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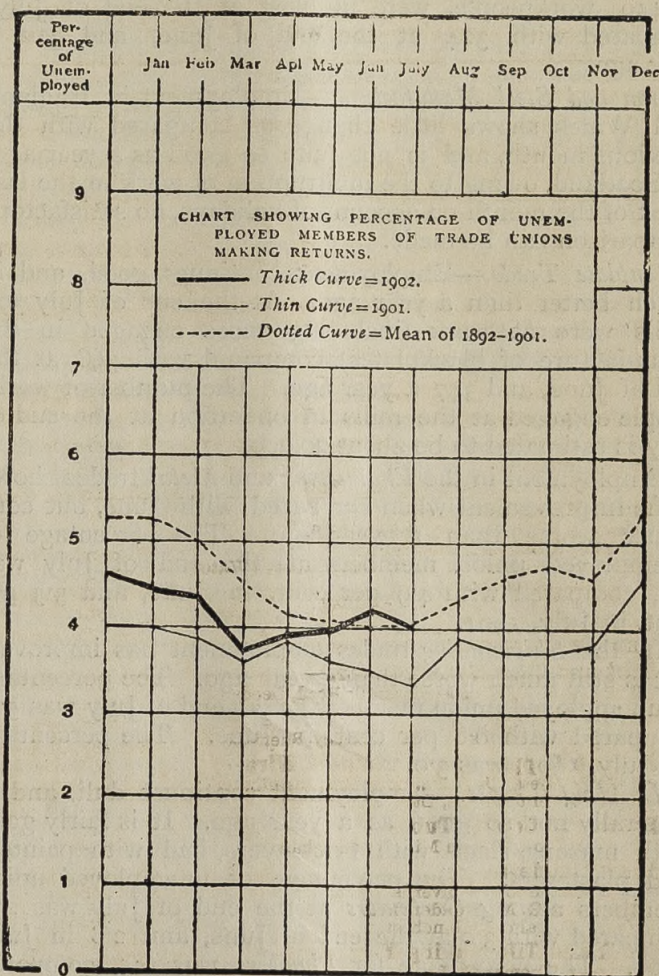
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## EMPLOYMENT CHART.



## STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN JULY.

[Based on 2,328 returns, viz.: 1,193 from Employers, 567 from Trade Unions, and 568 from other sources.]

EMPLOYMENT in July shows little change on the whole as compared with June. There has been a slight recovery in the metal trades, but employment in these industries is still worse than a year ago.

The wages of coal miners continue to fall. In certain districts a strike of pit lads threw a large number of men out of work for several days in July.

In the 222 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 550,169, making returns, 21,859 (or 4.0 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 4.2 per cent. in June, and 3.4 per cent. in the 216 unions, with a membership of 539,422, from which returns were received for July, 1901. The mean percentage of unemployed returned at the end of July during the 10 years 1892-1901 was 4.1.

**Employment in various Industries.—Coal Mining.**—Employment in the four weeks ended July 26th continued good, but was not quite up to the level of the previous month. At collieries at which 471,879 workpeople were employed, the pits worked on an average 4.82 days per week during the four weeks ended July 26th, as against 5.17 days in the four weeks ended June 21st, and



4.83 days in the four weeks ended July 27th, 1901. Much of the difference in the averages for July and June of this year is due to the time lost in July through disputes and local holidays. The number employed at the pits was 2.3 per cent. greater than a year ago.

**Iron Mining.**—Employment continues good in this industry. In the 131 mines and open works covered by the returns, employing 15,168 workpeople, the average number of days worked by the mines in the four weeks ended July 26th was 5.68 per week, as against 5.88 in the four weeks ended June 21st, and 5.58 a year ago. The number of workpeople employed was slightly greater than a year ago.

**Pig Iron Industry.**—Employment again shows a slight improvement as compared with a month ago, and is better than a year ago. Returns relating to the works of 115 ironmasters show that 325 furnaces, employing about 22,440 workpeople, were in blast at the end of July, compared with 324 at the end of June, and 312 a year ago.

**Iron and Steel Manufacture.**—Employment in England and Wales shows little change as compared with the previous month, and is not quite so good as a year ago. In Scotland, owing to the interruption of work in the last week of the month on account of holidays, no satisfactory comparison can be made.

**Timplate Trade.**—Employment continues good, and is much better than a year ago. At the end of July 399 mills were at work (including those engaged in the manufacture of blackplates), compared with 398 at the end of June, and 347 a year ago. The number of workpeople engaged at the mills in operation at the end of July is estimated to be about 20,000.

Employment in the **Engineering and Metal** trades shows some improvement when compared with June, but continues worse than a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of July was 4.4, compared with 4.9 per cent. in June, and 3.3 per cent. in July, 1901.

In the **Shipbuilding** trades employment has improved, but is still much worse than a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of July was 5.6, compared with 6.8 per cent. in June. The percentage for July, 1901, was 3.0.

**Building Trades.**—Employment continues dull, and is generally not so good as a year ago. It is fairly good with masons, slack with bricklayers, bad with painters and plasterers. The percentage of unemployed union members among **Carpenters** at the end of July was 2.9, compared with 3.0 at the end of June, and 2.8 in July, 1901. The percentage for **Plumbers** was 6.5, compared with 5.5 at the end of June, and 6.3 for July, 1901.

In the **Furnishing** trades employment has fallen off and is now slack. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of July was 4.2, compared with 2.8 per cent. in June, and 3.1 per cent. in July of last year.

Employment in the **Printing and Bookbinding** trades shows a slight upward tendency, but is not so good as a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of July was 4.4, compared with 4.6 per cent. in June. The percentage for July, 1901, was 4.0.

Employment in the **Paper** trades has improved slightly, and is better than a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of July was 2.2, compared with 2.4 per cent. in June, and 2.8 per cent. in July, 1901.

In the **Leather** trades employment has continued to decline, and is worse than a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of July was 3.6, compared with 2.8 per cent. in June, and 2.3 per cent. in July of last year.

Employment in the **Glass** trades is worse than in June, and also shows a falling off compared with a year ago.

Employment in the **Coachbuilding** trades has continued to fall off, and is not so good as a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of July was 2.6, compared with 2.3 per cent. in June, and 1.9 per cent. in July, 1901.

Employment in the **Boot and Shoe** trade shows a further decline, and is bad.

Employment in the bespoke branch of the **Tailoring** trade is bad; in the ready-made branch it shows a decline, but is still fair in most centres.

Employment in the **Hat-making** trade is slightly better than in June, and is also better than a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of July was 3.4, compared with 3.6 per cent. in June, and 3.9 per cent. in July, 1901.

Employment shows a slight improvement in the **Spinning** branch of the **Cotton** trade; in the **Weaving** branch it has somewhat declined, and is moderate generally.

Information respecting cotton factories employing about 90,500 women and girls shows that 89 per cent. of those in spinning mills were working in mills giving full employment during the whole month, compared with 84 per cent. during June, and 81 per cent. a year ago. The corresponding percentage of full time for those employed in weaving factories was 81 during July, compared with 83 per cent. during June and 65 per cent. a year ago.

Employment in the **Woolen** trade continues good. In the **Worsted** trade it shows a decline, but is still fairly good. In the **Hosiery** trade it has improved, and is fairly good.

**Agricultural Labourers** have been fully employed during July, and there has been a good demand for casual labourers to assist with haymaking and the hoeing of roots.

**Dock and Riverside Labour in London.**—During the four weeks ended July 26th, the number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and principal wharves averaged 15,097, as compared with 14,650 in the preceding four weeks and 16,652 in July, 1901.

**Changes in Rates of Wages.**—The changes in rates of wages reported during July affected 293,911 workpeople, and the net effect of all the changes was a decrease averaging 7½d. weekly per head of those affected. Of the total number 15,631 received advances and 278,280 sustained decreases. The changes of the previous month affected 343,486 workpeople, the net result being a decrease averaging 1s. 9½d. weekly per head. During July, 1901, the number affected was 272,768, and the net weekly result was a decrease of 1s. 1½d. per head.

The principal advances reported during the month affected 6,400 ironstone miners in Cleveland; 1,500 limestone quarrymen, &c., in Weardale; 3,500 blast-furnacemen in Scotland, and 1,140 steel workers at Eston. The principal decreases were those sustained by about 277,000 coal miners in South Wales, Monmouthshire, Scotland, and Northumberland. Two changes, affecting about 123,000 workpeople, were arranged by Conciliation Boards, and 7 changes, affecting about 141,000 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. One change, affecting 350 workpeople, was preceded by a dispute causing stoppage of work, and the remainder, affecting about 29,500 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives.

**Trade Disputes.**—Twenty-five fresh disputes began in July, involving 104,642 workpeople, of whom 17,907 were directly, and 86,735 indirectly affected. The corresponding number of disputes in June was 11, affecting 10,679 workpeople, and in July, 1901, 28, affecting 8,148 workpeople. The increase in the numbers affected by disputes in July, 1902, as compared with a month and a year ago is mainly accounted for by a strike of lads at a large number of collieries, the number of persons thrown out of work in this way being about 97,000. Of the other 24 new disputes in July, 1902, 1 took place in the building trade, 12 in the mining industry, 4 in the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades, 4 in the textile trades, and 3 in miscellaneous industries. Of the 20 new and old disputes, affecting 103,191 workpeople, of which definite results were reported, 1, affecting 340 workpeople, was decided in favour of the workpeople, 15, affecting 5,517 workpeople, in favour of the employers, and 4, affecting 97,334 workpeople, were compromised.

## RECENT LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOUR.

**Labour Bureaux.**—By the Labour Bureaux (London) Act, 1902, which received the Royal Assent on July 22nd, it is provided that it shall be lawful for the Council of any Metropolitan Borough to establish and maintain a Labour Bureau (which is defined to mean "an office or place used for the purpose of supplying information, either by the keeping of registers or otherwise, respecting employers who desire to engage workpeople, and workpeople who seek engagement or employment"), and that the expenses incurred in connection with such Bureau shall be paid out of the general rate.

**Shop Clubs.**—By the Shop Clubs Act, 1902, which received the Royal Assent on August 8th, it is made an offence under the Act for an employer to make it a condition of employment that any workmen shall discontinue his membership of any Friendly Society; or that any workman shall not become a member of any Friendly Society other than the shop club or thrift fund (which expression is defined to mean "every club and society for providing benefits to workmen in connection with a workshop, factory, dock, shop, or warehouse"); or that any workman shall join a shop club or thrift fund, unless such club or fund is registered under the Friendly Societies Act, 1896, subject to the provisions of this Act, and certified under this Act by the Registrar of Friendly Societies.

With respect to the certification of shop clubs and thrift funds, it is provided that no club or fund is to be certified unless the Registrar of Friendly Societies is satisfied that the club or fund is one that affords to the workman benefits of a substantial kind in the form of contributions or benefits at the cost of the employer, in addition to those provided by the contributions of the workman, and that it is of a permanent character (not periodically dividing its funds), and that no member of such club or fund shall, except in accordance with the provisions of the Act, be required to cease membership upon leaving the firm with which such club or fund is connected. Before granting his certificate the Registrar is to take steps to ascertain the views of the workmen, and is to be satisfied that at least 75 per cent. of the workmen desire the establishment of the club or fund; he is also to consider any objections that they may make to the certification. Every club or fund certified under the Act will be subject to the regulations specified in the Schedule to the Act.

In any case where a workman, by the conditions of his employment, is a member of a shop club, he is, upon being dismissed from or leaving his employment, unless contrary to the rules of the club, to have the option of remaining a member or of having returned to him the amount of his share of the funds of the club to be ascertained by actuarial valuation. But every such member exercising the option to remain a member of the club will not, so long as he remains out of such employment, be entitled to take part in the management of the club, or to vote in respect thereof.

Nothing in the Act is to prohibit compulsory membership of any superannuation fund, insurance, or other society already existing for the benefit of the persons employed by any railway company to the funds of which such company contributes.

Every offence under the Act is punishable by a fine up to £5, and in the case of a second or subsequent conviction within one year of a previous conviction by a fine up to £20.

The Act will come into operation on January 1st, 1903.

## INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

The Fifth Congress of the International Co-operative Alliance was held at Manchester on July 22nd-25th. Among those who attended were a representative of the Commissioner of Labour of the United States of America, and delegates representing co-operative organisations or individual members of the Alliance from the United Kingdom, Belgium, Denmark, France, the German Empire, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States. Mr. Schloss,

of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, was present as a visitor.

## AGRICULTURAL HIRINGS IN SCOTLAND FROM FEBRUARY TO JULY, 1902.

Information has been received by the Department from Mr. J. Macdonald, secretary of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, as to the rates of wages obtained by farm servants at the principal hiring fairs held in Scotland in the spring and summer of this year.

The report shows that, generally speaking, wages have remained practically stationary. At the hirings held in the latter half of 1901, slight reductions took place in the wages of some ploughmen. This year the hiring fairs opened with a demand by the farm servants for a rise in wages at least equal to the fall in 1901. In the case of good men remaining in their places an advance was generally agreed to bringing wages up to the level of a year ago.

Married ploughmen are generally paid £35 to £50 per annum, with certain allowances, such as a free house and garden, fuel, oatmeal, milk and potatoes.

Unmarried men generally get, in addition to board and lodging, about £12 to £16 or £17 per half-year, especially good men sometimes getting a pound or two more. In some parts of the country, notably the counties of Berwick and Roxburgh and in the Lothians, unmarried men are paid wholly, or almost wholly, in money and find board and lodging for themselves, most generally with married men employed on the same farm. In these cases the men get from 16s. to 18s. per week, sometimes with an allowance of potatoes.

In the Border counties some farmers adhere to the declining system of hiring their servants in "families"—that is, engaging a man and all the working members of his family—the father, a son or two, and perhaps also one or two grown-up daughters. In cases of this kind the head of the family gets a free house and garden, an allowance of fuel, and from about 900 to 1,800 yards of potato drills, with 16s. to 18s. per week in money. The young men in his family get about 15s. to 17s. per week, in some cases with potatoes. The women workers get 8s. to 11s. per week, with harvest allowance (20s. to 35s.).

Throughout Scotland young lads were generally short of the demand, and had no difficulty in finding places at wages which tended upwards and ranged from £8 to £11 per half-year, according to age. Women for all classes of work continued to be scarce, and they also obtained advancing wages. Outworkers and byewomen got from £7 to £11, and house-workers from £6 to £10 per half-year with board and lodgings. Specially capable women in many cases got up to £12 and £13 per half-year.

## NEW HOME OFFICE ORDERS.

### Particulars of Piece-Work Wages.

By two Orders dated July 14th, 1902,\* and coming into operation on August 1st, 1902, the Home Secretary has ordered that Section 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, requiring particulars of work and wages to be given to workers paid by the piece, shall apply, subject to the modifications contained in these Orders, to factories and workshops in which is carried on any of the classes of work named below, and to outworkers employed in these classes of work, and to the occupiers or contractors by whom they are employed.

The classes of work referred to are the making of (1) Iron and Steel Cables and Chains; (2) Iron and Steel Anchors and Grapnels; (3) Cart Gear, including swivels, rings, loops, gear buckles, mullin bits, hooks, and attachments of all kinds; and (4) Locks, Latches, and Keys.

The particulars required by these Orders to be furnished to employees paid by the piece are as under:—

As to classes (1) to (3), the occupier or contractor "shall furnish every worker with particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work done by him, either

- (i.) by handing him a written or printed statement of such particulars when the work is given out to him; or
- (ii.) by supplying him with such particulars in print or in writing at the time of his employment, and on every subsequent occasion when the rates are fixed or altered; or
- (iii.) in the case of persons employed in a factory or workshop, by exhibiting such particulars in the factory or workshop

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1902; Nos. 560 & 561 (Eyre & Spottiswoode). Price 1d. each.



on a placard containing no other matter than the rates of wages applicable to the work done in the factory or workshop, and posted in a position where it is easily legible by the workers."

In addition, "such particulars of the work to be done or which has been done by each worker as affect the amount of wages payable to him shall be furnished to him in writing, either at the time when the work is given out to him or when it is brought in by him. If he is required to return such written particulars to the occupier or to any other person, a copy thereof shall be furnished to him, which he may retain for his own use."

As to class (4), "The particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done by each worker shall be furnished to him in writing at the time when the work is given out to him, or, in the case of persons employed in a factory or workshop, shall be exhibited in the room in which he is employed on a placard not containing any other matter than the particulars of the rates of wages of persons employed in that room, and posted in a position where it is easily legible by all persons affected thereby."

In regard to all the particulars required by these Orders to be furnished, it is provided that such particulars shall in no case be expressed by means of symbols.

The two Orders just summarised repeal the previous Orders of August 10th, 1897, and August 20th, 1897, respectively.

**Home Work.**

The Home Secretary, by an Order dated July 14th, 1902,\* and coming into operation on August 1st, 1902, has ordered that Section 107 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (relating to lists of outworkers) and Section 108 (relating to employment in unwholesome premises) shall apply to the four classes of work mentioned above, in addition to the classes of work specified in Clause 1 of the Home Work Order of December 11th, 1901, and in the Schedule to that Order.

**CENSUS OF YORKSHIRE, DURHAM AND STAFFORD.**

**Tenements.**—As in London and Lancashire, the number of tenements containing five or more rooms increased at a greater rate than the number of small tenements with less than five rooms in Yorkshire and Durham, and in Staffordshire there was an actual decline in the number of these small tenements. In Durham however, the percentage of small tenements is still very high, being 77.4 per cent. of the total number, compared with 54.8 per cent. in Yorkshire, and 43.0 per cent. in Staffordshire, 49.5 in Lancashire and 65.9 in London.

The percentage of the population living in small tenements is shown in the subjoined Table, in which the population is classified according to the number of persons per room. It will be seen that Durham and London show the highest percentage of overcrowding.

Administrative County (together with County Boroughs).	Percentage of Total Population living in Small Tenements.						Total Population.
	Over 4 persons per room.	Over 3 up to 4 persons per room.	Over 2 up to 3 persons per room.	Over 1 up to 2 persons per room.	One person per room and upwards.	Total in Tenements with under 5 rooms.	
London ...	1.0	3.1	11.9	25.3	12.7	54.0	4,536,541
Lancashire ...	1	6	5.6	22.6	14.9	43.8	4,387,043
Yorkshire—							
East Riding ...	—	4	4.5	20.1	16.2	41.2	385,007
North Riding ...	2	6	5.7	19.4	11.8	37.7	377,338
West Riding ...	3	1.4	9.1	26.4	15.3	52.5	2,750,493
City of York ...	1	8	4.6	17.6	12.2	35.3	77,914
Entire County ...	3	1.2	8.1	24.8	15.0	49.4	3,590,732
Durham ...	2.4	6.7	20.5	32.2	12.0	73.8	1,187,474
Staffordshire ...	1	5	6.2	21.5	11.3	39.6	1,236,919

The following occupational headings have been selected by the Census Office and in some cases thrown into groups for comparison, "so as to represent with the smallest risk of error from alterations of classification or of methods of returns, the progression or retrogression of the leading industries" of each county.

**YORKSHIRE.**

From the table for Yorkshire it will be seen with regard to the Woollen and Worsted manufacture, that in every 1,000 males above 10 years of age the number engaged in that industry in 1901 was 55, or 21 less than in 1891; the corresponding number in every 1,000 females being 94, or 20 less than in 1891. The proportion of the male population above 10 years of age engaged in the metal, machine and implement trades increased from 116

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1902; No. 562 (Byre & Spottiswoode). Price 1d.

to 124 per 1,000; in the building trades from 59 to 72 per 1,000, and in the coal mining industry from 64 to 70 per 1,000; it decreased in agriculture from 74 to 62 per 1,000. The proportion of the female population above 10 years of age engaged in indoor domestic service fell from 90 to 71 per 1,000.

Occupation.	Number in		Inc. + Dec. -	Per 10,000 living of and above 10 years of age.		
	1891.*	1901.*		1891.	1901.	Inc. + Dec. -
Males.						
All Occupations ...	1,018,017	1,166,171	+148,154	8,521	8,588	+ 67
I.—General or Local Government of the Country	9,613	12,831	+ 3,218	80	95	+ 15
III.—4. Schoolmasters, Teachers, Professors, Lecturers	5,568	6,013	+ 445	47	44	- 3
IV.—1. Domestic Indoor Servants (including those in Hotels, &c.)	2,450	2,766	+ 316	20	20	—
V.—2. Commercial or Business Clerks	19,940	27,329	+ 7,389	167	201	+ 34
VI.—Conveyance of Men or Goods:						
1. On Railways (excluding Platelayers and Railway Labourers)	24,509	36,660	+12,151	205	270	+ 65
2. On Roads (including Domestic Coachmen and Grooms (IV., 2))	34,271	49,043	+14,772	287	361	+ 74
3. On Seas, Rivers, and Canals	11,418	10,252	- 1,166	96	76	- 20
VII.—Agriculture (excluding Gardeners)	87,904	83,697	- 4,207	736	616	- 120
IX.—1. Coal and Shale Miners	76,022	95,171	+19,149	636	701	+ 65
Ironstone Miners ...	5,827	6,053	+ 226	49	45	- 4
2. Stone — Quarriers, Cutters, Dressers	9,445	13,488	+ 4,043	79	99	+ 20
X.—1-7. Metals, Machines, Implements	138,689	167,815	+29,126	1,161	1,236	+ 75
8. Ships ...	5,737	6,551	+ 814	48	48	—
9. Vehicles ...	7,301	10,559	+ 3,258	61	78	+ 17
XI.—2. Electrical Apparatus Makers, and	899	4,259	+ 3,360	7	31	+ 24
XXI.—1. Electricity Supply ...	70,721	97,684	+26,963	592	719	+ 127
XII.—1. House Building ...	4,435	7,178	+ 2,743	37	55	+ 18
XIV.—1. Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-Cotta Manufacture						
Glass Manufacture ...	5,898	7,281	+ 1,383	49	54	+ 5
XVIII.—1. Cotton Manufacture	19,915	17,581	- 2,334	167	130	- 37
2. Wool and Worsted Manufacture	91,270	74,623	- 16,647	764	550	- 214
3. Silk Manufacture ...	4,052	2,857	- 1,195	34	21	- 13
5. Carpet, Rug, Felt Manufacture	3,542	2,665	- 877	30	20	- 10
6. Textile — Bleachers, Printers, Dyers, &c.	8,575	13,335	+ 4,760	72	98	+ 26
XIX.—1. Tailors, Clothiers, Dressmakers, Milliners, Staymakers, Shirt-makers	16,182	18,355	+ 2,173	135	135	—
2. Boot, Shoe, Slipper, Patten, Clog Makers and Dealers	18,249	17,435	- 814	153	128	- 25
All other Occupations ...	335,565	374,390	+38,825	2,809	2,757	- 52
Females.						
All Occupations ...	436,369	445,881	+ 9,512	3,462	3,094	- 368
I.—General or Local Government of the Country	1,038	1,825	+ 787	8	13	+ 5
III.—3. Sick Nurses, Invalid Attendants (including Midwives)	3,571	5,014	+ 1,443	29	35	+ 6
4. Schoolmistresses, Teachers, Professors, Lecturers	13,610	17,276	+ 3,666	108	120	+ 12
IV.—1. Domestic Indoor Servants (including those in Hotels, &c.)	113,774	103,034	-10,740	903	715	- 188
3. Charwomen ...	10,430	11,003	+ 573	83	76	- 7
Laundry and Washing Service	7,468	9,298	+ 1,830	59	65	+ 6
V.—2. Commercial or Business Clerks	864	3,664	+ 2,800	7	25	+ 18
X.—1-7. Metals, Machines, Implements	6,566	10,069	+ 3,503	52	70	+ 18
XVIII.—1. Cotton Manufacture	20,379	20,646	+ 267	162	143	- 19
2. Wool and Worsted Manufacture	118,519	106,431	- 12,088	940	739	- 201
5. Silk Manufacture ...	5,801	5,768	- 33	46	40	- 6
5. Carpet, Rug, Felt Manufacture	2,870	3,208	+ 338	23	22	- 1
6. Textile — Bleachers, Printers, Dyers, &c.	288	602	+ 314	2	4	+ 2
XIX.—1. Tailors, Clothiers, Dressmakers, Milliners, Staymakers, Shirt-makers, Seamstresses, including XXII.—4. Machinists, Machine Workers (undefined)	58,901	62,567	+ 3,666	467	434	- 33
2. Boot, Shoe, Slipper, Patten, Clog Makers and Dealers	2,681	3,143	+ 462	21	22	+ 1
All Other Occupations ...	69,609	82,333	+12,724	552	571	+ 19

\* The figures for 1891 relate to Registration Yorkshire, and those for 1901 to the aggregate of the three Administrative Ridings (together with the County Boroughs) as constituted on the Census Day. The difference of boundary between the two areas does not materially affect the value of the figures for comparative purposes.

**Occupations.**—As already noted (see LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1902, p. 71) there is a tendency to return occupations more definitely and more correctly in each succeeding census. Thus in the case of males in Yorkshire the number of General Labourers is reduced from 55,181 to 34,831, implying not an actual reduction of labourers, but a transfer from the undefined to some definite heading. The amount and direction of the transfer cannot be estimated with precision.

**DURHAM.**

In Durham employment among the male population above 10 years and upwards increased in the coal mining industry from 210 to 219 per 1,000; in the metal, machine and implement trades from 119 to 125; in the ship and boat building trades from 51 to 62; in the house building trades from 56 to 66; on seas, rivers and canals there was a decline from 35 to 22 per 1,000. The proportion of the female population above 10 years of age engaged in indoor domestic service fell from 91 to 68 per 1,000.

Occupation.	Number in		Inc. + Dec. -	Per 10,000 living of and above 10 years of age.		
	1891.*	1901.*		1891.	1901.	Inc. + Dec. -
Males.						
All Occupations ...	320,621	380,640	+60,019	8,355	8,433	+ 78
III.—4. Schoolmasters, Teachers, Professors, Lecturers	1,558	1,799	+ 241	41	40	- 1
V.—2. Commercial or Business Clerks	5,133	7,096	+ 1,963	134	157	+ 23
VI.—Conveyance of Men or Goods:						
1. On Railways (excluding Platelayers and Railway Labourers)	7,947	10,966	+ 3,019	207	243	+ 36
2. On Roads (including Domestic Coachmen, IV., 2)	6,375	10,419	+ 4,044	166	231	+ 65
3. On Seas, Rivers and Canals	13,236	9,897	- 3,339	345	219	- 126
IX.—1. Coal and Shale Miners	80,595	98,864	+18,269	2,100	2,190	+ 90
2. Stone Quarriers, Cutters, Dressers	2,523	3,171	+ 648	66	70	+ 4
X.—1-7. Metals, Machines, Implements	45,856	56,447	+10,611	1,194	1,251	+ 57
8. Ships and Boats ...	19,514	28,077	+ 8,563	508	622	+ 114
XII.—1. House Building ...	21,335	29,904	+ 8,569	536	602	+ 66
XIV.—1. Glass Manufacture ...	2,474	2,373	- 101	64	53	- 11
XIX.—1. Tailors, Clothiers	3,013	2,937	- 76	79	66	- 13
Other Occupations ...	111,082	118,670	+ 7,588	2,895	2,620	- 266
Females.						
All Occupations ...	71,737	76,146	+ 4,409	1,966	1,753	- 213
III.—4. Schoolmistresses, Teachers, Professors, Lecturers	3,852	5,508	+ 1,656	106	127	+ 21
IV.—1. Domestic Indoor Servants (including those in Hotels, &c.)	33,261	29,694	- 3,567	911	683	- 228
3. Charwomen ...	1,556	1,937	+ 381	43	45	+ 2
Laundry and Washing Service	1,606	2,102	+ 496	44	48	+ 4
V.—2. Commercial or Business Clerks	310	1,073	+ 763	8	25	+ 17
XIX.—1. Tailors, Clothiers, Dressmakers, Milliners, Staymakers, Shirt-makers, Seamstresses, including XXII.—4. Machinists, Machine Workers (undefined)	13,685	13,297	- 388	375	306	- 69
Other Occupations ...	17,467	22,535	+ 5,068	479	519	+ 40

**STAFFORDSHIRE.**

In the registration county of Staffordshire in every 1,000 males above 10 years of age the number engaged in the metal, machine and implement trades in 1901 was 173 or 24 more than in 1891; the corresponding number in every 1,000 females above 10 being 17 or 1 more than in 1891. The proportion of the male population above 10 years of age engaged in the coal and shale mining industry rose from 111 to 116 per 1,000; in the house building trades (excluding gasfitters, locksmiths and bell hangers) from 47 to 59 per 1,000. In agriculture it fell from 55 to 45 per 1,000. In the brick, earthenware, china, porcelain manufacture it fell slightly from 72 to 70 per 1,000, and the proportion of female workers per 1,000 above 10 years of age was 48 in 1901, or 1 less than in 1891. The proportion of the female population above 10 years of age

\* The figures for 1891 relate to the Registration County as then constituted, and those for 1901 to the Administrative County (together with the County Boroughs) as constituted on the Census day. The difference of boundary between the two areas does not materially affect the value of the figures for comparative purposes.

engaged in indoor domestic service fell from 96 to 76 per 1,000.

Occupation.	Number in		Inc. + Dec. -	Per 10,000 living of and above 10 years of age.		
	1891.	1901.		1891.	1901.	Inc. + Dec. -
Males.						
All Occupations ...	340,943	398,449	+57,506	8,355	8,480	+ 125
III.—4. Schoolmasters, Teachers, Professors, Lecturers	1,773	2,092	+ 319	43	44	+ 1
IV.—1. Domestic Indoor Servants (including those in Hotels, &c.)	1,141	828	- 313	28	18	- 10
V.—2. Commercial or Business Clerks	7,294	10,032	+ 2,738	179	213	+ 34
VI.—Conveyance of Men or Goods:						
1. On Railways (excluding Platelayers and Railway Labourers)	6,321	9,102	+ 2,781	155	194	+ 39
2. On Roads (including Domestic Coachmen and Grooms, IV., 2)	9,881	15,005	+ 5,124	242	319	+ 77
3. On Seas, Rivers, and Canals	2,644	2,409	- 235	65	51	- 14
VII.—Agriculture (excluding Gardeners)	22,418	21,336	- 1,082	549	454	- 95
IX.—1. Coal and Shale Miners	45,376	54,296	+ 8,920	1,112	1,156	+ 44
2. Stone Quarriers, Cutters, Dressers	1,298	1,593	+ 295	32	34	+ 2
X.—1-7. Metals, Machines, Implements	60,967	81,290	+ 20,323	1,494	1,739	+ 236
9. Vehicles ...	3,897	5,480	+ 1,583	95	117	+ 22
XII.—1. House Building (excluding Gasfitters, Locksmiths and Bell-hangers)	19,285	27,902	+ 8,617	473	594	+ 121
XIV.—1. Brick, Earthenware, China, Porcelain Manufacture	29,239	38,720	+ 9,481	716	696	- 20
XVI.—2. Saddlery and Harness	4,490	5,116	+ 626	110	109	- 1
XVIII.—3. Silk Manufacture ...	1,522	1,356	- 166	40	29	- 11
XIX.—1. Tailors, Clothiers	2,589	3,276	+ 687	71	70	- 1
Boot, Shoe, Slipper, Patten, Clog Makers and Dealers	6,983	6,635	- 348	171	141	- 30
XX.—3. Brewers ...	4,338	5,061	+ 723	107	108	+ 1
Other Occupations ...	109,067	112,920	+ 3,853	2,673	2,493	- 180
Females.						
All Occupations ...	122,599	135,168	+12,569	3,011	2,847	- 164
III.—4. Schoolmistresses, Teachers, Professors, Lecturers	5,072	6,730	+ 1,658	125	142	+ 17
IV.—1. Domestic Indoor Servants (including those in Hotels, &c.)	39,214	35,939	- 3,275	963	757	- 206
3. Charwomen ...	2,574	2,789	+ 215			



PRICES OF COAL AND IRON.

THE results of the last ascertainment of the selling prices of coal and iron are given in the Table below. Compared with the previous ascertainment the prices of coal in Northumberland and South Wales, and of manufactured iron in the North of England, the Midlands and West of Scotland, show a further decline. In the pig iron industry, however, prices have advanced.

Compared with a year ago it will be seen that prices are lower in each district, with the exception of Cumberland and the West of Scotland, in which the prices of pig iron, as shown by the last ascertainment, are higher than for the corresponding periods of 1901. The fall has been most considerable in the price of Northumberland and South Wales coal and North of England manufactured iron, being 15 per cent. lower in Northumberland, 17 per cent. lower in South Wales, and 11 per cent. lower in the North of England.

Changes in wages under the various sliding scales have taken place as a result of these ascertainment, in South Wales, where the coal miners have sustained a decrease of 1 1/4 per cent. on "standard," and in Cumberland, Cleveland and West of Scotland where blast-furnacemen have obtained increases on "standard" of 3 per cent., 2 per cent., and 5 per cent. respectively. In Northumberland, under the Conciliation Board, wages of coal miners have been reduced by 3 1/2 per cent. on "standard." Further particulars of these changes are given on p. 238.

Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Ascertained average selling price per ton.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) of last Audit as compared with	
		Last Audit.*	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.
<b>Coal.</b>						
Northumberland:— (Average for all classes of coal at pit's mouth)	Mar.-May.	s. d. 7 3/64	s. d. 7 8/19	s. d. 8 7/60	s. d. -0 4/55	s. d. -1 3/96
South Wales and Monmouth:— (Average for certain classes of coal free on board)	May, June.	13 3/431 to 13 5/141	13 5/141 to 13 6/861	16 1/711 to 16 3/421	-0 1/7151	-2 10/281
<b>Pig Iron.</b>						
Cumberland ...	Apr.-June.	59 10/00	57 6/82	57 6/22	+2 3/18	+2 3/78
Cleveland ...	Apr.-June.	45 8/31	44 0/13	47 0/58	+1 8/18	-1 4/27
West of Scotland...	May-July.	54 5/26	52 8/57	53 4/56	+1 8/69	+1 0/70
<b>Manufact'd Iron.</b>						
North of England:— (Rails, plates, bars and angles)	Apr.-June.	123 3/47	123 9/00	138 0/49	-0 5/53	-14 9/02
Midlands:— (Bars, angles, tees, hoops, sheets, plates, and strips, &c.)	May, June.	137 9/89	137 10/39	139 2/55	-0 0/50	-1 4/66
West of Scotland:— (Rounds, squares, flats, angles, tees, hoops and rods)	May, June.	123 3/91	123 7/78	124 2/10	-0 3/87	-0 10/19

REPORT OF CHIEF REGISTRAR OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

THE Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1901 has just been issued, containing reports by the Chief and Assistant Registrars of the work done during the year in their respective offices, excepting so far as relates to building societies.

Appendices to the report contain lists of societies registered or dissolved during the year; abstracts of the returns made under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, and the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts; regulations and forms under Workmen's Compensation Acts, and for Savings Banks, and reports dealing with Friendly Societies in certain colonies and foreign countries.

\* Under the various sliding scale agreements, changes in wages, if any, resulting from these audits take place in the pig iron industry immediately after the period to which the audit relates, while in the manufactured iron trades, and in the South Wales coal trade they follow one month later. In Northumberland there is no sliding scale, but the ascertainment are taken into consideration by the Coal Trade Conciliation Board when determining the rate of wages of the miners.

† Exclusive of export duty.  
‡ This is the difference between the limits within which the average values fell. The exact amount of the difference in value cannot be stated.

§ Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending 31st December, 1901. Part A. P.P. 109 of 1902. Price 1s. 3d.

THE PRICE OF BREAD.

THE following Table shows the price of ordinary household bread in London and 24 large provincial towns at the beginning of August, and of each of the five preceding months, as furnished to the Labour Department by its local correspondents. The figures for each place are comparable over the whole period, and are believed to represent the prices most generally paid for ordinary household bread of average quality.

Since 1st July there has been a rise at one only of the towns included in the Table, viz., of 1/2d. per 4 lbs. of bread at Middlesbrough. Between 1st March and 1st July there was a similar rise at seven other towns.

Place.	Price of 4 lbs. of Ordinary Household Bread at					
	1st March.	1st April.	5th May.	2nd June.	1st July.	5th Aug.
London ...	d. 4 1/2 & 5	d. 5 & 5 1/2	d. 5 & 5 1/2	d. 5 1/2	d. 5 1/2	d. 5 1/2
Birmingham ...	4 1/2 & 5 1/2	4 1/2 & 5 1/2	4 1/2 & 5 1/2	4 1/2 & 5 1/2	4 1/2 & 5 1/2	4 1/2 & 5 1/2
Bolton ...	4	4	4	4	4	4
Bristol ...	4 1/2	4 1/2	5	5	5	5
Cardiff ...	4 1/2	4 1/2	5	5	5	5
Derby ...	5	5	5	5	5	5
Huddersfield ...	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hull ...	4 & 5	4 & 4	4 & 5	4 & 5	4 & 5	4 & 5
Ipswich ...	5	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Leicester ...	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Liverpool ...	4	4	4	4	4	4
Manchester ...	4	4	4	4	4	4
Middlesbrough ...	5	5	5	5	5	5 1/2
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	5	5	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Norwich ...	5	5	5	5	5	5
Nottingham ...	5	5	5	5	5	5
Oldham ...	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Plymouth ...	5	5	5	5	5	5
Wolverhampton ...	5	5	5	5	5	5
Aberdeen ...	5	5	5	5	5	5
Dundee ...	5	5	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Edinburgh ...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Glasgow ...	5	5	5	5	5	5
Belfast ...	4 1/2	4 1/2	5	5	5	5
Dublin ...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2

REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES (1901).\*

THE Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1901, shows that the number of factories on the register increased from 95,664 to 97,845, and the number of workshops from 137,648 to 143,065. These totals include laundries, but not men's workshops, docks or warehouses. From occupiers of premises under the Acts 322,000 statutory reports were received, including 83,760 reports of accidents, 936 of poisoning (contracted in a factory or workshop), and 167,000 of overtime.

Fatal accidents were rather fewer than in 1900, but non-fatal accidents showed an increase of 4,750 over the figures for 1900.

Accidents, 1900—1901.

Class of Works.	Fatal.		Non-Fatal.	
	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Factories...	802	769	67,926	72,128
Workshops ...	11	13	229	230
Other places under Factory Acts ...	232	253	9,820	10,367
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>77,975</b>	<b>82,725</b>

In addition to the general and sectional reports upon the work of the Factory Department in 1901 it contains special reports on the fencing of machinery at the Paris Exhibition, 1900, and on accidents in docks.

\* Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1901. Cd. 1,112. Price 4s. 7d.

RECENT CONCILIATION & ARBITRATION CASES.

UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT.

Grimsby Fishing Trade.

Mr. G. R. Askwith, the Arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade in connection with certain differences between the Grimsby Federated Owners' Protection Society, Limited, and the Grimsby Branches of the National Union of Gas Workers and General Labourers (see GAZETTE for July, p. 187) has issued his award. The questions submitted for the Arbitrator's decision were:—

(a) Whether or not the Grimsby Fishing Vessel Owners shall in future use a larger fish trunk than is used at present on the Grimsby Fish Pontoon.

(b) Whether or not the Grimsby Fishing Vessel Owners shall introduce and use such steam or other appliances and utensils for the purpose of discharging their fish cargoes and dealing with them as they think best.

It was agreed between the parties that nothing which should in any way trench upon or interfere with the questions decided by the award of Sir Edward Fry (see GAZETTE for January, p. 6) should be introduced into the arbitration proceedings, and that no decision should be given which should in any way alter, vary or interfere with that award.

Mr. Askwith attended at the Town Hall, Grimsby, on 21st and 22nd July, and heard the representatives of the parties, and on the 23rd examined the dock, and viewed the process of unloading from the ships and putting the fish into the boxes, &c.

In his award, which is dated 29th July, the Arbitrator decided both the questions submitted to him in the affirmative. The award is to come into force as regards (b) forthwith, and as regards (a) "as soon as, but not before, the said owners shall have completed arrangements for the provision of a space or spaces, on or adjoining different parts of the said pontoon, not less in the aggregate than 1,200 square yards in superficial area beyond and in addition, the existing lofts to be used for a supply of a first reserve of new boxes on barrows or otherwise."

Painters at Leeds.

An application under the Conciliation Act having been made by the local branch of the National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators, in connexion with the dispute affecting painters at Leeds, an officer of the Department visited Leeds. Subsequently the Leeds Master Painters' Association and the above-named Society agreed to a conference with a chairman to be appointed by the Board of Trade, and the Board appointed Sir W. Markby, K.C.I.E., to act in that capacity.

Carpenters and Joiners at Bradford.

An application for the appointment of an arbitrator has been received from the Mayor of Bradford on behalf of the parties to the dispute between the employers and operative joiners which began in that city on May 1st, 1901. His Worship has been successful in bringing the parties together and effecting a settlement of all the points in dispute with the exception of the question of wages.

The Board of Trade have appointed Mr. G. R. Askwith, barrister-at-law, to act as arbitrator.

NEW JERSEY BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES.

THE twenty-fourth annual report of the New Jersey Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries includes information based on the returns of 1,675 manufacturing establishments which in 1900 employed an aggregate average number of 176,268 persons, whose average yearly earnings were about £91. The average number of days worked by these establishments during the year was 288.2, and the average number of hours worked per day was 9.6. The report also includes sections dealing with rates of wages and hours of labour, railways, cost of living, Trade Unions and labour disputes.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

(1) Workmen's Compensation Acts.

"ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT." The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, provides that "if in any employment to which this Act applies personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment is caused to a workman, his employer shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be liable to pay compensation" as specified in the Act.

An engine-driver, in the employment of a railway company, arrived at one of their stations, and, after placing his engine in a lay, crossed several sets of rails in order to ask an assistant traffic regulator, who was standing 30 or 40 yards away, why his engine had been placed where it was. The question was unnecessary, but pertinent to his employment. This question being answered, he went 13 yards further, across two sets of rails, and engaged in a brief conversation of a casual nature with a carriage examiner. While returning to his engine across the two sets of rails, he was knocked down and killed by an empty train. His widow and children claimed compensation from the company. The Sheriff-Substitute found that the accident did not arise out of and in the course of the employment of the deceased, and assailed the company. On appeal, the Court of Session reversed this decision, holding that all the time the deceased was waiting for his engine to be re-employed he was in the employment of the company.—*Margaret Thorn or Goodlet v. The Caledonian Railway Company, Court of Session, July 10th.*

In another case the accident, in respect of which compensation was claimed, occurred while the workman (who was employed as a cinder-washer at the end of the boilers of a colliery), having finished his day's work, was going home along the private branch railway leading from the colliery. He had reached a point on this private line about 230 yards distant from the place where he worked, when he was knocked down and killed by an engine and coal wagons belonging to his employers (the company owning the colliery). The men employed by the company were in the habit of using the line in question both in going and returning from the colliery. The Sheriff-Substitute awarded the widow of the deceased compensation; but on appeal, the Court of Session reversed this judgment, and dismissed the application, holding that the accident had not arisen out of and in the course of the employment of the deceased.—*Elizabeth M'Nicoll or Caton v. The Summerlee and Mossend Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Court of Session, July 11th.*

"AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS": BREAK IN EMPLOYMENT.

On August 16th, 1901, a workman, who had been in the employment of a firm for more than a twelvemonth at an average weekly wage of £1 17s. 6d., was injured by accident while at work. He was paid compensation under the Act at the rate of 18s. 9d. per week until October 15th, 1901, when he resumed work, and after working for 2 hours, earning 1s. 10d., he was again injured. He claimed compensation from his employers, and the Sheriff fixed the compensation payable to him at 18s. 9d., and awarded him expenses. From this decision the employers appealed.

The amount of compensation payable under the Act, where total or partial incapacity for work results from the injury, is a weekly payment during the incapacity after the second week not exceeding 50 per cent. of the workman's "average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months, if he has been so long employed, but if not, then for any less period during which he has been in the employment of the same employer, such weekly payment not to exceed £1."

The Court of Session held that the period of employment to be regarded in assessing the compensation due to this workman was the two hours worked by him on October 15th, 1901, and sent the case back to the Sheriff to fix the compensation upon the basis of 1s. 10d. being the "average weekly earnings" of the workman.—*Gibb v. James Dunlop & Company, Limited, Court of Session, July 9th.*

(2) Merchant Shipping Acts.

FAILURE TO JOIN BOAT: "WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE."

In relation to fishermen Section 376 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, enumerates certain offences and punishments, including the following:—"(1) (a) For the offence of desertion,—he shall be liable to forfeit all or any part of the effects he leaves on board, and all or any part of the wages which he has then earned, and to satisfy any excess of wages paid by the skipper or owner of the fishing boat from which he deserts to any substitute engaged in his place at a higher rate of wages than the rate stipulated to be paid to him. (b) For the offence of absence without leave, that is to say for neglecting or refusing without reasonable cause to join or to proceed to sea in his fishing boat, or for being absent without leave at any time within 24 hours of his boat's sailing from any port, either at the commencement or during the progress of the engagement or for being absent at any time without leave and without sufficient reason from his boat, if the offence does not amount to desertion, or is not treated as such by the skipper, he shall be liable to forfeit a sum not exceeding 2 days' wages, and in addition for every 24 hours of absence either a sum not exceeding 4 days' wages, or any expense properly incurred in respect of a substitute. (d) For the offence of wilful disobedience, that is to say for wilfully disobeying any lawful command during the engagement, he shall be liable to imprisonment for any period not exceeding 4 weeks, and also to forfeit a sum not exceeding 2 days' wages."



A seaman was engaged by a firm of fishing vessel owners to serve them as second engineer of one of their boats under an agreement for the half-year beginning on January 1st, 1902. On January 22nd this boat arrived at Grimsby fish dock from a fishing voyage. The seaman had acted as second engineer during that voyage. On January 24th the seaman, being at his work on the boat, was ordered by the foreman manager of his employers, acting for them and the master of the boat, to be on board at 6 a.m. on January 25th, when the boat was to start, to the knowledge of the seaman, on another voyage. The seaman assented to such orders, and asked and was informed where the boat would be lying at the time when he was to join. The seaman did not go on board the boat at all on January 25th. Search was made for him, and the boat was detained until another second engineer could be engaged. The employers preferred an information against the seaman under sub-section (a), cited above, charging him with having unlawfully and wilfully disobeyed a lawful command of the master of the boat. The Justices found that the seaman wilfully disobeyed the command without any excuse or reason for so doing. It was contended on behalf of the seaman that he was wrongly charged, as it was not proved that any order had been given him by the master on board the boat; that he could not be convicted of wilfully disobeying a lawful command, as the facts showed that if he had committed any offence it was that of desertion, or of absence without leave under Section 376 (1) (a) and (b), and that in such a case Section 376 (1) (d) was not applicable. For the employers it was contended that the seaman had committed the offence under 1 (d), and that a seaman was not relieved for wilful disobedience under (1) (d), because that act of disobedience was desertion under (a) or absence without leave under (b). The Justices were of opinion that the seaman had disobeyed a lawful order, and had committed an offence under Section 376 (1) (d), and that it was immaterial whether he had or had not committed either the offence of desertion or absence without leave, and they convicted the seaman. From this decision the seaman appealed, and the King's Bench Division held that the Justices were right, and dismissed the appeal.—*Edgill v. J. and G. Atward, Limited, King's Bench Division, June 24th, reported July 19th.*

#### WHAT IS UNSEAWORTHINESS?

By Section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, it is provided that "in every contract of service, express or implied, between the owner of a ship and the master or any seaman thereof, . . . there shall be implied, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, an obligation on the owner of the ship, that the owner of the ship, and the master, and every agent charged with the loading of the ship, or the preparing of the ship for sea, or the sending of the ship to sea, shall use all reasonable means to insure the seaworthiness of the ship for the voyage at the time when the voyage commences, and to keep her in a seaworthy condition for the voyage during the voyage."

An able-bodied seaman brought an action for damages for personal injuries against a firm of shipowners, in one of whose vessels he was employed. While this seaman was engaged in practising boat-drill and swinging out the port lifeboat, the hook attached to the end of the tackle carried away, throwing the weight of the boat on to the davit, which broke, with the result that this seaman fell into the water, along with the boat and davit, and was injured. After hearing the evidence, the jury found a verdict for the seaman, and assessed the damages at £25. The Judge held that the defective condition of the hook and davit did not constitute unseaworthiness, within the meaning of the Section cited above, and gave judgment for the shipowners. A stay of execution was granted.—*Leonard v. Leyland & Co., King's Bench Division, July 9th.*

#### (3) Miscellaneous.

##### INJURY TO CONTRACTOR'S WORKMAN: DAMAGES FOR NEGLIGENCE CLAIMED AGAINST EMPLOYERS OF CONTRACTOR.

A District Council made a contract for painting all the lamps in their district. A painter employed by the contractor was standing on a ladder and painting a lamp, when the lamp swung round, and the ladder also swung, and the painter fell to the ground and was injured. He brought an action against the District Council to recover damages, alleging that his injuries were sustained through their negligence. The ladder belonged to the Council, but they did not give any directions for this painter to use it. On behalf of the Council it was contended that there was a latent defect for which they were not liable, as they did not know of it, and further that the painter was guilty of contributory negligence, inasmuch as he used an ordinary single ladder instead of a double one. The lamp was shown to be an ordinary one, and of a pattern considered absolutely safe, but the manufacturer, who supplied it to the Council, admitted that, if the lamp was exposed to rain, the screws and bolts would become rusty, and would, therefore, be very likely to cause the lamp to swing round. The Judge held that there was a duty incumbent on the Council to see that the contractor or person employed had a safe article to work upon, and refused to withdraw the case from the jury, who returned a verdict for the Council. The Judge gave judgment in accordance with that finding, and certified for a special jury.—*Giles v. Allershot Urban District Council, Western Circuit Assizes, reported July 7th.*

##### INDUCING WORKMEN TO BREAK CONTRACTS: ABSENCE OF MALICIOUS INTENT: NOT ACTIONABLE.

An action was brought by 74 Welsh coalowners against the South Wales Miners' Federation and certain members of that body to recover damages for wrongfully and maliciously procuring and inducing the workmen employed by these coalowners to break their contracts of service with the plaintiffs. In the alternative the plaintiffs also sued the defendants for wrongfully, unlawfully, and maliciously conspiring together to do the acts complained of. The

plaintiffs claimed both damages and an injunction. The Federation was an organisation to which belonged a very large body of the colliers in the Welsh coal district. The other defendants included certain members of the Federation, in whom the funds were vested, and with regard to whom the plaintiffs asked that they should pay out of the funds of the Federation what it might be directed that the defendants should pay as damages; these defendants included the trustees of the Federation and its vice-president, treasurer, and secretary, these three officials being sued both as members of the Federation and personally. The rest of the defendants were members of the executive council of the Federation and of what was known as the Joint Sliding-Scale Committee.

For many years the wages of colliers in this district have been regulated under a sliding-scale, rising and falling with the selling price of the coal raised in the district. Early in 1898 a dispute between employers and employed took place, and the collieries were closed until September 1st. At the collieries of 47 of the plaintiffs work was then resumed under an agreement, which embodied the sliding-scale previously in operation, and which provided for the constitution of a joint committee of employers and employed under the name of the Joint Sliding-Scale Committee, which was to consist of 12 members representing the 47 firms and of 12 men elected by the colliers in the employment of these owners, each half of this committee having its own secretary, and it being contemplated that each half might from time to time meet separately to discuss matters affecting the interests of those whom it represented. This agreement provided, among other things, as follows: "It is hereby agreed that all notices to terminate contracts on the part of the employers, as well as employed, shall be given only on the first day of any calendar month, and to terminate on the last day of the same month." Although only 47 of the plaintiffs were parties to this agreement, and were alone to be represented on the Joint Sliding-Scale Committee, the men employed by the other 27 plaintiffs went back to work on the same terms, both as to wages and notice, as those contained in the agreement.

The defendant Federation was formed on October 11th, 1898, and its members at once proceeded to elect a president, a vice-president, a treasurer, and a secretary. They also elected an executive council, consisting of 25 men, who were to manage the affairs of the Federation. The Federation was in February, 1899, registered under the Friendly Societies Acts. By its rules its objects are declared to be to provide funds to carry on the business of the Federation; to take into consideration the question of trade and wages; to protect workmen generally; to regulate the relations between them and employers; and to call conferences to deal with questions affecting the workmen, of a trade wage and legislative character. On November 5th, 1898, the executive council met and resolved, "That this council in its entirety shall from time to time transact the whole of the business arising out of the sliding-scale agreement, notwithstanding that only 12 of the said council can appear before the employers to deal with the Sliding-Scale Joint Committee," and, having passed this resolution, they then proceeded to elect 12 of their own body to serve on the joint committee. The 47 plaintiff coalowners objected to this election upon the ground that the council represented all the miners in South Wales, whereas the joint committee was to be composed only of the representatives of the 47 firms, and of the men who worked for those firms. Thereupon another election was held, at which only the men in the collieries of the 47 firms voted. They, however, chose the same 12 men as had been chosen by the executive council.

On November 5th, 1900, the president of the Federation made a speech at a meeting of the council of the Federation, in which he said:—"There is an attempt being made by middlemen and merchants to bring about an undue reduction in the price of coal; 80 per cent. of the employers are trying to counteract this movement, but three or four large firms appear to desire that it should be successful. I therefore suggest that steps be taken to bring about a stop day throughout the coalfield as a protest against this action." Thereupon a resolution of the council was passed ordering a stop day for Friday, November 9th, and a further resolution was passed, that a general conference of the Federation should be convened for November 12th. In the meanwhile the following manifesto was ordered to be circulated:—"Fellow Workmen. Your council, having seriously considered the present condition of the coal trade, are strongly of opinion that an organised attempt is being made to unduly interfere with trade and prices to such an extent as will prejudice the interest of the members of the Federation. With a view of preventing the industry being exploited by merchants and middlemen, we have unanimously resolved that a general holiday be taken throughout the coalfield by all colliery workmen on Friday next, November 9th, 1900. We also request you upon that day to hold general meetings for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend a conference at the Cory Memorial Hall, on Monday next, November 12th, 1900, to consider and determine our future policy, as embodied in the following resolution:—"That the conference hereby authorises the council to declare a general holiday at any time they think it necessary for the protection of your wages and the industry generally." This manifesto was signed by the president of the Federation.

On November 9th, 1900, all the colliers in the district, including the men working for the plaintiffs, stopped work. This stoppage was the first matter complained of in the action. On November 12th, 1900, a conference of miners was held, and at it a resolution was passed authorising the council of the Federation to declare a general holiday at any time they might think it necessary for the protection of the wages and of the industry generally. The employers' half of the Sliding-Scale Committee held a meeting, on

November 13th, 1900, at which the miners' representatives on this committee were present and stated that the action of the council had not been taken with a view to injuring the owners or to interfering with the relations between owners and workmen, but only to show middlemen that they were not to be allowed to do with the markets what they had done in the past. This assurance the owners accepted, recording their acceptance in a memorandum in the minute-book of the Joint Sliding-Scale Committee. The memorandum is as follows:—"That, whilst accepting the assurances of the workmen's representatives that they thought they were acting for the good of the coal trade in having ordered a general stoppage of work at the collieries on Friday last, the owners' representatives are unanimously of opinion that the principle involved in such a stoppage is unsound and the action is illegal, and will not achieve the object which the workmen's representatives apparently had in mind, and the owners' representatives protest against the course followed, for, so far from assisting the trade, such action is calculated to damage it, both temporarily and permanently. And, further, the owners' representatives are of opinion that, the stoppage having been in contravention of all established customs at the collieries and so far-reaching in its effects, the general body of the associated owners will have to be consulted upon the course which the workmen have seen fit to adopt." On November 28th the associated owners met, and, after negating the expediency of prosecuting the men, resolved as follows:—"That the owners' side of the Sliding-Scale Committee point out to the workmen's representatives that a resolution has been passed by the association that, if the men make any future illegal stoppage, the owners will take proceedings against the men."

On October 12th, 1901, the vice-president of the Federation made a speech to the miners, in which, after congratulating them on the flourishing position of the Federation finances, he insisted that unless some steps were taken to prevent the depression of prices, which was likely to result from what he called the cut-throat competition in the trade, the workmen's wages would be seriously diminished; and in this connexion he referred to the low prices at which contracts for coal had recently been made. He concluded by saying that "if there was the slightest tendency to a slump in prices brought about by unfair competition, the executive council of the Federation, in whom power was invested by the whole of the workmen, according to the conference resolution, would immediately declare a series of stoppages, with a view to regulating the supply according to the demand." On October 16th, 1901, the vice-president made another speech, in which, referring to his speech of October 12th, he intimated that, if a stop was ordered, it would not be by the Federation, but by the workmen themselves. On October 19th the secretary of the Federation made a speech to a body of miners, in which, replying to the possibility of a stop day being ordered, he said that the executive council would have to move carefully, in view of the decision of the House of Lords in the Taff Vale case (in which it was decided that a trade union registered under the Trade Union Acts can be sued in its registered name, see GAZETTE, August, 1901, p. 237), and that, if any notice of a stop was found necessary for the purpose of keeping up wages, it would come from the Sliding-Scale Committee. On October 18th, 1901, the treasurer of the Federation made a speech, in which, after observing upon the comparatively low prices at which some large contracts for coal had recently been made, he stated that some general action would have to be resorted to by the workmen to protect themselves, and that, in the face of the recent decision in the Taff Vale case, they would have to exercise great care. He added: "It would be better to take some action to save themselves now than to be compelled later on, when wages had been reduced to starvation point, to take drastic measures."

At a meeting of the executive council of the Federation, held on October 23rd, 1901, there were 22 members present, 10 of them being also members of the workmen's half of the Joint Sliding-Scale Committee. The vice-president and the treasurer were there. The former called attention to several contracts for forward delivery of coal, which had been made at many shillings below the average price as ascertained at the last sliding-scale audit; and the council resolved that the council should not take upon itself the responsibility of declaring any stop-day. Immediately after this vote had been taken, all the members of the council, who were not members of the Sliding-Scale Committee, left the room; and the remainder resolved themselves into the working men's half of the Joint Sliding-Scale Committee, and proceeded in that capacity to declare two stop days—October 25th and 26th, 1901; and thereupon the following manifesto was published:—"To the workmen employed at the South Wales and Monmouthshire Collieries. It having come to the knowledge of your representatives upon the Sliding-Scale Committee that large contracts have already been made at considerably lower prices than the average price declared by the last sliding-scale audit, and fearing the result of those contracts upon annual and other contracts about to be made, which must of necessity mean a heavy reduction in wages, it was unanimously resolved that the workmen shall observe as general holidays Friday and Saturday next." This manifesto was signed by the vice-president, the treasurer, and the secretary of the Federation and by 8 other persons, including 5 of the defendants, who were members both of the executive council of the Federation, and of the miners' half of the Sliding-Scale Committee. Telegrams were then sent to all the collieries in South Wales, notifying the fact that the stop days had been declared. With many of these collieries the Sliding-scale Committee, as a committee, had no concern, that committee only representing the 47 firms before-mentioned, and the workmen's representatives on this committee being elected only by the men working in the collieries of those firms. The cost of printing

the manifesto and of sending out the telegrams was paid out of the funds of the Federation, and the organisation of the Federation was used for the purpose of making the stop days known to the men throughout the district. Subsequently two other stop days were ordered, one for October 31st and one for November 6th. They were also declared at meetings of the working-men's half of the Sliding-Scale Committee; but, as before, communications to the men were distributed by means of the organisation of the Federation, and the cost was defrayed out of the Federation funds. The result was that the men stayed away from work on the four days, and so broke their contracts with their employers.

The case was first set down for hearing before a Judge and a special jury; but it was subsequently agreed that the whole of the matters in dispute should be left to the Judge. The Judge found that the Federation and all the other defendants acted honestly, and without any malice, and in ordering the stop days did no more than that which they conceived to be in the best interest of the men, whom they represented, and for whom they were acting; and that they had lawful justification or excuse for what they did in this, that having been solicited by the men to advise and guide them on the question of stop days it was their duty and their right to give the advice, and to do what might be necessary to secure that the advice should be followed; held that under these circumstances no actionable conspiracy had existed; and gave judgment for the defendants on both branches of the plaintiffs' claim. With respect to costs, the Judge ordered the plaintiffs to pay the defendants' costs, except the costs incurred by the Federation in putting forward the defence that the Federation was not responsible for the acts done in October and November, 1901 (the Federation having contended that the responsibility for these acts rested with the workmen's representatives on the Sliding-Scale Committee, and not with the Federation); and ordered the Federation to pay such part of the plaintiffs' costs as were attributable to that defence. Stay of execution was granted.—*The Glamorgan Coal Company, Limited, and Others v. The South Wales Miners' Federation and Others, King's Bench Division, July 22nd—26th, and August 7th.*

## LABOUR IN THE COLONIES.

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

**Canada.**—There has been plenty of work throughout the Dominion during this summer, and wages have generally advanced, in some cases 10 and 15 per cent. The building and allied trades have shown special activity, but nearly all trades have been doing well; and farm hands also have been in good demand. Miners have been busy except in British Columbia. In British Columbia the timber cutting, saw milling and shingle manufacturing industries have been very busy, and farm hands have been unusually scarce. Several strikes have occurred in Canada on the question of wages, or hours, such as that of car men, trackmen and others on the Canada Northern Railway; of sawmillers at Louiseville, in the province of Quebec; of marble-workers, boiler makers and others at Toronto, granite cutters at St. George, New Brunswick, and electrical workers at Hamilton, Ontario, but some have since been settled.

**New South Wales.**—The drought is seriously affecting all classes of business, especially in country districts, and hundreds of agricultural labourers are out of employment. The drought is also greatly hampering mining operations, so that the large Cobar Copper Mines, and Broken Hill Silver Mines, are doing very little, and considerable distress prevails among the miners. Coal miners have also begun to feel the effects, and many of the collieries are working with less men than they did in the earlier part of the year, so that no more coal miners should go out now in search of employment. Building in and around Sydney continues good, and competent plumbers are wanted for sanitary work, but all other trades are depressed. There is a good demand for female servants, and a fair demand for female machinists in the clothing and boot trades. The cost of living is increasing, especially that of meat and milk. From the above it will be seen that there is practically no inducement for any labourer or mechanic to go to New South Wales at the present time.

**Victoria.**—There is no demand for more labour, the continuance of the drought causing scarcity of employment.

**South Australia.**—A report from Adelaide states that there is a good demand for female domestic servants, but very little demand for anyone else.

**Queensland.**—There is no demand for more labour at the present time.

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



**Western Australia.**—The report of the Government Labour Bureau for the quarter ending 30th June last shows as follows: There is an ample supply of men in the building and other trades at Fremantle, Coolgardie, Albany, and other towns, and on the goldfields many are out of work, but there is a demand for them in one or two small places, as Menzies and Northam; the supply of miners is sufficient except at Donnybrook (gold) and Greenbushes (tin); there is a good demand for agricultural labourers in many districts; the supply of general labourers is sufficient, except at Northam, Beverley, and one or two other places; there is a good demand for female servants.

**Tasmania.**—A report from Ulverstone in the North West states that there is a fair demand for farm and general labourers, and a good demand for female servants.

**New Zealand.**—The building, engineering, boot, clothing, and other trades such as flax and saw milling, are generally busy, and competent men have no difficulty in getting work. The supply of general labourers seems to be quite sufficient. There is the usual demand for female servants.

**Cape Colony.**—There is a demand for farm labourers at 4s. a day without food. There is also a good demand for female servants at £2 per month, and for all kinds of skilled artisans, especially those in the building trades, at 10s. to 17s. a day. There is an over supply of ordinary labourers at Cape Town. House-rent and the cost of living generally are high. A permit to land must be obtained from the Permit Office, 47, Victoria-street, London, S.W.

**Natal.**—There is a good demand for skilled mechanics, such as carpenters, in the building trades, and for a few experienced platelayers, signalmen, carriage and wagon examiners, and boilermakers on the railways. The system lately in force providing facilities as to passages to carpenters and other artisans going to Natal has now ceased, and such emigrants must find their own way out. A permit must first be obtained from the Permit Office, 47, Victoria-street, London, S.W.

**Orange River Colony and Transvaal.**—There is a good demand for skilled mechanics, especially those in the building trades. Wages are high, but the cost of living is double that in England. There is no demand for general labourers, as there is a large supply on the spot. It is reported that an experiment is being made on the Rand Mines of employing general white labour at 5s. a day and food, being equivalent to about 8s. 10d. a day, but it is too early to judge of its success. Female servants are in demand at about £5 a month, but they are warned against going at present, unless they go to friends, or in charge of some Women's Society; permits are necessary for all emigrants. Men who can ride, including a few farriers, are wanted for the South African Constabulary in both these colonies; they should apply at the Recruiting Office in King's Yard, Broadway, Westminster.

LABOUR ABROAD.

FRANCE.

**Employment in July.\***—Out of 133,000 members of 805 Trade Unions (excluding the Miners' Union in the Pas-de-Calais Department), which made returns to the French Labour Department as to the state of employment in July, 14,866, or about 11 per cent., were out of work during the month. The corresponding proportion in the preceding month was about 9 per cent.

**Coal Mining in June.†**—The average number of days worked per week by those employed underground in coal mines in June was 5.80 as compared with 5.69, in the preceding month and 5.85 in June, 1901. During the month full time (6 days and over per week) was worked by 72 per cent., and from 5 to 6 days by 22 per cent. of all employed in and about the mines, the corresponding percentages for the previous month being 6 and 93

\* Information supplied through the courtesy of the French Labour Department. † Bulletin de l'Office du Travail. (Journal of the French Labour Department.)

respectively. The foregoing particulars were supplied to the French Labour Department by the Committee of Coal Owners, and relate to about 124,000 workpeople, or about three-fourths of all employed in and about the mines.

**Labour Disputes in June.\***—Fifty-six disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in June, the number of workpeople known to have taken part in 55 of them being 5,905. In the preceding month there were 43 disputes, 17,974 workpeople being involved in 39 of these, while in June, 1901, 57 disputes took place, in 55 of which 7,532 workpeople were involved. Of the 56 disputes of June, 1902, 15 took place in the building trades, 12 in the metal trades, 14 in the textile trades, 3 in the glass and chemical trades, 3 in transport, 5 in the hide and skin-working trades, 3 in the food preparation trades, and 1 in the printing trade. Forty-nine disputes came to an end in June; of these 9 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 19 in favour of the employers, and 21 were compromised.

**Conciliation and Arbitration in June.\***—Thirteen cases of recourse to the Conciliation and Arbitration Law were reported to the French Labour Department in June, the initiative being taken by the workpeople in 11 cases, and by the Justices of the Peace in 2 cases. Committees of conciliation were formed in 7 cases, resulting in the settlement of 3 disputes; 1 of the other 4 disputes was afterwards decided in favour of the workpeople, the remaining 3 being still in progress at the time of reporting. In the 6 cases in which no conciliation committee could be formed, the failure was due to the employers refusing or ignoring the proffered mediation.

**Strike of Dock Labourers at Rochefort.**—Reporting to the Foreign Office under date of July 21st, 1902, Mr. W. R. Hearn, H.M. Consul at Bordeaux, states that on July 15th, a gang of some 300 dock labourers on strike at Rochefort, boarded a British steamer at that Port and interfered with the French labourers who were unloading coals on board.

The Consul states that these strikes are of frequent occurrence on this coast owing to the competition of the peasants when not employed in the hay, corn, or vine harvests. Whenever the peasants are employed inland, the regular dock labourers seize the opportunity to demand higher wages or other concessions.

GERMANY.

**Employment in July.**—According to the Berlin journal *Der Arbeitsmarkt*, the state of employment was again rather better than in the preceding month, but somewhat worse than a year ago, the number of applications for work per 100 situations offered at the public employment registries which furnished returns in July being 163.4, as compared with 167.8 in June and 159.1 in July, 1901.

**Labour Disputes in July.**—The same journal reports 24 disputes as having begun in July, as compared with 35 in the previous month. Eleven of the new disputes occurred in the building trades, 9 in metal and engineering trades, and 1 each in the pottery, etc., textile, wood-working, and garment making trades.

**Work of Municipal Labour Registry of Munich in 1901.**—The Sixth Report (for 1901) of the Municipal Labour Registry of Munich has recently been issued, and shows that the operations of the Registry still continue to increase. The number of situations offered, applied for, and found through the agency of this institution in each of the six full years in which it has been in operation are as follows:—

Year.	Number of Situations								
	Offered.			Applied for.			Found.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1896	16,725	13,322	30,057	32,355	14,653	47,008	15,653	9,933	25,586
1897	20,572	13,380	34,452	25,540	15,462	41,002	18,186	10,659	28,855
1898	23,393	15,598	38,991	36,151	18,843	54,994	20,439	11,897	32,336
1899	29,136	21,248	50,384	31,916	19,981	51,897	25,979	14,316	40,295
1900	28,919	25,479	54,398	30,788	23,569	54,357	26,356	18,142	44,498
1901	27,203	29,353	56,556	42,912	30,395	73,307	24,358	20,815	45,173

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

The proportion of applications, which resulted in situations being found, was considerably lower in 1901 than the year before, viz., 61.5 per cent., as compared with 81.9 per cent. In the case of male applicants, the proportion fell from 85.6 to 56.8, and in the case of female applicants, from 77.0 to 68.5 per cent.

Of the 42,912 applications for work registered in the male branch of the Registry in 1901, 15,105, or 35.2 per cent., are classed as made by unskilled labourers; 6,951, or 16.2 per cent., by metal workers; and 6,481, or 15.1 per cent., by workers in wood or leather. Among the male applicants the most successful in obtaining employment through the Registry in 1901 appear to have been the boot and shoe makers, in whose case 1,406 out of 1,735 applications for employment (81 per cent.) resulted in situations being obtained; next came the tailors (1,365 out of 1,775) and the cartwrights (337 out of 426), the percentage of successful applications for both these classes being 79.1, the saddlers and upholsterers with 1,082 out of 1,515 (71.4 per cent.), and the agricultural labourers, in whose case 1,306 out of 1,993 applications (70 per cent.) resulted in employment being found through the Registry.

In the female branch 33.8 per cent. of the applications (10,283 out of a total of 30,395) are classed under hotel and restaurant service, 9,651, or 31.8 per cent. under domestic service, and 6,078, or 20 per cent., as unskilled labourers. Among female applicants the most successful were those seeking employment in hotels and restaurants (with 73.1 per cent. of successful applications), and those seeking employment as domestic servants (with 70.7 per cent.).

The Registry acts as an employment bureau for a number of the Trade Guilds of Munich. Its operations in that capacity, which are not included in the figures given above, resulted in 11,404 situations being offered, 14,916 being applied for, and 10,132 being found in the course of 1901. Adding these figures to those already given, we get a grand total of 57,960 situations offered, 88,223 applied for, and 55,305 found through the Municipal Registry in 1901.

In addition to the Municipal Registry there are also in operation at Munich a number of other employment registries, some of which are maintained by Joint Associations of Employers and Employed, or by charitable institutions, while others are ordinary registry offices carried on for gain. Taking all these classes of employment agencies together, it is stated that the total number of offers of situations made through them in 1901 was 59,911 (10,911 for males, 49,000 for females); that of the situations applied for 76,127 (31,208 by males, 44,919 by females); while the number of situations found through them was 34,037 (8,174 for male, 25,863 for female applicants).

It appears, therefore, that the number of situations secured through the Municipal Registry (55,305) exceeded the number secured through the other agencies (34,037) by 21,268, and that, while 61.5 per cent., on an average, of all applications for work made through the Municipal Registry were successful, the percentage of successful applications made at the other agencies was only 44.7.

BELGIUM.

**Conciliation in Labour Disputes by Councils of Industry and Labour in 1901.**—A Belgian law of August 16th, 1887, provided for the establishment of Councils of Industry and Labour, consisting of representatives of employers and workmen (in equal numbers), among the duties assigned to which is that of endeavouring to arrange a settlement in the case of disputes between employers and employed.

According to the *Revue du Travail* (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department) for June, 1902, there were in existence at the beginning of 1902, 75 of these Councils. The number of cases of intervention in labour disputes on the part of the Councils in 1901 reported to the Belgian Labour Department was 6. The intervention was successful in 1 case.

AUSTRIA.\*

**Employment in June.**—The returns of the Labour Registries (public and private) furnishing reports to the Austrian Labour Department, show that for every 100 situations offered in June there were, on an average, 192 applicants, as against 179 in May. Taking the sexes separately, there were, in the case of men, 260 applicants on an average for every 100 situations offered, being the same as in the preceding month, while in the case of women there were 92 applicants, as against 82 in May.

\* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Austrian Labour Department.

**Labour Disputes in June.**—Twenty-seven disputes were reported to the Austrian Labour Department as having begun in June, the number of workpeople involved in 24 of these disputes being about 3,700. Three disputes occurred in the building trades, 5 in the mining, 4 in the metal trades, 3 in the textile trades, 4 in the chemical, glass, pottery, etc., trades, 3 in the woodworking trades, and 5 in trades not included in any of the foregoing groups. The results were reported in the case of 18 disputes; of these 2 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 7 in favour of the employers, and 9 were compromised.

ITALY.

**Formation of Labour Department and Higher Council of Labour.**—The *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of July 7th, 1902, contains the text of a Law dated June 29th, 1902, and coming into operation from July 1st, which provides for the establishment of a Labour Department and of a Higher Council of Labour in Italy.

The principal functions of the Labour Department, which will be attached to the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry, will be the compilation and publication of information relating to questions affecting labour in Italy and in those countries outside Italy, which are selected as their destination by emigrants; to the regulation and remuneration of labour, to the relations between labour and capital, to the number and the economic position of the working-classes, including the statistics of unemployment, to trade disputes, to industrial accidents, and to the effects of legislation specially affecting labour and the relative situation of the industrial population in Italy and in foreign countries; the study of, and the publication of facts in relation to, social legislation and institutions in foreign countries; and the conduct of such inquiries as the Department may be directed to undertake by the Ministry, acting on its own initiative or on the request of the Higher Council of Labour. This Council will consist of 43 members, in addition to the Minister of Commerce, who will be its Chairman. Of the 43 members, 7 are to be heads of Government Departments concerned with labour and statistics, 22 are to be elected representatives of various organisations (the Legislative Chambers, the Chambers of Commerce, the Agricultural Unions, the Federation of Friendly Societies, the Italian Co-operative Union, and the Federation of People's Banks), while the remaining 14 members are to be appointed by the Government (2 economic experts, 5 employers, and 7 workmen). It will be the duty of this Council to investigate questions concerning the relations between employers and employed; to suggest measures for improving the condition of the working-classes; to propose the subjects to be investigated by the Labour Department; and to make suggestions to the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry in regard to legislative proposals affecting labour, and such other matters as may be referred to the Council by the Minister.

The Labour Department will publish (monthly or at shorter intervals) a *Journal* which, together with its special reports embodying the results of its inquiries, will be sent free to such workmen's associations as may apply for these publications.

The Law imposes upon all Local Authorities and organisations of employers and of workpeople the duty of furnishing the Labour Department with such details as that Office may request them to supply in order to enable it to carry on its work. The penalty for refusing to supply information asked for by the Labour Department, or for wilfully supplying false information will be a fine of 5 to 50 lire (4s. to £2).

**Employment of Women and Children in Factories, etc.—Amendment of the Law.**—\*The existing legislation with regard to the employment of women and children in "industrial work places," mines, and quarries in Italy has been amended by a new Law, dated June 19th, 1902, an abstract of which has been furnished by Sir Rennell Rodd, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, in a despatch to

\* Based upon the text of the previous legislation (given in *Annali dell'Industria e del Commercio*, 1886, *Legislazione sul lavoro dei fanciulli*, Rome, 1886), and upon the abstract of the new Law furnished by Sir R. Rodd.



the Foreign Office, dated July 13th. (The term "industrial work place" refers to (a) factories, in which manual work of an industrial nature is carried on by means of mechanical power, whatever be the number of persons employed therein, and (b) workshops, in which 10 persons or more are regularly employed.) Under the previous Law the employment of children under 9 years was prohibited in factories and workshops, and in mines and quarries above ground, or under 10 years in work underground. The new Law applies not only to factories, workshops, mines, and quarries, but also to building works; and the age-limit at which the employment of children may commence is now fixed at 12 years for all employment above ground (other than employment in dangerous trades), or for lads employed underground at 13 (to be raised in 3 years hence to 14 in the case of underground workings in which power other than mechanical is used for traction). The employment of female labour (irrespective of age) underground is now prohibited. With respect to dangerous trades, whether carried on in factories or the other places referred to above or not, the employment of lads under 15 or of female operatives under 21 is now prohibited, otherwise than by virtue of exemptions granted with special conditions as to such employment. (The previous regulations as to dangerous trades did not apply to females over 15.) The previous Law allowed night work in the case of children over 12 (with a limit of 6 hours for operatives of from 12 to 15 years). The new Law prohibits night work for lads under 15 and for females under 21. (In 5 years from the present time the employment of female labour, irrespective of age, in night work will be illegal.) The medical certificate of fitness, previously required only for operatives under 15, will now also be required in the case of all females under 21, and also for females above that age engaged in night work.

The new Law (like the old) forbids the employment of children under 12 for more than 8 hours in the day, and also contains a new provision fixing a limit of 11 hours for lads and girls from 12 to 15 years of age, and of 12 hours for girls and women over 15. In special cases, however, permission may be given for children of 12 to 15 years to be employed up to 12 hours in the day. With regard to intervals (for meals, etc.), the old Law required an hour for dinner in the case of children only, and then only if the working day exceeded 6 hours; but under the new Law children, and also all female operatives, must have intervals amounting to 1 hour, if the working day comprises 6 to 8 hours, 1½ with a working day of 8 to 11 hours, or 2 hours if more than 11 hours are worked: and in no case must children or females under 21 be employed for more than 6 hours without a break. Other new provisions are the requirement of one day's rest in seven for lads under 15, and females of whatever age, and the prohibition of work during the 4 weeks succeeding child-birth (reduced to 3 if the local Medical Officer of Health certifies that the woman can safely return to work).

The Regulations for the administration of the new Law are to be published prior to January 7th, 1902, and the Law will come into force 4 months after such publication.

#### SPAIN.

*Strikes in Malaga and Cartagena.*—In despatches to the Board of Trade, dated July 28th and 29th, Mr. Alexander Finn, H.M. Consul at Malaga, reports a strike of stevedores and workers in oil stores in that place, and a strike of smelters' labourers in Cartagena. In the former case, the men objected to the employment of non-Union labour, and the result has not yet been reported. In the latter case, the men were unsuccessful in their demand for an eight hours day, and resumed work on the old terms.

#### RUSSIA.

*Regulation of "Arts": Imperial Decree.*—An Imperial Decree, dated June 14th, 1902 (N.S.), has been made in relation to the organisation of the co-operative labour associations, which under the name of "Arts" have existed in Russia for at least five centuries (see Report on Contracts given out by Public Authorities to Associations of Workmen, published by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, C.—8233 of 1896, pp. 63-81, 245-249). The

Decree provides that "Any Association formed with the object of carrying on specific operations or industries or performing services and duties by the personal labour of its members, for their collective advantage and with their collective liability, shall be recognised as a Labour Arts."

These associations may be constituted either under Rules on lines laid down in the Decree, or under special articles of association under the ordinary law. In the former case the following provisions will apply:—The Rules made by an association must receive the approval of the Governor of the district, and must fulfil certain requirements specified in the Decree. The Rules may provide either limited or unlimited liability on the part of the members of the Arts, which will have the right to acquire property (including land), to enter into contracts, and to sue and be sued, and will be authorised to carry on any industry or trade. Voting at general meetings is to be on the principle of one member, one vote; proxy voting will be allowed, but the proxy-holder must be a member of the Arts. All questions will be decided by a simple majority of votes. Members' contributions (which may consist either of cash or of articles required for the purposes of the association) will be equal for all. The earnings of the Arts will be divided among the members "in proportion to the personal labour contributed by each to the work of the association in such manner as may be determined by the General Meeting."—*Viestnik Financoff*, July 27th, 1902 (N.S.).

#### ROUMANIA.

*Regulation of Handicrafts; New Law.*—The Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (Journal of the French Labour Department) for July contains an abstract of a Roumanian law, dated March 4th, 1902, for the regulation of handicrafts, which is to enter into operation on September 5th.

Except under a special permit granted by the local Chamber of Commerce and Industry, a foreigner will not be allowed to work at a handicraft in Roumania unless he can show that in the country, of which he is a subject, reciprocal rights are accorded to Roumanians. As regards Roumanians, no person is to be allowed to work at a handicraft either by himself or as employer or as journeyman, unless he has obtained a certificate issued by one of the guilds, for the establishment of which this Law provides, the guilds being required to issue such certificates to all applicants who satisfy certain specified requirements (as to competency, experience, etc.). The minimum age, at which a child may be apprenticed, is fixed at 12, and in unhealthy trades at 14 years. The hours of employment of apprentices are limited to 8 per day for those under 14, and to 10 per day for those over 14, but under 16 years of age (school hours being in either case reckoned as hours of employment), and must be broken by an interval of rest of not less than an hour. Night work is forbidden for children under 16.

Membership of a guild will be obligatory for all artisans (employers included) who are engaged in any handicraft. The guilds are placed under the supervision of the local Chambers of Commerce and Industry. Each guild will be required, so far as its means permit, to establish its own insurance fund, in which its members may be insured against sickness and accidents, or to provide for such insurance by an arrangement with an Insurance Office, and also to maintain a labour registry, and to found schools for adults, or to grant subventions to existing schools of this nature. Every guild will also have the duty of forming a Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the purpose of promoting the settlement of disputes between artisans, this Board being composed of 5 members, of whom 2 are to be elected by the employers belonging to the guild, and 2 by the journeymen guildsmen, while the chairman will be a member of the guild appointed by the Government as its representative in relation to the work of the guild.

The new Law also provides that, in all contracts with the State and other public authorities up to the value of £1,200, preference shall be given to Roumanians whose tenders do not exceed that of other persons by more than 5 per cent., and that legally-formed associations of Roumanian artisans are to have the privilege of depositing as security only half of the amount required from other tenderers. A foreigner will not be allowed to tender for a public contract, unless he can prove the existence of reciprocal rights in his own country. All contracts with public authorities are to contain a clause forbidding the employment by the contractor of more than a specified percentage of foreign workmen.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

##### CHICAGO CONSULAR DISTRICT.

*Strikes in Chicago.*—In continuation of his previous despatches (see July GAZETTE, p. 193) Mr. Erskine, Acting British Consul at Chicago, reporting to the Foreign Office under date of July 17th, states that the

strike of the stock yard and department store teamsters was settled in favour of the teamsters, the owners recognising the Unions and giving the advance in wages demanded.

At the end of June the machinists employed by the Chicago and North Western Railroad struck; but their demands were granted, and work was resumed after an interruption of about 10 days.

The glove makers in Chicago and other Illinois towns have demanded higher wages, and were idle at the date of Mr. Erskine's report.

On July 10th the freight handlers at the railroad stations struck for higher pay and abolition of a lower rate of wages during probation. The teamsters on July 14th declared a sympathetic strike contrary to the order of their leaders, and all business was blocked for several days; but on the 16th the teamsters were persuaded to resume work and fulfil the contract made at the close of the last strike, and this compelled the freight handlers to resume work on the terms offered by the employers. These terms were an improvement on the wages previously given, but the claim for the recognition of the Union in disputes was rejected, and the probation month will therefore have to be served at a lower wage. The loss to Chicago of this strike is placed at £2,400,000, as no goods could be shipped, and not even perishable food delivered, and much fruit was lost. This ending is looked upon as an unconditional surrender by the men.

##### PHILADELPHIA CONSULAR DISTRICT.

*Gain-sharing in Engineering Works.*—In his report for the year 1901 on the trade, etc., of Philadelphia,\* Mr. Consul Powell explains in detail the operation of a premium plan for the payment of workmen which has been adopted and is now in full working order in several of the large tool and drill manufacturing companies in Cincinnati.

The premium plan conditions were as follows:—

"1. That each workman shall be guaranteed his regular day's work wages so long as he shall remain in the employment of the firm or company.

"2. That the time limits shall never be lower than the best time made with the same tools under the day's work plan.

"3. That no one shall be discharged because of failure to reduce his time below the limits.

"4. That, in addition to his regular wages, each workman shall be paid one-half of his regular hourly rate, less any fraction of a cent, for each and every hour he may reduce his time below the prescribed limits.

"5. That a limit once fixed shall not be lowered, except through the introduction of new methods of doing the work.

"6. That all premiums shall be paid within two weeks of the completion of the work upon which they were earned.

"7. That at the end of one year's time the system will be withdrawn from all those not wishing to continue to work under it.

"8. That, if withdrawn, the workpeople shall not be required to work at the same rate of speed without an equivalent in wages."

These conditions were submitted to the Grand Master of the International Association of Machinists, who expressed himself as satisfied with them and presented them at the following Convention of the International Association of Machinists, and the following conditions were then added:—

"9. Any member of the International Association of Machinists, working at the premium work system, shall not be permitted to earn more than 10 per cent. in excess of the average wage paid in the locality in which he is working. A shop committee shall ascertain each pay day the amount earned by each member under the premium work system. All over 10 per cent. he may earn shall be forwarded to the lodge, of which he is a member, and reported to the financial secretary of the lodge.

"10. No member of the International Association of Machinists shall be permitted to run two or more machines, except where an agreement has been entered into with the organisation and the firm. Such agreement shall only apply to special machines, and shall require all machinists to be members of the International Association of Machinists."

It was moved at the Convention that, under these 10 conditions, members of the International Association of Machinists should be at liberty to accept the premium work. The motion was rejected and, during the discussion that followed, there appeared a decided and almost unanimous tendency on the part of the men to confound premium work with piece-work.

\* F.O., No. 2,798 Annual Series, Cd. 786-102 (Eyre & Spottiswoode). Price ad.

## REPORTS ON SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.

### (a) EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES IN JULY.

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

RETURNS supplied by 78 Employers' Associations, whose members are estimated to employ about 93,000 building operatives of all classes, and by Trade Unions with an aggregate membership of about 183,000, show that employment in the building trades generally continued rather dull in July, and was worse than a year ago.

Roughly speaking, returns from Employers' Associations covering half the number of workpeople show employment to have been dull; one third fair or moderate, one sixth good.

Employment with bricklayers is still slack and worse than in July, 1901. With masons it continues fairly good. Carpenters and joiners report employment as fair. The percentage of unemployed members among union carpenters and joiners was 2.9 at the end of July, as compared with 3.0 at the end of June, and 2.8 at the end of July, 1901. With painters employment generally is reported as bad in England and Wales, and worse than in June. It is, however, fairly good in Scotland. Plasterers report employment as bad and about the same as in June. With plumbers employment is dull and not so good as a month ago. The percentage of unemployed unionist plumbers was 6.5 at the end of July, as compared with 5.5 at the end of June and 6.3 in July, 1901. Slaters and tilers report employment as dull in England, fair in Scotland.

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

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of July, 1902.*	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage for July, 1902, as compared with a	
		July, 1902.	June, 1902.	July, 1901.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.</b>						
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
London ... ..	7,539	5.2	4.9	3.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.9
Northern Counties and Midlands ... ..	5,993	1.1	2.6	0.9	- 1.5	+ 0.2
Lancashire and Cheshire ... ..	10,133	2.5	2.2	2.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Yorkshire ... ..	5,063	3.7	4.1	3.1	- 0.4	+ 0.6
East Midlands ... ..	2,916	2.5	2.6	0.8	- 0.1	+ 1.7
West Midlands ... ..	4,784	2.0	2.2	1.5	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Eastern Counties ... ..	1,177	0.8	0.4	2.0	+ 0.4	- 1.2
S. and S.W. Counties ... ..	5,711	2.4	2.0	2.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.4
Wales and Monmouth ... ..	1,678	3.4	4.5	5.1	- 1.1	- 1.7
SCOTLAND ... ..	4,872	1.4	1.0	5.0	+ 0.4	- 3.6
IRELAND ... ..	4,823	5.1	5.4	6.2	- 0.3	- 1.1
<b>PLUMBERS.</b>						
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
London ... ..	1,096	11.3	10.7	8.6	+ 0.6	+ 2.7
Northern Counties and Midlands ... ..	1,388	4.8	2.9	3.4	+ 1.9	+ 1.4
Lancashire and Cheshire ... ..	2,469	6.5	5.9	6.6	+ 0.6	- 0.1
Yorkshire ... ..	1,195	6.2	6.2	6.5	...	- 0.3
East Midlands ... ..	570	4.9	4.2	4.2	+ 0.7	+ 0.7
West Midlands ... ..	474	4.4	2.3	4.1	+ 2.1	+ 0.3
Eastern Counties ... ..	132	2.3	0.7	5.6	+ 1.6	- 3.3
S. and S.W. Counties ... ..	409	4.6	6.5	4.4	- 1.9	+ 0.2
Wales and Monmouth ... ..	271	8.5	7.1	11.2	+ 1.4	- 2.7
SCOTLAND ... ..	1,681	4.9	3.8	7.0	+ 1.1	- 2.1
IRELAND ... ..	598	11.2	7.3	7.3	+ 3.9	+ 3.9

*London.*—Employment generally is dull and not so good as in June. The decline has extended to the painters and decorators, in addition to the carpenters and joiners and plasterers. Masons report that employment is improving.

The returns received from employers by the Trade Correspondent show that 71 employers paid wages to 18,004 workpeople of all classes on the last pay day in July, as compared with 18,546 in June, and 17,995 in July, 1901.

Branches of carpenters and joiners with 7,539 members had 5.2 per cent. unemployed, as compared with 4.9 per cent. in June, and 3.3 per cent. in July, 1901. Branches of plumbers with 1,096 members had 11.3 per cent.

\* Exclusive of Superannuated Members.



EMPLOYMENT IN JULY—BUILDING TRADES; COAL MINING.

unemployed, as compared with 10.7 per cent. in June, and 8.6 per cent. in July, 1901.

**Northern Counties.**—Employment continues fairly good, and is about the same as in July, 1901. At Carlisle employment is stated to have been quiet; at South Shields bad weather has been experienced. An improvement is reported from the Tees-side district. Bricklayers report employment as dull in the Tyne district; plumbers, plasterers and painters as bad in the Tyne and Wear districts.

**Lancashire and Cheshire.**—Employment generally is fair, but not so good as a year ago. It is stated to be quiet in the Lancaster and Altrincham districts, at Macclesfield, and at St. Anne's; bad at Liverpool, Crewe and Middleton. At Manchester employment is reported as good with masons, bad with painters and plumbers, fair with other branches. A general improvement is reported at Burnley. At Ashton-under-Lyne the supply of labour is stated to be abundant. The percentage of unemployed unionist carpenters and joiners has increased slightly in these counties as compared with June.

**Yorkshire.**—Employment generally continues fair, but not quite so good as in July, 1901. It is stated to be quiet at Leeds, Halifax, Scarborough, Harrogate and Castleford; bad at Dewsbury, Keighley and Driffield. At Sheffield employment is reported as dull with carpenters and joiners, good with painters. At Hull employment is good with masons, bad with plasterers and plumbers, and short time has been worked by most branches.

**East Midland Counties.**—Employment generally is fairly good, but is not so good as a year ago. At Leicester it is reported as fair but declining, and many joiners and labourers there are stated to be out of work. At Lincoln a general depression is reported. Employment is reported as quiet at Northampton. Plasterers and painters at Leicester and Nottingham, and bricklayers at Rugby, report employment as dull. At Loughborough overtime has been worked by bricklayers, joiners and painters.

**West Midland Counties.**—Employment in these counties is reported as dull. In the Potteries district a slight improvement is reported. At Birmingham short time has been general and bad weather has been experienced. Employment is reported as fair or moderate at Nuneaton, Walsall, Wolverhampton and Worcester. In the latter city painters have been working overtime owing to the Triennial Festival.

**Eastern Counties.**—Employment generally is rather quiet. It is fair at Newmarket, Ipswich and Colchester. With bricklayers employment generally has declined. Masons are fairly well employed and at Norwich are working overtime. Carpenters and joiners report employment as fair at Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Cambridge.

**Southern and South-Western Counties.**—Employment generally continues fair. It is not so good as in July, 1901. At Croydon painters and decorators are stated to be very busy, plasterers very slack. At Maidstone employment is very quiet, at Chatham and Rochester fairly good and better than a year ago. Employment generally has been dull at Hereford, Stroud, Plymouth and Exeter. Bricklayers and masons report an improvement at Gloucester and Bristol. With carpenters and joiners employment is reported as dull at Gloucester, Bristol, Cheltenham and Bath. In the southern and south-western counties employment has slightly declined with carpenters and joiners and has improved with plumbers, as compared with June.

**Wales and Monmouth.**—In North Wales employment is reported as fair with bricklayers and carpenters and joiners, as slack with plasterers and painters. In South Wales employment generally has been bad in the seaport towns, fairly good in the inland districts. With masons it has been good.

**Scotland.**—Employment generally continues good, except with plasterers, who report it as quiet. With masons it is reported as good. Bricklayers report

employment as quiet at Edinburgh; plumbers as moderate at Aberdeen, as bad at Dundee.

**Ireland.**—Employment generally is fair. At Cork it is dull. With plumbers employment is reported as bad. At Belfast it is reported as quiet with bricklayers, bad with carpenters and joiners. Painters report employment as good at Dublin.

(b) COAL MINING IN JULY.

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

EMPLOYMENT in this industry shows a further slight decline as compared with a month ago, and is about the same as a year ago. The number of workpeople employed is greater than a year ago.

The average number of days worked per week in the four weeks ended July 26th was 4.82, as compared with 5.17 in the four weeks ended June 21st, and 4.83 days in the four weeks ended June 21st, 1902. The average time worked by the collieries was lowered by disputes, the time lost through this cause averaging 0.24 days, the corresponding averages for the preceding month and July, 1901, being very small.

The following Table, relating to 1,315 pits, at which 471,879 workpeople were employed, gives the figures for July, 1902, in comparison with those for a month and a year ago:—

District.	No. employed in July, 1902, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the pits in four weeks ended		
		26th July, 1902.	27th July, 1901.	21st June, 1902.
England and Wales ... ..	431,709	4.84	4.87	5.16
Scotland ... ..	39,551	4.62	4.43	5.23
Ireland ... ..	619	4.91	5.46	4.59
<b>United Kingdom ... ..</b>	<b>471,879</b>	<b>4.82</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>5.17</b>

The number of workpeople employed at the pits, from which returns have been received for both periods is 2.3 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 58.4 per cent. were employed at pits working 5 or more days per week in the four weeks ended July 26th, as compared with 71.4 per cent. in the four weeks ended June 21st, and 59.8 per cent. in the four weeks ended July 27th, 1901.

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

Number of days on which Coal was hewn and wound in four weeks.	July, 1902.		Corresponding percentages in	
	No. of Workpeople employed.	Percentage proportion to total.	July, 1901.	June, 1902.
24 days (full time) ... ..	51,799	11.0	3.7	18.2
20 and under 24 days ... ..	223,712	47.4	66.1	63.2
16 " " 20 " " ... ..	104,376	22.1	21.7	18.8
12 " " 16 " " ... ..	55,638	11.8	12.4	8.5
8 " " 12 " " ... ..	29,173	6.2	4.9	0.7
Under 8 days ... ..	7,181	1.5	1.2	0.6
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>471,879</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The next Table, which gives detailed particulars for the different mining districts, shows that the average number of days worked per week was less than in the previous month in every district except Northumberland, Cumberland and Ireland. The decline was greatest in Nottingham and Leicester (90 days), Yorkshire and West Scotland (77 days each) and the Lothians (60 days), the averages for Scotland being lowered by the annual holidays in many localities. As compared with a year ago the number of days worked showed an increase in ten districts, the increase being greatest in Cumberland and in North Wales; it showed a decrease in the six other districts.

The highest averages during the month were worked in Cumberland (5.80 days) South Wales and Monmouth (5.61 days), Durham (5.37 days), Northumberland (5.33 days), North Wales (5.24 days), and the Lothians

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

(5.01 days). The lowest were worked in Nottingham and Leicester (3.60 days), Yorkshire (4.13 days), Staffordshire (4.31 days), Derbyshire (4.40 days), West Scotland (4.45 days), and Gloucester and Somerset (4.48 days). In the other four remaining districts the average was from 4.3 to 5 days.

COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED BY COLLIERIES IN JULY, 1902 AND 1901, AND IN JUNE, 1902.

District.	No. employed in July, 1902, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Collieries in four weeks ended			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in July, 1902, as compared with	
		26th July, 1902.	27th July, 1901.	21st June, 1902.	A year ago.	A month ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland ... ..	38,209	5.33	5.25	5.27	+ .08	+ .06
Durham ... ..	93,962	5.37	5.38	5.41	− .01	− .04
Cumberland ... ..	7,109	5.80	5.23	5.36	+ .57	+ .44
Yorkshire ... ..	67,264	4.13	4.67	4.90	− .54	− .77
Lancashire and Cheshire... ..	50,152	4.72	4.48	4.91	+ .24	− .19
Derbyshire ... ..	33,886	4.40	4.29	4.81	+ .11	− .41
Nottingham and Leicester	27,077	3.60	3.97	4.50	− .37	− .90
Staffordshire ... ..	29,538	4.31	4.13	4.89	+ .18	− .58
Salop, Worcester and Warwick ... ..	8,051	4.61	4.62	5.10	− .01	− .49
Gloucester and Somerset... ..	8,337	4.48	4.84	4.95	− .36	− .47
North Wales... ..	12,187	5.24	4.63	5.34	+ .61	− .10
South Wales and Mon. ... ..	55,937	5.61	5.51	5.85	+ .10	− .24
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
West Scotland ... ..	21,024	4.45	4.38	5.22	+ .07	− .77
The Lothians ... ..	4,147	5.01	4.97	5.61	+ .04	− .60
Fife ... ..	14,380	4.76	4.35	5.13	+ .41	− .37
<b>IRELAND.</b>	619	4.91	5.46	4.59	− .55	+ .32
<b>Grand Total &amp; Averages</b>	<b>471,879</b>	<b>4.82</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>− .01</b>	<b>− .35</b>

The Exports of coal, coke, cinders, and patent fuel during July amounted to 4,132,743 tons, as compared with 3,720,583 tons in June, and 4,107,422 tons in July, 1901.

(c) IRON MINING IN JULY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry continues good, and, after making allowance for the time lost through holidays, shows little change as compared with the previous month. It is better than a year ago.

In the 131 mines and open works covered by the returns received, the average number of days worked in the four weeks ended July 26th was 5.68 per week, as against 5.88 days in the four weeks ended June 21st, and 5.58 days a year ago. The time lost on account of holidays was about .16 of a day per week in the July period; .02 in June, and .15 in July, 1901.

The number of workpeople employed at the mines included in the returns was 15,168 (or 207 more than were employed at the same mines a year ago), and of these 84.9 per cent. were employed at mines working 22 or more days during the four weeks ended July 26th, as compared with 79.6 per cent. a year ago.

The following Table summarises the returns received:—

District.	No. employed in July, 1902, at the Mines included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Mines in 4 weeks ended			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in July, 1902, as compared with	
		26th July, 1902.	27th July, 1901.	21st June, 1902.	A year ago.	A month ago.
<b>ENGLAND—</b>		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cumberland and Lancashire ... ..	4,781	5.91	5.73	5.93	+ .18	− .02
Cleveland ... ..	6,561	5.71	5.66	5.91	+ .05	− .20
Lincolnshire and Leicestershire... ..	838	5.71	4.69	5.72	+ 1.02	− .01
Northamptonshire	590	5.91	5.67	5.74	+ .24	+ .17
Staffordshire and Shropshire ... ..	1,266	5.17	5.27	5.59	− .10	− .42
Other places in England... ..	88	5.64	5.91	5.71	− .27	− .07
<b>SCOTLAND</b> ... ..	965	4.90	4.98	5.96	− .08	− 1.06
<b>IRELAND</b> ... ..	79	6.00	6.00	5.92	...	+ .08
<b>Total and Averages</b>	<b>15,168</b>	<b>5.68</b>	<b>5.68</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>+ .10</b>	<b>− .20</b>

(d) PIG-IRON INDUSTRY IN JULY.

EMPLOYMENT shows a further slight improvement as compared with the previous month, and is better than a year ago.

At the works of 115 ironmasters covered by the returns received, there were 325 furnaces in blast at the end of July, as compared with 324 at the end of June, and 312 at the end of July, 1901. During the month two furnaces were re-lit and two damped down or blown out in England, and one re-lit in Scotland.

The estimated number of workpeople employed at the 325 furnaces in blast was 22,440.

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

Districts.	Present time compared with a year ago.			Present time compared with a month ago.		
	July, 1902.	July, 1901.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in July, 1902.	July, 1902.	June, 1902.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in July, 1902.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES—</b>						
Cleveland ... ..	79	83	− 4	79	78	+ 1
Cumberland & Lancs.	43	42	+ 1	43	42	+ 1
S. and S.W. Yorks...	16	15	+ 1	16	17	− 1
Derby & Nottingham	38	33	+ 5	38	38	...
Leicester, Lincoln } and Northampton }	26	21	+ 5	26	26	...
Stafford & Worcester	33	30	+ 3	33	34	− 1
S. Wales & Monmouth	13	15	− 2	13	13	...
Other districts ... ..	7	8	− 1	7	7	...
<b>Total England and Wales... }</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>+ 8</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>SCOTLAND</b> ... ..	70	65	+ 5	70	69	+ 1
<b>Total furnaces included in returns ... }</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>+ 13</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>+ 1</b>

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

As compared with June, the returns received show little change in England and Wales either in the number of persons employed or the average number of shifts worked per man. In Scotland, owing to the annual holidays in the last week of July, both the numbers employed and the shifts worked show a falling off. As compared with a year ago, employment was not quite so good either in England and Wales or Scotland.

At 201 works covered by the returns, 76,390 workpeople were employed in the week ended July 26th, compared with 77,632 in the week ended June 21st, and 77,610 a year ago.

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

District.	Numbers employed in week ended			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in July, 1902, as compared with	
	July 26th, 1902.	July 27th, 1901.	June 21st, 1902.	A year ago.	A month ago.
England and Wales ... ..	64,990	65,619	64,994	− 629	− 4
Scotland ... ..	11,400	11,991	12,638	− 591	− 1,238
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>76,390</b>	<b>77,610</b>	<b>77,632</b>	<b>− 1,220</b>	<b>− 1,242</b>

Weekly Number of Shifts Worked.

Information as to the number of shifts worked has been received with respect to works employing 89 per cent. of these workpeople, and the particulars are summarised in the Table below:—

Number of Shifts worked.	Number employed in July, 1902, so far as returned.	Percentage proportion to Total.	Corresponding percentage in	
			July, 1901.	June, 1902.
Under 5 per week ... ..	15,221	22.8	16.1	9.2
5 per week ... ..	20,546	30.1	36.1	32.1
5½ per week ... ..	511	0.8	0.7	1.8
6 per week ... ..	31,195	45.7	46.4	56.2
Over 6 per week ... ..	370	0.6	0.7	0.7
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>68,203</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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



EMPLOYMENT IN JULY—IRON AND STEEL AND TINPLATE WORKS; SHIPBUILDING; DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR.

The average number of shifts worked per man was 4.71 in the week ended July 26th, as against 5.48 in the week ended June 21st, and 5.12 in the week ended July 27th, 1901.

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 360,094 in the week ended July 26th, 425,427 in the week ended June 21st, and 397,195 in the week ended July 27th, 1901. Thus the volume of employment at the works included in the returns was 15.4 per cent. less than a month ago, and 9.4 per cent. less than a year ago, a result due in a large measure, as previously stated, to the Scottish holidays.

As compared with a year ago Northumberland and Durham, and Lancashire, Cumberland and Cheshire districts show an increase in the volume of employment, Scotland and Yorkshire a decline, while in Wales and Monmouth and the Midlands there was practically no change.

As compared with a month ago the volume of employment shows a decrease in Scotland and the Lancashire, Cumberland and Cheshire district, the other districts showing little change.

(f) EMPLOYMENT AT TINPLATE WORKS\* IN JULY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry continues good, few of the mills being idle except for repairs or renewal of plant. It is much better than a year ago.

At the end of July 49 works with 227 mills had all their mills in operation, whilst 31 others had 172 at work out of a total of 231. Thus in all 399 mills were working, as compared with 398 at the end of June, and 347 a year ago. The number of workpeople at all the mills in operation at the end of July is estimated to be about 20,000.

Of the total number of mills at work, 386, employing about 19,300 workpeople, were in the South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire districts, compared with 388 at the end of June and 335 a year ago.

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

	No. of Works open.	No. of Mills in such Works		
		Working.	Not Working.	Total.
Works giving full employment ...	49	227	...	227
Works giving partial employment ...	31	172	59	231
<b>Total at end of July, 1902*</b> ...	<b>80</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>458</b>
<i>Corresponding Total for June, 1902*</i>	80	398	60	458
<i>Corresponding Total for July, 1901*</i>	69	347	57	404

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

	Tinplates.			Blackplates.		
	July, 1902.	June, 1902.	July, 1901.	July, 1902.	June, 1902.	July, 1901.
To United States ...	Tons. 3,405	Tons. 4,655	Tons. 8,608	Tons. ...	Tons. ...	Tons. 181
.. Other Countries	23,810	16,112	18,662	5,595	4,712	5,212
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>27,215</b>	<b>20,767</b>	<b>27,270</b>	<b>5,595</b>	<b>4,712</b>	<b>5,393</b>

\* 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.

(g) SHIPBUILDING.

Tonnage under Construction.\*

ACCORDING to the quarterly returns compiled by Lloyd's Register, there were 406 vessels (excluding warships) under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of June, with a gross tonnage of 1,129,582 tons. This tonnage shows a decrease of 110,762 tons as compared with ships building at the end of the preceding quarter, and it is 170,597 tons less than the tonnage under construction at the end of June, 1901.

Sixteen warships of 139,790 tons displacement were in course of construction at the Royal Dockyards at the end of June, and 41 at private yards with a displacement of 187,350 tons, making a total of 57 warships and 327,140 tons, or a decrease of 2,105 tons as compared with the end of March, and of 76,085 tons as compared with the end of June, 1901.

The following Table summarises the above figures:—

Description of Vessels.	Tonnage under construction on			Decrease at end of June, 1902, as compared with	
	June 30th, 1902.	Mar. 31st, 1902.	June 30th, 1901.	Three months ago.	A year ago.
Merchant Vessels—					
Tons gross...	1,129,582	1,240,344	1,300,179	110,762	170,597
War Vessels—					
Tons displacement ...	327,140	329,245	403,225	2,105	76,085

Of the 406 merchant vessels building at the end of June, 381 were steam vessels with a gross tonnage of 1,107,965 tons, and 25 were sailing vessels of 21,617 tons gross. As compared with the previous quarter the number of steam vessels under construction has decreased by 20, and the tonnage by 105,539 tons, while as compared with a year ago there is a decrease of 32 vessels and 179,853 tons. Sailing vessels show a decrease of 5,223 tons in the tonnage under construction, as compared with the end of March, but an increase of 9,256 tons as compared with a year ago.

The following Table shows the gross tonnage of vessels, other than warships, under construction in each of the principal shipbuilding districts. The figures include 96 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction:—

District.	At 30th June, 1902.	At 31st Mar., 1902.	At 30th June, 1901.	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) at end of June, 1902, as compared with	
				Three months ago.	A year ago.
Clyde ...	387,634	442,769	406,920	– 55,135	– 19,286
Tyne ...	192,488	224,291	265,806	– 31,806	– 73,318
Belfast... ..	186,752	176,988	190,071	+ 9,764	– 3,319
Wear ...	155,058	158,639	178,549	– 3,581	– 23,491
Middlesbro' and Stockton	69,353	78,300	112,275	– 8,947	– 42,922
Hartlepool and Whitby ...	61,163	76,820	91,230	– 12,657	– 27,067
Barrow, Maryport and Workington	25,715	22,715	11,800	+ 3,000	+ 13,915

It will be seen that the tonnage building at the end of June was greater in the Barrow, Maryport and Workington district than three months or a year ago. At Belfast there is an increase over the figures for the end of March, 1902, but a decrease as compared with June, 1901. All the other districts included in the Table show a falling off as compared with both the preceding quarter and a year ago.

(h) LONDON DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR IN JULY.

EMPLOYMENT at the docks and wharves during July showed some improvement as compared with the previous month, but was worse than a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and principal wharves during the four weeks ended July 26th was 15,097, as compared with 14,650

\* By "tonnage under construction" is meant the gross tonnage of the vessels when completed. As at any given time the ships are at various stages of completion, the "tonnage under construction" is not an exact measure of the work remaining to be done.

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY—DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR; AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

in the preceding four weeks, and 16,652 in the corresponding period of 1901.

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

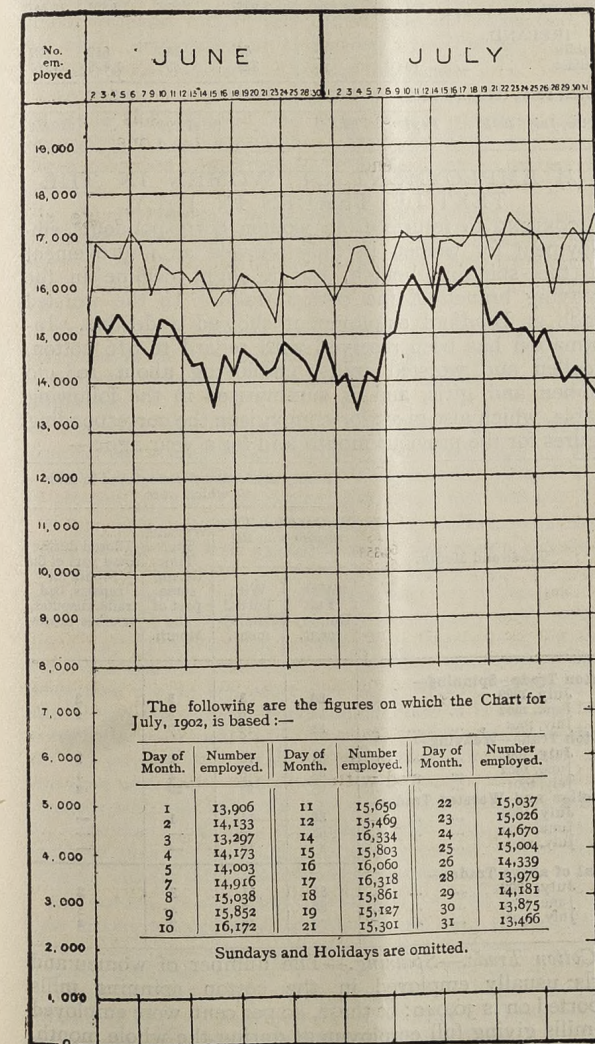
Period.	Labourers employed in Docks.			Labourers employed at 115 Wharves making Returns.	Total Dock and Wharf Labourers included in Returns.
	By Dock Companies or through Contractors	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
Week ended July 5	6,840	1,938	8,778	5,282	14,060
" " " 12	7,189	2,812	10,001	5,515	15,516
" " " 19	7,346	3,075	10,421	5,496	15,917
" " " 26	7,422	2,067	9,489	5,407	14,896
Average for 4 weeks ended July 26th, 1902	7,199	2,473	9,672	5,425	15,097
Average for June, 1902	7,171	2,193	9,364	5,286	14,650
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 July ranged from 13,297 on the 3rd to 16,334 on the 14th.

During July, 1901, the total number of dock and wharf labourers employed varied from 15,612 on the 2nd to 17,499 on the 19th.

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed by all the Docks, and at 115 of the principal Wharves for each day during the months of June and July, 1902. The corresponding curve for June and July, 1901, is also given for comparison.

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



Employment in mid-stream was moderate during the first week, and fair for the remainder of the month. With lightermen, deal porters and lumpers employment

was fair; with coal and corn porters, winchmen and stevedores it was moderate; with fruit porters in Thames-street it was fair, the average number employed being 295, compared with 292 in June and 382 in July, 1901.

(i) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN JULY.\*

EMPLOYMENT has been good with farm labourers during July. The hay crop was generally a heavy one, and necessitated the employment of more than the usual number of extra men. The root crops, too, required a good deal of attention, owing to the rapid growth of weeds, so that there was generally a good demand for casual labourers, who were frequently able to secure high wages for haymaking and hoeing roots.

**Northern Counties.**—Reports from Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland and Westmorland show that some casual labourers have been in irregular employment owing to wet weather. On fine days, however, hay-making has been pushed forward, providing full employment. In Lancashire there has been some scarcity of extra men for the hay harvest. A correspondent in the Fylde Union states that extra men have obtained 25s. to 30s. per week (with food), being about 5s. per week more than a year ago, and, in consequence of the heavy hay crop and the unsettled weather, their engagements have been prolonged for several days beyond the usual period of one month. Farm labourers in Yorkshire have been well employed at haymaking and turnip hoeing. The weather was showery and the hay crop heavy, so that more extra labour was required for this work than is usual. The supply of casual labour, however, has been generally equal to the demand, and a report from the Malton Union (East Riding) states that there are more men of this class to be had than a year ago. With reference to the supply of men for permanent situations on farms a correspondent in the Selby Union (West Riding) writes: "Some returning from war and others leaving town work cause plenty of applications."

**Midland Counties.**—Agricultural labourers in Derbyshire and Cheshire were fully employed during July, chiefly in connection with the hay harvest. The crop was a heavy one and created a good demand for extra men. In Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire employment has been good with farm labourers. The supply of casual men for hoeing roots and hay making has fallen short of the demand in some districts. Regularity of employment is reported in Staffordshire. There has been some scarcity of extra men in this county during the month. Full employment is reported in Shropshire and it is stated that all available men were required to get in the hay and to hoe the roots.

Farm labourers have been fully employed in Worcestershire, and some farmers have experienced difficulty in getting a sufficient number of extra men for the hay harvest. In Warwickshire there was a good demand for extra hands to hoe roots and to assist in getting in the abundant hay crop. In some districts this demand was filled by Irish migratory labourers, but in others the supply of labour was insufficient. Regularity of employment is reported in Oxfordshire. A correspondent in the Thame Union writes as follows:—"The crop of hay was very heavy, and was only secured by the increased use of labour-saving machines. Hoeing beans, mangolds and turnips gave ample employment." Another report from this union states that some discharged soldiers are presenting themselves for employment. Agricultural labourers have been fully employed in Northamptonshire, and the demand for casual labourers has been in excess of the supply. A report from the Wellingborough Union states that the root crops have been somewhat neglected owing to the difficulty in obtaining extra labour. Regularity of employment is reported in Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire. There has been a fair supply of labour, but the demand has exceeded the supply in some districts.

**Eastern Counties.**—Farm labourers in Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire have been, generally speaking, in

\* Based on 234 returns from correspondents in various parts of England.



EMPLOYMENT IN JULY—AGRICULTURAL LABOUR; SEAMEN; TEXTILE TRADES.

regular employment and the supply of labour has been about equal to the demand in most districts reported on. Some casual labourers are said to have been in irregular employment in the North Witchford Union. In Lincolnshire employment has been generally good with agricultural labourers. In the Bourne Union, however, some men have not had constant work. Regularity of employment is reported in Norfolk and Suffolk. Hay-making and turnip weeding afforded a good deal of employment, but the supply of extra labour was generally sufficient for the work in hand. In Essex, farm labourers have been, on the whole, in regular employment. A correspondent in the Tendring Union writes: "A good hay crop, and plenty of work cleaning roots coming at the same time, kept all hands fully employed throughout the month."

**Southern and South Western Counties.**—Farm labourers in Kent have had full employment cutting and carting hay and fodder, and other work. There has been a scarcity of labour in several of the districts reported on. A correspondent in the Faversham Union writes: "I do not think there were less people about than last year, but there was more work to do." Employment has been good in Surrey and Sussex, and many farmers have experienced a difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of extra men to secure the heavy hay crop. In the Hailsham Union (Sussex) casual labourers were paid 3s. to 4s. 6d. a day, and in the Rye Union (Sussex) it is stated that as much as 5s. a day was paid in some cases. Regularity of employment is reported in Hampshire. A report from the Christchurch Union states that "Casual labour has been very difficult to obtain. The heaviest crop of hay for 15 years has caused a large demand for labour, and the showery weather has necessitated constant attention to the mangold and turnip crops." In Berkshire agricultural employment has been good. The supply of labour appears to be about equal to the demand in this county. Farm labourers in Wiltshire and Dorsetshire have been in constant employment during July, and the number of men available was insufficient in several districts for the work of haymaking and hoeing. A report from the Wareham and Purbeck Union (Dorset) states that roots have been spoiling for want of men to hoe them.

Agricultural labourers in Somersetshire have been, for the most part, in regular employment, but a few casual men lost some time through wet weather in the last fortnight of the month. In Herefordshire and Gloucestershire haymaking and the hoeing of roots afforded ample employment, and in some districts there was a scarcity of men. A correspondent in the Chipping Sodbury Union (Gloucester) states that as much as 4s. a day was given in some instances for harvest labour, with unlimited beer, bread and cheese. Farm labourers in Devonshire and Cornwall have been fully employed, the hay crop being large and the roots growing quickly and requiring to be hoed. With reference to the continued scarcity of men to take charge of animals, a report from the Truro Union (Cornwall) states that many farmers are getting their cowmen from Ireland.

(j) EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN IN JULY.

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

The number of seamen shipped during July as the crews of foreign-going vessels from certain selected ports (at which about 80 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared) was 43,445,\* or 2,149 more than during July, 1901. The supply of seamen at these ports is generally stated to be equal to or in excess of the demand, except at Southampton and Middlesbrough.

During the seven completed months of 1902, 241,810\* men were shipped, as compared with 246,402\* in the corresponding period of 1901. A majority of the ports show decreases in the numbers shipped, the falling off

\* Decreases in rates of wages were reported during the month affecting A.B.'s and firemen at North Shields, Middlesbrough, and Penarth (See Table on page 239).

being greatest in the cases of London and the Tyne Ports.

Of the total number of seamen shipped during the seven months, 39,591 (or 16.4 per cent.) were foreigners, the percentage for the corresponding period of 1901 being 15.9. Lascars who are engaged in Asia are not included in these figures.

Table showing the number\* of men, &c., shipped as the crews of foreign-going vessels at some of the principal ports of the United Kingdom in July, 1902 and 1901, respectively, together with the number\* shipped in the seven months ended July in each of these years:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Men, &c., shipped in July, 1902.*			Total in July, 1901.*	Total number shipped in seven months ended July.*	
	In Sailing Vessels.	In Steam Vessels.	Total in July, 1902.		1902.	1901.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES.</b>						
<b>East Coast.</b>						
Tyne Ports ...	194	4,253	4,447	4,080	20,649	21,964
Sunderland ...	...	574	574	699	2,893	3,430
Middlesbrough ...	...	453	453	892	1,672	1,402
Hull ...	24	1,508	1,532	1,753	7,354	7,559
Grimsby ...	...	197	197	286	648	706
<b>Bristol Channel.</b>						
Bristol ...	9	686	695	800	3,729	3,835
Newport, Mon. ...	44	1,028	1,072	715	5,322	5,153
Cardiff ...	446	4,931	5,377	4,968	32,008	30,886
Swansea ...	76	659	735	749	3,450	4,248
<b>Other Ports.</b>						
Liverpool ...	282	12,064	12,346	11,599	80,018	78,768
London ...	330	8,108	8,438	7,666	43,930	46,056
Southampton ...	5	3,011	3,016	2,778	17,225	17,523
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
Leith, Kirkcaldy, Methil, & Grange-mouth ...						
Glasgow ...	111	1,203	1,203	1,032	4,144	4,249
...	...	2,881	2,992	3,276	16,724	17,561
<b>IRELAND.</b>						
Dublin ...	...	40	40	185	612	931
Belfast ...	18	310	328	338	1,448	2,067
<b>Total, July, 1902 ...</b>	<b>1,539</b>	<b>41,806</b>	<b>43,445</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>241,819</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Ditto, July, 1901 ...</b>	<b>1,486</b>	<b>39,810</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>41,896</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>246,402</b>

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

ACCORDING to returns from women correspondents, employment for women in July showed an improvement in the spinning branch, but a slight decline in the weaving branch of the cotton trade. In the worsted trade at Bradford employment showed a decline. Information has been received with regard to 616 cotton, woollen and worsted mills, employing about 108,470 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:—

Trade and Month.	Percentage ordinarily employed in Mills which were			
	Working full Time throughout the Month.‡		Working Short Time during some part of the Month.	Closed during some part of the Month for repairs, bad trade, disputes, or other causes.
	With Full Employment.	With Partial Employment.		
<b>Cotton Trade—Spinning—</b>				
July, 1902 ...	89	3	5	3
June, 1902 ...	84	6	8	2
July, 1901 ...	81	11	7	1
<b>Cotton Trade—Weaving—</b>				
July, 1902 ...	81	15	2	2
June, 1902 ...	83	9	4	4
July, 1901 ...	65	23	10	2
<b>Woollen and Worsted Trades—</b>				
July, 1902 ...	88	11	1	—
June, 1902 ...	98	2	—	—
July, 1901 ...	83	17	—	—
<b>Total of above Trades—</b>				
July, 1902 ...	84	11	3	2
June, 1902 ...	86	7	4	3
July, 1901 ...	72	19	7	2

**Cotton Trade.—Spinning.**—The number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton spinning mills reported on is 30,040; of these, 89 per cent. were employed in mills giving full employment during the whole month,

\* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, not of separate individuals.  
‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.  
§ Excluding annual holidays.

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY—DISTRICT REPORTS—LONDON; NORTHERN COUNTIES.

to be compared with 84 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in June, and with 81 per cent. in July, 1901.

**Cotton Trade.—Weaving.**—The number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton weaving factories reported on is 60,500; of these, 81 per cent. were employed in factories giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 83 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in June, and with 65 per cent. in July, 1901.

**Woollen and Worsted Trades.**—The number of women and girls usually employed in the woollen and worsted mills reported on is 17,930; of these, 88 per cent. were employed in mills giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 98 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in June, and with 83 per cent. in July, 1901.

DISTRICT REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS AND OTHERS.

NOTE.—Employment in the principal districts of the United Kingdom in the Building Trades and for Coal Miners, Iron Miners, Tinplate Workers, Agricultural Labourers and for Dock Labour in London, is dealt with in Articles on pp. 225-230, and is not included in the District Reports which follow.

LONDON.

**General.**—Returns from 455 branches of 126 unions, having an aggregate membership of 77,391 show that 3,917 (or 5.1 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of July, compared with 4.9 per cent. in June, and 3.8 per cent. in July, 1901.

Employment in the Engineering, Metal and Shipbuilding trades has improved. Returns from 166 branches of 29 unions, with a membership of 22,810, show that 821 (or 3.6 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4.7 per cent. in June, and 2.2 per cent. in July, 1901. Employment with sailmakers is rather better.

**Building Trades.**—See note at head of this Report.

Employment in the Furnishing trades has continued to fall off, and is now bad. Returns from 35 branches of 16 unions, with a membership of 6,293, show that 401 (or 6.4 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3.6 per cent. in June, and 3.9 per cent. in July, 1901.

In the Woodworking trades employment remains practically unchanged. Returns from 9 branches of 5 unions, with a membership of 1,058, show that 32 (or 3.0 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3.2 per cent. in June, and 2.8 per cent. in July of last year.

With Coopers employment has improved. Returns from 2 unions, with a membership of 1,073, show that 28 (or 2.6 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3.6 per cent. in June, and 0.5 per cent. in July, 1901.

**Coachbuilders and Wheelwrights** still remain well employed. Returns from 12 branches of 7 unions, with a membership of 1,529, show that 33 (or 2.2 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2.0 per cent. in June. The percentage for July, 1901, was 1.2.

Employment in the Printing and Bookbinding trades has continued to fall off. Returns from 25 unions, with a membership of 24,593, show that 1,221 (or 5.0 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4.3 per cent. in June and 4.2 per cent. in July of last year.

Employment in the Clothing trades has continued to fall off and is now bad. The West End bespoke tailors describe it as bad, and worse than last year; the East End clothiers' cutters as bad, and worse than a year ago, short time being worked; with the East End military and uniform tailors and tailoresses it is still bad, and worse both than a month and a year ago; with the tailors' machinists and pressers it is slack, and worse than either a month or a year ago; with ladies' tailors and mantle makers it remains unchanged; with silk hatters it was rather better than last month, but worse than a year ago; capmakers remain busy, and are better employed than last month and a year ago, some overtime being worked; with fur skin dressers employment remains slack.

**Boot and Shoe Trades.**—Employment with the West End boot and shoe makers remains good, and, though not quite so good as in June, is better than a year ago; with the East End sewround shoemakers it continues bad, and is worse than a year ago, short time being worked; with boot and shoe operatives it is quiet, and about the same as in June; with boot and shoe clickers it remains bad, and is worse than a year ago, short time being worked.

Employment in the Leather trades has continued to fall off and is now slack. Returns from 10 branches of 10 unions, with a

membership of 1,664, show that 70 (or 4.2 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3.5 per cent. in June, and 2.3 per cent. in July, 1901.

In the Glass trades returns from 7 branches of 6 unions, with a membership of 949 show that 129, (or 13.6 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 14.2 per cent. in June, and 10.1 per cent. in July of last year.

**Hair, Fibre and Cane Workers.**—In these trades returns from 5 branches of 5 unions, with a membership of 947, show that 19 (or 2.0 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 1.6 per cent. in June, and 2.6 per cent. in July, 1901.

**Goldsmiths and Jewellers** report employment as slack, and worse than a month and a year ago, short time being still worked; Silver workers as fair, and about the same as in June; Electro-plate workers as still moderate; Diamond workers as fair and better than a month and a year ago.

Employment in the Tobacco trades still remains bad. Returns from 3 unions with a membership of 2,011 show that 268 (or 13.3 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 12.0 per cent. in June, and 10.3 per cent. in July, 1901.

**Dock and Riverside Labour.**—See note at head of District Reports on this page.

ENGLAND: NORTHERN COUNTIES.

Tyne and Wear.

**Iron and Steel Trades.**—Steel plate mills have been fully employed. Bar, angle, and sheet mills at Jarrow and Consett are working half time. In the Newburn district employment is rather better; with sternframe smiths on the Wear it is fair generally; with chain and anchor smiths good; with steel smelters not so good; with the blastfurnacemen fair; at the finished iron and steel works quiet.

**Coal and Ironstone Mining.**—See note at head of District Reports on this page.

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.**—On the Tyne.—Most of the electrical engineering shops are busy. The Elswick ordnance works continue slack in some departments. Employment with marine-engine builders in the middle reaches of the river is moderately good; in the Shields district slack. In the boiler shops and with riveters and caulkers it has improved. Branches with 13,093 members have 639 (or 4.9 per cent.) unemployed, as against 805 (or 6.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June. On the Wear.—Employment in the engine shops and with shipsmiths and riveters has declined; in the boiler shops it continues quiet. Branches with 5,432 members have 358 (or 6.6 per cent.) idle, as against 301 (or 5.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June. With iron and steel moulders employment on the Wear continues bad; in the Newcastle, Gateshead and Blyth district it has improved. With brass finishers, pattern makers and smiths and strikers employment is fair; with hole cutters and drillers and strikers employment on the Wear it has improved; on the Tyne it is fairly good. Shipwrights are fairly busy in some yards, slack in others. With whitesmiths and heating engineers employment continues good.

**Lead Mining.**—Lead ore miners have averaged 5 days per week, ironstone miners 4 days per week.

**Quarrying.**—Limestone quarries at Stanhope, Westgate and Upper Weardale have worked full time. In the Ferryhill and Haswell quarries, five and six days per week have been worked. Employment in the Gateshead district is reported as fairly good, at Blyth as improved.

**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—Employment with quayside labourers, Tyne watermen, coal porters and shippers is reported as quiet; with tug boat and steam-packet men as improved; with deal porters on the Tyne it is fair; with pit prop carriers moderate; with trimmers and teemers on the Wear and with lumpers and riggers on the Tyne employment has improved. The demand for sailors and firemen has been better.

**Building Trades.**—See note at head of District Reports on this page.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Employment with letterpress printers on the Tyne and at Sunderland is good; with bookbinders and machine rulers fair.

**Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.**—Cabinet makers and upholsterers report employment as slack; lathrenders as improving; with millsawyers it has declined; with coopers it is bad.

**Chemical and Glass Trades.**—In pressed glass making factories employment continues dull. Flint glass makers have averaged four shifts per week. With bottle makers on the Wear employment has improved on pale metal and is still fairly good on black metal; at Seaham Harbour it continues slack. Sulphur and soda workers in chemical factories have worked full time; in the acid and bleaching



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

departments employment is bad; with white lead workers it has improved; with copper ore smelters it continues good; with coke yard workers slack.

*Fishing.*—Herring boats have landed large supplies. The trawl and line boats have landed an increased quantity of white fish.—*J. Ratcliffe.*

**Middlesbrough, Stockton and District.**

*Iron and Steel Trades.*—Employment at the Hartlepool iron and steel works is reported as slack; at rail mills as fairly good; in other departments as moderate. Employment is reported as good at blastfurnaces, metal expansion works and pipe foundries; in the bridge works at Darlington as good; at Middlesbrough and Stockton as moderate; at chair and general foundries as moderate.

*Engineering and Metal Trades.*—Employment with engineers is reported as fair at Middlesbrough; as moderate at Bishop Auckland, Darlington and South Bank; as bad at Hartlepool and Stockton; with ironfounders it is moderate at Darlington and Middlesbrough, bad at Hartlepool and Stockton; with pattern-makers fair at Darlington, Hartlepool and Stockton; good at Middlesbrough; with boilermakers good at Darlington, moderate elsewhere; with enginemen, cranemen and smiths and strikers it is moderate. Branches of these trades with 4,384 members, have 272 (or 6·2 per cent.) unemployed, as against 249 (or 5·7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

*Shipbuilding.*—Employment is reported as moderate at Middlesbrough and Stockton, as slack at Hartlepool; shipwrights report employment as fair at Middlesbrough, slack at Stockton and Hartlepool; ship joiners as slack at Hartlepool and Whitby; as fair at Middlesbrough and Stockton.

*Ironstone Mining.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

*Shipping and Dock Labour.*—Sailors and firemen report employment as quiet at Hartlepool, as moderate at Middlesbrough; dockers as moderate at Hartlepool, as improving at Middlesbrough; riverside labourers as moderate.

*Miscellaneous.*—Employment is reported as fair with cement, concrete, brick and pulp makers, and with mill-sawyers and wood cutting machinists; as moderate with wagon builders; as slack with cabinet makers.—*A. Main.*

## LANCASHIRE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.

**Oldham and District.**

*Cotton Trade.*—*Spinning.*—With few exceptions, the cotton mills in Oldham and district have been in full operation during the month, and employment has been good. Card and blowing room operatives, and ring and throstle frame workers are fairly well employed; winders moderately so. Employment is reported as slack in the Mossley, Ashton-under-Lyne and Stockport districts, as moderate in Stalybridge, as good in Rochdale. *Weaving.*—Employment continues good in velvet weaving; it is not so good in calico weaving. Employment on calico sheetings and fustians is reported as bad; with warpers as moderate; with reelers as slack; with twiners as fair.

*Woollen and Silk Trades.*—Employment with the woollen workers in Stockport, Rochdale and Milnrow continues good. In the silk dressing trade of Rochdale employment has further declined, and is reported as bad.

*Engineering and Metal Trades.*—In some departments of the machine-making works employment is reported as slack; in other departments as moderate. At engineering shops employment is reported as moderate; with plate and machine moulders as fair; with boiler makers, ironfounders, iron grinders, tinplate workers and brass founders as moderate; pattern makers are fully employed.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

*Coal Mining.*—See note at head of Districts Reports, page 231.

*T. Ashton.*

**Bolton and District.**

*Cotton Trade.*—*Spinning.*—Employment with spinners in Bolton is reported as somewhat less regular. In Heywood, Bury, Chorley and Wigan employment is less steady and generally more irregular. Cardroom operatives in Bolton are not quite so well employed. In Chorley, Farnworth, Hindley and Wigan employment is not good. *Weaving.*—Weavers in Bolton are not regularly employed. In Moses Gate, Farnworth, Radcliffe and Walkden, weavers at some firms are reported as slack. At Chorley employment is irregular; at Wigan moderate; at Bury fairly good.

*Engineering and Iron Trades.*—Employment with engineers is not so good; with steam-engine makers it is moderate; with roller, spindle and flyer makers, iron grinders and brass finishers it

continues rather slack. In Wigan and Bury employment with ironworkers generally is not regular; with steel smelters and tinplate workers it is reported as moderate.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

*Coal Mining.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

*Miscellaneous.*—Employment with tailors, printers and shoemakers continues fairly good; with general labourers it is bad.—*R. Tootill.*

**Blackburn, Burnley and District.**

*Cotton Trade.*—*Weaving.*—Employment in the Blackburn district is reported as bad, many looms waiting for warps; in Burnley and Preston there is a slight improvement; in Colne and Nelson employment is fair. In Darwen all the mills are working, but a few looms are waiting for warps. Employment in the coloured goods trade is only moderate, and shows no improvement. With loomers, twisters, warpers, winders and tape sizers employment is only moderate; with warp dressers in Colne and district it is reported as slack. *Spinning.*—Employment in Blackburn and Burnley is reported as not good; in Darwen and Accrington as fair. Ring spinners and card-room workers continue fully employed. Branches of spinners, twisters and drawers and warp-dressers with 3,391 members have 107 (or 3·2 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 114 (or 3·3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

*Engineering and Iron Trades.*—Engineers at Colne report employment as moderate, at Todmorden as bad, short time being worked. Iron founders at Todmorden report employment as improved; at Blackburn as bad. Employment in the machine shops shows a further improvement.

*Coal Mining.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

*Miscellaneous.*—Cabinet makers report employment as quiet; tailors as good; letterpress printers and bookbinders and woollen block printers as slack; calico printers as moderate; brick makers and quarrymen as fairly good.—*W. H. Wilkinson.*

**Manchester and District.**

*General.*—Branches of societies with 25,215 members have 1,154 (or 4·6 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 1,355 (or 5·4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

*Engineering and Metal Trades.*—Engineers report employment as moderate, except at Northwich where it is bad. Employment with ironfounders is slack; with braziers, sheet metal workers, brass workers and finishers, and boiler makers it is reported as moderate; with machine workers as improving; with filesmiths as good. Wire drawers and wire weavers are fairly well employed.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

*Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.*—Coach makers report employment as fairly good; with cabinet makers it is quiet; with french polishers and upholsterers moderate; with coopers dull; with wheelwrights and smiths bad.

*Clothing Trades.*—Bespoke tailors report employment as bad; ready-made tailoring operatives and shirt, cloth cap and umbrella makers as moderate; boot and shoe makers and felt hat makers and trimmers as slack; shirt and jacket cutters are busy.

*Printing and allied Trades.*—Letterpress printers report employment as slightly improved; stereotypers and pattern card makers as fair; bookbinders as quiet; lithographic artists and printers as bad.

*Textile Trades.*—Cotton spinners report employment as moderate; in Macclesfield both weavers and dyers are on short time. Power loom overlookers report employment as moderate; bleachers, dyers and finishers as bad; machine printers are fairly busy. In the silk trade employment with some hand loom weavers is fairly good; in other branches it is slack.—*G. D. Kelley.*

**Liverpool and District.**

*Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.*—Boiler makers and iron ship builders, ironfounders, coppersmiths, brassfounders, iron and steel dressers, and ship joiners report employment as bad; shipwrights as rather slacker; fitters, turners, pattern makers and repairers as dull.

*Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.*—Coachmakers report employment as rather slacker; cabinet makers and french polishers as dull; upholsterers and coopers as fair; mill sawyers and wood-working machinists continue slack.

*Transport Trades.*—Sailors, firemen and enginemen, quay and railway carters, Mersey flatmen and labourers at the north docks report employment as dull; labourers at the south docks as fair; coal and salt heavers as dull.

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

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

*Clothing Trades.*—Bespoke tailors report employment as fair but declining; ready made tailoring operatives and pressers as dull; boot and shoe makers as quiet.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

*Glass and Chemical Trades.*—Glass bottle makers and sheet glass makers and flatteners report employment as good; decorative glass workers and chemical workers as dull.

*Quarrying.*—Employment with quarrymen is dull.—*C. Rouse.*

A report from *Winstford* states that employment in the salt trade has been fair; with moulders it is reported as moderate; in the chemical trade at Middlewich and with fustian cutters in both towns as good; with boilermakers, brassworkers and shipwrights as good.

## YORKSHIRE.

**Hull and District.**

*Shipbuilding, Engineering and Metal Trades.*—At Hull the pattern makers report employment as good; boilermakers and shipwrights as fair; engineers, machine workers, braziers, sheet-metal workers, brassfounders and finishers, and sail makers as moderate; general labourers and smiths and strikers as bad. At Doncaster the brassworkers report employment as good, brassfounders and finishers and boilermakers as moderate; engineers as bad. At Grimsby engineers report employment as good; smiths, boilermakers, sail makers and general labourers as moderate; shipwrights as bad.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

*Transport Trades.*—At Hull the timber workers report employment as good; seamen and firemen, coal porters and railway workers as moderate; dock labourers as slack. At Goole the seamen and firemen report employment as moderate; dock labourers and railway workers as bad. At Grimsby the dock labourers and timber workers report employment as good; coal workers as moderate.

*Fishing Industry.*—At Grimsby the trawl fishermen and general labourers report employment as good; steam fishing vessel engineers and firemen as bad. At Hull the trawl fishermen, steam fishing vessel engineers and firemen, and curing house and general labourers report employment as moderate.

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

*Seed crushing, Oil, Paint and Colour Trades.*—The paint and colour workers report employment as good; seed crushing and oil mill workers as fairly good.

*Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.*—The coopers report employment as good; mill-sawyers and woodcutting machinists as quiet; cabinet makers and coachbuilders as moderate.

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

**Leeds and District.**

*General.*—Branches of societies with 8,483 members have 365 (or 4·3 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 429 (or 5·0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

*Engineering and Metal Trades.*—With engineers in Leeds employment generally has been quiet; with boiler makers and steel workers it is fair; with ironfounders, steam engine makers, pattern makers and machine workers moderate; with brass workers, stove-grate makers, sheet metal workers, and wool comb hackle and gill makers quiet. At Wakefield employment in the iron and engineering trades is moderate; at Stanningley with boiler makers it is improving; with engineers it is quiet.

*Clothing Trades.*—Employment with ready made tailoring operatives in Leeds has been fairly good; with bespoke tailors moderate; boot and shoe operatives in many shops have only partial employment; at Bramley they are better employed.

*Textile Trades.*—Employment in the Leeds mills has been fair; with willeys and felters employment is fair; with blanket raisers moderate; with linen workers good; with warpdressers and twisters fair in the worsted trade; quiet in the cotton trade; with dyers fair. At Wakefield some worsted mills are on short time.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

*Coal Mining.*—See note at head of Districts Reports, page 231.

*Leather Trades.*—Employment with tanners and leather shavers is

fair; with curriers, belt makers, saddlers and harness makers quiet.

*Printing and allied Trades.*—Employment with letterpress printers, lithographers, bookbinders and machine rulers is quiet; with paper mill workers dull.

*Glass Trades.*—Employment with glass bottle makers in Leeds is slack, in Wakefield fair; with flint glass makers bad.

*Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.*—Employment with brush and cabinet makers is fair; with polishers quiet; with coach-makers, wheelwrights and smiths moderate.—*O. Connellan.*

**Bradford, Huddersfield and District.**

*Worsted Trade.*—Employment in the piece trade in Bradford is fairly good; in Halifax and Huddersfield good; in Keighley not quite so good. Woollsorters and woolcombers are fairly well employed.

*Woollen Trade.*—Employment is still fairly good in the Huddersfield and Colne Valley districts, with overtime and night work. In the heavy woollen trade of Dewsbury and Batley it is fair.

*Other Textile Trades.*—Employment in the silk trade at Manningham, Brighouse and Halifax is fairly good; in the cotton trade moderate; with dyers and finishers in Bradford fairly good.

*Metal Trades.*—Engineers in Huddersfield report employment as moderate, in Dewsbury as fair; in Keighley and Bradford as bad. Ironfounders in Keighley and Bradford report employment as moderate; in Dewsbury as fair; in Huddersfield as good; in Halifax as bad.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

*Miscellaneous.*—Employment in the rag trade is good; with glass and blanket workers and lithographic and letterpress printers quiet; with rugmakers and bookbinders fair.—*A. Gee.*

**Sheffield, Barnsley, and Rotherham District.**

*General.*—Branches of societies (exclusive of coal miners) with 10,076 members have 427 (or 4·2 per cent.) unemployed, as against 501 (or 5·0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

*Iron and Steel Industries.*—Branches with 5,834 members have 277 (or 4·7 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 350 (or 6·0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June. Engineers, ironfounders and Bessemer steel workers report employment as slack; machine workers as bad; wire drawers, railway spring makers, core makers and stove-grate workers as quiet; Siemens steel smelters as improved. Employment with boiler makers is quiet; with iron and steel dressers and locomotive drivers and stokers moderate. At Parkgate employment with steel workers is fairly good; with iron workers quiet. At Rotherham with steel workers employment has improved; with makers of railway material it is reported as bad. At Masbro' employment with iron workers is slack; stove-grate workers and bath makers are quiet. At Barnsley engineers and ironfounders are fairly well employed.

*Cutlery and Tool Trades.*—Employment is reported as good with pen and pocket blade forgers and haft and scale pressers; as fair with sawmakers and machine file cutters; as moderate with pen and pocket blade grinders and cutlers, small file forgers and grinders. Employment is quiet in other branches.

*Other Metal Trades.*—Platers and gilders report employment as good; other branches of the silver trade as slack; braziers and sheet metal workers as fair; brass workers as slack. At Rotherham brass workers are busy.

*Coal Mining.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

*Printing and allied Trades.*—Letterpress printers, lithographers and bookbinders are fairly well employed.

*Linen Trade.*—Employment is reported as moderate.

*Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.*—Employment with cabinet makers is good; with coachmakers quiet; with wood sawyers and machinists moderate. At Masbro' railway wagon builders report employment as quiet. At Barnsley employment with cabinet makers is good; with box makers moderate; bobbin makers are on short time.

*Clothing Trades.*—Bespoke tailors report employment as good. At Barnsley employment is moderate with ready-made tailoring operatives, and in the linen trade; it is bad with boot and shoe operatives.

*Glass Trades.*—Employment with glass bottle makers at Mexbro' and Swinton is quiet, at Barnsley moderate. Flint glass workers report employment as good. Makers of medicine bottles at Rotherham are well employed.



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

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment with colliery surfacemen, general labourers, gasworkers, saddlers and harness makers is slack; with railway servants it is reported as moderate; with electrical workers, paviors and street masons as fair. At Barnsley employment with paper makers and quarrymen is good; with general labourers, upholsterers and down quilt makers moderate. At Rotherham potters report employment as moderate. At Normanton employment with brickmakers and quarrymen is good; with chemical workers and general labourers slack.—*S. Utley.*

ENGLAND: MIDLAND COUNTIES.

**Derbyshire District.**

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Engineers report employment as moderate; ironfounders in Derby as moderate, in Chesterfield as dull; boiler makers and pipe moulders as good; stove grate workers as fair; lace machine builders as good; cycle makers as moderate; wire drawers and electric wire and cable makers are fairly well employed. Branches with 2,063 members have 25 (or 1·2 per cent.) unemployed, the same number as at the end of June.

**Coal Mining.**—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

**Quarrying.**—Employment with limestone and chert quarrymen is reported as dull.

**Building Trades.**—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

**Coachbuilding and Woodworking Trades.**—Employment with carriage and wagon builders is reported as good in Long Eaton, slack in Derby; with coopers at Burton-on-Trent it is dull.

**Textile Trades.**—Employment in the cotton trade has declined; with calico printers and engravers it is good; with lace makers moderate; with hosiery workers and surgical bandage makers quiet; with elastic web weavers bad; gimp and trimming makers are fully employed.

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment with bespoke tailors has declined; it is fairly good with ready-made tailoring operatives; slack with boot and shoe operatives in Derby, moderate in Chesterfield.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Employment generally is fair.

**Miscellaneous.**—Pit mechanics, stationary engine drivers and firemen, gasworkers and general labourers report employment as fair; railway workers as good.—*C. White Deacon.*

**Nottingham and District.**

**Lace Trade.**—Employment generally is not so good; there is a further decline in the levers branch; it is reported as moderately good in the curtain branch; as fair in the plain net and warp lace branches, and with warpers; as moderate with curtain readers, card punchers and dyers; as slacker with auxiliary lace workers; as quiet in most branches at Beeston, Stapleford, Bulwell and Kimberley.

**Hosiery Trade.**—Employment on the whole is better.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Employment is reported as moderate with fitters and mechanics, smiths and strikers, pattern makers, cycle makers, boiler makers, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, farriers and iron and steel dressers; as slack with tinplate workers, needle makers and brassfounders; as bad with ironfounders and tool machinists; as good with electric workers, brass workers, brass bobbin makers, carriage straighteners and blastfurnacemen; as fair with lace machine builders; as quiet with hosiery machine builders. Branches with 3,259 members have 132 (or 4·1 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 129 (or 3·9 of their membership) at the end of June.

**Coal Mining.**—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

**Building Trades.**—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

**Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.**—Employment is reported as fair with mill-sawyers, packing case makers, coopers, french polishers, brush makers and basket makers; as quiet with coach makers, cabinet makers and upholsterers; as fair at Grantham and Newark.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Employment is reported as good with letterpress printers; as quiet with bookbinders and lithographic printers; as bad with lithographic artists; as fair with printers' cutters and assistants; as good at Mansfield.

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment is not so good with bespoke tailors; fair with ready-made tailoring operatives and mantle and blouse makers; fairly good with boot and shoe operatives.

**Miscellaneous Trades.**—Employment is reported as fairly good with railway workers, stationary engine drivers and engine and crane men; as improving with gas workers and general labourers; as not good with colliery enginemen and firemen; as quiet with saddle-makers; as good with bakers and confectioners; as bad with female cigar makers.—*W. L. Hardstaff.*

**Leicester and Northampton District.**

**Boot and Shoe Trades.**—Employment in all departments shows a further decline; short time is becoming general.

**Other Clothing Trades.**—Employment with bespoke tailors is moderate; with ready-made tailoring operatives and cap makers fairly good; with corset makers good; with silk hatters, milliners and dressmakers quiet.

**Hosiery and Woolspinning Trades.**—At Leicester employment is fairly good in most branches of the hosiery trade; at Loughborough it is good with pant, shirt and seamless hose makers; slack in the hose, half hose and circular rib branches. Employment is good with trimmers, dyers and woolspinners.

**Elastic Web Trade.**—Employment is steady in the cord, braid and narrow goods departments, and good with the makers of gusset webs for export.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Employment is good with general engineers at Rugby; quiet at Leicester; slack at Loughborough. It is good with typefounders; fair with ironfounders, boiler makers, pattern makers and smiths; declining with shoe machinery makers and toolmakers; bicycle and motor car makers continue busy.

**Stone and Ironstone Quarrying.**—Stone and ironstone quarrymen are fairly well employed, and limestone and cement getters are in full work.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Employment is good with letterpress printers at Northampton, Loughborough, Kettering and Rugby; slacker at Leicester. It is bad with lithographic printers, bookbinders and machine rulers.

**Building Trades.**—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

**Leather Trades.**—Employment continues slack.

**Woodworking and Coachmaking Trades.**—Electric tramcar builders are busy at Loughborough. Employment with coachmakers and railway wagon makers is good at Northampton and Rugby; slack at Leicester; it is bad with cabinet makers, upholsterers, french polishers and mill-sawyers.

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment with railway workers has improved at Northampton and Rugby; it is good with sanitary ware makers and bakers; fair with farriers; slacker with gasworkers and boxmakers; bad with cigarmakers.—*T. Smith.*

**Potteries District.**

**Pottery Trades.**—Employment has declined further except in the sanitary department. At Longton china operatives are moderately busy.

**Iron and Steel Trades.**—Employment has improved in most departments.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Engineers and boiler makers in the Potteries report employment as slightly improved; moulders continue slack. At Crewe all branches are busy. At Oakamoor and Froghall brass and copper workers report an improvement.

**Coal Mining.**—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

**Quarrying.**—Stone quarrymen at Alton and Hollington continue busy.

**Textile Trades.**—Employment in the silk trade at Leek is moderately good; trimming weavers are fully employed. At Congleton fustian cutters are well employed; towel weavers are slack.

**Clothing Trades.**—Tailors report a decline. Boot and shoe makers at Stafford and Stone report employment as scarce, short time being worked in most departments.

**Building Trades.**—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Letterpress printers in the Potteries have been fairly busy throughout the month. At Stafford employment is fair; at Crewe a decline is reported; lithographic artists and printers, and bookbinders and machine rulers report employment as fair.

**Miscellaneous.**—Railway workers report a slight decline; brush makers are busy.—*I. S. Harvey.*

**Wolverhampton and District.**

**Iron and Steel Trades.**—In South Staffordshire the steel smelters continue busy. Employment in the iron trade is not so good, except on sheets, which has improved. In Shropshire employment in the steel trade continues good.

**Engineering and allied Trades.**—Employment with electrical engineers is quiet; with general engineers moderate; with moulders bad; with cycle and motor makers quiet; with boiler, bridge, girder, tank and gasometer makers it is reported as good; at Walsall in the malleable iron trade as slack. At Madeley employment is quiet. At Coalbrook Dale the improvement is maintained.

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

ENGLAND: EASTERN COUNTIES.

**Norfolk and Neighbouring Districts.**

**Clothing Trades.**—Boot and shoe operatives at Norwich report employment on double sole work as bad, on turnshoe work as improving, with clickers as fair. Employment with ready-made tailoring operatives is fair; with bespoke tailors it is good at Lynn, slack at Norwich and Yarmouth. Dress, blouse and corset makers are fairly well employed.

**Building Trades.**—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.**—Engineers at Norwich and Yarmouth report employment as fair, at Thetford and Lynn as good; boiler makers at Norwich and Thetford as good. Employment with shipwrights is good at Gorleston, fair at Yarmouth and Lowestoft.

**Textile Trades.**—Silk and crape factories are slack. Mat and matting weavers at Diss report employment as fair.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Letterpress printers at Norwich report employment as slack; lithographic printers as bad; bookbinders and machine rulers as fair.

**Fishing Industry.**—Trawl fishing at Yarmouth and Lowestoft is fairly good.

**Miscellaneous.**—At Norwich tinplate workers report employment as good; at Yarmouth and Lowestoft as dull. Employment with brushmakers is slack; with mineral water operatives and confectioners fair; with horticultural builders good. Fitters, smiths and electric light workers are not very busy. Steam flour, oil cake and saw mills and steam joinery workers are on full time.—*G. Cleverley.*

**Suffolk, Essex and District.**

**Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Trades.**—Employment is reported as good with engineers at Chelmsford; as fair at Bury St. Edmunds; as moderate at Ipswich and Colchester; as good with boiler makers and moulders; as fair with shipwrights.

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment is moderate with ready-made tailoring operatives and corset makers, and in the boot and shoe trade.

**Textile Trades.**—Mat and matting weavers report employment as good. In the silk industry power loom weavers are well employed, hand loom weavers moderately so.

**Building Trades.**—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Employment with letterpress printers has been moderate at Ipswich and Beccles, good elsewhere; fair with bookbinders; moderate with lithographers.

**Miscellaneous.**—Shipping and dock labour has been slack at Ipswich, fair at Harwich; general labourers report employment as fair at Ipswich and Sudbury, as dull at Colchester and Chelmsford. Farriers, horticultural builders and mineral water workers are well employed.—*R. W. Mather.*

ENGLAND: SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.

**Bristol and District.**

**General.**—Branches of societies with 9,773 members return 354 (or 3·6 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 400 (or 4·1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

**Engineering and allied Trades.**—The boiler makers, ironfounders, engineers, railway wagon and coach makers report employment as dull at Gloucester and Bristol; as fair at Swindon. Tinplate workers, brass finishers, smiths and strikers report employment as dull; wheelwrights, brass moulders and tool makers as fair; wireworkers as good; pattern makers and shipwrights as bad; ironfounders at Trowbridge as good.

**Building Trades.**—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—The letterpress printers report employment as fair at Gloucester and Hereford, dull elsewhere; bookbinders as slack; lithographic printers as good; lithographic artists as moderate; cardboard box and paper makers are well employed.

**Clothing Trades.**—In the boot and shoe industry at Bristol short time is general; in the Kingswood district there is a slight improvement. Ready-made tailoring operatives and glove makers report employment as good; bespoke tailors and hatters as dull.

**Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.**—Employment is fair with cabinet makers and french polishers; moderate with upholsterers and wood cutting machinists; good with box and packing case makers; improving with coopers.

**Transport Trades.**—At Gloucester and Bristol deal runners have been busy; grain and general cargo hands slack.

**Textile Trades.**—The cloth makers in the Wiltshire district are busy on Government goods; other departments are slack.

**Hardware Trades.**—Employment is good with makers of nuts and bolts, iron fences, hurdles, agricultural implements, safes, plantation and brazil hoes, locks, latches, keys, black castings, malleable nails and protectors, tips, cut nails, tacks, builders' ironmongery, spectacle frames and steel toys, and with stampers, piercers, galvanisers and japanners; fair with makers of gas and electrical fittings, best gunlocks, spikes, rivets, wrought nails and traps, cable chain makers and strikers, anchormen, tinplate and brassworkers and filesmiths; slack in the iron-plate trade, and with makers of edge-tools, cast and light hollow-ware, forks, tubes and block and end dollied chains, hollow-ware tinner and turners and spade finishers; bad with makers of common gunlocks. The improvement is maintained at Wednesbury with the makers of railway axles and coach iron work and in the iron and steel forging departments. At Dudley, employment in the vice trade continues slack, in the anvil trade it has slightly improved.

**Coal Mining.**—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

**Building Trades.**—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

**Glass Trades.**—Employment in the flint glass trade at Wordsley, Brettle Lane and Stourbridge is reported as unsatisfactory.

**Leather Trades.**—At Walsall employment is good with harness stitchers and new brown saddlers; fair with buckle, chain, case hame, cart gear, spring hook and stirrup makers; quiet with bridle cutters, gig saddlers and horse collar and harness makers.

**Textile Trades.**—Employment at Kidderminster has improved; with spinners it is moderate; with woolstaplers it has improved; at Bridgnorth it has declined; at the Tamworth tape mills it is good.

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment with ready-made tailoring operatives and bespoke tailors is good; with boot and shoe operatives quiet.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Letterpress printers report employment as not good, bookbinders as fair.—*C. Anthony.*

**Birmingham and District.**

**General.**—Branches of societies with 17,095 members have 465 (or 2·7 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 545 (or 3·0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

**Engineering and allied Trades.**—Engineers, toolmakers, ironfounders and pattern makers report employment as moderate; electrical engineers and smiths and strikers as good. At Redditch, Coventry and West Bromwich engineers report employment as moderate. Employment in the cycle trade is quiet; in the motor industry fair.

**Brass and Copper Trades.**—Employment in the brass trade is reported as moderate; in the metal trade as fairly good; in the brass, copper, and bedstead tube trade as good. Fender and fire-brass makers report employment as quiet. At Dudley employment in the fender trade is slack.

**Jewellers, Silversmiths and Electro-Platers.**—Silversmiths and electroplaters report employment as quiet; Britannia metal workers as moderate; jewellers as quiet on gold work, as slightly improving on silver.

**Other Metal Trades.**—Makers of wire and cut nails, axles, wrought-iron and steel hinges, tubes, hollow-ware and constructional iron work report employment as good; iron and tinplate workers, makers of bedsteads, spades, shovels, machine-made rivets, nails and odd-side casters, light and heavy steel toys, lamps, nuts and bolts as moderate; file cutters as quiet. At Redditch employment in the needle trade is reported as moderate; in the fish hook trade as good. At West Bromwich employment with spring and safe makers is reported as good; with general hardware and hollow-ware workers as fair; with nut and bolt makers as moderate.

**Building Trades.**—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

**Glass Trades.**—Flint glass makers report employment as moderate; flint glass cutters, and glass bevellers and silverers as bad. At West Bromwich employment is moderate.

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

**Woodworking Trades.**—Coach makers, mill-sawyers, woodworking machinists, coopers and packing case makers report employment as fair; cabinet makers and carvers as quiet. Employment in the railway and wagon shops continues good.

**Miscellaneous.**—Ammunition makers, military gun makers, saddlers and gas workers report employment as good; letterpress printers as fair; harness makers, bridle cutters and general labourers as quiet. At Redditch employment in the fishing tackle trade is good; in the fancy case trade fair. At Coventry employment in the watch trade is reported as fairly good; with weavers as moderate; with general labourers as quiet. At West Bromwich general labourers are reported as fairly employed.—*A. R. Jephcott.*



## EMPLOYMENT IN JULY—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)—S.W. COUNTIES; WALES; SCOTLAND.

*Coal Mining.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

*Miscellaneous.*—Cocoa and chocolate workers report employment as quiet; with quarrymen, basket makers, glass bevellers, glass bottle makers and brush makers it is fair; with silversmiths, harness makers, curriers, bakers, and earthenware potters dull; with general labourers moderate; with brick and tile makers good.—*J. Curle.*

**Plymouth and South Western District.**

*Mining, Quarrying, and China Clay Industries.*—Employment in tin and copper mines continues much the same; in granite and limestone quarries it is good; with slate and china clay workers fair.

*Engineering and Shipbuilding.*—Engineers report employment as moderate; boiler-makers, iron and steel shipbuilders, ironfounders and shipwrights are well employed in the Government yards; shipwrights and ironfounders are quiet. Employment with pattern makers and iron caulkers is good; with brass and tinplate workers it is reported as fair. Branches with 3,274 members have 33 (or 1.0 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 40 (or 1.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

*Clothing Trades.*—Employment with tailors is quiet and declining; with shirt and collar makers fair; with boot and shoe makers dull.

*Printing and allied Trades.*—Letterpress printers report employment as fair; lithographic printers, bookbinders and paper rulers as quiet. In paper mills employment is reported as good.

*Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.*—Employment with mill-sawyers and wood working machinists is quiet; with french polishers and upholsterers dull. In cabinet factories it is bad; with coach builders quiet.

*Transport Trades.*—Employment with coal lumpers, grain carriers and general dock and quay labourers has been moderate; with fish packers and carters fair at Plymouth, quiet at western fishing stations.

*Fishing Industry.*—Trawlers and hookers have had fairly good catches, drift fishing has improved; whiting boats have had good catches.

*Miscellaneous.*—Employment with navvies and excavators is declining; with brickyard labourers it is good; in market and fruit gardens it is quiet.—*W. Hedge.*

## WALES.

**North Wales.**

*Engineering and Metal Trades.*—The engineers at Oswestry and Ruabon report employment as fair; at Sandycroft as declining; ironfounders at Wrexham as fair; enginemen at Mostyn as good. Employment continues good with steel workers, blastfurnacemen, wagon builders and spelter workers.

*Coal Mining.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

*Lead Mining.*—Employment is slack in Flintshire, fair in Denbighshire.

*Quarrying.*—Employment continues good.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

*Clothing and Textile Trades.*—Employment in the woollen and tweed industries of Montgomeryshire continues good. Bespoke tailors at Bangor, Carnarvon and Oswestry report employment as quiet.

*Printing Trades.*—The letterpress printers at Carnarvon and Wrexham report employment as good; at Oswestry as dull.

*Brick and Terra Cotta Trades.*—Employment continues good.

*G. Rowley.*

**South Wales and District.**

*Ship-repairing and Engineering.*—Employment at the coast towns is reported as bad; at engineering works and foundries in the inland and colliery districts as good. Branches of engineers and ironfounders with 3,445 members have 143 (or 4.2 per cent.) unemployed, as against 160 (or 4.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

*Shipping and Dock Labour.*—Employment with iron ore, pitwood, timber and general cargo workers has been fair; at Newport with timber workers good; with corn porters dull; with general hoblors and labourers better. The shipment of crews has been moderate.

*Iron and Steel Trades.*—Employment is reported as good in most districts.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

*Coal Mining.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

*Miscellaneous.*—Employment with metallurgical workers has been good; with chemical workers dull; with patent fuel workers, letterpress printers, lithographers and bookbinders fair; generally good at Swansea. Wagon builders, repairers and lifters are fully employed.—*T. Davies.*

## SCOTLAND.

**Edinburgh and District.**

*General.*—Branches of societies with 13,020 members have 460 (or 3.5 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 447 (or 3.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

*Coal Mining.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

*Shale Mining.*—At the 26 mines covered by the returns, the average number of days worked during the four weeks ended July 26th was 5.6 per week, compared with 5.7 in June and 5.6 in July, 1901. The number of workpeople employed in July 1902 was 2,675, compared with 2,680 in June, and 3,021 a year ago.

*Engineering and Metal Trades.*—Branches with 2,197 members have 105 (or 4.8 per cent.) idle, as against 96 (or 4.4 per cent.) of their membership at the end of June. The tinsmiths report employment as good; engineers, pattern makers, blacksmiths and brassfounders as quiet; ironmoulders and horseshoers as bad. In Falkirk the ironmoulders, pattern makers and range and stove fitters report employment as good.

*Shipbuilding.*—Branches with 578 members have 102 (or 17.6 per cent.) idle, as against 82 (or 14.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June. The boiler-makers and shipwrights report employment as bad.

*Textile Trades.*—Employment in the woollen industry in Galashiels and Hawick continues good. The hosiery workers are fairly well employed. The carpet weavers in Midlothian employed on narrow looms are fully employed; those on broad looms are working only five days per week.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

*Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.*—Branches with 1,092 members have 81 (or 7.4 per cent.) idle, as against 59 (or 5.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June. The French polishers, upholsterers and lathsplitters report employment as good; coachmakers, cabinet makers and sawmillers as fair; coopers as bad.

*Shipping and Dock Labour.*—Employment continues quiet with seamen and firemen; dock labourers and coal porters are fairly well employed.

*Printing and allied Trades.*—Branches with 2,448 members have 39 (or 1.6 per cent.) idle, as against 46 (or 1.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June. The stereotypers and bookbinders report employment as good; compositors, press and machine men and lithographic printers as fair; typefounders and lithographic artists as bad.

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

**Glasgow and West of Scotland.**

*Shipbuilding.*—Employment has been fairly good. Branches with 15,341 members return 416 (or 2.7 per cent.) as idle as against 417 (or 2.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

*Engineering and Metal Trades.*—Employment continues fairly good. Branches with 22,839 members return 1,264 (or 5.5 per cent.) as idle as against 1,358 (or 5.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

*Coal and Iron Mining.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

*Clothing Trades.*—Ready made tailoring operatives report employment as fair; bespoke tailors as quiet; with boot and shoe operatives and slipper makers and knee boot and shoe makers it continues dull.

*Textile Trades.*—Employment in Glasgow is fairly good; in Kilbirnie, Greenock and Port Glasgow good; in New Milns it is reported as improved in the lace trade.

*Printing and allied Trades.*—Employment with letterpress printers, stereotypers and electrotypers, bookbinders and lithographic artists, is dull; with lithographic printers moderate.

*Glass Trades.*—Employment with glass bottle makers is fair; with medical bottle makers still dull; with flint glass makers fair; with cutters improving.

*Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.*—Employment continues good.

*Transport Trades.*—Dock labourers, sailors and firemen, railwaymen, tramwaymen and hackney carriage drivers and carters report employment as good.

*Miscellaneous.*—Calendermen, brush makers, french polishers, calico engravers, saddlers, gilders, labourers, settmakers, paviors, basket makers, rope spinners, tobacco pipe makers and finishers, scale beam makers, cork cutters, curriers, bakers, potters, spindle makers, dyers, wapers, power loom beamers and stoneware throwers report employment as dull.—*A. J. Hunter.*

## EMPLOYMENT IN JULY—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)—SCOTLAND; IRELAND.

**Dundee and District.**

*Textile Trades.*—Employment in the jute industry and in the linen trade is good; with carpet weavers quiet; with calender workers moderate.

*Engineering and Shipbuilding.*—Employment generally is quiet; with engineers, boiler makers and shipbuilders it is reported as bad; with ironmoulders, blacksmiths and pattern makers as moderate; with shipwrights and brass moulders and finishers as good. Branches of societies with 2,411 members have 215 (or 8.9 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 181 (or 7.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

*Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.*—Sawmillers, wood machine men, cabinet makers, French polishers and upholsterers report employment as good.

*Coal Mining.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

*Dock Labour.*—Employment at the docks has been very good.

*Fishing Industry.*—At Dundee 132 trawlers have landed 7,844 boxes of mixed fish and 200 score of cod. At Arbroath the boats engaged in herring fishing have had fair takes. At Montrose the herring fishing has been carried on with better results than last year.

*Miscellaneous.*—Employment with letterpress printers, bookbinders and lithographers is fair; with bakers moderate; with boot and shoe makers bad; with tailors and bleach field and linoleum workers good.—*J. Mann.*

**Aberdeen and District.**

*General.*—Branches of societies with 3,416 members, have 66 (or 1.9 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 113 (or 3.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

*Quarrying.*—The masons and sett-makers report employment as good; granite polishers as fair.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

*Transport Trades.*—The railway workers report employment as good; dock labourers as moderate; hackney carriage drivers as fair.

*Shipbuilding and Engineering.*—The boiler-makers, iron and steel shipbuilders and engineers report employment as moderate; blacksmiths and ironmoulders as fair; shipwrights, tinplate workers brassfinishers, horseshoers and pattern makers as good. Branches of societies with 1,235 members have 14 (or 1.1 per cent.) idle, as against 20 (or 1.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

*Clothing and Textile Trades.*—Tailors and boot and shoe operatives report employment as quiet; boot and shoe makers and ready made tailoring operatives as good.

*Printing and allied Trades.*—Letterpress printers and bookbinders, report employment as good; lithographic printers as fair.

*Fishing.*—At the port of Aberdeen in July, trawl and line boats landed 103,534 cwts., valued at £45,033, a decrease both in quantity and value as compared with the previous month.

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

## IRELAND.

**Dublin and District.**

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, p. 231.

*Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Trades.*—Boiler-makers, farriers, tinsmiths and hammermen report employment as good; steam engine makers as fair; engineers and smiths as moderate; brassfounders as dull; shipwrights, ironfounders, electric workers and whitesmiths as bad. Branches of societies with 1,307 members have 63 (or 4.8 per cent.) unemployed (excluding those affected by disputes) as compared with 49 (or 3.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

*Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.*—Employment, except in the case of upholsterers, is reported as fair.

*Printing and allied Trades.*—Employment with letterpress printers and stereotypers is fair; with dispatch assistants good; with bookbinders and lithographic printers bad. Branches with 1,412 members have 104 (or 7.4 per cent.) unemployed, as against 102 (or 7.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

*Clothing and Textile Trades.*—Employment with silk weavers is good; with tailors and boot and shoe makers slack.

*Miscellaneous.*—Employment in the provision trades, except with purveyors' assistants is fair; bottle makers, stationary engine

drivers, railway men, tramwaymen, coal, dock and general labourers report employment as good; hair-dressers as fair; corporation labourers as bad in some departments.—*E. L. Richardson.*

**Belfast and District.**

*Shipbuilding and Engineering Trades.*—Branches of societies with 9,104 members have 260 (or 2.9 per cent.) unemployed, as against 298 (or 3.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June. The boiler-makers, iron shipbuilders, engineers, sheet metal workers and iron turners report employment as moderate; blacksmiths as improving; joiners as quiet; blacksmiths' helpers and strikers, brassfounders, machine workers, drillers, ship riggers, enginemen, firemen and cranemen, the furnishing trades, sailmakers, and general labourers as fair; ironfounders, pattern makers and shipwrights as good.

*Linen Trades.*—Societies with 3,717 members have 120 (or 3.2 per cent.) unemployed, as against 142 (or 3.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June. The flax dressers, flax roughers, and hackle and gill makers report employment as dull; women textile workers as quiet; linen lappers, power loom yarn dressers, and yarn bundlers as fair; power loom tenters as improving.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

*Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.*—Branches of societies with 983 members have 49 (or 5.0 per cent.) unemployed, as against 31 (or 3.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June. The coopers report employment as bad; upholsterers as quiet; cabinet makers and French polishers as fair; coach builders and packing case makers as good.

*Printing and allied Trades.*—Branches of societies with 893 members have 85 (or 9.5 per cent.) unemployed, as against 75 (or 8.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June. The lithographic printers report employment as bad; letterpress printers as dull; lithographic artists and designers as quiet.

*Clothing Trades.*—The tailors and boot and shoe operatives report employment as dull for the season.

*Miscellaneous.*—Societies with 1,742 members have 36 (or 2.1 per cent.) unemployed, as against 48 (or 2.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June. The butchers report employment as quiet; gasfitters as moderate; municipal employees and square settmakers as fair; bakers, carters, locomotive engine drivers and railway workers as good.—*R. Sheldon.*

**Cork and District.**

*Shipbuilding and Engineering.*—In Cork, Haulbowline, Rushbrook and Passage West employment with boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders is reported as good; with engineers as fair; with engineers in Limerick and Waterford as moderate; with shipwrights, riggers and sail makers as fair.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 231.

*Clothing Trades.*—Employment continues good with tweed, flax and leather operatives; with tailors and boot and shoe operatives it is moderate.

*Woodworking Trades.*—Employment with mill sawyers, wood-working machinists, packing-case makers and cabinet makers is quiet; with coach makers and brush and bellows makers good; with coopers and cork cutters dull.

*Miscellaneous.*—Employment with railway and tramway workmen is reported as good; with corporation, harbour and brewery workmen and hackney car drivers as fair; with gas workers and coal and quay labourers as dull.—*P. O'Shea.*

## ACCIDENT INSURANCE IN ITALY IN 1900.

The *Bollettino Ufficiale del Ministero d'Agricoltura, Industria e Commercio* of June 11th, 1902, contains a summary of the operation, in 1900, of the Italian Accident Insurance Law of March 17th, 1898 (see GAZETTE, May, 1898, p. 135). The number of workpeople insured under the Law on December 31st, 1900, is estimated to have been approximately 1,442,300, as compared with 1,250,000 on the corresponding date in the previous year. The number of accidents reported in 1900 was 58,733, or 40.72 per 1,000 persons insured, while the rate per 1,000 insured was in the 13 months, December 1st, 1898 to December 31st, 1899, 46.80. The number of the accidents in respect of which compensation was paid in 1900 was 58,522, including 559 cases of death, 26 cases of permanent and total disablement, 2,332 cases of permanent partial disablement, and 55,605 cases of temporary disablement (exceeding 5 days). In regard to 211 of the accidents reported in 1900 the results had not been ascertained.

With respect to 33,433 of the 55,605 cases of temporary disablement, it was found possible to ascertain the duration of such disablement. The result showed that in 25,314, or a little over three-fourths of these 33,433 cases, the duration of the incapacity was 20 days or less.



CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN JULY, 1902.

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

Summary.—The net effect of all the changes in rates of wages reported during July was a decrease averaging 7 1/2 d. weekly per head in the wages of the 293,911 workpeople affected.

The principal advances reported during the month affected 6,400 ironstone miners in Cleveland, 1,500 limestone quarrymen, &c., in Weardale, 3,500 blastfurnacemen in Scotland, and 1,140 steel workers at Eston.

Methods of Arrangement.—Two changes, affecting 123,000 workpeople, were arranged by Conciliation Boards, and 7 changes, affecting 141,036 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales.

Summary for First Seven Months of 1902.—For the seven months, January to July, 1902, the number of workpeople (separate individuals) known to have received advances or sustained decreases is 793,851, as compared with 858,237 for the corresponding period of 1901.

NOTE.—It will be understood that increments accruing under scales of pay, as in the case of policemen, some municipal employees, and many railway servants, &c., are not recorded here.

Table with columns: Locality, Occupation, Date from which Change takes effect in 1902, Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by, Particulars of Change, Estimated Rate of Wages in a full week, Increase or Decrease in a full week.

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

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

Table with columns: Locality, Occupation, Date from which Change takes effect in 1902, Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by, Particulars of Change, Estimated Rate of Wages in a full week, Increase or Decrease in a full week.

\* Exclusive of overtime. † The numbers given are those of men shipped at the revised rates during July on voyages for which the predominant rate has been changed.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN JULY, 1902.

The only change in hours of labour reported in July affected 10 letterpress printers at Portadown, whose hours were reduced on 21st July, 2 1/2 per week (58 3/4 to 56 1/4 hours).

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN JULY.

DURING July 661 fresh applications for work were registered by seven Bureaux furnishing returns, and 687 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 188 persons, of whom 106 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps).

The number of fresh applications for domestic servants rose from 381 to 502, and the number of servants applying from 305 to 352; the number permanently engaged rose from 54 to 77.

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

WORK DONE IN JULY.

Table with columns: Bureau, No. of Fresh Situations offered by Employers, No. of Fresh Applications engaged by Employers, No. of Workpeople engaged by Employers, Summary by Bureaux, Summary by Occupations.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

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

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

Table with columns: Disease and Industry, Cases (July 1902, 7 months ended July 1901), Deaths (July 1902, 7 months ended July 1901).

\* Of the 4 cases in the china and earthenware industry, in July, 2 were females. † House Painters and Plumbers.—In addition to the cases included in the Table, 39 cases of lead poisoning (including 5 deaths) were reported during July among house painters and plumbers.



TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY.

**Number and Magnitude.**—Twenty-five disputes began in July, compared with 11 in June and 28 in the corresponding month of the previous year. By the 25 new disputes 17,907 workpeople were directly and 86,735 indirectly affected, and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople affected by disputes in progress at the beginning of July, give a total of 116,814 workpeople involved in trade disputes during the month, compared with 15,935 in June, and 18,201 in July, 1901.

**Trades affected.**—In the following Table the new disputes in July are classified by trades affected:—

**Summary of all New Disputes in July.**

Group of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople affected.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building ... ..	1	80	...	80
Mining ... ..	13	16,833	85,758	102,591
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	4	183	59	242
Textile ... ..	4	400	918	1,318
Miscellaneous ... ..	3	411	...	411
<b>Total, July, 1902</b> ... ..	<b>25</b>	<b>17,907</b>	<b>86,735</b>	<b>104,642</b>
<i>Ditto, June, 1902</i> ... ..	<i>11</i>	<i>10,022</i>	<i>657</i>	<i>10,679</i>
<i>Ditto, July, 1901</i> ... ..	<i>28</i>	<i>7,951</i>	<i>197</i>	<i>8,148</i>

**Aggregate Duration.**—The aggregate duration in July of all disputes, new and old, amounted to 803,000 working days, as compared with 122,200 days in

the previous month and 319,000 days in the corresponding month of last year.

**Causes.**—Of the 25 new disputes, 7 arose on demands for advances in wages, 7 on objections to reductions, 4 on other wages questions, 1 on a question of hours of labour, 2 on questions of employment of particular classes or persons, 3 on details of working arrangements, and 1 on a question of trade unionism.

**Results.**—Fourteen new disputes affecting 102,561 workpeople and 6 old disputes affecting 630 workpeople were reported as having terminated. Of these 20 new and old disputes, 1, involving 340 persons, was decided in favour of the workpeople, 15, affecting 5,517 persons, were decided in favour of the employers, and 4, affecting 97,334 persons, were compromised.

**Summary for the First Seven Months of 1902.**—For the seven completed months of 1902 the aggregate number of workpeople involved in the 244 disputes which commenced in these months was 188,132, as compared with 115,085 in the 376 disputes reported in the corresponding period of 1901. The total aggregate duration in working days of all disputes was about 1,714,000, as compared with 2,592,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

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

Principal Trade Disputes.

Occupation.†	Locality.	Number of Workpeople Affected.		Date when Dispute began in 1902.	Duration of Dispute in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.†	Result.†
		Directly.	Indirectly.†				
Pit Boys, Miners, and Other Colliery Workpeople	Federated Districts	97,000		Various dates in July	...	Dissatisfaction of the pit lads with the reduction of wages made in consequence of the decision of Lord James of Hereford	In some cases the reduction was accepted; in others amended price lists were granted; in others no alteration of wages was made.
Colliery Workpeople ...	Pontypridd (near)	1,700	...	1 July	10	Refusal to work with men in arrears with their contributions to the Union; other grievances alleged	Work resumed on old conditions.
Putters, Miners, &c. ...	Durham (near)	59	906	22 July	4	Putters left work without notice, alleging grievance as to price per score	Work resumed; putters summoned for leaving work without notice, and agreed to pay fines.
Colliery Workpeople ...	Hamilton ...	665	136	8 July	2	On account of dismissal of four men ...	Work resumed.
Britannia Metal Smiths	Sheffield ...	230	...	14 April	89	Refusal of employers to grant an advance of wages unless the operatives agreed to certain proposals in regard to apprentices	Advance of wages granted; employers to have the right to teach apprentices and to employ non-unionists.
Warehousemen and General Comb Room Hands	Bradford ...	20	536	22 July	6	For advance of wages ...	Work resumed on old conditions.
Tin Workers and Preserved Provision Manufacturers' Employees	Cork ...	170	...	12 July	7	Dispute as to working overtime and other matters	Works closed.
Brickmakers ...	Peterborough (near)	194	...	17 July	...	For advance of wages ...	No settlement reported.
Glassblowers, Labourers, &c.	North Woolwich	84	80	23 June	32	For advance of wages ...	Work resumed on old conditions.

\* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration exceeded 100 working days.  
† The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly affected," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the dispute occurred, but not themselves on strike or locked-out. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTES.

**Cotton Statistics.**—The following Table shows the number of bales of cotton imported, forwarded from ports to inland towns, and exported during the month of July, and also during the seven completed months of 1902, with comparative figures for 1901:—

	Month of July.		Seven months ended July.	
	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.
Imported ... ..	Bales. 65,308	Bales. 148,338	Bales. 2,088,286	Bales. 1,906,597
Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns ... ..	254,520	237,951	1,890,886	1,794,266
Exported ... ..	64,976	34,477	282,898	183,730

**Traffic Receipts.**—The total receipts of 20 of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended

August 2nd amounted to £7,978,189, an increase of £85,274 (or 1.1 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The receipts from passenger traffic were £4,313,015, and those from goods and mineral traffic £3,665,174, representing respectively a decrease of £31,014, and an increase of £116,288 on the figures for the corresponding period of 1901.

**Bankruptcies.**—The bankruptcies gazetted during July numbered 325, being 5 less than in July, 1901, 84 less than in July, 1900, and 31 more than in July, 1899.

Illinois Bureau of Labour Statistics.

The twentieth Annual Report on the coal industry in Illinois for the year ended June 30th, 1901, states that the total output during the year of the 915 openings of all kinds was 26,635,319 tons (of 2,000 pounds), an increase of 1,481,390 tons compared with the previous year, while the average number of days worked per mine decreased from 182 to 174.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN JULY.

(Based on information supplied by the Home Office and the Board of Trade.)  
The total number of workpeople reported as killed by accidents during July was 307, or 47 less than in June, and 2 less than in July, 1901.

In the first group of industries shown in the following summary Table, including railways, mines, quarries, shipping, and factories, and employing 5,678,104 persons (according to the latest available figures), 272 persons were reported killed and 8,281 injured by accidents in July, 1902, as compared with 271 reported killed and 7,872 injured in July, 1901. These figures give one death in July, 1902, for every 20,875 persons employed in those industries. During the first seven completed months of the year, 2,309 persons were reported killed and 56,633 injured, as against 2,458 reported killed and 53,620 injured in the corresponding period of 1901.

In the remaining occupations included in the Tables, 35 persons were reported killed and 1,166 injured in July, 1902, as compared with 38 reported killed and 1,156 injured in July, 1901.

SUMMARY TABLE.

	Killed.		Injured.		Number Employed according to latest Returns.
	July, 1902.	July, 1901.	July, 1902.	July, 1901.	
<b>Railway Service—</b>					
Accidents connected with movement of vehicles	32	43	304	325	575,834
Other Accidents ... ..	2	4	79†	834	
<b>Total Railway Service</b> ...	<b>34</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>575,834</b>
<b>Mines ...</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>839,178</b>
<b>Quarries (over 20 feet deep) ...</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>94,188</b>
<b>Shipping ...</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>239,691*</b>
<b>Factories ...</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>6,426</b>	<b>6,033</b>	<b>3,929,213</b>
<b>Total of above</b> ... ..	<b>272</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>8,281</b>	<b>7,872</b>	<b>5,678,104</b>
<b>Workshops ...</b>	—	2	16	27	Cannot be stated.
<b>Under Factory Act, 1901, Ss. 103-5</b>	27	32	1,009	932	
<b>Under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894</b>	6	3	129	183	
<b>Railway Contractors' Servants</b>	2	1	12	14	
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>9,447</b>	<b>9,028</b>	

DETAILED TABLES.

	Killed.		Injured.		Total.	
	By Accidents connected with Movement of Vehicles.	By other Accidents on the Companies' Premises.	By Accidents connected with Movement of Vehicles.	By other Accidents on the Companies' Premises.	Killed.	Injured.
<b>Railway Service—</b>						
Brakemen and Goods Guards ... ..	2	53	—	19	2	72
Engine Drivers ... ..	2	24	—	43	2	67
Firemen ... ..	3	46	—	45	3	91
Guards (Passenger) ... ..	—	13	—	11	—	24
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers)	7	11	—	109	7	120
Porters ... ..	1	49	—	185	1	234
Shunters ... ..	2	43	—	12	2	55
Miscellaneous ... ..	15	65	2	367	17	432
Contractors' Servants ... ..	1	2	1	10	2	12
<b>Total for July, 1902</b> ... ..	<b>33</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1,107</b>
<b>Total for July, 1901</b> ... ..	<b>48</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1,173</b>

Mines—	Underground.		Surface.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Explosions of Firedamp ...	6	22	—	—	6	22
Falls of ground ... ..	35	111	—	—	35	111
Shaft accidents ... ..	5	21	—	—	5	21
Miscellaneous ... ..	24	117	12	27	36	144
<b>Total for July, 1902</b> ... ..	<b>70</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>298</b>
<b>Total for July, 1901</b> ... ..	<b>60</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>311</b>

Quarries over 20 feet deep.	Inside.		Outside.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Explosives or Blasting ...	3	4	1	—	4	4
Falls of ground ... ..	4	17	—	—	4	17
During Ascent or Descent ...	—	3	—	—	—	3
Miscellaneous ... ..	2	62	1	17	3	79
<b>Total for July, 1902</b> ... ..	<b>9</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>Total for July, 1901</b> ... ..	<b>9</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>84</b>

Shipping*—	Killed.		Injured.		Total.	
	By Wreck or Casualty.	By other Accidents.	By Wreck or Casualty.	By other Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
<b>On Trading Vessels—</b>						
Sailing ... ..	20	2	12	37	32	39
Steam ... ..	1	3	47	301	48	304
<b>On Fishing Vessels—</b>						
Sailing ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	1
Steam ... ..	—	1	3	14	3	15
<b>Total for July, 1902</b> ... ..	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>359</b>
<b>Total for 3 months, May to July, 1902</b> ... ..	<b>212</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>712</b>
<b>Total for 3 months, May to July, 1901</b> ... ..	<b>117</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>656</b>

Factories—	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
<b>(a) Accidents reportable by Certifying Surgeons—</b>						
Adults ... ..	56	1,364	—	265	56	1,629
Young Persons ... ..	6	432	—	128	6	560
Children ... ..	—	9	—	8	—	17
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>62</b>	<b>1,805</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>2,206</b>
<b>(b) Other Accidents—</b>						
Adults ... ..	—	3,532	—	99	—	3,631
Young Persons ... ..	—	534	—	51	—	585
Children ... ..	—	2	—	2	—	4
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>—</b>	<b>4,068</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4,220</b>
<b>Total Factories—</b>						
July, 1902 ... ..	62	5,873	—	553	62	6,426
July, 1901 ... ..	59	5,471	1	662	60	6,033

Workshops—	Killed.		Injured.		Total.
	July, 1902.	July, 1901.	July, 1902.	July, 1901.	
Adults ... ..	—	12	—	1	13
Young Persons ... ..	—	2	—	1	3
Children ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total Workshops—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>
July, 1902 ... ..	—	14	—	2	16
July, 1901 ... ..	2	23	—	4	27

Factories & Workshops (classified by trades).	Killed.		Injured.		Total.	
	July, 1902.	July, 1901.	July, 1902.	July, 1901.		
<b>Textiles—</b>						
Cotton ... ..	2	215	—	149	2	364
Wool and Worsted ... ..	1	100	—	59	1	159
Other Textiles ... ..	—	56	—	28	—	84
<b>Non-Textiles—</b>						
Extraction of Metals ...	6	104	—	—	6	104
Founding and Conversion of Metals	10	925	—	13	10	938
Marine and Locomotive Engineering	—	595	—	—	—	595
Ship and Boat Building	8	853	—	—	8	854
Wood ... ..	1	270	—	1	1	271
Chemicals, &c. ... ..	2	158	—	6	2	164
Other Non-Textile Industries	32	2,611	—	298	32	2,909
<b>Total for July, 1902</b> ... ..	<b>62</b>	<b>5,887</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>6,442</b>
<b>Total for July, 1901</b> ... ..	<b>61</b>	<b>5,494</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>6,060</b>

Under Factory Act, 1901, Ss. 103-5—	Killed.		Injured.		Total.	
	July, 1902.	July, 1901.	July, 1902.	July, 1901.		
Docks, Wharves and Quays	9	428	—	1	9	429
Warehouses ... ..	4	328	9	1	13	329
Buildings to which Act applies	5	222	—	4	5	226
Laundries ... ..	—	5	—	20	—	25
<b>Total for July, 1902</b> ... ..	<b>18</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1,009</b>
<b>Total for July, 1901</b> ... ..	<b>32</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>932</b>

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PAUPERISM IN JULY.

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

THE number of paupers relieved in 35 Urban Districts of the United Kingdom on one day in July was 331,714, corresponding to a rate of 199 per 10,000 of the estimated population of those districts in 1902.

Compared with June, 1902, there was a decrease of 3,086 in the number relieved, and of 2 in the rate per 10,000 of the population. Decreases are shown in 23 districts, the falling off being most marked in Central London district (11 per 10,000) and Hull (8 per 10,000). Small increases are shown in 6 districts, while in the remaining 6 districts the rate is unchanged.

Compared with July, 1901, the number of persons relieved shows an increase of 8,373, and the rate per 10,000 of the population an increase of 3. Twenty-three districts show increased rates, the greatest being in Cork, Waterford and Limerick (15 per 10,000), Galway (15), North Staffordshire (14), and Central London (10). In 11 districts the rate decreased, the greatest falling off being in Nottingham district (5 per 10,000). In the North London district the rate remained unchanged.

Table with columns: Selected Urban Districts, Paupers on one day in second week of July, 1902. (In-door, Out-door, TOTAL), Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with A month ago, A year ago. Includes sections for ENGLAND & WALES, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND.

\* The rates for July and June, 1902, are computed on the estimated populations in 1902, and the rate for July, 1901, upon the population in 1901. The 1901 census has been taken as the basis in the case of England and Scotland, but in the case of the Irish districts the population figures for 1901 are not yet available for Poor Law Unions, and the rates are therefore computed from the estimated populations based on the census of 1891.

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

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

LABOUR BUREAUX IN JULY.

DURING July the six Bureaux furnishing returns registered 1,551 fresh applications for work, as compared with 1,461 registered in July, 1901, an increase of 90. Work was found by these Bureaux for 982 workpeople, of whom 666 (527 males and 139 females) were engaged by private employers, and 314 by the Salvation Army. The number of workpeople engaged by private employers in July, 1901, was 542.

The number of workpeople remaining on the registers at the end of July was 665, as against 609 a year ago.

(I.) Work done in July.

Table with columns: Name of Labour Bureau, No. of Fresh Applications by Workpeople during July, 1902, July, 1901, No. of Situations offered by Employers during July, 1902, July, 1901, No. of Workpeople found Work by Bureau, Engaged by Private Employers, Engaged by Local Authorities. Includes London (Battersea, Salvation Army) and Provincial (Ipswich, Plymouth, Liverpool, Glasgow) data.

(II.) Employment found for Workpeople during July, 1902.

Table with columns: Nature of Employment, No. permanently engaged, No. temporarily engaged, Total. Includes categories: Engaged by Private Employers (Men, Lads and Boys), Engaged by Local Authorities (Men, Lads and Boys, Women and Girls), Engaged by Salvation Army Authorities (Men), Grand Total for 6 Bureaux.

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

Table with columns: Occupation, No. on Registers at end of July, 1902, July, 1901. Includes categories: Men (Building, Engineering and Metal Trades, etc.), Lads and Boys, Women and Girls (Charwomen, Daily Work, etc.), Grand Total for 6 Bureaux.

\* Engaged by Salvation Army.

FOREIGN TRADE OF UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Summary for July.

The trade returns for July, 1902, show an increase in the values as compared with the corresponding month of 1901 of the imports into the United Kingdom, and of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures, and of the exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise.

The value of the imports in July, 1902, was £44,086,960, an increase of £1,058,838, or 2.5 per cent., as compared with those in July, 1901, whilst the total exports amounted to £32,063,699, showing a net increase of £2,151,845. The exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures alone show an increase of £1,643,399, or 6.7 per cent., as compared with July, 1901, whilst there is also an increase of £508,446, or 9.2 per cent., in the exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise.

Imports.—The following Table shows the value of the Imports for July, 1902, as compared with the corresponding month of 1901 and 1900, according to the different categories of merchandise:—

Table with columns: Nature of Employment, Month ended 31st July (1900, 1901, 1902), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1902 as compared with 1901, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1902 as compared with 1900. Includes categories: I. Animals, living; II. Articles of food and drink; III. Metals; IV. Chemicals, dyestuffs and tanning substances; V. Oils; VI. Raw materials for textile manufactures; VII. Raw materials for sundry industries and manufactures; VIII. Manufactured articles; IX. Miscellaneous.

NOTE.—Sugar and other cognate articles became liable to duties on the 19th April, 1901, and are included in Section II. (B) of the above Table. Corn, grain, flour, &c., which became subject to duty on and after the 15th April, 1902, are, for this month, included in Section II. (A).

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

Table with columns: Nature of Employment, Month ended 31st July (1900, 1901, 1902), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1902 as compared with 1901, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1902 as compared with 1900. Includes categories: I. Animals, living; II. Articles of food and drink; III. Raw materials; IV. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured; (A) Yarns and textile fabrics; (B) Metals and articles manufactured therefrom; (C) Machinery & millwork; (D) Ships, new (not registered as British); (E) Apparel and articles of personal use; (F) Chemicals & chemical and medicinal preparations; (G) All other articles, either manufactured or partly manufactured; (H) Parcel post.

Tonnage of Ships entered and cleared with Cargoes.—The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, with cargoes, during the month ended July, 1902, amounted to 3,595,772 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 4,134,613 tons, as against 3,498,894 tons entered and 3,692,519 tons cleared in the month of July, 1901. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered with cargoes

during July, 1902, amounted to 2,747,341 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 2,726,750 tons, as against 2,708,564 tons entered, and 2,689,452 tons cleared in July, 1901.

ACCIDENTS TO RAILWAY SERVANTS IN 1901.\*

IN 1901 there were 511 servants of railway companies and of contractors killed, and 4,243 injured by accidents to trains and accidents connected with the running of trains or the movement of railway vehicles, whilst 54 were killed and 10,497 injured by other accidents on the premises of the railway companies. The corresponding figures for 1900 are 583 killed and 4,585 injured by accidents of the first kind, and 48 killed and 11,113 injured by accidents of the second kind in 1900. All accidents are required to be reported which prevent the servant injured from being employed for five hours on his ordinary work, on any one of the three working days next after the accident.

Of the total 565 killed and 14,740 injured, 26 killed and 133 injured were contractors' servants, of whom the number employed is not known. The number of persons employed by the companies in 1901 was 575,834, so that the mortality and accident rate among these amount to about 1 in 1,068 killed, and 1 in 39 injured. The liability to accident is very different among the different grades as is shown in the following Table, which gives the numbers of the principal grades of railway servants killed and injured by accidents of both classes, and the numbers of each grade employed in 1901:—

Table with columns: Nature of Employment, Number of Persons in 1901 killed or injured (By accidents to trains or other accidents connected with the running of trains or the movement of railway vehicles, By other accidents on the Companies' premises), Number of persons employed in 1901. Includes categories: Carmen and Vanguards, Carriage Cleaners, Checkers, Clerks, Engine Cleaners, Engine Drivers, Goods Guards and Brakesmen, Passenger Guards, Inspectors, Labourers, Mechanics, Permanent Way Men, Porters, Shunters, Signalmen, Station Masters, Miscellaneous.

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1901.

Birthplaces.

From the Census Returns for New South Wales it appears that 98 per cent. of the population under 21 years of age in 1901 were born in Australasia, and 1.5 per cent. in the United Kingdom. Of the adult population 64 per cent. were born in Australasia, and 30 per cent. in the United Kingdom.

The following Table shows for 1871, 1881, 1891, and 1901 the percentage of the population born in Australasia, the United Kingdom, and elsewhere (exclusive of aborigines):—

Table with columns: Birthplace, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901. Includes categories: Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, Elsewhere, Total Percentage, Total Population.

Conjugal Condition.

Of the male population 68.5 per cent. were unmarried, 28.7 per cent. were married, 2.7 per cent. were widowed, and 1 per cent. were divorced. Of the female population 62.4 per cent. were unmarried, 32.0 per cent. were married, 5.5 per cent. were widowed, and 1 per cent. were divorced.

\* Returns of Accidents and Casualties as reported to the Board of Trade by the several Railway Companies in the United Kingdom during the year ended 31st December, 1901. Cd.—1101 of 1902. Price 2s. 5d.



REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,  
VICTORIA.

THE report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Workrooms, and Shops of Victoria for 1901 states that during that year the number of workers employed in the registered factories and workrooms of the State increased from 52,898 to 56,945.

With respect to Special Boards appointed under the laws of the State to determine the lowest rates of wages which may be paid in particular trades, there are now 38 such Boards in existence, 6 of which were authorised in 1896, 21 in 1900, and 11 in 1901. The Boards authorised last year are to deal with the minimum wages payable to workpeople engaged in the following trades:—Aerated Water, Artificial Manure, Bedstead-making, Brass-working, Brewing, Brush-making, Iron-moulding, Leather Goods Manufacture, Malting, Oven-making, and Wicker Goods Manufacture. The Chief Inspector estimates that "when all the Boards have made their determinations about 35,000 persons will receive the benefits of the system." With respect, however, to the Furniture Trade, the report states that it is agreed by everyone acquainted with the trade that the Chinese do not pay the wages required by the law, and the Chief Inspector remarks, "I have again to admit that I do not know of any means of compelling them to comply with the law." Since 1899 the number of male employees has decreased by 13, while that of the Chinese workers has increased by 86. In regard to the making of underclothing, the Chief Inspector states that "no difficulty has been experienced in enforcing the minimum [time] wage, but the case is otherwise as regards the piece-work rates."

Refuting the allegation that the minimum wage is nearly always the maximum wage, and that fixing the former tends to take away from the good workman the incentive to do his best, the Chief Inspector states—"the Special Board system has now been in force in a few trades since 1897, and I have no hesitation in saying that the minimum wage is never the maximum wage. If we take the clothing trade, for instance, the minimum wage for adult males is 45s. per week, whereas the average wage paid last year was 53s. 6d. per week; for adult females in this trade the minimum wage is 20s. per week, whereas the average wage paid last year was 22s. 3d. per week. In the boot trade the minimum wage is 42s. for adult males, whereas the average wage paid last year was 44s. 7d.; for adult females the minimum is fixed at 20s., whereas the average wage paid last year was 21s. 8d. Taking a trade in which women are principally employed, namely, the shirt trade, the minimum fixed is 16s. per week, whereas the average wage paid last year was 20s. 8d. In this case, however, the majority of the workers are engaged upon piece-work."

## EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

**Total Emigration.**—The number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during July was 34,296, as compared with 23,651 in July, 1901. Comparing the seven completed months of 1902 with the corresponding period of 1901, there is an increase of 43,339, viz., from 159,326 in 1901 to 202,665 in 1902.

**British and Irish.**—Of the 34,296 passengers in July, 18,295 were of British or Irish origin, an increase of 5,051 as compared with a year ago. For the seven months of 1902 the total number was 102,030 as compared with 86,346 in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 15,684, chiefly accounted for by the larger numbers bound for South Africa and British North America.

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

Destination. (Country in which passengers contracted to land.)	July, 1902.	July, 1901.	Total for seven months ended	
			July, 1902.	July, 1901.
United States ... ..	9,381	7,791	54,334	55,225
British North America ... ..	2,672	2,175	15,372	8,297
Australasia ... ..	1,351	974	6,782	7,192
South Africa ... ..	4,111	1,729	19,272	9,889
Other Places ... ..	780	575	6,270	5,743
<b>Total, British and Irish ... ..</b>	<b>18,295</b>	<b>13,244</b>	<b>102,030</b>	<b>86,346</b>

**Foreign.**—The remainder of the 34,296 passengers in July, viz., 16,001, were foreigners or other persons whose nationality was not distinguished, being 5,994 more than in July, 1901. For the seven months ended July, 1902, their number was 100,635, as against 72,980 in the corresponding period of 1901, the difference being chiefly due to an increase in the numbers proceeding to the United States and British North America.

**Alien Immigration.**—During July 17,489 aliens arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continent. Of these 8,531 were stated in the Alien Lists to be *en route* to places out of the United Kingdom, an increase of 2,758 as compared with July, 1901. Those not stated to be on their way to places out of the United Kingdom numbered 7,695 (exclusive of seamen), or 1,934 more than a year

ago. The figures for July, 1902 and 1901, and also for the seven months ended July in each year are as follows:—

	July, 1902.	July, 1901.	Total for seven months ended	
			July, 1902.	July, 1901.
Aliens not stated in the Alien lists to be <i>en route</i> to other countries	1,263 7,695	1,356 5,761	9,158 36,230	9,052 31,716
Aliens stated in the Alien lists to be <i>en route</i> to other countries ... ..	8,531	5,773	74,569	50,467
<b>Gross Total ... ..</b>	<b>17,489</b>	<b>12,890</b>	<b>119,957</b>	<b>91,235</b>

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES  
REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN JULY.

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

## UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED.

THE total number of Industrial Societies registered in July was as follows:—Under the Trade Union Acts, 1; under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 22; under the Friendly Societies Act, 55 (including 15 branches of existing Societies); under the Building Societies Acts, 1; in all, 79.

Among the new Societies registered in July were the following:—

**Trade Unions.**—*England*—1, viz.:—National Underground Colliery Firemen's or Shotlighters' and Underlookers' Association, Violet Cottage, King-street, Fenton, Stoke-on-Trent. *Scotland*—None. *Ireland*—None.

**Industrial and Provident Societies.**—*England and Wales.*—*Co-operative Societies mainly for Distribution*, 4, viz., Ffynnon Groyw Co-op. Soc., Ltd., The Stores, Ffynnon Groyw, Holywell; Cradoc Co-op. Soc., Ltd., The Wharf, Cradoc, Brecon; Llandudno Co-op. Soc., Ltd., The Stores, Llandudno; British Employees Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 29, Arboretum-road, Worcester. *Co-operative Societies mainly for Production*, 2, viz., South Wales Labour Press Assoc., Ltd., 2, Ivy-place, Swansea; Codnor-park and Selston Co-op. Baking Soc., Ltd., Jacksdale, Selston, Nottingham. *Miscellaneous Co-operative Societies*, 7, viz., Imperial Co-op. Bank, Ltd., 51, Sherwood-street, Nottingham; 5 Workmen's Clubs and 1 House Property Investment Association. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—*Co-operative Societies mainly for Distribution*, 6, viz., Mid. Tyrone Co-op. Beekeepers' Assoc., Ltd., 58, Market Street, Omagh, co. Tyrone; Cootehill Co-op. Beekeepers' Assoc., Ltd., Cootehill, co. Cavan; Kilflyn Co-op. Beekeepers' Assoc., Ltd., Kilflyn, Lixnaw, co. Kerry; Mullabawn Co-op. Home Industries Soc., Ltd., Mullabawn, Forkhill, co. Armagh; Donard Co-op. Home Industries Soc., Ltd., Donard, co. Wicklow; West Cork Co-op. Beekeepers' Assoc., Ltd., Clonakilty, co. Cork. *Co-operative Societies mainly for Production*, 3, viz., Seafin Co-op. Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Seafin, co. Sligo; Lagganstown Co-op. Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Lagganstown, Golden, co. Tipperary; Ballinagleragh Co-op. Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Ballinagleragh, co. Leitrim.

## UNIONS AND SOCIETIES DISSOLVED.

THE total number of Industrial Unions and Societies reported as having commenced to "wind-up," or had registration cancelled in July was as follows: Under the Trade Union Acts, none; under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 8 (including 1 amalgamated); under the Friendly Societies Act, 39 (including 23 branches of Societies); under the Building Societies Acts, 12; in all 59. The Unions and Societies removed from the Register in June included the following:—

**Trade Unions.**—None.

**Industrial and Provident Societies.**—*England.*—5, viz.:—Burnham Ind. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Burnham, Somerset; Rainton Co-op. Agric. Soc., Ltd., Rainton, Thirsk; Total Abstinence Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 40, Molyneux-street, Marylebone, W.; 1 Workmen's Club and 1 Land Society. *Scotland.*—1, viz.:—Possilpark Co-op. Soc., Ltd. (amalgamated with the St. George's Co-op. Soc. Ltd.). *Ireland.*—2, viz.:—Balbriggan Ind. and Prov. Soc., Ltd., co. Dublin; North Kildare Co-op. Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., co. Kildare.

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

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