningley as slack with engineers and boilermakers; at Wakefield as fair with engineers. At Bradford ironfounders and patternmakers report it as good, engineers as moderate, boilermakers as bad. Employment with engineers is stated to be quiet at Sheffield, but with patternmakers and some sections of ironfounders as good.

Hull and Lincolnshire District.-Employment though better than a year ago is not quite up to the level of the

previous month. At Hull engineers report it as good, patternmakers, machine workers and blacksmiths as fair, ironfounders as moderate. At Doncaster employment is reported as moderate with boilermakers, bad with engineers. At Grantham it continues good generally.

East Midlands.-Employment on the whole is moderate, and shows little change as compared with the previous month or a year ago. At Nottingham ironfounders, fitters and mechanics on general work report employ-ment as bad, lace and hosiery machine builders and motor cycle builders as fair, bobbin and carriage makers and carriage straighteners as good. At Derby employment is reported as bad with ironfounders, moderate with engineers, good with boilermakers and brassfounders. Railway carriage and wagon builders at Derby and Long Eaton are well employed. Employment is quiet at Leicester, Northampton and Rugby.

West Midlands.-Employment continues fairly good, and is slightly better than a year ago. Toolmakers at Birmingham and Coventry report employment as fair. In the cycle trade at Birmingham, Coventry, Wolverhampton and Redditch it is reported as quiet, except in the motor section, where it is good. Employment at Birmingham is fairly good in the railway and wagon shops, fair with sporting gun makers, quiet with military gun makers. At Wolverhampton employment is good with ironfounders, moderate with boilermakers.

London and Neighbouring District. - On the whole, employment is fair, and though not quite so good as in the previous month, it is better than a year ago. Electrical workers report employment as fair, brassfounders as moderate, brassfinishers as dull, hammermen as bad. At Dartford and Erith employment with ironfounders is reported as good.

South Coast.-Employment generally is about the same as in the previous month, but not up to the level of a year ago. At Southampton it is fair generally for both engineering and boiler work. Ironfounders report employment as good at most places, but bad at Southampton. With engineers it is good at Cowes, moderate at Weymouth.

South Wales and Bristol District .- As compared with June, employment has declined, and it is also slightly worse than a year ago. Engineers report employment as bad at Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester and Neath, moderate in most other centres. At Swindon they are well employed. With ironfounders employment is good at Gloucester, moderate at Cardiff and Bristol.

Glasgow and District. — Employment continues fair and is better than a year ago. It has declined slightly as compared with June. Patternmakers report it as good at Glasgow and Partick, fair at Greenock, quiet at Motherwell and Paisley. With brassfinishers it is good; with iron, steel and brass dressers moderate.

East of Scotland .- Employment has declined as compared with the previous month, but is better than a year ago. Engineers report it as good at Edinburgh, moderate at Leith; brassfounders, patternmakers and blacksmiths as fair. At Falkirk, ironfounders and patternmakers report it as fair. At Dundee employment generally is dull, but patternmakers report it as fair. Engineers report it as fair at Aberdeen, ironfounders as bad.

Belfast and Dublin .- There has been a slight improvement in employment as compared with June, but it is still worse than a year ago. It has been affected at Belfast by disputes with the boilermakers and the patternmakers. At Dublin employment continues dull.

Other Districts .- At Barrow employment is worse than a month or a year ago. At Norwich it is reported as slack with engineers, good with boilermakers. At Ipswich it is good with ironfounders and boilermakers, moderate with engineers. Engineers report it as bad at Colchester. Employment is fair generally at Cork.

COTTON TRADE.

		Percer	ntage ordi w	narily emp hich were	ployed in Mills	
			full Time nout the nth.*	Working Short Time	Closed during	
	With Full Employ- ment.	With Partial Employ- ment.	during some part of the Month.	Month for repairs, bad trade, disputes, or other causes.		
-		48	7	34	11	
		47	10	33	10	
		89	3	5	3	
-	100	Print and	Bos And	3.46.18		
		32	28	31	9	
		38 81	22	29	11	
		81	15	2	2	

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY-TEXTILE TRADES.

the Manchester district fine spinners are working full time, but employment on coarse counts is irregular.

Glossop, Hadfield and Hyde District.-Employment is reported as bad, and worse than a month and a year ago; short time has been general.

Oldham District (including Middleton, Shaw, Royton, Lees and Chadderton).- Employment is reported as bad, and as worse than in June and much worse than a year ago; short time has been general, most mills running 4 days a week. Several mills are closed for an indefinite period.

Bolton District (including Farnworth, Leigh and Wigan) .-Employment is only moderate; the number working short time has increased. Employment with cardroom workers is irregular.

Bury, Heywood and Rochdale District.-Employment in Bury is reported as bad, and worse than a month and a year ago; some mills have been closed during the month. and nearly all have been running short time. In Rochdale and Milnrow a good deal of short time has been worked and employment is reported as slack. In Hey-wood it is reported as bad, and as worse than in June and much worse than a year ago; short time has been worked.

Preston and District.—Employment in Preston is re-ported as bad, and worse than a month and a year ago; the majority of the mills have been running short time. In Blackburn and Burnley short time has been worked, and employment is worse than a month and a year ago.

COTTON WEAVING.

Preston District .- Employment is reported as bad, and worse than a month and a year ago; the majority of the factories are working short time or giving only partial employment.

Blackburn, Darwen and Accrington District.—In Black-burn irregular time has been worked and many looms are standing; employment is reported as worse than a month and a year ago. In Darwen and Accrimgton employment continues bad and is worse than a year ago; many looms are standing.

Burnley, Nelson and Colne District .- In Burnley and Padiham irregular time has been worked. In Colne employment is reported as only moderate, and rather worse than a year ago. In Nelson it continues irregular.

Other Districts .- In Bury much short time has been worked, and employment is reported as worse than a month and a year ago; many looms are standing. In Rochdale irregular time has been worked. In Bolton, Radcliffe and Chorley short time has been worked, and employment is worse than a month and a year ago.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

INFORMATION has been received from Employers' Associations, Trade Unions and Local Correspondents, and also from women correspondents with regard to 188 factories in Yorkshire employing about 30,700 women and girls.

Employment in the woollen trade is moderate gene-rally. In the worsted trade it is quiet and shows a decline as compared with a month and a year ago. Of the women and girls usually employed in the Yorkshire woollen and worsted factories reported on, 61 per cent. were employed in factories giving full employment throughout the month, and 36 per cent. in factories running full time but only giving partial employment, to be compared with 80 per cent. and 15 per cent. respectively of those reported on in June, and 88 per cent. and II per cent. in July, 1902.

Bradford District .- Employment in the worsted trade is reported as rather worse than in June, the factories generally running full time but in many cases with only partial employment. With woolcombers employment is reported as fair with women and bad with men, a good deal of short time being worked. With woolsorters it is

running short time, and trade is reported as bad. In slack. At Keighley employment is reported as rather worse than in June; at Halifax as quiet.

August, 1903.

Huddersfield District. - Employment in the worsted trade is reported as quiet, a large number of looms standing for warps. In the woollen trade in the Huddersfield district it shows a slight decline as compared with June, and is much worse than a year ago. In the Colne Valley employment shows a decline, though a few firms continue to work overtime. In the heavy woollen trade in Dewsbury and Batley employment continues fair; the factories have been running full time, but in some cases have given only partial employment.

Other Districts. - Employment at Leeds is reborted as only moderate; at Guiseley as fair; at Wakefield as moderate. With woollen workers at Rochdale and Milnrow it is slack. Employment at Trowbridge is reported as fair. In Montgomeryshire it In Selkirk and Hawick employment is fairly good. continues good in all branches of the woollen industry; in Galashiels spinners and weavers are not so well employed as in June.

OTHER TEXTILE TRADES.

Jute and Flax Trades.

According to information received from one Employers' Association, from one Trade Union, and from Local Correspondents, employment in the jute trade shows slight decline but is still moderate. Employment in the flax trade in Ireland continues fair.

In Dundee employment shows a slight decline. In the spinning branch it is good; in the weaving branch embloyment has been good in most factories, but in a few large firms there has been some slackness. Information has been received with regard to 50 jute and flax factories, employing about 9,000 men and boys and 21,400 women and girls. From this it appears that of the 19,300 persons employed in spinning mills 82 per cent. were employed in mills running full time and giving full employment throughout the month, and 18 per cent. in mills running full time but giving only partial employment until the general closing of the mills and factories for the annual holiday, compared with 85 per cent. and 15 per cent. respectively of those for whom returns were received for June. Of the 11,100 employed in weaving factories, 59 per cent. were employed in factories running full time and giving full employment, and 35 per cent. in factories running full time but giving only partial employment, compared with 65 per cent. and 35 per cent respectively of those for whom returns were received for June. The weavers in Forfar report employment as still slack, and worse than a year ago. At Alyth employment is moderate.

In Belfast and neighbourhood employment in the flax spinning mills is reported as fair. The women workers' Trade Union, the power loom tenters, the power loom yarn dressers and the linen lappers report employment as good; the hackle and gill makers as improved; the beetlers as quiet; the flax dressers and the flax roughers as dull.

Employment in the linen trade at Barnsley is reported as slack; in Leeds short time is reported.

Hosiery Trade.

According to information received from Employers through the Trade Correspondent of the Department, from one Trade Union and from Local Correspondents employment in the hosiery trade is worse than in June.

Leicester District .- Returns received from hosiery manufacturers employing 7,814 workpeople in their factories at the end of July show a decrease of 1.4 per cent. on the number employed at the end of June, but an increase of 0.8 per cent. on the number employed at the end of July, 1902. Employment at Leicester is reported as moderate on plain hosiery, slack in the hose and halfhose branches. At Loughborough it is reported as slack

August, 1903.

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY--TEXTILE TRADES; TAILORING TRADE; BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

whole shows a further decline, and is much worse that a In Nottingham employment is reported as dull with knitters, much short time being worked. In the hand frame branches in the country districts it is slack with few exceptions. With hosiery workers at Belper and Ilkeston employment is slack. Scotland.—Employment with hosiery workers at Selkirk

and Hawick continues good.

Lace Trade.

According to information from the Employers' Association and the Local Correspondent, employment in the Nottingham lace trade is worse than a year ago. In the levers section it continues bad, and is worse than a year ago; in the plain net section it remains fair, but is not so busy as a year ago; in the curtain section it continues fair, and is about the same as a month and a year ago. In the finishing and making up departments employment has declined and is very irregular. Employment is reported as bad at Long Eaton and Ilkeston. moderate at Bulwell, Kimberley and Stapleford, and quiet at Beeston

Printing, Dyeing, Bleaching, and Finishing.

Information has been received from Employers' Associations, Trade Unions and Local Correspondents. Employment with dyers and finishers in the West Riding is reported as bad; one Trade Union reports that four-fifths of its members worked short time during July. Employment with blue and black dyers in Leeds is reported as moderate. At Bury and Colne, employ-ment is reported as slack; at Middleton, Barnsley and Burnley as good; at Bolton as bad.

Employment with dyers, trimmers and finishers at Leicester is reported as moderate; at Loughborough and Hinckley as slack. The dyers at Nottingham and Basford report employment as moderate; bleachers at Basford and Bulwell as bad, and worse than a month and a year ago. Employment with calico printers in Manchester is fair; with bleachers, dyers and finishers it is slack; with silk dyers in Macclesfield it is bad. In the Dundee district employment is reported as fair in the Dundee district employment is reported as fair in the finishing branch, good in the dyeing branch, but worse generally than a year ago; as bad with bleach-field workers; calender workers and calico printers in Glasgow have worked overtime.

TAILORING TRADE.

INFORMATION has been received from Employers, Local Correspondents and Trade Unions.

Bespoke Branch .- Employment in London in the West End is reported as bad ; in the East End the clothiers' cutters report it as bad. In the provinces

employment generally is slack. In the provinces employment generally is slack. *Ready-made Branch.*—Employment generally has been moderate. Employment in London, although reported as fair by some employers, on the whole showed a decline with factory workers; with outworkers it is reported as, having improved towards the end of the month. The clothiers' cutters report employment as bad during July.

In Leeds, according to returns received from readymade tailoring manufacturers, employing about 9,000 workpeople in their factories, in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops, employment during July was good or fair in firms employing 56 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns, poor or bad in firms employing 21 per cent., and moderate in firms employing 23 per cent. As compared with June, firms employing 48 per cent. report employment as improved, and firms employing 43 per cent. as worse. As compared with a year ago firms employing 23 per cent. report employment as improved, firms employing 16 per cent. as unchanged, and firms employing 61 per cent. as worse. The clothiers' operatives' Trade Union reports employment as bad.

In Manchester, employers making returns report multipleument as fair, but worse than a month ago. The employment as fair, but worse than a month ago. Jewish tailors report employment as slack. In Bristol employment is good, and better than a year ago.

in Colchester as slack.

RETURNS have been received from the Trade Correspondent of the Department based on information supplied by 535 firms employing 63,496 workpeople. Reports have also been furnished by Trade Unions and by Local Correspondents.

Local Correspondents. The reports show that employment generally is quiet, and slightly worse than in June, but better than a year ago. The number employed by the firms making returns at the end of July was $6_{3,496}$, compared with $6_{4,237}$ at the end of June, and $6_{1,400}$ a year ago, a decrease of 1'2 per cent. during the month, and an

increase of 3.4 per cent. during the year. Of the total number of operatives, 62 per cent. were employed by firms working at least full time throughout July, to be compared with 64 per cent. of those for whom returns were received for June. The following Table enables a comparison to be made

District.

ENGLAND AND WAT icester and District orthampton and Distr Kettering ... Stafford and District Norwich and District Bristol ...

Bristol Kingswood Leeds and District Manchester and District Birmingham and Distric Other parts of England d Total, England and

SCOTLAND IRELAND

Total, United Kingd

London. — Returns covering 4,674 workpeople show that 77 per cent. were employed by firms working full time throughout the month, compared with 69 per cent. in June. Employment amongst the Trade Union boot and shoe operatives is reported as quiet; the clickers' Trade Union reports it as dull. With hand-sewn boot makers it continues good.

Leicester District. - Returns covering 10,517 workpeople in Leicester and 2,142 in country districts show that 24 per cent. of the former and 52 per cent. of the latter were employed by firms working full time throughout the month, compared with 47 and 38 per cent. respectively in June. Employment with clickers and with rivetters and finishers is reported as bad; a large proportion of the operatives are working short time.

Northampton District .- Returns covering 8,281 workpeople in Northampton and 8,330 in country districts show that 51 per cent. of the former and 77 per cent. of the latter were employed by firms working full time throughout the month, compared with 70 and 85 per cent. respectively in June. Returns covering 3,597 work-people in *Kettering* show that 59 per cent. were employed by firms working full time throughout the month, compared with 69 per cent. in June. Employment with rivetters and finishers engaged on men's work at Northampton, Rushden and Kettering is reported as quiet; with clickers and pressmen as bad. It has

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In the ready-made tailoring factories in Norwich full time is being worked generally; outworkers are not fully employed. Employment in Ipswich is reported as fair,

In Glasgow employers return a decline in the number employed, and the clothiers' operatives' and tailors and machinists' Trade Unions report short time.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

of the number employed in the various districts at the end of July with a month ago and with a year ago,

	No. of firms making	No. these	employ firms at	ed by end of	Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on		
	returns	July, 1903.			June, 1903.		
ES.	la da	. 6			antstel to	Notes	
	71 89	4,674 12,659	4,738	4,581 12,367	- 1'4	+ 2'0	
t	140	16,611	16,919	12,307	- 3.0	+ 2'4 + 4'5	
	31	3,597	3,582	3,463	+ 0.4	+ 3.9	
	17	2,599	2,619	2,581	- 0.8	+ 07	
	31	4,862	4,863	4,694		+ 3.6	
• •••	22	3,046	3,058	2,864	- 0'4	+ 6.4	
• •••	20	1,686	1,644	1,506	+ 2.6	+ 12.0	
	41	3,660	3,646	3,487	+ 0.4	+ 5'0	
•••	16	2,583	2,536	2,392	+ 1.0	+ 8.0	
Wales	5 27	632	639	606	- I.I	+ 4'3	
maies	21	2,135	2,145	2,133	- 0.2	+ 0.1	
Wales	510	58,744	59,437	56,574	- 1.5	+ 3.8	
	23	4,317	4,376	4,461	- 1.3	- 3'2	
	2	435	424	365	+ 2.6	+ 19.2	
on	535	63,496	64,237	61,400	- I'2	+ 3'4	

The following is a summary of the reports received from all sources as regards the principal districts :----



EMPLOYMENT IN JULY-HAT AND OTHER CLOTHING TRADES; PRINTING, &C., TRADES.

Desborough and Wellingborough. Stafford, Stone and Nantwich.—Returns covering 2,599

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workpeople show that 27 per cent. were employed by firms working full time throughout the month, compared with 62 per cent. in June. Employment at Stafford and Stone is quiet, with much short time, and is worse than a month ago.

Eastern Counties.—Returns covering 4,862 workpeople in Norwich, Ipswich, Colchester and Braintree show that 89 per cent. were employed by firms working full time throughout the month, compared with 86 per cent. Employment at Norwich is reported as fairly in June. good with clickers and pressmen and with those engaged on men's dress shoes; as moderate in the turn shoe branch, and rather slack with the makers of machine sewn goods. It is irregular with hand finishers. At Ipswich employment is bad.

Bristol and Kingswood .- Returns covering 3,046 workpeople in Bristol show that 69 per cent. were employed by firms working full time throughout the month, com-Bristol continues bad. Of the 1,686 workpeople in Kingswood covered by the returns, 79 per cent. were employed by firms working full time throughout the month, compared with 90 per cent. in June. Employment at Kingswood is slack.

Leeds and District .- Returns covering 3,660 workpeople show that 79 per cent. were employed by firms working full time throughout the month, compared with 64 per cent. in June. Employment is reported as moderate on men's light and medium goods, bad on heavy men's and boys' work, and in the slipper trade. Other Districts in England.—Employment at Birming-

ham. Wolverhampton and Derby is reported as bad; at Nottingham as moderate; at Mansfield as slack; at Kendal as good ; at Newcastle as quiet.

Scotland.—Returns covering 4,317 workpeople show that 86 per cent. were employed by firms working full time throughout the month, compared with 88 per cent. in June. In Edinburgh employment continues good. In Aberdeen it is reported as quiet; at Glasgow as bad. The boot and shoe operatives' Trade Union at Maybole reports it as improving.

HAT TRADE.

REPORTS have been received from three Employers' Associations, from two Trade Unions, and from Local Correspondents. Employment has been slack generally, and worse than a month and a year ago. Trade Unions with 5.376 members have 189 (or 3.5 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 2.9 per cent. at the end of June and 3.4 per cent. a year ago.

Employment with silk hatters in London is bad and worse than a month and a year ago; short time has been worked in most shops during July. In Denton employment is reported as slack, and as worse than a month and a year ago; some short time has been worked during July. In Bristol employment is reported as quiet; in Glasgow as slack; in Edinburgh as bad.

With felt hatters, employment at Denton is reported as bad and as slightly worse than a month and a year ago; nearly all the Trade Union members worked short time during July. In Stockport employment is reported as moderate and slightly better than in June; in Bury as fairly good, and better than in June, but rather worse than a year ago; in Bredbury as bad. In Warwickshire employment is reported as on the whole better than in June, though worse than a year ago.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

INFORMATION has been received from Employers, Local Correspondents, and Trade Unions, and from three Employment Bureaux in London.

Dress, Millinery and Mantle Trades .- In London returns from retail firms chiefly in the West-end district, employing 2,090 dressmakers at the end of July, show a decline of 13.6 per cent. on the number employed

declined with army bootmakers. It is much slacker at at the end of June, and of 1.5 per cent. on the number employed at the end of July, 1902. Employment in the wholesale mantle and costume trades shows the usual seasonal slackness, and is bad; it is reported as slightly worse than a year ago. Employment with mantle makers in the retail firms reported on has been fair. Employment with milliners in wholesale and retail firms is reported as fairly good and better than a year ago; but compared with a month ago the number employed at the end of July shows a considerable decline.

August, 1903.

Returns from three Employment Bureaux show a decreased demand for dressmakers and milliners compared with a month and a year ago.

In Manchester employment with mantle makers has been fairly good, and better than a month or a year ago. In the costume and skirt trade it is fair ; returns from manufacturers employing 2,154 workpople in their factories at the end of July show an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed at the end of June, and a decrease of $2\cdot3$ per cent. on the number employed a vear ago.

In Glasgow employment during July with mantle makers has been quiet, the numbers employed at the end of July showing a decline compared with a month ago.

Shirt and Collar Trade .- Returns received from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland employing 8,192 workpeople in their factories at the end of July show a decrease of 3.3 per cent. on the number employed at the end of June, and of 0.5 per cent. on the number employed at the end of July, 1902. In London employment generally is reported as quiet; in Manchester as fair; on shirts and slops in Glasgow it is moderate. In Belfast and Londonderry in shirt and collar factories employment is quiet; some short time is reported.

Corset Trade .- Returns received from corset manufacturers employing 3,888 workpeople in their factories at the end of July, show a decline of 3.9 per cent. on the number employed at the end of June, and of 11.2 per cent. on the number employed at the end of July, 1902. Employment generally continues dull; short time is reported by most firms.

PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, AND PAPER TRADES.

RETURNS have been supplied by 24 Employers' Associations, by 32 Employers, by Trade Unions with over 55,000 members, and by Local Correspondents. The information thus obtained shows that employment in the Printing and Bookbinding Trades at the end of July was on the whole much the same as a month and a year ago. During the latter part of the month the usual seasonal improvement occurred among letterpress printers in the Provinces; but in London employment declined.

Employment in the Paper Trade in England remained fairly good during July, though not quite equal to a year ago. In *Scotland* employment remained fairly good generally, and much the same as a year ago.

The following Table shows the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed as compared with a month and a year ago:

second data and	Uni	ted Kin	ngdom.		London.			
de par e altre constant esta aux-lange ferre lange	No. of Members of Unions at end of July,	re	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of		No of Members of Unions at end of July,	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of		as ed at
	included in the Returns.	July, 1903.	June, 1903.	July, 1902.	1903, included in the Returns.	July, 1903.	June, 1903.	July, 1902.
Letterpress	40,021	4.1	4.2*	4.5	19,072	5.0	3.9	5'1
Printing Lithographic	6,393	4'2	4'3	3.8	1,958	5.6	5'5	4'5
Printing Bookbinding	6,970	5.8	6.0	4.7	3,905	6.7	6.9	4'5
Total Printing and Bookbinding	53,384	4*3	4.4*	4.4	24,935	5'3	4.2	4'9
Paper Manufacture	2,340	2.6	2.8	2.2	1			

Revised figures

August, 1903.

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY-PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER TRADES; GLASS, POTTERY, &C., TRADES; FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

The percentages unemployed in certain Trade Unions in the *Printing and Bookbinding Trades* in the principal districts were as follow :---

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of July,1903,		tage retu ployed at		Decrease centage un for July	e(+) or (-) in per nemploye, 1903, as ed with a
	included in the Returns.	July, 1903.	June, 1903.	July, 1902.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	24,935 1,343 6,492 4,041 1,987 2,361 305 2,362 791 6,100 2,607 53,384	5'3 1'9 4'9 4'6 2'1 3'0 4'4 1'7 1'0 2'1 6'5 4'3	4'5 4'9 5'8 4'1 4'5 4'9 0'8 3'0 3'8 2'7* 7'9 4'4*	4'9 1'3 4'7 3'6 3'6 3'4 3'2 9'3 3'3 2'0 3'3 2'0 3'0 7'4 4'4	$\begin{array}{r} + & 0.8 \\ - & 3.0 \\ - & 0.9 \\ + & 0.5 \\ - & 2.4 \\ - & 1.9 \\ + & 3.6 \\ - & 1.3 \\ - & 2.8 \\ - & 0.6 \\ - & 1.4 \\ \hline - & 0.1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 0.4 \\ + & 0.6 \\ + & 0.2 \\ + & 1.0 \\ - & 1.3 \\ - & 0.2 \\ - & 4.9 \\ - & 1.6 \\ - & 1.0 \\ - & 0.9 \\ - & 0.9 \\ - & 0.9 \\ - & 0.1 \end{array}$

Percentages unemployed for London are shown in the first Table for the Letterpress and Lithographic Printing and Bookbinding Trades respectively. Employment has declined during the month, and is now quiet.

Northern Counties .- Employment in this district remains fairly good. Lancashire and Cheshire.-Letterpress printers are fairly

well employed generally; lithographic printers and bookbinders are slack.

Yorkshire.-Letterpress printers report employment as bad at Leeds, with short time general; as quiet at Halifax and Huddersfield; as good elsewhere. Employment is moderate with lithographic printers. Bookbinders report employment as bad at Leeds and Hull, moderate elsewhere. Papermill workers at Leeds report employment as fair; at Barnsley as moderate.

East Midland Counties. - Employment is good with letterpress printers; fairly good with lithographic printers; quiet with bookbinders.

West Midland Counties.—Employment is good, except with letterpress printers at Walsall and Wolverhampton and with bookbinders, who report it as quiet.

Eastern Counties .- Employment is fair in this district. Southern and South-Western Counties .- Employment with letterpress printers is reported as good at Bristol, Plymouth and St. Albans; fairly good at Portsmouth, Tonbridge and Gloucester; quiet at Oxford, Reading, Aylesbury, Watford and Brighton. Lithographic printers are fairly well employed.

Wales and Monmouthshire .- Employment in this district is fairly good on the whole.

Scotland.-In Edinburgh employment is fairly good with letterpress and lithographic printers; quiet with bookbinders. In Glasgow it is quiet with letterpress and lithographic printers; fairly good with bookbinders. At other towns in Scotland employment remains fairly good generally.

Ireland .- Employment is moderate on the whole at Dublin, Belfast Cork, Limerick and Waterford.

GLASS, POTTERY, AND BRICK AND TILE TRADES.

INFORMATION has been received from 11 Employers' Associations, 11 Trade Unions with 5,045 members, Local Correspondents and Employers.

Employment in the Glass trades continues bad in the bottle making branch, and is worse than a year ago; in other branches it is slack generally. In the Pottery trades it has improved. In the Brick and Tile trades it continues fair.

Glass Trades.—Employment with glass bottle makers in the North of England continues bad, and is worse than a year ago. In the St. Helens and Newton-le-Willows district it is reported as fair by the Employers' Association, but a large percentage of the Trade Union members are unemployed. In Yorkshire employment with glass bottle makers is reported as fair and slightly better than a year ago, but in the medical

Revised figures

In London, glass blowers report employment as bad, and much worse than a month and a year ago. Birmingham flint-glass makers report it as bad; flint glass cutters as improved; plate-glass bevellers and silverers as fair. Employment in the sheet glass trade at West Bromwich is reported as moderate. In all branches of the flint glass trade at Wordsley, Brettle Lane and Stourbridge it is reported as quiet. At St. Helens the sheet glass flatteners and sheet glass makers' Trade Unions report employment as good. The pressed glass makers at Gateshead report it as bad, with a large number unemployed. In Edinburgh employment with glass makers is fair ; with glass cutters it is good. Pottery Trades.-In the Staffordshire Potteries employment is reported as fair, and better than a year ago.

Brick and Tile Trades.-In the brickvards in the Plymouth district employment is reported as moderate. In the brick and tile trade in the Leicester and Northampton district it is good generally. With brickmakers in Birmingham it is reported as moderate; in West Bromwich and Öldbury as fair. In the Nottingham district employment is reported as fair. In the Stockton and Hartlepool district employment continues fair. In North Wales it continues good. In the Glasgow district it is good, and about the same as a month and a year ago

employed as a year ago.

Employment with millsawyers is moderate on the whole. Three unions, with a membership of 4,397, show 167 (or 3.8 per cent.) unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 2.7 per cent. in June, and 3.0 per cent. in July, 1902.

Employment is moderate in London; it is fair at Newcastle, Middlesbrough and Hartlepool, Hull and Bradford. At Leeds it is moderate; at Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham, quiet; at Nottingham, slack; at Norwich and Bristol, fair; at Cardiff, quiet; at Glasgow and Edinburgh, fair; at Aberdeen, good; at Dublin, improving; at Belfast, quiet.

Furnishing Trades. Employment in the furnishing trades is very quiet. As compared with a month ago it has declined in all branches; as compared with July, 1902, there is little change on the whole. Of the 15,377 members of 15 Trade Unions making returns, 647 (or 4.2 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of July, compared with 2.4 per cent. at the end of June, and 4.2 per cent. at the end of July, 1902.

Coopers. Employment among coopers remains dull, and worse than a year ago, though again showing an improvement as compared with the previous month. Trade Unions with a membership of 5,222 report 224 (or 4.3 per cent.) unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 4.8.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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glass bottle branch it is reported as bad. In the Glasgow, Alloa and Portobello district it is reported as bad, and worse than a month and a year ago.

Some factories are working full time, but short time is still the rule. In the Glasgow and Portobello district employment continues fair.

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES. INFORMATION has been received from 6 Employers' Associations, from 35 Trade Unions with 35,629 members, and from Local Correspondents. Employment, on the whole, shows a general decline in these trades, except with coopers who report a slight improvement as compared with a month ago, though they are not so well

The percentage of unemployed Trade Unionists in the furnishing and woodworking trades at the end of July was 4.0, compared with 3.0 in June, and 3.4 in July, 1902. Millsawyers and Woodworking Machinists.

In London employment has been quiet in all branches. It is quiet at Newcastle; fair at Manchester and Liverpool; good at Leeds; quiet at Leicester and Nottingham; moderate at Birmingham; fair at Bristol. At Glasgow, Beith, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen it is fairly good; at Dublin dull; at Belfast fair.

August, 1903.

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY-WOODWORKING TRADES; LEATHER TRADES; AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

in June and 3 o per cent. a year ago. Employment is reported as dull in London; fair at Manchester; quiet at Liverpool; improving at Burton-on-Trent; good at Glasgow, Greenock, and Dublin; fair at Cork and Bristol. At other centres employment is still described as dull or bad.

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Coachbuilding.

Employment in the coachbuilding industry remains moderate, showing little change on the whole as compared with a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions of coachmakers, wheelwrights, etc., with a membership of 7,622 report 218 (or 2.9 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 2.6 per cent. at the end of June, 1903, and 2.6 in July, 1902.

In London employment has been quiet. At Manchester it is fair with coachmakers; moderate with wheel-wrights and smiths. At Liverpool it is moderate with wheelwrights and smiths, bad with coachmakers. At Bolton, Sheffield and Birmingham it is moderate. Employment is good with tram and railway car body builders at Loughborough. Employment is good at Glasgow; quiet at Dublin; good at Belfast and Cork.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmakers .- Employment generally shows a considerable decline, and is now quiet on the whole. Unions with a membership of 1,765 report 98 (or 5.6 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 3.6 per cent. in June, and 2.7 per cent. in July, 1902. Employment in London is reported as quiet; in Hull as bad; in Leeds as quiet; in Bristol as slack; in Glasgow as fair; in Edinburgh as good.

Basket Makers.—Employment is bad in London, and worse than a year ago. At Leicester it is good, with much overtime; at Warrington it is slack, with short time.

Other Trades .- Packing case makers and stick makers and mounters in London report employment as fair; the former as fairly good in Nottingham, Glasgow and Belfast, and bad in Birmingham; with lathrenders employment is described as fair in London.

LEATHER TRADES.

(For Boot and Shoe Trades, see p. 225.)

RETURNS have been received from 3 Employers' Associations, 14 Trade Unions, and from Local Correspondents. The percentage of unemployed Trade Union members at the end of July was 6.7, as compared with 6.0 at the end of June and 3.6 in July, 1902. The general condition of employment remains dull, and short time continues to be worked in some places.

Skinners, Tanners, Curriers, etc.-The skinners report employment as bad in London and Leeds, but improving in Birmingham. Employment with curriers and leather dressers is slack on the whole, but there is some improvement at Dundee. The fancy leather workers and leather finishers report employment as fair. The leather shavers at Leeds continue fairly well employed.

Saddlers .- Employment in London is reported as about the same as last month; as bad in Bristol; quiet at Nottingham, Sheffield, Walsall and Birmingham; moderate at Edinburgh; fair at Leeds, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Dublin. The brown saddlers at Walsall and Birmingham report employment as moderate.

Harness Makers, etc.-Employment with harness makers is reported as bad in London and in Walsall (where many are still on short time); quiet at Sheffield and Birmingham; fair in Aberdeen and Dublin. The horse collar makers in London and Manchester report employment as fair; as bad at Birmingham and Walsall; good at Leeds, with some overtime. Female harness-stitchers in the Walsall district are still slack.

Miscellaneous Leather Workers .- In London the pocket. book and leather case makers report employment as bad. With the London portmanteau and trunk makers it is fair, and better than a month ago.

INFORMATION as to the condition of employment in Agriculture has been received from 211 correspondents in various parts of England. The first two or three weeks of the month were generally fine, and the hay crop furnished full employment to farm labourers in all districts where it was ready to be cut. When the rainy weather set in it greatly hindered outdoor work, and caused loss of time to many casual labourers. The supply of this class of men has been fair on the whole, and rather better than a year ago.

Northern Counties.- In Durham, Cumberland and Westmorland employment has been plentiful, but interrupted by occasional wet days. There was some scarcity of casual labourers for turnip-hoeing and haymaking. In Lancashire employment has been fairly regular on the whole, and the supply of labour was about equal to the demand. Haymaking was somewhat interfered with by rain in the latter part of the month. Reports from Yorkshire show that extra labour for haymaking and turnip-hoeing was in demand in most parts, and high wages were demanded. A scarcity of good men for attending to horses and stock is reported.

Midland Counties. - Correspondents in Derbyshire and Cheshire report that employment has been regular with farm labourers. The supply of labour, owing to the arrival of Irish migratory labourers, has been about equal to the demand. Reports from Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire state that odd men were for the most part regularly employed during the month, the demand for extra men being about equal good men for permanent situations. Reports from Staffordshire state that the demand for labour has been less than usual, the fine weather having permitted a more extensive use of machinery. Casual labourers were plentiful; many are said, however, to be miners from the neighbouring coal-pits, and not adapted for farm work. Some irregularity of employment, owing to wet weather, is reported from *Shropshire*. The supply of labour has generally been just about sufficient. Men for permanent situations are scarce, and good men are said to get immediate employment. Work on the land in Worcestershire and Warwickshire is reported to have been somewhat interrupted by wet weather, particularly in the latter part of the month. The supply of casual labour has been sufficient. Some scarcity of waggoners and cowmen is reported. In Northamptonshire casual labourers and men on piecework are reported to have been irregularly employed in some parts through wet weather at the end of the month. Reports from Oxfordhire state that hoeing and haymaking have been hindered latterly by wet weather. There has been no great demand for extra labour, and the supply has been generally sufficient. Farm labourers have been regularly employed in most districts of Buckinghamshire, work being found for them as a rule in wet weather. Men engaged at hoeing on piecework and other casual labourers, however, lost some time towards the end of the month. In Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire haymaking was somewhat interrupted by wet weather, and casual labourers were not much required. A continued demand is reported for good steady men as horsekeepers, stockmen, etc.

Eastern Counties.-Agricultural labourers in Huntingdonshire have been regularly employed, with the exception of casual men, who lost some time through the wet weather. In most districts extra labour has been in demand for haymaking and cleaning roots. Work on the land is reported to have been delayed in Cambridgeshire by wet weather, and hoeing is much in arrear. Časual labourers have been fairly well employed on the whole. In *Lincolnshire* there have been several wet days which prevented carting and haymaking. Work on the root crops is plentiful. The arrival of some Irish migratory labourers is reported in the Brigg and Lincoln Unions. Agricultural labourers in Norfolk were for

August, 1903.

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY-AGRICULTURAL LABOUR; DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

the most part in regular employment during the first half of the month, but field work was in-terrupted in the latter half by wet weather, and some men lost time in consequence. The supply of labour has generally been equal to the demand. Reports from Suffolk and Essex state that farm labourers were well employed in haymaking in the first fortnight of the Field work, however, was subsequently delayed month. a good deal by wet weather, and casual labourers could for the most part then be only employed on such work as yard-clearing and cutting grass on the road sides. The supply of labour was generally sufficient, except in some parts remote from towns.

Southern and South-Western Counties.-Correspondents in Kent state that employment was plentiful in the earlier half of the month, and the supply of casual labour was not equal to the demand. During the latter part, however, there was but little demand for odd men, outdoor work being much interrupted by wet weather. Farm labourers in Surrey were fully employed at the beginning of the month, the weather being fine and the hay crop heavy. Some considerable slackness was after-wards caused by wet weather. Reports from Sussex mention a short supply of casual labour during the first three weeks of the month, when haymaking was in progress. Wet weather then ensued, and caused many casual men to lose time. In Hampshire the fine weather at the early part of the month caused all farm labourers to be fully employed in haymaking, and the hoeing of roots consequently got somewhat in arrear. A few casual labourers were out of work at the end of the month through bad weather. Agricultural labourers in Berkshire are reported to have been in regular work, with the exception of some casual men who lost time through wet weather. The supply of extra labour is said to be rather better than last year, and sufficient for the demand. Correspondents in Wiltshire and Dorsetshire state that there was a demand for casual labour in the early part of the month for haymaking, but the supply, on the whole was sufficient. Employment was interrupted at the end of the month by wet weather. Employment in Somersetshire was plentiful during the first three weeks of the month, the weather being dry and haymaking in active progress. The weather afterwards became unfavourable, and greatly hindered the hoeing of roots and other outdoor work. The supply of casual labourers was about equal to the demand. In *Herefordshire* and *Gloucester*shire haymaking was general in the early part of the month, and the demand for extra men was in excess of the supply. Wet weather then set in, and casual labourers lost time in consequence. In Devon and Cornwall farm labourers are said to have been fairly well employed, at first in haymaking and latterly in hoeing and sheepshearing, although some interruption has been caused by wet weather. The supply of labour has been sufficient in most districts, but there is a scarcity of good men for permanent situations.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

RETURNS as to the employment of this class of labour in the Port of London have been received from the dock companies, the owners of the principal wharves, the Shipping Federation and Trade Unions. As regards other principal ports, information has been supplied by Superintendents of Mercantile Marine, Local Correspondents of the Department, and Trade Unions.

Employment in July was fair generally and showed little change as compared with a month ago. In London, however, it was better than in June, but not so good as in July, 1902.

LONDON.

Employment at the docks and wharves during July showed an improvement as compared with a month ago, but it was not so good as a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and principal wharves during the four weeks ended July 25th was 13,524, an increase of 9.2 per cent. as compared with

Period. Week ended July 4th

Average for 4 week ended July 25th Average for June, 190 Average for July, 190

(2) Daily Fluctuation.-The daily fluctuation in the total estimated number of dock and wharf labourers employed by all the docks and principal wharves is shown on the chart below. The numbers in July ranged from 12,236 on the 4th to 15,146 on the 16th. During July, 1902, the total number of dock and wharf labourers employed varied from 13,297 on the 3rd to 16,334 on the 14th.

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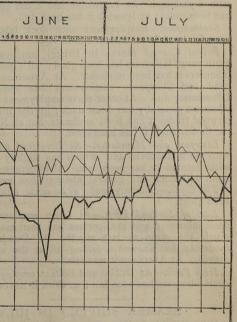
the average for the previous month, but a decrease of 10.4 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The average number employed in July during the last six years, 1897-1902, was 15,090.

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

Labourers	employed in	Docks.	19 82520	Total Dock	
By Dock Companies or through Contractors	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	Labourers employed at 115 Wharves making Returns.	and Wharf	
5,387 6,283 6,870 6,225	2,325 1,808 2,357 2,190	7,712 8,091 9,227 8,415	5,151 5,175 5,163 5,162	12,863 13,266 14,390 13,577	
} 6,191	2,170	8,361	5,163	13,524	
5,158	2,123	7,281	5,102	12,383	
7,199	2,473	9,672	5,425	15,097	

Chart showing the total estimated number of **Labourers** employed by all the **Docks**, and at 115 of the principal **Wharves** for each day during the months of June and July, 1903. The corresponding curve for June and July, 1902, is also given for comparison.

[The thick curve applies to 1903, and the thin curve to 1902.]



The following are the figures on which the Chart for July, 1903, is based :---

F .	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.	
1910	12,975	II	13,264 13,753	22	13,872 13,627	-
	13,321 12,793	13 14	14,060 14,784	23 24	13,345	1.0
	12,236 13,012 12,810	15 16	14,704 15,146 14,998	25 27 28	13,001 12,996	-
	13,148	17 18	13,601	29	12,869 12,920	
	13,323 14,038	20 21	13,925 13,698	30 31	13,538 13,296	010
1000	Sunda	ys and he	olidays are	omitted.	Colores -	-
	Contraction in		1		1. P	
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EMPLOYMENT IN JULY-DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR ; SEAMEN ; FISHING.

Employment in mid-stream and with lightermen and stevedores has been fair; with deal porters and lumpers it has been good, and with coal porters, winchmen and corn porters moderate. With fruit porters in Thamesstreet employment has been fair, the average daily number employed being 298, compared with 295 in June,

1903, and July, 1902. Of the 3,414 "free labourers" on the register of the Shipping Federation in the Port of London, during July, 1903, 56 per cent. on the average were employed by the shipowners to whom the office supplies labour, as compared with 61 per cent. in June, and 77 per cent. a year ago.

OTHER PORTS.

North-East Coast .- In the Tyne, Blyth and Wear district employment with coal porters and shippers has been steady; with trimmers and teemers good. Employment with dock and quay side labourers has been fair, but not so good as a month ago; with Tyne watermen it has been quiet and worse than a month ago. With steam packet men on the Tyne employment has been steady and with tug boatmen on the Wear fair. At Middlesbrough employment with dock labourers has been fair. At Hartlepool it was moderate. With riverside labourers employment generally was fair.

Hull and Grimsby. - At Hull employment in the timber trade has been good ; with lightermen and coal porters it has been fair and with general dock labourers moderate. At Grimsby with general dock labourers and in the timber trade employment has been good ; in the coal trade moderate.

Norfolk and Suffolk .- At Yarmouth employment generally with dock and riverside labourers has been fair, but in the timber trade there is a falling off as compared with a year ago. At Lowestoft and Lynn employment has been quiet; at Ipswich it has been dull.

Southampton.-Employment with dock labourers has been fair, and better than a month ago.

Bristol Channel Ports .- In Bristol employment with grain cargo labourers has been good ; with general cargo labourers it has been moderate. At Avonmouth, Portishead and Sharpness employment has been fair; at Gloucester, dull. At other ports employment with dock labourers generally has been slack; in the iron-ore and pitwood trades it has been moderate, but at Newport in the timber trade it has been good.

Liverpool and Manchester .- At Liverpool employment with dock labourers and carters has slightly improved; with flatmen it has been fair. At Manchester employ-ment with dock and general labourers has been fair. The Clyde .- Employment with dock labourers has been quiet.

East of Scotland Ports .- At Leith employment with dock labourers and coal-porters has been moderate and much the same as last month. At Dundee it was moderate, but showed a falling off at the end of the month. At Aberdeen it was fair.

Irish Ports.—At Dublin and Belfast employment with dock labourers has been fair; at Cork it has been dull.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN JULY.

(Data supplied by the Marine Department of the Board of Trade). RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which about 80 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared) show that during July 42,953 seamen were shipped on foreign-going vessels, as compared with 43,445 during July last year.

The supply of seamen is stated to have been generally equal to or in excess of the demand.

During the seven completed months of the year, 247,563* seamen were shipped, of whom 39,369 (or 15'9 per cent.) were foreigners. During the corresponding period of last year 241,729* seamen were shipped, of whom

* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate

39,594 (or 16.4 per cent.) were foreigners. Lascars who are engaged in Asia are not included in these figures. Table showing the number* of men, &c., shipped as the crews of foreign-going vessels at some of the principal ports of the United Kingdom in July, 1903 and 1902, respectively, together with the number* shipped in the seven months ended July in each of these years :--

August, 1903.

				er of Me d in July		Total in July,	Total number* shipped in seven months ended July,		
	Principal Ports	s.	In Sailing Vessels.	In Steam Vessels.	Total in July, 1903.		1903.	1902.	
	ENGLAND AND V	VALES.	E ROLL	1000 S				1000	
	Tyne Ports		6	3,726	3,732	4,447	20,108	20,642	
			*	503	503	574	2,642	2,893	
			3	300	303	453	1,500	1,672	
			9	1,668	1,677	1,532	7,678	7,354	
	Grimsby		7	284	291	197	855	648	
	Bristol Channel.		257222 . 11		113 22	192826 34			
	Bristol†		23	770	793	695	4,578	3,729	
				901	901	1,072	5,258	5,322	
			97	5,376	5,473	5,377	31,977	32,008	
	Swansea		24	908	932	735	3,831	3,450	
	Other Ports.		15.10	18 . 19	Les ma	The state of the s	100-24-12	11. 200	
	Liverpool		267	14,550	14,817	12.346	86,166	79,918	
	Tandan		233	6,303	6,536	8,438	43,247	43,940	
	Southampton			2,101	2,101	3,016	14,063	17,225	
	SCOTLAND			146, 150		12.5 20.00	line .	1	
	Leith, Kirkcaldy, M			1,107	1,107	1,203	4,057	4,144	
	Grangemouth		12.00	-,,		1,400	4,037	47.44	
	Glasgow		IIO	3,217	3,327	2,992	19,027	16,724	
	IRELAND		an words	had y	Ellis g	1 2.390	Photo Series		
	Dublin			226	226	40	878	612	
	Belfast		4	230	234	328	1,698	1,448	
	Total, July, 1903		783	42,170	42,953		247,563		
1	Ditto, July, 1902		1,539	41,906		13,445		241,729	

FISHING INDUSTRY

REPORTS have been received from Collectors of Fishery Statistics in England; from the Fishery Board for Scotland; from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland; and also from Local Correspondents.

Employment in the fishing industry during July was generally fairly good. Both the total weight of fish landed and the total value, however, were less than a year ago. The following Table shows the quantity and value of the fish landed :-

ano and another and	Qua	ntity.	Landing Value.			
se dio mo r circi i lo m moda ann ciamidai	July, 1903.	July, 1902.	July, 1903.	July, 1902.		
Fish (other than Shell) England and Wales Scotland Ireland	 Cwts. 724,431 1,579,995 ¹ 43,35 ⁸	Cwts. 682,115 1,713,608 56,683	£ 412,101 484,074 21,595	£ 437,348 490,824 23,451		
Total	 2,347,7841	2,452,406	917,770	951,623		
Shell Fish	 10	12 - 10	34,592	37,708		
Total Value		1 1500 510	952,362	989,33I		

From the Tyne and Wear it is reported that trawl fishing boats have landed good supplies of fish during the month, but that the catches of herring have only been

moderate and of poor quality. At Hull, Grimsby, Yarmouth and Lowestoft employment was fair on the whole with fishermen and fish dock labourers; with curers it was only moderate.

Off Plymouth and Brixham fishing has been fairly successful and more regular; fish packers, carters and

curers have been regularly employed. Reports supplied by the Fishery Board for Scotland show that at Aberdeen employment has been good with drift-net and line fishermen, but bad with trawlers. At Peterhead employment was good in all branches and better than a month ago. At Fraserburgh it was good, and better than a month ago and about the same as a year ago. At Macduff employment was fair, and better than either a month or a year ago.

It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate ar agements not of separate individuals. I including Avonmouth and Portishead.

Including Barry and Penarth. S Cannot be stated.

August, 1903.

TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY.*

people, and four old disputes, affecting 667 work-Number and Magnitude.—Fourteen new disputes people, were reported as having terminated in July. Of these thirteen new and old disputes, four, involving 2,426 began in July, 1903, compared with 17 in June, and 25 in the corresponding month of last year. By the 14 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; disputes 4,197 workpeople were directly and 935 infive, involving 234 persons, were decided in favour of the employers, and three, involving 2,733 persons, were compromised. In the case of the remaining directly affected, and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople affected by old disputes which began before July, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, give a total of 10,100 work-people involved in trade disputes during July, 1903, compared with 12,314 in June, and 116,814 in July, 1902. dispute, involving 85 persons, certain points are still under consideration.

Aggregate Duration.-The aggregate duration in New Disputes in July, 1903.—In the following Table the new disputes in July are summarised by July of disputes that started or were settled in that month was 32,400 working days. In addition, 98,400 working days were lost in July owing to disputes that began before that month and at the end of the month trades affected :-were still unsettled. Thus the total duration in July of all disputes, new and old, was 130,800 working days which compares with 175,000 in the previous month, and 803,000 in the corresponding month of last year.

Trad				No. of	No. of W	No. of Workpeople affected.			
	es.			Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total		
Building Mining Metal, Engineering a Other Trades	 and Shi	 pbuild	ing	I 4 5 4	53 2,335 1,560 249		53 2,335 2,495 249		
Total, July, 1903				14	4,197	935	5,132		
Ditto, June, 1903				17	4,561	1,010	5,601		
Ditto, June, 1902				25	17,907	86,735	104,642		

Causes .- Of the fourteen new disputes, one arose on a demand for advance in wages, three on objections to reductions, and three on other wages questions, four on details of working arrangements, and three from other

Principal Trade Disputes.

Occupation.‡	Locality.		ber of people cted. Indi- rectly.;	Date when Dispute began in 1903.	Dura- tion of Dispute in Work- ing Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.;	Result.;
Colliers, &c Miners	Ebbw Vale Hamilton	1,400 800		4 July 8 July	2	Dispute as to proposed new rule in regard to men leaving colliery during working hours Against proposed imposition of fines for "dirt"	Work resumed on old conditions.
Boilermakers, Shipwrights, Helpers and Boys	Belfast	1,343		21 July		Against reduction in wages of 15. per week on time and 5 per cent. on piece rates from 20th July, men claiming that insufficient notice hed been given	Reduction accepted, to take effect from 12th and 13th August.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTES.

Traffic Receipts .- The total receipts of 20 of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended August 1st amounted to £8,157,975, an increase of £117,992 (or 1.5 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period a year ago. The receipts from passenger traffic were $f_{4,407,865}$, an increase of £87,251, and those from goods and mineral traffic £3,750,110, an increase of £30,741.

Cotton Statistics .- The following Table shows the number of bales of cotton imported, forwarded from ports to inland towns, and exported during the month of July, and also during the seven completed months of 1903, with comparative figures for 1002 and 1901 :--

-				Month of July,	f	Seven months ended July,			
			1903.	1902.	1901.	1903.	1902.	1901.	
			Bales.	Bales.	bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	
Imported			78,488	65,308	148,338		2,088,286		
Forwarded from Inland Towns	Ports	to	157,951	254,520	237,951	1,870,276	1,890,886	1,794,26	
Exported			61,274	64,976	34,277	299,008	282,898	183,73	

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Summary for the First Seven Months of 1903.+-For the seven completed months of 1903 the aggregate number of workpeople involved in the 191 disputes which commenced in these months was 49,228, as compared with 188,132 in the 244 disputes reported in the corresponding period of 1902.

The aggregate duration in working days of all disputes was about 1,444,000 as compared with 1,714,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

Principal Disputes .- Particulars of the three principal reductions, and three on other wages questions, four in details of working arrangements, and three from other auses. **Results.**—Nine new disputes, affecting 4,811 work-Results.—Nine new disputes, affecting 4,811 work-

Description Port	of Cott s to Inl		om	July, 1903.	July, 1902.	July, 1901.
		 	 	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American		 	 	134,851	209,607	207,456
Brazilian		 	 	5,728	18,886	2,875
East Indian		 	 	2,779	1,552	2,802
Egyptian		 	 	12,187	14,482	17.611
Miscellaneous		 	 	2,406	9,993	7,207

Bankruptcies.-The bankruptcies gazetted during July numbered 405, being 80 more than in July, 1902, 75 more than in July, 1901, and 4 less than in July, 1900.

EXAMINATION FOR MINING MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES.

An examination for First Class Certificates of competency as Manager of a Mine will be held at Bristol on 1st September next. Intending candidates must, on or before 24th August, communicate with the Secretary to the Board of Examinations, Mr. S. J. Thomas, Coleford, Gloucester. An examination for Second Class Certificates will take place at Bristol on the 8th September. Candidates must Particulars of the various descriptions of cotton forwarded from send their names to the Secretary on or before 1st September.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES.

Changes Reported in July.

Changes Reported in July. The net effect of all the changes in wages reported in July was a decrease of \pounds 1,901 per week, as compared with a decrease of \pounds 6,492 in June, and a decrease of \pounds 9,221 in July, 1902. The number of workpeople affected was 59,419, of whom 3,855 received advances amounting to \pounds 285 per week, and 55,564 sustained decreases amounting to \pounds 2,186 per week. The total number affected in June was 116 cas and in July 1002. amounting to $\pounds 285$ per week, and 55,564 sustained decreases amounting to $\pounds 2,186$ per week. The total number affected in June was 116,525, and in July, 1902, 293,911.

The principal changes reported were an advance affect-ing 1,500 masons at Edinburgh, and decreases affecting 44,600 coal miners in Northumberland and Cumberland, and 4,728 engineers, shipbuilders, &c., at Belfast.

250 workpeople was preceded by a dispute causing stoppage of work. Nine changes affecting 6,512 work-people took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes affecting 11,657 workpeople were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives, one of which, affecting 2,515 workpeople, was preceded by a dispute causing stoppage of work.

Summary for First Seven months of 1903.

August, 1903.

upward and downward changes which left their wages at the same level as at the beginning of the year. The net effect of all the changes reported was a decrease of £12,347 per week compared with a decrease of £69,732 per week in the corresponding period of 1902.

Summarised by trades the number of workpeople affected and the net results of the changes in the principal

	No.			£	
Building Trades				314	
Coal Mining					
Other Mining and Quarryin	g 9,87	3	-	337	
	22,47				(and b
Engineering and Shipbuildin	g 71,20	I	-	4,126	
0.	1,20	9	+	118	
	5,03	0	-	357	
All other trades	8,38	6	+	29	

DETAILS OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JULY, 1903.

(Based on information obtained from all available sources, verified and corrected by direct application to the Employers, Trade Unions, and other parties concerned.) Note.—It will be understood that increments accruing under scales of pay, as in the case of policemen, some municipal employees, and many railway servants, &c., are not recorded here. The same remark applies to the changes in pay of individuals, the grant of extra pay as compensation for extra work, &c.

Locality.	Occupati	ion.		-	Date from which Change takes effect in 1903.	Num Work affect	ximate ber of people ted by De- crease.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
	1 Increase–1,	500 Wo	rkpeopl	е,	BUII		TRA	DES. Decreases - Nil.
dinburgh & Leith	Stonemasons				27 July	1,500		Advance of id. per hour (8id. to 9d.)
	1 Increa	se-250	Workpe	ople.	co	DAL N	MINING	3.* 5 Decreases-44,600 Workpeople.
1	Underground Workers	and Ban	ksmen)	6 & 13		1 (Decrease of 21 per cent., leaving wages 233 per cent. above the standard of
	Other Surface Workers			}	July		35,000	November, 1879. Decrease of 2 per cent., leaving wages 19 per cent. above the standard o November, 1879.
Northumberland	Deputies Enginemen and Mechan	 nics		}	3 & 10 Aug.	{	1,050 2,300	Decrease of 1d. per day (6s. 1d. to 6s.) Decrease of 1d. per day. Daily wages after change:-Winding Engin men, 5s. 1d.; Hauling and Pumping Enginemen, 5s.; Mechanic 4s. 10d.
and the second	Firemen)		(250	Decrease of 2 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 19 per cen above the standard of November, 1879.
Cumberland	Coal Miners :— Underground Workers	s			20 July		6,000	Decrease of 10 per cent, leaving wages of Hewers 40 per cent. above the standard of 1879, and of other Underground Workers 30 per cent. abo the standard.
Rhymney Valley (3 collieries)	Daywagemen				13 June	250		Advance in standard daily rates of from 3d, to 5d, per day.
	2 Increases—289 W	orkpeopl	'e.	PI	G IROI	N MA	NUFAC	OTURE. 5 Decreases-4,483 Workpeople.
Millom and Askam	Blastfurnacemen				5 July		257	Decrease of 1½ per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages of Furnacem. 20% per cent. and of other workers 17% per cent. above the standard.
Barrow-in-Furness	Blastfurnacemen				I July		400	Decrease of 12 per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages 172 per cen above the standard.
Ulverston	Blastfurnacemen				5 July		150	Decrease of 12 per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages 172 per cen above the standard.
South Lancashire (two firms)	Blastfurnacemen				July	220		Advance of 11 per cent. under sliding scale, making wages 201 per cen above the standard.
Wellington (near)	Blastfurnacemen				5 July		126	Decrease of \$ per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages of Furnacem 82 per cent. and of Mechanics and Labourers 19\$ per cent. above 1 standard of 1888.
North Wales (one firm)	Blastfurnacemen				2 July	69		Advance of 11 per cent. under sliding scale, making wages 2c1 per cen above the standard.
	Blastfurnacemen and I	Laboure	rs		I Aug.		3,500	Decrease of 5 per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages 15 per ce above the standard of 1st January, 1899.

		1 Increase -	710 W	orkpe	ople.		IRO	N AND	STEE	EL N	ANUFACTURE. 2 Decreases—1,103 Workpeople.
Eston		Steelworkers						5 July		1,050	Decrease of 2 per cent., under sliding scale, leaving wages 16 ⁴ / ₂ per cent. above the standard.
Middlesbrough		Steelworkers						29 June	740		Advance of 2 per cent, under sliding scale, making wages 15 per cent above the standard.
Leeds		Rail Millmen						29th July		53	Decrease of 5 per cent. off piece rates.
The second secon	-	Protection and a second		10000000		100 C 1	C C	100 6 2 CT 12 2 2 CT	192 B/2 - CO		

* Durham Coal Mining.-Early in August it was arranged that the Durham Mirers' wages should be reduced 14 per cent., leaving their wages 322 per cent above the standard of 1879. Full particulars will appear in the September GAZETTE.

		and the second se			233
	DETAILS OF CHAN	GES R	EPO	RTEI	O IN JULY, 1903—(continued).
Locality,	Occupation.	Date from which Change takes effect in 1903.	Appro Num Work	oximate ber of people ted by	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
	Real Providence		crease.	crease.	
		IPBUIL	DING	AND	OTHER METAL TRADES. 5 Decreases-5,428 Workpeople.
nburgh and Leith	Engineers and Machinemen, &c	I June		700	Decrease of 5 per cent. off piece rates, and of 1d. per hour, or 1s. per week off time rates.
(Boilermakers	12 and		2,500 {	Decrease of 5 per cent. off piece rates, and of 2d. per hour, or 1s. per week off time rates.
ast	Iron and Steel Shipbuilders) Ship Joiners and Cabinetmakers	13 Aug. July		(Decrease of 5 per cent. off piece rates.
	Fitters, Turners and Machinemen	July		1,137 1,091	Decrease of \$d. per hour (8\$d. to 8\$d.). Decrease of 5 per cent. off piece rates, and of \$d. per hour, or 1s. per week of
amman	Rollers' Helpers	I Sep.	15		time rates. Standard weekly wages after change :- Fitters, 36s.; Turners 37s.; Machinemen, 28s. Advance of 3s. per week (27s. to 30s.).
		r Sep.	-15		Advance of 3s. per week (27s. to 30s.).
	2 Increases - 804 Workpeople.	отн	ER T	RADE	S. Decreases – Nil.
and the second se	Carters Bakers	18 July 4 July	24 780		Advance of 2s. per week (22s. to 24s). Advance of 1s. per week in minimum weekly wages (33s. to 34s.).
	and the second s				The second manufacture and second mages (339) to 349.1
- Contraction of the		OYEES	OF L	OCAL	AUTHORITIES. Decreases-Nil.
	Labourers	26 June	31	[Advance to a weekly wage of 215. Average weekly wages before change 185. 10 ³ d.
rd {	Street Masons and Bricklayers }	2 July	11 158		Advance of $\frac{1}{2}d$, per hour (7 $\frac{1}{2}d$, to 8d.) Advance of 4d, per day to those employed by the day, and of $\frac{1}{2}d$, per
on (Poplar)	Sanitary Inspector's Labourers	18 June	5		hour to those employed by the hour. Advance of 2s. 6d per week (30s. to 32s. 6d.)
n]	Lamplighters	11 June 18 June	13 9		Advance of 1s. per week (25s. and 26s. to 26s. and 27s.) Advance of 1s. 9d. per week to 3 men and of 2s. 4d. to 6,
aldy	Tramway Servants: Motor Men)	,	16		Rates of wages advanced from time to time-and-quarter for Sunday
	Conductors }	25 June	14	}	labour, stated to be equal to an average increase of is. per week for motor men and of iid. per week for conductors.
CHANC	ES IN HOURS OF LABO		1		y Societies.—England and Wales.—33, viz., Ilbert Loan
REGIST d on informata total num tered in Ju on Acts, 2 eties Acts, 1 uding Societi nong the ne wing :	 AL UNIONS AND SOCIE ERED OR DISSOLVED IN JUL ion supplied to the Department by the Charles of Friendly Societies.) (1) REGISTERED. ber of Industrial Unions and ally was as follows : Under the industrial and figs under the Friendly Societies canches of existing societies); and the friendly Societies of existing societies); and the societies registered in July mgland and Wales.—2, viz., Egremont rs' Union, Market Hall Ante-room, and Seamen's Protective and Beneric Union, Market Hall Ante-room, and Seamen's Protective and Beneric Union, Market Hall Ante-room, and Seamen's Protective and Beneric Union, Market Hall Ante-room, and Seamen's Protective and Beneric Union, Market Hall Ante-room, and Seamen's Protective and Beneric Union, Market Hall Ante-room, and Seamen's Protective and Beneric Union, Market Hall Ante-room, and Seamen's Protective and Beneric Union, Market Hall Ante-room, and Seamen's Protective and Beneric Union, Market Hall Ante-room, and Seamen's Protective and Beneric Union, Market Hall Ante-room, and Seamen's Protective and Beneric Union, Market Hall Ante-room, and Seamen's Protective and Beneric Union, Market Hall Ante-room, and Seamen's Protective and Beneric Union, Market Hall Ante-room, and Seamen's Protective and Beneric Union, Market Hall Ante-room, and Seamen's Protective and Beneric Union, Market Hall Ante-room, and Seamen's Protective and Beneric Union, Market Hall Ante-room, and Beneric Union, Market Hall, Ante-room, and Beneric Union, Market Hall, Ante-room, and Beneric Union, Colored Beneric Un	Y. Societic he Trace Provider s Act, 11 inder th were th and Dis Egremon fit Soc. c ct, Cardif Wales viz., St ish Room mainly fo Holtshill 3, Templa	e t.t.	Ma and Wo De and S. 0 No Chi Ins Bir Clu woo che Dui Ricc Frid Ben Sick Gre Edg Birr Uni Lozz Divi Divi Divi Sick Sick Hon Zior	c., Cardiff; Mardy Working Men's Brass Band Inst., rdy, Glam.; Burnham Working Men's Club and Inst., rnham, Maidenhead; Cambridge Friendly Societies' Inst. Working Men's Club, Cambridge; Clayton-le-Moors prking Men's Club and Inst., Clayton-le-Moors, Accrington; ptford and Greenwich Trades Council Working Men's Club Inst., Deptford, S.E.; Putney Artisans' Club, London, V.; United Working Men's Club and Inst., Earls Barton, rthampton; Cheam Working Men's Club and Inst., eam, Surrey; Walton Working Men's Club and t., Walton-on-Thames; Oldbury Brass Band, Oldbury, mingham; Ystrad Rhondda Liberal Working Men's b, Ystrad Rhondda, Pentre, Glam.; Ocean Iron- ks Sick and Accident Benefit Soc., Salford, Man- ster; Derwent Valley Benefit Friendly Soc., Blackhill, co. tham; Hartington-road P.S.A. Tontine Soc., Liverpool; hmond P.S.A. Dividing Soc., Liverpool; Bootle No. 6 moly Tontine Soc., Bootle, Liverpool; Bootle No. 6 moly Soc., Liverpool; Independent Dr. Herzl Friendly efit Soc., Mile End New Town, E.; Murdock Friendly and Dividend Soc., Handsworth, Birmingham; New yhound Inn Sick and Dividend Soc., Birmingham; baston Albion Friendly Sick and Dividend Soc., ningham; Birmingham and Midland Counties Licensed se Managers or Tenants' Friendly Soc., Birmingham; on Working Men's United Sick and Dividend Soc., ells, Birmingham; Thimble Mill Provident, Sick and dent Soc., Nechells, Birmingham; Borough Sick and dent Friendly Soc., Birmingham; Stourbridge est Intention Oddfellows Friendly Soc., Stourbridge; Congregation Friendly Soc., Ossett, Yorks; Rossett and . Tontine Soc., Rossett, Denbighshire. <i>Scolland.</i> -Mone. md.—2, viz., Royal Irish Constabulary Pensioners' Benefit , Limerick; Galbally Agric. Bank, Galbally, co. Limerick.
Incelwrights, aerau Builders orning Star S o-operative Agy gric. Supply ukenham Po urnham, Alto o-op Assoc., I ueous Societies one. Ireland rry Co-op. Ag	Ltd., 17, Gopsal-street, Leicester s' Soc., Ltd., 10, Bridge-street, Maeste undries, Ltd., 121, Highcross-street, vicultural Societies :3, viz,, Midland Assoc., Ltd., 7, Bridge-street, S ultry Soc., Ltd., 7, Bridge-street, S ultry Soc., Ltd., Station-yard, F on and Districts Farmers and Hop Ltd., 10 and 11, West-street, Farnham -2 Workmen's Clubs and 4 others. S -Co-operative Agricultural Societies4, v gric. and Dairy, Crossborry, Upton, c op. Dairy, Dromara, co. Down -op. Beekeepers, Kinawley, co. Fer	; No. g, Glam. Leicester Counties Stourport akenham o-growers a. Miscel- Scotland.— iz., Cross. South	ree Tree U an So u	gistrat nder nd Pro pocietie nder th Note	 (2) DISSOLVED. otal number of Industrial Unions and Societies as having commenced to "wind-up," or had ion cancelled in July, was as follows:— the Trade Union Acts, 4; under the Industrial ovident Societies Acts, 16; under the Friendly s Act, 58 (including 34 branches of Societies); the Building Societies Acts, 9; in all 87. In the above statement a Co-operative Society is entered heading (distribution, production, &c.), which appears

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THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

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August, 1903.

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-

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.]

1285 A LINNING CALL STORE AND	(CASES.		I	DEATHS	
Disease and Industry.		7 mo end Ju	ed	July 1903.	7 mo end Ju	led
·		1903.	1902.		1903.	1902.
Lead Poisoning— Smelting of Metals	2	14	21	_	_	_
Smelting of Metals Brass Works Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	Ĩ	9	3	- 1	-	
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	I	6	9	-	-	-
Plumbing and Soldering	2	13 6	12 10	_	I	-
Printing	2	17	14	-	2	-
Tinning and Enamelling of Iron Hollow-ware	I	6	8	-	-	-
White Lead Works	14	67	78 8	1 -	2	_
Red and Yellow Lead Works China and Earthenware*	14	64	54	- 1	3	2
Litho-transfer Works	I	2	I	-	-	-
Glass Cutting and Polishing	2	32	5 2	-	1 =	2 I
Enamelling of Iron Plates Electrical Accumulator Works		15	12			-
Paint and Colour Works	38	24	27	-	I	-
Coach Making	7	45	39	I	3	I
Shipbuilding	2 I	12 20	7 29	I	I	I
Paint used in other Industries Other Industries	6	16	38	-	-	-
Total Lead Poisoningt	68	345	377	2	14	8
Manual 1 Deleasing	1 - 12		1.000	1.	1 1 1 1	100000
Mercurial Poisoning – Barometer and Thermometer making	-	2	-	- 1	-	-
Furriers' processes	-	I	2	-	-	-
Other Industries	I	3	-	-	-	-
Total Mercurial Poisoning	1	6	2	-	-	-
			1.1.1			
Phosphorus Polsoning- Lucifer Match Works		- 1	I	-	-	2
Other Industries				-		
Total Phosphorus Poisoning .	·		1			2
Arsenic Poisoning-	1 114		1.8.1	124		1
Paints, Colours and Extraction of Arsenic.	f _	3	5	-	-	-
Other Industries	. 1	2	-			-
Total Arsenic Polsoning	. 1	5	5			
	N CAL	8 6 8	197 18		1 1 1 1 1	
Anthrax-	3214	1	2	111	11/11/21	- 1
		4 13	3	-	2	-
Handling of Horsehair		2	7	-	-	I
	d 2	8	7	1 100-	. 2	4
Handling and Sorting of Hides an					and the last	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Handling and Sorting of Fildes an Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)	1	6	0	441 12		-
Handling and Sorting of Fildes an Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)	<u>1</u>		3		- 3	_

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN JULY. (Based on information supplied by the Home Office and the Board of Trade.) THE total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during July, 1903, was 294, as compared with 307 in the corresponding month of 1902, 309 in 1901, 351 in 1900, and 300 in 1899. The average number of fatal accidents in the month of July in these last five years was thus 312, so that the total for the past month continues below the average.

In the classes of industries in which the number of persons employed is approximately known, viz.: Railway Service (exclusive of contractors' servants), Mines, Quarries, Shipping and Factories, the number of workpeople killed was 268, compared with 272 in July, 1902. The approximate number employed in these industries at the date of the latest returns was about 5,700,000. The number of persons in this group of industries reported as killed during the seven months ended July last was 2,169, as compared with 2,309 in the

corresponding period of 1902. In the following Table the accidents are classified by the trades in which they occurred, and a comparison is made between July, 1903, and a month and a year ago.

* Of the 14 cases in the china and earthenware industry in July, 1903, 9 affected females. + House Painters and Plumbers.—In addition to the cases included in the Table, 24 cases of lead poisoning (including 5 deaths) were reported during July among house painters and plumbers. The number of such cases reported for the seven months ended July, 1903, was 108 (including 23 deaths), and for the corresponding period of 1902, 91 (including 24 deaths).

Brakesmen and Goods Guards 6 3 2 + 3 + 1 - 1 Tormen						
July, June, July, Jame, July, A month A year ago. Ilway Service- 6 3 2 + 3 + 4 Trakesme and Goods Guards 1 1 2 -1 Tremen 1 1 2 -1 -1 Tremen 1 3 6 1 -1 -1 Tremen	Trade				July, I	(-) in 903, as
trakesmen and Goods Guards 6 3 2 + 3 + 1 - 1 ingine Drivers						
rakesmen and Goods Guards 6 3 2 + 3 + 4 - 1 iremen	Iway Service_	12		1002 NS		
iremen i <td>rakesmen and Goods Guards</td> <td></td> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td>+ 3</td> <td>+ 4</td>	rakesmen and Goods Guards		3		+ 3	+ 4
ermanent Way Men (not) 8 4 7 + 4 + 1 including Labourers) 3 6 1 - 3 + 2 ontractors' Servants 21 12 17 + 9 + 4 including Labourers) 21 12 17 + 9 + 4 including Labourers) 21 12 17 + 9 + 4 including Labourers) 21 12 17 + 9 + 4 including Labourers) 21 12 17 + 9 + 4 including Labourers) 21 12 1 2 + 1 inderground 12 11 12 arries over 20 feet deep 8 7 11 + 1 - 3 cotries 1 1	iremen				+ 1	
Including Labourers) 3 6 1 -3 + 2 hunters 2 1 2 + 1 hunters 21 12 17 + 9 + 4 ontractors' Servants 2 1 2 + 1 Total Railway Service 44 28 36 + 16 + 8 ness 72 62 70 + 10 + 2 urface Total Mines 84 74 82 + 10 + 2 arrise over 20 feet deep 5 1 2 + 4 + 3 Wool and Worsted 1 1 Von Textiles 2 1 + 1 + 2 Sip and Boat Building 3 3 6 - 1	uards (Passenger)				+ 4	+ "1
numbers 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 21 12 17 + + 1 21 12 12 1 2 + 1 21 12 1 2 1 2 + 1 21 12 1 2 + 1 21 12 1 <th1< th=""> 1 <th1< th=""> 1<td>including Labourers)</td><td></td><td>and a state of the</td><td></td><td>- MER - SP</td><td>and the second</td></th1<></th1<>	including Labourers)		and a state of the		- MER - SP	and the second
iiscellaneous 2 1 2 1 2 + 1 Total Railway Service 44 28 36 + 16 + 8 nderground 72 62 70 + 10 + 2 inderground 12 12					- 3 + 1	+ 2
Total Railway Service 44 28 36 + 16 + 8 inderground 72 61 70 + 10 + 2 urface 12 11 12 Total Mines 84 74 82 + 10 + 2 arries over 20 feet deep 8 7 11 + 1 - 3 cotories 1 1 1 + 4 + 3 cotories 1 1 1 - 7 - 3 cotories 2 1 + 1 + 2 other Fexities 2 1 + 1 + 2 Marine and Locomotive 3 4 - 1 + 3 3 Ship and Boat Building 2 3 1 2 + 1 + 1 other Non-Textile Indus- 1 - 1	liscellaneous					the second s
Total Mines 72 61 70 + 10 + 2 Total Mines 72 61 70 + 10 + 2 Total Mines 84 74 82 + 10 + 2 arrise over 20 feet deep 8 7 11 + 1 arrise over 20 feet deep 8 7 11 + 1 cotories 5 1		and and a	-	a constant and		
Inderground 72 61 70 + 10 + 2 urface 12 12 12						+ 0
arries over 20 feet deep 8 7 11 + 1 - 3 ctories- extiles- Cotton 1 1 + 1 - 3 Wool and Worsted 1 1 1 + 1 - 3 3 1<	Inderground				and the second second second	
ctories 2 1 2 1	Total Mines	84	74	82	+ 10	+ 2
extiles - Cotton 5 I 2 + 4 + 3 $Cotton 1 I I I I + I + 2 Cotton Textiles - 2 I + I + 2 + I + 2 Cotton Textiles - 2 I + I + 2 + I + 2 Cotton Interval 3 3 6 + I + 2 + I + 2 Cotton Interval 3 3 6 + I + 2 + I + 2 Cotton Interval 3 3 6 I + 3 + 3 + 4 + 3 Cotton Interval 3 1 - I - I + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 2 + 1<$	arries over 20 feet deep	8	7	11	+ 1	- 3
Cextiles 5 I 2 + 4 + 3 Wool and Worsted 1 I 1 I + 1 + 2 Other Textiles 2 I + 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 Other Textiles 2 I + 1 + 2 + 1 + 2 Von Textiles 3 3 6 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 1 + 3 - 3 - 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1	ctories—					-
Wool and Worsted I <thi< th=""> I <thi< th=""></thi<></thi<>	Textiles—				1 + 1	+ 2
Other Textiles 2 I + I + 2 Non Textiles 3 3 6 - 3 3 6 - 3 3 6 - 3 3 6 - 3 3 6 - 3 7 15 10 - 8 - 3 3 6 - 3 7 15 10 - 8 - 3 3 4 - 1 + 1 + 2 3 1 - 1 + 1 1 - 1 + 1 1 - 1 + 1 1 - 1 + 1 1 - 1 + 1 1 1 1	Wool and Worsted	I S				
Extraction of Metals 3 3 6 3 3 6 3 3 6 3 3 6 3 3 10 8 3 3 4 1 + 3 3 1 10 8 8 1 + 1 + 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 </td <td>Other Textiles</td> <td>2</td> <td>I</td> <td></td> <td>+ 1</td> <td>+ 2</td>	Other Textiles	2	I		+ 1	+ 2
Founding and Conversion of Metals 7 15 10 -8 -3 Marine and Locomotive Engineering 3 4 -1 $+3$ Ship and Boat Building 7 8 8 -1 $+3$ Wood 2 3 1 -1 $+1$ Chemicals, &c. 2 3 1 -1 $+1$ Other Non-Textile Industries 30 40 32 -10 -2 Total Factories 63 77 62 -14 $+1$ orkshops— 1 -1 -10 -2 mem— 18 11 32 $+7$ -14 orkshops— 18 11 32 $+7$ -14 Steam 71 69 83 $+2$ -12 coldents reported under 71 69 83 $+2$ -12 Steam 71 69 83 $+2$ -12	Extraction of Metals	3	3	6		- 3
Marine and Locomotive Engineering Ship and Boat Building 3 4 - 1 + 3 Ship and Boat Building 7 8 8 - 1 + 1 Wood 2 3 1 - 1 + 1 Chemicals, &c. 2 3 1 - 1 + 1 Chemicals, &c. 30 40 32 - 10 - 2 Total Factories 63 77 62 - 14 + 1 orkshops- 1 - 1 amen- Sailing 18 11 32 + 7 - 14 Steam 18 11 32 + 7 - 14 Steam 7 4 3 + 3 + 4 Steam 7 4 3 + 3 + 4 Steam 7 4 3 + 3 + 4 Steam	Founding and Conversion	7	15	IO	- 8	- 3
Ship and Boat Building 7 8 8 - 1 - 1 Wood 2 3 1 - 1 + 1 Chemicals, &c. 2 3 1 2 + 2 + 1 Other Non-Textile Industries 30 40 32 - 10 - 2 Total Factories 63 77 62 - 14 + 1 forkshops- 1 - 1 - - amen- 1 - 1 Sailing 18 11 32 + 7 - 14 Steam 42 53 48 - 11 - 6 On Fishing Vessels 7 4 3 + 3 + 4 Steam 7 4 3 + 3 + 4 Steam - 12	Marine and Locomotive	3	4		- I	+ 3
Wood 2 3 1 1 + 1 Chemicals, &c 3 1 2 -10 -2 Other Non-Textile Industries 30 40 32 -10 -2 Total Factories 63 77 62 -14 +1 'orkshops- 1 -1 amen- 18 11 32 +7 -14 Steam 42 53 48 -11 -6 On Fishing Vessels- 7 4 3 +3 +4 Steam 7 4 3 +3 +4 Steam 7 4 3 +3 +4 Total Seamen 71 69 83 +2 -12 ccidents reported under 2 2 13 -11 -11 Bulldings to which Act applies 14 8 5 +6 +9 -12 Laundries	Engineering Ship and Boat Building	7	8	8	- I	- I
Other Non-Textile Industries 30 40 32 - 10 - 2 Total Factories 63 77 62 - 14 + 1 orkshops- 1 - 1 amen- 1 - 1 orkshops- 18 11 32 + 7 - 14 Saling 12 - 1 - 1 Steam 42 53 48 - 11 - 6 On Fishing Vessels 7 4 3 + 3 + 4 Steam 7 4 3 + 3 + 4 Steam 7 4 3 + 3 + 4 Total Seamen 71 69 83 + 2 - 12 ccidents reported under 2 13 - 11 Buldings to which Act applies 14 8 5 + 6<	Wood	2		and the second se		
tries 63 77 62 -14 $+1$ Total Factories 63 77 62 -14 $+1$ orkshops 1 -1 orkshops 1 -1 orkshops 1 -1 orkshops 18 11 32 $+7$ -14 Steam 42 53 48 -11 -6 On Fishing Vessels 41 32 $+7$ -14 Steam 71 69 83 $+2$ -12 coldents reported under 71 69 83 $+2$ -12 coldents reported under 2 2 13 -17 53 Buildings to which Act applies 14 8 5 $+6$ 9 -11 -112 Buildings to wh	Chemicals, &c Other Non-Textile Indus-	30		The second second second second		
forkshops- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	tries		_		-	-
amen- Salling 18 11 32 $+7$ -14 Steam 42 53 48 -11 -6 On Fishing Vessels Salling 42 53 48 -11 -6 Salling 42 53 48 -11 -6 Salling 41 $$ $+3$ $+4$ Total Seamen 71 69 83 $+2$ -12 ccidents reported under Factory Act, Ss. 103-6- 6 16 9 -10 -3 Warehouses 213 -11 -11 Buildings to which Act applies 14 8 53 -16 -11 Buildings to which Act applies 14 8 5 $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ Total under Factory Act, Ss. 103-6 $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ Total under	Total Factories	63	77	62	- 14	+ 1
On Trading Vessels— 18 11 32 $+7$ -14 Steam 42 53 48 -11 -6 On Fishing Vessels— 42 53 48 -11 -6 Sailing 42 53 48 -11 -6 Steam 7 4 3 $+3$ $+4$ Steam 7 4 3 $+3$ $+4$ Total Seamen 71 69 83 $+2$ -12 ccidents reported under 2 2 13 -11 Docks, Wharves, and Quays 2 2 13 -11 Buildings to which Act applies 14 8 5 $+6$ 9 Laundries $$ Total under Factory Act, Ss. 103-6 <td>orkshops—</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>- 1</td> <td></td>	orkshops—		1		- 1	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	amen-		A BAR	A State P		- States
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Staining $\frac{4}{7}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	Steam			48	- 11	- 6
Steam 7 4 3 $+$ 3 $+$ 4 Total Seamen 71 69 83 $+$ 2 -12 ccidents reported under Factory Act, Ss. 103-6— Docks, Wharves, and Quays 6 16 9 $ 10$ $ 3$ Warehouses 2 2 13 $ 11$ Buildings to which Act applies 14 8 5 $+$ 6 $+$ 9 Total under Factory Act, Ss. 103-6 22 26 27 $ 4$ $ 8$	Sailing	• 4				
Total volume Total volume Factory Act, Ss. 103-6 6 16 9 - 10 - 3 Docks, Wharves, and Quays 2 2 13 - 11 Buildings to which Act applies 14 8 5 + 6 + 9 Laundries Total under Factory Act, Ss. 103-6 22 26 27 - 4 - 5	Steam		-	-		
Warehouses \dots \dots 2 2 13 \dots 14 Buildings to which Act applies 14 2 5 $+6$ $+9$ Laundries \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots Total under Factory Act, 22 26 27 -4 -5 Ss. 103-6 \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots			69	- 83	+ 2	- 12
Warehouses	ccidents reported under	r		and affilie	(Value that .	1 7 78 15 - 10
Warehouses \dots 2 2 13 $+ 6$ Buildings to which Act applies 14 8 5 $+ 6$ $+ 9$ Laundries \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots Total under Factory Act, 22 26 27 $- 4$ $- 5$ Ss. 103-6 \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots	Docks, Wharves, and Quays	. 6			- 10	- 3
Jundaries .	Warehouses	. 2			+ 6	
Total under Factory Act, 22 26 27 - 4 - 5 Ss. 103-6			10 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		and the second se	
ccidents reported under 2 6 6 - 4 - 4	Total under Factory Act	t, 22	26	27	- 4	- 5
Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	iccidents reported unde Notice of Accidents Act, 189		6	6	- 4	- 4
		007	288	30	7 +	6 - 13

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Total Emigration .- The number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during July was 38,365, as compared with 34,273 in July, 1902. Comparing the seven completed months of 1903 with the corresponding period of 1902, there is an increase of 59,754, viz., from 202,534 in 1902 to 262,288

there is an increase of 59,754, viz., from 202,534 in 1962 to 202,504 in 1903. British and Irish.—Of the 38,365 passengers in July, 22,696 were of British or Irish origin, an increase of 4,436 as compared with a year ago. This increase was due to emigration to British North America. For the seven completed months of 1903 the total number was 146,763, as compared with 101,857 in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 44,906, due largely to the marked increase in numbers bound for British North America. The following Table gives the number of British and Irish passengers in the different periods :—

Destination. (Country in which passengers	July, 1903.	July, 1902.	Total for seven months ended		
contracted to land.)	1903			July, 1902	
British Empire: British North America Australia and New Zealand British South Africa India (including Ceylon) Other British Colonies and Possessions	1,091 3,971 168 209	2,657 1,328 4,118 200 251	5,679 27,812 1,665	15,321 6,721 19,282 1,467 2,170	
Total, British Empire	12,571	8,554	80,773	44,961	
Foreign Countries : United States Other Foreign Countries	909	9,3 ⁸¹ 325	63,297 2,693	54,331 2,565	
Total, Foreign Countries	. 10,125	9,706	65,990	56,896	
Grand Total	. 22,696	18,260	146,763	101,857	

August, 1903.

Foreign .- The remainder of the 38,365 passengers in July, viz., 15,669, were foreigners or other persons whose nationality was not distinguished, being 344 less than in July, 1902. For the seven monthsended July, 1903, their number was 115,525, of whom 78,606 were bound for the United States and 26,446 to British North America, as against a total of 100,677 in the corresponding period of 1902 (69,255 proceeding to the United States and 25,922 to British North America).

Alien Immigration.—During July 17,880 aliens arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continent. Of these 9,348 were stated in the Alien Lists to be en route to places out of the United Kingdom, an increase of 817 as compared with July, 1902. Those not stated to be on their way to places out of the United Kingdom numbered 7,478 (exclusive of seamen), or 188 less than a year ago. The figures for July, 1903 and 1902, and also for the seven months ended July in each year, are as follows ;---

and the second s	July, 1903.	July,	Total for seven months ended		
		1902.	July, 1903.	July, 1902.	
Aliens not stated in the Alien Lists to be en route to other countries Others	1,054 7,478	1,265 7,666	8,189 39,251	9,1 7 9 36,300	
Aliens stated in the Alien Lists to be en route to other countries	9,348	8,531	86,920	74,582	
Total	17,880	17,462	134,360	120,061	

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN JULY.

DURING July, 673 fresh applications for work were registered by seven Bureaux furnishing returns, and 521 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 160 persons, of whom 103 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps).

Compared with the previous month the number of fresh applications for domestic servants fell from 436 to 359, and the number of servants applying rose from 318 to 348; the number permanently engaged rose from 69 to 74. The demand for dressmakers, milliners, etc., fell from 100 to 40, and the number requiring such situations rose from 45 to 48; the number engaged through the Bureaux was 24, compared with 33 in June.

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 July compared with a month and a year ago :---

WORK DONE IN JULY.

	No. of Fresh Situations offered by	No. of Fresh Ap- plications of Work- people	No. of Workpeople engaged by Employers.					
	Employers.	seeking Situations.	Perma- nently.	Tem- porarily.				
i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	Summary by Bureaux.							
ntral Bureau— b, Southampton-street, W.C ciety for Promoting Training and Employment—	79	79	15	9				
Employment— 22, Berners-street, W W.C.A.—	29	60	3	3				
6. George-street (1) lanover-square, W. (2) her Bureaux	319 51 43	371 80 83	58 10 13	26 15 8				
Total of 7 Bureaux	521	673	99	61				
	Sum	mary by O	cupation	28.				
perintendents, Forewomen, etc	34	38	3					
op Assistants	5	7 48	36	I				
essmakers, Milliners, etc	40	48		18				
cretaries, Clerks, Typists	23	62	5	8				
prentices and Learners	14	13	3	-				
mestic Servants scellaneous	359 46	348 157	74 5	29 5				
Total Number in July, 1903	521	673	99	бі				
Total Number in June, 1903	638	633	105	77				
Total Number in July, 1902	687	661	117	71				

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THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

LABOUR BUREAUX IN JULY.

IN six Bureaux, which furnished returns for both July, IN six Bureaux, which lumished feturits for both July, 1903, and July, 1902, 1,778 fresh applications for work were registered, compared with 1,551 a year ago. Work was found by these Bureaux for 864 persons, of whom 658 were engaged by private employers. In July, 1902, the number engaged by private employers was 666. The number of workpeople remaining on the registers at the end of the month was 1,079, as compared with 665 a year ago.

Five other Bureaux, not in operation a year ago, furnished returns for July, 1903, and the figures relating to them are included in the Tables below.

The eleven Bureaux included in the Tables registered during July 2,565 fresh applications, and work was found for 1,058 persons. The number of workpeople remaining on the registers at the end of the month was 2,984, consisting of 2,455 men and boys, and of 529 women and girls.

(1.)	Work	done	in .	July.
------	------	------	------	-------

							The second s		CARGE STREET	
	No. of Fresh Applica- tions by		lica- s by	tions of	Situa- offered ployers	No. of Workpeople found Work by Bureau.				
Name of Labour Burea	u.		people	during Engaged by Engag Private Lo			ged by ocal orities.			
		July, 1903.	July, 1902.	July, 1903.	July, 1902.	July, 1903.	July, 1902.	July, 1903.	July, 1902.	
London. Battersea (Lavender Hill,		174	145	33	43	33	43			
S.W.) Salvation Army (Whitechapel R	 d,E.)	817	688	356	667	{356 201*	343 314*	}		
Provincial. Ipswich (Tower Street)		59	34	43	53	29	26		-	
(Fower Street) Plymouth (East Street)		164	184	101	104	95	100			
(Dale Street)		198	199	5	4		I	3	I	
Glasgow (158, George Str	 eet)	366	301	399	368	145	153	2	I	
Total of 6 Bureau	1x	1,778	1,551	937	1,239	{ 658 201*	666 314*	} 5	2	
	 oad,	173	†	64	+	37	+	1	t	
N.W.) Finsbury (Rosebery Ave: E.C.)	 nue,	237	†	54 ·	†	22	†	I	+	
Southwark (Borough Road, S.E.)		115	+	3	†	2	†		+	
Westminster (Caxton Hall, S Hammersmith)	215	·+	151 18	++	116 13	t t		t	
(Gt. Church Land	e,W)	47				(848	666			
Total of 11 Bure	008	R	1,551	1,227	1,239	1 201*	314*	} 9	2	
(II.) Emp	loyı	nent	found	d for	Work		1	1	y	
	-					No. per manentl engaged	y pora	arily	Total.	
Engaged by Pri		1000	Train Contraction							
Building T Carmen, St Porters and	rades	men, H	orsem	en, &c.		36 39	4	3	78 52 88	
Bill Distrib	utors	, &c.				29	51 351		350	
General La Other Occu Lads and Boys	bour	ers				15 20 41		5	15 26 56	
No. Cont				l Males		180	48	5	665	
Women and Gi Domestic S Charwomen Other Occu	ervan 1, dai	nts ly wor				90 11 6	5		105 69 9	
	1948			1						

Total Females ... 107 76

Total engaged by Private Employers... 287

Grand Total for 11 Bureaux ... 293

* Engaged by Salvation Army, + Bureau not in operation in July, 1902

Total engaged by Local Authorities ...

Engaged by Salvation Army Authorities.

Engaged by Local Authorities. Men, Lads and Boys...

and Girls

183

848

9

9

201

1,058

561

201

765

3

6

PAUPERISM IN JULY.

Data supplied by the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland.) THE number of paupers relieved in 35 selected Urban Districts of the United Kingdom on one day in July was 340,171, corresponding to a rate of 201 per 10,000 of the estimated population of these districts in 1903.

Compared with June there was a decrease of 2,658 in the number relieved, and of 1 in the rate per 10,000 of the population. Twenty-one districts show decreased rates, the decreases amounting to no more than 5 per 10,000 of population with the exception of Central London (14 per 10,000). In six districts there are slight increases, and in the remaining eight districts no change is indicated.

Compared with July, 1902, there was an increase of 8,457 in the number relieved, and of 3 in the rate per 10,000 of the population. Twenty-two districts show increased rates, the greatest increases being in the Leicester district (20 per 10,000), East London (16), North Staffordshire (14), Aberdeen (13), and Newcastle (10). Decreases are shown in eleven districts, the decreases being most marked in the Stockton and Tees, and Cork, Waterford and Limerick districts (10 per 10,000 each). Two districts show no change.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

August, 1903.

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

Summary for July.

The trade returns for July, 1903, show an increase in the value as compared with the corresponding month of 1902 of the Imports into the United Kingdom, but a decrease in the Exports of British produce, and also of the Exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise.

The value of the Imports in July, 1903, was £45,653,320, an increase of £1,566,360 or 3.5 per cent., as compared with those in July, 1902, whilst the total Exports amounted to £31,541,063, showing a total dcrease of £522,636. The Exports of British produce alone show an decrease of £153,625, or .6 per cent., as compared with July, 1902, whilst there is a decrease of £369,011, or 6.1 per cent. in the Exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise.

Imports.*—The following Table shows the value of the Imports for July, 1903, as compared with the corre-sponding months of 1902 and 1901, according to the different categories of merchandise :--

		rs on one ek of Ju			Increase Decrease rate per	e(-)in 10,000
Selected Urban Districts.	In- door.	Out- door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti-	of Popula compa wit	ared
	door,	4001.		mated Popula- tion.	A month ago.	A year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.*	L+				an and the	
etropolis.	1 March	-		100	1- 11-	
West District	10,201	3,078	13,279	162 210	- 4	+ 2
North District	14,233	8.071	22,304	458	- I - I4	+ 5 + 7
Central District	6,412	2,865 5,261	9,277 18,553	258	- 4	+ 7 + 16
East District	13,292 21,750	5,201	39,751	238	- 4	- I
South District				224	- 5	
otal Metropolis	65,838	37,276	103,164	5 6.75		- In Contraction
Vest Ham	2,736	8,987	11,723	188	- 4	- I
ther Districts.		× 1/2		110	1. 100	n T TT
Newcastle District	1,847	4,367	6,214	149		+ 10
Stockton & Tees District	1,068	3,723	4,791	227	- 4	- 10
Bolton, Oldham, &c	3,569	7,868	11,437	152	- 2	+ 5
Wigan District	1,893	6,176	8,069	206	- 2	- 2
Manchester District	8,272	7,916	16,188	A CONTRACTOR	1 1 1 1 2	- 4
Liverpool District	10,407	8,307	18,714	187 115		+ 7
Bradford District	1,378	2,763	4,141	115	- I	
Halifax & Huddersfield	1,123	3,638	4,761	131		+ 1
Leeds District	2,018 614	5.912	7,930	145	- 2	+ 2
Barnsley District Sheffield District		2,773	3,387	145	- 1	- 7 + 6
	2,734 1,316	3,528	6,495	246	- I	CANER AND CASE
11 11 CL CF 111	1,310	5,179 7,029	8,904	244	+ 4	-5 + 14
North Staffordshire	1,0/5	4,968	6,742	170	T 4	+ 14 + 1
Leicester District	1,153	3,226	4,379	200	- 4	+ 20
Wolverhampton District	3,262	3,220	4,3/9	258	4	+ 4
Birmingham District	4,421	3,124	7,545	133	- 2	+ 4
Bristol District	2,629	6,671	9,300	246	+ 1	+ 1
Cardiff & Swansea	1,653	7,531	9,184	255	- 2	- 2
Total "Other Districts"	53,006	107,711	160,717	184	- I	+ 2
SCOTLAND.*	No star	The second	Yourag	a ogand	4 24 2/4	
Glasgow District	4,100	16,910	21,010	223	+ 4	+ 5
Paisley & Greenock District	593	2,423	3,016	176	+ 4	+ 6
Edinburgh & Leith District	1,573	5,453	7,026			+ 2
Dundee & Dunfermline	968	2,781	3.749		- I	- 4
Aberdeen	547	2,843	3,390		+ 1	+ 13
Coatbridge & Airdrie	307	1,330	1,637	177	- I	+ 4

war oper get	Mo	onth of Jul	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	
RUDARDS	1901.	1902.	1903.	in 1903 as compared with 1902.	compared
	£	£	£	£ + 2,751,650	£
IFood, Drink and	18,511,998	19,019,184	21,770,834	+2,751,650	+.3,258,836
Tobacco II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanu- factured.	13,680,971	13,517,022	12,699,681	- 817,341	- 981,290
IIIArticles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	10,604,869	11,267,147	10,993,705	- 273,442	+ 388,83
IV Miscellaneous and Un- classified (including Parcel Post)	230,984	283,607	189,100	- 94,507	- 41,88
Total value of Imports	43,028,822	44,086,960	45,653,320	+ 1,566,360	+2,621,49

Exports.+—The following Table shows the value of the Exports of British produce for the month of July, 1903, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1902 and 1901, and the increase or decrease in each principal category :---

bos hogesul and	M	onth of Ju	ıly.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1903 as	
dinors a click because	1901.	1902.	1903.	compared with 1902.	compared
IFood, Drink, and	£ 1,576,147	£ 1,672,563	£ 1,455,185	£ - 217,378	- £ 120,962
Tobacco IIRaw Materials and Articles mainly Un- manufactured	3,295,980	3.079,515	3,174,607	+ 95,092	- 121,373
III,—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	19,222,294	20,967,373	20,942,012	- 25,361	+ 1,719,718
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	291,350	309,719	303,741	- 5,978	+ 12,391
Total value of Ex- ports of British produce	24,385,771	26,029,170	25,875,545	- 153,625	+ 1,489,774

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 July, 1903, amounted to 3,660,294 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 4,315,417 tons, as against 3,595,772 tons entered and 4,134,613 tons cleared in the month of July, 1902. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered with cargoes during July, 1903, amounted to 2,787,632 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 2,727,536 tons, as against 2,747,341 tons entered, and 2,741,989 tons cleared in July, 1902.

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Total for the above Scottish }	8,088	31,740	39,828	204	+ 3	+ 5
IRELAND. Dublin District Belfast District Cork, Waterford & Limerick District	6,874 3,004 4,264	4,884 226 4,795	11,758 3,230 9,059	805 84 368	+ 4 - 5 - 4	+ 8 - 10
Galway District	365	327	692	192	- 4	- 4
Total for the above Irish } Districts }	14,507	10,232	24,739	235	- 2	- I
Total for above 35 Dis- tricts in July, 1903	144,225	195,946	340,171	201	- 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.

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

* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods. † The value of the Exports represents the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board " values.

Printed by VEALE, CHIFFERIEL & Co., Ltd., 31 to 37 Cursitor Street, London, B.C.. and Published for His Majesty's Stationery Office by HORACE MARSHALL & SON, Temple House, Temple Avenue, London, E.C. Sole Advertising Contractors-RATCLIFFE, DUNBAR & Co. 1 Lombard Court, Lombard Street, E.C. - Aug., 1993.