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THE
LABOUR GAZETTE

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

PUBLISHED ON THE 15th OF EACH MONTH.

Vol. IX.—No. 2.

FEBRUARY, 1901.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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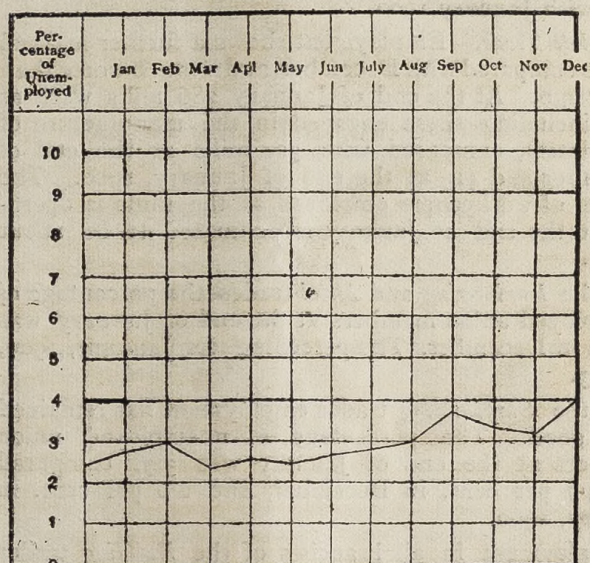
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EMPLOYMENT CHART, 1900-1901.

Chart showing the percentage of unemployed members of the Trade Unions making returns at the close of each complete month of 1900 and 1901.

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



STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN JANUARY.

[Based on 2,473 returns, viz.: 1,774 from Employers, 576 from Trade Unions, and 123 from other sources.]

EMPLOYMENT in many important groups of trades continued to decline during January, and was considerably worse than a year ago. Owing, however, to the fact that employment at the end of December was affected by the Christmas holidays, the percentage of unemployed members returned by Trade Unions shows no increase compared with the previous month. For the first time since November, 1897, the net result of the changes in wages recorded during the month was a decline, mainly due to the fall in the iron and steel trades.

In the 144 Trade Unions making returns, with an aggregate membership of 545,539, 21,682 (or 4.0 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of January, compared with the same percentage in December, and with 2.7 per cent. in the 136 Unions, with a membership of 521,833, from which returns were received for January, 1900.

Employment in Various Industries.—Coal Mining.— Employment in the four weeks ended January 19th was diminished by the Christmas and New Year holidays; as compared with the corresponding period a year ago there was a decline in the average number of days worked per week. At collieries at which 479,548 workpeople were employed, the pits worked on an average 4.80 days per week during the four weeks ended January 19th, as compared with 5.13 days a year ago.

Iron Mining.— Employment shows a decline as compared with a year ago. The average number of days worked by 128 iron mines and open works, at which

16,822 workpeople were employed in the four weeks ended January 19th, was 5.20 per week, as compared with 5.35 days a year ago.

Pig Iron Industry.—Employment shows a further decline, and is much worse than a year ago. At the works of 115 ironmasters 307 furnaces were in blast at the end of January, employing about 21,900 workpeople, as compared with 326 at the end of December, and 381 a year ago.

Iron and Steel Manufacture.—Employment is considerably worse than a year ago; as compared with December, 1900, the number employed shows an increase, but the average number of shifts worked has declined. At 204 works covered by the returns, employing 79,612 workpeople at the end of January, the total volume of employment (taking into account both the numbers employed and the number of shifts worked) is practically the same as in December, but has decreased by 8.5 per cent. as compared with January 1900.

Tinplate Trade.—Employment shows a further marked decline compared with December, and is much worse than a year ago. At the end of January 286 mills were at work (including those engaged in the manufacture of blackplates), compared with 324 mills at the end of December and 419 at the end of January, 1900. The number of workpeople employed at the mills in operation at the end of January is estimated to be about 14,300.

In the **Engineering and Metal** trades the percentage of unemployed union members at the end of January was 4.1, as in December. The percentage for January, 1900, was 2.3.

In the **Shipbuilding** trades employment has remained fairly good. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of January was 3.9, compared with 3.7 per cent. in December, and 2.0 per cent. in January, 1900.

Employment in all branches of the **Building** trades has continued to decline. The percentage of unemployed union members among carpenters and plumbers at the end of January was 4.7, compared with 4.2 per cent. in December, and 2.7 per cent. a year ago.

In the **Furnishing** trades employment has still further fallen off, and is now bad. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of January was 7.3, compared with 6.8 in December, and 5.9 per cent. in January, 1900.

Employment in some branches of the **Printing and Book-binding** trades has somewhat improved. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of January was 4.1, compared with 4.4 per cent. in December, and 4.2 per cent. in January of last year.

Employment in the **Paper** trades has remained good, the percentage of unemployed union members at the end of January being 1.6, compared with 1.4 per cent. in December and 2.4 per cent. in January, 1900.

In the **Glass** trades the percentage of unemployed union members at the end of January was 12.2 compared with 9.3 per cent. in January of last year.

Employment in the **Leather** trades is not quite so good. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of January was 3.5, compared with 2.7 in December and 1.8 per cent. in January, 1900.

Employment in the **Boot and Shoe** trades shows an improvement on the whole, but is still quiet in some centres.

Employment in the bespoke branch of the **Tailoring** trade shows an improvement, but is still quiet at many centres; in the ready-made branch it continues slack.

Employment in the **Spinning** branch of the **Cotton** trade continues good; in the **Weaving** branch it remains fairly good.

Information respecting cotton factories employing about 76,480 women and girls shows that 89 per cent. of those in spinning mills and 86 per cent. of

those in weaving factories were working in factories giving full employment during the whole month, compared with 80 and 85 per cent. respectively in December, and with 97 and 92 per cent. respectively a year ago.

In the **Woolen** trade employment continues fair; in the **Worsted** trade it shows a slight improvement, but is still bad. In the **Hosiery** trade it is slack.

Agricultural Labourers were generally well employed during January. In some districts a few men, mainly of the casual class, lost a little time owing to wet weather, but their numbers were inconsiderable.

Dock and Riverside Labour in London.—During the four weeks ended January 26th an average number of 17,482 labourers were employed daily at all the docks and principal wharves, as compared with averages of 17,440 in the preceding five weeks and 15,762 in January, 1900.

Trade Disputes.—Twenty-nine disputes began in January, 1901, involving 17,754 workpeople, of whom 16,065 were directly, and 1,689 indirectly affected. The corresponding number of disputes in December was 20, involving 3,648 workpeople, and in January, 1900, 37, involving 11,305 workpeople. Of the 29 new disputes in January, 1901, 5 occurred in the building trades, 12 in the mining and quarrying industries, 5 in the cotton trade, 3 in the clothing trades, and 4 in miscellaneous industries. Of the 35 new and old disputes, involving 15,815 workpeople, of which the termination is reported, 9, involving 3,582 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 11, involving 2,722 persons, in favour of the employers; and 7, involving 3,105 persons, were compromised. With regard to the remaining 8 disputes, involving 6,406 persons, certain points are still under consideration.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes in rates of wages reported during January, 1901, affected 54,692 workpeople and their net effect on the weekly wages of these workpeople was a reduction of 1s. 7½d. per head. Of this number 51,631 sustained decreases averaging 1s. 10½d. per week, and 3,061 received advances averaging 1s. 10½d. per week.

The net result of the changes reported in the previous month (December, 1900) was an average increase of 10½d. per head on the weekly wages of 26,599 workpeople, and during the corresponding month of last year (January, 1900) the net result was an average advance of 1s. 4½d. in the weekly wages of 698,000 workpeople.

The decrease in January, 1901, is mainly accounted for by the heavy fall in wages which has taken place in the iron and steel trades. Every centre of the industry has been more or less affected. Altogether 37,553 blastfurnacemen, puddlers, smelters, and other classes of iron and steel workers have sustained reductions averaging slightly over 2s. per head per week. In Cleveland 7,100 ironstone miners and 5,000 wire and tube workers in Birmingham have also sustained reductions.

Many of the reductions in the iron and steel trades took place under sliding scales, changes affecting no less than 30,290 workpeople being arranged in this way. Changes affecting 972 workpeople only were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work. The remaining changes, affecting 23,430 workpeople, were arranged by direct negotiation between employers and workpeople, and their representatives.

YEAR BOOK OF FOREIGN LABOUR LEGISLATION, 1899.*

The third annual volume of Foreign labour legislation has been issued by the Belgian Labour Department. It contains the text (in French) of the enactments and special rules affecting labour promulgated in the course of 1899 in Russia, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, the United States, the United Kingdom and British possessions.

* *Annuaire de la Législation du Travail 36 Année—1899.* Published by the Belgian Labour Department. Société Belge de Librairie, Rue Treurenberg, 16, Brussels, 1900. Price, about 2s.

THE LABOUR MARKET IN 1900.

THE following article is based principally upon the monthly returns received by the Department relating to the state of employment. About 1,900 returns are received monthly with regard to the employment of about one and a quarter million workpeople in various industries. Employers furnish returns relating to about half of these workpeople, and returns dealing with the other half are received from Trade Union officials and other representatives of the workpeople. In addition, returns are received as to the state of employment in the various trades of their special districts from 30 Local Correspondents, and as to the state of employment among agricultural labourers from about 250 correspondents in the various parts of England.

From the following analysis of some of the more important statistics, it will be seen that employment in 1900 continued good on the whole, but that, especially in the latter half of the year, there was some falling off from the exceptional briskness of 1899.

Engineering, Metal, Shipbuilding, Building, and Miscellaneous Trades.—The employment returns for these trades received from Trade Unions show that of a total membership of about 532,000, an average of 2.9 per cent. were unemployed during 1900, as compared with 2.4 per cent. in 1899, the mean for the last seven years being 4.0 per cent. The figures for the first half of the year show little change on the figures for the corresponding period of 1899, but in the second half of the year they were noticeably higher. In the shipbuilding group of trades, the proportion unemployed was higher than in 1899, but lower than in all other recent years. In the engineering and metal trades it was higher than in 1896 or 1899, but lower than in other recent years. In the building trades the falling off in employment was more marked. The returns relate to two occupations only, the carpenters and plumbers,* who had 2.5 per cent. unemployed, as against 1.5 per cent. in 1899, and an average of 2.4 per cent. during the last seven years. In the printing and bookbinding trades the proportion unemployed was greater than in any year since 1896.

In the following Table the percentage of unemployed in all the Trade Unions making returns, and in each of the groups above referred to, is set out for the seven years 1894-1900:—

Years,	All Trades covered by returns from Trade Unions.	Principal groups of Trades.			
		Engineering and Metal.	Shipbuilding.	Building.	Printing & Book-binding.
1894	6.9	9.1	15.7	4.1	5.7
1895	5.8	6.1	12.5	3.8	4.9
1896	3.4	2.6	8.2	1.8	4.3
1897	3.5	3.6	7.6	1.6	3.9
1898	3.0	3.7	4.7	1.3	3.7
1899	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.5	3.9
1900	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	4.2
Mean for 7 years	4.0	4.4	7.6	2.4	4.4
Mean number of members in 1900 covered by returns	531,709	149,904	63,817	77,804	50,326

Coal Mining.—Monthly returns relating to about 60 per cent. of the total number employed in and about coal mines are received by the Department, mainly from coal owners. These returns show that employment in 1900 continued very good, and was as if anything slightly better than in 1899, the average number employed being greater by 3.9 per cent. and the average number of days on which coal was hewn and wound being practically the same. The following Table gives for each of the principal districts the average number of days worked per week† in each of the years 1895-1900.

* The other branches of the building trades do not as a rule pay unemployed benefit.
† The Table only professes 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.

Principal Coalfields.	Mean No. of days worked per week by Coal Mines making returns.					
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Yorkshire	4.50	4.78	5.12	5.26	5.55	5.57
Lancashire and Cheshire...	4.63	4.90	5.03	5.23	5.43	5.42
Midlands	4.28	4.42	4.68	4.74	5.25	5.36
South Wales and Monmouth	5.17	5.28	5.47	5.45	5.75	5.61
Durham	5.12	5.23	5.36	5.45	5.53	5.53
Northumberland	4.69	4.79	5.09	5.18	5.32	5.35
West of Scotland	5.06	5.21	5.37	5.32	5.23	5.33
United Kingdom	4.74	4.91	5.13	5.25	5.46	5.47

Iron Mines and Open Works.—The returns received cover mines, &c., at which about 17,000 workpeople are employed, a large proportion of the total number employed in the United Kingdom. Last year attention was called to the remarkably uniform character in recent years of employment in this industry. The returns for 1900, however, indicate a distinct falling off in employment. The average number of days worked per week (5.65) was lower than in any of the four preceding years, and compares with an average of 5.76 in 1899. The average number of workpeople employed was also lower by 2.0 per cent. than in the previous year.

Manufacture of Pig Iron.—Returns received with regard to this industry, covering the great majority of the blast furnaces of the Kingdom, show that there was a considerable falling-off in employment during the latter half of 1900. For the whole year the average number of furnaces in blast at the works of 117 ironmasters, to which the returns relate, was 367, or 12 less than in 1899. The estimated average number employed, however, was about 25,200, as in the previous year. Looking at the two halves of the year separately, we see that 1900 was, on the whole, a year of declining employment. During the first six months there were on the average four more furnaces in blast than in the corresponding period of 1899; whilst in the second six months there were on the average 27 fewer furnaces in blast than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The following statement gives the average number of furnaces in blast, at the works of the 117 ironmasters to whose works the returns relate, in each of the years 1896-1900:

Year	Number of Furnaces.
1896	346
1897	352
1898	353
1899	379
1900	367

Iron and Steel.—Returns received from about 200 iron and steel works engaged in iron puddling and rolling and steel making and rolling show that during the first half of the year the improvement in employment noted in 1899 was more than maintained. In the second half of the year however employment fell off, and over the whole year the average number employed at the works to which the returns relate (amounting to 80,757) shows an increase of only 0.7 per cent. on the previous year. When we take into account the average number of shifts worked, the total volume of employment is found to have decreased by 1.1 per cent. In Sheffield and Rotherham the average number employed was greater by 8.2 per cent. than in 1899, and lesser improvements are also recorded in other Yorkshire towns, in Lancashire, Cumberland and Cheshire, and in South Wales. In the Midlands, in Northumberland and Durham, and in Scotland the average was less than in the previous year, the decrease in the case of Scotland amounting to 3.9 per cent.

Tinplate Trade.—In this industry the difference between the two halves of 1900 was even more striking than in the finished iron and steel trades. During the first six months of the year the improvement which commenced in the Spring of 1899 was fully maintained, but

* The majority of miners in South Wales and Monmouth were idle for about six months in 1898.

in July there was a sharp fall in the amount of employment offered. The number of mills in operation (including black plate mills), which had averaged 414 during the first six months of the year fell to 357 at the end of July, and for the second six months of the year averaged only 350. For the whole year the average (382) was nearly the same as in 1899, when it was 380. As compared with other recent years even the latter part of the year must be regarded as having given good employment. The following Table gives the average number of mills in operation and the total exports of tinplates and sheets and black plates in each of the last five years:—

Year.	Average Number of Mills in Operation.	Exports of	
		Tinplates and Sheets.	Black Plates.
1896	319	Tons. 266,963	Tons. 48,105
1897	322	271,230	58,648
1898	322	250,913	59,327
1899	380	256,373	85,729
1900	382	273,955	65,758

Textile Trades.—According to returns received from women correspondents, employment was not, in 1900, so good in either of the branches of the cotton trade or in the woollen and worsted trades as in 1899. During the first portion of the year employment continued good, but in the summer declined rapidly. There was some recovery towards the end of the year, especially in the cotton trade. The following Table shows the mean percentages employed in mills and factories giving full employment in each of the last three years. The number of women and girls usually employed at the establishments reported on is about 27,000 in the cotton spinning branch, 54,000 in the cotton weaving branch, and 20,000 in the woollen and worsted trades.

Year.	Mean of Monthly Percentages of Women and Girls ordinarily employed at establishments giving full employment throughout the month.		
	Cotton Spinning Mills.	Cotton Weaving Factories.	Woollen and Worsted Trades.
1898	89	74	60
1899	96	90	90
1900	83	78	73

The exports of cotton piece goods amounted to 5,034 million yards, as against 5,439 million yards in 1899. The exports of woollen and worsted tissues and stuffs and flannels amounted to 165 million yards, an amount greater than the 162 million yards exported in 1899, but below the figures for most recent years.

Dock and Wharf Labour in London.—The average daily number of dock and wharf labourers employed at all the docks and the principal wharves in London varies considerably at different seasons, being in general greatest in the five months, September to January inclusive. In 1900 the average number employed was for nearly every month greater than for the corresponding month of 1899. For the whole year the estimated average was 15,538, as against 14,906 in 1899. The weekly average ranged from 13,270 in the middle of February to 19,116 at the beginning of November.

Agricultural Labourers were generally very well employed throughout the year. Many employers in all parts of the country complained of a greater scarcity of labour than had been known to exist for many years. This increased scarcity was usually attributed to the calling up of the Reserves and Militia on account of the war in South Africa and to the demand for men in the industrial and mining centres. Casual men were particularly scarce during the year and it was a frequent complaint among farmers that they could not get a sufficient number at busy seasons, such as for hoeing, harvest work or threshing. In the months of November and December there was generally rather a greater supply of men, and this was due, to some extent, to the fine and open weather which prevailed in the autumn which enabled farmers to get well ahead with their work.

ACCIDENTS TO WORKPEOPLE IN 1900.

1.—FATAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople reported as killed during the year 1900 by accidents which occurred in the course of their employment was 4,823. Of these 4,823 deaths, 4,491 occurred in connection with industries employing (according to the latest available returns) 5,435,110 workpeople, the average death rate for the year in these industries being thus 83 per 100,000 persons employed. The precise number of workpeople, however, employed in 1900 is not known, the latest available figures for the shipping, mining, and quarrying industries relating to 1899, those for railway service to 1898, and those for factories to 1897. The death rate based upon such figures can only be regarded as approximate.

The following Table gives in comparative form the number of deaths caused by industrial accidents in each of the years 1896 to 1900, grouped according to industries:—

Industry.	Number employed according to latest returns.	Total number of deaths from Industrial Accidents in				
		1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Shipping	231,784	1,818	1,642	1,598	1,839	1,889
Mines:						
Underground ...	603,627	935	875	806	851	933
Surface	100,539	130	104	135	121	116
Total Mines ...	764,166	1,065	979	941	972	1,049
Quarries over 20 ft. deep*	97,995	124	123	134	117	125
Railway service†	534,141	469	539	522	555	626
Factories*	3,807,024	490	513	575	675	802
Total for above industries	5,435,110	3,966	3,796	3,710	4,158	4,491
Workshops			3	2	6	11
Works under Secs. 22 and 23 of Factory and Workshop Act, 1895 ...		106	142	150	190	232
Railway Service (Contractors' Servants) ...		21	27	20	29	19
Under Notice of Accidents Act		58	62	56	75	70
Grand Total ...		4,151	4,090	3,998	4,458	4,823

It will be seen that the deaths in 1900 exceed those in 1899 in almost every industry. The increase among factory operatives amounted to about 19 per cent., among railway servants to about 13 per cent., and among miners to about 8 per cent.

The greatest number of deaths in any one industry in 1900 was, as in previous years, among seamen, of whom 1,889 were killed during the year, viz., 1,054 by accidents connected with wrecks of or casualties to vessels, and 835 by other accidents. The approximate death rates from industrial accidents in various classes of industries will be seen from the following Table:

Industry.	Death rate in 1900 per 100,000 persons employed.
Shipping	815
Mines:—	
Underground ...	155
Surface	72
Total miners ...	137
Quarries (over 20 feet deep)* ...	128
Railway service ...	117
Factories	21
Total	83

* In 1899, accidents in works for the manufacture of bricks, tiles, &c., situated outside quarries, were included among Factories instead of Quarries. The figures shown against "Quarries" and "Factories" for 1899 and 1900 are, therefore, not strictly comparable with those for previous years.

† Excluding contractors' servants.

‡ Including a few persons in workshops.

§ Included with accidents to factory operatives.

II.—NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS.

In Section 18 of the Factory and Workshop Act of 1895 an accident which must be reported to the inspector is defined as one which—

"Causes to any person employed in the factory or workshop such bodily injury as to prevent him on any one of the three working days next after the occurrence of the accident from being employed for five hours on his ordinary work."

Similar definitions also apply to accidents to railway servants and to those reportable under the Notice of Accidents Act of 1894. There is, however, no definite minimum fixed in the case of non-fatal accidents in connection with mines, quarries, and shipping, and these groups of industries cannot, therefore, be compared as regards the number of non-fatal accidents reported. The following Table shows the non-fatal accidents reported during each of the years 1896 to 1900.

Industry.	Number of persons reported as injured.				
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Industries in which the "3 days" limit is in operation. Factories and workshops:—					
Factories	29,251	35,447	49,290	60,691	67,925
Workshops	76	76	135	150	231
Works under sections 22 and 23 of Factory and Workshop Act, 1895 ...	3,710	4,293	7,410	9,048	9,819
Total, factories and workshops ...	32,961	39,816	56,835	69,889	77,975
Railway service:—					
Railway companies' servants	13,990	14,284	12,826	15,391	15,806
Contractors' servants ...	120	118	153	191	151
Total railway service	14,110	14,402	12,979	15,582	15,957
Works under Notice of Accidents Act ...	1,139	1,154	1,491	2,358	2,293
Other Industries.					
Mines:—					
Underground	5,426	4,164	3,845	3,898	4,061
Surface	647	600	561	599	622
Total mines ...	6,073	4,764	4,406	4,477	4,683
Quarries*	931	1,126	1,434	1,167	978
Shipping	2,258	2,643	2,722	2,775	2,472
Total, above industries	57,474	63,905	79,869	96,248	104,358

The number reported as injured in factories and workshops in 1900 again shows an increase as compared with the preceding year. Increases are also shown in the case of railway servants and miners, while the injuries reported in the other industries included in the Table show a decrease. Taking the whole of the industries dealt with, the number reported as injured in 1900 is 8,110 more than in 1899.

It may be added that fuller details of accidents in 1900 with comparative figures for a number of years will appear in the annual "Abstract of Labour Statistics" which will shortly be issued by the Board of Trade.

TRADE UNIONS IN FRANCE IN 1899.†

The number of registered Trade Unions in France at the end of 1899 was 2,685 (as compared with 2,361 the year before), and their total membership 492,647 (as compared with 419,761)—an increase of 13.7 per cent. in the number, and of 17.4 in the membership of the unions. The number of Federations of Trade Unions has fallen from 76 to 73 in the same year, but both the number and the membership of the unions affiliated to such federations have risen—the former from 1,132 to 1,199 (5.9 per cent.), and the latter from 312,185 to 432,950 (38.7 per cent.).

The summary Tables, on which the foregoing particulars are based, contain no classification of the Unions according to trades. Information on this point was, however, given in the GAZETTE for December, 1899 (p. 357).

† In 1899, accidents in works for the manufacture of bricks, tiles, &c., situated outside quarries, were included among Factories instead of Quarries. The figures shown against "Quarries" and "Factories" for 1899 and 1900 are, therefore, not strictly comparable with those for previous years.

‡ Annuaire des Syndicats Professionnels, published by the Direction du Travail, Ministère du Commerce, de l'Industrie, des Pêches et des Télégraphes. Paris, 1900.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN DECEMBER, 1899 & 1900.

INFORMATION has been received from a number of correspondents in England as to rates of weekly cash wages paid to ordinary agricultural labourers*, exclusive of piecework earnings and all extra allowances in cash or kind in December, 1900, compared with December, 1899.

The general effect of the Returns is to show that there was an upward movement in agricultural wages.

It has been assumed for the purposes of calculation that where the predominant rates of wages of ordinary labourers have changed in a district, a similar change has taken place in the wages of all classes of agricultural labourers. Although, strictly speaking, this assumption is not absolutely correct in all counties, it may be said that the wages of shepherds and of men in charge of horses and cattle roughly follow the movement in the wages of the ordinary labourers, although they do not necessarily change by the same amount, nor do the changes always take place at the same time.

The following Table shows the number of agricultural labourers (according to the Census of 1891) in the Poor Law Unions reported on, grouped by districts, and also by the extent to which the rates of weekly cash wages are stated to have changed in December, 1900, as compared with 1899:—

Districts.	No. of Poor Law Unions reported on.	Number of Agricultural Labourers in Poor Law Unions in which there has been—				Total.
		No change.	Increase per week of			
			6d.	1s.	1s. 6d.	
Midland Counties ...	46	47,256	—	17,863	1,601	66,720
Eastern Counties ...	53	91,802	—	36,825	2,553	131,180
Southern and South-Western Counties	69	59,532	2,779	31,328	3,767	97,406
Total ...	168	198,590	2,779	86,016	7,921	295,306
Percentage ...		67.3	0.9	29.1	2.7	100.0

It will be seen from this Table that out of the total number of agricultural labourers, namely, 295,306, in the Unions reported on, 198,590 (or 67.3 per cent.) were in Unions where there was no change in the predominant rates of wages, and 96,716 (or 32.7 per cent.) were in Unions where wages rose, the changes varying from 6d. to 1s. 6d. a week. Much the greatest proportion of the labourers whose wages were increased received a rise of 1s. a week. Such labourers represented 29.1 per cent. of the total number in the Unions to which the returns relate. The total increase in the weekly wages, if spread over all the labourers in the Unions reported on, amounts to an average rise of 4d. a week.

The greatest number of changes took place in the Eastern counties. Of the 96,716 labourers in Unions in which wages rose, 39,378, or 40.7 per cent. were in these counties.

It is to be observed that in many cases the rise in wages in December, 1900, compared with 1899, is to be accounted for by wages having remained at their summer level, instead of the customary seasonal reduction in the autumn. In the Eastern counties changes from the summer to the winter rates, which are usually made in October or November frequently did not take place until December. In some cases wages were not reduced until January, 1901, while there are cases where no reduction has yet been made.

The Northern counties have been excluded from these calculations, as the greater number of labourers there are hired by the year or half-year. Wages in these counties in 1900 showed an upward tendency (see LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1900, p. 195; December, 1900, p. 377).

* Men not exclusively engaged with the charge of animals, such as shepherds, cattlemen, carters, and waggons.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE LAW IN HOLLAND.

UNDER a law dated January 2nd, 1901, and coming into operation at a date to be determined hereafter by the Government, provision is made for the insurance of workpeople in Holland against accidents in connection with their work. The following summary of the main provisions of the new enactment is based on the text of the law as published in the official *Nederlandsche Staats-Courant* of January 25th, 1901:—

The range of occupations coming within the scope of the law is very wide, but the following are excluded:—Farming, gardening and forestry, transport of passengers or goods on sea-going (other than coasting) vessels, and on any vessels of less tonnage than 21 registered tons not propelled by power-driven machinery; also the sea-fishing industry.

A State Insurance Office is to be established in Amsterdam for the purpose of carrying out the insurance prescribed by the law. The Board of Directors, Technical Adviser, Supervisory Board, and staff of this institution will be appointed by the Crown, and in the case of the Supervisory Board one-third of the members are to be employers and one-third workpeople.

All claims for compensation under the law will be decided by the Board of Directors of the State Insurance Office, and all sums awarded will be paid through the post offices.

Appeals against decisions of the State Insurance Office will be dealt with by Councils of Appeal, and, in the last resort, by a National Board of Appeal. It is provided that employers and employed shall be represented on these tribunals, but in other respects the constitution and procedure of these Councils and of the National Board are left to be determined by a special law, which is to be enacted in relation to these institutions.

Provision is made for the appointment of investigators, who will make inquiries requisite for ensuring the observance of the law, and for the establishment of Local Commissions, composed of equal numbers of employers and workpeople, together with a chairman who shall be neither an employer nor a workman. These Commissions are empowered to appeal (within a month) against the decisions of the Insurance Office regarding compensation claims, and are required to investigate cases in respect to which there may be grounds for reviewing any such decision and revising the amount of compensation granted.

The compensation provided by the Act is (in addition to medical attendance, medicine, &c.) as follows:—If unable to resume work on the third day after the accident, the injured person receives a payment equivalent to 70 per cent. of his daily earnings, such payment commencing from the day after the accident, and continuing during his incapacity, but not for more than 6 weeks. If still unfit for work at the end of that time, he receives, so long as this incapacity continues, an allowance equivalent, in the event of total incapacity, to 70 per cent. of his daily earnings, and less in proportion if the incapacity be partial only. Earnings in excess of 6s. 8d. per day are left out of account in calculating these and all other allowances under the Act. In the event of death from the accident the relatives of the deceased receive a burial allowance equal to 30 times his daily earnings. In addition, the dependent relatives receive pensions, varying from 15 to 30 per cent. (but not exceeding in the aggregate 60 per cent.) of the earnings of the deceased. Widows, if they re-marry, and children, when they reach the age of 16, cease to draw pensions, but the former receive a sum of money in commutation. Pensions granted under the law are (save as to any amount exceeding £21 13s. 4d. per annum) inalienable and protected from attachment.

The whole cost of the insurance is borne by the employer, who is forbidden to make any deduction from his employees' wages in respect thereto. He may fulfil this obligation in one of three ways. (1) As a general rule, his payment will take the form of a premium payable

(through the local post office) to the State Insurance Office at regular periods, and based upon the amount of his wages-bill considered in relation to the degree of accident-risk assigned to his trade in the scale of risks to be prepared by that Office. In reckoning an employer's wages-bill, average earnings in excess of 6s. 8d. per day are omitted from calculation. (2) The employer may, on depositing adequate security with the State Insurance Office, obtain permission to undertake the payment of the prescribed compensation himself; or (3) he may be permitted to transfer his liability under the law to an insurance company, provided that this company deposit adequate security with the Office.

RECENT CONCILIATION & ARBITRATION CASES & COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS.

(a) UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT.

Arbitration in the London Printing Trade.

On October 25th, 1900, the London Society of Compositors submitted certain proposals to the Master Printers' and Allied Trades' Association including an advance of wages from 38s. to 40s. per week, and in book work piece prices of 1d. per thousand, increased rates for overtime, and a reduction in working hours from 54 to 48 per week. These proposals were made on behalf of the case hands in book, jobbing, and weekly newspaper offices, composing machine operators, and morning and evening newspaper compositors not being affected. A conference of the two bodies was held on December 20th, but the employers refused to agree to any alteration in wages or hours. Subsequently the Trade Union concerned circularised the employers stating that it was their desire and intention that the revised scale should come into operation on February 16th.

On January 29th the Masters' Association passed a resolution in which they expressed their willingness to submit the whole question to the arbitration of the Board of Trade. They then sent the resolution to the Board of Trade, who forwarded it to the London Society of Compositors. The Committee of the Society thereupon expressed their willingness to accept the arbitration of the Board of Trade.

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

Northern Counties Bricklayers' Dispute.

On June 2nd, 1900, the bricklayers in Newcastle, Gateshead and district came out on strike for an increase in wages from 10d. to 11d. per hour. The men refused an offer of the employers to guarantee a rate of 10d. per hour for the next two years, or to submit the dispute to arbitration. The matter was then referred by the employers to the Northern Counties Federation of Building Trade Employers, who, towards the end of November instituted a lock-out of bricklayers. The towns principally affected by the lock-out were Newcastle, Gateshead, Byker, North and South Shields, Blyth, Jarrow, Sunderland, Stockton, Middlesbrough and Hartlepool.

On January 23rd a meeting took place between the Northern Counties Federation and the men, which was adjourned to January 29th. On January 31st an agreement was signed to the effect that the dispute at Newcastle, Gateshead and district should be submitted to the arbitration of two nominees of the parties, with an umpire mutually agreed on, or nominated by the Board of Trade, the final decision to be given within a fortnight. It was further agreed that work should be resumed immediately on the award being given, the men in other towns returning to work at the old rates and conditions.

It was subsequently determined that the parties should not appoint arbitrators, but that the Board of Trade should be asked to appoint a single arbitrator to decide the questions at issue.

The Board have appointed Sir John Taylor, K.C.B., to act in this capacity.

(b) OTHER CASES.

Demarcation Settlement in the London Building Trade.

The Operative Bricklayers' Society having claimed the exclusive right to do roof tiling in the London district, a Joint Conciliation Board meeting was held on January 28th. Representatives were present of the London Master Builders' Association, the Operative Bricklayers' Society, and the Slaters' and Tilers' Union. The questions submitted were:—

- Is roof tiling to be given exclusively to tilers?
- Is roof tiling to be given exclusively to bricklayers?
- Shall roof tiling be done by bricklayers or tilers, at the discretion of the employer?

It was decided by a majority of the Board to adopt the third course.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following are among the more interesting legal cases reported in January, especially affecting labour. The accounts are based principally upon reports appearing in newspapers.

(1) Factory and Workshop Acts.

NOTICE BY INSPECTOR AS TO SANITARY REQUIREMENTS; POWER OF JUSTICES TO INQUIRE INTO VALIDITY OF REQUIREMENTS.

By Section 4 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, it is provided that where it appears to a factory inspector that any act, neglect, or default, in relation to any water-closet, earth-closet, or other matter in a factory is punishable or remediable under the law relating to public health, but not under that Act, the inspector shall give notice in writing of such act, neglect, or default to the Sanitary Authority of the district, and it shall be the duty of the Sanitary Authority to make such inquiry into the subject of the notice, and take such action thereon, as to the Authority may seem proper for the enforcing of the law. Sub-section 2 of Section 2 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, as amended by Sub-section 2 of Section 3 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, provides that where notice of an act, neglect, or default is given by the factory inspector, under Section 4 of the Act of 1878 above referred to, to a Sanitary Authority, and proceedings are not taken within one month for punishing or remedying the act, neglect, or default, the inspector may take the like proceedings for punishing or remedying the same as the Sanitary Authority might have taken.

By Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, it is provided that "(1) Every building used as a workshop or manufactory . . . shall be provided with sufficient and suitable accommodation in the way of sanitary conveniences, having regard to the number of persons employed in, or in attendance at such building, and also where persons of both sexes are employed, . . . with proper separate accommodation for persons of each sex. (2) Where it appears to an Urban Authority on the report of their surveyor that the provisions of this section are not complied with in the case of any building, the Urban Authority may, if they think fit, by written notice, require the owner or occupier of any such building to make such alterations and additions therein as may be required to give such sufficient, suitable, and proper accommodation as aforesaid. (3) Any person who neglects or refuses to comply with any such notice shall be liable for each default to a penalty not exceeding £20, and to a daily penalty not exceeding 40s."

A factory inspector by a letter dated March 2nd, 1899, gave notice under Section 4 of the Act of 1878 to the Urban Sanitary Authority of Ipswich that the occupiers of a certain factory provided insufficient sanitary accommodation for their female employees. The Sanitary Authority did not take proceedings upon the notice; and on May 15th, 1899, the factory inspector gave a written notice to the occupiers of this factory, requiring them to provide, for their female operatives, eighteen additional water-closets. The occupiers of the factory neglected or refused to comply with this notice, the inspector brought them by information and complaint before the Justices for the borough of Ipswich. The Justices, after hearing evidence on both sides, found as facts:—(1) That the existing sanitary accommodation was suitable and sufficient; (2) That the Sanitary Authority had made all due enquiry into the suitability and sufficiency of the sanitary accommodation, and had found the accommodation to be suitable and sufficient; and dismissed the summons, with costs against the inspector.

The matter was then brought, on a case stated by the Justices, before the Queen's Bench Division, the question for the decision of the Court being whether the Justices had jurisdiction to hear evidence upon, or decide the question of suitability or sufficiency of the accommodation existing in the factory, or required by the notice. The Court held that on a summons founded upon a notice given by a factory inspector under Sub-section 3 of Section 22 of the Act of 1890 the only question, which can be raised, is whether there has been a neglect or refusal to comply with such notice, and that upon the hearing of such a summons the question of the necessity for, or reasonableness of the requirements specified in the notice cannot be examined. The Court accordingly gave judgment in favour of the factory inspector, and remitted the case to the Justices.—*Queen's Bench Division, January 11th and 18th.*

IMPURITY INHALED BY WORKERS "TO AN INJURIOUS EXTENT."

By Section 36 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, as

extended by Section 33 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, it is enacted that, if in any factory or workshop where any process is carried on, by which dust, gas, vapour, or other impurity is generated and "inhaled by the workers to an injurious extent," it appears to a factory inspector that such inhalation could be to a great extent prevented by the use of a fan or other mechanical means, the inspector may direct a fan or other mechanical means of a proper construction for preventing such inhalation to be provided within a reasonable time; and if the same is not provided, maintained, and used, the factory or workshop shall be deemed not to be kept in conformity with this Act.

An inspector of factories directed the occupiers of a workshop to place a fan in certain rooms, in which much dust was generated, and on their failing to do this, he brought them before the magistrate for breach of Act. At the hearing of the summons it was proved that much dust was generated and inhaled by the workers, but the magistrate dismissed the summons because the inspector failed to show that any of the workers had in fact been injured by inhaling the dust. The inspector appealed to the Queen's Bench Division, and contended that it was not necessary to show that actual injury had resulted from inhaling the dust, provided that it was shown that the atmosphere was so impregnated with dust as to make the inhalation of it necessarily injurious. The Court allowed the appeal.—*Queen's Bench Division, January 22nd.*

(2) Coal Mines Regulation Acts.

PUBLICATION OF RULES: NOTICE.

Section 6 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896, enacts that "a Secretary of State on being satisfied that any explosive is or is likely to become dangerous, may, by order, of which notice shall be given in such manner as he may direct, prohibit the use thereof in any mine, or in any class of mines, either absolutely or subject to conditions, and the provisions of the principal Act [the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887] as to contraventions of general rules shall apply to contraventions of any such prohibitions."

Certain rules had been made by the Home Office under this section, and a mine manager was convicted of an offence against them. He appealed from this conviction on the ground that no evidence was given at the trial that the rules in question had been published in accordance with the requirements of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, and that no such notice of these rules as mentioned in Section 6 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896, had been given. The Queen's Bench Division dismissed the appeal, with costs.—*Queen's Bench Division, January 17th and 18th.*

LABOUR IN THE COLONIES.

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

Canada.—It is too early in the year to emigrate to Canada.

New South Wales.—Reports from Orange, Jerilderie, Hillston and Wilcannia state that there is no demand for any kind of labour. At Young there is a demand for female servants only. At Lithgow there is a demand for female servants, carpenters and painters only; there is no demand there for coal miners. At Sydney men out of work are being provided with employment on Government works at 7s. a day; it is stated that this wage is attracting men from the country districts, so that in several districts it has been impossible to obtain good farm hands.

Victoria.—There is practically no demand for more labour, except for domestic servants, and some of the factories have been temporarily closed owing to the high price of coal.

South Australia.—There is a good demand for farm labourers during the present summer season, a limited demand for station hands, no demand for miners, a strong demand for domestic servants, and a limited demand for mechanics, especially masons and carpenters.

Queensland.—The drought is still very bad, and some mines have stopped working from want of water; the same cause has considerably diminished the demand for farm labourers and mechanics.

Western Australia.—A strike of tailoresses in the tailoring trade is threatened on the question of wages. There is a demand for farm labourers and domestic servants, but none for miners or mechanics.

New Zealand.—In country districts all local men have been busy at shearing, scrubbing, draining, etc., and, as one report expresses it, "no one who wants work is out of employment." Men in the building, engineering, boot, and clothing trades have also been busy in Auckland, Napier, Wanganui, New Plymouth, Wellington, Blenheim, Nelson, Westport, Greymouth, Oamaru, Dunedin (but not in the boot trade), and

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

Invercargill. Sawmillers and brickmakers have been very busy at Wanganui and Invercargill; carpenters have been in demand at New Plymouth, and plasterers, bricklayers, and painters at Wellington; and tailoresses and dressmakers have been wanted at Wellington, Dunedin, and Invercargill. There appears to be no demand for more miners.

South Africa.—All persons are strongly warned against going to South Africa at the present time in search of work. There are already large numbers of persons there out of employment, and the country is very expensive to live in.

LABOUR ABROAD.
FRANCE.

Employment in December, 1900.—Seasonal unemployment was at its height in the building and dependent trades, work being less plentiful than a year ago, both in the neighbourhood of Paris and in the Provinces. Mining and metal (other than steel) smelting, the engineering and accessory trades, cotton spinning and weaving, silk manufacture, glovemaking, hatmaking, food, etc., preparing, printing and bookbinding, coopering and timber-felling continued well employed; steel smelters were kept employed in executing orders received some months ago, but on the whole they experienced increased scarcity of work. The boot and shoemaking, transport and warehousing, pottery and glass-making trades, and the hide and skin-working trades report no change. The improvement in the woollen industry was maintained, but a tendency towards a decline in employment was noted in garment-making, in the manufacture of trimmings, and in the hand-loom weaving of the centre and west of France.

Eleven per cent. of the 198,000 members of 945 Trade Unions which made returns as to the state of employment on December 15th were out of work on that date (as compared with 9 per cent. in the previous month, and slightly over 10 per cent. in December, 1899). These figures are exclusive of the Trade Unions of coal miners in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais districts; if these Unions were included, the proportion of unemployed for December last would be a little over 9 per cent.

Employment in January, 1901.—Seasonal slackness continued in the building and dependent trades and in garment-making. The mining, metal, engineering, and accessory trades, cotton and wool spinning and weaving, silk manufacture, hatmaking, and coopering continued well employed, though on the whole they showed a tendency towards decreased activity, as compared with the previous month. A revival of work took place in ribbon manufacture. Employment was quiet in hide and skin working, in the boot and shoe trades, and in glovemaking. Employment for hand-loom weavers in central and southern France, for pottery and glass workers, and in the transport and warehousing trades remained as in December. Employment continued good in the food preparation trades and in printing and bookbinding, in consequence of orders connected with the New Year festivities.

Slightly less than 11 per cent. of the 212,000 members of 1,100 Trade Unions, which made returns as to the state of employment on January 15th, were out of work on that date. These figures are inclusive of the Trade Unions of coal miners in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais districts; excluding these, the proportion of unemployed for January last was a little over 12 per cent., as compared with 11 per cent. in the previous month and just under 9 per cent. in January, 1900.

The returns of the Trade Union labour registries show that the average number of applications per 100 situations offered was 223 in January, as compared with 164 in the previous month and 156 in January, 1900.

Coal Mining in December.—The average number of days worked per week by those employed underground in coal mines in December was 5.31, as compared with 5.95 in the previous month, and 5.52 in December, 1899. During the month, full time (6 days and over

per week) was worked by 4 per cent., and from 5 to 6 days by 92 per cent. of all employed in and about the mines; the percentages in the previous month being 8.7 and 13 respectively. The above particulars were supplied to the French Labour Department by the Committee of Coalowners, and relate to over 100,000 workpeople (three-fourths of all employed in and about the mines).

*Labour Disputes in December.**—Thirty-seven fresh disputes, 35 of which involved 10,089 workpeople, were reported to the French Labour Department in December. The number of disputes reported in November was 68, in 65 of which 15,925 workpeople were known to have taken part, while in December, 1899, there were 64 disputes, involving 41,142 workpeople. Of the 37 disputes in December last, 6 occurred in mining, 5 in metal trades, 8 in textile trades, 5 in transport, 2 in woodworking trades, 1 each in the chemical and pottery trades, and 3 in food, etc., preparation trades. The remaining 6 disputes occurred in trades not coming within any of the foregoing groups. Of 36 disputes of which the termination is reported, 5 were decided in favour of the workpeople, and 15 in favour of the employers, while 16 were compromised.

*Conciliation and Arbitration in December.**—Five cases of recourse to the Conciliation and Arbitration Law were reported to the French Labour Department in December, the initiative being taken by the workpeople in one case, by the employers and workpeople jointly in one case, and by the Justice of the Peace in one case. Regarding the other two cases, it is not stated by whom the initiative was taken. In four of the five cases committees of conciliation were formed, resulting in the settlement of three disputes. The employers in the case of the remaining dispute refused to accept the proffered mediation.

*Seats for Female Shop Assistants.**—A law, dated December 29th, 1900, which came into operation at the end of January, provides that all shops, etc., in which females are employed in making goods ready for sale, or in offering goods for sale to the public, shall, in each room, be furnished with such number of seats as shall be equal to the number of females employed therein. Contraventions of this law are made punishable by fine (4s. to 12s. for a first offence, up to £4 for a second offence within the same twelve months). Convictions (other than for first offences) may also be ordered to be advertised by placard and in newspapers.

GERMANY.

Wages in Wurtemberg State Railway Workshops, 1891-1898.—The following figures are based on returns contained in the *Statistisches Handbuch für das Königreich Württemberg*, published by the Royal Statistical Office of Wurtemberg, and show the average yearly earnings of workpeople (other than apprentices) employed in the workshops of the State Railways of Wurtemberg in 1898, as compared with 1891. It will be seen that, except in the case of boiler-makers (whose earnings have decreased), the wages of all classes of workpeople have increased in the period under consideration.

Occupation.	Mean number employed in 1898.	Average Yearly Earnings.		Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) of earnings in 1898 on those in 1891.
		1891.	1898.	
Foremen	33	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Per cent.
Patternmakers	31	27 19 8	34 13 2	+ 8.66
Moulders	5	64 5 2	73 9 3	+ 15.10
Turners	123	59 4 10	59 15 0	+ 0.86
Fitters, Tubemakers, Locksmiths, etc.	529	59 4 0	62 17 1	+ 6.17
Boilermakers	31	50 17 8	50 9 0	+ 16.59
Boilermakers' Helpers ...	75	69 16 9	66 9 3	- 4.83
Smiths	67	48 2 2	50 12 3	+ 5.81
Smiths' Strikers	76	61 15 8	69 12 10	+ 12.72
Coppersmiths and Tinsmiths	40	48 9 5	52 8 9	+ 8.18
Erectors & Toolmakers	88	56 17 0	63 10 8	+ 11.76
Japanners & Varnishers	50	71 13 6	76 12 0	+ 6.87
Carpenters, Joiners & Wheelwrights	158	51 8 8	62 13 7	+ 21.36
Saddlers	20	52 4 8	55 9 3	+ 14.80
Carriage Lifters	51	51 16 3	65 4 7	+ 21.99
Labourers (1st class) ...	7	44 3 6	51 4 10	+ 16.00
" (others)	273	36 6 3	52 13 5	+ 43.49
Night Watchmen	14	33 8 9	42 1 11	+ 25.89
		39 0 10	53 17 7	+ 32.88

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

BELGIUM.

Strike of Dock Labourers at Antwerp.—In continuation of his previous report concerning this dispute (see GAZETTE, January, 1901, p. 15), Sir Gerald de C. Perry, H.M. Consul-General at Antwerp, in a communication to the Foreign Office, dated January 17th, states that the rates of pay proposed by the master stevedores and ultimately accepted by the men were 3s. 7d. to 4s. 9½d. (according to the workmen's ability) per day of 8½ hours, and 7d. per hour for night and Sunday work.

HOLLAND.

Co-operation: Latest Statistics.—According to the Yearbook of the Netherlands Co-operative Federation for 1901,* there were 1,015 co-operative societies in Holland on November 1st, 1900 (as compared with 924 on the corresponding date in 1899), 61 of these societies (as compared with 66 the year before) being affiliated to the Netherlands Co-operative Federation. Of the 1,015 societies existing on November 1st, 303 were associations for distribution (including 71 store societies and 177 agricultural supply societies), 518 for production (including 441 co-operative dairies), 87 for building, and 107 savings, loan, insurance, and other kinds of co-operative societies.

The number of societies for distribution (stores) affiliated to both the Commercial and the Consultative Chambers of the Netherlands Co-operative Federation in 1899 was 28 (two less than the year before) their purchases through the Commercial Chamber amounting, in that year, to £80,817, or about 36.7 per cent. of their total purchases from all sources. The purchases by 30 distributive societies through the same channel the year before amounted to £74,495, or 36.4 per cent. of the total purchases by these societies from all sources.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Employment in November.—The returns of the Labour Registries (public and private) furnishing reports to the Austrian Labour Department for November (summarised in *Soziale Rundschau*, the monthly journal of that department, for December) show that the proportion of applications for work rose since the previous month from 125 to 150 per 100 situations offered. Taking the sexes separately, it is found that in November the average number of applications for each situation was 1.9 in the case of males, and 1.0 in the case of female workpeople (1.6 and 0.9 respectively in October).

Labour Disputes in November.—The same journal enumerates eight disputes (of which 7 involved about 1,000 workpeople) as having begun in November. The number reported as having begun in October was 12, of which 10 involved about 900 workpeople. Of the 8 disputes reported in November, 3 took place in the metal and engineering trades, and one each in the building trades, mining, silk-spinning, leather working, and food, etc., preparing trades. Of 7 disputes, of which the results were known, 3 were decided in favour of the workpeople (2 of these involving 240 workpeople), 3 (involving 60 people) in favour of the employers, and 1 (involving 110 workpeople) was compromised.

Scarcity of Employment in Hungary.—The *Handels-Museum* of Vienna states that a large number of unemployed workpeople have left Buda-Pesth within the last few weeks, while many unemployed still remain in that city. It is stated that a Bill has been introduced into the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies by the Minister of Commerce, asking for a credit of about £17,000, to be expended on road construction in certain districts in which distress appears likely to prevail, in order to provide relief work for the unemployed.

Accident through Coupling of Trains.—The Inspector-General of Austrian Railways has issued an order requiring the managing departments of all Austrian railways to make a rule strictly prohibiting members of the railway executive staff from maintaining an erect position when passing between the buffers of two carriages, trucks, etc., standing in close proximity to each other. Managers are more especially directed to inform members of the station and train staffs, that, when engaged in the coupling of rolling stock, they must never enter or emerge from between two carriages, etc., without stooping so as to avoid contact with the buffers. The

* Jaarboek van den Nederlandschen Cooperatieven Bond. Elfde Jaargang 1901. Issued by the Netherlands Co-operative Federation. The Hague, 1901.

foregoing order has been issued in view of the fact that, out of a total of 39 accidents shown by the returns for the first six months of 1900 to have been sustained by railway servants in Austria while engaged in coupling, 17 were due to the men being caught between the buffers.—*Soziale Praxis*.

DENMARK.

Old Age Pensions in 1896-98.—The *Statistisk Aarbog*, 1900, published by the Danish Government Statistical Office, contains information with respect to the working of the Old Age Pension Law of April 9th, 1891 (see GAZETTE, April 1899, p. 105). The number of persons in receipt of, and the cost of the assistance provided under this law are shown below:—

	1896 (Dec. 31).	1897 (Dec. 31).	1898 (Dec. 31).
NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF PENSIONS AND OF THEIR DEPENDANTS.			
(a) Heads of families	12,541	12,737	13,130
(b) Single persons	25,431	26,311	27,629
(c) Persons dependent on (a) ...	14,955	15,240	15,897
Total	52,927	54,288	56,656
COST OF PENSIONS.			
To Municipalities, &c.	£ 107,976	£ 115,527	£ 126,446
To State	108,311	117,220	126,426
Total	216,317	232,747	252,872

It is stated that the persons in receipt of pensions (taking the average for the three years 1896-8) formed about one-fifth of the total population of Denmark over 60 years of age. This is exclusive of persons in receipt of temporary assistance, who are not included in the Table, and who numbered 369 in 1898 (as against 47 in 1897).

State-aided Provision against Sickness in 1899.—The same volume also contains tabular statements which show that at the end of 1899 the total number of Friendly Society Sick Funds recognised and subsidised by the State under the law of April 12th, 1892 (see GAZETTE, March, 1898, p. 71), was 1,014, with a total membership of 266,516 (compared with 902 funds with 231,653 members at the end of 1898). Honorary members, paying contributions without being entitled to benefits, are not included in the figures just stated. The average number of days of sickness per member in 1899 was 5.7 for men and 5 for women (as against 5.3 and 4.7 respectively in 1898).

The total expenditure of these sick funds in 1899 amounted to £139,502 (compared with £112,689 in 1898) of which total £129,771 was disbursed in sick relief and £9,730 went to defray the expenses of administration. The amount expended in sick relief was made up of the following items:—Money allowances, £56,331; doctors' fees and conveyance of patients, £47,914; cost of medicines, etc., £16,684; expenses of hospital treatment, £8,842.

The total revenue of the sick funds in 1899 was £145,989 (compared with £125,590 in 1898), the principal items being members' contributions amounting to £93,354, and State subsidies amounting to £39,453; while subventions amounting in the aggregate to £2,919 were contributed by Municipal and other Local Authorities.

SWEDEN.

Strikes and Lock-outs in 1900.—In an article (by Hr. O. Dalkvist, member of the Stockholm Federation of Workmen) in the current issue of the *Ekonomisk Tidskrift*, the number of strikes and lock-outs, which occurred in Sweden in 1900, is given as 104, involving 10,290 workpeople and entailing a loss of 331,660 working days. The trade disputes of 1899 numbered 62, involved 8,667 workpeople, and entailed the loss of 205,900 working days. Fourteen of the disputes of 1900 are described as lock-outs. These 14 disputes are stated to have involved 4,120 workpeople, and occasioned the loss of 189,600 working days. The number of working days lost through lock-outs is shown to have increased very much since 1897, when it was 500, from which it rose to 5,100 in 1898, and to 172,200 in 1899.

UNITED STATES.

Child Labour in Illinois.—In a despatch to the Foreign Office dated January 3rd, Mr. W. Wyndham, H.M. Consul at Chicago, forwards extracts from the report of the Factory Inspector for the State of Illinois for 1900.

It is stated that everywhere there is a tendency for child labour to increase faster than the population, except where temporarily checked by adverse legislation. The Report points out that American-born workmen very seldom put their children into factories at an early age, but that the bulk of the child labour is found among immigrants. Notwithstanding the law

* Information supplied through the courtesy of the French Labour Department.

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

forbidding employment under the age of 14, the age distribution of pupils in the public schools of Chicago indicates that a large number leave school at the age of 13.

The percentage of children to the total number of employees in Chicago was 3.5, and in the whole State of Illinois 3.3. In Chicago, large stores and offices, and the garment trade absorb most of the girls under 16, and large stores and offices, the metal trades and the woodworking trades most of the boys under 16. Of the children working in the metal trades the largest number are employed in tin can factories; of the woodworking trades the principal are box-making, and picture framing and furniture shops. Outside Chicago the principal employment of children is in glass factories.

REPORTS ON SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.

(a) COAL MINING IN JANUARY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry showed a decline in the average number of days worked as compared with a year ago, but an increase in the number employed. Owing to the Christmas and New Year holidays the returns for January are not comparable with those for December.

The following Table relating to 1,335 pits, at which 479,548 workpeople were employed, gives the figures upon which the above statement is based.

District.	No. employed in Jan., 1901, at the collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the pits in four weeks ended		
		19th Jan., 1901.	20th Jan., 1900.	22nd Dec., 1900.
England and Wales	438,258	4.81	5.17	5.46
Scotland	40,585	4.43	4.68	5.41
Ireland	295	4.79	4.51	5.67
United Kingdom	479,548	4.80	5.13	5.46

The number of workpeople employed at the pits from which returns have been received for both periods, was about 6.7 per cent. greater than a year ago.

Returns received relating to over 70 per cent. of the workpeople reported on show that the holidays in 1900-1901 were rather longer than in 1899-1900.

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 46.0 per cent. were employed at pits working 5 or more days per week in the four weeks ended January 19th, as compared with 70.8 per cent. a year ago.

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	January, 1901.		Corresponding percentages in—	
	No. of Workpeople employed.	Percentage proportion to total.	January, 1900.	December, 1900.
24 days (full time)	50	0.0	2.6	38.0
20 and under 24 days	220,853	46.0	68.2	39.4
16 " " " "	219,569	45.8	28.0	13.1
12 " " " "	34,331	7.2	1.1	2.2
8 " " " "	3,490	0.7	0.0	0.2
Under 8 days	1,255	0.3	6.1	0.1
Total	479,548	100.0	100.0	100.0

The Table below, which gives detailed particulars for different mining districts, shows that in all the districts in Great Britain, the average number of days worked per week was less than in the corresponding period a year ago. In the Nottingham and Leicester district the decrease amounted to more than two-thirds of a day per week; in the Derbyshire, Salop, Worcester and Warwick, and Gloucester and Somerset districts to nearly half a day per week; and in the Yorkshire, Staffordshire, South Wales and Monmouth, Lothians, and Fife districts to over one-third of a day per week.

The highest averages during the month were worked in Durham and South Wales and Monmouth (5.04 days per week) and North Wales (5.02 days). The lowest averages were in the Nottingham and Leicester district (4.15 days), Fife (4.30 days), and the Lothians

(4.48 days); in no other district was the average less than 4 1/2 days per week.

COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED BY COLLIERIES IN JANUARY, 1901 AND 1900, AND IN DECEMBER, 1900.

District.	No. employed in Jan., 1901, 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 Jan., 1901, as compared with	
		19th Jan., 1901.	20th Jan., 1900.	22nd Dec., 1900.	A year ago.	A month ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland	35,099	4.75	4.97	5.20	-.22	-.54
Durham	96,235	5.04	5.26	5.49	-.22	-.45
Cumberland	6,921	4.92	5.09	5.39	-.17	-.47
Yorkshire	69,730	4.72	5.09	5.53	-.37	-.81
Lancashire and Cheshire	48,041	4.77	5.06	5.47	-.29	-.70
Derbyshire	39,778	4.80	5.29	5.41	-.49	-.61
Nottingham and Leicester	26,264	4.15	4.84	4.88	-.69	-.73
Staffordshire	26,197	4.79	5.15	5.53	-.36	-.74
Salop, Worcester and Warwick	7,409	4.73	5.20	5.47	-.47	-.74
Gloucester and Somerset	8,743	4.97	5.44	5.41	-.47	-.44
North Wales	12,146	5.02	5.18	5.48	-.16	-.46
South Wales & Mon.	60,805	5.04	5.39	5.70	-.35	-.66
SCOTLAND.		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
West Scotland	22,140	4.51	4.64	5.42	-.13	-.91
The Lothians	4,268	4.48	4.88	5.87	-.40	-1.39
Fife	14,177	4.30	4.69	5.26	-.39	-.96
IRELAND.	795	4.79	4.51	5.67	+.28	-.88
Grand Total & Averages	479,548	4.80	5.13	5.46	-.33	-.63

The Exports of coal, coke, cinders, and patent fuel during January amounted to 3,206,235 tons, as compared with 3,604,997 tons in December, and 3,087,532 tons in January, 1900.

(b) IRON MINING IN JANUARY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry shows a decline as compared with a year ago. Owing to the Christmas and New Year holidays a trustworthy comparison cannot be made with December.

Returns relating to 128 iron mines and open works show that the average number of days worked by these mines during the 4 weeks ended January 19th was 5.20, as compared with 5.35 days in the corresponding period in January, 1900. The number of workpeople employed at the mines covered by the returns was 16,822 (or 24 more than a year ago), of whom 33.6 per cent. were employed in mines working 22 or more days during the 4 weeks, compared with 41.1 per cent. in January, 1900.

The following Table summarises the Returns received:

District.	No. employed in Jan., 1901, 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 Jan., 1901, as compared with	
		19th Jan., 1901.	20th Jan., 1900.	22nd Dec., 1900.	A year ago.	A month ago.
ENGLAND—		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cumberland and Lancashire	5,676	5.39	5.52	5.90	-.13	-.51
Cleveland	6,665	5.16	5.35	5.77	-.19	-.61
Lincolnshire and Leicestershire	67	5.10	5.81	5.66	-.71	-.56
Northamptonshire	659	5.46	5.75	5.90	-.29	-.44
Staffordshire and Shropshire	3,707	5.05	4.80	5.82	+.26	-.76
Other places in England	127	4.64	5.08	5.54	-.44	-.90
SCOTLAND	1,235	4.73	4.73	5.98	+.02	-1.23
IRELAND	83	5.54	5.87	6.00	-.33	-.46
Total	16,822	5.20	5.35	5.83	-.15	-.63

(c) PIG-IRON INDUSTRY IN JANUARY.

EMPLOYMENT shows a further decline as compared with a month ago, and is much worse than a year ago.

At the works of 115 ironmasters covered by the returns received, one furnace was re-lit and seventeen were damped down or blown out in England and Wales during the month, while three were damped down or blown out in Scotland. Thus at the end of January there were nineteen furnaces less in operation than at the end of December. As compared with January, 1900, a decrease is shown in every district of

EMPLOYMENT IN JANUARY—PIG IRON; IRON AND STEEL; TINPLATE WORKS; SHIPBUILDING.

England and Wales and in Scotland, the total decrease in Great Britain being 74 furnaces.

The estimated number of workpeople employed at the 307 furnaces in blast at the end of January was 21,900.

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.		
	Jan., 1901.	Jan., 1900.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Jan., 1901.	Jan., 1901.	Dec., 1900.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Jan., 1901.
ENGLAND & WALES.						
Cleveland	80	95	-15	80	82	-2
Cumberland & Lanos.	41	55	-14	41	43	-2
S. and S.W. Yorks.	13	19	-6	13	15	-2
Lincolnshire	11	16	-5	11	12	-1
Midlands	76	100	-24	76	84	-8
Glamorgan and Mon.	15	22	-7	15	16	-1
Other districts	8	9	-1	8	8	...
Total England and Wales...	244	316	-72	244	260	-16
SCOTLAND	63	65	-2	63	66	-3
Total furnaces included in returns	307	381	-74	307	326	-19

(d) EMPLOYMENT AT IRON AND STEEL WORKS* IN JANUARY.

EMPLOYMENT in these industries shows a decline as compared with a year ago. As compared with December, the number of workpeople employed has increased, but the average number of shifts worked has decreased.

Numbers Employed.

At 204 works covered by the returns 79,612 workpeople were employed in the week ended January 26th, as compared with 78,785 in the week ended December 22nd, 1900, and 81,256 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 Jan., 1901, as compared with	
	Jan. 26th, 1901.	Jan. 27th, 1900.	Dec. 22nd, 1900.	a year ago.	a month ago.
England and Wales	67,137	67,975	66,366	-838	+831
Scotland	12,475	13,281	12,479	-806	-4
Total	79,612	81,256	78,785	-1,644	+827

Weekly Number of Shifts Worked.

Information as to the number of shifts worked has been received with respect to works employing about 89 per cent. of these workpeople, and the particulars are summarised in the Table below. The average number of shifts worked was 5.20 per man in the week ended January 26th, as compared with 5.26 in the week ended December 22nd, and 5.57 in the corresponding week a year ago.

Number of Shifts worked.	Number employed in Jan., 1901, so far as returned.	Percentage proportion to Total.	Corresponding percentage in	
			Jan., 1900.	Dec., 1900.
Under 5 per week	10,827	15.2	2.7	15.2
5 per week	23,724	30.1	37.0	32.3
5 1/2 per week	1,029	1.5	1.7	2.3
6 per week	32,596	43.8	56.7	49.2
Over 6 per week	1,021	1.4	1.9	1.0
Total	71,197	100.0	100.0	100.0

Assuming that the workpeople not included in this Table worked the same average number of shifts per man as those who are included, the total number of

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

shifts worked by all the people included in the first Table may be estimated at 414,056 in the week ended January 26th, 414,242 in the week ended December 22nd, 1900, and 452,379 in the corresponding week a year ago. Thus the volume of employment at the works included in the returns was practically the same as in the week ended December 22nd, 1900, and 8.5 per cent. less than a year ago.

(e) EMPLOYMENT AT TINPLATE WORKS* IN JANUARY.

EMPLOYMENT at the end of January showed a further marked decline compared with December, and was much worse than a year ago.

At the end of January 35 works, with 176 mills, had all their mills at work, whilst 24 others with 158 mills were giving partial employment, 110 of their mills being at work. Thus in all 286 mills were working, compared with 324 mills at the end of December, and 419 mills a year ago. The number of workpeople employed at the mills in operation at the end of January is estimated to be about 14,300.

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

	No. of Works open.	No. of Mills in such Works		
		Working.	Not Working.	Total.
Works giving full employment	35	176	—	176
Works giving partial employment	24	110	48	158
Total at end of January, 1901†	59	286	48	334
Corresponding Total for December, 1900†	69	324	72	396
Corresponding Total for January 1900†	81	419	59	478

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

	Tinplates.			Blackplates.		
	Jan., 1901.	Dec., 1900.	Jan., 1900.	Jan., 1901.	Dec., 1900.	Jan., 1900.
Tons.	4,673	4,923	6,276	—	—	463
Other Countries	16,928	19,409	16,623	5,151	3,866	4,277
Total	21,601	24,332	22,899	5,151	3,866	4,740

(f) SHIPBUILDING.

(i) Tonnage under Construction.‡

ACCORDING to the quarterly returns compiled by Lloyd's Register there were 443 vessels (excluding warships) under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of the year 1900, with a gross tonnage of 1,269,919 tons, an increase of 65,911 tons as compared with the end of September, and a decrease of 36,832 tons as compared with the end of 1899. At the Royal Dockyards 12 warships of 129,640 tons displacement were under construction at the end of December, 1900, and 53 at private yards with a displacement of 260,505 tons, a total of 65 warships and 390,145 tons, being a decrease of 37,740 tons as compared with the previous quarter, and of 33,610 tons as compared with a year ago.

* The figures relate not only to the manufacture of tinplates but also to the manufacture of blackplates.

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

‡ Revised figures.

§ 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 JANUARY—SHIPBUILDING; SEAMEN; WOMEN IN TEXTILE TRADES.

The following Table summarises the above figures:—

Description of Vessels.	Tonnage under construction on			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) at end of Dec., 1900, as compared with	
	Dec. 31st, 1900.	Sep. 30th, 1900.	Dec. 31st, 1899.	Three months ago.	A year ago.
Merchant Vessels— Tons gross	1,269,919	1,204,008	1,306,751	+ 65,911	- 36,832
War Vessels— Tons displacement ...	390,145	427,885	423,755	- 37,740	- 33,610

Of the 443 merchant vessels under construction at the end of 1900, 416 were steam vessels with a gross tonnage of 1,256,119 tons and 27 sailing vessels of 13,800 tons gross. As compared with the previous quarter the number of steam vessels has fallen off by 7, but the tonnage has increased by 63,707 tons, while as compared with a year ago the number of vessels has decreased by 91 and the tonnage by 41,378 tons. The number of sailing vessels under construction was two less and the gross tonnage 2,204 tons more than at the end of the September quarter, and there were four vessels less and 4,546 tons more than at the end of 1899.

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			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) at end of Dec., 1900, as compared with	
	31st Dec. 1900.	30th Sep. 1900.	31st Dec. 1899.	Three months ago.	A year ago.
Clyde	397,353	383,573	433,098	+ 13,780	- 36,645
Belfast	189,295	191,144	183,842	4,849	+ 453
Wear	175,789	162,683	172,545	+ 13,102	+ 2,249
Tyne	250,792	228,210	241,961	+ 22,582	+ 8,931
Middlesbrough and Stockton	104,910	94,778	111,735	+ 10,132	- 6,825
Hartlepool and Whitby ...	101,430	94,705	90,851	+ 6,725	+ 10,579
Barrow, Maryport and Workington	2,772	2,990	1,920	- 218	+ 852

In most districts there was an appreciable improvement in the tonnage of merchant vessels under construction at the end of 1900 over the figures both for the previous quarter and for a year ago. In the Belfast and Cumberland districts, however, the tonnage building was lower than in September, and in the Middlesbrough and Stockton, and Clyde districts it was lower than a year ago. In the Clyde district the decrease in tonnage as compared with 1899, more than counterbalances the increases in the other districts included in the Table.

(2) Total Output in 1900.

The annual return giving the output for the year shows that the tonnage of vessels (other than warships) launched in the United Kingdom during 1900, was greater than in any preceding year for which comparative figures are available. The tonnage of warships launched during 1900, has, however, fallen off considerably. During the year 692 vessels of 1,442,471 tons gross (including 28 sailing vessels of 9,871 tons) were launched in the United Kingdom, in addition to 29 warships of 68,364 tons displacement. The tonnage of merchant vessels shows an increase of 25,680 tons gross, and that of warships a decrease of 100,226 tons displacement, as compared with the totals for 1899. Of the 29 warships, 4 with a displacement tonnage of 5,230 tons, were launched at Government yards during 1900, as compared with 6 vessels and 66,900 tons during 1899.

(g) EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN IN JANUARY.

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

The number of seamen shipped during January as the crews of foreign-going vessels, from certain selected ports (at which about 80 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared), was 36,509, or 1,256 more than during January, 1900. There were marked increases in the number of seamen shipped at

Liverpool, Southampton and London, and decreases at the East Coast ports and Glasgow. At most of the ports reported on the supply of seamen is stated to have been equal to the demand.

Of the total number shipped during the month, 5,890 (or 16.1 per cent.) were foreigners, the percentage for January, 1900, being 15.4. 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 January, 1901 and 1900 respectively.

Principal Ports.	Number of Men, &c., shipped in January, 1901.*			Total in January, 1900.*
	In Sailing Vessels.	In Steam Vessels.	Total in January, 1901.	
ENGLAND.				
East Coast.				
Tyne Ports	124	2,555	2,679	2,831
Sunderland	—	450	450	481
Middlesbrough	13	214	227	475
Hull	17	1,178	1,195	1,447
Grimby	—	51	51	63
Bristol Channel.				
Bristol	—	497	497	447
Newport, Mon.	6	1,057	1,063	1,043
Cardiff	263	5,271	5,534	6,659
Swansea	—	329	329	803
Other Ports.				
Liverpool	129	10,457	10,586	9,027
London	221	6,798	7,019	6,418
Southampton	—	2,569	2,569	3,067
SCOTLAND.				
Leith, Kirkcaldy, Methil, and Grangemouth				
Leith	14	655	650	790
Glasgow	103	2,282	2,385	2,905
IRELAND.				
Dublin	—	211	211	128
Belfast	—	518	518	369
Total, January, 1901	896	35,613	36,509	—
 Ditto, January, 1900	1,021	34,334	—	35,853

(h) EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN THE TEXTILE TRADES IN JANUARY.

ACCORDING to returns from women correspondents employment for women in the textile trades showed practically no change. Information has been received with regard to 549 cotton, woollen and worsted mills, employing about 95,570 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.		
Cotton Trade—Spinning—				
January, 1901	89	7	2	2
December, 1900	89	9	1	1
January, 1900	97	2	—	1
Cotton Trade—Weaving—				
January, 1901	86	12	1	1
December, 1900	85	9	1	5
January, 1900	92	8	—	—
Woollen and Worsted Trades—				
January, 1901	67	23	10	—
December, 1900	65	17	18	—
January, 1900	96	3	1	—
Total of above Trades—				
January, 1901	83	13	3	1
December, 1900	82	11	4	3
January, 1900	95	5	—	—

Cotton Trade—Spinning.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton-spinning mills reported on is 23,970; of these 89 per cent. were employed in mills giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with the same percentage of those for whom returns were received in December, and with 97 per cent. in January, 1900.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN JANUARY—WOMEN IN TEXTILE TRADES; AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

Cotton Trade—Weaving.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton-weaving factories reported on is 52,510; of these 86 per cent. were employed in factories giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 85 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in December, and with 92 per cent. in January, 1900.

Woollen and Worsted Trades.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the woollen and worsted mills reported on is 19,090; of these 67 per cent. were employed in mills giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 65 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in December, and with 96 per cent. in January 1900.

(i) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN JANUARY.

THE Agricultural Correspondent to the Department, on the basis of 259 Returns from various parts of England, reports as follows:—Agricultural labourers were generally regularly employed during January. In some districts a few men, mainly of the casual class, lost a little time owing to wet weather, but their numbers were inconsiderable. Speaking generally the weather during the month was favourable for outdoor work, and most reports state that by the end of the month farm work was in a forward state. Ploughing and manure carting, which had got somewhat into arrears in December owing to the wet state of the land, was generally proceeded with, though in some districts the wet weather hindered it. There was also plenty of employment at threshing, wood-cutting, manure spreading, hedging, ditching, draining, tending cattle, and in some counties assisting at lambing.

The month of January is a comparatively slack time for outdoor work, and owing to the fine weather last autumn, and the absence of much snow and frost in the winter, farm work has generally been kept fairly well in hand. A number of employers state that agricultural labourers were difficult to obtain, but in certain counties some employers attribute an increased supply to some slackness in the building trades or other industries. In the great corn-growing districts of the Eastern Counties the greater number of reports state that the supply of men was about sufficient for the work, and this was more particularly the case in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex.

Northern Counties.—In *Northumberland* employment is said to have been generally regular during the month of January. A report from the Hexham Union states that extra labour was difficult to get. Regularity of employment is also reported in *Durham*, and men are said to be scarce. Reports from *Cumberland* state that with the exception of some loss of time by odd men, owing to wet weather, employment was generally regular. A correspondent in the Cockerham Union writes as follows: "January has been a quiet month and not much farm work has been done beyond attending to the wants of stock. The weather has been unsettled and extra farm hands have not been wanted." A report from the Penrith Union says that men are scarce owing to so many having gone out to the war and to the militia being embodied. A report from the Wigton Union says: "January has been very wet and farm labour practically at a standstill." Reports of a similar character come from *Westmorland*. A report from the Kendal Union says that any extra hands were difficult to find. In *Lancashire* employment is said to have been generally regular. A report referring to the Unions of Fylde, Garstang, Lancaster, and Ulverston states that "the weather has been somewhat broken, but the labourers have not generally lost time as there was plenty of indoor work, threshing, &c." A report from the Clitheroe Union says, "The weather during January has been exceptionally bad and has interfered considerably with work on the farms." This, however, only gave irregular work to casual men as the farms in this district are nearly all small grass ones, and mostly worked by the farmer and his family, and one or two hired men. This report says that good casual men are scarce. A report from the Prescott Union says that the demand for men is greater than the supply.

In *Yorkshire* in the *East Riding*, reports state that agricultural labourers were generally well employed, and that the supply was

about sufficient. A report from the Pocklington Union states that the supply was about equal to the demand, except in the case of casual hands for threshing. A correspondent in the Bridlington Union writes that employment in this district in January was less regular than in the corresponding month of the previous year, because men from brickworks which were partially closed last month were seeking agricultural employment. He adds: "The supply of agricultural labour is fairly plentiful throughout the Union. There is, however, still a great scarcity of yearly servants usually engaged to look after horses and to plough." In the *North Riding* employment is said to have been generally regular, and the supply of men about sufficient. Some scarcity is, however, reported in the case of odd men for threshing. A large employer of labour in the *Yorkshire* portion of the *Darlington Union (Durham and Yorks)* writes as follows: "I think that, if anything, hands are easier to get, or at any rate easier to talk to, because many iron works have been closed in this district." Similar conditions as regards employment are said to prevail in the *West Riding*. Reports from the Selby and Wetherby Unions state that the supply of labour was scarce. A report from the Knaresborough Union says: "Men are more plentiful for threshing, etc., owing to the lull in the building trade at Harrogate."

Midland Counties. Regularity of work is reported in *Derbyshire* and in nearly all the Unions reported on a scarcity of labourers is said to exist. The weather on the whole was favourable. A good deal of manure was carted on to the land and also some ploughing done. A correspondent in the Bakewell Union writes:—"The supply of agricultural labourers is quite inadequate." Reports from *Cheshire* state that employment was regular. A correspondent in the Nantwich Union writes:—"I think that labourers are somewhat more plentiful and easier to obtain since Christmas." A correspondent in the Tarvin Union writes:—"January being a mild month agricultural labourers were not out of work even temporarily. Our strong healthy labourers are one by one leaving. Indoor hired servants are scarce, especially young women, as they prefer domestic service in towns." In *Nottinghamshire* employment is said to have been regular. A correspondent in the Bingham Union writes:—"The turnip crop was extra good, and it required more labour to store it." In the Retford Union a correspondent writes:—"The supply of labour was about equal to the demand, except for threshing purposes." In the Basford Union labourers are said to be scarce.

In *Leicestershire*, reports state that employment was regular and the weather, on the whole, favourable for outdoor employment. In the Unions of Blaby, Billiesdon, Loughborough, Lutterworth, and Melton Mowbray the supply of labour is said to have been sufficient. A correspondent in the Lutterworth Union writes: "Trade being slack in some neighbouring towns, extra men are to be had when wanted." In the Market Harborough Union good men are said to have been scarce. A correspondent in the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Union writes as follows: "Labourers are still required in this neighbourhood, but they are not quite so difficult to obtain as last month. The weather has very much affected labour. One or two days a week during the month have been lost because of rain and floods." In *Rutland* employment is reported as regular.

Regularity of employment is reported in *Staffordshire*. A large employer of labour in the Lichfield and Uttoxeter Unions writes: "Owing to farm work being well forward because of open weather in the autumn, a minimum number of hands has been required. All roots having been made safe before Christmas, and the area under wheat being very small, farm work principally consists of the care of live stock and hedge cutting. I have never known yearly servants more scarce." An employer in the Leek Union writes that "the supply of men was none too plentiful, save in bad weather." In the Tamworth Union a report says, "No extra men to be had. There is especially a great scarcity of boys for farm work."

In *Shropshire* the agricultural labourers are said to have been generally well employed, and work is reported to be well forward. A few odd men in some districts lost a little time owing to wet weather. A correspondent in the Drayton Union (*Salop and Staffs*) writes: "The wet weather slightly affected a few odd men. The usual staff of the farm are generally found work under cover when it is unfit to be outdoors." In the *Shropshire* portion of the Drayton Union, and also in the Oswestry Union, the supply of labour is said to be scarce. In *Worcestershire* agricultural employment is said to have been pretty regular, there having been but very little loss of time owing to weather. A correspondent in the Martley Union writes that "the supply of labour is about equal to the demand this month, except in the case of men for threshing. Another correspondent in the same Union describes the supply as short."

EMPLOYMENT IN JANUARY—AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

In the Tenbury Union the supply of labour is said to have been scarce. A correspondent in the Upton-on-Severn Union writes: "The good root crops have made plenty of work for all. Good labourers are scarce. There seems a general objection to serving as stockmen, shepherds, etc., which entails Sunday labour."

Agricultural labourers in Warwickshire are said to have been generally well employed, and the supply of men appears to have been about sufficient in most cases. A correspondent in the Stratford-on-Avon Union writes that employers were short of labour on outlying farms. A correspondent in the Rugby Union writes: "The tendency with farmers is to keep a regular supply of labourers the year through and to make up with machines in busy times as far as possible. The chief difficulty is to get men for threshing." A large employer in the Alcester Union reports as follows: "The weather has been mild and open and men could get work forking and digging in the fruit plantations." Generally speaking in Oxfordshire agricultural labourers were regularly employed. A correspondent in the Thame Union writes:—"A few piecework men in a few open parishes were casually idle. The weather during January was stormy, damp, and hindering. There was, however, full employment in most parishes for the reduced number of able bodied men." An employer in the same Union, writes:—"There is a great difficulty in getting extra hands for threshing and teams have to be stopped." In the Woodstock Union there has been a short supply of good men, and in the Headington Union casual labour is said to have been more plentiful. A correspondent in the Witney Union, writes:—"Skilled labour is very scarce. The weather has been bad for threshing, but there has been plenty of employment clearing and storing swedes, etc." In the Banbury Union the supply of labour is described as about sufficient.

In Northamptonshire there is said to have been regularity of work. On the whole the supply of labour was about sufficient in most districts. A large employer in the Wellingborough Union writes:—"The supply of labour in January was rather more plentiful than a few months ago, but good skilled labourers are rather scarce." In the Oundle Union one employer writes: "The supply of labour is hardly equal to the demand." A correspondent in the Kettering Union says: "Good men are very scarce. Thatchers, hedgers and such like seem impossible to be got."

Regularity of employment is reported in Buckinghamshire, and the supply of labour about sufficient. In the Wycombe Union, however, a correspondent writes that "There is a very short supply. No man is out of employment." A large employer of labour in the Aylesbury Union writes as follows: "There is probably a larger supply of labour in some parishes owing to the building trade not being so good, and a few young men have returned, but still it is rare to have a man or boy come and ask for work." A correspondent in the Newport Pagnell Union writes as follows:—"In some villages the supply of labour is short. If the exodus from outlying villages continues, it will be serious in time." Reports from Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire state that employment is generally quite regular. In the Hitchin Union of Herts a correspondent says "The supply of labour is just about sufficient for the demand, as agricultural work is well forward." In the Barnet Union the supply of labour is said to be ample. In the Bedford Union a correspondent says "There are sufficient men but there is great difficulty in getting boys to go with horses." In the Biggleswade Union the supply of labour in January is said to have been rather greater than the demand, but that owing to the open weather most of them were employed. Threshing gave a good deal of work to extra hands. A correspondent in the Luton Union (Beds.) and the Hemel Hempstead Union (Beds and Herts), writes as follows:—"A few casuals have been seeking employment owing to slackness in the building trade. All the agricultural labourers are well employed, and there are just sufficient for carrying on the work of the farms. The wet weather somewhat interfered with the work, but owing to the favourable winter, farm work is now well forward, and the present dry frosts we are favoured with, are bringing the land into a good state for spring sowing."

Eastern Counties.—Reports from Huntingdonshire state that employment was generally regular, and that on the whole the weather was favourable for outdoor work. A correspondent in the Huntingdon Union writes as follows:—"The supply of labour in January was a little easier, but the wages of irregular men are very high." In the St. Neots Union (Hunts and Beds), it is reported that the supply of labour is "still very scarce and deficient in quality." The report adds that "farm work and ploughing are

well forward, but hedging and ditching are in arrears." In Cambridgeshire agricultural labourers were well employed with the exception of a few casual hands in a few districts, who lost a little time owing to wet weather. The supply of labour generally is said to have been about sufficient. In the Newmarket Union, however, a report states that "agricultural labour is somewhat scarce, and very inferior, owing to the best young men seeking other employment on building and sewerage works." An employer in the Peterborough Union (Cams, Northants, Hunts and Lincoln) writes that more men were available for farm work as the brick trade was slack. A report from the Ely Union says: "Supply of labour just about sufficient; weather open; employment plentiful." Reports from Lincolnshire state that it was rather easier to get men in January, and that employment was generally regular. Reports to this effect came from the Unions of Boston, Brigg, Caistor, Grantham, Grimsby, and Holbeach. An employer in the Boston Union says that there was as much labour available in January as was required in most cases. He adds that some casual hands lost some time owing to wet weather. Another employer in the Brigg Union writes: "I have been wanting two men for four months, and now, owing to the bad iron trade, I have got them." In the Gainsborough, Spilsby, Lincoln, and Sleaford Unions, however, the supply is described as scarce. A correspondent in the Sleaford Union writes:—"Cattlemen, horsemen, and youths as ploughmen are very scarce, consequently the labourers, who are also scarce, have to take their places."

Twenty-five reports have been received from Norfolk referring to 14 Poor Law Unions. Generally speaking, the reports state that agricultural labourers were well employed, and that the supply of labour was about sufficient for the necessary work in January. The weather was on the whole favourable for outdoor work, and enabled ploughing, which in some districts was in arrears, to be proceeded with. A good deal of manure carting was also done. Most reports state that farm work is fairly well in hand. In the following Poor Law Unions the supply of labour is said to have been sufficient during the month of January: Aylsham, Blofield, Docking, East and West Flegg, Erpingham, Forehoe, Hempstead, Loddon and Clavering, Smallburgh, Swaffham, St. Faith's, Thetford, and Walsingham. In parts of the Giltcross Union the supply of labour is described as scarce.

Agricultural labourers in Suffolk were generally well employed, and very little time was lost owing to wet weather. In the following Poor Law Unions the supply of men is said to have been about equal to the demand. Bosmere and Claydon, Blything, Cosford, Hartismere, Hoxne, Mildenhall, Mutford and Lothingland, Plumsgate, Risbridge, Samford, Thingoe, and Wargford. A correspondent in the Wangford Union writes:—"Ploughing being in a forward state there has been more time to attend to other work. The weather has, on the whole, been fine, work regular, and the supply of labour sufficient." Another report from the same Union says: "Supply of labour is just sufficient to do ordinary work, such as ploughing and feeding stock. But no labour is available for doing extra work such as draining or fencing. There is great difficulty in obtaining men for attending to stock entailing Sunday work." A large employer of labour in the Bosmere and Claydon Union writes as follows:—"We have sufficient labour and occasionally an odd hand or two are wanting work with engines. Such men have not been in evidence for two years."

In Essex reports state that generally agricultural labourers were well employed, that the weather was favourable for outdoor work, and that farm work is well forward. The supply of labour is said to have been about sufficient in the Unions of Billericay, Braintree, Colchester, Dunmow, Halstead, Maldon, Orsett, and Tendring. A correspondent in the Ongar Union writes as follows:—"All able-bodied men who want work can have it, as there is not a sufficient supply of extra or irregular labour, such as for threshing, haybinding, ditching, etc. Men or lads who will milk are very scarce. There was but little rain or snow, so that outdoor work was rarely interrupted. The work of the farm is well forward, and men have mostly made full time."

Southern and South-Western Counties.—Reports from Kent state that agricultural labourers were generally well employed during December, and that farm work was usually in a forward state. Occasionally some oddmen lost a little time owing to wet weather in some districts. In the following Poor Law Unions the supply of labour is said to have been sufficient: Eastry, Hoo, Hollingbourne, Maidstone, Malling, and Tenterden. In the following Unions a scarcity is referred to in the reports. Blean, Bridge, Elham, Faversham, Isle of Thanet, and West Ashford. An employer in the Faversham Union writes: "I know where there are

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

acres of wood that ought to be felled, but cannot be done for want of labour." A correspondent in the West Ashford Union writes: "There is a short supply of labour. Several acres of underwood which should be cut this winter will have to stand over owing to lack of hands." A correspondent in the Isle of Thanet Union writes that labour is scarce and that difficulty has been experienced in obtaining men for the threshing machines. He adds that January was a splendid month for working the land and that ploughing was in a forward state. A correspondent in the Bridge Union writes: "Labour continues very scarce, particularly now that work is beginning in the hop gardens." On the other hand a correspondent in the Eastry Union writes: "We have had quite enough men to do the work. Also plenty of men with threshing machines this winter." Reports from Surrey say that employment was regular during the month, and that the supply of labour was generally short.

Agricultural labourers are said to have been generally well employed in Sussex and farm work is said to have been well forward at the end of the month. In the following Unions, the supply of labour is described as scarce: Battle, Chailey, Cuckfield, Hailsham, Horsham, Petworth, Ticehurst, and Uckfield. In the Unions of Lewes and Rye the supply is said to have been sufficient. In the Newhaven Union an employer writes that "stockmen and carters are difficult to get. Other hands can now be got which was not the case up to last month." A correspondent in the Battle Union writes as follows: "There has been great difficulty in getting extra men for threshing, etc. A good deal of underwood will remain uncut owing to the difficulty in getting hands." In the Horsham Union there is said to have been a scarcity of underwood cutters.

Agricultural employment in Hampshire is said to have been generally regular during the month, and work is reported to have usually got forward. In the following Unions the supply of labour is said to have been sufficient: Basingstoke, Christchurch, Kingsclere, Lymington, and Stockbridge, and scarce in the Unions of Alton, Farnham (Surrey and Hants), and Droxford. In the last-named Union the scarcity is attributed to the construction of a railway.

In Berkshire employment is said to have been generally regular. In the Bradfield, Wantage, and Wallingford Unions the supply of men is said to have been short. An employer of labour in the Wantage Union writes as follows: "Labourers are wanted very badly, and all regular hands are employed wet or dry, but woodmen and hay and straw binders lose their time in wet weather." An employer in the Bradfield Union writes as follows: "The supply of labour in January was very short, especially young men as under carters. I have had five leave me to go as soldiers within last year." In the Hungerford Union a correspondent writes: "The supply of labour in January has perhaps been slightly more easily obtained than during preceding months, owing to purely local reasons, and it is now fairly plentiful."

Twelve reports have been received from Wiltshire referring to eleven Poor Law Unions. Generally speaking agricultural employment was regular, but in a few districts there was some slight irregularity owing to bad weather. Threshing is said to have been interfered with to some extent by wet weather. In the following Unions the supply of labour is said to have been sufficient, "Amesbury, Bradford-on-Avon, Chippenham, Marlborough, Mere, and Tisbury. The report from the last-named Union says: "If anything more plentiful." A scarcity of men is said to exist in the Unions of Cricklade and Wootton Bassett, (especially young men), Devizes (particularly milkers), Highworth and Swindon (especially for milkers and men who have to do Sunday work), Pewsey, and Warminster. Regularity of work, with few exceptions, is reported in Dorsetshire, notwithstanding a good deal of wet during the month. Reports to this effect come from the Unions of Blandford, Dorchester, Sturminster, Wimborne and Cranborne, and Wareham and Purbeck. Ploughing and other outdoor work is said to have got somewhat into arrears owing to the wet.

Agricultural labourers are said to have been generally well employed in Somersetshire during January, notwithstanding a good deal of wet weather. In most cases it is stated that employment under cover is generally found for the men when wet. Owing to the wet, farm work is said to have got into arrears in some districts. The supply of men is said to be scarce in the Unions of Axbridge, Clutton, Wells, Wellington, and Williton, and sufficient in the Unions of Frome, Langport, Wincanton, and Yeovil. A correspondent in the Yeovil Union writes as follows:—"There is no scarcity of labourers. We are very busy with the lambs and calves. Wet weather has much hindered arable farming, and threshing has been

greatly delayed." A correspondent in the Axbridge Union writes as follows:—"All labour is very scarce. Many farmers are giving up dairying for grazing, as it is impossible to get men to do the milking." A correspondent in the Williton Union writes:—"Most of our young and able-bodied men go off to the towns or to the Welsh collieries. I think in a good many of our villages the labourers are badly housed, and something should be done in the way of clubs or reading-rooms, so that the young men may have some amusement in the winter evenings."

In Herefordshire agricultural employment is reported to have been generally regular. A correspondent in the Ross Union writes that "Except for two or three days at the beginning of the month, the weather did not interfere much with outdoor work. In the Dore Union it is stated that ploughing was much interfered with by the wet. In the Bromyard Union a report says that, "The root crops were very heavy in this district and many extra men and casuals have been employed in pulling and topping them." Labourers are said to be scarce in the Union of Bromyard (especially in the case of cowmen and waggoners). In the Dore Union a report says that the shortening of the available supply of labour is increasing. A report from the Ross Union says, "Men are still rather scarce. Sometimes it is difficult to get sufficient hands for threshing." A correspondent in the Leominster Union says that the supply of labour was sufficient for the time of year. He adds that some roots were still in the fields on account of the wet state of the land for carting.

In Gloucestershire all reports state that employment was regular. A correspondent in the Chipping Sodbury Union writes that there are a large number of men in the Union having allotments and common rights, who do not care to take regular places on the staff of a farm, being content to earn what they can at piecework, draining, harvesting, etc. He adds that none of these men were out of work in January, who cared to take it. A report from the Thornbury Union says, "The wet weather has stopped carting manure and ploughing. Hedging and ditching was got on with, and there was plenty of work topping trees and faggoting." In the following Unions the supply of labour is said to have been scarce: Chipping Sodbury, Northleach, Stow-on-the-Wold (especially extra men for threshing), and Thornbury. The supply was said to have been sufficient in the Unions of Barton Regis, Gloucester, Dursley, and Wheatenhurst. A report from the Wheatenhurst Union says, "A better supply of labour obtainable for threshing, hedging and other odd jobs, than during the past three months." It is added that field work is very much in arrears.

Agricultural labourers in Devonshire are said to have been usually regularly employed. There is said to be a sufficient supply of men in the Unions of Barnstaple, Crediton and Holworthy, and a scarcity in the Unions of Axminster, Kingsbridge, Newton Abbot, and Torrington. A report from the Newton Abbot Union says that outdoor work, especially ploughing for spring crops, was much interrupted by wet weather, but that most men were found work under cover, threshing, etc. A report from the Torrington Union says, "Owing to the continued wet weather, a good deal of outdoor farm work has fallen into arrears, which will be difficult to overtake owing to the scarcity of labour."

In Cornwall reports state that agricultural labourers were usually well employed, and that men were scarce. Reports to that effect come from the Unions of Camelford, Liskeard, St. Colomb Major, and Truro. A correspondent in the Liskeard Union writes:—"The supply of labour is not equal to the demand, especially in the case of cattlemen, men for milking, youths, and boys. The month has been very wet and sometimes stormy; not much work has been done on the land, but when unable to get on the land other work is provided for all classes."

(J) LONDON DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR IN JANUARY.

EMPLOYMENT at the docks and wharves was practically the same as in December and shows an improvement as compared with a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and the principal wharves during the four weeks ended January 26th was 17,482 as compared with averages of 17,440 in the preceding five weeks and 15,762 in the corresponding period of 1900.

EMPLOYMENT IN JANUARY—DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR; LONDON.

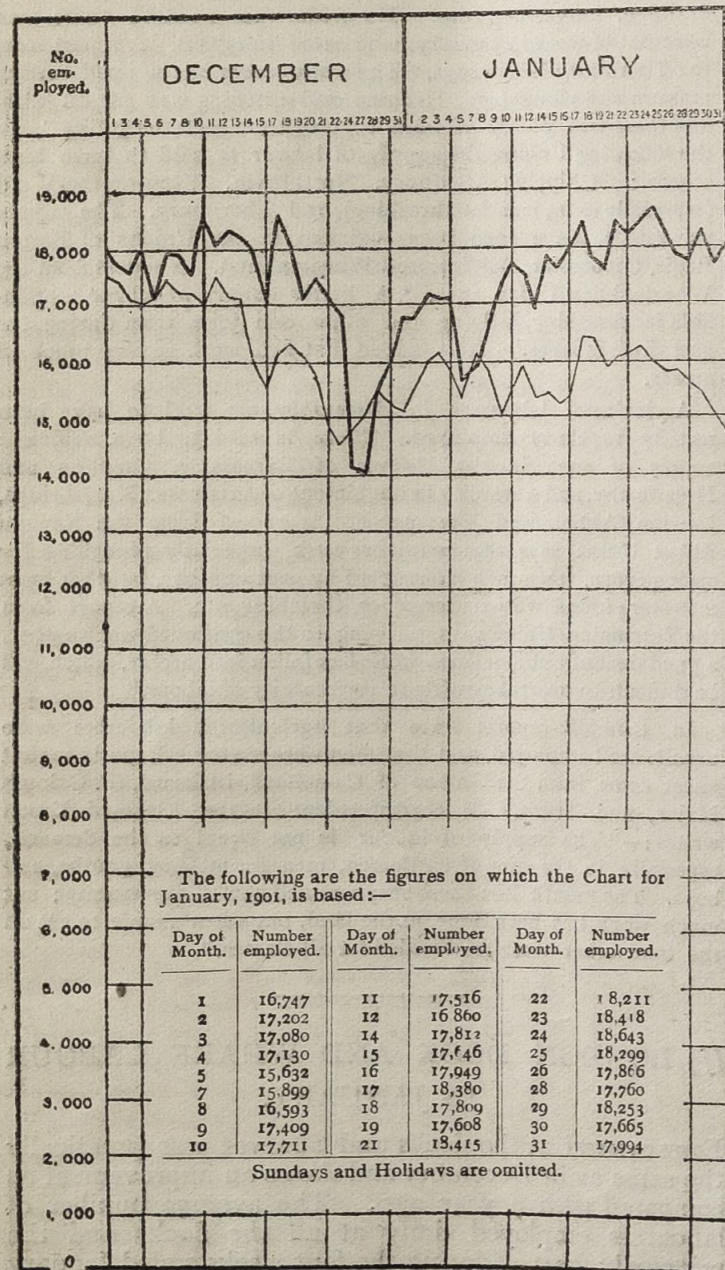
(1) **Weekly Averages.**—The following Table shows the estimated average number of dock and wharf labourers employed daily in each week of the month:—

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 Jan. 5	7,779	2,699	10,478	6,274	16,752
" " " 12	7,697	3,013	10,710	6,288	16,998
" " " 19	9,037	2,563	11,600	6,267	17,867
" " " 26	9,652	2,407	12,059	6,250	18,309
Average for 4 weeks ended Jan. 26th, 1901	8,541	2,671	11,212	6,270	17,482
Average for Jan., 1900	6,792	2,772	9,564	6,198	15,762
Average for Dec., 1900	8,324	2,668	10,992	6,448	17,440

(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 January ranged from 15,632 on the 5th to 18,643 on the 24th. During January, 1900, the total number of dock and wharf labourers employed varied from 14,996 on the 10th to 16,415 on the 18th.

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 December, 1900, and January, 1901. The corresponding curve for December, 1900, and January, 1900, is also given for comparison.

[The thick curve applies to 1900-01, and the thin curve to 1899-1900.]



Particulars respecting the employment of other classes of dock and riverside labourers will be found under "District Reports, London," on page 53.

DISTRICT REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS AND OTHERS.

LONDON.

General.—The state of employment in January continued to fall off in most industries. The slight decrease in the proportion of unemployed returned by Trade Unions compared with the end of December is due to the fact that many industries were interrupted at the latter period by the Christmas holidays. Returns from 477 branches of 125 unions, having an aggregate membership of 80,258, show that 3,392 (or 4.2 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of the month compared with 4.8 per cent. in December and 3.5 per cent. in January, 1900.

Employment in the **Engineering, Metal, and Shipbuilding** trades is good. Returns from 158 branches of 30 Unions, with an aggregate membership of 23,576, show that 597 (or 2.5 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3.1 per cent. in December and 2.1 per cent. in January of last year. With sailmakers employment is slack.

The **Building** trades are quiet in all branches. Returns from 188 branches of 8 unions paying unemployed benefits with a membership of 13,716, show that 697 (or 5.1 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3.8 in December and 1.3 per cent. in January, 1900. The stonecarvers describe employment as quiet; the bricklayers, stonemasons, carpenters and joiners, and painters and decorators as dull, though the latter are improving; the plasterers and plumbers as bad.

Employment in the **Furnishing** trades is bad. Returns from 46 branches of 13 unions, with a membership of 6,246, show that 638 (or 10.2 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 11.8 per cent. in December and 9.0 per cent. in January, 1900.

The **Woodworking** trades are not so well employed. Reports from 3 unions, having a membership of 809, show that 33 (or 4.1 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 1.5 per cent. in December and 1.7 per cent. in January of last year.

Coopers are less busy. Reports from 2 societies, with a membership of 1,080, show that 34 (or 3.1 per cent.) were unemployed. In December, and also in January, 1900, less than 1 per cent. were unemployed.

Employment with **Coachbuilders** and **Wheelwrights** has slightly fallen off. Reports from 12 branches of 8 unions, with a membership of 1,373 show that 40 (or 2.9 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2.6 per cent. in December, and 2.8 per cent. in January, 1900.

The **Printing and Bookbinding** trades have somewhat improved. Returns from 25 unions, with a membership of 24,694, show that 901 (or 3.6 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 5.3 per cent. in December. The percentage for January, 1900, was 4.4.

Employment in some branches of the **Clothing** trades improved towards the end of the month. The West End bespoke tailors describe employment as quiet at the beginning, but busy at the end of the month; the East End bespoke and stock trades have remained quiet; the contract trade is fair; the East End military and uniform tailors and tailoresses have only been partially employed; the ladies' tailors and mantle makers were slack at the commencement, but busy at the close of the month. Employment with hatters has been good; with capmakers quiet; with fur skin dressers fairly good.

Boot and Shoe Trades.—Employment with West End hand-sewn boot and shoe makers has been quiet; with the East End sewround workers bad; with boot and shoe clickers fairly good; with boot and shoe operatives quiet.

Employment in the **Leather** trades has continued to fall off. Returns from 8 unions, with a membership of 1,896, show that 81 (or 4.3 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3.8 per cent. in December. The percentage for January, 1900, was 1.9.

In the **Glass and Pottery** trades returns from 8 unions with a membership of 1,300, show that 131 (or 10.1 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 7.8 in December and 6.0 per cent. in January, 1900.

Hair, Fibre and Cane Workers.—In these trades returns from 5 unions, with a membership of 872, show that 55 (or 6.3 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 10.8 per cent. in December. The percentage for January, 1900, was 1.8.

Gold and Silver Workers are not so well employed. Returns from 7 unions, having a membership of 1,107, show that 38 (or 3.4 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 1.9 per cent. in December and 1.8 per cent. in January of last year. Diamond workers are not so well employed.

In the **Tobacco** trades employment has still further fallen off. Returns from 4 unions, having a membership of 2,329, show that

EMPLOYMENT IN JANUARY—DISTRICT REPORTS—LONDON; NORTHERN COUNTIES; LANCASHIRE.

106 (or 4.6 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2.7 per cent. in December, and 6.8 per cent. in January, 1900.

Dock and Riverside Labour.—The average number of dock and wharf labourers employed daily at all the docks and the principal wharves was 17,482 in the four weeks ended January 26th, as compared with 17,440 in the preceding five weeks, and 15,762 in January, 1900. Employment in mid-stream has been fair and steady. With deal porters it has been moderate; with coal porters, winchmen, stevedores, lumpers, and corn porters it has been fair. With fruit porters in Thames-street it has been good, the average daily number of men employed being 387, compared with 395 in December, and 375 in January, 1900.

ENGLAND: NORTHERN COUNTIES.

Tyne and Wear District.

Coal Mining.—**Northumberland.**—The pits generally have worked less time, steam and house coal collieries averaging respectively 4.52 and 4.94 days per week, as compared with 4.9 and 5.0 days a year ago. Owing to the Christmas and New Year holidays no useful comparison with December can be made. **Durham.**—Nearly all the pits have been idle two days for Christmas and New Year holidays. The collieries hewing house, manufacturing, gas, and coking coal, have averaged 5.05, 5.08, 4.91, and 5.06 days respectively per week, for the four weeks ended January 19th, as against 5.24, 5.25, 5.02, and 5.43 days in the corresponding period a year ago. Returns received from 148 pits, employing 67,240 men and boys show an average of 5.02 days per week worked, as against 5.23 days a year ago. Coke-yard workers continue slack several coke ovens having been laid idle.

Metal Mining.—Lead ore miners have worked five days per week. Ironstone miners have only worked four days per week.

Quarrying.—In the Gateshead district employment remains quiet. Most limestone quarries have worked 5 days per week. At Blythe employment remains good. Whinstone quarries are working well.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Steel smelters at Newburn, Consett, and Spennymoor have worked less than full time; plate and angle mills four, five, and at Jarro six shifts per week, exclusive of the New Year holidays. Forges have been better employed. The blast furnace men are not so busy. Employment continues steady at the finished iron and steel works.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—**On the Tyne.**—The demand for fitters has been good. Employment upon repair work has improved. Platers, riveters and caulkers continue busy. These trades with 13,024 members have 208 (or 1.6 per cent.) unemployed, as against 180 (or 1.4 per cent. of their membership) in December. **On the Wear.**—Employment at engine shops, and with shipsmiths remains good. The iron shipbuilders and boiler-makers continue to be well employed. Of the 5,235 members of these trades, 35 (or 0.7 per cent.) are unemployed as against 131 (or 2.5 per cent. of their membership) in December. The employment of drillers and hole cutters is generally good. With iron founders on the Tyne it has been fairly good; on the Wear, short time has been worked by some shops. At Sunderland sailmakers are still brisk; on the Tyne fairly so. Chain and anchor smiths have averaged five shifts per week.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Trimmers and teamers at Blyth, and the north side of the Tyne, report employment as bad; on the Wear as fair. Coal porters and shippers have averaged 5 days per week. Tyne watermen have not been so well employed. Lumpers and riggers, quayside and dock labourers report employment generally as bad. The demand for sailors and firemen has been below the supply.

Building Trades.—The bricklayers' dispute has affected operations. A number of masons, plasterers and joiners are unemployed. Plumbers, slaters and tilers are moderately employed.

Printing and allied Trades.—Bookbinders are brisk. Four paper mills have been fully employed; four have worked short time. Letterpress printers on the Tyne and at Sunderland report employment as fair.

Furnishings and Woodworking Trades.—Lathrenders are slack. Coopers, upholsterers and cabinet makers report employment as quiet; mill sawyers as fairly good.

Chemical and Glass Trades.—Pressed glass-makers are still slack. Bottle-makers continue busy. Employment in copper and white lead works has improved. Cement factories are better employed.

Fishing.—As compared with a year ago, the trawl and line boats have landed during the month higher average catches of fish, at better prices.—*J. Rutchiffe.*

Middlesbrough, Stockton and District.

Ironstone Mining.—Cleveland miners report employment as bad. The average number of days worked by the 21 mines furnishing returns was 5.16 days per week during the four weeks ending

January 19th, as compared with 5.35 days per week in the corresponding period of 1900. No comparison can be made with December on account of the Christmas and New Year holidays, which affect the average for January. The number of workpeople employed at the mines was 6,665, the corresponding number a year ago being 6,823.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Employment is moderate at finished iron and steel works; slack with the blast-furnacemen; fair at pipe and general foundries and bridgeworks; moderate at chair foundries and metal expansion works.

Engineering.—Employment with the engineers continues good at Middlesbrough and Stockton; it is fair at Hartlepool, moderate at Bishop Auckland and South Bank, and slack at Darlington; with ironfounders it is good at Hartlepool, Middlesbrough and Stockton, moderate at Darlington; with patternmakers fair at Stockton and Darlington, moderate at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough; with smiths and strikers fair. Branches of these trades with 4,453 members have 86 (or 1.9 per cent.) unemployed, being the same percentage of their membership as at the end of December.

Building Trades.—Bricklayers at Darlington and joiners at Hartlepool, Thornaby, Middlesbrough and Shildon, report employment as fair; slaters as good. With these exceptions employment generally is only moderate.

Shipbuilding.—Employment is reported as continuing fairly good.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Sailors and firemen report employment as fairly good at Hartlepool and quiet at Middlesbrough; dock and riverside labourers as slack.

Miscellaneous.—Cement and concrete workers report employment as brisk; tailors as fair; letterpress printers as good; mill sawyers and wood working machinists as steady; pulp and saltworkers as moderate; cabinet makers as quiet.—*A. Main.*

Cumberland and Barrow District.

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

Coal Mining.—Employment in this industry has fallen off owing to the holidays, and is worse than a year ago. The average number of days worked during the four weeks ended January 19th at 21 pits covered by the returns, was 4.92 per week, as compared with 5.09 a year ago. The number employed at these pits in January was 6,921, the corresponding number a year ago being 6,252.

Iron Mining.—Employment continues good at the Cumberland and North Lancashire iron mines, though not up to the average for a year ago. The average number of days worked during the four weeks ended January 19th at the 46 mines from which returns have been received, was 5.39 per week, as against 5.52 a year ago. Owing to the holidays, no useful comparison can be made with December, 1900. The workpeople employed at these mines in January 1901 and 1900, numbered 5,676 and 5,809 respectively.

Pig Iron Manufacture.—Employment at the Cumberland and Lancashire blast furnaces shows a slight decline as compared with December, and is much worse than in January, 1900. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of January was 41, as compared with 43 at the end of December and 55 a year ago. The estimated number of workpeople employed at the 41 blast furnaces in January was 3,495.

Shipbuilding.—According to the returns of shipbuilding compiled by *Lloyd's Register*, there were 7 vessels, other than warships, under construction (see note, page 47) in the Barrow, Maryport, and Working-on-district at the end of December, 1900, with a gross tonnage of 2,772 tons, as compared with 11 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 2,990 at the end of the previous quarter, and 5 vessels and 1,920 tons a year ago. The tonnage of warships under construction at the end of December was 66,250 tons displacement, the same as at the end of September, and 14,100 tons more than at the end of January 1900. During the year 1900 10 vessels (not warships) with a gross tonnage amounting to 2,427 tons were launched, as compared with 12 vessels and 22,542 tons in 1899. Three warships of 27,470 tons displacement were launched in 1900, and one of 12,950 tons in 1899.

LANCASHIRE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.

Oldham and District.

Cotton Trade.—**Spinning.**—In Oldham and neighbourhood employment continues good. One new mill has recently commenced working. In Ashton-under-Lyne, Dukinfield, Stalybridge and Stockport employment is reported as good; in Rochdale and Mossley as moderate. Twiners continue slack. Employment in the carding and ring spinning departments is reported as good, in

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

reeling as moderate. *Weaving.*—Velvet and calico weavers report employment as moderate; fustian weavers and ballwarpers as slack. Beam and sectional warpers and winders are only moderately employed.

Woolen and Silk Trades.—Employment is reported as good among the woollen operatives in Rochdale, Milnrow and Stockport districts. The silkdressers of Rochdale report employment as bad.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment with engineers shows no alteration. Boilermakers, ironfounders, pattern makers and brassfounders report employment as good; tinplate workers, tool-makers and gas meter makers as moderate; plate and machine-moulders and irongrinders as slack.

Building Trades.—Employment continues slack throughout the district.

Coal Mining.—Employment continues good.—T. Ashton.

Bolton and District.

Cotton Trade.—Spinning.—In Bolton and surrounding districts, including Farnworth, Moses Gate and Walkden, employment is reported as well maintained. In Chorley, Wigan, Leigh, and Westhoughton operatives are fairly well employed. Cardroom operatives generally continue moderately well employed. *Weaving.*—Weavers are fairly well employed throughout the district.

Engineering and Iron Trades.—Engineers and steam-engine makers are moderately well employed at two firms in Bolton; at other firms employment is not so good. Machine fitters, roller turners, and spindle makers are irregularly employed. In Bury, Chorley, and Wigan employment is moderate.

Building Trades.—Employment in most branches in Bolton has suffered a decline. It is irregular in Bury, slack in Chorley and Wigan.

Coal Mining.—Employment is reported as slightly less active in Bolton and vicinity. At Hindley, Westhoughton and Radcliffe it is fair.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is slack with leather workers, moderate with printers and shoemakers, fair with tailors, carters and corporation servants.—R. Tootill.

Blackburn, Burnley, and District.

Cotton Trade.—Weaving.—Employment is moderate in the Blackburn district; good at Burnley, Darwen and Accrington. A slight decline is reported in the Nelson and Colne districts. Hard waste weavers are not busy. Twisters and drawers report employment as moderate at Blackburn, fair at Burnley; warp dressers in the Nelson and Colne districts as slightly better. Winders and warpers are only moderately employed in some of the districts. *Spinning.*—Employment is reported as good at Blackburn, Darwen and Accrington. Ring spinners and card-room operatives continue fully employed throughout the district. Branches of spinners, twisters and drawers, and warpdressers with 3,165 members have 58 (or 1·8 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 61 (or 1·9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is slack.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment generally is moderate, and on textile machinery has declined.

Coal Mining and Quarrying.—Employment with coal miners is reported as good at Burnley and Accrington. Quarrymen are affected by the weather.

Miscellaneous.—Cabinet makers report employment as steady; tailors and letterpress printers as fair; boot, shoe and slipper makers as slack; woollen block printers, calico printers and dyers as moderate.—W. H. Wilkinson.

Manchester and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 23,261 members have 1,197 (or 5·1 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 931 (or 4·0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers and machine workers in Manchester, Warrington, Stockport and Romiley report employment as moderate; ironfounders as not so good; boilermakers and brassfounders in Manchester as quiet; sheet metal workers as fair. In Northwich engineers and boiler makers are busy. In Warrington wire weavers report employment as moderate; filesmiths as fair; wire drawers and toolmakers as good. Smiths and strikers report employment as moderate in Manchester, Salford and Northwich; good in Earlistown; bad in Warrington.

Transport Trades.—Employment throughout the district is reported as fairly plentiful.

Building Trades.—In Manchester stone masons report employment as improving; concreters and asphalters as fairly good; otherwise employment generally is bad.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Cabinet makers, upholsterers, French polishers and brewers' coopers, report employment as bad; coachmakers, wheelwrights and smiths as moderate.

Textile Trades.—Cotton operatives report employment as moderate. In the silk trade dyers and hand-loom weavers are busy on account of mourning orders; power-loom weavers, dressers and finishers are fairly well employed.

Clothing Trades.—Employment is reported as bad with bespoke tailors, and slack with ready-made tailoring operatives; as moderate with boot and shoe operatives and shirtmakers; with cloth cap makers as fair; with felt-hat makers as quiet but improving. Umbrella makers are not busy.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress and lithographic printers report employment as bad in Manchester, moderate in Macclesfield and Stockport; electrotypers and pattern card makers as fair; bookbinders and machine rulers as good.—G. D. Kelley.

Liverpool and District.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Boilermakers and iron ship builders report an improvement in employment upon repair work. Shipwrights and brassfounders report employment as good; fitters, turners, and pattern makers as improved; ironfounders, iron and steel dressers, and hammermen as rather quiet; ship joiners and painters as slack.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Coachmakers and dry coopers report employment as bad; cabinet makers, French polishers, upholsterers, mill sawyers, and wood-cutting machinists as dull; coopers as fair.

Transport Trades.—Dock labourers report employment as dull at North Docks, fair at South End; sailors and firemen as rather quiet; quay and railway carters as not quite so good; Mersey flatmen as fair; salt heavers as dull.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is dull.

Clothing Trades.—Bespoke tailors report employment as improving; the ready-made branches as dull; boot and shoe makers as fairly good.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as still dull; lithographic printers as moderate; stereotypers as good.

Glass and Chemical Trades.—Glass-bottle makers and sheet glass-makers report employment as good; decorative glass workers as rather slack; chemical workers as moderate.

Mining and Quarrying.—Coal miners report an average employment of five days per week. Quarrymen are fully employed. C. Rouse.

A report from Winsford states that employment in the salt trade has been dull; with moulders moderate. Chemical workers at Middlewich have had normal employment. In both towns employment is dull with fustian cutters and in the building trades. Boiler-smiths, brass-workers, shipwrights and boat builders report employment as regular.

YORKSHIRE.**Hull and District.**

Shipbuilding, Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment is slack in every department of these trades in Hull, Beverley, Grimsby and Selby. It is good at Goole; moderate at Doncaster.

Building Trades.—Employment at Hull is moderate generally, but bad with plumbers, painters, and lathrenders. It is good at Selby, moderate at Beverley, Doncaster, Driffield, Grimsby and Goole.

Transport Trades.—The seamen and firemen at Hull, Goole and Grimsby report employment as moderate; the railway workers at Selby as good, at Hull as slack; the pit prop workers at Hull as good, the lightermen as moderate; the general dock labourers at Grimsby as moderate, at Hull as slack.

Fishing Industry.—The trawl fishermen report employment as moderate; steam fishing vessel engineers and firemen as fair; curing-house workers and fish trade general labourers as slack.

Seed-crushing, Oil-cake, Paint and Colour Trades.—The seed crushing and oil cake mill workers report employment as moderate; the paint, oil and colour workers as slack.

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

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

Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.—The coopers, cabinet makers, and coachbuilders report employment as moderate; the mill-sawyers and woodworking machinists as bad.

Miscellaneous.—The flour-mill workers report employment as good; the tanners, engine drivers and firemen, bakers and confectioners as moderate; the brushmakers as bad. W. G. Millington.

Leeds and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 8,035 members have 358 (or 4·5 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 319 (or 4·0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment in the engineering trade has been moderate. Ironfounders report employment as having slackened; boiler-makers, steel workers, machine-workers, sheet metal workers, and stove-grate workers as fair; pattern-makers, wheel-wrights and smiths as moderate; brassworkers and wool comb, hackle and gill makers as slack. At Wakefield employment in the engineering and iron trades is moderate; at Stanningley it is moderate with engineers, slack with ironfounders and boiler-makers.

Clothing Trades.—Bespoke tailors are slack. Employment in the ready-made tailoring trade has improved. Jewish operatives have still several unemployed. In the Leeds boot factories employment has been moderate, with some firms well employed on army work; at Heckmondwike good; at Pudsey and Bramley fair.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the Leeds mills has been moderate; with blanket raisers quiet; with linen workers good; with willeys and fettlers fair. Dyers have been busier owing to the demand for black goods. At Yeadon and Guiseley employment is quiet.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is slack.

Mining.—In Leeds employment at the pits continues good. Ironstone miners are well employed. At Castleford there has been a slackening, some pits working only five days per week.

Leather Trades.—Tanners and curriers are fairly well employed. Saddlers and harness makers are slack.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as quiet; lithographers and bookbinders as fair. Paper mill workers are fully employed.

Glass Trades.—Employment with glass-bottle makers and flint glass makers is fair.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Brushmakers report employment as moderate; cabinet makers and coachmakers as slack.—O. Connellan.

Bradford, Huddersfield and District.

Worsted Trade.—Employment at Bradford is still bad, especially in the manufacturing branch. In Halifax it is quiet. In Huddersfield there is not much improvement. In Keighley it is slack, many of the operatives being only partially employed. Woolcombers in Bradford describe employment as bad; woollsorters as good.

Woolen Trade.—Employment in and around Huddersfield continues fair. One or two firms are running night and day, but the majority are only moderately employed. In the heavy woollen district employment continues rather quiet, but some firms are making overtime.

Other Textile Trades.—Employment in the silk trade at Manningham does not show much improvement; at Brighouse it is slack, some firms being on short time; at Halifax employment is quiet. Dyers at Bradford describe employment as moderate; at Huddersfield as bad; at Bradford 1,000 are working overtime, but 500 are working short time, and a number are out of work. Employment in the cotton trade is slack at Brighouse; fair at Huddersfield.

Metal Trades.—Engineers in Bradford and Keighley report employment as bad; at Halifax as quiet; at Huddersfield as moderate. Ironfounders at Huddersfield report employment as not so good; at Keighley as good; at Halifax as declining.

Building Trades.—Employment has not improved; in one or two towns it is described as bad.

Miscellaneous.—Employment in the bespoke tailoring and printing trades is rather quiet, in the ready-made tailoring trade it does not show much improvement; in the glass-bottle trade it continues good; it is not so good in coal mining.—A. Gee.

Sheffield, Barnsley, and Rotherham District.

General.—Branches of societies (exclusive of coal miners) with 16,872 members have 322 (or 1·9 per cent.) unemployed, as against 223 (or 1·3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

Iron and Steel Industries.—Branches with 6,890 members have 140

(or 2·0 per cent.) unemployed, as against 63 (or 0·9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December. Engineers, Siemens steel smelters, and coremakers report employment as good; iron, and steel founders, engine men and crane men, machine workers, boiler and girder makers as fair; iron and steel dressers, springsmiths and strikers, locomotive engine drivers and stokers as moderate; Bessemer steel workers and wire drawers as slack; railway-spring makers and stove-grate workers as bad. At Barnsley engineers and ironfounders are well employed. At Parkgate and Rotherham iron and steel workers are slack. At Masbro' ironworkers are quiet.

Cutlery and Tools.—Employment is good on razors and pen and pocket knives, fair with engineers' toolmakers, edge-tool grinders, and in the table and butchers' knife trade, quiet in the saw trade, slack in the file trade and fair on agricultural and mining tools.

Other Metal Trades.—Braziers and sheet-metal workers report employment as good; platers and gilders as fair; silver and electro plate finishers as quiet. Other branches of the silver, Britannia metal and brass trades are slack. At Rotherham all branches of brass workers are quiet.

Coal Mining.—Returns from 75 collieries employing upwards of 52,000 men and boys show an average of 4·84 days per week worked, employment being interrupted by the Christmas holidays.

Building Trades.—Employment is slack in Sheffield; fair at Barnsley, Rotherham and Normanton.

Printing and allied Trades.—All sections report employment as fair.

Woodworking and Coachbuilding.—Railway wagon and carriage builders report employment as good; coachmakers and cabinet makers as quiet; mill sawyers as fair. At Barnsley box, bobbin, and cabinet makers are fairly busy. At Masbro' wagon builders are quiet.

Linen Trade.—Employment at Barnsley continues quiet.

Clothing Trades.—In the bespoke tailoring trade employment is moderate at Sheffield, bad at Barnsley. In the ready-made tailoring, and boot and shoe trades it is fair.

Glass Trades.—Throughout the district bottle-makers are fairly busy. Flint-glass workers are moderately employed.

Miscellaneous.—Railway workers, gas workers, paviors, and street masons, electrical workers, quarrymen, and chemical workers report employment as fairly good; farriers, saddlers and harness makers as quiet. At Barnsley paper makers are busy; quilt makers, quarrymen and general labourers are moderately employed. At Rotherham potters and general labourers are fairly well employed.—S. Utley.

ENGLAND: MIDLAND COUNTIES.**Derbyshire District.**

General.—Branches of societies (exclusive of coal miners) with 8,739 members have 267 (or 3·1 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 195 (or 2·3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers report employment as good in Chesterfield, moderate elsewhere; brass moulders and finishers, iron and steel dressers, ironfounders and cycle makers as slack; boilermakers in all districts as moderate; lace machine builders in Long Eaton and farriers as good; stove grate workers in Langley mill as moderate.

Coal Mining.—Returns from 80 collieries employing upwards of 31,000 men and boys show an average of 5·11 days per week worked during the four weeks ended January 19th, as compared with 5½ days in the preceding four weeks, the decrease being caused by the Christmas holidays.

Quarrying.—Employment with limestone quarrymen is reported as better, with chert quarrymen as rather slack.

Textile Trades.—Cotton weavers in Glossop and card and blowing room operatives in Hadfield report employment as good; calico printers as quiet; calico engravers, lace workers, elastic web weavers and surgical bandage makers as bad; hosiery workers in Ilkeston and Belper as slack, hard silk winders, doublers, and throwers as good.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is dull.

Clothing Trades.—Bespoke tailors report employment as slack; factory tailoring operatives and makers of underclothing as good; boot and shoe operatives in Chesterfield as quiet. Employment with milliners and dress and mantle makers is better.

Coachbuilding and Woodworking Trades.—Employment continues good with railway carriage and wagon builders in Derby, but is slack in Long Eaton. Most timber yards are fairly well employed; coopers at Burton-on-Trent report employment as slack.

EMPLOYMENT IN JANUARY—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)—MIDLAND COUNTIES.

Printing and allied Trades.—Bookbinders and machine rulers report employment as good; letterpress printers as fair; lithographic printers as moderate.—*C. White-Deacon.*

Nottingham and District.

Lace Trades.—Employment at Nottingham has improved in the levers section, is bad in the curtain and plain net sections, and is fair in the warp lace section. It has improved at Beeston, and is moderate at Stapleford, Kimberley and Bulwell. Dyers and bleachers report employment as moderate.

Hosiery Trade.—Employment has declined, and is reported as bad with framework knitters, rib top makers, and circular hosiery workers, and slack in the hand frame branch. Elastic bandage makers are well employed. Shawl makers at Hucknall Torkard are on short time. Employment is moderate at Krbby-in-Ashfield and Arnold; slack at Mansfield and Sutton-in-Ashfield.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—At Nottingham fitters and mechanics on general work report employment as bad; lace and d hosiery machine builders as fair; bobbin and carriage makers as quiet; carriage straighteners as good; cycle makers as irregular; engine builders, tool machinists, iron founders, boiler makers and wheelwrights as moderate; farriers as good; needle makers as slack; brassworkers as quiet. At Grantham employment is moderate. Blastfurnacemen at Bulwell are slack. Branches with 2,931 members have 66 (or 2·3 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 93 (or 3·1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

Building Trades.—Employment has declined somewhat. It is dull in Nottingham, and moderate in other parts of the district.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Employment is reported as moderate with box and packing case makers; as quiet with upholsterers and cabinet makers; as good with coopers and coachmakers; as fair with machinists and millers.

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

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

Coal Mining.—Returns from 27 collieries employing some 16,300 men show an average of rather more than 4 days worked per week, during the four weeks ended 19th January, as against 4½ days per week a year ago.

Miscellaneous.—Railway workers report employment as hardly so brisk; gas workers, stationary engine drivers, and engine and crane men as fair; bakers and confectioners as slack; female cigar makers as bad on mould work, moderate on hand work; saddlers as moderate.—*W. L. Hardstaff.*

Leicester and Northampton District.

Boot and Shoe Trade.—Workpeople engaged in making army boots in Northamptonshire are busy, and a further improvement is reported in nearly all other departments from the chief centres of the trade.

Other Clothing Trades.—Employment continues dull in the ready-made tailoring trade, and short time is general with bespoke tailors. It is fairly good with corset makers, dressmakers and milliners. It is still slack in most branches of the hatting trade.

Hosiery and Wool-spinning Trades.—At Leicester employment is good with the makers of sweaters and cardigan jackets; not quite so good in the hose and half-hose departments. At Loughborough there is a slight improvement in the circular rib branch. Employment is less regular with trimmers and dyers, but remains fairly good with wool-spinners.

Elastic Web Trade.—Nearly all branches report a slight improvement.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment is fairly good with boot and shoe machinery makers and boiler makers; moderate with pattern makers, smiths and fitters; slack with engine-builders, ironfounders (except at Northampton), needlemakers and toolmakers. Cycle makers are more regularly employed.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment continues fairly good with coalminers, and brisk with stone quarrymen.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as good at Kettering; fair at Rugby and Northampton; declining at Leicester and Loughborough. Lithographic printers are steadily employed; bookbinders are busy.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is slacker.

Leather Trades.—Employment is less satisfactory in the tanning and leather currying industry.

Woodworking and Coachmaking Trades.—Road and tram car builders are fully employed at Loughborough. Coach and carriage makers are not so busy. Work is less brisk with cabinet makers and upholsterers; slack with millers.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is good with railway workers, except at Northampton, fairly good with bakers and brushmakers, and slack with cigarmakers.—*T. Smith.*

Potteries District.

Pottery Trades.—Employment continues quiet. Hollow-ware pressers average 4½ days per week, flat pressers five days per week. Sanitary pressers, printers and transferers report an improvement. Ecaustic tile makers, artists, gilders, decorators, packers and crate makers continue fairly busy. Designers, modellers and mould makers are working well. Throwers, turners and handlers in the electrical branches report a decline, but in the general trade there is a slight improvement. Ovenmen, kilnmen and saggar makers have a small percentage unemployed.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Employment is quiet in all branches, and short time is the rule.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment continues good generally.

Mining and Quarrying.—Coal and ironstone miners and stone quarrymen continue busy.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the silk trade at Leek continues good in all departments. At Congleton silk dressers report a decline, and dyers are indifferently employed. In the silk and tape mills at Cheadle and Tean employment is good.

Clothing Trades.—Tailors report employment as quiet. The improvement with boot and shoe makers at Stafford and Stone has been maintained.

Building Trades.—Throughout the Potteries all branches are fully employed, weather permitting. At Newcastle bricklayers have 9 per cent. unemployed.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers report a decline. Lithographic artists and printers are fairly busy. Bookbinders and machine rulers are well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Railway workers are fully employed, and gas workers continue busy.—*I. S. Harvey.*

Wolverhampton and District.

Iron and Steel Trades.—In South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire the steel smelters are reported as quieter. Employment is bad in the iron bar, angle, hoop and sheet trades; quiet in the steel trades; fair in the Shropshire mills and forges; slack in the wire mills.

Engineering and allied Trades.—Employment is good with engineers, moulders and boiler, girder, tank and gasometer makers. At Walsall the malleable iron workers average 4 days per week. At Madeley and Coalbrookdale employment is good. Cycle makers report no further improvement.

Hardware Trades.—Employment is good with makers of edge tools, Brazil and plantation hoes, electrical and gas fittings, heating apparatus, nuts, bolts and horseshoes, and with railway axle, tyre, spring, and carriage iron workers and steel forgers at Wednesbury. It is fair with makers of malleable nails and protectors, cycle castings, and spectacle frames, and with tinplate workers, filesmiths, brassworkers, and chainmakers; better with anchor smiths; quiet with makers of steel traps, latches, keys, locks, tips, tacks and cut nails, and with stampers, piercers, hollow ware tanners, and anvil and vice makers; bad with makers of cast-iron hollow ware, gunlocks, tubes, black castings, builders' ironmongery, wrought nails, spikes and rivets, and with galvanisers and iron plate workers.

Coal Mining.—On Cannock Chase employment is bad, the average time worked being hardly half time. The Odbury, Dudley, Tipton, Hale Owen, Old Hill, and Tamworth districts average 4½ days per week. In Shropshire employment is reported as good.

Building Trades.—Employment is dull generally.

Glass Trades.—At Wordsley, Brettle Lane and Stourbridge employment is moderate.

Textile Trades.—At Kidderminster the woolstaplers are quiet, the spinners are busy, and other departments are fairly brisk; at Bridgnorth employment is fair. The Tamworth tape mills are not so busy.

Leather Trades.—At Walsall employment is good with the female harness stitchers and collar makers. It is fair with gig saddlers, harness-makers and new brown saddlers; in other branches it is moderate.

EMPLOYMENT IN JANUARY—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)—MID.; E. AND S.W. COUNTIES.

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

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment in the letterpress printing trade is slack; in the other branches moderate.—*C. Anthony.*

Birmingham and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 18,904 members have 706 (or 3·7 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 518 (or 2·7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

Engineering and allied Trades.—Eleven branches of engineers report employment as moderate, one as bad; smiths and strikers as good; tool makers and ironfounders as moderate; patternmakers as quiet. At West Bromwich employment is reported as good, at Coventry and Redditch as moderate. Electrical engineers are reported as fully employed. In the cycle industry employment at Coventry is reported as bad, at Redditch as quiet; in the motor section as bad.

Brass and Copper Trades.—Employment is reported as fair in the brass trades; moderate with metal rollers and brass and copper wire drawers. Fender and fire-brass makers return employment as quiet.

Jewellers, Silversmiths, and Electro-platers.—Jewellers report employment as fairly good; Britannia metal workers as good; silver-smiths and electro-platers as moderate.

Other Metal Trades.—Makers of hinges, wrought iron and steel axles, stoves, wrought iron tubes, gas fittings, and edge tools report employment as good; hand file cutters, rivet makers (machine-made), tinplate workers, nail makers, and oddside casters, and wrought hollow-ware makers as fair; wire nail makers as improving; ironplate workers as quiet; bedstead makers as bad. At West Bromwich employment is reported as fair; at Redditch as fair in the fish-hook trade, quiet in the needle trade.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is dull.

Glass Trades.—Flint-glass makers report employment as bad; flint glass cutters and plate-glass bevellers and silverers as quiet. At West Bromwich employment continues fairly good.

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

Woodworking Trades.—Coachmakers and coopers, report employment as fair; cabinet makers, carvers and millers as good; machineists, as bad. In the railway and wagon shops employment continues fairly good.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is good with saddlers, gas fitters, gasworkers, and military gun makers; bad with sporting gun makers; moderate with letterpress printers. At Coventry employment is fair with watchmakers; quiet with weavers.

—*A. R. Jephcott.*

ENGLAND: EASTERN COUNTIES.**Norfolk and Neighbouring District.**

Clothing Trades.—In the boot and shoe trade at Norwich employment is not good; in Cambridge it is fair. In the ready-made tailoring factories it is slack. Bespoke tailors are not busy.

Textile Trades.—Crape, silk, mat and matting weavers are on full time in Norwich, Yarmouth, and Diss.

Building Trades.—Employment at Norwich and Cromer is affected by disputes. In the other parts of the district there is a slight decline.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Engineers, shipwrights and boat-builders are well employed.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment in these trades is not good.

Miscellaneous.—Workers in confectionery and cocoa factories are on short time. Employment is good with malsters; fair with steam flour and oil cake millworkers, brushmakers, navvies and dock and riverside labourers. Electric light workers are busy.

—*G. Cleverley.*

Suffolk, Essex and District.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Trades.—The engineers report employment as good at Ipswich, Beccles, Chelmsford and Halstead; moderate at Colchester; slack at Earls Colne; the boiler makers as good; the shipwrights and moulders as moderate.

Clothing Trades.—Boot and shoe operatives are moderately employed. Wholesale tailoring operatives are dull at Ipswich, Bury and Colchester. Dressmakers and milliners are busy. Corset makers are well employed.

Textile Trades.—Employment is good in the mat and matting industry at Hadleigh, Lavenham and Long Melford; fair at Sudbury; dull at Glemsford. Silk and crape workers are well

employed at Halstead, Braintree and Bocking. At Sudbury employment is fair with factory operatives; quiet with hand-loom workers.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is moderate.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment has been good with letterpress printers and machine hands at Beccles and Bungay; fair at Ipswich and Colchester; moderate at Chelmsford. Lithographers have been busy at Ipswich, and bookbinders have been well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Shipping and dock labour has been fair at Ipswich, good at Harwich and Parkeston. Employment is reported as good with cabinet makers, upholsterers, farriers and maltsters; fair with builders' and general labourers and brick makers.—*R. W. Mather.*

ENGLAND: SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.**Bristol and District.**

General.—Branches of societies with 10,942 members have 582 (or 5·3 per cent.) unemployed, as against 463 (or 4·2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

Clothing Trades.—The wholesale garment makers report employment as fair; bespoke tailors as moderate; gloves as good; silk hatters as dull shirt and collar makers as improving. Boot and shoe operatives in Bristol report that employment continues to improve; in the Kingswood district full time is general.

Engineering and allied Trades.—Branches of boiler makers, brass workers, ironfounders, galvanisers, and hollow-ware workers report employment as good; engineers, and coachmakers as moderate; shipwrights as fair.

Coal Mining and Quarrying.—Employment in and around Bristol and in Somerset is reported as good generally, and throughout the Forest of Dean as fair.

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

Textile Trades.—In the Trowbridge district employment is reported as dull on heavy goods, fair on covert coatings, and bad on fancy and worsted goods.

Printing and allied Trades.—Lithographic printers and bookbinders report employment as fair; letterpress printers as good.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Employment at Gloucester and Sharpness is dull; in Bristol and at Avonmouth it has been fair during the month.

Miscellaneous.—The furniture trades and coopers report employment as fair; the wood-cutting machinists, lathrenders, saddle and harness makers, and bakers as moderate; the tobacco-workers, glass bottle-makers, and cocoa and chocolate workers as good.

—*J. Curle.*

Plymouth and South-Western District.

Mining, Quarrying, and China Clay Industries.—Tin and copper miners are well employed generally. Work continues dull in the granite quarries, but is fair in the western part of the district. In limestone and slate quarries it continues quiet. China clay workers are well employed.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Engineers still report employment as moderate in Plymouth and Devonport, good at Exeter and Newton; fair at Redruth and Hayle. Ironfounders, boiler makers, iron and steel shipbuilders and shipwrights report employment as good in the government establishments, fair in private yards. Employment is moderate with pattern-makers and caulkers; fair with brassworkers and tinplate workers. Branches with 2,846 members have 17 unemployed, as against 16 at the end of December.

Building Trades.—Stonemasons (except quarrymen), plasterers and painters report employment as dull, bricklayers as fair at Plymouth and Bideford, dull elsewhere; plumbers as moderate; carpenters as bad in Plymouth, Devonport, Torquay, Falmouth and Truro, good at Exeter, moderate at Newton and Tavistock. Branches with 3,860 members have 227 (or 5·9 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 178 (or 4·6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

Clothing Trades.—Employment with tailors is bad both in bespoke and ready-made departments. Boot and shoe makers are fairly employed.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment with letterpress and lithographic printers is fair; with bookbinders and paper rulers moderate.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Employment is still bad with millers and woodworking machinists. In the cabinet making factories and with upholsterers and French polishers work is quiet.

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

Dock and Quayside Work.—On the quayside work has been a little better, but it has fallen off in the docks with coal lumpers and grain carriers.

Fishing Industry.—During the last week of the month weather was more moderate, and catches have been more general, but rather light.—*W. Hedge.*

WALES.

North Wales District.

Mining.—Employment in the coal, lead and blende mines has been good, and practically full time is being worked.

Quarrying.—Employment (except at Bethesda) is moderately good at the slate quarries, brisk at the granite sett quarries, fair at the freestone and lime and roadstone quarries.

Building Trades.—At Wrexham employment is fair with bricklayers and joiners, bad with painters. At Oswestry it is fair with bricklayers, bad with joiners, and slack with painters. At Colwyn Bay it is fair with joiners and painters.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment is fair with engineers; steady with steel workers and wagon builders; slack with blast-furnacemen; good with splinter workers.

Clothing and Textile Trades.—Employment in the woollen and tweed industries of Montgomeryshire continues good. The bespoke tailors at Bangor report employment as slack; at Oswestry as fair.

Printing Trade.—The letterpress printers report employment as good at Wrexham, slack at Carnarvon, fair at Oswestry.

Brick and Terra-cotta Trades.—Employment during the month has been fair in the Mold district; slack in the Wrexham and Ruabon district.—*G. Rowley.*

South Wales District.

Coal Mining.—Except at collieries where disputes are pending employment has been good.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—All classes of dock labourers have had regular employment. The shipment of crews declined in the latter part of the month. Boiler cleaners, scruffers, ship cleaners and painters have been well employed.

Ship Repairing and Engineering.—Employment has been good, slightly declining towards the end of the month. Branches of engineers and ironfounders with 3,203 members have 54 (or 1.7 per cent.) unemployed, as against 77 (or 2.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December. Boilermakers, shipwrights, helpers and general labourers have had brisk employment. Employment in the engineering works and foundries in the inland and colliery districts is declining.

Iron and Steel Trades.—A few works have closed part of the furnace and mill plant; at others overtime has been discontinued and employment generally is no longer so brisk.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is dull. Branches of carpenters and joiners, and plumbers with 1,778 members have 109 (or 6.1 per cent.) unemployed, as against 119 (or 6.7 per cent.) at the end of December.

Miscellaneous.—Patent-fuel workers report employment as brisk at Swansea, moderate elsewhere; lithographers and letterpress printers as moderate; wagon builders and lifters as good. Metallurgical and chemical works continue quiet.—*T. Davies.*

Tinplate Trade in South Wales, Monmouthshire, and Gloucestershire.—Employment in this industry showed a further marked decline compared with December, and was much worse than a year ago. At the end of January 275 mills were at work (including those engaged in the manufacture of black plates), as compared with 313 at the end of December, and 406 at the end of January 1900. The number of workpeople employed at the mills in operation at the end of January is estimated to be about 13,700.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 12,921 members have 488 (or 3.8 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 475 (or 3.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

Coal Mining.—Employment in the Lothians is fairly good on the whole, although at some of the collieries broken time is being experienced.

Shale Miners and Oil Workers.—Returns from 29 mines employing 3,162 workpeople show that 640 were employed in mines working 22 and under 24 days, and 2,140 in mines working 20 and under 22 days during the four weeks ended January 19th.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Branches with 2,173 members have 79 (or 3.6 per cent.) idle, as against 95 (or 4.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December. Branches in Falkirk with

3,673 members have 51 (or 1.4 per cent.) idle, as against 44 (or 1.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

Shipbuilding.—Branches with 600 members have 34 (or 5.7 per cent.) idle, as against 43 (or 6.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

Textile Trades.—Employment in Galashiels, Selkirk and Hawick is fairly good with woollen spinners, quiet with weavers. The hosiery workers in Hawick, Galashiels and Selkirk are not so busy. The carpet weavers in Midlothian report employment as fair.

Building Trades.—The glaziers and painters report employment as fair; the other branches as bad. The number of unemployed is still large.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Branches with 1,157 members have 112 (or 9.7 per cent.) idle, as against 103 (or 8.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Employment with the seamen, firemen, coal porters and dock labourers has been quiet.

Printing and allied Trades.—Branches with 2,348 members have 24 (or 1.0 per cent.) idle, as against 20 (or 0.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

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

Glasgow and West of Scotland.

Shipbuilding.—Employment has been quieter. Branches with 15,238 members return 685 (or 4.5 per cent.) as idle, as against 764 (or 5.0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment is quieter. Branches with 32,510 members return 1,193 (or 3.7 per cent.) as idle, as against 1,000 (or 3.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

Building Trades.—Employment is dull, except with the slaters and glaziers, who are busy.

Mining.—In Dumbartonshire miners are working 11 days per fortnight; in Stirlingshire full time. In Lanarkshire and Ayrshire employment is fairly good.

Clothing Trades.—Tailors, machinists and pressers, clothiers' operatives, mantle makers and slipper-makers report employment as dull; knee shoemakers and boot and shoe operatives as fairly good.

Textile Trades.—Weavers are busy on harness curtains and plain work; dull on gingham, skirting, and shirtings; fairly employed on costumes, trimmings, and silk; well employed on carpets. Calender men, beamers, dyers, and calico engravers are rather dull. At Newmilns employment is dull; at Kilbirnie, Greenock and Port Glasgow good. At Paisley the thread mills are working short time.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress and lithographic printers report employment as dull; bookbinders as good; electrotypers and stereotypers are fairly busy.

Glass Trades.—Bottle makers and flint-glass makers are still busy; flint-glass cutters and decorative glass workers are dull.

Transport Trades.—Tramway men, railway men, and hackney carriage drivers are fairly busy. Sailors and firemen and dock labourers have been dull.

Miscellaneous.—Gilders, tobacco pipe makers and finishers, labourers, stoneware throwers, scale-beam makers, sett makers, curriers, potters, and cigarette makers, are fairly busy. Brush-makers, basket makers, spindle and flyer makers and saddlers are rather dull.—*A. J. Hunter.*

Dundee and District.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the jute industry is, on the whole, good. In the linen trade it has improved.

Coal Mining.—At the Fifeshire collieries employment remains good, on the whole. Work was stopped for a week at the beginning of the year. Returns from pits employing upwards of 10,000 workpeople give an average of 4.2 days per week worked during the four weeks ended January 19th, as compared with 5.3 days per week in December.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Employment in the engineering trades is moderate in some branches, dull in others. At the shipbuilding yards work is still scarce. Branches of societies with 2,199 members report 169 (or 7.7 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 120 (or 5.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

Building and Furnishing Trades.—Employment in the building trades remains dull. Masons have been considerably affected by weather. In the furnishing trades employment remains quiet. Returns from societies with 1,781 members show 201 (or 11.3 per

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

cent., as unemployed, as compared with 194 (or 10.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

Dock Labour.—Considerable activity has prevailed at the harbour, and shore labour has continued busy.

Fishing Industry.—The haddock fishing has again been irregular in consequence of the stormy weather. Catches have been small, but good prices have been obtained. The inshore herring fishing has been carried on with considerable success.

Miscellaneous.—Employment in the printing and allied trades is good; with tailors slack; with boot and shoe makers moderate; with floorcloth and linoleum makers fairly brisk; with bleachers rather quiet.—*P. Reid.*

Aberdeen and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 4,787 members have 257 (or 5.4 per cent.) idle, as against 302 (or 6.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

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

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

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

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—The boilermakers, iron and steel shipbuilders, shipwrights, blacksmiths, brassfinishers and patternmakers report employment as fair; engineers and iron-moulders as dull; tinplate workers and horseshoers as good. Branches of societies with 1,327 members have 72 (or 5.4 per cent.) idle, as against 80 (or 5.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

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

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

Fishing.—In January, at the Port of Aberdeen, trawl and line boats landed 66,938 cwts. valued at £55,937, a decrease both in quantity and value as compared with the previous month.

Miscellaneous.—The upholsterers report employment as quiet; sawmillers and gasworkers as good; combmakers, cabinetmakers, hackney carriage drivers and general labourers as fair; saddlers as dull; bakers as bad.—*W. Johnston.*

IRELAND.

Dublin and District.

Building Trades.—The carpenters, slaters, millers, whitens, ironfounders, and electric workers as fair; plasterers as dull; bricklayers and painters as slack; lathsplitters as bad.

Metal Trades.—The boilermakers, tinsmiths, and steam-engine makers report employment as good; brassfounders, whitesmiths, ironfounders, and electric workers as fair; engineers as moderate; smiths as dull. The plumbers are still affected by a dispute.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Employment is good with the cart and wagon builders; fair with coachmakers, brushmakers, saddlers and carpet planners; dull with upholsterers and bad with cabinet and basket makers.

Printing and allied Trades.—The letterpress printers, stereotypers, lithographers, machine minders, and dispatch assistants report employment as good; bookbinders as dull.

Clothing and Textile Trades.—Employment is bad with the tailors; dull with the bootmakers; good with the silk weavers.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with bakers is fair; with confectioners and sugar boilers dull; with mineral water operatives bad. Bottle-makers, stationary engine drivers and railwaymen report employment as good; hairdressers as dull. Employment with labourers along the river is good.—*E. L. Richardson.*

Belfast and District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering Trades.—Branches with 8,625 members have 223 (or 2.6 per cent.) unemployed, the same percentage of their membership as at the end of December. Employment generally is only moderate.

Linen Trades.—Branches with 3,697 members have 63 (or 1.7 per cent.) unemployed, as against 96 (or 2.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December. The power loom tenters and women workers report employment as bad; beetling enginemen, and linen lappers, as dull; hackle and gill makers as quiet; flax dressers, and flax roughers, as fair; power loom yarn dressers as good.

Building Trades.—Branches of societies (excluding the carpenters and joiners who are still affected by a dispute) have about 21 per cent., mostly painters, unemployed. All sections report employment as bad or dull.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Branches with 890 members have 63 (or 7.1 per cent.) unemployed, as against 74 (or 8.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December. The coachbuilders report employment as bad; millers and upholsterers as dull; cabinet makers as quiet; packing case makers as moderate; French polishers and coopers as fair.

Printing and allied Trades.—Branches with 884 members have 58 (or 6.6 per cent.) unemployed, as against 38 (or 4.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December. The lithographic printers and lithographic artists report employment as bad; letterpress printers as moderate; bookbinders as fair.

Clothing Trades.—The tailors and boot and shoe operatives continue slack.

Miscellaneous.—Branches with 1,841 members have 55 (or 3.0 per cent.) unemployed, as against 51 (or 2.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December. The bakers, butchers, carters, paviors, and railway servants report employment as fair; locomotive engine drivers, sheet metal workers, and municipal employees as good.—*R. Sheldon.*

Cork and District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—Employment is reported as fair with boilermakers, iron shipbuilders, and engineers in Haulbowline and Passage West; dull in Cork, Limerick and Waterford.

Building Trades.—Employment is dull throughout the district.

Woodworking Trades.—Mill sawyers and wood-working machinists, packing-case makers, coach makers, and cork cutters, report a slight decline in employment.

Textile and Clothing Trades.—Flax, tweed and feather operatives report employment as brisk throughout the district; tailors and boot and shoe operatives as bad.

Miscellaneous.—Dock and general quay labourers, bakers and confectioners, and hackney car drivers report employment as dull; railway and tramway employees, corporation employees, and coal porters as fair.—*P. O'Shea.*

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Total Emigration.—The number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during January was 12,894, as compared with 9,577 in January, 1900.

British and Irish.—Of these 12,894 passengers, 7,643 were of British or Irish origin, an increase of 2,099 as compared with a year ago, chiefly due to a larger number proceeding to Australasia and South Africa.

The following Table gives the figures for January, 1900 and 1901:—

Destination.	Jan. 1901.	Jan. 1900.
United States	3,381	2,890
British North America	201	184
Australasia	1,497	681
South Africa	1,459	849
Other places	1,125	940
Total	7,613	5,544

Foreign.—The remainder of the 12,894 passengers, viz., 5,251, were foreigners or other persons whose nationality was not distinguished, being 1,218 more than in January, 1900.

Alien Immigration.—During January 6,354 aliens arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continent. Of these, 2,324 were stated to be en route to America or other places out of the United Kingdom, an increase of 715 as compared with January, 1900. Those not stated to be on their way to America or other places out of the United Kingdom numbered 4,030* or 93 less than a year ago. The figures for the different periods are shown in the following Table:—

	January, 1901.	January, 1900.
Aliens not stated to be en route to America or other places out of the United Kingdom	4,030*	4,123*
Aliens en route to America or other places out of the United Kingdom	2,324	1,609
Total	6,354*	5,732*

* These numbers are inclusive of sailors, to the number of 1,205 in January, 1901, and 1,256 in January, 1900.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN JANUARY, 1901.

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

Summary.—The changes in rates of wages reported during January affected 54,692 workpeople, and the net effect of all the changes was a reduction of 1s. 7½d. weekly per head. Of this number 51,631 sustained decreases averaging 1s. 10½d. per week, and 3,061 received advances averaging 1s. 10½d. per week. This is the first month since November, 1897, in which the decreases have preponderated over the increases.

The net result of the changes reported in the previous month (December, 1900) was an average increase of 10½d. per head on the weekly wages of 26,599 workpeople, and during the corresponding month of last year (January, 1900) the net result was an average advance of 1s. 4½d. in the weekly wages of 698,000 workpeople.

The decrease in January, 1901, is mainly accounted for by the heavy fall which has taken place in the iron and steel trades. Every centre of the industry has been more or less effected. Altogether 37,553 blastfurnace-men, puddlers, smelters, and other classes of iron and steel workers have sustained reductions, averaging slightly over 2s. per head per week. In Cleveland 7,100 ironstone miners, and in Birmingham 5,000 metal, wire and tube workers have also sustained reductions.

Methods of Arrangement.—Changes affecting 30,290 workpeople took effect under sliding scales. Changes affecting 972 workpeople only were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work. The remaining changes, affecting 23,430 workpeople, were arranged by direct negotiation between employers and workpeople, or their representatives.

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

Table with columns: Locality, Occupation, Date from which change takes effect in 1901, Approximate Number of workpeople affected by, Particulars of Change, Estimated Rate of Wages in a full week, Increase or Decrease in a full week.

4 Increases—361 Workpeople.

BUILDING TRADES.

Decreases—Nil.

Table listing building trades changes: Halifax Carpenters and Joiners, Accrington Plumbers, Shrewsbury Plumbers, Llandudno Bricklayers.

2 Increases—327 Workpeople.

MINING AND QUARRYING.

4 Decreases—8,968 Workpeople.

Table listing mining and quarrying changes: Weardale Limestone Quarrymen, Cleveland Ironstone Miners, Dalton-in-Furness Iron Ore Miners, Stainton-in-Furness Limestone Quarrymen, Buxton Quarrymen, Leicestershire Settlers.

Increases—Nil.

IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

28 Decreases—37,553 Workpeople.

Table listing iron and steel trades changes: Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland Steel Melters & Pitmen, Millom Blastfurnacemen, Cumberland and North Lancashire Steel Melters, Pitmen, &c., Middlesbrough Steel Workers, Stockton-on-Tees Steel Sheet Workers, Barrow-in-Furness Steel Workers—Plate Millmen, Frodingham Steel Melters, Gasproducermen, Steel Millmen, &c., South Lancashire Blastfurnacemen, Mostyn Blastfurnacemen, Midlands Ironworkers—Puddlers, Millmen, Gas Producermen, Northamptonshire Blastfurnacemen, Nottingham (near) Blastfurnacemen, Oakengates Blastfurnacemen, South Staffs Blastfurnacemen.

* Exclusive of overtime. † Where the winter and summer hours are known to differ in any trade, the weekly rate given in the Table is, in the absence of exact figures, the result of averaging the wages for five summer and two winter weeks. ‡ The wages of these workpeople are regulated by the movements of the Cleveland Blastfurnacemen's Sliding Scale. § The wages of these workpeople are regulated by the movements of the Midlands Iron and Steel Workers' Sliding Scale. Including about 2,000 men in South Yorks, South Lancs, and Cheshire.

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

Table with columns: Locality, Occupation, Date from which change takes effect in 1901, Approximate Number of workpeople affected by, Particulars of Change, Estimated Rate of Wages in a full week, Increase or Decrease in a full week. Includes sections for IRON AND STEEL TRADES and OTHER METAL TRADES.

Table listing other metal trades changes: Birmingham Metal Wire and Tube Workers, Leicester Farriers, Dudley Farriers—Firemen Doormen.

Table listing employees of local authorities changes: Sheffield Street Masons and Paviers, Birmingham Gasworks Employees, Cheltenham Ashmen, Smethwick Gasworkers, Stokers, Pipe Jumpers, Engine Drivers, & Labourers.

Table listing miscellaneous trades changes: Seaham Harbour Glass Bottle Works, Bury Cabinet Makers, Nelson Cotton Weavers, Nottinghamshire & Leicestershire Hand Frame Hosiery Operatives, London Lightermen's Watchmen, Portsmouth Letterpress Printers, St. Austell Coopers, Penarth Able Seamen, Firemen, Glasgow Sailmakers.

* Exclusive of overtime. † The wages of these workpeople are regulated by the movements of the Midlands Iron and Steel Workers' Sliding Scale. ‡ 1900. NOTE.—The Cumberland Coal Miners have agreed to forego the two advances of 5 per cent., arranged to come into operation on their first making-up days in January and February respectively (See LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1900).

MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTES. Cotton Statistics.—The following Table shows the number of bales of cotton imported, forwarded from ports to inland towns, and exported during the month of January, with comparative figures for January, 1900:—

Table showing cotton statistics: Imported, Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns, Exported, Bales for 1901 and 1900.

Traffic Receipts.—The total receipts of 21 of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended February 2nd amounted to £6,015,438, a decrease of £185,347 (or 3.0 per cent.), as compared with the corresponding period a year ago. The receipts from passenger traffic were £2,423,303, an increase of £61,647, and those from goods and mineral traffic, £3,592,135, a decrease of £246,994.

Fishery Statistics.—The total value of the fish (including shell fish) landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom during January was £652,440, a decrease of £3,719 as compared with January, 1900. In England and Wales there was a decrease of £2,882, in Scotland a decrease of £3,916, and in Ireland an increase of £3,079.

Bankruptcies.—The bankruptcies gazetted during January numbered 352, being 6 less than in January, 1900, 32 less than in January, 1899, and 30 more than in January, 1898.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN JANUARY, 1901.

The changes in hours of labour reported in January affected 474 workpeople, of whom 272 had their working hours increased 3 hours per week, and 202 had their working hours reduced, on the average by 1.99 per week.

Table with columns: Locality, Occupation, Date from which change takes effect in 1901, Approximate number of workpeople directly affected, Hours of labour in a full week, Extent of change per week. Includes sections for DECREASES and INCREASES.

* Exclusive of overtime.

PRICES OF COAL AND IRON.

THE average selling prices of coal and iron in certain districts, as ascertained at the last audits, are shown in the following Table, in which are also included, for purposes of comparison, the results of the previous audits:

Product and District.	Number of work-people.	Period over which prices were ascertained at last audit.	Date from which last audit affects wages.	Average ascertained selling price per ton.		
				According to last audit.	According to previous audit.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in price per ton.
Coal.				s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Northumberland— (Average for all classes of coal at pit's mouth)	30,030	Sept., Oct. Nov.	—	11 2/6	11 0/5	+ 0 1/2
South Wales and Monmouth— (Average for certain classes of coal free on board)	125,000	Nov., Dec.	1st Feb.	16 3/4	16 3/4	—
Pig Iron.						
Cumberland ...	1,350	Oct., Nov., Dec.	1st Jan.	71 6/8	81 6/35	- 7 0/115
Cleveland ...	5,500	Oct., Nov., Dec.	5th Jan.	67 7/30	69 6/48	- 1 10/58
West of Scotland ...	3,500	Nov., Dec. Jan.	1st Feb.	61 11/43	70 7/64	- 8 8/21
Manufactured Iron						
North of England— (Rails, plates, bars and angles)	5,450	Nov., Dec.	1st Feb.	165 2/48	165 11/22	- 0 8/74
Midlands— (Bars, angles, tees, hoops, sheets, plates, and strips, &c.)	20,000	Nov., Dec.	4th Feb.	180 7/74	195 0/49	- 14 4/75
West of Scotland— (Rounds, squares, flats, angles, tees, hoops and rods)	3,500	Nov., Dec.	28th Jan.	153 8/40	171 4/47	- 17 8/07

The selling prices of coal in Northumberland and South Wales, as indicated by the above ascertainties, have remained practically stationary, a slight increase being shown in the case of Northumberland.

In the Metal trades considerable decreases have taken place in the average prices of manufactured iron in the Midlands and West of Scotland, and in the price of pig iron in Cumberland and West of Scotland. The decreases in the average prices of manufactured iron in the North of England and of pig iron in Cleveland were not so marked.

As a result of the ascertainments changes in wages have taken place under the sliding scales regulating wages in the Midlands and West of Scotland, where puddlers' tonnage rates were reduced by 9d. per ton and the millmen's rates by 7 1/2 per cent. In Cumberland, Cleveland, and West of Scotland the blastfurnacemen sustained decreases of 8 1/2 per cent., 2 1/2 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively.

No changes occurred in the wages of the North of England ironworkers or of the miners in Northumberland and South Wales.

CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTIVE SOCIETIES.

Share of Employees in Capital and Management.

THE following particulars as to the extent, to which, at the end of 1899, the persons employed by Workmen's Co-operative Associations for Production in the United Kingdom shared in the membership, capital and management of these Associations, are based upon returns made to the Labour Department by 240 out of the 268 such associations at work in that year.

The returns show that the total number of persons employed by the 240 Associations in 1899 was 8,566, of whom 3,418, or 39.9 per cent., were members of the Associations by which they were employed. The total membership of these 240 Associations was 49,105, including in addition to the 3,418 employees 41,825 other individuals and 3,862 retail distributive societies, so that the employees formed 7.0 per cent., or, if society members are excluded, 7.6 per cent., of the total membership.

The total share and loan capital of the Associations amounted to £1,376,115, of which £77,525, or 5.6 per cent., was held by employees; £465,896, or 33.9 per cent., by other individual members; £636,189, or 46.2 per cent., by retail societies holding shares in the Associations; and £196,505, or 14.3 per cent., represented advances made by persons not members of the Associations.

The management committees of the 240 Associations were composed of 2,813 committeemen, of whom 348, or 12.4 per cent., were employees; 2,156, or 76.6 per cent., being other individuals; and 309, or 11.0 per cent., representatives of shareholding societies.

If the figures relating to 8 Associations (including 2 corn mills in England and 2 Scottish breadbaking societies) which are Federations of retail distributive societies—their rules providing that no individual members shall be admitted—be left out of consideration, and if employees under 18 years of age be omitted, the percentage of adult employees, who are members of their Associations, is 52.3 instead of 39.9 per cent., the proportion of capital held by them 6.5 instead of 5.6 per cent., and the percentage of committeemen who are employees 12.8 as against 12.4.

From the Table given below it will be seen that the extent to which the employees share in the capital and management varies considerably as between the various groups of trades, and is considerably higher in England than in other parts of the United Kingdom. The smallness of the percentage in Scotland is largely due to the fact that the bulk of the Scottish Associations for production are engaged in bread-making, and are formed and managed by, and in the interests of the consumers of the bread, while a very large proportion of the capital and of the employees belongs to one large Federation of retail distributive societies which does not admit individual members. In Ireland by far the greater part of the capital belongs to, and the majority of the employees are employed by, dairying Associations, which are formed by, and in the interest of, the working farmers who supply the milk, and who form almost the entire membership, while the number of employees is small, averaging between 5 and 6 per Association.

Table showing by groups of trades and districts the percentage of total number of employees who were members of the Associations employing them, the percentage of share and loan capital belonging to employees, and the percentage of total number of committeemen who were employees of the Association:

Groups of Trades and Districts.	No. of Societies to which particulars relate.	Number of Employees at end of 1899.		Total Share and Loan Capital at end of 1899.		Number of Members of Management Committees at end of 1899.	
		Total.	Per-centage who were members.	Amount.	Per-centage held by Em-ployees.	Total.	Per-centage who were Em-ployees.
England—				£			
Corn Mills ...	8	376	6.4	422,247	0.1	108	—
Other Associations for Production—							
Building Trades ...	8	204	86.9	15,485	7.5	73	38.4
Metal, Engineering, &c. ...	18	801	84.5	42,227	13.9	149	25.6
Textile ...	12	1,458	62.8	198,606	14.1	111	23.4
Clothing:—							
Boots and Shoes ...	21	1,537	70.4	77,486	36.5	232	74.1
Tailoring ...	4	431	93.7	17,911	13.1	37	67.6
Farming, Dairying, and Fishing ...	10	79	7.6	20,142	0.6	74	—
Printing and allied Trades ...	9	578	22.3	72,328	2.1	97	14.3
Woodworking and Fur-nishing ...	6	312	28.2	36,918	5.7	46	30.4
Brickmaking & Pottery	2	317	6.6	21,212	0.4	14	—
Breadmaking and Food Preparation ...	7	123	48.8	26,160	1.1	60	5.0
Bass Dressing and Brushmaking ...	3	36	55.6	1,455	9.0	9	32.0
Leather Trades ...	1	24	87.5	3,347	15.8	9	44.4
Total England ...	101	5,900	64.2	536,247	13.2	527	35.8
Scotland—							
Breadmaking and Food Preparation ...	14	1,071	1.7	234,284	2.0	166	—
Printing and allied Trades ...	3	97	8.2	18,000	2.2	30	3.3
Miscellaneous ...	3	409	22.5	75,158	1.8	31	12.9
Total Scotland ...	20	1,577	7.4	327,442	1.9	227	2.2
Ireland—							
Dairying ...	107	578	6.9	87,752	0.1	1,529	0.2
Lace and Embroidery Making ...	3	140	28.6	472	2.8	18	44.4
Printing and allied Trades ...	1	4	—	1,955	—	4	—
Total Ireland ...	111	722	11.1	90,179	0.1	1,551	0.7
Total other Associations for Production ...	232	8,190	41.4	953,868	8.1	2,705	12.9
Grand Totals United Kingdom ...	240	8,566	39.9	1,376,115	5.6	2,813	12.4

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN JANUARY.

(Based on information furnished by the Home Office and the Board of Trade.)

THE total number of workpeople reported as killed by accidents during January was 430, or 18 more than in December, and 37 more than in January, 1900.

In the first group of industries shown in the following summary Table, including railways, mines, quarries, shipping, and factories, and employing 5,435,110 persons (according to the latest available figures), 404 were reported killed, or 43 more than in January, 1900, and 8,050 injured by accidents, as compared with 6,993 reported injured in January, 1900. These figures give one death in January, 1901, for every 13,453 persons employed in those industries.

In the remaining occupations included in the Tables, 26 persons were reported killed, and 1,110 injured in January, as compared with 32 killed and 1,072 injured in January, 1900.

SUMMARY TABLE.

	Killed.		Injured.		Number Employed according to latest Returns.
	Jan., 1901.	Jan., 1900.	Jan., 1901.	Jan., 1900.	
Railway Service—					
Accidents connected with movement of vehicles	43	70	419	462	534,141
Other Accidents ...	5	7	947	1,072	
Total Railway Service ...	48	77	1,366	1,534	
Mines ...	95	85	404	473	764,166
Quarries (over 20 feet deep) ...	10	5	66	77	97,995
Shipping ...	167	117	414	328	231,784*
Factories ...	81	77	5,780	4,641	3,807,024
Total of above ...	404	361	8,050	6,993	5,435,110
Workshops ...	3	—	22	11	—
Under Factory Act, 1895, ss. 22, 23	17	20	889	859	
Under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	5	11	126	190	Cannot be stated.
Railway Contractors' Servants	1	1	13	12	
Grand Total ...	430	393	9,160	8,065	

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.	Total.	Total.
Railway Service—						
Brakemen and Goods Guards ...	8	80	—	26	8	106
Engine Drivers ...	2	45	—	65	2	110
Firemen ...	3	57	—	90	3	157
Guards (Passenger) ...	—	10	—	15	—	25
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers) ...	11	14	1	81	12	95
Porters ...	2	59	1	247	3	297
Shunters ...	8	68	—	14	8	82
Miscellaneous occupations	9	95	3	402	12	504
Railway Contractors' Servants ...	—	—	—	—	—	13
Total for January, 1901 ...	43	424	6	955	49	1,379
Total for January, 1900 ...	71	468	7	1,072	78	1,546
Mines—						
Explosions of Firedamp ...	3	19	—	—	3	19
Falls of ground ...	44	142	—	—	44	142
Shaft accidents ...	3	17	—	—	3	17
Miscellaneous ...	29	168	19	58	48	226
Total for January, 1901 ...	79	346	19	58	98	404
Total for January 1900 ...	75	346	10	67	85	413
Quarries over 20 feet deep.						
Explosives or Blasting ...	3	5	—	—	3	5
Falls of ground ...	4	20	—	—	4	20
During Ascent or Descent	2	1	—	—	2	1
Miscellaneous ...	2	47	1	13	3	60
Total for January, 1901 ...	9	73	1	13	10	86
Total for January, 1900 ...	4	67	1	10	5	77

	Killed.		Injured.		Total.	
	By Wreck or Casualty.	By other Accidents.	By Wreck or Casualty.	By other Accidents.	Total.	Total.
Shipping*—						
On Trading Vessels—						
Sailing ...	56	2	22	44	78	46
Steam ...	35	5	42	337	77	342
On Fishing Vessels—						
Sailing ...	—	—	4	2	4	2
Steam ...	3	—	2	4	8	24
Total for January, 1901 ...	94	7	73	497	167	414
Total for 3 months Nov. 1900 to Jan. 7, 1901 ...	259	17	220	767	479	784
Total for 3 months Nov. 1899 to Jan. 1900 ...	189	9	193	671	382	680

	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Total.
(a) Accidents reportable by Certifying Surgeons—						
Adults ...	66	1,360	2	161	68	1,522
Young Persons ...	10	417	2	122	12	539
Children ...	1	7	—	8	1	15
Total ...	77	1,784	4	272	81	2,056
(b) Other Accidents—						
Adults ...	—	3,219	—	75	—	3,294
Young Persons ...	—	398	—	21	—	419
Children ...	—	8	—	3	—	11
Total ...	—	3,625	—	99	—	3,724
Total Factories—						
January, 1901 ...	77	5,409	4	371	81	5,780
January, 1900 ...	73	4,860	4	281	77	4,641

	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Total.
Workshops—						
Adults ...	3	16	—	—	3	16
Young Persons ...	—	3	—	3	—	6
Children ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Workshops—	3	19	—	3	3	22
January, 1901 ...	3	19	—	3	3	22
January, 1900 ...	—	10	—	1	—	11

	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Total.
Factories & Workshops (classified by trades).						
Textiles—						
Cotton ...	5	234	2	118	7	352
Wool and Worsted ...	1	91	—	58	1	140
Other Textiles ...	—	55	—	37	—	92
Non-Textiles—						
Extraction of Metals ...	1	113	—	—	1	113
Founding and Conversion of Metals	7	807	—	1	7	808
Machines, Engines and Engineering	11	1,236	—	2	11	1,238
Ship and Boat Building	10	734	—	2	10	736
Wood ...	6	187	—	—	6	187
Chemicals, &c. ...	4	163	1	3	5	171
Other Non-Textile Industries	35	1,803	1	153	36	1,956
Total for January, 1901 ...	80	5,428	4	371	84	5,802
Total for January, 1900 ...	73	4,370	4			

TRADE DISPUTES.

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

Number and Magnitude.—Twenty-nine disputes were reported as having begun in January, 1901, compared with 20 in December and 37 in January, 1900. In these 29 disputes, 16,065 workpeople were directly affected, and 1,689 indirectly affected, a total of 17,754, which compares with 3,648 in December, and 11,305 in January, 1900.

Trades Affected.—In the building trades 5 disputes took place, involving 1,394 workpeople; in the mining and quarrying industries 12 disputes, involving 13,092 workpeople; in the cotton trade 5 disputes, involving 1,676 workpeople; in the clothing trades 3 disputes, involving 1,357 workpeople; and in miscellaneous trades 4 disputes, involving 235 workpeople.

Causes.—Of the 29 disputes, 6 arose on demands for advances, and 6 on objections to reductions in rates of wages. Eight disputes arose on other wages questions, 3 on questions of working arrangements, 2 on questions of hours of labour, and 4 from other causes.

Results.—Twenty-one new disputes, involving 13,154 workpeople, and 14 old disputes, involving 2,661 workpeople, were reported as having terminated. Of the 35 new and old disputes terminated, 9, involving 3,582 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 11, involving 2,722 persons, in favour of the employers; and 7, involving 3,105 persons, resulted in compromise. With regard to the remaining 8 disputes, involving 6,406 persons, certain points are still under consideration. At the end of January 30 old disputes were reported to be still unsettled, involving altogether about 5,500 workpeople.

Duration of Disputes in Working Days.—The aggregate duration in January of all the disputes, new and old, was about 350,000 days, compared with 210,000 in December, and 90,000 in January, 1900.

I.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN JANUARY, 1901.

Locality.	Occupation.*	Number of Workpeople Affected.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration of Dispute in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Result.
		Di-rectly.	Indi-rectly.*				
5 Disputes. BUILDING TRADES. 1,394 Workpeople affected.							
Morecambe ...	Carpenters and Joiners	45	...	Jan. 19	...	For advance in wages from 8d. to 9d. per hour, and new code of working rules	Work resumed on old conditions.
Sheffield ...	Plumbers	270	...	1	...	For advance in wages from 9d. to 9½d. per hour	No settlement reported
Cromer ...	Carpenters and Joiners	24	...	21	...	For advance in wages and code of working rules	No settlement reported.
London (1 firm)	Bricklayers and Labourers	30	25	14	...	For advance in wages of ½d. per hour, as granted generally	No settlement reported.
Glasgow ...	Carpenters and Joiners	1,000	...	15	...	Against proposed reduction in wages from 10d. to 9d. per hour	No settlement reported.
12 Disputes. MINING AND QUARRYING. 13,092 Workpeople affected.							
Dewsbury	Hurriers, Coal Hewers, &c.	44	152	3	...	Objection to work on afternoon shift	No settlement reported.
Guisborough	Banksmen and Other Workpeople	3	150	4	2	Dispute as to prices for certain work, and against discharge of certain banksmen	Dispute as to prices referred to joint committee, banksmen not reinstated.
Dukinfield ...	Horse Drivers	9	105	7	2	Against proposed reduction in wages	Work resumed on old conditions, pending reference to joint committee.
Buxton ...	Ironstone Miners, &c.	545	90	30	5	For adoption of 8-hours shifts	Demand withdrawn.
Mansfield (near)	Quarrymen, Lime Burners, Lime Pickers, &c.	900	400	1	11	Refusal to sign customary 12 months' contract of service	Twelve months' contract signed, but engagements to be terminable at a month's notice. Employers agreed to make arrangements to prevent delay.
Wellington, Salop (near)	Coal Miners, Day-men, Rippers, &c.	495	100	29	10	Alleged overcrowding of pit with men, causing delay to work and thus reducing earnings	Employers agreed to make arrangements to prevent delay.
Motyn	Banksmen and Coal Sorters	1,250	150	7	2	Dispute as to the amount per day represented by the 5 per cent. advance	Amicable settlement arranged by compromise.
Aberaman ...	Coal Miners and Mechanics	439	...	24	...	Against proposed reduction in prices in a certain seam (14 men struck on Jan. 24, and the remainder ceased work in sympathy on Feb. 7)	Work resumed pending arbitration.
Clydach Vale	Colliery Workpeople generally	5,000	...	1	8	Mechanics and locomotive enginemmen demanded advance in wages; other workpeople struck in sympathy on Jan. 3	Work resumed pending further negotiations.
Neath (near)	Colliery Workpeople and Coal Trimmers and Pitwood Men	3,000	50	8	...	[Parties disagree as to cause]	No settlement reported.
Pontardawe (near)	Coal Miners	100	...	1	2	For re-arrangement of price list	Demand granted.
	Coal Miners	130	...	8	7	For alteration in gauge of screen	Work resumed, and dispute referred to Sliding Scale Conciliation Committee.
5 Disputes. COTTON TRADE. 1,676 Workpeople affected.							
Burnley ...	Weavers	150	...	26	4	Alleged bad material	Temporary advance in wages of 5 per cent. granted as compensation.
Hyde ...	Winders	45	...	22	5	For a readjustment of rates and weights for fine counts of yarn	Work resumed on employers' terms.
Macclesfield ...	Weavers	500	...	10	1	Alleged bad material	Better material promised.
Stalybridge ...	Weavers and Other Workpeople	496	376	8	2	Alleged bad material	Better material promised.
Westhoughton	Spinners, Pressers, Card Room Workers, &c.	18	91	11	24	Alleged unsatisfactory facilities for spinning	Improved facilities provided for some of the men.
3 Disputes. CLOTHING TRADES. 1,357 Workpeople affected.							
Manchester ...	Tailors (Jewish)	7	...	4	26	For discharge of a certain foreman	Foreman discharged.
Leeds ...	Tailors, &c. (Jewish)	10	...	22	3	Lock-out in consequence of dispute at Manchester	Work resumed on terms satisfactory to the men.
London, E. ...	Boot and Shoe Operatives (Jewish)	1,340	...	7	14	Men refused to sign document stating that they were not members of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and subsequently demanded advance in wages.	Document withdrawn, and an advance in wages promised, men undertaking not to work for any firm paying below the rate agreed upon.
4 Disputes. MISCELLANEOUS TRADES. 235 Workpeople affected.							
Fredingham ...	Bricklayers (in iron and steel works)	13	...	20	...	Against proposed reduction in wages from 9d. to 8½d. per hour.	No settlement reported.
London, E.C.	Card Edge Gilders and Blockers	12	...	7	...	Lock-out because of alleged interference with method of working	No settlement reported.
St. Austell	Coopers	40	...	5	2		
	Coopers and Carriers	150	20	21	14	Against reduction in price from 7d. to 6d. per cask	Work resumed at the reduced rate.† Work resumed at 6d. per cask, to be increased to 6½d. on 11th February.

* 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.
† The men affected by this dispute came out again on 21st January.

TRADE DISPUTES—(continued).

Locality.	Occupation.*	Number of Workpeople Affected.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration of Dispute in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Result.
		Di-rectly.	Indi-rectly.*				
11.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN BEFORE JANUARY, 1901, AND TERMINATED IN THAT MONTH.							
3 Disputes. BUILDING TRADES. 109 Workpeople affected.							
St. Helens ...	Carpenters and Joiners	45	...	July 16	...	Refusal to fix joinery made under alleged non-union conditions	Work resumed pending further negotiations.
Plymouth	Stonemasons	14	...	Nov. 21	...	Against employment of non-union men	Work resumed on employers' terms.
Dartmoor	Stonemasons (in Quarries)	50	...	Dec. 12	...		
2 Disputes. COAL MINING. 95 Workpeople affected.							
Machen ...	Coal Hewers	10	...	Dec. 10	21	Dispute as to prices to be paid for certain work	Work resumed on day wages pending settlement.
Armadales	Coal Miners	85	...	Dec. 17	26	Against certain men being allowed to work while others were idle	Amicable settlement effected.
3 Disputes. METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES. 607 Workpeople affected.							
Barrow-in-Furness	Smiths' Strikers	45	...	Apr. 12	...	For alteration in system of payment from hourly rate to poundage	Work resumed at hourly rate.
Swansea	Bundlers and Other Tinsmiths	110	...	Oct. 8	...	Dispute arising out of proposed alterations in bundlers' mode of working	Work resumed on old terms pending arbitration by Conciliation Board.
		12	440	Dec. 31	12		
4 Disputes. TEXTILE TRADES. 270 Workpeople affected.							
Bolton (near)	Bleachers, Dyers, Finishers, and Other Workpeople	138	38	Dec. 27	9	Against proposed change in system of payment and reduction in prices	Work resumed on old conditions pending a conference.
Nelson	Cotton Weavers	8	...	Dec. 10	26	Workpeople alleged that employer was not paying full list prices	Employer agreed to pay list prices.
Rochdale	Woolen Weavers	21	...	Dec. 25	...	Against proposed revised scale, causing reduction in prices	Some of the weavers returned to work under the revised scale; others were replaced.
Kilbirnie	Flax Sorters and Roughers	65	...	July 19	162	For reduction in amount of work to be performed for certain fixed rates of wages	Sorters obtained allowances on heavy bales; roughers' work slightly reduced
2 Disputes. OTHER TRADES. 1,580 Workpeople affected.							
Leeds ...	Tailors, Machinists, &c. (Jewish)	16	...	Dec. 14	37	For payment by time instead of by piece for employment of union men only, and against being compelled to work on Saturdays	Picework system adhered to, but preference in employment to be given to union men, and work on Saturdays not to be compulsory.
River Thames	Lightermen, Watchmen, and Apprentices	1,564	...	Oct. 12	88	Dispute as to interpretation of Lord Brassey's award of 1889 respecting overtime and night work. A demand for an advance in wages to watchmen was also put forward	Employers' interpretation of award accepted. Watchmen granted an advance of 6d. per day or night.

* 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.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

(Compiled from returns supplied by the Home Office.)

The following Table shows the number of cases* of lead and mercurial poisoning and of anthrax reported during January as having occurred in factories and workshops. Of the 72 cases of lead poisoning reported during the month, 24 (23 males and 1 female) occurred in white lead works, and 10 (7 males and 3 females) in the china and earthenware industry, the number of cases in these industries in January, 1900, being 39 and 20 respectively. The deaths of 3 males, all from lead poisoning, were reported during the month, as against 8 (6 from lead poisoning and 2 from anthrax) reported in January, 1900.

Disease and Industry.	January, 1901.				Total Jan. 1900.
	Adults.		Young Persons.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Lead Poisoning—					
White Lead Works	23	1	—	—	24
China and Earthenware	7	3	—	—	10
Litho-Transfer Work	—	1	—	—	1
Red and Yellow Lead Works, Glasscutting and Polishing, Enamelling of Iron Plates, Electrical Accumulator Works	6	—	—	—	6
Manufacture of Paints and Colours	1	—	—	—	1
Smelting of Metals, Brass Works, Tinning and Enamelling of Iron Hollowware	5	—	—	—	5
Plumbing, Soldering, Sheet Lead and Lead Piping, Printing, File Cutting	8	1	1	—	10
Coach Making, &c.	2	—	—	—	2
Other Industries	12	—	—	1	13
Total Lead Poisoning	64	6	1	1	72
Mercurial Poisoning	3	—	—	—	3
Anthrax	1	—	—	—	1

In addition to the cases included above, 10 cases of lead poisoning (including 2 deaths) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

* Cases include all attacks, fatal or otherwise, reported during the month and not previously reported so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Fatal cases include all deaths reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not. † M.—Males. F.—Females.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS IN DENMARK.

The *Statistisk Aarbog*, quoted as the source of certain paragraphs on p. 45, furnishes particulars with respect to the working of the Workmen's Compensation Law of January 7th, 1898, during the first year of its operation (January 15th—December 31st, 1899). (For an account of this law, see GAZETTE, February 1898, p. 41.) The total number of persons injured by accidents, as reported to the Insurance Council in the period under review, was 1,906. In regard to 435 of these persons no decision has yet been pronounced, while the claims of 229 other persons were rejected, either because they were shown to have been engaged in occupations not within the scope of the law, or because the accidents, which they sustained, were not of a nature giving rise to a claim for compensation under the law. Of the remaining 1,242 cases, 49 proved fatal, 243 entailed, and 950 did not entail permanent consequences. In all the 49 fatal cases burial money was paid; but, so far as concerns compensation to dependants (for the loss of breadwinners), such compensation was paid in 30 cases only, the deceased in 18 cases leaving no dependants, while in 1 other case these were provided for under an insurance effected by the employer.

The total amount paid as compensation for loss of breadwinners was £4,883. The total amount paid in respect of permanent incapacity was £9,677, viz., £4,154 to 203 persons, whose working powers had been reduced by one-fourth or less, and £5,523 to 40 persons, whose working powers had been severely impaired or entirely lost (1 case) owing to an accident. Of the 950 cases not entailing permanent consequences, 31 received (from the end of the 13th week after the accident until recovery from its effects) daily allowances, as provided by the law.

PAUPERISM IN JANUARY.

(Data supplied by the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland, and Ireland)
 THE number of paupers relieved in 35 selected Urban Districts of the United Kingdom on one day in the second week of January was 338,646, corresponding to a rate of 207 per 10,000 of the estimated population of those districts in 1901.

Compared with December, 1900, an increase is shown of 5,202 in the number relieved, and of 3 in the rate per 10,000 of the population.* Thirty-one of the districts show an increase in the rate, the largest increases being in Dublin (10 per 10,000), and Central London and Hull (8 each). In three districts the rate per 10,000 remains the same, while the Coatbridge and Airdrie District shows a decrease of 1 per 10,000.

Compared with January, 1900, the number of persons relieved has increased by 4,821, and the rate per 10,000 by 1. In sixteen districts increases are shown, the most marked being in Manchester (22 per 10,000), Dublin (12), and Bradford (10). Eighteen districts show decreases of which the largest are Belfast (19 per 10,000), Wigan (16), and Wolverhampton (12). In South London District the rate per 10,000 remains the same.

Selected Urban Districts.	Paupers on one day in second week of January, 1901.			Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of population as compared with	
	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		Month ago.*	A year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES:-						
Metropolis.						
West District ...	11,076	2,673	13,749	169	+ 3	- 5
North District ...	14,819	8,450	23,269	214	+ 4	- 4
Central District ...	7,243	2,872	10,115	160	+ 8	- 8
East District ...	13,019	4,502	17,521	241	+ 6	- 4
South District ...	21,645	19,121	40,766	231	+ 5	...
Total Metropolis ...	67,802	37,618	105,420	229	+ 5	- 2
West Ham ...	2,517	8,819	11,336	238	+ 4	+ 9
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District ...	1,614	3,982	5,596	141	...	- 5
Stockton & Tees District ...	1,105	3,782	4,887	217	+ 5	- 9
Bolton, Oldham, &c. ...	5,693	7,772	13,465	190	+ 1	+ 1
Wigan District ...	1,797	6,416	8,213	200	...	- 16
Manchester District ...	9,239	8,400	17,639	198	+ 3	+ 22
Liverpool District ...	10,213	7,243	17,456	187	+ 1	+ 2
Bradford District ...	1,398	3,038	4,436	120	+ 1	+ 10
Halifax & Huddersfield ...	1,139	3,514	4,653	122	+ 1	+ 4
Leeds District ...	2,010	5,282	7,292	163	+ 1	- 3
Barnsley District ...	619	2,940	3,559	164	+ 2	- 6
Sheffield District ...	2,618	2,946	5,564	144	+ 3	- 1
Hull District ...	1,313	5,176	6,489	260	+ 8	+ 2
North Staffordshire ...	1,852	6,282	8,134	234	+ 4	+ 9
Nottingham District ...	1,864	5,091	6,955	180	+ 2	- 5
Leicester District ...	1,209	2,838	4,047	190	+ 3	- 2
Wolverhampton District ...	3,325	12,426	15,751	217	+ 3	- 12
Birmingham District ...	4,628	2,758	7,386	134	+ 1	+ 7
Bristol District ...	2,615	6,804	9,419	260	...	- 2
Cardiff & Swansea ...	1,819	7,001	8,820	236	+ 4	+ 6
Total "Other Districts" ...	54,010	103,691	157,701	186	+ 2	+ 2
SCOTLAND:-						
Glasgow District ...	4,195	15,560	19,755	228	+ 4	+ 9
Paisley & Greenock District ...	655	2,525	3,180	200	+ 5	- 5
Edinburgh & Leith District ...	1,627	5,470	7,097	193	+ 3	+ 8
Dundee & Dunfermline ...	1,036	2,293	3,329	189	+ 2	+ 1
Aberdeen ...	552	2,220	2,772	234	+ 5	+ 5
Coatbridge & Airdrie ...	349	1,839	2,188	178	- 1	- 2
Total for the above Scottish Districts ...	8,384	30,307	38,691	211	+ 4	+ 6
IRELAND:-						
Dublin District ...	6,749	4,899	11,648	329	+ 10	+ 12
Belfast District ...	3,428	269	3,697	108	+ 2	- 19
Cork Waterford & Limerick District ...	4,610	4,838	9,448	413	+ 3	+ 1
Galway District ...	346	359	705	208	+ 1	- 9
Total for the above Irish Districts ...	15,133	10,365	25,498	266	+ 5	- 4
Total for above 85 districts in January, 1901 ...	147,846	180,800	328,646	207	+ 3	+ 1

* The rates for January, 1901, and December, 1900, are based upon the estimated population in 1901, and the rate for January, 1900, upon the estimated population in 1900.
 † 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 JANUARY.

DURING January the 10 Bureaux furnishing Returns registered 2,320 fresh applications for work, as compared with 2,151 in January, 1900, an increase of 169. Work was found by these Bureaux for 2,624 persons, of whom 707 (527 males and 180 females) were engaged by private employers, 1,797 (including 1,644 males engaged for clearing snow) by Local Authorities, and 120 males by the Salvation Army.

The number remaining on the registers at the end of January was 1,377, as against 1,421 a year ago.

(I.) Work done in January.

Name of Labour Bureau.	No. of Fresh Applications by Workpeople during		No. of Situations offered by Employers during		No. of Workpeople found Work by Bureaux.			
	Jan. 1901.	Jan. 1900.	Jan. 1901.	Jan. 1900.	Engaged by Private Employers.		Engaged by Local Authorities.	
London.								
St. Pancras ...	238	234	97	178	73	117	445	1
Battersea ...	182	136	44	24	43	24	...	...
Islington ...	249	349	31	75	27	65	1,256	82
St. Martin ...	149	194	150	162	65	82	...	...
Hackney ...	131	112	...	35	...	20	109	100
Salvation Army ...	346	280	202	28	{202* 27}	{250*}	...	...
Provincial.								
Ipswich ...	37	16	56	20	27	19	...	...
Plymouth ...	210	185	130	148	123	117	...	...
Liverpool ...	204	213	12	13	5	...	...	10
Glasgow ...	574	443	432	178	142	145	7	4
Total of 10 Bureaux	2,320	2,151	1,184	861	707	1,016	1,797	197

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

Category	No. permanently engaged		No. temporarily engaged		Total.
	Jan. 1901.	Jan. 1900.	Jan. 1901.	Jan. 1900.	
Engaged by Private Employers.					
Men:-					
Building Trades ...	56	29	85	...	...
Carmen, Stablemen, Horsemen, &c. ...	42	13	55	...	...
Porters and Messengers ...	37	31	68	...	...
General Labourers ...	11	180	191	...	...
Other Occupations ...	29	22	51	...	...
Lads and Boys ...	64	13	77	...	...
Total Males	239	288	527		
Women and Girls:-					
Dressmakers and Sempstresses ...	1	...	1	...	...
Domestic Servants ...	75	15	90	...	...
Charwomen, daily work, &c. ...	28	57	85	...	...
Other Occupations ...	4	...	4	...	...
Total Females	108	72	180		
Total engaged by Private Employers...	347	360	707		
Engaged by Local Authorities.					
Men, Lads and Boys:-					
Roadmen ...	...	64	64	...	...
Street Cleaners ...	...	34	34	...	...
Snow Clearers ...	...	1,664	1,664	...	...
Other Occupations ...	...	45	45	...	...
Total engaged by Local Authorities	10	1,757	1,767		
Engaged by Salvation Army Authorities.					
Men	...	120	120		
Grand Total for 10 Bureaux	387	2,267	2,624		

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

Occupation.	No. on Register at end of	
	Jan., 1901.	Jan., 1900.
Men:-		
Building, Engineering and Metal Trades ...	211	142
Carmen, Stablemen, Horsemen, &c. ...	57	65
Clerks and Warehousemen ...	58	...
Porters and Messengers ...	107	143
General Labourers ...	356	372
Other Occupations ...	161	128
Total Men	950	960
Lads and Boys	213	173
Women and Girls:-		
Charwomen, Daily Work, &c. ...	134	174
Servants ...	72	77
Others ...	28	23
Total Women and Girls	234	279
Grand Total for 10 Bureaux	1,377	1,421

* Engaged by Salvation Army Authorities.
 † Of these, 180 were stated to be engaged as boardmen and bill distributors.

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 January.

The trade returns for January, 1901, show an increase as compared with the corresponding period of 1900 in the value of the Imports from foreign countries and British possessions, and in the Exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures, but a decrease in the Exports of Foreign and Colonial merchandise.

The Imports for January, 1901, were valued at £45,987,516, as compared with £44,555,914 for January, 1900, an increase of £1,431,602, or 3.2 per cent., and the Exports amounted in value to £29,804,838, as against £29,066,147 in January, 1900—a net increase of £738,691. The Exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures alone were valued at £24,753,531 in January 1901, and £23,583,682 in January, 1900—an increase of £1,169,849, or 5.0 per cent. The value of foreign and Colonial merchandise exported in January, 1901, shows a decrease as compared with January, 1900, of £431,158, or 7.9 per cent.

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

Category	Month ended 31st Jan.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1900.	1901.		
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	18,056,953	19,028,100	971,147	£
Metals ...	2,859,322	2,855,315	4,007	£
Chemicals, Dye stuffs, and Tanning Substances ...	552,230	491,300	60,930	£
Oils ...	1,060,964	972,291	88,673	£
Raw Materials for Manufactures	12,473,137	13,292,449	819,312	£
Manufactured and Miscellaneous Articles ...	9,553,308	9,348,061	205,247	£
Total	£ 44,555,914	45,987,516	1,431,602	

The imports of wheat in January, 1901, show an increase of 142,300 cwts. in quantity, and £96,467 in value, as compared with January, 1900. Wheat meal and flour has increased 517,645 cwts. and £276,639; barley has increased 299,000 cwts., and £91,412; oats, 250,510 cwts., and £89,561; peas, 8,420 cwts., and £1,837; maize or Indian corn 506,800 cwts., and £279,250; oatmeal, 45,470 cwts., and £26,081; maize meal or Indian corn meal, 96,330 cwts., and 30,849.

The imports of raw cotton have increased 344,479 cwts. in quantity and £1,868,916 in value, and flax, hemp, jute, silk, thrown, and goats' wool (mohair), also show increases in quantity and value. On the other hand, the imports of raw silk and sheep or lambs' wool show decreases in both quantities and values—the latter article as much as 16,529,310 lbs. and £1,312,184, the chief decreases being in the imports from Russia, France, Turkey, British East Indies, South America, Australia and "other countries." Other raw materials in general show decreases in quantity and value, the chief exceptions being bristles, caoutchouc, paper-making materials, sheepskins and wood and timber (hewn).

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

Category	Month ended 31st Jan.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1900.	1901.		
Animals, living ...	£ 64,538	£ 40,940	£	£ 23,598
Articles of Food and Drink ...	679,211	1,018,525	339,314	—
Raw Materials ...	2,570,534	2,877,086	306,552	—
Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured viz:-				
Yarns and Textile Fabrics ...	9,368,769	9,943,086	574,317	—
Metals, and Articles Manufactured therefrom (except Machinery and Ships) ...	3,726,694	3,622,553	104,141	—
Machinery and Millwork ...	1,541,401	1,458,458	82,943	—
Ships, new (not registered as British) ...	323,446	449,667	126,221	—
Miscellaneous ...	4,869,089	5,343,216	474,127	—
Total	£ 23,583,632	24,753,531	1,169,849	

The exports of coal, coke, and fuel in January, 1901, show an increase of 118,703 tons in quantity and £374,045 in value as compared with January, 1900. The exports of sheep and lambs' wool show a decrease in quantity of 1,032,300 lbs. and in value of £43,773.

The exports of cotton yarn have decreased 2,527,700 lbs. in quantity, but increased £3,273 in value, and the exports of cotton piece-goods have increased 18,585,700 yards in quantity and

£637,945 in value. Jute yarn has shown a decrease in quantity and value, but jute piece-goods have increased in quantity 47,200 yards and in value £8,139. Linen yarn and piece-goods, silk, thrown twist or yarn, woollen and worsted yarn, alpaca and mohair yarn, worsted tissues and woollen carpets have all decreased in both quantity and value; wool flannels show slight increases in quantity and value, but woollen tissues show a decrease of 507,500 yards in quantity and £53,236 in value.

Tonnage of Shipping Entered and Cleared with Cargoes.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, with cargoes, during January, 1901, amounted to 2,676,365 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 3,399,565 tons, as against 2,808,031 tons entered and 3,399,855 tons cleared in January, 1900. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered with cargoes during January, 1901, amounted to 2,370,786 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 2,361,671 tons, as against 2,442,543 tons entered, and 2,457,125 tons cleared in January, 1900.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN JANUARY.

(Supplied to the Department by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.)

FROM the following summary of the changes in the Register of Industrial Organisations in January, it will be seen that 5 Trade Unions, 9 Co-operative Associations for Distribution, 5 Co-operative Associations for Production, 3 Miscellaneous Industrial and Provident Societies, 32 Friendly Societies, 47 branches of existing Friendly Societies, and 4 Building Societies were added to the Register of the United Kingdom during the month. Three Trade Unions, 22 Industrial and Provident Societies, 144 Friendly Societies (including 118 branches) and 27 Building Societies are reported as having ceased to exist, commenced to "wind-up," or had registration cancelled, while one Trade Union is reported as having amalgamated with another, and one Industrial Society as having been converted into a company.

ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED.

Trade Unions.—England and Wales.—Italian Mosaic Workers' Society in London, 10, Laystall-street, Holborn, E.C.; City of Bristol Box and Packing Case Makers' Trade Union, Inkerman Tavern, Rupert-street, Bristol; Amalgamated Society of Bit and Stirrup Workers, Horse and Jockey Inn, Bloxwich-road, Walsall; Bank Hall Miners' Association, Princess Alexandra Hotel, Colne-road, Burnley. **Scotland.**—United Operative Cabinet and Chairmakers' Association of Scotland, 20, Brunswick-street, Glasgow. **Ireland.**—None.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—(A) Associations for Distribution.—England and Wales.—Swansea Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 9

Union. *Amalgamation*.—Mersey Operative Ship Painters Benefit Association. *Scotland*.—None. *Ireland*.—None.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—*England and Wales*.—Lydiard Millicent Indus. and Prov. Soc., Ltd.; Cardiff Co-op. Indus. Soc., Ltd.; Fryston Colliery Indus. Co-op. and Prov. Soc., Ltd.; Battersea Co-op. Manufacturing and Invention Soc., Ltd.; 3rd Rutland Loan Soc., Ltd.; Employment Agency Co-op. Association, Ltd.; Bardsley Liberal Club Land and Builder's Soc., Ltd.; Warmley Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Soc., Ltd.; Wigan Co-op. Cabinet Makers Soc., Ltd.; Gadfly Publishing Soc., Ltd.; Artisans and General Supply Association, Ltd.; Optical and Scientific Instrument Soc., Ltd.; Industrial Registration Soc., Ltd.; Friedenburgh Billiard and Fancy Goods Soc., Ltd.; London and Provincial Co-operation, Ltd.; Ilkley Co-op. Soc., Ltd.; Cleethorpe Working Men's Reading Room and Club Soc., Ltd.; Coventry Co-op. Self-Help Land Soc., Ltd.; Staveley Co-op. Bobbin Manufacturing Soc., Ltd.; Wealdstone and Harlow District Co-op. Soc., Ltd.; Penketh Productive Co-op. Soc., Ltd.; South Hams Co-op. Soc., Ltd.

Converted into Company.—New England and District Ind. and Prov. Soc., Ltd. *Scotland*.—None. *Ireland*.—None.

Friendly Societies.—*England and Wales*.—By instrument of dissolution: Ordinary Friendly, 7; Dividing, 5; Branches, 1; Registration cancelled: Ordinary Friendly, 3; Orders, 1; Collecting, 1; Specially authorised, 1; Working Men's Clubs, 6. Dissolved otherwise: Ordinary Friendly, 1; Branches, 117. *Scotland*.—None. *Ireland*.—By instrument of dissolution, 1.

Building Societies.—*England and Wales*.—By instrument of dissolution, 6; notice of commencement of dissolution, 3; notice of termination of dissolution, 12; notice of commencement of winding-up, 1; notice of termination of winding-up, 1. *Scotland*.—By instrument of dissolution, 3; notice of commencement of winding-up, 1. *Ireland*.—None.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN JANUARY.

DURING January 734 fresh applications for work were registered by eight Bureaux (see LABOUR GAZETTE, February 1899, p. 36) furnishing returns, and 902 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 213 persons, of whom 107 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps).

The Returns for the London Girls' Friendly Society business agency, and the Manchester, Liverpool and Edinburgh Bureaux are for the present grouped together in the following Table, which shows the work done by the eight Bureaux during January. A Return from the Dundee Labour Bureau is appended, but not included in the summaries.

WORK DONE IN JANUARY.

	No. of Fresh Situations offered by Employers.	No. of Fresh Applications of Workpeople seeking Situations.	No. of Workpeople engaged by Employers.	
			Permanently.	Temporarily.
Summary by Bureaux.				
Central Bureau— 60, Chancery-lane, W.C. ...	63	69	18	1
Society for Promoting Training and Employment— 22, Berners-street, W. ...	31	39	7	20
Y. W. C. A.— 26, George-street Hanover-square, W. (1) ...	641	436	70	16
(2) ...	119	112	37	13
Other Bureaux ...	48	78	26	5
Total of 8 Bureaux ...	902	734	158	55
Summary by Occupations.				
Superintendents, Forewomen, etc. ...	29	53	8	1
Shop Assistants ...	3	9	—	—
Dressmakers, Milliners, etc. ...	88	80	33	8
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists ...	29	60	7	24
Apprentices and Learners ...	25	6	3	—
Domestic Servants ...	677	391	88	19
Miscellaneous ...	51	135	19	3
Total Number in January, 1901	902	734	158	55
<i>Total Number in December, 1900</i>	<i>461</i>	<i>383</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>65</i>
<i>Total Number in January, 1900</i>	<i>984</i>	<i>695</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>56</i>
Dundee Labour Bureau ...	8	18	—	4

The number of fresh applications for domestic servants rose from 352 to 677, and the number of servants apply-

ing from 221 to 391; the number engaged for permanent employment rose from 60 to 88. The number of fresh applications from employers for dressmakers and milliners rose from 31 to 88, and the number requiring such situations from 29 to 80; the number engaged through the Bureaux rose from 28 to 41. Of the 18 wanting situations at the Dundee Labour Bureau, 13 were mill and factory operatives; the 4 persons obtaining work were charwomen.

INDUSTRIAL PROSECUTIONS IN JANUARY.

I.—Under Factory and Workshop Acts.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Nature of Offence.	Cases taken.	Con-victions.	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.
By Owners, Managers, &c.:				
Neglecting to Limewash ...	5	5	£ 5 15 0	£ 2 0 4
Neglecting to provide sufficient or suitable sanitary conveniences ...	1	1	0 1 0	0 2 0
Neglecting to Fence Machinery ...	15	14	73 1 6	6 6 4
Employing Young Persons without necessary Certificates ...	38	38	28 14 6	16 6 9
Employing Women and Children in forbidden Trades ...	1	1	0 10 0	0 7 6
Illegal Hours or Times of Employment—				
Before or after the legal hour ...	67	63	47 15 0	27 4 1
During meal times, or without proper intervals for meals ...	16	13	11 7 6	7 16 0
Beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted ...	14	14	5 3 0	6 12 7
At night ...	7	7	12 0 0	3 10 0
Employing children full time, otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets, &c.	1	1	0 10 0	0 17 4
Neglecting Rules as to Registers, Abstracts, Notices, &c.—				
Not keeping Registers ...	33	33	31 19 6	15 19 6
Not affixing or properly filling up Notices and Abstracts ...	12	11	6 19 0	5 12 0
Not sending Notices required by Act ...	5	5	2 5 6	2 19 6
Not supplying sufficient or correct particulars for Prosecutions for Breach of (or not affixing) Special Rules ...	3	3	0 7 6	1 15 0
Special Rules ...	2	2	5 0 0	1 1 0
Total for January, 1901 ...	220	211	231 9 0	98 9 11
<i>Total for January, 1900 ...</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>139 13 0</i>	<i>62 3</i>

II.—Under Mines and Quarries Acts.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Nature of Offence.	Prosecu-tions.	Con-victions.	Cases with-drawn.	Cases dis-mitted.	Amount of Fines and Costs
UNDER THE MINES ACTS.					
By Owners, Managers, &c.:					
Registers, Notices, Returns, Plans, &c. ...	3	1	2	—	£ 2 15 0
Fencing ...	3	1	2	—	2 10 0
Ventilation ...	6	4	1	1	8 15 0
Shafts and Man-holes ...	1	1	—	—	3 6 6
Miscellaneous ...	6	4	—	2	4 4 0
By Workmen:					
Safety Lamps ...	2	2	—	—	3 16 6
Shot-firing and Explosives ...	6	4*	—	2	4 11 6
Lucifer Matches, Smoking, &c.	6	6	—	—	7 17 6
Riding on Trams ...	25	25	—	—	23 0 6
Miscellaneous ...	14	14†	—	—	10 12 6
Total for January, 1901 ...	72	62	5	5	71 19 0
<i>Total for January, 1900 ...</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>24 1 6</i>
UNDER THE QUARRIES ACT.					
By Owners, Managers, &c.:					
Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children ...	2	2	—	—	£ 3 3 0
Fencing ...	5	5	—	—	11 9 6
Other Special Rules ...	18	14	2	2	44 19 0
Total for January, 1901 ...	25	21	2	2	59 11 6
<i>Total for January, 1900 ...</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>6 17 0</i>

III.—Under Merchant Shipping Acts.

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

Nature of Offences.	Prosecu-tions.	Con-victions.	Total Penalties.	Total Costs.
By Seamen and others:				
Misdealing with wreck ...	1	1	£ 1 0 0	£ 1
False name of last ship ...	1	1	1 1 0	1
Total for Jan., 1901 ...	2	2	2 1 0	1
<i>Total for Jan., 1900 ...</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>50 0 0</i>	<i>26 9 6</i>

* In one case defendant was admonished.
† In two cases defendants received 21 days' imprisonment.
‡ Included in penalty.