THE

# BOUR GAZETTE

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

PUBLISHED ON THE 15th OF EACH MONTH.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

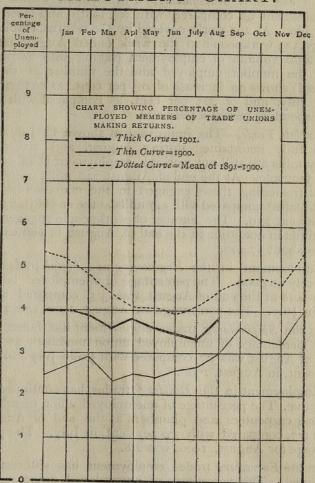
PRICE ONE PENNY.

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## EMPLOYMENT CHART.



## STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN AUGUST.

[Based on 2,420 returns, viz.: 1,710 from Employers, 586 from Trade Unions, and 124 from other sources.]

THE returns for August show an increase in the percentage of unemployed, compared with July, but this is largely due to the usual seasonal decline in the printing and other trades. The iron and coal trades were fully as well employed as in the previous month. Compared with a year ago most of the important industries show a decline. During August there was a fall of wages affecting a considerable body of coal miners.

In the 142 Trade Unions, with an aggregate membership of 543,971, making returns, 21,025 (or 3.9 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of August, compared with 3.4 per cent. in July, and with 3.0 per cent. in the 138 unions, with a membership of 534,331, from which returns were received for August, 1900.

Employment in various Industries.—Coal Mining. -Employment in the four weeks ended August 24th showed a marked decline in the average number of days worked per week, as compared with a year ago, but an increase in the number employed. As compared with July there is a slight increase in the average number of days worked. At collieries at which 472,068 workpeople were employed the pits worked on an average 4.91 days per week during the four weeks ended August 24th, as compared with 4.83 days in the four weeks ended July 27th and 5.43 days a year ago.

Iron Mining.—Employment is practically unchanged as compared with July. As compared with a year ago there is a slight increase in the average number of days worked, but a decrease in the number of workpeople employed. The average number of days worked by 121 iron mines and open works, at which 14,585 workpeople were employed in the four weeks ended August 24th, was 5.62 per week, as compared with 5.58 in the four weeks ended July 27th and 5.55 days a year ago.

Pig Iron Industry.—Employment has continued to improve, although still much worse than a year ago. Returns relating to the works of 115 iron masters show that 317 furnaces, employing about 22,100 workpeople, were in blast at these works at the end of August, as compared with 309 at the end of July and 371 a year ago.

Iron and Steel Manufacture.—Employment shows an improvement as compared with a month and with a year ago. At 202 works covered by the returns, employing 79,323 workpeople in the week ended August 24th, the total volume of employment (taking into account both the number employed and the number of shifts worked) shows an increase of 0.5 per cent., as compared with July, and of 2.5 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

Tinplate Trade.—The improvement shown in July has been fully maintained during August, and although many mills are still not working, employment is as good as a year ago. At the end of August 349 mills were at work (including those engaged in the manufacture of blackplates), compared with 347 mills at the end of July and 349 a year ago. The number of workpeople engaged at the mills in operation at the end of August is estimated to be about 17,400.

Employment in the *Engineering* and *Metal* trades is scarcely so good. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of August was 3.5, compared with 3.3 in July. The percentage for August, 1900, was 2.8.

In the *Shipbuilding* trades employment has fallen off. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of August was 3.7, compared with 3.0 in July and 2.1 per cent. in August, 1900.

Employment in the *Building* trades has continued to improve. The percentage of unemployed union members among carpenters and plumbers at the end of August was 2.7, compared with 3.0 per cent. in July. The percentage for August, 1900, was 1.8.

In the Furnishing trades employment has still further declined. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of August was 3.5, compared with 3.1 per cent. in July and 3.0 per cent. in August of last year.

Employment in the *Printing* and *Bookbinding* trades is quiet, as is usual at this season. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of August was 6.5, compared with 4.0 per cent. in July and 5.6 per cent. in August, 1900.

Employment in the *Paper* trades shows but little change. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of August was 2.7, compared with 2.8 per cent. in July and 3.0 cent. in August, 1900.

In the *Leather* trades employment has continued to fall off. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of August was 2.9, compared with 2.3 per cent. in July and 2.1 per cent. in August of last year.

Employment in the Glass trades shows a slight falling off when compared with last month. Compared with last year there is also a decline

last year there is also a decline.

Employment in the *Boot* and *Shoe* trade shows a further

decline and is generally reported as bad.

Employment in the bespoke branch of the *Tailoring* trade is dull. In the ready-made branch it shows a decline and is slack in most centres.

Employment in the Spinning branch of the Cotton trade shows a slight decline but is still fair, in the Weaving branch it remains slack. Information respecting factories employing about 71,000 women and girls shows that 80 per cent. of those in spinning mills and 64 per cent. of those in weaving factories were working in factories are applied with 79,884 members; 96 s year, with an average duration of average of 112 persons in each strike.

giving full employment throughout the month, to be compared with 81 and 65 per cent. respectively in July, and with 70 and 67 per cent. respectively a year ago.

Employment in the *Woollen* trade is moderate. In the *Worsted* trade it continues slack. In the *Hosiery* trade it shows a further decline and is slack.

Agricultural Labourers have been, generally speaking, well employed during August, chiefly at harvest work. The demand for extra labour for harvest has, however, been unusually small and some casual labourers have been in irregular employment.

Dock and Riverside Labour in London.—During the five weeks ended August 31st, the number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and principal wharves averaged 16,490, as compared with 16,652 in July, and 14,993 in the corresponding period a year ago.

Trade Disputes.—Thirty-two fresh disputes began in August, 1901, involving 10,129 workpeople, of whom 6,544 were directly, and 3,585 indirectly, affected. The corresponding number of disputes in July was 28, involving 8,148 workpeople, and in August, 1900, 32, involving 9,334 workpeople. Of the disputes in August, 1901, 3 occurred in the building trades, 10 in the mining and quarrying industries, 8 in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades, 6 in the textile trades, and 5 in other industries. Of the 38 new and old disputes, involving 10,734 workpeople, of which the definite result is reported, 9, involving 4,237 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 18, involving 3,765 persons, in favour of the employers; and 11, involving 2,732 persons, were compromised.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes in rates of wages reported during August affected 103,419 workpeople, and the net effect of all the changes was a decrease averaging 2s. 2d. weekly per head. Of the total number, 2,065 received advances averaging 1s. 6\frac{1}{4}d. per week, and 101,354 sustained decreases averaging 2s. 2\frac{3}{4}d. per week. The net result of the changes reported in the previous month (July) was a decrease averaging 1s. 1\frac{1}{4}d. per head in the weekly wages of 272,768 workpeople, and during the corresponding month of last year (August, 1900) the net result was an advance averaging 2s. 9d. per head in the weekly wages of 333,680 workpeople.

There was no advance of great importance in August. The principal decreases reported were those affecting 93,820 colliery workers in Scotland, Northumberland, and Forest of Dean, 4,000 shale miners in Scotland, 1,170 steel workers in Cleveland, and 1,288 coal trimmers on the Tyne.

Changes affecting 83,820 workpeople were arranged by arbitration or conciliation, and changes affecting 1,740 workpeople took effect under sliding scales. Changes affecting 679 workpeople only, were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work, and the remaining changes, affecting 17,180 workpeople, were arranged by direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

REPORT OF OHIO BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS. THE twenty-fourth annual report of the Ohio Bureau of Labour Statistics contains statistics of the number employed, the average number of days worked in 1898 and 1899, the average daily wages and yearly earnings and the average hours of daily labour in the various manufacturing industries. The returns cover 2,362 establishments employing 124,286 males and 25,102 females. Similar particulars are given for rolling mills, tinplate mills, and blast furnaces for the year ending June 30th, 1900. The returns show that 93 rolling mills employed 12,723 workpeople for an average of 225 days in the year at an average daily wage of 11s. 91d. for male workers, and 4s. 81d. for female workers for an average day of 9.3 hours. Ten tinplate mills employed 3.445 workpeople for an average of 191 days in the year, at an average daily wage of 11s. old. for male workers, and 4s. 8ld. for female workers, for an average day of 10 hours. At blast furnaces 31 establishments employed 4,573 workpeople for an average of 300 days in the year, at an average daily wage of 7s. 61d. for an average day of 11.2 hours. The report includes an account of trade unions, from which it appears that 956 unions were reported with 79,884 members; 96 strikes took place during the year, with an average duration of 25 days, and involving an

## THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

This Act amends and consolidates the existing law with regard to Factories and Workshops. It comes into force on the 1st January next.

The amendments introduced into the existing law are numerous and important. One of the most important is that which substitutes for the existing mode of establishing special rules for dangerous industries an entirely new procedure. The chief defects in the present procedure are that the rules have to be established for each factory and workshop separately, with the result that different rules may be in force in different places; that each occupier has a separate appeal to arbitration; that the workpeople have no right to object; and that arbitration has proved to be an unsuitable method for settling rules. The new procedure is designed to meet these defects, while giving to all persons affected the right to object and have their objections heard. Briefly the new procedure is as follows:-When the Secretary of State is satisfied that any process, &c., is dangerous, he may draw up draft regulations and publish them for the information of persons affected. Any person, whether occupier or workman, will be entitled to send to the Secretary of State in writing his objection to the regulations or any part of them, and in the event of the Secretary of State amending the regulations to meet such objections, the regulations are to be published over again in the same manner as before. If the Secretary of State does not amend the regulations to meet any objections, he shall, before making the regulations, direct an inquiry, and may appoint a competent person to hold the inquiry and to report to him. The inquiry will be held in public, and all persons affected will be entitled to appear. regulations as finally made are to be laid before Parliament, and if either House resolves within 40 days that they ought to be annulled, the regulations will cease to be in force. Regulations may apply to all factories and workshops in which a dangerous process, etc., is used, or to any specified class of factory or workshop; they may apply to tenement workshops (i.e., workplaces in which two or more persons carry on any work which would constitute the place a workshop if the persons were in the employment of the owner or occupier), which are at present outside the scope of special rules, and impose duties on the owners and on occupiers who do not employ any persons; they may prohibit or limit the employment of persons, and prohibit or control the use of any material or process.

Other important provisions with regard to health and safety are as follows:—

#### HEALTH.

1. Sufficient means of ventilation are to be provided in every room in a factory or workshop, and the Secretary of State may prescribe standards of ventilation for any class of factories or workshops. Provision is made for the owner of the factory, in cases where a Court of Summary Jurisdiction considers it reasonable, bearing the whole or part of the expense of providing the means of ventilation required, instead of the occupier.

2. Where the floors are liable to be so wet that the wet is capable of being drained off, adequate means are to be provided for so draining it.

3. Power is given to the Secretary of State to increase the amount of cubic space required for each worker in cases where the workplace (not being a domestic workshop) is used by night as a sleeping apartment.

4. Increased power is given to the Secretary of State to take action in case of default on the part of a district council either under the Factory Act or under the law relating to public health.

5. The provision of thermometers may be required in any class of factories or workshops.

6. The Secretary of State is empowered to prescribe standards for the sanitary accommodation to be provided under the Act in factories and workshops.

7. In rooms where poisonous substances are used so as to give rise to dust or fumes, meals are not to be taken, and suitable meal accommodation is to be provided elsewhere

#### SAFETY.

1. Special provision is for the first time made with regard to the safety of steam boilers. The Act requires that every steam boiler in a factory or workshop, or in any place to which any provisions of the Act apply, must be provided with a proper safety valve and proper steam and water gauges, and must be thoroughly examined by a competent person once in every 14 months.

2. Children are prohibited from cleaning any place under any machinery other than over-head mill gearing.

3. New powers are given to district councils to make bye-laws in regard to means of escape from fire, and the existing provisions in regard to fire are otherwise strengthened.

4. The power already existing for a Court of Summary Jurisdiction to make an order with regard to dangerous machines is extended to any part of the ways, works, machinery, or plant used in a factory or workshop, including a steam boiler.

#### EMPLOYMENT.

In regard to employment, the chief alterations are—

1. The Saturday period of employment in textile factories is reduced by one hour.

2. In cases where a woman or young person is employed on the same day by the same employer both in a factory or workshop and in a shop, the occupier will be required, if the woman or young person is employed in the shop outside the period of employment fixed for the factory or workshop, to keep a register of the particulars of such employment.

3. Overtime in places where perishable articles are dealt with has been reduced from 60 to 50 days in the year and from 5 to 3 days in the week.

4. The employment of children under 12 years of age in a factory or workshop is prohibited throughout the whole country.

#### HOMEWORK.

Important alterations have been made in the law with regard to homework. Copies of the lists of out-workers, which the occupiers in certain industries are required to keep, are to be sent to district councils. The existing but ineffective provision with regard to the employment of persons in unwholesome premises has been amended by giving the district council power in any case in which the outworker is employed in a place dangerous to his health to give notice to the occupier giving out the work that the place is dangerous, and prohibiting the occupier after such notice from continuing to give out work to be done in that place. (This provision applies only in the case of such classes of work as may be specified by the Secretary of State.)

The existing provisions with regard to homework in places where there is infectious disease are strengthened by a clause which empowers the district council to serve on an occupier or contractor an order forbidding any work to be given out to any person living or working in any house mentioned in the order where there is infectious disease. (This provision applies only with regard to work in connection with the making, cleaning, etc., of wearing apparel and any other class of work specified by order of the Secretary of State.)

Again, it is provided that, where dangerous processes are carried on in domestic factories or workshops, all the provisions of the Act are to apply as though the place were a factory or workshop. The Secretary of State is to give notice of the provisions of the Act relating to domestic factories and workshops in such manner as he thinks fit.

Lastly, power is given to the Secretary of State to extend the provisions of the Particulars section to out-

#### EMERGENCY PROCESSES.

The existing exemption from the provisions of the Factory Acts in regard to emergency processes, which is enjoyed by places in which fish or fruit-preserving is carried on, has been limited to an exemption in respect of the period of employment, times for meals, and holidays only; and in the case of fruit preserving the exemption is to be subject to such conditions as the Secretary of State may prescribe. In all other respects those processes are brought within the general provisions of the

Act. In the case of creameries, power is given to the Secretary of State to meet the particular circumstances of the industry by varying the beginning and end of the daily period of employment and the meal hours, and by allowing employment for not more than 3 hours on Sunday, provided that the daily or weekly maximum number of hours is not exceeded.

#### TENEMENT FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The existing provisions as to tenement factories, which place certain duties on the owner, are now extended to cases (previously excepted) of occupiers paying a rent of over £200 a year; and the provisions have been otherwise amended. Tenement workshops are brought under certain provisions of the Act.

#### SPECIAL CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

Bakehouses.—The use of underground bakehouses will after 1st January, 1904, be prohibited, unless the bake-house is certified by the district council to be suitable in regard to construction, light, ventilation, and all other respects. In the event of the district council refusing a certificate, an appeal will lie to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. Difficulties having arisen under the existing law as to what was meant by an underground bakehouse, the Act now provides a definition.

Cotton Cloth and other Humid Factories.—The law as to these factories has been amended in several respects. Power is given to the Secretary of State to modify the provisions as to ventilation contained in the Order (now embodied in the Act) made under the Act of 1897. In the case of tenement factories used for the weaving of cotton cloth, the owner may, if the Secretary of State directs, be substituted for the occupier for the purpose of the requirements as to ventilation. The application of the Acts to other humid factories has been modified in several respects.

Docks.—The existing provisions with regard to docks, which did not apply to loading from or unloading on to lighters, etc., in a dock or river, is extended, and the Act is made to apply to all machinery or plant used in the process of loading or unloading or coaling any ship in any dock, harbour, or canal. Plant is to include gangways or ladders.

Railways.—Certain provisions are for the first time applied to lines or sidings used in connection with a factory or workshop or with any place to which any provisions of the Act are applied, which are not parts of a railway within the meaning of the Railway Employment (Prevention of Accidents) Act, 1900.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Other important provisions are as follows:—(1.) One general register is to be kept in every factory and workshop in which the occupier is to enter, in addition to matters already required under the existing Acts, all special exceptions of which he avails himself, and any other matters prescribed by the Secretary of State. (2.) The district council is to keep a register of all workshops in its district, and the Medical Officer of Health is to make a yearly report on the administration of the Act in workshops and workplaces. (3.) The return of persons employed in factories and workshops is to be furnished at such intervals (not less than one nor more than three years) as the Secretary of State may direct; and a similar return may be required from the occupier of any place to which any of the provisions of the Act apply. (4.) A person engaged in, or being an officer of any association of persons engaged in the same trade or occupation as a person charged with any offence under this Act is prohibited from acting as a Justice in hearing and determining the charge. (5.) The approval of the Chief Inspector is made necessary beforea part of a factory or workshop can be treated by the occupier as a separate factory or workshop. (6.) The doubt as to the application of the existing Acts to electrical works is removed by including in the definition of non-textile factories 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, or of any hotel, or of any railway, mine, or other industrial undertaking. Dry cleaning, carpet beating and bottle washing works are also expressly included within the Act.

#### THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

THE thirty-fourth annual Congress of the Trade Unions of the United Kingdom was held at Swansea on Monday, September 2nd, and five following days, in the Albert Hall. The Congress was presided over by Mr. C. W. Bowerman, secretary of the London Society of Compositors, by virtue of his office as chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Congress, under a new standing order adopted by the previous Congress.

Under the standing orders in force since 1896 admission to Congress has been restricted to delegates of recognised trade unions, such delegates being actually employed at their trade at the time of appointment, or being permanent paid working officials of their trade The basis of representation allows the unions to send to Congress one delegate for every 2,000 members or fraction thereof. The voting on important questions is by card, on the principle of one vote for every 1,000 members, but few of the larger combinations send the full number of delegates to which they are entitled.

The analysis given below of the composition of the Congress and the trades represented, compares with the corresponding figures for the Congress of 1000.

eligies and the annual state	216	1900.	W 03-34		1901.	
Groups of Trades.	No. of Organi- sations.	Dele-	No. of Members.	No. of Organi- sations.	Dele-	No. of Mem- bers.
Building	11	27	183,929	12	30	196,801
	5	65	266,917	7	72	256,962
	13	19	60,008	12	17	40,282
	4	21	65,319	3	20	66,926
Other Metal Trades Textile Trades Clothing Transport (including Railway Workers, Seamea, Firemen,	26	36	77,523	25	43	61,227
	11	74	146,829	13	79	150,071
	10	26	57,892	8	22	54,786
	10	28	107,315	14	31	120,458
and Dock Labourers) Chemical, Gas and General Labourers	11	34	97,334	10	35	92,949
Printing, Bookbinding, etc Pottery and Glass Cabinet Making and Furnishing Trades, etc	9	16	44,706	10	18	44,310
	4	4	4,856	4	5	8,346
	9	11	30,155	7	9	27,113
Baking, etc Post Office Employees Miscellaneous Trades	3	5	6,852	3	6	7,150
	6	8	26,008	5	11	19,418
	3	6	30,000	4	7	34,450
	5	6	19,490	3	4	14,220
Total	140	386	1,225,133	140	409	1,195,469

Note.—Societies forming parts or branches of a general federation or amalganation are not counted in this table as separate organisations, and double entries rising in this way have been deducted

The number of organisations accounted for in the above statement is 140, but allowing for the number of distinct societies included in federations, about 191 separate unions sent delegates to the Congress this year out of a total of 1,271 unions known to be in existence at the end of 1900. The membership represented, however, comprised 63 per cent. of the total membership of the whole of those 1,271 unions. Among the principal unions not represented in any way were the Durham miners, the Northumberland miners, and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers which again did not send delegates, although its period of suspension had elapsed. Two other important societies hitherto included in the engineering trades were also prevented from sending delegates by suspension for alleged contravention of one of the standing orders of Congress referring to disputes between unions. This accounts for the small number of members represented for this group

The general programme included resolutions sent in by trade unions on the following subjects:
(1) Factory and Workshops Act Amendment, Arbitration, (3) Amendments to Standing Orders, Foreign Shipowners and Compensation for Injuries, (5) Education Questions, (6) Persons in Charge of Steam Engines and Boilers, (7) Miscellaneous, (8) Amendment of Workmen's Compensation Act, (9) Wages Questions, (10) Mining Questions, (11) Postal Questions, (12) Parliamentary Franchise, (13) Hours of Labour, (14) Certificates, (15) Housing of the Working

Under these heads the principal resolutions passed were in favour of:—the enlargement of the powers of Factory Inspectors; raising the age of children employed in factories to fifteen years; rendering foreign shipowners servants not to deal with him and not to continue in his employment, and that the persons so induced did leave him; and (3) that liable to pay compensation for injuries to workmen in the same way as British shipowners: raising the school age for children to fifteen years, no maximum limit to be fixed; abolition of school fees in elementary, continuation, higher or technical schools, and labour representation on the Board of Education; requiring persons in charge of steam engines and boilers to pass an examination and have their competency certified: the establishment of a system of old-age pensions; the amendment and extension of the Workmen's Compensation Act; calling upon the Admiralty to pay to its employees not less than is paid by outside employers undertaking similar work; enforcement of the fair wages resolution on Government contracts: taxation of land values; legal eight-hours' day for colliery winders and other alterations in the Mines Regulation Act: removal of grievances of Post Office employees; extension of the Parliamentary suffrage to women; a general eight hours' working day by legal enactment; the better housing of the working classes, and cheap trains for workpeople.

The recent decision of the House of Lords under which it was held that a trade union can be sued in its registered name, came up for discussion, the Standing Orders of Congress being suspended for the purpose. A resolution was passed empowering the Parliamentary Committee to take a test case to the House of Lords to ascertain how far picketing may be carried on without infringing the law, and rendering the funds of societies liable for damages. It was further decided to so alter standing orders that provision for legal defence should be made, each union represented to contribute an additional sum of 5 shillings per 1,000 members for this purpose, the fund thus raised to be augmented by special appeals when necessary. A resolution in favour of compulsory arbitration in trade disputes was rejected by 670,000 votes against 310,000.

As is now customary, two delegates representing the National Federation of Labour of the United States attended the Congress and delivered addresses. Two English delegates were, in return, elected by the Congress to attend the Annual Conference of the American Federation of Labour to be held in December next. Delegates from the Co-operative Union of Great Britain were also present, and addressed the Congress.

For the Parliamentary Committee there were elected representatives of the following combinations:-Barge Builders, London Compositors, Dock Labourers, Gas Workers and General Labourers, Miners' Federation, Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, Associated Shipwrights, Amalgamated Brassworkers, Card and Blowingroom Operatives, Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders, Boot and Shoe Operatives and Sheffield Kindred Trades.

The balance-sheet presented to Congress by the auditors showed a total income of £3,475 8s. 6d. (inclusive of a balance of £1,528 6s. 4d. from the Huddersfield Congress), and an expenditure of £2,025 6s. 2d., leaving a balance in hand of £1,450 2s. 4d. London was selected as the place of next year's Congress.

#### LEGAL CASE AFFECTING LABOUR.\*

CONSPIRACY TO INDUCE CUSTOMERS AND SERVANTS TO LEAVE. In an action brought by a butcher against five assistants, of whom one was president, another treasurer, another secretary, and the remaining two ordinary members of a Journeymen Butchers' and Assistants' Association, it was shown that the plaintiff offended the defendants by employing some men, who were not members of that association, and refusing to dismiss them, and that a constant customer of the plaintiff, yielding to a threat made by the secretary of the association and the other defendants, that his assistants would otherwise he called out thloroughed to the made by the secretary of the association and the other defendants, that his assistants would otherwise be called out, telegraphed to the plaintiff to cease sending him meat, and thenceforth took no meat from him. It was also proved that several of the defendants published "black lists" containing and holding up to odium not only the plaintiff's name, but also the names of persons who dealt with him; that a customer of the plaintiff, who was operated on in this mode, ceased to deal with him, and attempts were made similarly to influence certain other persons; and that certain of his services were induced to leave his service, in two cases after giving due notice, in one case without giving notice. At the trial the jury due notice, in one case without giving notice. At the trial the jury found (1) that the defendants maliciously induced the plaintiff's customers to refuse to deal with him; (2) that the defendants

Based upon reports in newspapers

three of the defendants published a "black list" with the intention of injuring the plaintiff. The jury gave £200 damages in respect of each of the first two findings against all the defendants, and £50 in respect of the third against three of the defendants (the secretary and the two ordinary members of the association); and judgment was

given accordingly.

The defendants appealed; but the appeal was dismissed, except that the damages were disallowed in respect of the third finding of the jury (in regard to the "black list"); see LABOUR GAZETTE,

the jury (in regard to the "black list"); see Labour Gazette, June, 1899, p. 167.

One of the defendants (the treasurer of the association) appealed to the House of Lords, which dismissed the appeal with costs, holding that, upon the facts proved in the case, the plaintiff had a right of action against the defendants for damages sustained in consequence of the conduct of the defendants.—Quinn v. Leathem, House of Lords, May 14th, 17th, and 20th, June 11th and 13th, and August 5th

#### THE PRICE OF BREAD.

RETURNS have been collected from the principal Cooperative Societies in Great Britain, showing the price f a 4-lb loaf of ordinary household bread in various districts on 2nd September, 1901. From the information thus obtained, the following Table has been prepared, in continuation of the record of prices of bread published in the Labour Gazette for June, 1901. The figures are based on 316 returns, and give the highest, lowest and mean prices at 2nd September, compared with the corresponding prices on 1st June, 1901, and on 1st September, 1000.

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District.		sent P. Sept.,		Price (1st	last qu June,	narter.		e a yea Sept.,	
District.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.
England and Wales.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
N. Counties and Yorkshire	6	41/2	53	6	42	57	61/2	41/2	55
Lancs. & Cheshire	6	4	51	6	4	516	6	4	5社
N. Mid. Counties	5	4	4.9	5	4	4.9	5	4	41
W. do. do	51/2	41/2	415	51	43	5	51	41/2	. 5
S. do. do	51	4	45	51/2	4	45	51	4	411
Eastern Counties	51/2	5	51	51/2	5	51	51/2	41/2	51
London	51/2	41/2	51	51/2	5	51	51/2	5	57
S.E. Counties	6	5	58	6	5	57	6	5	58
S.W. Counties, Wales & Mon.	5	41/2	478	52	41/2	415	5 <del>1</del> / <sub>2</sub>	41/2	47
England and Wales	6	4	5	6	4	516	61/2	4	51/8
SCOTLAND.		Ret :							
N. Counties	6	41/2	51	6		p1	6	.1	<b>B</b> 3
Eastern Counties*	51/2	42 41/2	5,1	988000	5	51	6	43	518 47
Lanarkshire	5½	5	516 51	5½ 5½	4½ 5	516 51	5 5	4 5	5
Other Southern	32	3	08	22	2	28	2	2	,
Counties	6	5	51/2	6	5	5 9 16	6	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Scotland	6	41	53	6	41/2	51	6	4	51/8
Great Britain	6	4	516	6	4	51	61/2	4	518

As compared with those of three months ago, the returns received show a few cases of a fall in price by  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. or  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4-lb. loaf, causing a slight reduction ( $\frac{1}{16}$ d.) in the mean price for England and Wales. Scotland shows a similar result, the greatest number of reductions occurring in the Southern Counties.

The mean price for Great Britain shows a reduction of 16d., per 4-lb. loaf, as compared with both three months and a year ago.

The average declared values per cwt. of imported wheat and flour show a fall as compared with those both of three months ago and of the corresponding month of last year. The "London Gazette" price of British wheat also exhibits a similar reduction in each case.

The table below gives the average "Gazette" price, and the average declared value of the wheat and flour

imports, for the dates spec	21116	ed:-								
sora additional testina and		31st A	1100		Veek	endin June,	ng—	ıst S	Sent	
	- all	190			19			IQ		
		S.	d.			d.			d.	
British Wheat (per quarter)		27	0		27	7		28	8	
						th of-				
	1	Aug.,	1901	.,	May	, 1901	[.	Aug.,	1900.	
Wheat Imports, per cwt.		6	67		6	95		6	93	
Wheat Meal and Flour						-				
Imports, per cwt		0	03	10110	9	т3		0	33	
Control of the Contro	2015/95/	100	4	SECTION A	9	-4	S200 S	1111	14	

Kincardine, Forfar, Fife, Clackmannan, and the Lothians

## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN 1900.\*

THE Eighth Annual Report of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade on Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom has recently been issued.

The changes dealt with are those which took place in 1900, and the Report shows that nearly one-seventh of the workpeople employed in industries for which it was possible to obtain definite statistics had their wages changed in that year, the bulk of the changes being in an upward direction. It is also stated that not only were the numbers affected large, but that the level of wages stood higher at the end of the year than in any other year for which statistics exist, and that the rate of increase during the year was unprecedentedly high. No fewer than 1,112,684 workpeople are reported to have received advances, the aggregate amount being estimated at no less than £212,000 per week, while only 23,010 sustained decreases to the unimportant amount of £2,800 per week. These figures are exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen, and railway servants, with regard to whom the numbers cannot be precisely stated.

Besides being a year of rising wages, 1900 is characterised as a year of good trade, steady employment, and freedom from disputes of any considerable magnitude.

The Report records that in spite of the great amount of alteration which wages underwent during 1900 the changes were arranged for the most part without stoppage of work, only 5 per cent. of the workpeople whose wages were changed being engaged in disputes on this account. This is largely due to the extent to which wages in the coal, iron, and other staple trades are now adjusted by Conciliation and Wages Boards, Sliding Scales, or similar machinery. In the case of more than half the workpeople affected in 1900, the changes were arranged by methods of this kind.

The proportion of the working population affected by wages-changes varied considerably in the different groups of trades. In coal mining 95 per cent. were affected, while in the textile and the building trades it was only about 10 per cent., and in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries about 8 per cent. The actual numbers whose wages were changed in the different groups of trades during 1900 are shown in the following Table, which also gives for comparison the numbers affected in the two previous years.

	Number of Workpeople affected in 1900.			Corresponding Totals in		
Groups of Trades.	By Increases	By Decreases	Total.†	1899	1898	
Building Trades	69,863	8,697	78,600	66,242	74,725	
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	701,419 88,196	4,018 7,037	705,437 95,285	666,588	673,905 215,570	
Textile Trades	125,089	-	125,089	232,654	8,978	
Clothing Trades	8,481	MAL TON	8,481	3,204	2,565	
Miscellaneous Trades;	87,902	3,249	91,151	30,743	27,287	
Employees of Public Authorities	31,734	9	31,743	19,524	12,139	
Total‡	1,112,684	23,010	1,135,786	1,175,576	1,015,169	

It will be seen from the Table, that in 1900, as in the two previous years, more than half the workpeople whose wages were changed were employed in the mining and quarrying industries. Coal mining accounted for most of the workpeople included in this group, the numbers affected at other mines and at quarries being comparatively small. Of the 125,000 workpeople in the textile trades whose wages were changed in 1900, 110,000 were employed in cotton spinning. The 95,000 affected in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding group, includes 71,000 workpeople employed at blastfurnaces and in the manufacture of iron and steel.

The rise in coal miners' wages, however, was the great feature of the year 1900, for not only was the number affected large, but the amount per head was in excess of that in any other industry. Out of the total rise in the weekly wages bill of the manual labour classes covered by this Report, the coal miners absorbed £164,474, or more than three-fourths. The following Table brings out the unequal distribution in the rise in wages as between the principal groups of trades :-

September, 1901.

	Total	Weekly Average Increase per head of			
Groups of Trades.	Increase per week.	Total Number employed.	Those affected.		
Mining and Quarrying  Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Textile Trades  Clothing Trades  Miscellaneous Trades  Employees of Public Authorities	£ 6,640 168,362 16,285 6,010 917 8,567 2,592	s. d. 0 2 3 103 0 314 0 144 0 0 034	s. d. 1 8½ 4 9½ 3 5 0 11½ 2 2 1 10½ 1 7½		
Total and Averages;	209,373	0 61	3 81		

Taking into account the various dates at which the changes came into operation, it is estimated that the additional amount disbursed in wages during 1900, occasioned solely by the changes of wages recorded in this Report apart from any change in the number of the working population, was not less than £6,000,000.

The year 1900 appears to have been the culminating point of the upward movement of wages which began in 1896. It is stated that towards the end of 1900 signs were not wanting that the period of rising wages was drawing to a close. During the first half of the present year 1901, the increases of wages, though still more widespread than the decreases, have not balanced them in amount, so that for the first time since 1895 the net effect has been a fall amounting to nearly £30,000 per week, the decline being most marked in the mining and iron and steel trades which recently had shown the greatest rise.

The changes in hours of labour recorded in 1900 were comparatively unimportant. Of the 57,726 workpeople whose hours were changed, 56,857 had them reduced, and 869 had them slightly increased. The net effect of all these changes was an average reduction of 4.12 hours per week in the hours of labour of those affected. Of the workpeople whose hours were reduced, 27,708 secured an eight hours' day.

In addition to the report and the statistical tables, the volume contains a reference to piece price lists, sliding scales and wages agreements of other kinds adopted or revised in 1000.

## IRISH MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN 1901.

RETURNS furnished by the courtesy of the undermentioned Railway Companies, and the Glasgow, Dublin and Londonderry Steam Packet Company, Ltd., show that the number of migratory labourers booked from the Province of Connaught by rail and sea for farm work in England and Scotland this year was less than in any of the three preceding years, the total in 1901 being 27,234, compared with 29,247 in 1900, 28,440 in 1899, and 27,866 in 1898. Of the total number booked in 1901, 20,795," or 76 per cent., came from the County of Mayo, as against 75 per cent. in each of the three years 1898-1900. The number who migrate from Mayo annually to Great Britain amounts to about 40 per cent. of the male population of 20 years of age and upwards in that county, according to the 1891 census.

Particulars as to the counties in England and Scotland in which the Irish labourers are mostly employed, and also as to their conditions of employment, are given in the Report, issued by the Board of Trade, on the Wages of Agricultural Labourers in the United Kingdom.-

[Cp. 346] pages 104-5.
The following Table shows the number of migratory labourers who left the Province of Connaught for of the years 1898 to 1901:

Place of Booking.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
By Rail.				
Midland Great Western Railway-				
From stations in Mayo (Connaught)	15,537	15,484	15,794	14,975
From other stations in Connaught in the				
Counties of Galway, Sligo, Roscommon and Leitrim	5,565	5,943	6,213	5,536
Waterford, Limerick and Western Railway	I CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	0,510		5,55
(Claremorris and Collooney Line)—			6	
From stations in Mayo From stations in Sligo	2,914	4,022	4,536	4,397
Sligo, Leitrim and Northern Counties Railway-	105	430	3/2	20.
From Collooney Station	2,422	1,433	1,422	1,276
Total by Rail	26,623	27,340	28,337	26,449
By Sea.				
By steamer from Westport (Mayo) to Glasgow				
and Liverpool*	987	860	800	735
by steamer from Danna (Mayo) to Giasgow 1	256	240	110	50
Total by Sea	1,243	1,100	910	785
Grand Total	27,866	28,440	29,247	27,234

In addition to the above, a small number (58 in 1898, 99 in 1899, 109 in 1900, and 79 in 1901) were booked from stations on the Midland Great Western Railway in Provinces other than Connaught.

#### SECOND ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN LABOUR STATISTICS.

This Abstract, which has been prepared in the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, is in continuation of the volume which appeared towards the end of 1899. The series to which it belongs is intended to be supplementary to the "Statistical Abstract for the Principal and other Foreign Countries," which has been compiled for many years in the Commercial Department, and also as a companion series to the annual "Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom."

In the First Abstract, four subjects only were dealt with, viz., Wages, Hours of Labour, Trade Disputes, and Co-operation. The whole of the figures given on these subjects in the earlier volume are, so far as practicable, revised and brought up to date in the present issue, which, in addition, contains a large number of new tables compiled from information which has recently become available. The scope of the volume has also been increased by the addition of statistics relating to three new subjects, namely, Conciliation and Arbitration, Trade Unions and Workmen's Insurance.

The first number of the Abstract gave figures with regard to twelve countries in all—Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria-Hungary and the United States. In the new volume Japan is represented for the first time by a detailed table of the wages obtaining in various occupations in that country. Three new tables of Russian statistics relate to the Wages of Railway Servants and to Co-operative Societies. Denmark is represented for the first time in the section relating to Co-operation and also in that relating to Trade Disputes.

As regards the three new subjects included in the present volume, we find that statistics of Conciliation and Arbitration are given for three, statistics of Trade unions for seven, and statistics of Workmen's Insurance for four countries—the last-named subject occupying no less than forty-four pages, although the statistics had, for reasons of space, to be confined to countries in which insurance is compulsory and contributions are exacted from workmen or employers.

Owing to the wide differences in the methods of collecting the necessary data and of computing and presenting results adopted by the various authorities compiling the original statistics on which the figures in the Abstract are based, it has not been found practicable

England and Scotland up to the end of August in each | to bring together in comparative tables the information emanating from the various countries in respect of any particular subject, and as in the previous Abstract, the reader is reminded of the necessity for exercising great caution in comparing the figures of one country with those of another.

#### LABOUR DISPUTES AND CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION IN FRANCE IN 1900.

#### Labour Disputes.

In the summary of the Report on labour disputes in France in 1899 contained in the GAZETTE for November, 1900 (page 326), it was shown that, both in frequency and importance, the disputes of that year had surpassed those of any other for which the French Labour Department had collected statistics, the only year which had furnished figures approaching those of 1899 being 1893. From the Report for the year 1900\* it appears that the disputes of that year exceeded even those of 1899 in frequency and importance.

There were 903 disputes in 1900, as compared with 744 in 1899. The workpeople who took part in the disputes of 1900 numbered 222,769, as compared with 177,081 in 1899, while the working days lost by the workpeople directly and indirectly affected by disputes in 1900 was 3,761,227, as compared with 3,550,734 in 1899.

The extent, to which the principal groups of trades were affected by disputes in 1900, as compared with 1899, will be seen from the following table:

Groups of Trades.	Number of Disputes.		Work who to	ber of people ok part n outes.	Days lost people directly	of Working by Work- affected and in- y Disputes.
eath in teach	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.
Building Trades	130	113	13,540	17,741	170,254	287,131
Mining and Quarrying	53	55	43,777	36,162	487,267	422,777
Metal Trades Textile Trades :	110	140	18,449	48,906	149,770	561,663
Manufacture+	236	204	49,418	39,928	1,716,129	1,966,033
Textile Goods (Clothing, &c.)	26	16	10,791	674	58,474	2,589
Transport	128	46	47,125	8,397	363,203	61,650
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	14	10	2,359	1,936	15,496	31,735
Miscellaneous Trades	206	160	37,310	23,365	800,634	217,656
Total	903	744	222,769	177,081	3,761,227	3,550,734

The following is a classification of the disputes of 1899. and 1900, according to their causes or objects. (In this table a dispute having two or more causes or objects is counted under each.)

Cause or object.	Number of Disputes.						Workpe took p	ber of ople who part in outes.	Workpeop directindirection	of Working lost by ble affected tly and octly by butes.
	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.				
Wages:— For increase Against decrease Other Hours of Labour — For decrease Employment of particular classes or persons	422	581	136,572	178,912	3,174,564	3,224,456				
	45	66	2,989	13,146	52,827	295,643				
	92	83	45,351	27,774	2,046,631	640,314				
	101	100	32,290	78,512	321,115	1,590,169				
	149	198	41,637	44,192	454,391	298,230				
Working arrangements	104	121	25,655	57,226	374,970	1,303,540				
Other causes		82	50,040	32,672	802,261	695,576				

The results of disputes appear to have been less favourable to the workpeople in 1900 than in 1899. This may be seen from the following table

Result.	Percentage of workpeop the results of which we	ole engaged in disputes, ere as stated in Col. 1.
and Thereses	1899.	1900.
In favour of workpeople	. 17.59	10.87 26.12 63.01

<sup>\*</sup> Statistique des Grèves et des Recours à la Conciliation et à l'Arbitrage survenus pendant l'Année 1900 (Paris, Government Printing Works, 1900).

<sup>\*</sup> Cd. 688, price is. 5½d. The Report can be obtained through any bookseller, or direct from the publishers, Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, E.C.

† Including a few workpeople whose wages were changed during the year, but at the end of the year stood at the same level as at the beginning.

‡ Excluding agricultural labourers, railway servants and seamen.

<sup>\*</sup> In making this total it is estimated that about half of the number booked from ollooney come from Mayo.

<sup>\*</sup> The numbers booked by steamer are approximate, as no distinction is made between migratory labourers and ordinary passengers. The figures given in the Table are calculated, as in previous years, on the basis of an estimate furnished by the Steam Packet Company. The number booked from Sligo is not given, as the Company state that it is impossible to distinguish them from other passengers. It is probable that some of those starting from Ballina come from Sligo.

† A few of these go to Liverpool.

† (Cd. 720) Can be purchased of any bookseller. Price 1s. 4½d., or with postage 1s. 8½d.

<sup>+</sup> Includes upholstering, sailmaking, umbrella manufacture, and various minor trades.

#### Conciliation and Arbitration.

Three hundred and sixty-two cases were recorded in 1900, in which recourse was had to the means provided by the French Conciliation and Arbitration Law of December 27th, 1892, for settling labour disputes (see GAZETTE, August, 1899, p. 232). The number of cases, in which recourse was had to that Law in 1899, was 197. The number of disputes involved in the 362 applications of the Law in 1900 was 234 (including 9 disputes in which no stoppage of work had taken place), as compared with 190 (including 2 disputes in which no stoppage had taken place) in 1899.

The initiative in applying the Law in 1900 came from the workpeople in 141 disputes, from the Justices of the Peace in 79, from the employers in 6, and from the employers and workpeople jointly in 8. The number of conciliation committees formed under the Law was 140. These committees dealt with 128 disputes, of which they settled 78 (60 by conciliation and 18 by arbitration). In addition 14 strikes were settled before the committee of conciliation had time to meet, and 10 others immediately after conciliation had been declined by the employers, while 4 strikes are stated to have been settled subsequently to the meetings of committees as a result of the negotiations which took place at such meetings.

Thus we find in 1900 a total of 78 disputes settled directly and 28 indirectly by the application of the Law, while in 1899, 42 disputes were settled directly and 17 indirectly by the same means.

## WAGES OF SEAMEN IN GERMANY, DECEMBER, 1900.

Under the German Seamen's Accident Insurance Law official estimates are required to be made, at intervals of not more than five years, of the average monthly rates of money wages paid to seamen on German seagoing vessels, these averages being based on the rates actually current during the three preceding years. The most recent figures compiled in accordance with this provision are contained in an official return dated December 22nd, 1900,\* and are as shown below, the estimates previously in force being given for comparison:—

Rating of Seamen.	rates of mo	monthly oney wagest aree years led:
	August, 1899.	December,
MASTERS—  (a) On steamers and iron sailing ships in the foreign	£ s. 16 15	£ s. 16 15
trade (b) On wooden sailing ships in the foreign trade and	9 0	10 .0
the larger steamers in the coasting trade (c) On the smaller coasting trade steamers and sailing ships in the home trade	6 15	6 15
(d) On smacks, turf boats, market hoys, and seagoing barges, etc.	4 10	4 10
Ship's Officers and Mates—		0.10
(a) First officers on transatlantic passenger steamers (b) Second officers on transatlantic passenger steamers, first officers on passenger steamers ply- ing in European waters, and on large freight steamers, also doctors, pursers, paymasters, and other officers of similar rating	9 0 6 15	9 10 6 8
(c) Third officers on transatlantic passenger steamers, second officers on passenger steamers plying in European waters, and on large freight steamers, first officers on small freight steamers and on sail- ing ships, first mates, also mates on steamers on which only one mate is shipped, head cooks, and chief stewards	5 0	5 0
(d) Fourth officers on transatlantic passenger steamers, third officers on passenger steamers plying in European waters and on large freight steamers, second officers on small freight steamers and on sailing ships, second, etc., mates, also mates on sailing ships on which only one mate is shipped	4 0	4 0
Engineers— In posts in which a 1st class certificate is required	16 15	16 15
,, ,, and ,, ,, ,,	9 0	10 0 6 12
In other posts	5 10 4 10	5 6
Boatswains, Carpenters, Pursers' Clerks, Engineers' Assistants, Cooks, Stewards (1st class), and others ranking as petty officers	3 10	3 12
Stokers, Donkey-engine men, Doctors' Assistants, Quartermasters	2 15	3 2
Able Seamen, Sailmakers, Smiths, Braziers, Butchers, Bakers, Confectioners, Barbers, &c.	2 10	2 15
Coalmen, Trimmers Sailors other than A.B.'s (including youths, etc.), Cooks Stewards (2nd class), Cooks' Mates, Stewardesses and other subordinates	2 5	2 I4 I I2
Boys	0 17	0 16

<sup>\*</sup> Published in Amtliche Nachrichten des Reichs-Versicherungsamts, 17. Jahrgang, Nr. 2. Berlin: A. Asher & Co. + In addition to food

LABOUR DISPUTES IN GERMANY IN 1900.

The second volume of official statistics of strikes and lock-outs in the German Empire has been issued by the Imperial Statistical Office in Berlin\*, the figures relating

lock-outs in the German Empire has been issued by the Imperial Statistical Office in Berlin\*, the figures relating to the year 1900. Strikes and lock-outs in agriculture are not included, and the figures have reference only to disputes terminated in the year under review.

The number of disputes terminated in 1900 was 1,468, an increase of 158, or 12 per cent. on the total for 1899. The total number of workpeople directly and indirectly affected by disputes terminated in 1900 was 141,121, as compared with 116,486 the year before, an increase of 21 per cent.

The extent to which the various groups of trades distinguished in the German Industrial Statistics were affected by disputes in 1900 is shown by the following Table:—

Crown of Trades		Number	Number of Workpeople affected by Trade Disputes.			
Group of Trades.	4334	of Trade Disputes.	On Strike or Locked out.	Indirectly affected.	Total.	
Building Trades		509 56 90 67 76 75 58 1 16 22 202 8 8	35,555 14,735 4,010 9,195 7,397 8,012 9,116 20 307 4,616 23,194 559 507 5,919 3,049 2,462 219	4,489 631 1,047 207 1,053 375 726  17 14 237  15	40,044 15,366 5,057 9,402 8,459 9,842 4,639 23,431 559 522 6,268 3,064 2,462	
Commercial Employment	0	47	3,016	58	3,074	
Total (1900) Total (1899)	***	1,468 1,311	131,888 104,636	9,233 11,850	141,121 116,486	

The causes or objects of disputes in 1900, as compared with 1899, will be seen from the following statement. (Where a dispute has more than one cause or object it is counted under each.)

Cause or Object.	Number of Dis objects of which w	putes, the causes or ere as shown in Col. 1.
(I)	1899.	1900. (3)
Wages—		a min'il alast
For increase	837	1,166
Against decrease	69	100
Other	837 69 308	264
Total	1,214	1,530
Hours of Labour	MANUAL SALES	
For decrease	282	444
Other	83	29
Total	365	473
Employment of particular clas	ses	
or persons	187	281
Working arrangements	24	105
Other causes	355	404

From the next table it will be seen that a somewhat larger proportion of the disputes in 1900 was settled in favour of the employers than in 1899.

aksa'i k	Percei	ntage of Disp	utes which en	nded	BIGTE D
In favour o	f the work- ple.	In favour ploy		In a com	promise.
1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.	1900.
Per cent. 25'86	Per cent.	Per cent. 40'73	Per cent. 45°37	Per cent. 33'41	Per cent.

With respect to the methods by which disputes were adjusted, the Report states that 635 disputes were settled by direct arrangement between the parties concerned, 233 through the intervention of trade organisations, or by mediation, and 45 before the Industrial Courts, acting as Boards of Conciliation (see GAZETTE, August, 1901, p. 234).

#### LABOUR DISPUTES IN ITALY IN 1899.\*

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

From the Report of the Statistical Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce in Rome on Labour Disputes in Italy in 1899, it appears that, in comparison with the previous year, strikes were less frequent, and that, although they involved a somewhat larger number of workpeople than in 1898, the aggregate loss in working days to the strikers was considerably smaller than in that year. This will be seen from the following table, which also shows the extent to which the principal groups of trades were affected by strikes in 1899 as compared with 1898:—

Group of Trades.	Strikes.		Strikers.		Working Days Lost by Strikers.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Building Trades	51	34	6,098	4,494	24,846	15,864
Mining and Quarrying	26	30	5,542	9,203	33,300	35,424
Metal Trades	14	20	1,573	2,459	12,930	26,053
Textile Trades	84	77	13,382	11,039	124,169	73,317
Clothing Trades	15	12	809	1,230	13,834	4,369
Transport	10	26	2,491	9,250	4,436	53,349
Agriculture	36	9	8,495	1,895	82,833	7,475
Employees of Public	***	3	•••	1,373	•••	7,363
Miscellaneous Authorities	56	57	5,810	4,146	25,777	15,851
Total	292	268	44,200	45,089	322,125	239,065

In addition to the strikers shown in the foregoing table, there were, in 1899, 8,187 workpeople (compared with 6,934 in 1898) belonging to various occupations other than agriculture, who suffered enforced idleness owing to strikes, their total loss in working days amounting to 48,299, as compared with 42,042 in 1898.

In the following Table the workpeople who took part

in strikes in the two years, and the working days which they lost are distributed according to the principal causes or objects of the strikes:—

Principal Cause or Object of Strikes.	Stri	kers.	Working Days Lost by Strikers.		
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	
Wages—For increase	No. 24,817 6,902	No. 21,354 4,325	No. 131,425 87,904	No. 91,028 15,912	
Total	31,719	25,679	219,329	106,940	
Hours of Labour—For decrease Other	891 908	3,631 2,384	8,056 11,826	26,554 21,326	
Total	1,799	6,015	19,882	47,880	
Other Causes or Objects	10,682	13,395	82,914	84,245	
Grand Total	44,200	45,089	322,125	239,065	

Thus, questions of wages appear to have been less, and disputes as to hours of labour more prominent among the principal causes or objects of strikes in 1899 than in 1808.

The results of the strikes of the two years may be seen from the following figures:—

Result of Strikes.		it. of all kers.	Per cent. of all days lost by strikers.		
are appointed his Blaco.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	
in favour of the Workpeople in favour of the Employers Compromised	25'52 37'14 37'34	31'91 30'70 37'39	17.52 34.76 47.72	25'92 26'48 47'60	
Total	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	

The foregoing particulars are exclusive of 11 suspensions of work classed separately as lock-outs. Only 3 of these suspensions of work (as against 4 in 1898) arose out of disputes between employers and their workpeople. The number of workpeople locked-out in these 3 cases was 372 (as against 334 in 1898) and the number of working days lost, 740 (as against 2,015 the year before).

In the remaining 8 cases the employers closed their establishments by way of protest against some action on the part of the Government or Local Authority affecting

their trade interests, or in order to force the Authorities to adopt some such measure. Thus in one case we find the bakers closing their shops because the Municipality had ordered, or intended ordering, a reduction in the selling price of bread, while in two other cases they adopted a similar course in order to obtain an increase in the selling price of bread.

## THE STRIKE OF STEEL WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Reporting to the Foreign Office under date of August 5th, Mr. C. Clive Bayley, Acting British Consul-General at New York, states that the terms offered by the United States Steel Corporation to the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Iron Plate Workers (see GAZETTE, August, 1901, p. 233), having been rejected by the Executive Board of the Association, a further conference was held in New York on August 3rd, when the United States Steel Corporation presented the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association with an ultimatum. The terms of this document varied somewhat from those originally offered, in that the proposal that the Association should be at liberty to form Union lodges in the non-Union mills was withdrawn. The proposition of the Corporation was practically an offer to restore the conditions existing before the strike began, without disadvantage to the men or prejudice to the Amalgamated Association. The Association, however, refused to assent to the terms of this ultimatum, and the negotiations terminated.

In a report to the Foreign Office, dated August 22nd, Mr. C. Clipperton, Acting British Consul at Philadelphia, states that the President of the Association ordered a general strike in all the mills belonging to the Corporation, the order to take effect on August 10th at midnight. This order was obeyed by a majority of the Union workmen, except at South Chicago and Joliet, in Illinois, and at Bay View, in Wisconsin, where the Union men refused to come out. In addition to the above-mentioned works, the Steel Corporation officials claimed that their works at Youngstown and Columbus (Ohio), together with the Homestead, Edgar Thompson, Duquesne, Upper and Lower Union and Howard Axle Works of the Carnegie group, employing more than 15,000 men, had resumed without trouble. The President of the Amalgamated Association then threatened to expel those lodges which had refused to uphold the Association, and at a meeting which was held at Joliet on August 15th, a decision to obey the strike order was arrived at, with the result that, on the following day, some 3,000 men left the mills.

The following statement is given as an estimate showing to what extent the strike had (on August 22nd) affected the operating companies of the United States Steel Corporation:—

National Tube Company.—Capacity, 1,000,000 tons; 65 per cent. idle.

National Steel Company.—Capacity 1,800,000 tons; 40 per cent. idle.

American Steel Hoop Company.—Capacity, 7,000,000

tons; 70 per cent. idle.

American Tin Plate Company.—Capacity 3.000,000

tons; 95 per cent. idle.

American Steel Sheet Company.—Capacity, 4,000,000

tons; 35 per cent. idle.

Federal Steel Company.—Capacity, 2,500,000 tons;
35 per cent idle.

Information of later dates derived from newspapers indicates that the strikers have gradually lost ground, and more and more works have been re-opened.

On September 5th the president of the Steel Trust was reported to have offered to settle the strike on the basis of all mills which had continued working or resumed work during the dispute being recognised as non-Union, and all mills which had remained closed being regarded as Union, provided the men resumed at once. On the strikers rejecting these terms all negotiations were broken off.

<sup>\*</sup> Streiks und Aussperrungen im Jahre 1900. (Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, Neue Folge, Band 141.) Berlin, 1901, Puttkammer und Mühlbrecht. Price 2 marks (2 shillings).

<sup>\*</sup> Statistica degli Scioperi avvenuti nell'Industria e nell'Agricoltura durante l'anno 1899. Rome, National Printing Works (G. Bertero & Co.), 1901. Price, 1 lira (about 10d.)

## MINES AND QUARRIES IN 1900.\*

270

Persons Employed.

The total number of persons employed in and about mines, and at the quarries under the Quarries Act, in the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man, during the year 1900, was 908,412, as compared with 862,161 in 1899. These persons were distributed as follows

Class of Mine or Quarry.	Employed under- ground or inside quarries.	Employed above ground or outside quarries.	Total.	Comparison of 1900 with 1899.
Coal Mines	613,541 12,361 18,340 60,631	153,360 4,355 12,560 33,264	766,901 16,716 30,900 93,895	+ 51,696 - 500 - 845 - 4,100
Total for 1900	704,873	203,539	908,412	+ 46,251
Total for 1899	667,786	194,375	862,161	-

Of the 908,412 persons employed 5,278 were women and girls, of whom 5,223 were employed above ground at mines, 10 inside quarries and 45 outside quarries.

The numerical increase at coal mines was general and was greatest in the South Wales and Monmouth coalfield (14,970), in the Yorkshire, &c., coalfield, i.e., West Riding (Yorkshire) Derby and Nottingham (10,348), in Scotland (8,117), and in the North of England coalfield (7,112). The percentage increase was 11.3 in the South Wales coalfield, 9.0 in Scotland, 6.8 in the Midlands, 6.3 in the West Riding (Yorkshire), Derby and Notting ham, 5.4 in Lancashire and Cheshire, 5.2 in North Wales and 4.9 in the north of England coalfield. The Welsh collieries employ a larger number of persons under ground in proportion to the total number of workers than the other coalfields, and a larger proportion of lads under sixteen.

The counties showing the greatest decrease in the number employed in quarries were Carnarvon (784), Dumfries (352), Lanark (319).

#### Fatal Accidents.

In the LABOUR GAZETTE for February last (p. 40) preliminary figures were given of the number of deaths from accidents at mines and quarries. The following are the revised figures: - In and about mines and quarries 1,123 separate fatal accidents occurred, causing the loss of 1,177 lives. Of these, 999 accidents, causing the loss of 1,050 lives, happened at mines, and 124, causing the loss of 127 lives, happened at quarries. These figures correspond to a death rate of 1.289 per 1,000 employed at mines, and of 1.35 per 1,000 employed at quarries. The death rate among underground workers in mines was 1.445 per 1,000 persons employed, and among aboveground workers 0.600 per 1,000, the average rates for the ten years from 1891 to 1900 being 1.586 and 0.800 respectively per 1,000 employed. The death rate per 1,000 persons employed inside the quarries was 1.90, a higher rate than among underground workers at mines.

The following table gives the death rate per 1,000 persons from accidents of various natures in mines and quarries in 1898, 1899, and 1900, the average rates for the period 1891-1900 being added in the case of mines. and for 1896-1900 in the case of quarries.

	Death rate from Accident per 1,000 persons employed.					
	1898.	1899.	1900.	Average for 1891-1900.		
Mines—						
Explosions of Fire Damp or Coal Dust	*046	.089	.070	175		
Falls of Ground	.768	755	.790	791		
In Shafts	.115	.138	.133	158		
Miscellaneous Underground	.446	'427	'452	'463		
Total Underground	1'372	1'410	1'445	1.286		
Total Surface	*878	'754	.699	.800		
Total Mines	1.520	1.525	1.589	1'423		
TOP OF THE SECOND STREET, STRE		STATE OF		Average for		
Quarries— Inside		14 3 E T	THE SAME	1896-1900		
Outcido	1.20	1.23	1.00	1.64		
Outside	.47	50	.36	*49		
Total Quarries	1.00	1.10	1.35	1.13		

\* Mines and Quarries: General Report and Statistics for 1900. Part II.— Labour. (Cd 766. Price, 84d.)

### NUMBERS EMPLOYED AND ACCIDENTS AT RECENT CONCILIATION & ARBITRATION CASES & COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS.

(a) CASES UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT. Plumbers at Bolton.

Mr. A. A. Hudson, the Arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade (see GAZETTE for August, p. 236) issued his award on August 14th, and decided that the rate of wages should remain unaltered at 9d. per hour. Workmen can in exceptional circumstances commence work at 7.30 a.m. and have breakfast before that time. In cases where workmen, working within 10 miles from the shop and allowed travelling expenses, are required to call at the shop for instructions or leave the railway station before the starting time, single time only shall be paid, but in no case are wages for less than half an hour to be paid. Apprentices (workmen's sons included) are to be fully indentured before the age of 16.

#### Millmen at Tinplate Works near Swansea.

In July last a dispute arose at the Pontardawe Steel, Tinplate and Galvanizing Works. One of the rollermen had broken a roller, and the firm ordered that he should change places with another rollerman. Both men objected to the proposed change, and were supported by the millmen. Thereupon the employers stopped both mills and all the sheet and tinplate millmen and steel workers employed at the works presented notices to cease

On August 31st both parties applied to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide whether the employers were justified (1) in ordering the two men to change mills, and (2) in stopping the two mills on the men's refusal to change.

The Board of Trade have appointed his Honour Judge Austin to act as arbitrator.

#### Shipwrights and Iron Shipbuilders at Bristol.

The Board of Trade have received an application from the Associated Shipwrights' Society and the Boiler-makers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society for the appointment of an umpire in connection with a Court of Arbitration to be held in reference to a dispute which arose at a Bristol firm last year in respect to the distribution of work as between the two societies. The dispute had reference to a claim of the shipwrights to do both wood and ironwork in connection with shipbuilding and

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

#### Shipwrights and Iron Shipbuilders at Goole.

On February 14th last the shipwrights at Goole struck work as a protest against iron shipbuilders making their own templates, claiming that the making of wooden emplates was shipwrights' work. Work was resumed on March 25th pending the reference of the dispute to arbitration, and on August 28th the Associated Shipwrights' Society, and the Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society applied to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an umpire in connection with a Court of Arbitration in reference to the dispute.

The Board of Trade have appointed his Honour Judge Austin to act as umpire.

#### (b) OTHER CASES.

#### Coal Miners in Scotland.

Meetings of the Scottish Coal Trade Conciliation Board were held on August 29th and 30th, under the presidency of Sheriff Jameson, K.C., as neutral chairman, " to take into consideration the present position of wages and prices, and to decide what reduction, if any, on miners' wages should now be made." Sheriff Jameson, to whose decision the matter was referred, issued his award on September 4th. The operative clause is as follows:-

"Now I . . . do decide and award that a reduction of 12½ per cent. on the 1888 basis be now made on the wages of miners, so that their wages will now stand at 50 per cent. over the basis rate of 1888; the said reduction to take effect . . on and after this date, the fourth day of September, 1901, but the endurance of the rate of wages now fixed to be indefinite, and subject to future agreement of the parties. . ."

In a note appended to the award Sheriff Jameson lays stress on the desirability of some machinery for ascertaining the average realised price of all coal at the pit banks, and the average cost of production of coal, in such a way that both coalowners and miners may have confidence in the results, and he considers that it ought not to be impossible to devise machinery for ascertaining these particulars without divulging the business of one coalowner to another, or the conditions of working of the miners in one part of the country or in one class of pits to those in others.

The arbitrator adds that the parties have agreed that the award should have no definite period of operation but should be open to revision by both parties according as prices may rise or fall in the next few months.

About 70,000 underground workers are affected by this

#### LABOUR IN THE COLONIES.

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

Canada.—The fishermen's strike in British Columbia has at length been settled. The agreed terms are that 121 cents per fish are to be paid for one quarter of the entire salmon pack, and 10 cents for the other threequarters. The serious strike of miners at Rossland in the same province continues. There has been a great demand for harvest hands in Manitoba and the North West. There is a demand for coal miners in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.

New South Wales.—The strike of the iron-workers' assistants is over, and the matter at issue has been referred to arbitration. Owing to the continued drought during the last five years at Bourke, work has been scarce, and numbers of men are out of employment. There is a demand at Sydney for skilled mechanics in the building trades.

South Australia.—The bricklayers and masons at Adelaide have struck for a uniform wage of 10s. per day, instead of 9s. 6d. which they now receive.

Queensland.—Owing to the drought the demand for more labour continues small, and emigrants are not recommended to go unless they have received nominated

Western Australia.—The report of the Government Labour Bureau for the quarter ending 30th June last shows as follows:—There is a demand for competent mechanics in the building and other trades at Northam. Perth and Dongarra, and for saw-mill hands at Albany, but otherwise the supply in the colony is quite sufficient. and in some places, as Coolgardie, Kalgoorlie, Fremantle, Collie and Albany, the supply is in excess of the demand; there is no demand for miners anywhere, and at Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie the supply is in excess of the demand. In country districts there is a good demand for farm labourers. There is a demand in many districts -but not at Coolgardie, Kalgoorlie or Fremantle-for unskilled labour; and there is a demand almost everywhere for female servants. During June 388 persons called at the Bureau in search of work. The serious strike of railway-line repairers which arose on a question of wages, has been settled by arbitration, and the repairers are to receive 8s. a day instead of 7s.

Tasmania.—There is a demand for competent farm hands in Tasmania.

New Zealand. In one or two of the smaller places work in the building trades has become less brisk, but in the larger towns as Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, &c., employment has been plentiful, especially for carpenters. The engineering trades have been busy at Napier, Blenheim, Westport, Greymouth, Invercargill, and Christchurch. The clothing trade has been busy at Auckland, Napier, Wanganui, Wellington, Westport, Christchurch, Dunedin, and Invercargill. The boot trade has been busy in many places such as Napier, Palmerston North, Wellington, Nelson, &c., and at Christchurch there has been a great demand for

female machinists and table hands. Unskilled labour has been generally well employed, and there are few persons out of work.

Cape Colony. — Mr. Hutcheon, Senior Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, and Mr. Pillans, of the Agricultural Department, Cape Town, have been sent over by the Cape Government to give special information on stockfarming, agriculture, horticulture, labour, &c., and may be consulted at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington. They state that there is a good demand for skilled men in the building and other trades. With this exception, there is no demand for more labour in Cape Colony at the present time, and persons are warned against going there in search of work unless they have ample means to meet the high cost of living.

Natal.—A few skilled platelayers are wanted for the Government railways. They must be from 25 to 40 years of age, and must have had at least five years' experience on railways. Applications, stating age and experience should be addressed to the Agent-General for Natal, 26 Victoria-street, London, S.W.

South African Constabulary.—Candidates must be good riders, good shots, single, strictly sober, and be from 20 to 35 years of age; and must apply in their own handwriting to the Recruiting Officer, S.A.C. Recruiting Office, King's Court, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. They will be given free passages to South Africa. Farriers also are wanted for the force.

### LABOUR ABROAD. FRANCE.\*

Coal Mining in July.—The average number of days worked per week by those employed underground in coal mines in July was 5.62, as compared with 5.85 in the previous month, and 5.91 in July, 1900. During the month full time (6 days and over per week) was worked by 28 per cent., and from 5 to 6 days by 63 per cent. of all employed in and about the mines. In the previous month the proportions were 67 and 33 respectively. The above particulars were supplied to the French Labour Department by the Committee of Coal Owners, and relate to more than 130,000 workpeople (over threefourths of all employed in and about the mines).

Employment in July.—The following trades were in a normal state of activity during July:-Quarrying, carpentry and joinery, cabinet-making, coachbuilding, manufacture of chemical products and pottery, glassmaking, food preparation, indiarubber and oilcloth manufacture, and agriculture and fishing. In the iron smelting, engineering, hatmaking, glovemaking and printing trades a partial revival of activity was reported, but there was a decline in the stone working, coal mining, boot and shoemaking, cotton spinning, cotton weaving, ready-made clothing, hosiery, leather dressing and sheath making trades, and in gardening. The woollen industry and the manufacture of cloth, carpets and velvet were well employed.

Of the 161,000 members of 749 Trade Unions (exclusive of the miners' Unions in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais districts), which made returns as to the state of employment, 10,800 (or 6.7 per cent.) were reported as out of work on July 15th. The corresponding proportion for June was 9.5 per cent.

Labour Disputes in July .- Thirty-one fresh disputes, in which 5,489 workpeople were involved, were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in July. The number reported in June was 57, 55 of which which involved 7,532 workpeople, while in July, 1900, 74 were reported, 70 of which involved 13,243 workpeople. Of the 31 disputes in July last, 5 occurred in the building trades, 2 in quarrying, 2 in the metal trades, 4 in the textile trades, 6 in transport, 2 in woodworking, 4 in the chemical and glass, etc. trades, 3 in the food preparation trades, and 3 in trades not included within any of the foregoing groups. Of 37 new and old disputes which came to an end in July, 5 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 12 in favour of the employers, and 20 were compromised.

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

<sup>\*</sup> Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (Journal of the French Labour Department.)

EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST—COAL AND IRON MINING; PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

#### Conciliation and Arbitration in July.—Eight cases of application of the Conciliation and Arbitration Law were provement was reported in iron smelting or in the heavy reported to the French Labour Department in July, the engineering trades. The chemical trades underwent no initiative coming from the Justice of the Peace in 6 cases, change, and the match-making industry continued very and from the workpeople in 2. A conciliation committee was formed in six cases, resulting in the settlement of 4 disputes, viz: 2 by conciliation and 2 by arbitration. In depressed. In most of the garment-making trades the summer season closed very slack. In the textile trades a revival of activity began to be observable in cotton weaving; but in cotton and flax spinning, especially in

the output for the season will be large. No sign of im-

addition, one dispute was settled by an agreement arrived at before the conciliation committee had time to meet, the town of Ghent, the slackness increased. and a further dispute was settled by direct negotiation

#### GERMANY.

between the parties after an unsuccessful effort at concili-

ation under the law. In the 2 remaining disputes the

employers rejected the proffered mediation.

Employment in July and August.—The returns from public employment registries summarised by Der Arbeitsmarkt indicate a further decline in the demand for labour in July, and although the figures for August show a slightly improved demand, the level of employment was, in each of these months, considerably below that of the corresponding month of last year. The average number of applications for work per 100 situations offered at the employment registries rose from 148.4 in June to 160.9 in July, and dropped to 150.2 in August, the percentages for the corresponding months of last year being 108.8, 122.2, and 107.5 respectively.

Labour Disputes in August.—The number of disputes reported by Der Arbeitsmarkt as having begun in Germany during August was 21, as compared with 27 in July. Eight of these occurred in the building trades, 3 in mining and smelting, 3 in the metal and engineering trades, and 3 in food preparation trades, the remaining 4 disputes being in trades not coming within any of the foregoing groups.

Strike in the Bottle-making Trade.—Up to the time of going to press no settlement had been reported in the matter of the strike in the German bottle-making trade (see August GAZETTE, p. 238). According to figures issued by the Associated Employers and quoted by Sociale Praxis (August 22nd), the number on strike in the 38 factories owned by the employers concerned was 3,885, and it is stated that a further 1,500 have had to be discharged.

According to Der Arbeitsmarkt, the general strike was declared in order to protest against the action of the Associated Employers in regard to a strike which has been in progress for the past year at two bottle-making factories at Schauenstein and Nienburg. The action complained of is stated to consist in refusing to recognise the Glassworkers' Union, in organising an employment bureau over which the employers exercise the sole control and through which situations can only be procured by such workpeople as can show that they do not belong to the Union, furthermore in refusing to re-instate the strikers at Schauenstein and Nienburg except on their signing an undertaking to leave the Union.

### HOLLAND.

New Accident Insurance Law: Trades Comprised.—Sir Henry Howard, K.C.M.G., C.B., H.M. Minister at the Hague, in a despatch to the Foreign Office dated August 20th, 1901, has furnished a copy and translation of a Royal Decree of June 25th, 1901, giving a detailed list of the trades coming within the scope of the Dutch Accident Insurance Law of January 2nd, 1901, of which a summary appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE of February, 1901 (p. 42).

The list, which includes 542 occupations, can be seen by any one interested on application at the Labour Department, Board of Trade.

#### BELGIUM.\*

Employment in July.—On the whole, scarcely any change took place in the general condition of industry as compared with June. The depression reported in several of the large industries was, perhaps, more marked than before. In coal mining a systematic reduction of output was begun in certain districts, and in all centres the weakness in the market price of coal had an adverse effect on the miners' wages. The quarrying industry was not so actively employed as it usually is during the building season, the building trade itself being in a languishing condition in more than one district. Brickmaking on the other hand was everywhere extremely active, and

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

#### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.\*

Employment in June and July.—The returns of the Labour Registries (public and private) furnishing reports to the Austrian Labour Department show that the proportion of applications for work per 100 situations offered, after falling to 120 in June (from 141 in May) rose to 155 in July. Taking the sexes separately, it is found that in July the average number of applications per 100 situations was 202 in the case of male workpeople (as compared with 194 in June and 193 in May), while in the case of female workpeople the proportion was 81 (as compared with 72 both in June and May).

Labour Disputes in June and July.—Twenty-five disputes were reported to the Austrian Labour Department as having begun in June, as compared with 24 in May. The number of workpeople involved in 23 of these disputes was about 2,800, as compared with 1,519 who took part in 21 disputes in May. Three of the June disputes occurred in the building trades, 4 in mining, 4 in the metal and engineering trades, 2 in the textile trades, 3 in the printing and paper trades, 2 in the woodworking and indiarubber trades, 3 in the pottery, glass, etc., trades, 3 in leather, hide, bristle, etc., working trades and I in the clothing trades.

Of 21 disputes, of which the termination was reported in June, 3 were decided in favour of the workpeople, II in favour of the employers, and 7 were compromised.

The disputes reported to the same Department as having begun in July numbered 22, of which 20 involved about 2,100 workpeople. Five of the July disputes occurred in the metal and engineering trades, 5 in the textile trades, 3 in the clothing and cleaning trades, 2 in the printing and paper trades, 3 in the woodworking and indiarubber trades, 3 in the chemical, glass, pottery, etc. group of trades, and I in the food preparation trades.

Twenty-two disputes were reported to have terminated in July. Of these, 6 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 5 in favour of the employers, and 8 were compromised. In the case of 3 disputes the result had not been ascertained at the time of reporting.

#### UNITED STATES.

#### SAN FRANCISCO CONSULAR DISTRICT.

Strike of Seamen and Dock Labourers at San Francisco .-In confirmation and amplification of his telegram to the Board of Trade, dated July 31st, 1901, concerning a general strike of seamen and dock labourers at San Francisco (see GAZETTE, August, 1901, p. 240), Mr. Wellesley Moore, Acting British Consul-General at that port, in a despatch bearing the same date, reported that on May 21st all the men employed in the ironfoundries and shipbuilding establishments in San Francisco went out in a body. Since then the cooks and waiters have struck work, followed by the teamsters, whose lockout took effect on July 22nd. This latter occurrence caused the City Front Federation, an organisation embracing all the different labour bodies connected with shipping, to order out its full membership, estimated at 16,000 men, which has temporarily stopped almost all the work on the docks and shipping points round the Bay of San Francisco.

Telegraphing to the Foreign Office on September 11th, Mr. Moore stated that the strike continued, but that the strikers were apparently losing ground and the number of men employed was increasing. Regular steamers were not delayed, and sailing vessels were moving slowly with assistance of crews in working cargo. About onethird of normal business was being transacted, but at heavy additional cost.

## REPORTS ON SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.

#### (a) COAL MINING IN AUGUST.

[Note.—The following tables only profess to state the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short days) on which coal was hewn and wound at the collieries included in the returns received. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons employed at these collieries worked the whole number of days.]

EMPLOYMENT in this industry shows a decline of half a day per week in the average number of days worked by the collieries as compared with a year ago, but an increase in the number employed. There was a slight increase in the average number of days worked as compared with July.

The following Table relating to 1,332 pits, at which 472,068 workpeople were employed, gives the figures upon which the above statement is based:—

#### SUMMARY.

District.		No. employed in Aug., 1901, at the	per wee	number of day ek by the pits weeks ended	in four
the aus to		C-11::	24th Aug., 1901.	25th Aug., 1900.	27th July, 1901.
England and Wales Scotland Ireland		431,875 39,581 612	Days. 4.87 5.28 5.22	Days. 5'42 5'51 5'45	Days. 4'87 4'43 5'46
United Kingdom		 472,068	4.91	5.43	4.83

The number of workpeople employed at the pits from which returns have been received for both periods was 3.6 per cent. greater than a year ago.

In the next Table the workpeople are grouped according to the number of days worked at the pits at which they were employed. It will be seen that 63.8 per cent. were employed at pits working 5 or more days per week in the four weeks ended August 24th, as compared with 86.8 per cent. a year ago, and 59.8 in July.

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

Number of days on	Augus	st, 1901.	Corresponding percentages in		
which Coal was hewn and wound in four weeks.	No. of Workpeople employed.	Percentage proportion to total.	August,	July 1901	
4 days (full time) o and under 24 days 6 ., ., .20 ., 2 ., 16 ., 8 ., 12 ., Juder 8 days	23,895 276,999 103,143 50,242 13,921 3,868	5°1 58°7 21°9 10°6 2°9 0°8	13·6 73·2 11·7 1·3 0·0 0·2	3.7 56.1 21.7 12.4 4.9 1.2	
Total	472,068	100.0	100.0	100 0	

The next Table, which gives detailed particulars for the different mining districts, shows that in every district the average number of days worked per week was less than in the corresponding period a year ago. In the Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Staffordshire districts the decrease amounted to nearly one day per week; in the Lancashire and Cheshire, and Gloucester and Somerset districts, to over three-fourths of a day per week.

Compared with the previous month there was an increase of nearly two-thirds of a day per week in the Nottingham and Leicester district, and of about one-third of a day per week in the North Wales, Derbyshire and Salop, Worcester and Warwick districts. The increase in Scotland was mainly due to the annual holidays taking place in July.

A larger percentage of workpeople were affected by holidays in August, 1901, than was the case in August, 1900, and the average duration of the holiday per person employed was longer.

The highest averages during the month were worked in the Lothians (5.62 days), Durham (5.34 days), Cumberland (5.29 days), and West Scotland (5.25 days). The lowest averages were in Staffordshire (4:01 days) and Lancashire and Cheshire (4:42 days). In the other districts the averages were over 4½ days and under 5½ days per week.

Comparison of the Average Number of Days Worked by Collieries in August, 1901 and 1900, and in July, 1901.

District.	No. employed in Aug., 1901, at the Collieries	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Collieries in four weeks ended			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Aug., 1901, as com- pared with	
100000 00000000	included in the Table.	24th Aug., 1901.	25th Aug., 1900.	27th July, 1901.	A year ago.	A m'nth ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland	36,750	5'21	5.22	5'25	- '01	- '04
Durham	91,127	5'34	5.62	5'38	- '28	- '04
Cumberland	7,133	5'29	5'36	5'23	07	+ '06
Yorkshire	68,774	4.72	5'70	4.67	- '98	+ '05
Lancashire and Cheshire	49,483	4'42	5'27	4.48	85	- '06
Derbyshire	38,396	4.64	5.61	4'29	- '97	+ '35
Nottingham and Leicester	26,372	4.60	5.06	3'97	- '46	+ .63
Staffordshire	25,764	4.01	4'94	4'13	- '93	- '12
Salop, Worcester and						
Warwick	9,299	4'93	5'32	4.62	- '39	+ .31
Gloucester and Somerset	8,337	4.98	5.74	4.84	46	+ '14
North Wales	11,996	5.04	5.44	4.63	- '40	+ '41
South Wales and Mon	58,444	5'04	5.52	5.21	53	47
SCOTLAND.						
West Scotland	21,879	5'25	5.46	4'38	- '21	+ .87
The Lothians	3,940	5.62	5.65	4.97	- '03	+ .65
Fife	13,762	5'23	5.26	4.35	33	+ .88
IRELAND	612	5.22	5'45	5'46	- '23	- '24
Grand Total & Averages	472,068	4.91	5.43	4.83	52	+ .08

The Exports of coal, coke, cinders, and patent fuel during August amounted to 4,003,000 tons, as compared with 4,107,422 tons in July, and 4,173,499 tons in August, 1900.

#### (b) IRON MINING IN AUGUST.

RETURNS relating to employment in this industry show a slight increase in the average number of days worked as compared with a year ago, but a decrease in the number of workpeople employed. As compared with July there is, on the whole, but little change in employ-

The average number of days worked in the four weeks ended August 24th by 121 iron mines and open works to which the returns relate was 5.62 per week, as compared with 5.58 days in the four weeks ended July 27th, and 5.55 days in August, 1900. The number of workpeople employed at the mines covered by the returns was 14,585 (or 1,721 less than a year ago), of whom 81.5 per cent. were employed at mines working 22 or more days during the four weeks ended August 24th, compared with 75.3 per cent. a year ago.

The following Table summarises the Returns received:

District.	No. employed in Aug., 1901,	worked	e number per wee in 4 week	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Aug., 1901, as compared with		
	at the Mines included in the Table.	24th Aug., 1901.	25th Aug., 1900.	27th July, 1901.	A year ago.	A month ago.
England-				1		
Cumberland and	Street 1987 - 201	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Lancashire	5,021	5.62	5.60	5.73	+ '02	11
Cleveland	6,298	5.77	5.72	5.66	+ '05	+ .11
Lincolnshire and						KIND END
Leicestershire	555	5'16	5'94	4.69	- '78	+ '47
Northamptonshire	594	5.74	5.61	5.67	+ '13	+ .07
Staffordshire and						
Shropshire	976	4.89	4.62	5'27	+ .27	- '38
Other places in	THE RESIDENT					Obbo private
England	69	5'79	5'34	5'91	+ '45	- '12
SCOTLAND	961	5.2	5'42	4'98	+ .10	+ '54
IRELAND	III	5.75	5.05	6.00	+ '73	- '25
Total and Averages	14,585	5.62	5.55	5•58	+ •07	+ •04

(c) PIG-IRON INDUSTRY IN AUGUST.

THE number of furnaces in blast has been increasing for some months past, and shows a further increase of 8 in August. The total number is still, however, much lower than at this time in 1900.

At the works of 115 ironmasters covered by the returns received, there were 317 furnaces in blast at the end of August, as compared with 309 in July, and 371 in August, 1900. During August ten furnaces were

<sup>\*</sup> Sociale Rundschau (Journal of the Austrian Labour Department).

## EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST-PIG IRON INDUSTRY; IRON AND STEEL AND TINPLATE WORKS; SEAMEN.

re-lit in England and Wales, and three were blown out or damped down; in Scotland two were re-lit and one damped down.

The estimated number of workpeople employed at the 317 furnaces in blast at the end of August was 22,100. The following Table shows the number of furnaces in blast in different districts at the three periods

			e compared ear ago.	Present time compared with a month ago.			
Districts	Aug., 1901.	Aug., 1900.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Aug., 1901.	Aug., 1901.	July, 1901.		
England & Wales—					9		
Cleveland	84	97	- 13	84	83	+ 1	
Cumberland & Lancs.	43	49	- 6	43	42	+ 1	
S. and S.W. Yorks	16	16		16	15	+ 1	
Lincolnshire	II	15	- 4	II	10	+ 1	
Midlands	79	98	- 19	79	74	+ 5	
Glamorgan and Mon.	14	24	- 10	14	15	- I	
Other districts	7	8	. – I	7	8	— I	
Total England and Wales	254	307	- 53	254	247	+ 7	
SCOTLAND	63	64	I	63	62	+ 1	
Total furnaces included in returns	317	371	- 54	317	309	+ 8	

## (d) EMPLOYMENT AT IRON AND STEEL WORKS\* IN AUGUST.

EMPLOYMENT in these industries shows an improvement as compared with the previous month, the number employed being considerably greater, although owing to the observance of holidays in some works the average number of shifts worked in the week ended August 24th was less than in the last week of July. Compared with the corresponding week a year ago, there is an increase in the average number of shifts worked, but a decrease in the number employed.

#### Numbers Employed.

At 202 works covered by the returns 79,323 work-people were employed in the week ended August 24th, as compared with 77,685 in the week ended July 27th,

and 80,713 a year ago.

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

District.	Numl	Numbers employed in week ended			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Aug., 1901, as compared with		
	Aug. 24th, 1901.	Aug. 25th, 1900.	July 27th, 1901.	A year ago.	Amonth ago.		
England and Wales Scotland	66,497 12,826	67,643 13,070	65,484 12,201	-1,146 - 244			
Total	79,323	80,713	77,685	-1,390	+1,638		

## Weekly Number of Shifts Worked.

Information as to the number of shifts worked has been received with respect to works employing about 88 per cent. of these workpeople, and the particulars are summarised in the Table below. The average number of shifts worked was 5.18 per man in the week ended August 24th, as compared with 5.26 in the week ended July 27th, and 4.97 in the corresponding week a year

Number of Shifts	Number employed	Percentage	Corresponding percentage in			
worked.	in August, 1901, so far as returned.	proportion to Total.	August,	July, 1901.		
Under 5 per week 5 per week 5½ per week 6 per week Over 6 per week	10,248 20,503 1,413 36,784 563	14'8 29'5 2'0 52'9 0'8	18'7 32'8 3'2 44'2 1'1	14.1 34.6 1.1 49.4 0.8		
Total	69,511	100.0	100.0	100,0		

<sup>\*</sup> Including iron puddling and rolling, and steel making and rolling.

Assuming that the workpeople not included in this Table worked the same average number of shifts per man as those who are included, the total number of shifts worked by all the workpeople included in the first Table may be estimated at 411,053 in the week ended August 24th, 408,963 in the week ended July 27th, and 400,944 in the corresponding week a year ago. Thus the volume of employment at the works included in the returns was 0.5 per cent. greater than a month ago, and 2.5 per cent. greater than a year ago.

## (e) EMPLOYMENT AT TINPLATE WORKS\* IN AUGUST.

THE improvement shown in July has been fully maintained during August, and employment is as good as a year ago. Several mills, however, are still not working.

At the end of August 41 works with 182 mills had all their mills in operation, whilst 31 others had 167 mills at work out of a total of 241. Thus in all 349 mills were working, as compared with 347 mills at the end of July, and with 349 mills a year ago. The number of work-people employed at the mills in operation at the end of August is estimated to be about 17,400.

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	Works	
Sovi abelias Julea (A)	Works open.	Working.	Not Working.	Total.
Works giving full employment Works giving partial employment	41 31	182	74	182 241
Total at end of August, 1901†	72	349	74	423
Corresponding Total for July, 1901+	69	347	57	404
Corresponding Total for Aug., 1900†	71	349	66	415

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

	Г	inplates.		Blackplates.			
	August,	July, 1901.	August,	August,	July, 1901.	August,	
To United States ,, Other Countries	Tons. 8,508 12,245	Tons. 8,608 18,662	Tons. 4,166 14,791	Tons. 35 4,896	Tons. 181 5,212	Tons. 22 6,800	
Total	20,753	27,270	18,957	4,931	5,393	6,822	

#### (f) EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN IN AUGUST.

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

THE number of seamen shipped during August as the crews of foreign-going vessels, from certain selected ports (at which about 80 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared), was 36,325, or 994 less than in August, 1900. At most of the ports it is stated that the supply of seamen and firemen has been equal to or in excess of the demand, but at Southampton, Barry and Dublin the demand for A.B.'s for sailing vessels is said to have exceeded the supply.

During the eight completed months of the year, 282,727 men have been shipped, as compared with 265,581 in the corresponding period of 1900, the ports showing the most marked increases being Liverpool and the Tyne Ports.

Of the total number of seamen shipped in the eight months, 44,496 (or 15.7 per cent.) were foreigners, as

## EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST-SEAMEN; AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

against 14.9 per cent. in the corresponding period of 1900. Lascars who are engaged in Asia are not included in

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 August, 1901 and 1900 respectively, together with the number\* shipped in the eight months ended August, in each of these years:—

om seem en da e de anga aren en	Number	of Men, &c August, 19	., shipped	Total in	Total number shipped in 8 months ended August.*		
Principal Ports.	In Sailing	In Steam	Total in August,	August, 1900.*	1901.	1900.	
	Vessels.	Vessels.	1901.		1901.	1900.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.	S. Calledon	Table 1					
East Coast.		0	2 000	3,314	05 019	07.000	
Tyne Ports Sunderland	131	3,098 365	3,229 365	533	25,213 3,795	21,857 3,518	
Middlesbrough		289	289	209	1,691	2,078	
Hull Grimsby	24	969	993 125	1,096 62	8,592 831	9,530	
Grimsby		125	125	0.2	031	694	
Bristol Channel.			To the same	I will the	1632 104	DOTALL.	
Bristol†		748	748	472	4,583	3,193	
Newport, Mon Cardiff †	39 382	679 3,494	718 3,876	940 3,763	5,871 34,762	6,795	
Swansea	76	539	615	542	4,863	4,618	
Other Ports.	TOPOUR DE		Maria Care		COESTS.	NO THE PARTY	
Liverpool	257	12,584	12,841	12,497	91.593	80,282	
London	201	6,200	6,410	7,130	52,466	51,363	
Southampton		2,148	2,148	2,627	19,671	18,827	
SCOTLAND.							
Leith, Kirkcaldy,	41	482	523	714	4,772	5,346	
Methil, and						THE STATE OF	
Grangemouth Glasgow	150	2,956	3,106	3,000	20,687	19,411	
	130	2,950	0,100	0,000	20,001	10,111	
IRELAND.		0	474	740	1 000	7 000	
Belfast	13	128	141 198	149 271	1,072 2,265	1,009 2,337	
				~,1			
Total, August, 1901	1,314	35,011	36,325		282,727		
Ditto, August, 1900	1,020	36,299		37,319		265,581	

## (g) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN AUGUST.

THE Agricultural Correspondent to the Department on the basis of 253 returns from various parts of England, reports as follows: - Farm labourers have been, generally speaking, well employed during August, chiefly at harvest work, for which, however, the demand for extra men has been below the average. The corn crop was light and exceptionally favourable to the use of self-binding reaping machines, so that, the weather being generally fine, the harvest was quickly gathered with a minimum of manual labour. Owing to the small demand for extra men for harvest, some casual labourers were, in various districts, in irregular employment. Some scarcity of labour is, on the other hand, reported in certain districts, more especially in the south-western counties.

Northern Counties .- Reports from Northumberland, Durham and Cumberland state that agricultural employment has been regular during August. A correspondent in the Penrith Union (Cumberland) reports that labour has been scarce, and he adds: "I do not know how the farmers would have done had it not been for the reaping machines and binders," The other reports from these counties state, however, that there has been a sufficient supply of men for the harvest. Farm labourers in Lancashire have, generally speaking, been regularly employed, and the supply of labour for harvest has been equal to the demand. An employer in the Garstang Union writes: "Corn crop being light fewer hands were required than usual. A large number of Irishmen left for home in con-

In the East Riding of Yorkshire the regular farm labourers are said to have been fully employed, but owing to the light corn crops, the fine weather, and the extensive use of self-binding machines less extra labour than usual was required for harvest, and in certain districts some casual labourers and Irishmen have been in irregular employment. Reports have been received from the Unions of Bridlington, Beverley, Howden, Malton, Patrington, and Pocklington. In the North Riding employment has been generally regular and the supply of labour for harvest equal to the demand, except in the Yorkshire portion of the Darlington Union, where, it is reported: "If it were not for the Irish labourers coming over we

could not get our work done." In the Ripon Union, however, it is said that the Irishmen have found it difficult to obtain employment. Farm labourers have been fully employed in the West Riding. The supply of harvest labour has been sufficient, and farmers are said to have required very few extra hands owing to ight crops and fine weather

Midland Counties.-Agricultural employment is reported to have been generally regular in Derbyshire and Cheshire. The supply of labour in Derbyshire is said to be more plentiful than in 1900 in the Mansfield Union (Derbyshire portion), not equal to the demand in the Burton-on-Trent Union (Derbyshire portion) and scarce, in the case of able bodied men, in the Hayfield Union. A correspondent in the Tarvin Union of Cheshire states that "Irish labourers do much of the work on the land from April to October or November." In the Nantwich Union it is reported that there has been no lack of labourers and that a few men were in irregular work during August. Reports from Nottinghamshire state that farm labourers have been well employed, and that although a number of casual labourers have been seeking work on the farms the supply of efficient labour has been short, but less was required than usual, the harvest being light and the weather fine on the whole. Reports have been received from the Unions of Basford, Bingham, Retford,

Farm labourers in Leicestershire have been fully employed and, generally speaking, the supply of men for harvesting has been about sufficient. The weather has been favourable and the harvest has been quickly gathered with the help of self-binding machines Employment is reported as regular for the ordinary farm hands in Staffordshire, but a correspondent in the Market Drayton Union writes as follows: "Casual hands have been very short of work. It is a long while since I saw so many unemployed." In Shropshire employment has been regular with agricultural labourers, and on the whole, there has been no lack of men for harvest work. Regularity of employment and a sufficient supply of labour are reported in Worcestershire. A correspondent in the Upton-on-Severn Union states, "more labour offering than last year." Farm labourers in Warwickshire are said to have been fully employed with the exception of a few men in the Stratford-on-Avon Union. The supply of labour is generally described as sufficient and more plentiful than a year ago. A correspondent in the Warwick Union states that the "straw being short less labour was wanted for harvest." Reports have been received from the following Poor Law Unions: Alcester, Atherstone, Banbury (Warwickshire portion), Coventry, Meriden, Rugby, Stratford-on-Avon, and Warwick. Employment in Oxfordshire is reported as generally regular, and the supply of labour equal to the demand. A report from the Witney Union states that the supply of men has been better in August than for months past and that few extra hands were wanted for harvesting owing to the very light crops and favourable weather. A correspondent in the Thame Union writes: 'The supply of labour was somewhat favourably affected by the return of soldiers (militia and volunteers) and the crops this year demanded less manual labour.

Employment in Northamptonshire has been regular, and most of he reports from this county refer to a sufficiency of labour. Reports have been received from the Unions of Banbury (Northants portion), Brackley, Brixworth, Hardingstone, Kettering, Potterspury, and Wellingborough. A report from the Hardingstone Union states that there has been "constant employment for all: good labour scarce and dear: some few shoe hands (rivetters and finishers) have gone to harvest work this year." A correspondent in the Wellingborough Union writes: "Crops being very light and weather on the whole fairly good has caused the demand for extra labour for harvesting to be less than ever, but all regular labourers have been fully employed." Agricultural labourers in Buckinghamshire are said to have had regular employment. With reference to the supply of labour, a report from the Aylesbury Union states that "there was plenty for the harvest, so much being done by machinery." In the Buckingham Union labour is said to be 'scarce on account of building operations," while in the Wycombe Union it is reported that labour was more plentiful than in 1900. Farm labourers in Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire have, generally speaking, been well employed, but a few men in certain districts have been in irregular work. The supply of labour has been, on the whole, sufficient for harvest requirements. A correspondent in the Leighton Buzzard Union (Bedfordshire portion) states that owing to the light crops, the absence of rain, and the use of machinery, the harvest has been quickly got in. He adds, "No root crops, so that there is not much hoeing for the men, so we find plenty of labour.'

<sup>\*</sup> The figures relate not only to the manufacture of tinplates, but also to the manufacture of blackplates.

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

<sup>\*</sup> It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, not of separate individuals.

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

## EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST-AGRICULTURAL LABOUR; DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR.

said to have been fully employed during August. The supply of labour for the harvest is reported as about sufficient. Employment in Cambridgeshire is stated to have been regular and the supply of men sufficient. A correspondent in the Royston Union writes that: "The crops were light, so that much labour was not required," and a report from the Newmarket Union states that the " corn crops being very light and the root crops a failure, surplus labour was not required." Agricultural labourers in Lincolnshive have, generally speaking, been fully employed. The supply of men is stated to be about sufficient, and more plentiful than a year ago. A report from the Lincoln Union states that "The fine weather and the ease with which binders have worked have made the demand for extra hands not so urgent as for some years previous.' Reports have been received from the Unions of Brigg, Caistor, Holbeach, Lincoln, Newark, Sleaford, and Spilsby.

In Norfolk farm labourers have been fully employed at harvest during the greater part of the month. Owing to the lightness of the corn crops and fine weather the harvest has been gathered rapidly and without many extra hands. Reports state that, generally speaking, there has been no scarcity of labour, and in the Unions of Depwade, Guiltcross, Henstead, St. Faith's, and Wayland it is said that some men were irregularly employed during the month. In the Loddon and Clavering Union it is stated that "nearly all the ablebodied men were employed at harvest work, the old men being found employment at hoeing turnips." Reports have been received from the Unions of Aylsham, Blofield, Depwade, Docking, Erpingham, East and West Flegg, Forehoe, Freebridge Lynn, Guiltcross, Henstead, Loddon and Clavering, St. Faith's, Smallburgh, Swaffham, Thetford, Walsingham, and Wayland. Agricultural employment is said to have been generally regular in Suffolk, and the supply of labour quite sufficient for the harvest. A correspondent in the Wangford Union writes: "Owing to the corn standing up so well, and to the increased use of self-binding machines, the number of men required for harvest was not so great." Reports from the Unions of Thingoe, Mildenhall, Plomesgate, and Wangford state that some labourers failed to obtain a harvest engagement. Reports have been received from the Unions of Blything, Bosmere and Claydon, Cosford, Hartismere, Hoxne, Mildenhall, Mutford and Lothingland, Plomesgate, Risbridge, Samford, Thingoe, and Wangford.

Regularity of employment is reported in Essex, and the supply of labour in said to have been about sufficient. Reports have been received from the Unions of Billericay, Braintree, Colchester, Dunmow, Halstead, Maldon, Orsett, and Tendring. An employer in the Maldon Union states that "we had about enough hands this year as we could cut all corn with machines." A correspondent in the Colchester Union writes: "As the harvest was a light one, labour has not been much in demand, but men are not plentiful."

Southern and South-Western Counties.—In Kent farm labourers are said to have been regularly employed, and harvest work has been carried through with hardly any check through wet weather. Some scarcity of labour is reported in the Unions of Tenterden, Blean (regular men short; casual men in much better supply), West Ashford (carters and mates only; supply of other classes sufficient), and Sevenoaks (young men and lads wanted; plenty of casual labour). In the other Unions reported on the supply of labour is stated to be sufficient. A correspondent in the Thanet Union writes: "Rather more labour this year than last in consequence of the general use of self-binder machines." A report from the Sevenoaks Union states that at the end of August the hop harvest was employing all the labourers. Regularity of employment is reported in Surrey, and there has been no appreciable scarcity of labour. In the Hambledon Union it is said that the "corn crops being very light and the weather fine not much more than half the usual amount of labour was required for the harvest." Farm labourers in Sussex have been fully employed at harvest work, and the supply of labour has, generally speaking, been sufficient. Scarcity of labour is referred to in the case of the Horsham Union, but owing to the use of self-binding machines not much inconvenience was experienced. Reports have been received from the Unions of Battle, Chailey, Cuckfield, Hailsham, Horsham, Newhaven, Petworth, Rye, Ticehurst, and Uckfield. Agricultural employment in Hampshire is reported to have been regular. There has been a fairly adequate supply of labour for the harvest, but in the Petersfield and Havant Unions the supply of men for hoeing roots is stated to be deficient. A correspondent in the Stockbridge Union writes as follows: "Sudden ripening of wheat and oats made harvest more pressing than usual for a time, but by means of machinery the difficulty was met, and

Eastern Counties .- In Huntingdonshive agricultural labourers are | corn crops are generally well saved." Employment in Berkshive is reported to have been regular. The supply of labour is said to have been "scarce, but sufficient for requirements" in the Wantage Union, "sufficient" in the Wallingford Union, "about sufficient" in the Hungerford and Ramsbury Union, while in the Bradfield Union it is stated that "labour of a sort was rather more plentiful, The militiamen helped us a little." Remarking on the harvest, an employer in the Wantage Union writes: "The crops were not laid, the weather was good, and nearly all the work done by machinery, so that so many hands were not required as usual."

In Wiltshire farm labourers have been fully employed at harvest and hoeing roots. Reports have been received from the following Poor Law Unions: Bradford-on-Avon, Chippenham, Cricklade and Wootton Bassett, Devizes, Marlborough, Mere, Pewsey, Warminster, Westbury and Whorwellsdown, and Wilton. The supply of labour has, generally speaking, been about sufficient, but the supply of cattlemen continues to fall short of the demand. A report from the Devizes Union states that fine harvesting weather and the general use of self-binders enabled farmers to do with a minimum of extra labour. Regularity of employment is reported in Dorsetshire, and the supply of men for harvest and hoeing is said to have been fairly adequate. An employer in the Dorchester Union states that "the weather being fine, and plenty of binders for use, the harvest has been got in with the general labour on the farm, and no extra hands required.

Farm labourers in Somersetshire are stated to have been fully employed during the month of August, chiefly in connection with the corn harvest. Reports have been received from the Unions of Axbridge, Bridgwater, Chard, Clutton, Langport, Taunton, Wellington, Wells, Williton, and Yeovil. Labour is stated to have been scarce in the Unions of Axbridge, Taunton, and Wells. A report from the Williton Union states that the harvest was got in without the assistance of extra hands, and a correspondent in the Wellington Union reports that the corn crop was light, and labour-saving machinery was used under favourable conditions, and with a minimum of labour.

Reports from Herefordshire state that employment has been regular, and that although there has been some scarcity of men, farmers have secured the harvest with less extra labour than usual, in consequence of the lightness of the crops and the extended use of machinery. Agricultural labourers have been fully employed in Gloucestershire. Reports have been received from the Unions of Chipping Sodbury, Dursley. Gloucester, Newent, Northleach, Stow-on-the-Wold, Thornbury, and Wheatenhurst. The supply of labour is said to have been short in the Unions of Chipping Sodbury, Northleach, and Wheatenhurst, while in the other Unions reported on the supply of men has been about sufficient. A correspondent in the Gloucester Union states that "with one exception employers of labour have managed with their regular staff. An employer in the Wheatenhurst Union writes: "All hands fully employed, harvesting and fruit-picking, both men, women and children. The supply of labour has been scarcely equal to the demand, and some plums have been wasted for want of hands in time to gather them.

Farm labourers in Devonshire and Cornwall are said to have been well employed, chiefly at harvest work. A few men in certain districts however, have been in irregular work during the month. Reports from the Poor Law Unions of Bideford, Crediton, Honiton, Newton Abbot, South Molton, and Tavistock in Devon and Camelford in Cornwall refer to some scarcity of labour. A correspondent in the Newton Abbot Union states that farmers have been very short of hands during harvest and extreme prices have been paid for labour and overtime for their regular hands. In the Torrington Union (Devon), however, it is said that "the corn crops being lighter than usual not so much labour was required in saving them, and the weather being dry farmers did not need so many labourers." A report from the South Molton Union (Devon) is of

### (h) LONDON DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR IN AUGUST.

EMPLOYMENT at the docks and wharves shows a slight decline as compared with a month ago, but is considerably better than a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and the principal wharves during the five weeks ended August 31st was 16,490, as compared with 16,652 in July, and 14,993 in the corresponding period of 1900.

(1) Weekly Averages.—The following Table shows

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

the estimated average number of dock and wharf labourers employed daily in each week of the month:-

September, 1901.

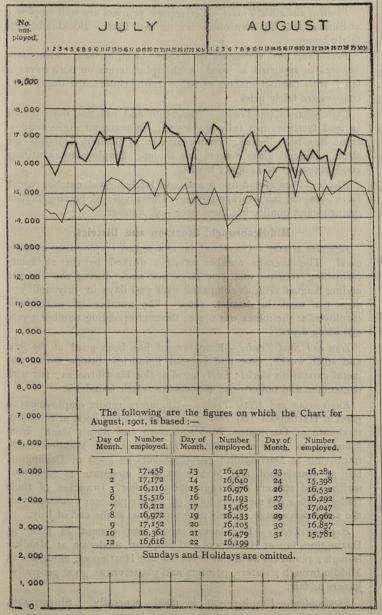
	Labourers	employed in	Labourers	Total Dock		
Period.	By Dock Companies or through Contractors	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	employed at 115 Wharves making Returns.	and Wharf Labourers included in Returns.	
Week ended Aug. 3	8,391 7,834 7,958 8,094 7,907	2,842 3,061 2,662 2,586 3,112	11,233 10,895 10,620 10,680 11,019	5,653 5,548 5,766 5,470 5,559	16,886 16,443 16,386 16,150 16,578	
Average for 5 weeks ended Aug. 31st, 1901	} 8,043	2,846	10,889	5,601	16,490	
Average for Aug., 1900	6,921	2,369	9,290	5,703	14,993	
Average for July, 1901	8,612	2,569	11,181	5,471	16,652	

(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 August ranged from 17,458 on the 1st to 15,398 on the 24th.

During August, 1900, the total number of dock and wharf labourers employed varied from 13,724 on the 4th to 15,902 on the 16th.

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 July and August, 1901. The corresponding curve for July and August, 1900 is also given for comparison.

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



classes of dock and riverside labourers will be found and glaziers as bad. under "District Reports, London," on page 278.

## (i) EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN THE TEXTILE TRADES IN AUGUST.

According to returns from women correspondents, employment for women showed practically no change in the spinning and weaving branches of the cotton trade. In the worsted trade employment again showed a slight decline. Information has been received with regard to 509 cotton, woollen and worsted mills, employing about 87,850 women and girls, and is summarised in the following Table, which also gives for comparison the corresponding figures for the previous month and for a year ago :-

				Percentage ordinarily employed in Mills which were						
Trade and Month.				through	full Time nout the nth.*	Working Short Time	Closed during some part of the			
				With Full Employ- ment.	With Partial Employ- ment.	during some part of the Month.	Month for repairs, bad trade, disputes, or other causes.			
Cotton Trade—Spi	nnin	g_	1919	93.00			SELV SEC			
August, 1901				80	14	5 7	1			
July, 1901		***		81	II		I			
August, 1900 Cotton Trade—Wes	avin	<u></u>	•••	70	9	20	I			
August, 1901		10000		64	23	12	1			
July, 1901				65	23	10	2			
, August, 1900				67	18	II	4			
Woollen and Wor	sted	Trad	es-							
August, 1901				79	17	4	ALL DE LEGISLATION OF THE PARTY			
July, 1901		***	***	83	17	-6	BARN STREET			
August, 1900		***	•••	33	51	16				
Total of above Tra	ades-	4000		Car Staniel	Self Spin	A 100 00 00	Train of comment			
August, 1901				71	19	9	1			
July, 1901				72	19	7	2			
August, 1900	***	***	***	61	22	15	2			

Cotton Trade.—Spinning.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton spinning mills reported on is 24,840; of these 80 per cent. were employed in mills giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 81 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in July, and with 70 per cent. in August, 1900.

Cotton Trade.—Weaving.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton weaving factories reported on is 46,150; of these 64 per cent. were employed in factories giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 65 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in July, and with

67 per cent. in August, 1900.
Woollen and Worsted Trades.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the woollen and worsted mills reported on is 16,860; of these 79 per cent. were employed in mills giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 83 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in July, and with 33 per cent. in August, 1900.

## DISTRICT REPORTS FROM LOCAL COR-RESPONDENTS AND OTHERS.

General.—In several of the more important industries the state of employment at the end of August showed a falling off when compared with July. Returns from 470 branches of 126 unions having an aggregate membership of 79,591, show that 4,030 (or 5.1 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of August, compared with 3.8 per cent. in July and also in August, 1900.

Employment in the Engineering, Metal and Shipbuilding trades was not so good. Returns from 158 branches of 29 unions, with an aggregate membership of 24,184, show that 725 (or 3.0 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2'2 per cent. in July, and 1'7 per cent. in August of last year. With sailmakers employment was slack.

In the Building trades employment was somewhat better. Returns from 189 branches of 8 unions paying unemployed benefit, with an aggregate membership of 13,425, show that 274 (or 2.0 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3.8 per cent. in July and 1.3 per cent. in August, 1900. The carpenters and joiners, stonemasons and stone carvers describe employment as fair; painters and Particulars respecting the employment of other decorators, bricklayers and plumbers as moderate; the plasterers

\*Excluding the annual holidays.

## EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST-SEAMEN; LONDON; NORTHERN COUNTIES.

Employment in the Furnishing trades remains quiet. Returns from 37 branches of 15 unions, with a membership of 4,627, show that 190 (or 4.1 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3.9 per cent. in July and 4.7 per cent. in August, 1900.

The Woodworking trades are scarcely so busy. Returns from 7 branches of 3 unions, having a membership of 882, show that 27 (or 3.1 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2.8 per cent. in July, and 1'3 per cent. in August of last year.

Employment with Coopers is not so good. Returns from 2 unions, with a membership of 1,070, show that 21 (or 2.0 per cent.) on half time. Steel smelters at Newburn, Consett, and Spennymoor were unemployed, compared with 0.5 per cent. in July. The percentage for August, 1900, was 0.4.

With Coachbuilders and Wheelwrights employment remains good. Reports from 12 branches of 7 unions, with a membership of 1,396, show that 27 (or 1.9 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 1'2 per cent. in July and 1'5 per cent. in August, 1900.

Owing to seasonal causes employment in the Printing trades has fallen off, the Bookbinding trades remaining fairly well employed. Returns from 25 unions, with a membership of 24,937, show that 1,852 (or 7.4 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4.2 per cent. in July. The percentage for August, 1900, was 5.8.

Employment in most branches of the Clothing trades remains quiet. The West End bespoke tailors report employment as dull; the East End bespoke and stock trades were quiet; the contract trade is improving; the East End military and uniform tailors and tailoresses, and the ladies' tailors and mantle makers were only partially employed. The hatters describe employment as still depressed; the cap makers as moderate; the fur skin dressers as

Boot and Shoe Trades.-Employment with the West End handsewn boot and shoe makers was bad; in the East End sewround trade it was fair; with boot and shoe clickers and boot and shoe operatives it remained bad.

Employment in the Leather trades has continued to fall off. Returns from 9 unions, with a membership of 1,993, show that 57 (or 2.9 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2.3 per cent. in July, and 2.2 per cent. in August, 1900.

In the Glass and Pottery trades returns from 8 unions, with a membership of 1,325, show that 175 (or 13.2 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 10.1 per cent. in July, and 4.2 per cent. in August of last year.

Hair, Fibre, and Cane Workers.—In these trades returns from 6 unions, with a membership of 960, show that 26 (or 2.7 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2.6 per cent. in July, and 2.8 per cent. in August, 1900.

Gold Workers remain slack; Silver Workers are only moderately employed. Returns from 7 unions, with a membership of 1,003. show that 45 (or 4.1 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 1.3 per cent. in July and 1.8 per cent. in August of last year. Diamond Workers are slack.

Employment in the Tobacco trades is still bad. Returns from 4 unions, with a membership of 2,448, show that 323 (or 13.2 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 10.3 per cent. in July. The percentage for August, 1900, was also 13.2.

Dock and Riverside Labour.—The average number of dock and wharf labourers employed daily at all the docks and principal wharves was 16,485 in the five weeks ended August 31st, as compared with 16,652 in July and 14,993 in the corresponding period a year ago. Employment in mid-stream has been fairly good; it has been good with deal porters; fair with lumpers, stevedores, hightermen, and winchmen; moderate with coal porters; fair with corn porters at Millwall Docks, moderate elsewhere. With fruit porters in Thames-street employment has been good, the average daily number employed being 389, compared with 382 in July and 304 a year ago.

## ENGLAND: NORTHERN COUNTIES.

#### Tyne and Wear.

Coal Mining .- Northumberland .- The average number of days worked at the steam and house coal collieries for the four weeks ending August 24th was 5'14 and 5'17 per week respectively, as compared with 5.34 and 5.00 days in July, and 5.19 days each a year ago. Durham.—Gas, house, manufacturing, and coking coal ieries have averaged during the four weeks ending August 24th 5.28, 5.12, 5.17 and 5 47 days per week respectively, as against 5.42, 5'34, 5'42, and 5'43 days in July. At the 156 pits employing 68,868 men and boys, from which returns have been received, an average of 5.29 days per week has been worked, as compared with 5.56 days in the corresponding period of 1900. Coke yard workers are better

Metal Mining .- Iron ore and lead mines in Weardale have each worked 5 days per week.

Quarrying.—The limestone quarries at Stanhope, Upper Weardale, Ferryhill, and Haswell, with two exceptions, have worked full time. In the Gateshead district employment generally has been fairly regular. At Blyth it has much improved.

Iron and Steel Trades.—In the Spennymoor and Jarrow districts steel plate, bar and angle and cogging mills have been employed 5, 3, and 6 shifts per week respectively. Two sheet mills are still are fully employed.

Engineering and Shipbuilding .- On the Tyne.-The employment of fitters has to some extent fallen off; with machine men in engine shops it is still good; with boiler and ship rivetters and platers it continues brisk. Branches with 13,100 members have 231 (or 1.8 per cent.) idle, as against 218 (or 1.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July. On the Wear.—Outside fitters were better employed at the close than at the beginning of the month. Shipsmiths, rivetters and platers are practically all employed. Branches with 5,314 members have 53 (or 1.0 per cent.) unemployed, as against 56 (or 1.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July. Sailmakers on the Tyne are still quiet; on the Wear they are busier. Brassfinishers describe employment as fair; drillers and hole-cutters on both rivers as brisk; iron and steel moulders as good, except in the upper reaches of the Tyne. On the Tyne oiners and shipwrights are fully employed. Whitesmiths and heating engineers are still slack.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Employment generally has been

Building Trades.—Employment with painters is slack; with plasterers dull; with bricklayers moderate; other branches are

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers are well employed at Sunderland, but continue quiet on the Tyne. Bookbinders are

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.-Employment with millsawyers is reported as good; with upholsterers on both rivers as fair; with cabinet makers as bad. Lath-renders are improving; coopers are fairly brisk.

Chemical and Glass Trades.—The white and red lead departments in lead factories are fully employed. In chemical works employment has been better. Bottle makers at Seaham Harbour are slack. Pressed glass makers are busier. Employment continues good in cement and copper works.

Fishing.—Trawl and line boats have landed good catches, which have obtained fair average prices. The supply of herring both in quantity and quality has been poor .- J. Ratcliffe.

## Middlesbrough, Stockton and District.

Ironstone Mining.—Cleveland miners report employment as fairly good. The average number of days worked by the 21 mines furnishing returns was 5.77 days per week during the 4 weeks ending August 24th, as compared with 5.66 days in July and 5.72 days per week in August, 1900. The number of workpeople employed at the mines was 6,298, the corresponding number a year

Iron and Steel Trades.-Employment has been good at the iron and steel works, pipe and general foundries, bridge works and metal expansion works; fairly good at the blastfurnaces; fair with enginemen and boilermen; moderate at chair foundries.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers report employment as good at Hartlepool and Bishop Auckland, fairly good at Stockton, moderate at Darlington, Middlesbrough and South Bank; ironfounders as good at Stockton, Hartlepool and Middlesbrough, improving at Darlington; patternmakers as good at Darlington, fair at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough, moderate at Stockton; smiths and strikers and enginemen as fair. Branches of these trades, with 4,469 members have 92 (or 2.1 per cent.) unemployed, the same percentage of their membership as at the end of July.

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

Shipbuilding.-Employment is good generally. Shipwrights, smiths and strikers report it as fair; joiners as fair, except Whitby, where it is moderate.

Shipping and Dock Labour .- Sailors and firemen report employment as moderate; dock labour is reported as busy at Hartlepool

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

moderate at Middlesbrough; riverside labour as moderate generally.

Miscellaneous.-Cement, concrete and pulp workers, millsawyers and woodworking machinists report employment as good; printers as fairly good at Stockton, fair at Middlesbrough, moderate at Darlington, slack at Hartlepool; cabinet makers as very fair; tailors as slack .- A. Main.

#### Cumberland and Barrow District.

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

Coal Mining.—The average number of days worked by the pits was slightly lower than a year ago, but the number of workpeople employed was greater. At the 20 pits covered by the returns, the average number of days worked during the four weeks ended 24th August, was 5'29 per week, as compared with 5'36 days a year ago. The number of workpeople employed at these pits in August, 1901, was 7,133, the corresponding number in August, 1900, being 6,436.

Iron Mining.-At the Cumberland and North Lancashire iron mines the average number of days worked in August showed little change as compared with a year ago, but the number of workpeople employed was less. The average number of days worked during the four weeks ended August 24th, at the 43 mines and open works covered by the returns, was 5.62 per week, as compared with 5.60 days in August, 1900. The number of workpeople employed at these mines in August, 1901, and 1900, numbered 5,021 and 5,503

Pig Iron Manufacture. - Employment at the Cumberland and North Lancashire blast furnaces shows a further slight improvement as compared with last month, but is still worse than a year ago. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of August was 43, as compared with 42 at the end of July, and 49 at the end of August, 1900. The estimated number of workpeople employed at the 43 blast furnaces in August was about 3,500.

#### LANCASHIRE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.

#### Oldham and District.

Cotton Trade.—Spinning.—Employment in Oldham and neighbourhood is not so good in consequence of stoppages on account of breakdowns, repairs, &c. Employment in Rochdale, Milnrow, Stockport, Ashton-under-Lyne, Dukinfield, Droylsden and Stalybridge is reported as moderate; in Mossley district as slack. Employment with cardroom workers, ring frame spinners and throstle frame tenters is reported as fair; with twiners as still slack; with winders and reelers as moderate. Weaving .- The weavers and powerloom overlookers report employment as slack on velvet and fustian goods; as moderate on calico goods. A number of looms are standing for want of warps. Twisters, drawers, beam and sectional warpers report employment as moderate, ball-warpers as slack.

Woollen and Silk Trades.—Employment in the woollen mills in Stockport district is reported as slack; in Rochdale and Milnrow districts as good. The silkdressers of Rochdale report employment

Engineering and Metal Trades. - Employment is reported as moderate at engineering shops, and as slack at textile machine making works. Ironfounders, toolmakers, brassfounders, irongrinders, glazers, tinplate workers, gas meter makers, coremakers, filecutters and spindle and flyer makers report employment as moderate; plate and machine moulders as slack; and electrical workers, pattern makers and boilermakers as good.

Building Trades.-Employment is reported as moderate in all

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

#### Bolton and District.

Cotton Trade.—Spinning.—In Bolton employment continues fairly good, all mills now working full time. In Heywood, Bury, Ramsbottom and Wigan, employment is reported as fairly regular on the whole; in Chorley as rather slack. Cardroom operatives continue moderately well employed throughout the district. Weaving .-Employment is slightly better on calico goods, and continues much the same on coloured goods.

reported as improved; with steam engine makers as moderate; with roller-makers and metal workers as slack. In Heywood, Bury, Chorley and Wigan ironworkers generally are fairly well employed.

Building Trades.—Employment in most branches is reported as fair throughout the district.

Coal Mining.—Miners in Bolton and immediate district report a further decline. In Wigan, Pemberton, Hindley, Ince, and Westhoughton colliers are not well employed

Miscellaneous.-Printers, tailors, cloggers, and carters report employment as fair .- R. Tootill.

### Blackburn, Burnley and District.

Cotton Trade.-Weaving.-Employment continues moderate at Blackburn and Accrington; fair at Burnley; at Nelson and Colne there is a slight falling off. In Darwen four mills are stopped, and a number of looms are standing for want of warps. Hard waste weavers are still slack. Employment is moderate with twisters and drawers; fair with winders, warpers and tape sizers; warp dressers continue slack. Spinning.—Employment is reported as good at Blackburn and Darwen, fair at Accrington. Ring spinners and card room workers are well employed. Branches of spinners. twisters and drawers with 2,374 members, have 36 (or 1.5 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 30 (or 1.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

Building Trades.—Employment is reported as fair, with few

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment continues fair in the engineering trades; in the machine shops it is slack.

Coal Mining.—Coal miners in the Burnley district report employment as fairly good, though about 600 men are only working five days per week. Employment continues fair in the Accrington

Miscellaneous.-Letterpress printers, woollen block printers, calico printers, cabinet makers and tailors report employment as slack; brickmakers as moderate, stone quarrymen and bleachers as fair .- W. H. Wilkinson.

#### Manchester and District.

General.—Branches of societies, with 24,807 members, have 905 (or 3.6 per cent.) unemployed, the same percentage of their membership as at the end of July.

Engineering and Metal Trades. - Engineers and ironfounders throughout the district report employment as moderate; brassfounders and finishers and brassworkers in general as fair; boilermakers, machine workers and sheet metal workers as good; wire drawers in Manchester as moderate, at Warrington as good; smiths and strikers as moderate in the Manchester district and at Northwich, as bad at Patricroft.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is moderate.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades .- Coachmakers report employment in private shops as very fair, in the railway works as dull; some branches of cabinet makers are fairly well employed, others are reported as quiet. Upholsterers, French polishers and wheelwrights report employment as moderate; coopers as dull.

Clothing Trades.—All branches report employment as slack.

Textile Trades.—Cotton spinners report employment as moderate; weavers as fair; silk dressers and hand loom silk weavers as moderate; the other branches of the silk trade as bad. Bleachers

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

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

## Liverpool and District.

Engineering and Shipbuilding .- Boilermakers and iron ship builders, brassfounders and ironfounders, engine fitters and turners report a decline; coppersmiths and one branch of ironfounders report employment as good; shipwrights and whitesmiths as fair; ship joiners as dull

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.-Cabinet makers, upholsterers, French polishers, coachmakers and mill-sawyers report employment as not so good; coopers as quiet.

Transport Trades.—Seamen report employment as good; firemen and engine-room workers as rather dull; dock labourers as fair; quay and railway carters, river and canal flatmen as still slack.

Building Trades.—Plumbers and painters report employment as fair: all other branches as rather dull.

Clothing Trades.—Bespoke tailors report a decline. Jewish tailors report employment as quiet; clothiers' operatives as dull; boot and shoemakers as slack.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers and bookbinders report employment as slack; lithographic printers as quiet; stereotypers as fair.

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

Glass and Chemical Trades.—Glass flatteners report employment as fair; decorative glass-workers, bottle-makers, and other branches | report employment as quiet; flint glass makers as slack. of the glass trade as unchanged. Employment with chemical

Coal Mining and Quarrying.—Employment with coal miners continues rather dull, with an average of four days worked per week. Quarrymen are not quite so well employed.—C. Rouse.

A report from Winsford states that employment in the salt trade has been fair. It has been normal in the chemical trade at Middlewich, moderate in the building trades in both towns. The moulders at Winsford report it as slack; the fustian cutters, shipwrights, boat repairers, boilersmiths, fitters and brassworkers as good in both towns.

#### YORKSHIRE.

## Hull and District.

Shipbuilding, Engineering and Metal Trades.—At Hull the engineers, brassfounders and finishers, boilermakers, shipwrights, and sailmakers report employment as moderate; the other branches as bad. At Doncaster, boilermakers report employment as good, brassworkers as moderate, engineers and brassfounders as bad. At Grimsby and Beverley employment is bad; at Goole and Selby

Building Trades.-At Hull masons and plasterers report employment as good; bricklayers, joiners and general labourers as moderate; plumbers, painters and lathrenders as bad. Elsewhere employment generally is moderate.

Transport Trades.—Seamen and firemen report employment as bad at Hull and Grimsby, fair at Goole; dock labourers as bad at Hull, moderate at Grimsby and Goole.

Fishing Industry.—Employment for trawl fishermen, steam fishing vessel engineers and firemen, curing-house, and general fish trade labourers at Hull is reported as moderate; at Grimsby it is interrupted by the dispute.

Seed Crushing, Oil Cake and Colour Trades.—The paint, oil, and colour workers report employment as good; the seed crushing and oil cake mill workers as bad.

Printing and allied Trades.—The letterpress and lithographic printers, and the bookbinders report employment as moderate.

Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.—The millsawvers report employment as fair; the coopers, cabinet makers and coachbuilders at Hull as moderate; the coachbuilders at Doncaster as bad.

Miscellaneous.—The bakers and confectioners report employment as good; the enginemen and firemen, boot and shoemakers, and general labourers as moderate; the brushmakers and tailors as bad .- W. G. Millington.

## Leeds and District.

General.—Branch societies with 8,584 members have 305 (or 3.6 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 249 (or 2.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment with engineers is rather quiet; with boilermakers good; with ironfounders, steam engine makers, wool-comb, hackle and gill makers, and stove-grate workers moderate; with steel-smelters and pattern-makers slack; with machine-workers fair; with brassworkers and spindle and flyer makers quiet. At Stanningley employment continues quiet; at Wakefield moderate.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the Leeds tailoring factories has been fairly steady; with Jewish operatives moderate. Bespoke tailors are quiet. Boot and shoe operatives are fairly well employed.

Textile Trades.—Employment continues quiet. Blanket raisers and linen workers are only partially employed; woollen spinners, willeyers and fettlers, and warp dressers and twisters report employment as moderate; dyers as quiet. At Wakefield employment in the worsted and cloth mills has been fair; at Yeadon and

Building Trades.—Joiners report employment as fair, but declining; bricklayers and masons as moderate; plumbers as slack.

Mining.—At the Leeds pits employment has been generally slack; in engine-coal and ironstone mines good. At Castleford the verage worked was three and four days per week, but rose to five days at the end of the month.

Leather Trades.—Employment continues fair with tanners and curriers; moderate with saddlers and harness makers.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment with letterpress printers, lithographers, bookbinders and machine rulers is slack; with paper | fair; chemical workers and quarrymen at Normanton as mill workers moderate.

Glass Trades.—Glass bottle workers at Leeds and Wakefield

Septem'er, 1901.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Employment in the cabinet factories is slack; in the better class furniture and shop-fitting departments fair. With coachmakers it is moderate.—O. Connellan.

#### Bradford, Huddersfield and District.

Worsted Trade.—Employment in the worsted trade continues quiet in Bradford; in Huddersfield it shows a slight improvement; in Halifax and Keighley it remains slack. Wool sorters at Bradford report employment as good.

Woollen Trade.—Employment in the woollen trade in Huddersfield is quiet; but an improvement is reported in the Colne Valley. In the heavy woollen trade of Batley and Dewsbury employment is

Other Textile Trades.—A slight improvement is reported in the silk trade at Manningham, Halifax and Brighouse. Employment is quiet with dyers.

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

Building Trades.—Employment continues quiet throughout the district, and at Bradford is still affected by the dispute.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is quiet with printers, glass workers. and miners .- A. Gee.

## Sheffield, Barnsley and Rotherham District.

General.—Branches of societies (exclusive of coal miners) with 16,140 members have 316 (or 2.0 per cent.) unemployed, as against 306 (or 1'9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

Iron and Steel Industries.—Branches with 7,046 members have 146 (or 2.1 per cent.) umemployed, compared with 136 (or 2.0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July. The engineers report employment as good; iron founders, engine, crane and boiler men as moderate; boiler makers and machine workers as fair; stove-grate workers, core makers, wire drawers, iron and steel dressers, and locomotive engine drivers as moderate; Siemens steel smelters as slack; Bessemer steel workers and railway spring makers as bad. Employment is moderate at Rotherham, Parkgate, and Masborough; good at Barnsley.

Cutlery and Tool Trades.—Razor forgers and grinders, haft and scale pressers, pen and pocket blade forgers and grinders report employment as good; agricultural tool makers as fair; edge tool grinders, table and butcher blade grinders and hafters, file forgers (hand) and file grinders as moderate; engineers' tool makers, saw makers, saw handle makers, handle and scale cutters, and file cutters as slack; file hardeners as bad.

Other Metal Trades.—Platers and gilders report employment as good, silver and electro finishers as fair; plate, spoon and fork filers, silver and Britannia metal stampers, braziers and sheet metal workers as fair; silversmiths and Britannia metal workers as quiet; hollow-ware buffers as slack. Brassworkers report employment as moderate in Sheffield, good at Rotherham.

Coal Mining.—Returns from 68 collieries show an average of 4.7 days per week worked.

Building Trades.—Employment shows a slight improvement, but continues slack. At Rotherham, Barnsley and Normanton it is

Printing and allied Trades. -Letterpress printers and bookbinders report employment as moderate

Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.—Cabinet makers, millsawyers and woodworking machinists report employment as fair; wheelwrights and blacksmiths as moderate. At Barnsley cabinet makers are busy; box and bobbin makers report employment as moderate. At Rotherham wagon builders are quiet.

Linen Trade.—Employment at Barnsley is reported as moderate.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the bespoke and ready-made tailoring trade is slack. At Barnsley it is good in the tailoring trade, bad with boot and shoe makers.

Glass Trades.—Employment with glass bottle makers and flint glass workers continues good.

Miscellaneous.—Gas-workers report employment as good; bakers and confectioners, railway workers and colliery surface men as fair; paviors, electrical workers and general labourers as moderate; saddlers, harness makers and upholsterers as slack. Down quilt makers, paper makers, upholsterers and quarrymen at Barnsley report employment as good; potters at Rotherham as good.—S. Uttley.

## EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST-DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)-MIDLAND COUNTIES.

ENGLAND: MIDLAND COUNTIES.

#### Derbyshire District.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers report employment as moderate; brass moulders and finishers, smiths and strikers, iron and steel dressers and ironfounders as slack; boilermakers as good; stationary engine drivers and firemen as slack, electric wire and cable makers as fair; lace machine builders in Long Eaton as moderate. Branches of these trades with 2,129 members have 35 (or 1.6 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 31 (or 1.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July

Coachbuilding Trade.—Employment continues good with railway carriage and wagon builders in Derby and Long Eaton.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is quiet.

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

Coal Mining.—Returns from 74 collieries employing upwards of 30,000 men and boys show an average of 41 days per week

Clothing Trades.—Bespoke tailors report employment as moderate; ready-made tailoring operatives as fair; boot and shoe operatives as moderate; employment with dress and mantle makers is fair.

Textile Trades.—Cotton weavers report employment as good; lace-workers as improving; hosiery workers as slack; elastic web weavers as bad; surgical bandage makers as good; gimp and trimming workers are fairly well employed.

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

#### Nottingham and District.

Lace Trade.—Employment generally is worse than in July. It is reported as moderate with warpers and warp lace workers, bad in

Hosiery Trades.—Employment generally is reported as bad with all sections of hosiery workers, and is worse than last month.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment is reported as fair with lace machine builders, smiths and strikers, fettlers, and machine workers; as slack with hosiery machine builders; as moderate with ironfounders and boiler makers; as bad with cycle makers, tool machinists, fitters and mechanics on heavy goods, needle makers, electric workers, and brass workers; as steady with carriage straighteners; as improving with bobbin and carriage makers; as good with blastfurnacemen at Bulwell; generally it is moderate at Mansfield, Grantham, Newark, and Retford. Branches with 3,097 members have 140 (or 4.5 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 161 (or 5.2 per cent. of their membership) at the

Building Trades.—Employment generally is reported as fair.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Employment is reported as good with coachmakers and coopers; as fair with French polishers; as quiet with upholsterers and cabinet makers.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment with letterpress printers s reported as having declined. It is moderate with lithographic printers; quiet with bookbinders and lithographic artists.

Clothing Trades.—Bespoke tailors report employment as quiet; ready-made tailoring operatives as fair; boot and shoe operatives as slack at Nottingham, as fair at Hucknall Torkard.

Coal Mining.—Returns from 30 collieries employing 17,273 men show an average of 48 days worked per week, as compared with 34 days per week in July. The improvement is general throughout

Miscellaneous.—Employment is reported as having improved with railway workers, gas workers, bakers, and silk dressers; as good with stationary engine-drivers and engine and cranemen; as fair with saddle and harness makers; as moderate with cab and hackney carriage drivers and female cigar makers; as dull with brush and basketmakers.—W. L. Hardstaff.

#### Leicester and Northampton District.

reported as still dull, except in the clicking department. It is less | fences and hurdles, best gunlocks and agricultural implements, and brisk with the makers of army boots and shoes. At Leicester employment is dull, short time being general in all departments.

Other Clothing Trades.—Employment is fairly regular in the ready-made tailoring trade but remains slack in the bespoke branch. Corset-makers are busy. Work is less regular with milliners and dressmakers, and moderate in all branches of the hatting trade.

in the wrought plain and rib hose branch, and with makers of cashmere shirts and pants, cardigan jackets, sweaters and hosiery gloves. Employment is slacker with those engaged on seamless and circular rib goods. The trimming branch shows a further decline, but operatives in the wool-spinning mills are fairly

Elastic Web Trade.—Employment continues dull in all branches.

Engineering and Metal Trades .- With general engineers employment is good at Rugby, fair at Northampton and Coalville, slack at Leicester and Loughborough. It is fair with patternmakers, smiths, strikers, boiler-makers and moulders; slack with winders, turners and needle-makers; bad with ironfounders.

Mining and Quarrying. - Employment has improved with coalminers, and continues good with stone quarrymen and lime and

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as quiet; lithographic printers and bookbinders as bad; typefounders as good.

Building Trades.—Employment is fair with plasterers, stonemasons, slaters, tilers and plumbers; slack with other branches.

Leather Trades.—Employment with tanners and curriers has improved slightly at Leicester, but is rather slacker at Northampton.

Woodworking and Coachmaking Trades.—Coachmakers, tram and road car builders, mill sawyers and wood-cutting machinists report employment as good; cabinet makers and upholsterers as

Miscellaneous.—Employment is good with farriers and basket makers; fair with railway workers, except at Northampton; quieter with brushmakers; improving with gas and electric light fitters, saddlers and confectioners; bad with button-makers, cigarmakers and brick and tile makers.—T. Smith.

#### Potteries District.

Pottery Trades.—Employment is bad, many being out of work and those employed averaging less than 4 days per week.

Iron and Steel Trades.—The improvement at the end of July has been well maintained.

Mining and Quarrying.—Coal miners generally report no change, but ironstone workers report an improvement. Stone quarrymen at Alton and Hollington are working well.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers are moderately busy in the Potteries; moulders are mostly on short time. At Crewe all branches are well employed, and at Uttoxeter a further improvement is reported. At Oakamoor and Froghall brass and copper workers continue busy, overtime being worked in the copper wire and tube department.

Textile Trades.—At Leek employment in the silk trade continues fairly brisk. At Congleton silk dressers report a further decline; dyers are fairly busy. At Cheadle and Tean full time is being

Clothing Trades.—Employment with tailors and with boot and shoe makers has declined

Building Trade.—Employment continues quiet throughout the

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers in the Potteries, bookbinders and machine rulers report a decline. Lithographic artists and printers continue fairly busy.

Miscellaneous.—Railway workers report a slight improvement. Brush makers continue slack. Gas workers report a further improvement.—I. S. Harvey.

#### Wolverhampton and District.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Further improvement is reported through-

Engineering and allied Trades.—Electrical engineers are busy, working day and night shifts. Engineers, moulders and boilermakers report employment as good; cycle makers as fair. Employment is quiet at Coalbrook Dale and Madeley, and fair with the malleable iron workers at Walsall

Hardware Trades.—Employment is good with makers of nuts and Boot and Shoe Trade.—In Northamptonshire employment is bolts, electrical fittings, black castings, builders' ironmongery, iron with stampers and piercers. It is moderate with makers of spectacle frames, malleable nails and protectors, cycle castings, spades and shovels, edge tools, and brazil and plantation hoes, and with japanners, tinplate workers, galvanisers, brassworkers, filesmiths, and chainmakers. The iron plate workers at Wolverhampton, Bilston and the Lye report a decline. The iron-forgers, Hosiery and Woolspinning Trades.—A slight improvement is reported | carriage iron workers and tube makers at Wednesbury, and the

## EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST-DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)-MID., E. AND S.W. COUNTIES.

ment is quiet with makers of locks, keys and latches, stamped and light hollow-ware, spring traps, tips and cut nails, with tinners and hollow-ware turners, with wrought nail makers at Halesowen, and with spike and rivet-makers at Black Heath.

Coal Mining.—Employment on Cannock Chase is averaging 21 days per week; in the Tamworth district 3 days per week; in the Tipton, Oldbury, Dudley Old Hill and Halesowen districts 3½ days per week; in the Shropshire pits 5 days per week.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is moderate.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the carpet trade is reported as quiet at Kidderminster and Bridgnorth.

Leather Trades.-At Walsall the new brown saddlers report employment as good; the horse-collar makers as fair; the harness makers and stitchers and the gig saddlers as falling off; the buckle, chain, cart gear, case hame, and spring hook makers as good.

Glass Trades.—At Wordsley, Brettle Lane and Stourbridge employment in the flint glass trade is quiet in all branches.

Clothing Trades.—Employment is quiet in the ready-made and bespoke tailoring and boot and shoe trades.

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

#### Birmingham and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 20,933 members have 604 (or 2.9 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 646 (or 3.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

Engineering and allied Trades.—Nine branches of engineers return employment as moderate, one as good, and one as bad; smiths and strikers as good, patternmakers, toolmakers and ironfounders as moderate. At West Bromwich and Coventry employment is reported as good, at Redditch as moderate. Employment in the cycle industry is reported as bad, in the motor branch as good. The electrical workers are returned as fully employed.

Brass and Copper Trades.- Employment generally is reported as fairly good. Fender and fire brass makers report it as quiet.

Jewellers, Silversmiths and Electro-platers.—Jewellers, silversmiths and electro-platers report employment as moderate; Britannia metal workers as fair.

Other Metal Trades. - Makers of edge tools, light steel toys, machine-made rivets, wrought iron and steel hinges, stoves, nuts and bolts, axles, and water, gas and steam tubes report employment as good; bedstead workers, tinplate workers, hollow-ware makers, cut nail and wire drawers as fair; iron-plate workers and filecutters as quiet. At Redditch employment in the needle trade is reported as quiet, in the fish-hook trade as moderate. At West Bromwich nut and bolt makers, spring and automatic machine makers are returned as fully employed; ironfounders and axlemakers as fairly so.

Building Trades.—Employment throughout the district is again

Glass Trade.—Flint glass cutters return employment as fair; flint glass makers as bad; plate glass bevellers and silverers as quiet. Employment in the glass trade at West Bromwich is returned as

Clothing Trades.—Bespoke tailors return employment as quiet; Jewish tailors as bad; boot and shoe makers as quiet.

Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.—Coopers report employment as good; coachmakers, millsawyers and woodworking machinists as fair; cabinet-makers as quiet; carvers as bad. Employment in the railway and wagon shops continues fairly good.

Miscellaneous.-Gas fitters, ammunition-makers and military gun makers return employment as good; gas workers and general labourers, letterpress printers, saddlers and harness-makers as fair; sporting gun makers as quiet. At Coventry employment in the watch trade is returned as fairly good, with weavers as quiet. At Redditch the fishing tackle makers are reported as fully employed. -A. R. Jephcott.

## ENGLAND: EASTERN COUNTIES.

## Norfolk and Neighbouring Districts.

fair. Tailoring factories are on full time; dress and blouse good. makers and shirt makers are not very brisk; corset makers report employment as fair.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is dull in Norwich and Yarmouth, fair elsewhere.

well employed; shipwrights and boat builders are fairly busy.

Fishing Industry.—Trawl fishing at Lowestoft and Yarmouth is and harness makers, and basket makers.—J. Curle.

anyil and vice makers at Dudley report an improvement. Employ- not very good. The herring fishing has commenced at both ports. and employment on the fish wharves is becoming good.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment is slack.

Textile Trades .- Mat and matting weavers are fully employed; silk and crape workers and horse hair weavers are not busy.

Miscellaneous.-Railway workers and horticultural builders are busy; steam flour and saw mill workers are well employed; wire weavers, coach builders, navvies and general labourers fairly so. Electric light workers are not busy; workers in jam and confectionery factories are busier.—G. Cleverley.

#### Suffolk, Essex and District.

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Trades.—Employment is good with engineers at Beccles and Chelmsford, improving at Colchester. declining at Ipswich, fair at Halstead, and slack at Earl's Colne; fair with shipwrights, moderate with boilermakers; dull with

Clothing Trades.—Boot and shoe operatives report employment as bad at Ipswich; it has improved generally with bespoke tailors and with ready-made tailoring operatives. Corset-makers continue well employed.

Textile Trades.- Employment is fairly good generally with mat and matting weavers, good with silk weavers at Ipswich, quiet at Braintree, moderate with hand-loom and good with power-loom weavers at Sudbury; good with horsehair weavers at Haverhill.

Building Trades.—Bricklavers report employment as good at Bury, fair at Felixstowe and Colchester, moderate at Ipswich and Halstead, slack at Chelmsford; it is fair with carpenters at Colchester, quiet elsewhere; slack with plasterers; good with stonemasons at Ipswich; moderate with painters.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment is moderate with letterpress printers; fair with bookbinders; dull with litho-

Miscellaneous.- Employment is reported as fair with shipping, riverside, and general labourers and farriers; good with brickmakers at Sudbury, slack at Chelmsford; good with horticultural builders .- R. W. Mather.

#### ENGLAND: SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.

## Bristol and District.

General.—Branches of societies (exclusive of miners) with 10,229 members have 374 (or 3.7 per cent.) out of work, as against 342 (or 3.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

Engineering and allied Trades.—The brassfounders and finishers, smiths and strikers, and tin plate workers report employment as dull; the tool makers and machinists as bad; the wheelwrights and wire workers as fair; the engineers as moderate. Ironfounders are busy at Trowbridge and Bristol, and slack at Gloucester. Boilermakers are slack in Bristol, busy at Swindon. Railway coach and wagon builders are slack at Gloucester, and working short time at

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

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers in Bristol report employment as dull, at other places as fair; bookbinders as moderate; lithographic printers and artists as fair; papermakers as slack; cardboard box makers as good.

Furniture and Woodworking Trades.-The cabinet makers and upholsterers report employment as moderate; the millsawyers and machinists as bad; the coopers as fair; the lathrenders as good.

Clothing Trades. - Employment with boot and shoe operatives in the Kingswood district is fair. In Bristol it is unsettled, some factories being busy and others on short time. Glovers, bespoke tailors and readymade tailoring operatives report employment as dull; silk hatters as moderate; corsetmakers as fair.

Transport Trades.—Seamen report employment as good; dock labourers as slack; railroad men as fair.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment in the Forest of Dean is fair. In the Somerset coalfield there is a slight improvement, about 68 Clothing Trades.—Boot and shoe operatives throughout the district | per cent. of those employed working five days, and the remainder are fairly well employed. Bespoke tailors report employment as six days per week. Employment with stone quarrymen continues

> Textile Trades.—Employment at Trowbridge and Bradford-on-Avon is dull. Silk workers at Tiverton are working full time.

Miscellaneous.-Employment is moderate with curriers, general labourers, and cigar makers; good with cigarette makers, oil and Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Electrical and general engineers are colour men, and stone potters; fair with bakers, glass bevellers, cocoa and chocolate workers, and brushmakers; dull with saddle EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST-DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)-s.w. counties; wales; scotland.

#### Plymouth and South-Western District.

Mining, Quarrying and China Clay Industries.—In tin and copper mines employment is good generally, but in the Breage district men have been discharged. In granite and slate quarries it is moderate generally, in western quarries good; in limestone quarries it is fair; with China clay workers moderate.

Engineering and Shipbuilding .- Engineers report employment as moderate; iron and steel shipbuilders, boilermakers and ironfounders as good generally, but quiet in private yards. Employment amongst shipwrights continues good in Government yards; moderate elsewhere. It is fair with iron caulkers and patternmakers and brass and tinplate workers. Branches with 3,018 members have 17 unemployed, compared with 18 at the end of

Building Trades.—Employment generally continues dull. Branches with 3,781 members have 99 (or 2.6 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 112 (or 2.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

Clothing Trades.—Employment shows a decline with bespoke tailors and ready-made tailoring operatives; it is fair in shirt and collar factories and with boot and shoe makers.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress and lithographic printers report employment as fair; bookbinders and paper rulers as slack. Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.-Millsawyers and woodworking machinists report employment as good; carriage builders, upholsterers and French polishers as fair; cabinet makers in

Dock and Quayside Work.—Employment generally is fair.

factories as moderate.

Fishing Industry.—Trawling has been moderately successful; hook and line boats have done well; drift boats very little till late

Miscellaneous. - Employment with excavators and navvies continues good. Brushmakers report employment as moderate; bakers and confectioners as fairly good. In market and fruit gardens it is declining.-W. Hedge.

#### WALES.

#### North Wales District.

Mining.—Employment is fair at the coal mines throughout the district; it is slack at the Flintshire lead and blende mines; good at the Denbighshire lead mines.

Quarrying.—Employment continues good at the slate and granite sett quarries; fair at the freestone and lime and road stone quarries. Building Trades.—Employment with the bricklayers at Wrexham and Oswestry continues fair; in other branches it is slack throughout

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers report employment as fair; steelworkers and spelter-workers as good; blastfurnacemen as slack; railway wagon builders as steady.

Clothing and Textile Trades.—Textile workers and bespoke tailors report employment as quiet.

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

#### South Wales District.

Coal Mining.—Throughout the district miners report employment

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

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Coal shipments have been very irregular. The import trades have been fairly brisk. The iron ore, pitwood and timber workers (especially at Cardiff) have had good employment.

Ship Repairing and Engineering.—Most branches report a decline, a number of yards being on short time. Engineers and ironfounders and moulders, with 3,375 members have 102 (or 3.0 per cent.) unemployed as against 73 (or 2.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July. The inland engineering works and foundries report employment as good.

Building Trades.—Employment is better in the inland and colliery tricts than in the seaport towns. Branches of carpenters and joiners and plumbers, with 2,307 members have 129 (or 5.6 per cent.) unemployed, as against 107 (or 4.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with patent fuel workers, lithographic and letterpress printers and bookbinders has been good; with metallurgical and chemical workers quiet.-T. Davies.

Tinplate Trade in South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire .-The improvement shown in July has been fully maintained and employment is practically the same as a year ago. Several mills, however, are still not working. It is reported that there is a difficulty in obtaining boy labour owing to the large number attracted to the mines. At the end of August 336 mills were at work (including those engaged in the manufacture of blackplates) as compared with 335 at the end of July, and 337 a year ago. The number of workpeople employed at the 336 mills in operation at the end of August is estimated to be about 16,800.

#### SCOTLAND. Edinburgh and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 12,565 members have 433 (or 3.4 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 670 (or 5.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July

Coal Mining.—Employment continues much the same. In Mid and East Lothian the miners have averaged fully ten days per fortnight. In West Lothian the majority have worked five days

Shale Miners and Oil Workers .- Returns from 29 mines employing 3,062 workpeople show that 2,529 were employed in mines working 22 days or upwards, and 533 in mines working 20 and under 22 days during the four weeks ended August 24th.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Branches with 2,143 members have 65 (or 3.0 per cent.) idle, as against 95 (or 4.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July. Branches in Falkirk with 3,529 members have 199 (or 5.6 per cent.) idle, as against 317 (or 8.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

Shipbuilding.—Employment is affected by a dispute.

Textile Trades.—Employment in all branches of the woollen industry in Hawick, Selkirk and Galashiels continues fairly good. With the hosiery workers employment is fair in Selkirk, and quiet in Hawick. In Midlothian the carpet weavers are working short

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

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades. - Branches with 1,100 members have 51 (or 4.6 per cent.) idle, as against 75 (or 6.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

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

Printing and allied Trades.—Branches with 2,402 members have 39 (or 1.6 per cent.) idle, as against 34 (or 1.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July

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

## Glasgow and West of Scotland.

Shipbuilding.—Employment has been fairly good. Branches with 15,400 members return 429 (or 2.8 per cent.) as idle, as against 398 (or 2.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July:

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Tinplate workers, engineers, iron moulders, brass finishers and engine and cranemen report employment as fair; blacksmiths, brass moulders, iron, steel and brass dressers, pattern makers, iron grinders and iron drillers as good. Branches with 22,472 members return 691 (or 3.1 per cent.) as idle, as against 816 (or 3.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July. Employment with iron and steel workers continues good.

Building Trades.—Employment continues dull generally, but has improved with painters.

Mining.—In Stirlingshire employment remains regular. In Dumbartonshire and Lanarkshire collieries generally are working 5 days per week. In Ayrshire and Renfrewshire employment continues fair with coal and ironstone miners.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the bespoke tailoring trade is quiet; in the ready-made branch and with mantle and waterproof makers fair. With boot and shoe operatives and knee shoemakers it is dull; with slipper makers fair.

Textile Trades.—Employment has been fair on harness curtains, cotton ginghams, skirtings and plain work; dull in other branches. At Newmilns it has greatly improved in the lace trade, and mills are running full time. At Kilbirnie, Gourock and Greenock employment is good.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment generally continues dull. Glass Trades.—Flint glass makers and glass bottle makers are busy; decorative glass workers fairly so; flint glass cutters report an improvement.

## EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST-DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)-SCOTLAND; IRELAND.

hackney carriage drivers have been well employed. Sailors, firemen, and dock labourers continue dull.

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Miscellaneous.—Calico engravers, pipe makers and finishers, curriers, labourers, paviors, settmakers and saddlers, potters, basket makers, rope spinners, gilders, stoneware throwers, scalebeam makers, cork cutters, and French polishers are busy; dyers, spindle and flyer makers, mattress makers, brush makers and bakers are quiet .- A. J. Hunter.

#### Dundee and District.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the jute industry continues good, and in the linen trade it shows improvement.

Coal Mining.—Returns from pits employing 12,484 workpeople show an average of 5 I days per week worked during the four weeks ending August 24th, as against 4.2 days per week in July.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Employment in the engineering trades shows considerable improvement, being fair in all branches. At the shipbuilding yards there is also an improvement except with shipwrights, who report slackness. Returns from branches of societies with 2,193 members give 76 (or 3.5 per cent.) as unemployed, as compared with 106 (or 4.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

Building and Woodworking Trades.—Employment in the building trades remains dull; in the furnishing trades it is still moderate. Societies with 1,776 members report 87 (or 4.9 per cent.) as unemployed, as compared with 76 (or 4.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

Fishing Industry.—The herring fishing has now been closed for the season, and a number of boats have left for the English coast. At Arbroath and Montrose the season has been more productive than for some seasons past. The haddock fishing has been poor. The salmon fishing, which ended six days earlier than usual, was only fairly successful

Dock Labour.—Employment at the harbour has been fairly good. Miscellaneous.—In the printing and allied trades employment has improved; in the tailoring trade it is quiet. Boot and shoemakers continue fairly well employed. In the linoleum trade there is depression, and short time prevails.—P. Reid.

#### Aberdeen and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 4,530 members have 212 (or 4.7 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 145 (or 3.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

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

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

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

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—The boilermakers, iron and steel shipbuilders, shipwrights, ironmoulders, and blacksmiths report employment as fair; engineers as moderate; tinplate workers, brassfinishers, and horseshoers as good; patternmakers as dull. Branches of societies with 1,367 members have 33 (or 2.4 per cent.) idle, the same percentage of their membership as at the end of July.

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

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

Fishing.—At the Port of Aberdeen in August the total quantity of trawl and line fish landed was 86,466 cwts., of the value of £57,564. As compared with the month of July, the total amount shows a decrease, and the aggregate value an increase.

Miscellaneous.—The upholsterers, hackney carriage drivers, cabinet makers and gas workers report employment as fair; saddlers, sawmillers, tin case makers, engine and firemen and general labourers as good; bakers and combmakers as bad.

W. Johnston.

#### IRELAND.

## Dublin and District.

Building Trades.—The stonecutters report employment as slack; the painters as declining; other branches are busy.

founders, smiths, whitesmiths, steam engine makers and electric workers as bad.—P. O'Shea.

Transport Trades.—Railway men, tramway men, carters and workers as fair; engineers and tinsmiths as moderate; brassfounders as slack. Branches, with 1,041 members, have 44 (or 4.2 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 42 (or 4 1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.-Employment is good with coachmakers, coopers, saddle and harness-makers; normal with cabinet-makers, upholsterers, cart and wagon-builders, and brushmakers; bad with lath splitters and basketmakers.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as steady; bookbinders as dull; other branches as good.

Clothing and Textile Trades.—Tailors report employment as quiet; silk-weavers as good

Miscellaneous.-Bakers and purveyors' assistants report employment as fair; mineral water operatives and bottlemakers as good: railwaymen, tramwaymen and carriage drivers as regular; stationary engine drivers as good. Employment is slack with corporation labourers, good with labourers generally.—E. L. Richardson.

### Belfast and District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—Branches of societies with 8,702 members have 133 (or 1.5 per cent.) unemployed, as against 154 (or 1.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July. The carpenters and joiners, general labourers, platers' helpers and sailmakers report employment as quiet; blacksmiths, blacksmiths' strikers and helpers as moderate; engineers, furnishing trades, machine workers, enginemen, firemen and cranemen as fair; boilermakers, shipwrights, and other branches as good.

Linen Trades.—Societies with 2,758 members have 114 (or 41 per cent.) unemployed, as against 104 (or 3.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July. The flax dressers report employment as quiet; flax roughers and linen lappers as dull; hackle and gill makers as fair; the powerloom tenters, powerloom yarn dressers and women workers as bad.

Building Trades.—The bricklayers report employment as dull; other branches as bad.

Furnishing Trades.—Societies with 920 members have 48 (or 5.2 per cent.) out of employment, as against 47 (or 5.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July. The mill sawyers, coopers and packing case makers report employment as dull; cabinet makers and brush makers as fair; coach builders and French

Printing and allied Trades.—Societies with 901 members have 102 (or 11.3 per cent.) unemployed, as against 51 (or 5.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July. The bookbinders report employment as quiet; letterpress printers and lithographic artists as dull; lithographic printers as bad.

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

Miscellaneous.—Societies with 1,851 members have 48 (or 2.6 per cent.) unemployed, as against 55 (or 3.0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July. The butchers report employment as bad; carters and municipal employees as slack; bakers and railway workers as fair; locomotive engine drivers as good.—R. Sheldon.

#### Cork and District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering Trades .- Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders report employment as good in Haulbowline, fair in Passage West, dull in Cork; fitters, turners, smiths, brass and iron moulders as fair in Cork and Limerick, dull in Waterford; ship-

Building Trades.—Carpenters and joiners report employment as good in Cork, fair in Limerick, dull in Waterford; stone cutters, masons, bricklayers and plasterers as moderate throughout the

Textile and Clothing Trades.-Employment with flax, tweed and feather operatives continues good throughout the district; with bespoke tailors, readymade tailoring operatives and bootmakers it

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades .- Mill sawyers and woodworking machinists, coachmakers and packing case makers report employment as good; cabinet makers, cart and wagon builders as

-The herring, mackerel and lobster fishing has been very fair.

Miscellaneous.—Corporation and harbour employees, stationary engine men and crane men, railway and tramway employees report employment as good; bakers and confectioners, coal porters, quay Metal Trades.—Boilermakers report employment as good; iron- labourers and general carriers as moderate; butchers as quiet; gas

## INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN AUGUST.

(Based on information furnished by the Home Office and the Board of Trade.) THE total number of workpeople reported as killed by accidents during August was 316, or 7 more than in July, and 7 less than in August, 1900.

In the first group of industries shown in the following summary Table, including railways, mines, quarries, shipping, and factories, and employing 5,607,310 persons (according to the latest available figures), 298 were reported killed and 7,510 injured by accidents, as compared with 305 reported killed and 7,274 injured in August, 1900. These figures give one death in August, 1901, for every 18,816 persons employed in those industries. During the eight completed months of 1901, 2,774 persons were reported killed, and 61,132 injured, as against 3,044 reported killed and 59,167 injured in the corresponding period of 1900.

In the remaining occupations included in the Tables, 18 persons were reported killed in August, 1901, or the same number as in August, 1900, while 1,015 were reported injured, as compared with 929 in August, 1900.

SUMMARY TABLE.

#### Injured. Aug., Aug. 1900. to latest Returns. Aug., Aug. 1900. Railway Serviceected with move-334 395 534,141 882 Total Railway Service ... 1,142 534,141 814,517 393 82 58 93,895 196 200 235,544\* 5,786 5,346 3,929,213 Total of above ... ... 298 305 7,510 7,274 Under Factory Act, 1895, Ss. 22, 835 702 Under Notice of Accidents Act, stated.

#### DETAILED TABLES.

Railway Contractors' Servants

Total for August, 1900

Grand Total ... ... 316 323

153

8,525 8,203

199

	Killed.	In- jured.	Killed.	In- jured.	Killed.	In- jured.
<u> </u>	By Accidents connected with Movement of Vehicles.		dents Comp	er Accion the panies' nises.	Total.	
Railway Service — Brakesmen and Goods Guards Engine Drivers Firemen Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers) Porters Shunters Miscellaneous Occupations Contractors' Servants Total for August, 1900		54 29 50 10 9 54 49 79 6 340 395		19 39 54 8 93 172 14 409 7 815	3 4 1 8 8 4 1 20 2 43	73 68 104 18 102 226 63 488 13 1,155
Mines—	Underground.		Surface.		Total.	

The state of the s	DE LONG BUILDING	THE REAL PROPERTY.	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	Control of the last of the las		Carlo Carlo
Mines—	Under	ground.	- Sur	face.	То	tal.
Explosions of Firedamp Falls of ground Shaft accidents Miscellaneous	3 54 5 24	23 131 9 113	_ _ _ 9		3 54 5 33	23 131 9 141
Total for August, 1901	86	276	9	28	95	304
Total for August, 1900	74	350	6	43	80	393
Quarries over 20 feet deep.	Inside.		Outside:		Total,	
Explosives or Blasting Falls of ground During Ascent or Descent Miscellaneous	I 4 I 2	9 12 — 40			1 4 1 2	9 12 <del>-</del> 61
Total for August, 1901	8	61	_	21	8	82

5 44

BOAW BO E	Killed.	In- jured.	Killed.	In- jured.	Killed.	In- jured.
	By Wreck or Casualty.			other dents.	То	tal.
Shipping*— On Trading Vessels— Sailing	7 - 7			18 16	Castly	का है। अस्तर र
Steam On Fishing Vessels—	6		13 48	141	40 54	40 144
Sailing Steam	3 2		(基)	2 9	3 2	3 9
Total for August, 1901	38	I	61	195	99	196
Total for 3 months June to August, 1901	115	8	168	629	283	637
Total for 3 months June to August, 1900	91	7	201	606	292	613
Factories—	Ma	iles.	Fen	nales.	То	tal.

Factories—	Ma	les.	Fem	ales.	То	tal.
(a) Accidents reportable by	7 100	i iamo 3	<b>ELTONS</b>	or golden	13 76 3	
Certifying Surgeons— Adults						
Young Persons	47	1,336	2	220 127	49	1,556
Children	I	13	DI-	4	I	17
Total	53	1,807	2	351	55	2,158
(b) Other Accidents—			132/13	ALIE ADS	STATE OF THE PARTY.	100
Adults Young Persons		3,045	1000	93	-	3,138
Children	<b>E</b> (8)	441		43		484
Total	-	3,490	-	138	-	3,628
Total Factories—		TO THE SERVICE	OLEO DE LA		TOTAL OF	
August, 1901	53	5,297	2	489	55	5,786
August, 1900	50	4,977	-	369	50	5,346
Workshops— Adults			NAMES DON		976	
Young Persons	主	7 3		2 2		9 5
Children	_		-	Ē	-	
Total Workshops—			all the s			
August, 1901		10		4		14
August, 1900		14	-		-	14
Factories & Workshops (classified by trades). Textiles— Cotton	2	191		105	3	296
Wool and Worsted	ī	74. 60			I	121
Other Textiles Non-Textiles—	_	60	-	47 48	-	108
Extraction of Metals	4	121			4	121
Founding and Conver- sion of Metals	4	794	-	7	4	801
Machines, Engines and	6	1,159	1-1-11-11-1	3	6	1,162
Engineering	0			all por U		
Ship and Boat Building Wood	8 2	776 209	10 mm (1)	2	8 2	776
Chemicals, &c	2	158		4	2	162
Other Non-Textile In- dustries	24	1,765	I	277	25	2,042
Total for August, 1901	53	5,307	2	493	55	5,800
Total for August, 1900	50	4,991		369	50	5,360
, 8mm, 2000 m	United Street	2,001	a	000	1 30	0,000
Under Factory Act, 1895, Ss. 22, 23—			- Amai	17,101,24	0.00	100
Docks, Wharves and Quays	5	365	STATE OF	A III SA	5	365
Warehouses	1_	256	C	ī	_ 8	257
Buildings to which Act	3	174	-	I	3	175
applies	-	13	100	25	-	38
Total for August, 1901	8	808		27	8	835
Total for August, 1900	10	631	_	21	10	702
		- day		-		
Under the Notice of Accidents Act, 1894—	Constr or Re		Use Wor	e or king.	To	otal.
Bridge	I	2	-	COLUM	I	2

			2300			A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR			
ridge				I	2		(0.0	I	2
anal				-	3	-	I	_	4
ailway+				5	54	-	-	5	54
ramroad		***				_		-	34
ramway				-		\$100 X 1 1	31	_	31
unnel				-	36	-	5		36
ther Works:				I	26		10 V	T	26
raction Engi	ines§			Act do	es not	I	_	T	
				ply.	all Joseph				
otal for Aug	ust, 1	901		7	121	I	32	8	153
otal for Aug	ust, I	900		. 5	172	1	27	6	199
* The figure ave been kill acy were me	ed or	mure	ed by	acciden	ts at sea.	or in ri	vere and	harhour	e while

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

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

† Authorised by any local or personal Act of Parliament.

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

## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN AUGUST, 1901.

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

Summary.—The changes in rates of wages reported during August affected 103,419 workpeople, and the net effect of all the changes was a decrease averaging 2s. 2d. weekly per head. Of the total number, 2,065 received advances averaging 1s. 6\frac{1}{4}d. per week, and 101,354 sustained decreases averaging 2s. 2\frac{3}{4}d. per week. The net result of the changes reported in the previous month (July) was a decrease averaging 1s. 1\frac{1}{4}d. per head in the weekly wages of 272,768 workpeople, and during the corresponding month of last year (August, 1900) the net result was an advance averaging 2s. 2d. per head in the weekly wages of 222,680 workpeople.

was an advance averaging 2s. 9d. per head in the weekly wages of 333,680 workpeople.

There was no advance of great importance in August. The principal decreases reported were those affecting 93,820 colliery workers in Scotland, Northumberland and Forest of Dean, 4,000 shale miners in Scotland, 1,170 steelworkers in Cleveland, and 1,288 coal trimmers on the Tyne.

Methods of Arrangement.—Changes affecting 83,820 workpeople were arranged by arbitration or conciliation, and changes affecting 1,740 workpeople took effect under sliding scales. Changes affecting 679 workpeople only were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work, and the remaining changes affecting 17,180 workpeople, were arranged by direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Summary for First Eight Months of 1901.—During the eight months, January to August, 1901, the number of workpeople (separate individuals) known to have received advances or sustained decreases is 867,942 as compared with 1,013,847 for the corresponding period of 1900. Of these, 400,358 have obtained a net increase averaging 1s. 11d. weekly per head, and 467,584 have sustained a net decrease averaging 4s. weekly per head. The net effect of all the changes in 1901 is a decrease averaging 1s. 3\frac{1}{4}d. weekly per head of those (867,942) affected, as compared with an increase averaging 3s. 2\frac{1}{4}d. weekly per head of those (1,013,847) affected in the corresponding period of 1900.

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

Locality.	Occupation.	Date from which Change takes effect in	Nun Worl	oximate ober of kpeople cted by	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)	Estimat of Wag full we Before	ges in a eek.*+	Increa Decrea full we	se in a
		1901.	Inc.	Dec.		change.		crease.	crease.
	7 Increases-427	Workpeople		BUILD	ING TRADES. 2 Decreases—926 Workpeople.				
Bradford	Slaters	ı Aug.		26	Decrease of 3d. per hour (93d. to 9d.)	s. d. 38 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	s. d. 36 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	s. d.	s. d.
Dewsbury		ı Aug.	14		Advance of id. per hour (8d. to 9d.)	32 5	36 54	4 03	
Halifax		ı Aug.	18		Advance of 1d. per hour (81d. to 9d.)	35 84	37 92	2 14	•••
Harrogate		ı Aug.	22		Advance of ½d. per hour (8½d. to 9d.)	34 81	36 83	2 01/2	
Leeds	Slaters' Labourers	26 July	30		Advance of ½d. per hour to a minimum rate of 6½d	24 51	26 54	2 02	•••
Paisley and District		ı July	300		Advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour ( $5\frac{3}{4}$ d. to $6$ d.)	23 72	24 74	1 04	•••
Mansfield	71 1	5 Aug.	30		Advance of ½d. per hour (8d. to 8½d.)	36 64	37 I	0 63	
Milford Haven	Masons	3 Aug.	13		Advance of 6d. per day (4s. 6d. to 5s.)	27 0	30 0	3 0	•••
Glasgow	Bricklayers	5 Aug.		1 900	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$ . per hour (10d. to $9\frac{1}{2}d$ .)	40 10	38 9½	1 !	2 0
	2 Increases—279 Workt	people.	MIN	ING A	ND QUARRYING. 8 Decreases-97,220 Workpe	ople.			
	Deputies		1 (	980	Decrease of 5d. per day (7s. 1d. to 6s. 8d.)	42 6	40 0		2 6
	Winding Enginemen	5 and 12			Decrease of 4d. per day (6s. to 5s. 8d.)	36 0	34 0		2 0
	Hauling and Pumping Enginemen	Aug.		500	Decrease of 4d. per day (5s. 11d. to 5s. 7d.)	35 6	33 6		2 0
Northumberland	Firemen		(	200	Decrease of 7 per cent., leaving wages 31 per cent. above standard of November, 1879	11.7(1)	a –		-
	Colliery Mechanics	19 and 26		1,640	Decrease of 4d. per day (5s. 9d. to 5s. 5d.)	34 6	32 6	•••	2 0
Hayfield	Settmakers, Kerb Dressers, &c.	Aug. 28 July	29		Advance of 15 per cent. on piece rates, and of ½d. per hour on day rates	-	-	-	
Forest of Dean	Coal Miners:— Underground and Surface Workers	2 Sept.		5,500	Decrease of 5 per cent., leaving wages 35 per cent. above standard of 1888§	-	-		-
Blaengarw	Coal Miners	20 July		150	Decrease of 5 per cent		-		-
Diacingar w		14 June		250	Decrease of 5 per cent., leaving wages 67½ per cent. above standard of 1879	-	-		-
Garw Valley	Coal Miners	29 July	250		Increase of 5 per cent., making wages 72½ per cent. above standard of 1879	-	-	-	
Kenfig Hill (Glam.)	Coal Miners	3 Aug.		300	Decrease of 5 per cent. from gross earnings	-			
Scotland	Underground Workers	4 Sept.		70,000	Decrease of 12½ per cent. under Conciliation Board (with Sheriff Jameson as neutral chairman), leaving wages of	-		•••	-
1000			1 2 3 3	2000	hewers 50 per cent. above standard of 1888++	F 1988			
	Surface Workers	1	(	13,000	Decrease of 2d. per shift	10000			
Lanarkshire	Colliery Enginemen	4 Sept.		700	Decrease of 3d. per shift				
The Lothians	Shale Miners:— Underground Workers	8 Aug.	1	3,500	Decrease of 6d. per day	-	_		_
The Louinans	Surface Workers	1)	1	500	Decrease of 2d. per day	-	- 1		-
	2 Increases—	-19 Workber	oble.	ME	TAL TRADES. 4 Decreases—1,904 Workpeople.				
Consett	Enginemen, Cranemen,	TO 170 BL / Blue		1) (	Decreuse of 5 per cent	- 1	- 1		_
Consett	Boilermen and Firemen	Oct.		120	Further decrease of 21 per cent	-	-		-
Eston	Steel Workers	14 July		1,170	Decrease of 2 per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages 18 per cent. above standard of 1887	-	-		-
Barrow-in-Furness	Steel Workers :-								
	Rail Mill Men	5 Aug.		570	Decrease of 7 per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages 23 per cent. above standard	-	_		-
Derby (near)	Blastfurnacemen	14 Aug.		44	Decrease of 5 per cent	-	-		-
Pontardawe	Bundlers (Tinplate Wks.)		5		Advance of 3d. per day		-0	1 6	***
Bo'ness	Range and Stove Fitters	31 Aug.	14		Advance of is. per week	27 0	28 0 1	IOI	

\* Exclusive of overtime.

† Where the winter and summer hours are known to differ in any trade, the weekly rate given in the Table is, in the absence of exact figures, the result of averaging the wages for five summer and two winter weeks. When a change in wages is accompanied by a change in hours of labour, the weekly wages before and after change are computed on the basis of the old and new hours respectively.

‡ See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.

§ At 4 collieries the percentage is stated to be 30 per cent. above standard of 1888.

† In Fife, Kinross and Clackmannan the percentage above standard is 2½ per cent. less, viz., 47½ per cent.

\* Exclusive of overtime.

† See also under Changes in Rates of Wages.

## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN AUGUST—(continued).

Locality.	Occupation.	Date from which Change takes	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)		Estimated Rate of Wages in a full week.*		Increase or Decrease in a full week.*	
	, and the second	effect in 1901.	Inc.	Dec.	(Decreases in Italics.)		After change.	In- crease.	De- crease	
	5 Increases—123	3 Workpeop	le.	TEXT	FILE TRADES. 1 Decrease—16 Workpeople.	s. d.	s. d.			
Huddersfield	Dyers	16 & 17	26		Advances of 3s. per week to 1 man, of 2s. per week to	S. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
en la la tantille	2001 And the destroyed	Aug.	100		21 men, and of 1s. per week to 4 men					
Pudsey	Willeyers and Fettlers	June & July	18		Advance of ½d. per hour (4½d. to 5d.) to 14 men† and of ½d. per hour to 4	-	-	-		
Heywood	Bobbin Winders	2 July	50		Advance of about 4 per cent	_	_	_		
Oldham	Cotton Spinners	22 Aug.		16	Decrease of about 3 per cent	_	_		-	
			2		Advance of about 1 per cent	-	-	-		
Rochdale	Beamers, Twisters and Drawers	27 Aug.	27		Advance of about 10 per cent	-	-	-		
Tyne and Blyth Ashton-under-Lyne and District Aberdeen	2 Increases—171  Coal Trimmers  Electric Tramway Men:—  Motormen  Conductors  Cabdrivers	8 Oct. 27 July July and August	40 40 91	TRAN 1,288}	SPORT TRADES. 1 Decrease—1,288 Workp  Decrease of 5 per cent  Advance of 1s. per week  Advances of 2s. per week to 29 men and of 1s. per week to 62	29 0 24 0	30 0 25 0	i o	-	
2	Increases—77 Workpeople.	E	MPLO	YEES	OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.  Decreases—	-Nil.		1 24 A		
	Excavators,	8 Aug.	50		Advance of ad. per hour (5d. to 5ad.)	20 10	22 11	2 1		
Leeds	Cable Layers, &c. Waterworks Department:				The state of the s					
Leeds		17 Aug.	27		Advance of is. per week	-	-	1 0		
Leeds	Waterworks Department: Meter Readers,	17 Aug.			Advance of is. per week	-	-	I O		
Bramley	Waterworks Department: Meter Readers, Inspectors, Jointers, &c.  3 Increases—969 W Boot & Shoe Operatives	orkpeople. Sept.					-	_ i o		
	Waterworks Department: Meter Readers, Inspectors, Jointers, &c.  3 Increases—969 W	orkpeople.	ı	MISCEL	LANEOUS TRADES. Decreases—Nil.  Advance of 5 per cent. on certain piece prices, and adoption of minimum wage of 28s. per week for rivetters, finishers and clickers, and of 25s. per week	30 0	32 0	1 0		

\* Exclusive of overtime.

† After change certain extras which had been allowed 7 of these men, amounting to 1s. 9\frac{1}{4}d. per week, were discontinued, and in the case of 7 others meal times (9\frac{3}{4}\text{ hours per week) were not paid for after change.

#### CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN AUGUST, 1901.

The changes in hours of labour reported in August affected 73 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week per head.

Locality.	op is the rather	Date from which	Approxi- mate number	Hours of in a ful	Extent of De-	
	Occupation.	change takes effect in 1901.	of Work- people affected.	Before change.	After change.	crease per week.
Mansfield Tayport and Forfar	Plumbers+ Bobbin Turners & Shuttle Makers	5 Aug. 16 Aug.	30 43	54 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 56	52½ 53½	Hours. 2½ 2½ 2½

## WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN AUGUST.

During August 538 fresh applications for work were registered by eight Bureaux (see Labour Gazette, February, 1899, p. 36) furnishing returns, and 473 situations were offen by employers; work was found for an appropriate the statement of the st for 91 persons, of whom 53 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps).

The number of fresh applications for domestic servants fell from 386 to 360, and the number of servants applying from 314 to 262; the number permanently engaged fell from 47 to 32. The demand for dressmakers, milliners, etc., again fell from 45 to 24, the number requiring such situations being practically the same as in July; the

the eight Bureaux during August.

9, Southampton-street, W.C. ... Society for Promoting Training and Total of 8 Bureaux ... . ... 473

number engaged through the Bureaux was 6, compared with 22 in July.

The Returns for the London Girls' Friendly Society business agency, and the Manchester, Liverpool and

Edinburgh Bureaux are for the present grouped together in the following Table, which shows the work done by

WORK DONE IN AUGUST.

Summary by Occupations. Total Number in August, 1901... 473 Total Number in July, 1901 ... 549 558 Total Number in August, 1900 ... 500

288

## TRADE DISPUTES.

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

Number and Magnitude.—Thirty-two disputes were reported as having begun in August, 1901, compared with 28 in July last, and 32 in August, 1900. In these 32 disputes, 6,544 workpeople were directly, and 3,585 indirectly affected, a total of 10,129, which compares with 8,148 in July, 1901, and 9,334 in August, 1900.

Trades Affected.—In the building trades 3 disputes took place, involving 109 workpeople; in the mining and quarrying industries 10 disputes, involving 6,059 workpeople; in the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades, 8 disputes, involving 2,736 workpeople; in the textile trades, 6 disputes, involving 1,026 persons; and in other trades 5 disputes, involving 199 workpeople.

Causes.—Of the 32 disputes, 10 arose on demands for advances, and 6 on objections to reductions in rates of wages. Three disputes arose on other wages questions, 8 on questions of working arrangements, and 5 from other causes.

Results.—Twenty-two new disputes, involving 7,687 workpeople, and 18 old disputes, involving 3,447 workpeople, were reported as having terminated. Of the 40 new and old disputes terminated, 9, involving 4,237 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 18, involving 3,765 persons, in favour of the employers; and 11, involving 2,732 persons, resulted in compromise. In the case of the remaining 2 disputes, involving 400 persons, certain points are still under consideration. At the end of August, 42 old disputes were reported to be still unsettled, involving altogether about 8,500 workpeople.

Duration of Disputes in Working Days.—The aggregate duration in August of all the disputes, new and old, was about 310,000 days, compared with 319,000 in July last, and 198,000 in August, 1900.

Summary for the First Eight Months of 1901.—For the eight completed months of 1901 the aggregate number of workpeople involved in the 426 disputes which commenced in these months was 127,771, as compared with 130,343 in the 398 disputes reported in the corresponding period of 1900. The total aggregate duration in working days was about 2,947,000, as compared with 2,292,000 in the corresponding period of 1900.

Locality.	Occupation.*	Work	ber of people cted.  Indirectly.*	Date when Dispute began.	Duration of Dispute in Working Days.		Result.
			I.—D	SPUTE	ES WH	ICH BEGAN IN AUGUST, 1901.	SEASON ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF
			3 Dispi		BUIL	DING TRADES. 109 Workpeople affect	ted.
Hull and Bridlington	Slaters and Tilers	60		Aug.		Refusal to accept a code of rules recently arranged for Yerkshire by the employers and the executive of the trade union	No settlement reported.
Mansfield	Plumbers	II		6	4	For advance in wages and reduction in hours of	Demands granted.
Bridgend	Stonemasons	38		22		labour as generally granted in the district For advance in wages from 8d. to 8½d. per hour, and a code of working rules	No settlement reported.
		10 Dispu	ites.	MIN	ING A	ND QUARRYING. 6,059 Workpeople a,	ffected.
West Cumberland	Limestone Quarrymen	300		12	18	Against proposed reduction in wages of ½d. per ton to breakers and fillers, ½d. per foot to borers, and 6d. per day to daymen	reference to arbitration.
Gateshead	Putters and other Colliery Workpeople	45	438	9	1/2	For advance in wages	Work resumed on old conditions.
Hebburn Newcastle-on- Tyne (near)	Putters & Coal Hewers Drivers, Rope Boys and other Colliery	45 51	160 652	6 23	I	Against proposed change in method of working For advance in wages of 3d. per shift	Work resumed on old conditions. Work resumed on old conditions.
Washington Barnsley	Workpeople Putters & Coal Hewers Coal Miners, Pit Lads,	23 133	45 483	23 5	1 41	Against employment of a coal hewer as putter Dispute as to working place to be allotted to a certain man	Coal hewer returned to his own work. Work resumed on old conditions.
Morley	Surface Workers, &c. Coal Miners, and other Colliery Workpeople	256	259	24		Against proposed withdrawal of certain allowances	No settlement reported.
Dukinfield	Coal Miners, and other Colliery Workpeople	481	130	9		Refusal to accept reduction in wages awarded by an arbitrator for a section of the mine	No settlement reported.
Cwmtillery	Coal Miners	58		5	51/2	For an advance in tonnage rates on account of	Work resumed on the terms originally offered by employer.
Merthyr Vale	Coal Miners	2,500		I	8	To compel about 50 non-unionists to join the South Wales Miners' Federation	Non-unionists joined the Federation.
	8 Disputes.	MET	AL, E	NGINE	ERING	AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES.	2,736 Workpeople affected.
Jarrow	Shipwrights	184		22	6	Misunderstanding as to the carrying out of demarcation rules	
West Hartlepool	Rivetters, Holders-up, Rivet Heaters and Catchers	240	120	14	I	Demand for subsistence money	Demand withdrawn.
Briton Ferry	Furnacemen and Other Workpeople	22	100	12		Refusal to work with two ash fillers who had replaced other men who left through being refused an advance in wages	No settlement reported.
Pontardawe	Bundlers and Other Tinplate Workers	5	200	I	3	For advances in wages of 3d. and 6d. per day	Advance of 3d. per day granted.
Aberdeen	Tin case Makers and Other Workpeople	40	150	28	6	For advance in prices for closing machine-made tins	
Dundee	Shipyard Labourers	70		7	I	Demand for an extra man at the punching of deck plates	Demand granted.
Leith	Engineers and Ship- builders	1,005		2	I	Against proposed alteration of day on which the workpeople should be paid	Pay day to remain as usual.  No settlement reported.
Leitii	Boilermakers and Other Workpeople	300	300	29		Against employment of apprentices on work with respect to which a dispute as to prices had arisen	No settlement reported.
			6 Dispu	ites.	TEX	TILE TRADES. 1,026 Workpeople affec	ted.
Burnley Heywood	Cotton Weavers Ring Bobbin Winders	50	18 350	27 29	5 4	Alleged bad material For advance in wages	Work resumed on old conditions. Advance granted.
Oldham	and Other Workpeople Piecers, Spinners and Cardroom Operatives	36	54	8	13	Against notice of reduction in piecers' wages given by the spinners who had received notice of a reduction	Spinners effected a compromise with firm, which enabled them to pay their piecers the old rate of wages.
Rochdale	Beamers, Twisters and Drawers	27		7	17	Dispute as to prices to be paid for certain work	An advance granted.
Royton	Card & Blowing Room Operatives, Ring & Mule Spinners, Wind-	277	55	21		For advance in wages	No settlement reported.
Bulwell	ers, Warpers & Packers Lace Curtain Makers	44	65	10		Dispute arising out of proposed revision of prices	No settlement reported.

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

and Other Workbeople

#### TRADE DISPUTES-(continued).

Locality.	Occupation.*	Number of Workpeople Affected.  Di- rectly. rectly.*	Dispute began.	Duration of Dispute in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.*	Result.
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#### I.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN AUGUST, 1901—(continued).

	THE REPORT OF THE PARTY.	5 Dispute	s.	MISCE	ELLAN	EOUS TRADES. 199 Workpeople affect	ted.
London, N.E.	Cardboard Box Makers Dock Labourers (Grain Workers) and Winch	76		Aug. 5 27 14	 6 10	Refusal to work on the Jewish Sabbath Against proposed reduction in wages Demand for extra man in each gang discharging grain	No agreement arranged. Work resumed at slight reduction. Extra man granted on barley and bag cargoes.
	Drivers Dock Labourers Paper Bag Makers	40 41		13 27	2 6	To maintain agreement arrived at in June, 1901 For advance of 1d. per 1,000 on a certain class of work	Agreement maintained. No settlement reported.

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

				S. SERVICE STATE			TO PERSON A TENNE OF THE PERSON AND
			5 Disp	butes.	BUI	LDING TRADES. 335 Workpeople affect	ted.
	Slaters	28		6 May	76	For advance in wages from 9d. to 10d. per hour, and other alterations in working rules	Work resumed at old rate of wage working rules slightly altered.
	Painters	65		ı May	82	For advance in wages from 8d, to 81d, per hour, and other alterations in working rules	Work resumed at old rate of wage working rules slightly altered. Work resumed on old conditions.
Norwich	Painters	176		ı April	104	For advance in wages from 6d. to 71d. per hour, and other alterations in working rules	
Milford Haven	Stonemasons	13		28 May	59	For advance in wages from 4s. 6d. per day to 7d. per hour, and other alterations in working rules	Advance of 6d. per day granted.
Johnstone	Stonemasons and Labourers	43	10	15 July	41	Against proposed reduction in wages from 9½d. to 9d. per hour	Work resumed on old condition pending result of dispute at Paisley, which parties are to be bound.
		7 D	isputes.	MI	INING	AND QUARRYING. 2,787 Workpeople	affected.
Dewsbury	Colliery Workpeople,	320	130	5 Apr.	86	Dispute as to prices to be paid for coal getting	New price lists agreed to.
(	Coal Miners	120		9 Jan.		Dispute as to fixing of price lists	Compromise arranged, and price list agreed to.
Pontefract	Coal Miners, Surface Workers, &c.	1,430	250	20 Mar.	-	In sympathy with men in same employ who struck work on 9th January (See above)	Work resumed on termination original dispute.
Stanton-in-Peak	Enginemen Quarrymen, Labourers, &c.	192		19 Apr. 27 May	110 )	For advance in wages of id. per hour	Work resumed on old terms by thos
Machen	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	60	40	1 July	35	Against proposed reduction of 6d. per ton on a certain class of coal	for whom work could be found. Work resumed on old conditions, pen
Sanquhar	Miners and Oncost Workers	205		9 Apr.		To compel non-unionists to join the trade union	ing further negotiations. Work resumed on old conditions.
	9.1	Disputes.	dema s	METAL	AND	ENCINEEDING TRADES	1
Hull	Ironfounders and	31	10	25 Mar.		ENGINEERING TRADES. 153 Wo Against labourers working moulding machines	rkpeople affected.  Men replaced by non-unionists.
Ripley (Derbyshire)	Labourers Furnacemen, and Other Workpeople	48	6	17 May	76	Against proposed reduction in wages of 5 per	Work resumed at a reduction of 5 p
Tayport, Dun- dee & Forfar	Bobbin and Shuttle Makers	58		14June	74	cent. Demand for a nine hours day or 51 hours week	cent.  Hours reduced to 53½ per week  Tayport and Forfar, hours at Dund  remaining as before, viz., 53½ per wee
		3 Disput	es.	MIS	SCELL	ANEOUS TRADES, 172 Workpeopl	
Bury Mitcham and other places	Paper Sorters Parchment Makers	37 71		10 April 25 April	-	Dispute as to prices to be paid for certain work For advance in wages of 2s. 6d. per roll	
Belfast	Upholsterers	64		9 May	86	For reduction in hours of labour from 54 to 50 per week	Work resumed on old conditions; app cation to be reconsidered if tra- improves during the year.

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

## EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION IN AUGUST.

Total Emigration.—The number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during August was 37,351, or 383 less than in August, 1900. Comparing the eight completed months of 1901 with the corresponding period of last year, there is an increase of 848, viz., from 195,939 in 1900 to 196,787 in 1901.

British and Irish.—Of the 37,351 passengers in August, 22,695 were of British or Irish origin, an increase of 977 as compared with a year ago. During the eight months ended August, 1901, the number of British and Irish passengers was 109,319, as against 107,114 in the corresponding period of 1900, an increase of 2,205.

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

Destination (Country in which passengers	Aug., 1901.	Aug., 1900.		ight months led—
contracted to land).			Aug., 1901.	Aug., 1900
United States British North America Australasia South Africa Other places	2,899 1,684 2,677	14,484 3,323 1,364 1,689 858	69,751 11,266 8,904 12,647 6,751	68,788 13,207 7,531 11,717 5,871
Total	. 22,695	21,718	109,319	107,114

Foreign.—The remainder of the 37,351 passengers in August, viz., 14,656, were foreigners, or persons whose nationality was not dis-

tinguished, being a decrease of 1,360 as compared with August, 1900. For the eight months ended August, their number was 87,468, as against 88,825 in the corresponding period of 1900.

Alien Immigration.—The number of aliens recorded on the Alien Lists who arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continent during August was 13,863. Of these 6,447 were stated to be en route to America or other places out of the United Kingdom, compared with 6,820 so stated in August, 1900. Those not stated to be on their way to America or other places out of the United Kingdom numbered 7,416 (including 1,445 sailors), the corresponding figures for August, 1900, being 8,283 (including 1,254 sailors). The figures for August, 1901 and 1900, and also for the eight months ended August in each year, are as follows:—

	August,	August,		or eight ended—
THE SUBJECT ATTENDED	1901.	1900.	August,	August,
Aliens not stated to be en route to America or other places out of the United Kingdom Aliens en route to America or other places out of the United Kingdom	7,416* 6,447	8,283* 6,820	48,353* 56,916	54,870* 53,539
Total	13,863	15,103	105,269	108,409

\* These figures are inclusive of sailors to the number of 1,445 in August, 1901, 1,254 in August, 1900; and 10,676 and 10,624 respectively for the eight months ended August in each year.

## PAUPERISM IN AUGUST.

(Data supplied by the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland.) THE number of paupers relieved in 35 selected Urban Districts of the United Kingdom on one day in the second week of August was 325,699, corresponding to a rate of 197 per 10,000 of the population\* of those districts in 1901.

Compared with July, 1901, there is an increase of 2,358 in the number relieved, and of 1 in the rate per 10,000 of the population. Increases are shown in 25 districts, the largest being in the Leicester district (9 per 10,000). Decreases are shown in 8 districts, the largest being one of 14 per 10,000 in Galway. In the remaining 2 districts the rate is unchanged.

Compared with August, 1900, the number of persons relieved has increased by 11,662, and the rate per 10,000 of the population by 5. Twenty-five of the 35 districts show increases, the greatest being in the Cork, Waterford and Limerick district (20 per 10,000), Dublin district (15), Central London and Manchester districts (13), and East London and Leicester districts (12). In 8 districts the rate has decreased, the most marked falling off occurring in the Galway district (21 per 10,000). In the remaining two districts the rate shows no change.

J. 11 11 12 2 465 284 . 55 75 55	Paupers on one day in second week of August, 1901. Increase (+ Decrease (- rate per 10, of Population						10000
Selected Urban Districts.	In-	Out-		Rate per 10,000		lation as red with	
. a A Apparque et étit écit e	door.	door.	TOTAL.	of Popula- tion.*	A month ago.	A year ago.	
ENGLAND & WALES.†				- N - 13 (14)	No point		
Metropolis.				100		and the same of	ı
West District	10,054	2,777	12,831	159	+ 3	+ 3	ı
North District	13,904	8,128	22,032	209 443	+ 4 + 2	+ 2	ı
Central District	6,485	2,795	9,280	238	+ 4	+ 13 + 12	ı
East District South District	12,410 20,262	18,458	38,720	221	+ 1	+ 6	ı
			99,887	220	+ 2	+ 6	
Total Metropolis	63,115	36,772		185	+ 1		
West Ham	2,465	8,250	10,715	100	-	+ 3	
Other Districts.  Newcastle District	1,611	3,910	5,521	137		- I	1
Stockton & Tees District	941	3,713	4,654	226	- 9	- 7	ı
Bolton, Oldham, &c	3,392	7,514	10,906	148	+ 2	+ 7	I
Wigan District	1,689	6,414	8,103	211	+ 2	- 4	ı
Manchester District	8,246	8,212	16,458	183	+ 4	+ 13	ı
Liverpool District	9,582	7,381	16,963	173	+ 1	+ 8	ı
Bradford District	1,287	2,825	4,112	115	- 2	+ 2	ı
Halifax & Huddersfield	1,046	3,599	4,645	128	+ 2	+ 6	ı
Leeds District	1,869	5,511	7,380	164	+ 3	+ 9	ı
Barnsley District	573	2,903	3,476	154	- I		ı
Sheffield District	2,514	2,994	5,508	135	+ 1	+ 6	ı
Hull District	1,211	5,126	6,337	248	- I + 2	+ 5	ı
North Staffordshire	1,719	6,053	7,772	218 175	+ 1	+ 1 + 2	ı
Nottingham District	1,715	5,063	6,778	190	+ 9	+ 12	ı
Leicester District	1,136	2,883	15,612	254	+ 2	+ 4	ı
Wolverhampton District Birmingham District	3,110	3,086	7,398	133	+ 3	+ 11	l
Duinted District	4,312 2,595	6,579	9,174	248			ı
Cardiff & Swansea	1,567	7,206	8,773	252	+ 2	+ 9	ı
Total "Other Districts"	50,115	103,474	153,589	180	+ 1	+ 5	ı
SCOTLAND.		Maria de la companya della companya			1		1
Glasgow District	3,604	15,652	19,256	211	- I	+ 2	ı
Paisley & Greenock District	539	2,291	2,830	168	- 3	- 8	ı
Edinburgh & Leith District	1,366	5,514	6,880	180	+ 1	+ 4	ı
Dundee & Dunfermline	960	2,812	3,772	193	+ 3	+ 7	ı
Aberdeen	484	2,628	3,112	203	+ 1	- 4	١
Coatbridge & Airdrie	305	1,262	1,567	174	+ 4	- 7	١
Total for the above Scottish Districts	7,258	30,159	37,417	197	+ 1	+ 1	-
IRELAND.;				10000			1
Dublin District	6,447	4,670	11,117	314	+ 1	+ 15	ı
Belfast District	3,098	251	3,349	98	+ 3	- 5	1
Cork, Waterford & Limerick	4,173	4,834	9,007	394	- 3	+ 20	ı
District Salway District	314	304	618	180	- 14	- 21	1
Total for the above Irish Districts	14,032	10,059	24,091	251		+ 6	
							1
Total for above 35 Dis- tricts in August, 1901	136,985	188,714	325,699	197	+ 1	+ 5	1

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

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

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

## LABOUR BUREAUX IN AUGUST

During August the 6 Bureaux furnishing returns registered 1,466 fresh applications for work, as compared with 1,185 in August, 1900, an increase of 281. Work was found by these Bureaux for 794 persons, of whom 536 (369 males and 167 females) were engaged by private employers, 7 by Local Authorities, and 251 by the Salvation Army. The number engaged by private employers in August, 1900, was 348.

The number remaining on the registers at the end of August was 500, as against 563 a year ago.

### (I.) Work done in August.

	App	Fresh lica- s by	tions of	No. of Situa- tions offered by Employers		No. of Workpeople found Work by Bureaux.			
Name of Labour Bureau.		people		ring	Pri	ged by vate oyers.	Engag Lo Autho	cal	
	Aug., 1901.	Aug., 1900.	Aug., 1901.	Aug., 1900.	Aug., 1901.	Aug., 1900.	Aug., 1901.	Aug. 1900.	
London.					- etop			1000	
Battersea	135	78	23	29	43	29	•••		
Salvation Army	409	272	151		{ 151 251*	272*	•••		
Provincial.		1	70				10000	131/	
Ipswich	25	57	27	64	12	27	•••		
Plymouth	264	171	151	124	140	IIO	•••		
Liverpool	140	138	4	4		I	2	I	
Glasgow	493	469	447	456	190	181	5	5	
Total of 6 Bureaux	1,466	1,185	803	677	787	620	7	6	

## (II.) Employments found for Workpeople during August, 1901.

	No. per- manently engaged.	No. tem- porarily engaged.	Total.
Engaged by Private Employers.	Part of the same o		
Men:— Building Trades	50	17	67
Carmen, Stablemen, Horsemen, &c	29	9	38
Porters and Messengers	24	27	51
Bill Distributers, &c		143	143
General Labourers	18	5 8	23
Other Occupations	16	8	24
Lads and Boys	15	0	23
Total Males	152	217	369
Women and Girls:-	Maria State		
Domestic Servants	79	15	94
Charwomen, daily work, &c	5	49	54
Other Occupations	19		19
Total Females	103	64	167
Total engaged by Private Employers	255	281	536
Engaged by Local Authorities.			William .
Men, Lads and Boys	7		7
Women and Girls			
Total engaged by Local Authorities	7		7
Engaged by Salvation Army Authorities.	PERMIT		
Men		251	251
Grand Total for 6 Bureaux	262	532	794

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

	No. on Regis	No. on Register at end of			
Occupation.	Aug, 1901.	Aug, 1900.			
fen:-		SECTION POL			
Building, Engineering and Metal Trades	80	58			
Carmen, Stablemen, Horsemen, &c	54	51			
Clerks and Warehousemen	35	30			
Porters and Messengers	54	40			
General Labourers	146	123			
Other Occupations	71	35			
Total Men	440	337			
ads and Boys	39	- 59			
Nomen and Girls:-		ALCOHOLD STATE			
Charwomen, Daily Work, &c	65	83			
Servants	35	42			
Others	II	42			
Total Women and Girls	III	167			
Grand Total for 6 Bureaux	590	563			

<sup>\*</sup> Engaged by Salvation Army Authorities.

## DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

(Compiled from returns supplied by the Home Office.)

THE following Table shows the number of cases\* of lead poisoning and of anthrax reported during August as having occurred in factories and workshops. Of the 69 cases of lead poisoning, 14 occurred in white lead works, as compared with 30 cases in August, 1900. No deaths were reported during the month. In August, 1900, the deaths of two men were reported, one from lead poisoning and one from anthrax (handling and sorting of hides and

Disease and Industry.		Adults.		Young Persons.		Total Aug. 1900.	
	M.+	F.+	M.+	F.+	Total.		
Lead Poisoning— White Lead Works China and Earthenware Red and Yellow Lead Works, Glass Cutting and Polishing, Enamelling of Iron Plates, Electrical Accumulator	13 6 5	<u>-</u>		<u>_i</u>	14 7 5	30 14 4	
Works Manufacture of Paints and Colours Smelting of Metals, Brass Works Sheet Lead and Lead Piping, Plumbing and Soldering, Printing, File Cutting Coach Making, Shipbuilding, &c. Other Industries	4 9 6 14 8				4 9 7 14 9	5 4 9 17 6	
Total Lead Poisoning	65	3	-	1	69	89	
Phosphorus Poisoning— Lucifer Match Works	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Wool Sorting Handling of Horsehair Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins Other Industries		-		1111	1 1 -	1 2 1	
Total Anthrax	2	-	-	-	2	5	

In addition to the cases included above, 23 cases of lead poisoning (including 3 deaths) were reported among house painters and plumbers. The number of such cases reported in August, 1900, was 21 (including 2

FOREIGN TRADE OF UNITED KINGDOM. THE following statement has been communicated to the LABOUR GAZETTE by the Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade.

#### Summary for August.

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

The imports for August, 1901, were valued at £40,937,140, a decrease of £1,159,919, or 2.8 per cent., and the total exports amounted in value to £30,372,524, a net decrease of £21,478. The exports of British produce alone showed a decrease of £779,054, or 3'1 per cent., which was almost balanced by an increase of £757,576, or 14'0 per cent. in the exports of foreign

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

	Month ende	ed 31st Aug.			
and A harbourse	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	
	£	£	£	ſ	
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	18,978,504	18,358,464	_	620,040	
Metals	2,753,037	2,787,644	34,547	_	
Substances	399,956	441,130	41,174	_	
Oils	1,000,893	886,222		114,671	
Raw Materials for Manufactures Manufactured and Miscellaneous	10,356,902	9,376,595	schedil da	980,307	
Articles	8,607,707	9,087,085	479,378		
Total £	42,097,059	40,937,140	pe)(2 <del>-4</del> ) (6	1,159,919	

The imports of wheat show an increase of 1,470,400 cwts. in quantity, and £383,177 in value. The imports of wheat meal and | £197,915, and those from goods and mineral traffic £4,576,297, a flour show an increase in quantity of 271,966 cwts., and in value of £100,894. Barley has increased 420,890 cwts. and £108,133. On the other hand, oats show a decrease of 135,200 cwts. and £3,293, and maize 1,412,240 cwts. and £258,024.

The imports of raw cotton have decreased 195,571 cwts. in quantity and £517,392 in value, mainly due to smaller receipts from the United States, but hemp, tow, flax, jute and all kinds of wool show increases in both quantities and values-sheep or lambs' wool having increased 19,897,989 lbs. in quantity and £492,157 in value, mainly due to larger shipments from British South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. The imports of iron ore show an increase of 9,904 tons in quantity and a decrease of £60,059 in value. Imports of pig iron increased by 7,561 tons in quantity and £38,304 in value, but those of unwrought steel fell by 4,705 tons and £44,205. Among miscellaneous articles of imports-hides, tallow, and timber show considerable decreases in both quantity and value. The value of the hewn and sawn wood imported into the United Kingdom last month is over £980,000 less than in

Exports.—The following Table shows the value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures for the month ended 31st August, 1901, as compared with a like period of 1900, and the increase or decrease in each principal category:-

- авилова	Month end	ed 31st Aug.	AO SO	Decrease.	
nobara nyanta malakiba	1900.	1901.	Increase.		
and Antil The Applied 2 She	£	£	£	£	
Animals, living	90,184	84,504	-	5,680	
Articles of Food and Drink	1,177,200	1,398,101	220,901	-	
Raw Materials Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured, viz.—	3,881,436	2,945,227		936,209	
Yarns and Textile Fabrics Metals, and Articles Manufactured therefrom (except	8,564,615	9,116,270	551,655	-	
Machinery and Ships)	4,112,122	3,692,579		419,543	
Machinery and Millwork Ships, new (not registered as	1,587,299	1,436,289		151,010	
British)	445,245	654,658	209,413	-	
Miscellaneous	5,126,522	4,877,941	0 a Hom	248,581	
Total £	24,984,623	24,205,569		779,054	

The exports of coal, coke, and fuel show a decrease of 170,490 tons in quantity, and £936,997 in value, but there is an increase of 234,064 tons in the shipments of coal for steamers' use. The exports of sheep and lambs' wool show an increase in quantity of 427,800 lbs., and in value of £1,886. The exports of cotton yarn have increased 3,455,600 lbs. in quantity and £74,537 in value. The exports of cotton piece-goods show an increase of 85,754,000 yards in quantity, and £757,998 in value.

Tonnage of Shipping Entered and Cleared with Cargoes.—The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, with cargoes, during August, 1901, amounted to 3,257,211 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 3,904,925 tons, as against 3,335,195 tons entered and 3,882,653 tons cleared in August, 1900. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered with cargoes during August, 1901, amounted to 2,730,915 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 2,684,762 tons, as against 2,690,355 tons entered, and 2,620,011 tons cleared in August, 1900.

#### MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTES.

Cotton Statistics.—The following Table shows the number of bales of cotton imported, forwarded from ports to inland towns and exported during the month of August, 1901, with comparative

Astronous vibriologica de la	Month o	f August,	Eight Months ended August—			
Andrews of the Landson	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.		
Imported	Bales. 82,320 206,799	Bales. 136,618 139,182	Bales. 1,988,917 2,001,065	Bales. 1,950,082 2,025,079		
Exported	31,800	26,498	215,530	241,725		

Traffic Receipts.—The total receipts of 21 of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the 5 weeks ended September 7th amounted to £10,098,340, an increase of £80,287 (or 0.8 per cent.), as compared with the corresponding period of 1900. The receipts from passenger traffic were £5,522,043, an increase of decrease of £117,628.

Fishery Statistics.—The total quantity of fish (exclusive of shell-fish) landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom during August was 2,372,558 cwts., an increase of 88,290 cwts. as compared with August, 1900. In England and Wales there was a decrease of 62,662 cwts., in Scotland an increase of 163,322 cwts., and in Ireland a decrease of 12,370 cwts.

<sup>\*</sup> Cases include all attacks, fatal or otherwise, reported during the month and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Fatal cases include all deaths reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not. 

† M.=Males. F.=Females.

Bankruptcies. - The bankruptcies gazetted during August, numbered 326, being 45 less than in August, 1900, 7 less than in August, 1899, and 48 less than in August, 1898.

#### INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN AUGUST.

(Supplied to the Department by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.) From the following summary of the changes in the Register of Industrial Organisations in August it will be seen that 2 Trade Unions, 2 Co-operative Associations for Distribution, I Co-operative Association for Production, 6 Miscellaneous Industrial and Provident Societies, 16 Friendly Societies, 28 branches of existing Friendly Societies and 2 Building Societies were added to the Register of the United Kingdom during August.
Three Trade Unions, 5 Industrial and Provident Societies, 131 Friendly Societies (including 7 branches), and 20 Building Societies, are reported as having ceased to exist, commenced to "wind-up," or had registration cancelled.

ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED.

Trade Unions.—England and Wales.—Staffordshire Potteries Operative Cratemakers' Soc., Roebuck Inn, Hanley; London Coffee Restaurant and Dining Room Keepers' Trade Protection Soc., St. George's Hall, Westminster Bridge-road, London, S.E. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—(A) Associations for Distribution.—England and Wales.—Margate and District Co-op. Soc. Ltd. Buxton Villa. St. Peter's-road. Margate: Bognor

Ltd., Buxton Villa, St. Peter's-road, Margate; Bognor Working Men's Mutual Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Glencoe House, Steyne-street, Bognor. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None. (B) Associations for Production.—England and Wales.—Gaddesby Dairy Ltd., The Dairy, Gaddesby, Leicester. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None. (c) Miscellaneous.—White Lion Inn Loan Soc., Ltd., White Lion Inn, Ilkeston, Derbyshire; Bishop Auckland Workmen's Club and Institute, Ltd., Club House, Belvedere, Bishop Auckland & Brondesbury, People's Coop. Bark, Ltd. Bishop Auckland; Brondesbury People's Co-op. Bank, Ltd., Brondesbury Hall, Iverson-road, London, N.W.; Agricultural Organising Agency, Ltd. (previously registered as a joint-stock company), 23, Billiter-street, London, E.C.; Brookhill Stapleford Freehold Land Soc., Ltd., Brookhill-terrace, Halls-road, Stapleford, Notts. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—Furniture Guild,

Stapleford, Notts. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—Furniture Guild, Ltd., 5, Lower Pembroke-street, Dublin.

Friendly Societies.—(A) New Societies.—England and Wales.—
Ordinary Friendly, 3; Dividing, 2; Juvenile 1; Specially Authorised, 1; Working Men's Clubs, 5. Scotland.—None.
Ireland.—Specially Authorised, 4. (B) New Branches of Existing Societies.—England and Wales.—24. Scotland.—3. Ireland.—1.

Building Societies.—England and Wales.—2. Scotland.—None.
Ireland.—None.

## Ireland .- None.

### ORGANISATIONS DISSOLVED.

Trade Unions.—England and Wales.—Notice of dissolution received.—
Bass Dressers' Trade Union Soc., Lord Raglan Inn, St. Ann'sroad, Burdett-road, London, E. Scotland.—Notice of dissolution
received.—British Associated Trades Union of Engineers. Ceased to exist .- Ploughmen's, Carters' and Labourers' Federal

Union. Ireland.—None.
Industrial and Provident Societies. — England and Wales. Industrial and Provident Societies. — England and Wales. —
Final return received — Churchtown Ind. Co-op. Soc., Ltd.,
Churchtown, North Meols, Lancashire; Nottingham Cabinetmakers' Guild Co-op. Productive Soc., Ltd., Collishaws-yard,
Broad-street, Nottingham. Resolution to wind up received.—
Peckham and District Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 245, Rye-lane,
London, S.E.; East London Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 73, East India
Dock-road, London, E.; Wimbledon and Merton Co-op. Soc.,
Ltd., 41 and 43, Hartfield-road, Wimbledon, Surrey. Scotland.
—None. Ireland.—None.

Friendly Societies.—England and Wales.—By instrument of dissolution.—Ordinary Friendly, 10; Female, 1; Branches, 1.
Registration cancelled.—Ordinary Friendly, 52; Dividing, 4;
Juvenile, 5; Orders, 1; Collecting, 7; Specially authorised,
6; Working Men's Clubs, 30. Dissolved otherwise.—Juvenile,
4; Collecting, 1; Branches, 5. Scotland.—By instrument of
dissolution.—Branches, 1. Registration cancelled.—Collecting, 1;
Specially Authorised, 1. Ireland.—By instrument of dissolution.
—Ordinary Friendly, 1.

Building Societies.—England and Wales.—By instrument of dissoNotice of termination of dissolution.

Building Societies.—England and Wales.—By instrument of dissolution, 6; Notice of termination of dissolution, 9. Scotland.
—By instrument of dissolution, 2; Notice of termination of dissolution, 2; Notice of termination of winding-up, 1.— Iveland .- None.

## INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR LABOUR LEGISLATION.

THE Provisional Committee of the above-named Association (see GAZETTE, August, 1901, p. 238) announces that the Constitutive Assembly of the national delegates of the Association will meet at Basle on September 27th and 28th, and has issued a circular inviting persons desirous of assisting at the proceedings of the Assembly to send in their names to "The International Labour Office, Basle," not later than September 20th. The telegraphic address of the office in question is, "Ilo Basle."

## INDUSTRIAL PROSECUTIONS IN AUGUST.

#### I.—Under Factory and Workshop Acts.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Nature of Offence.	Cases.	Con- victions.		of alti-		HERE	noui of osts	
By Owners, Managers, &c.:-			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Neglecting to Limewash	4	4	2	2	6	I	4	6
Neglecting to keep factory in cleanly	3(2)	19113513				0.000		
condition	I	I	I	0	0	0	8	6
Neglecting to provide fan	I	I	2	0	0	0	5	6
Neglecting to Fence Machinery	II	II	31	II	0	6	19	6
Employing Young Persons without necessary		10 10 10						
Certificates	47	45	54	17	6	21	3	7
Employing Women and Children in forbidden		The state of the s						
trades	I	I	0	5	0	0	13	0
Illegal Hours or Times of Employment—						A CO.		
Before or after the legal hour	75	75	39	I	0	29	4	0
During meal times, or without proper						dias.		
intervals for meals	42	42	17	2	0	17	II	I
Beyond legal hour on Saturday or day								
substituted	26	26	4	5	6	7	14	6
On Sundays or holidays, or children on	1037 1 3 3					MI S		
successive Saturdays	20	20	12	3	6	IO	15	6
At night	23	23	20	13	6	IO	17	3
Employing Children full time, otherwise	Shireline.	S. Leavis				446		-
than in morning and afternoon sets, &c.	4	4	I	IO	0	2	5	6
Neglecting Rules as to Registers, Abstracts,						513	-	200
Notices, &c		See 20 4						
Not keeping Registers	13	13	13	0	0	6	3	3
Not affixing or properly filling up Notices		SOUTH NAME	No.					3
and Abstracts	12	II	9:	01	0	4	13	9
Not sending Notices required by Act	13	13	18	I	0	9	I	0
Obstructing an Inspector in the execution					1			893
of his duty	I	I	3	0	0	0	IO	6
Not supplying sufficient or correct particu-	100	alacaio	10 5			Me		
lars	2	2	I	0	0	I	II	0
Prosecutions for Breach of (or not affixing)		Constitution of the				0000	III.	210
Special Rules	2	2	I	5	0	0	15	6
opeolar reases in in in in in	CALL STATE OF	STORE STORE				3100		
By Workmen—						SUP.		
Allowing children to clean machinery in		1	0	2	6	0	15	6
and the second	1	I					-3	
Employment at night	ī	I	0	I	0	0	14	0
Prosecutions for Breach of Special Rules	2	2	0	IO	0	0	3	0
Wilfully making false declaration	2		Cole of	-		0		0
Williamy making laise declaration			See Line	min			-	
Total for August, 1901	304	299	233	1	0	133	16	11
TO PORTE SEE DECEMBER OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P	-	21.5	AMAN A	144	Pad.	100	196	
Total for August, 1900	305	297	211	1	1	121	7	7
	TREATED I	Children Barrell						

## II.—Under the Mines and Quarries Acts.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Nature of Offence.	Prosecu-	Con- victions.	Cases with- drawn.	Cases dis- missed.	Amount of Fines and Costs
		Under	THE MI	NES ACT	3.
By Owners, Managers, &c.:— Ventilation	I	I	261 20	restor s	£ s. d.
Miscellaneous  By Workmen:— Safety Lamps	3	6	Cath	1	7 9 2
Shot-firing and Explosives	10	10 2	-		12 19 7 2 6 6
Lucifer Matches, Smoking, &c. Riding on Trams Miscellaneous	13 13 27	13 13 25	Ξ		16 14 10 12 16 0 22 7 0
Total for August, 1901	77	73	CT 08	4	93 13 1
Total for August, 1900	39	37	DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY OF THE	2	47 10 11
orient to expense of toreign	1200000-10	Under '	THE QUA	RRIES A	CT.
By Owners, Managers, &c.:— Other Special Rules	I	ME I	-10	100 to 10	£ s. d
By Workmen:— Explosives and Blasting	ı	W 5010	I	100	fettight.
Total for August, 1901	2	1	1	dia seriora	11 13 6
Total for August, 1900	7 b - 10 h	-	-	-	_

#### III.—Under the Merchant Shipping Acts.

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

Nature of Offence.	Prosecu-	Convictions.	Total Penalties.	Total Costs.
By Owners or Masters of Ships:  Overcrowding Excessive Deck Cargo Submersion of Disc By Seamen:	I I	I I I	£ s. d. 49 7 0 2 0 0 2 0 0	£ s. d.  1 16 11 2 17 0
False discharge  Total for August, 1901	4	4	53 12 0	4 13 11
Total for August, 1900	8	8	68 13 0	6 11 0

<sup>\*</sup> Including costs.

Printed by Veale, Chifferiel & Co., Ltd., 31 to 37 Cursitor Street, London, E.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.—Sept., 1901.