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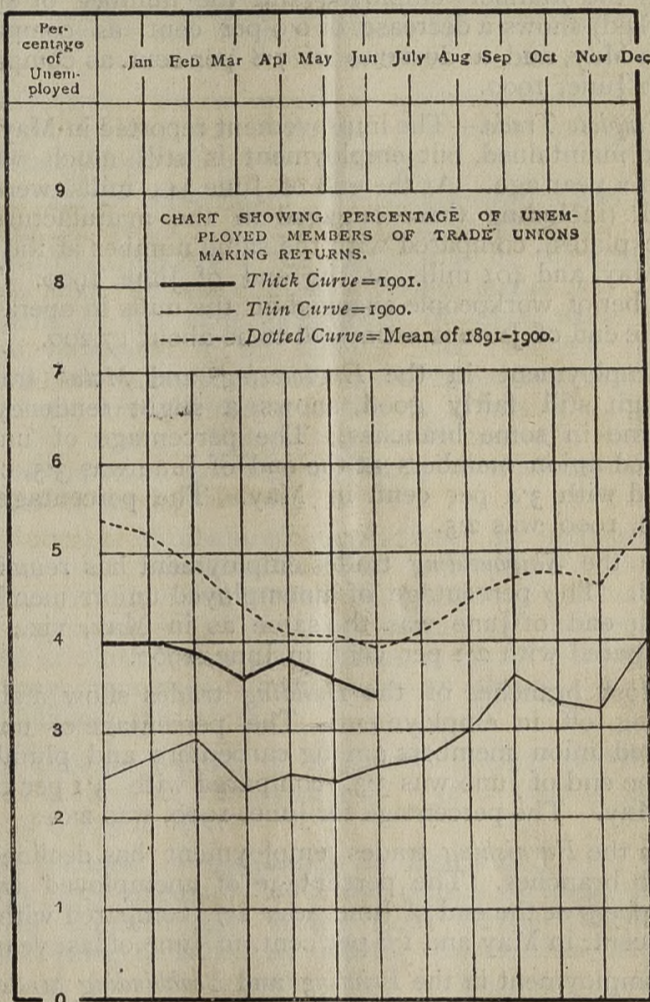
JULY, 1901.

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EMPLOYMENT CHART.



STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN JUNE.

[Based on 2,521 returns, viz.: 1,752 from Employers, 624 from Trade Unions, and 145 from other sources.]

The general state of employment improved somewhat during June, but remained worse than a year ago.

In the 143 Trade Unions, with an aggregate membership of 541,651, making returns, 18,605 (or 3.4 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of June, compared with 3.6 per cent. in May, and with 2.6 per cent. in the 138 Unions, with a membership of 533,119, from which returns were received for June, 1900.

Employment in Various Industries.—Coal Mining.—Employment in the four weeks ended June 22nd showed a decline in the average number of days worked per week, as compared with a year ago, but an increase in the number employed. At collieries at which 476,539 workpeople were employed, the pits worked on an average 4.71 days per week during the four weeks ended June 22nd, as compared with 5.18 days a year ago.

Iron Mining.—Employment is good, and shows but little change as compared with a year ago. The average

number of days worked by 123 iron mines and open works, at which 14,831 workpeople were employed, in the four weeks ended June 22nd, was 5.55 per week, as compared with 5.54 days a year ago.

Pig Iron Industry.—Employment has improved as compared with a month ago, but is much worse than a year ago. At the works of 116 ironmasters 307 furnaces, employing about 21,800 workpeople, were in blast at the end of June, as compared with 302 at the end of May and 383 a year ago.

Iron and Steel Manufacture.—Employment shows little change as compared with May, but is still worse than a year ago. At 204 works covered by the returns, employing 77,232 workpeople at the end of June, the total volume of employment (taking into the account both the number employed and the number of shifts worked) shows a decrease of 0.9 per cent. as compared with May, and a decrease of 7.8 per cent. as compared with June, 1900.

Tinplate Trade.—The improvement reported in May has been maintained, but employment is still much worse than a year ago. At the end of June 344 mills were at work (including those engaged in the manufacture of blackplates), compared with the same number at the end of May, and 401 mills at the end of June, 1900. The number of workpeople engaged at the mills in operation at the end of June is estimated to be about 17,200.

Employment in the **Engineering and Metal** trades, though still fairly good shows a slight tendency to decline in some branches. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of June was 3.5, compared with 3.4 per cent. in May. The percentage for June, 1900, was 2.5.

In the **Shipbuilding** trades employment has remained good. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of June was the same as in May, viz., 2.3, compared with 2.1 per cent. in June, 1900.

Most branches of the **Building** trades show a slight falling off in employment. The percentage of unemployed union members among carpenters and plumbers at the end of June was 3.3, compared with 3.1 per cent. in May. The percentage for June, 1900, was 2.0.

In the **Furnishing** trades employment has declined in most branches. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of June was 2.7, compared with 2.2 per cent. in May and 1.6 per cent. in June of last year.

Employment in the **Printing and Bookbinding** trades is somewhat better in certain branches. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of June was 4.9, compared with 5.2 per cent. in May and 4.6 per cent. in June, 1900.

Employment in the **Paper** trades has continued to improve in most branches. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of June was 2.5, compared with 3.2 per cent. in May. The percentage in June, 1900, was 3.7.

Employment in the **Leather** trades has remained good. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of June was 1.5, the same percentage as at the end of May and also in June, 1900.

In several branches of the **Glass** trades employment has declined, but on the whole there has been practically no change since last month. There is, however, some falling off as compared with a year ago.

Employment in the **Boot and Shoe** trades shows a decline, and is quiet in most centres.

Employment in the bespoke branch of the **Tailoring** trade continues good; in the ready-made branch it has declined, and is only fair.

Employment in the **Spinning** branch of the **Cotton** trade continues fairly good; in the **Weaving** branch it remains quiet. Information respecting factories employing about 81,100 women and girls shows that 84 per cent. of those in spinning mills and 64 per cent. of those in weaving factories were working in factories giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared

with 75 and 62 per cent. respectively in May, and with 83 and 75 per cent. respectively a year ago.

In the **Woollen** trade employment is fairly good in some centres, quiet in others. In the **Worsted** trade it remains slack, and shows a decline. The improvement in the **Hosiery** trade has not been maintained.

Agricultural Labourers were generally well employed during June. The weather was very fine and dry, and work proceeded without interruption.

Dock and Riverside Labour in London.—During the five weeks ended June 29th, the number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and principal wharves averaged 16,202, as compared with 15,981 in May, and 14,164 in the corresponding period a year ago.

Trade Disputes.—Thirty-nine fresh disputes began in June, 1901, involving 10,474 workpeople, of whom 7,480 were directly, and 2,994 indirectly affected. The corresponding number of disputes in May was 64, involving 8,039 workpeople, and in June, 1900, 45, involving 22,978 workpeople. Of the 39 new disputes in June, 1901, 8 occurred in the building trades, 9 in the mining and quarrying industries, 5 in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades, 11 in the textile trades, and 6 in miscellaneous industries. Of the 47 new and old disputes, involving 12,799 workpeople, of which the definite result is reported, 14, involving 2,833 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 15, involving 5,852 persons in favour of the employers; and 18, involving 4,114 persons were compromised.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes in rates of wages reported during June affected 24,560 workpeople, and the net effect of all the changes was a decrease averaging 1s. 3½d. weekly per head. Of the total number 3,540 received advances averaging 1s. 11½d. per week, and 21,020 sustained decreases averaging 1s. 10d. per week.

The net result of the changes reported in the previous month (May) was a decrease averaging 1s. 5d. per head in the weekly wages of 375,756 workpeople, and during the corresponding month of last year (June, 1900), the net result was an advance averaging 1s. 0½d. per head in the weekly wages of 35,000 workpeople.

There was no advance of great importance in June. The principal decreases were those affecting 5,500 blast-furnacemen in Cleveland and Durham, and 6,250 blast-furnacemen and iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

Changes affecting 435 workpeople were arranged by arbitration after strike, and changes affecting 16,310 workpeople took effect under sliding scales. Changes affecting 2,771 workpeople were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work, and the remaining changes affecting 5,479 workpeople were arranged by direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, 1900.

THE Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1900* was issued in June, containing reports by the Chief and Assistant Registrars of the work done during the year in their respective offices excepting so far as relates to Building Societies.

Lists of societies registered and dissolved during the year are given. An appendix to the Report contains an abstract of the returns relating to schemes certified under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, for the year ending June 30th, 1900, together with the text of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1900.

The text of the County Court Rules of 1900, and of Regulations relating to Trustee Savings Banks and the Post Office Savings Bank of the same year, and Notes on various Law Cases relating to Registered Societies recently decided are also given.

Reports dealing with Friendly and other Societies in the Australasian Colonies, Canada, Belgium and Germany, and a note on the referendum which took place in Switzerland in May, 1900, on the question of Workmen's Insurance are also included; and the text of "the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1900," recently passed in South Australia is set forth.

* Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, for the year ending 31st December, 1900. Part A. P.P. 35 of 1901. Price 1s. 2d.

THE CENSUS OF 1901.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

IN the Preliminary Report and Tables of the Population and Houses enumerated in England and Wales, [Cd. 616, price 1s. 5½d.], are published summary tables showing the population of the United Kingdom enumerated at the recent Census.

The population of the United Kingdom on the night of the Census amounted to 41,454,621 persons, showing an increase of 3,721,699 upon the population enumerated in 1891. This increase exceeded by nearly a million (873,625) that reported in the previous decennium 1881—1891. The natural increase of population in the United Kingdom during the intercensal period 1891—1901 by excess of births over deaths was 4,311,543; it would appear, therefore, from these figures that the loss of population in the United Kingdom during this period through excess of emigration over immigration amounted to 589,844.

The percentage of increase of population in the United Kingdom, which had been 10.8 and 8.2, respectively, in the two preceding decennia, rose again during the recent decennium to 9.9. The rates of increase in England and Wales and in Scotland were higher in 1891—1901 than in the preceding decennium; whereas the rate of decrease in Ireland was distinctly lower.

The population of England and Wales now amounts to 78.4 per cent., or more than three quarters of the aggregate population of the United Kingdom, showing a further increase upon the constantly increasing proportions at previous Census enumerations. The population of Scotland and that of Ireland were each approximately equal to 10.8 per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom. The proportion of the population of Scotland differed but slightly from that at recent Censuses; whereas the population of Ireland which in 1821 constituted 32.6 per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom, has continuously declined. It is now slightly less than that of Scotland.

PROPORTION PER CENT. OF THE POPULATION ENUMERATED IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.
England	54.0	54.5	56.1	61.8	65.6	68.3	70.6	72.8	74.3
Wales	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1
Scotland	10.0	9.8	9.8	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.8
Ireland... ..	32.6	32.3	30.7	24.0	20.0	17.2	14.8	12.5	10.8

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The Preliminary Report is based on the summaries furnished by the superintendent registrars, and registrars responsible for the enumeration of the people in their respective areas. A closer examination of the work of the 38,200 enumerators may bring to light occasional inaccuracies. In 1891, however, the difference in the total population, as set forth in the preliminary and final Reports, shewed so infinitesimal an error, as to be of little practical account.

The total number of persons in England and Wales on March 31st, 1901, was 32,526,075, and showed an increase of 3,523,550 upon the number in 1891, and a decennial rate of increase of 12.17 per cent. compared with a rate of 11.65 per cent. in the previous decennium. The increase now recorded is numerically greater than in any previous decennium, but the progression per cent. is lower than in any other decennium of the last century, except those terminating in 1861 and 1891.

In the decennium 1881-91 the excess of births over deaths, or natural increase, was 3,629,474, or 13.97 per cent., while in that of 1891-1901 it has only been 3,593,553, or 12.39 per cent. On the other hand the loss of population by excess of emigration over immigration has amounted to 70,003 only, as compared with 601,388 in the previous decade.

The following table shows for the past half century to what extent the natural increment of population has been counterbalanced by excess of emigration over immigration.

Census Years.	Population.		Increase per cent. in Difference being loss by excess of Emigrants over Im-migrants.		Difference being loss by excess of Emigrants over Im-migrants.	
	As determined by natural increment only.	As actually enumerated.	As determined by natural increment only.	As actually enumerated.	As determined by natural increment only.	As actually enumerated.
1861	20,188,335	20,066,224	122.111	117.900	0.71	
1871	22,791,234	22,712,266	78,968	13.58	0.37	
1881	26,138,746	25,974,439	164,307	15.99	0.73	
1891	29,603,913	29,002,525	601,388	13.97	2.32	
1901	32,596,078	32,526,075	70,003	12.39	0.22	

The returns show an excess of 1,082,619 females. In 1891 the excess was 896,723. To each 100 males enumerated there were 106.9 females.

The rate of increase in the last decennium was 11.9 per cent. for males, and 12.4 per cent. for females. But the natural increment of the males, that is, the number of male births less the number of male deaths was 12.8 per cent. of the male population in 1891, while the natural increment of the females was 12.0 per cent. of the female population. This difference between the natural and actual increase is due to a loss of 130,749 males by excess of departures over arrivals in the intercensal period, and a gain of 60,746 females by excess of arrivals over departures.

The number of inhabited houses shows an increase of 15.0 per cent., compared with an increase of 12.8 per cent. in the previous decennium. Uninhabited houses show an increase of 20.75 per cent., and houses in process of construction an increase of 62.28 per cent.; these large increases contrast with an absolute decline recorded from 1881 to 1891.

The average number of occupants to each inhabited house was 5.19, as compared with 5.32 in 1891, 5.38 in 1881, and 5.33 in 1871.

The increase of population is distributed over the country very unequally. At the census of 1891 there were in England and Wales 1,011 Urban Districts, London being reckoned as one for convenience; at the census of 1901 the number had increased to 1,122. There were 666 Rural Districts. The following Table shows the population and rate of increase or decrease of the Urban Districts grouped according to magnitude, and of the Rural Districts:—

Districts.	Number of Districts.	Aggregate Population.		Mean Percentage Increase or Decrease of Population, 1891—1901.
		1891.	1901.	
Urban, with Population of—				
250,000 and upwards	9	7,088,102	7,972,790	+ 12.48
100,000 to 250,000	24	2,294,404	3,317,912	+ 44.61
50,000 to 100,000	42	2,819,141	3,215,571	+ 14.06
20,000 to 50,000	141	3,709,554	4,433,793	+ 19.52
10,000 to 20,000	219	2,565,165	3,006,280	+ 17.20
3,000 to 10,000	472	2,791,289	2,693,210	- 3.51
Under 3,000	215	476,322	414,712	- 12.93
Total	1,122	21,743,077	25,054,268	+ 15.22
Rural	666	7,238,145	7,471,242	+ 2.94
Neither Urban nor Rural	10	493	565	+ 40.20
England and Wales	1,798	29,002,525	32,526,075	+ 12.17

Particulars of the population in administrative counties, county boroughs and metropolitan boroughs have already been given (see May LABOUR GAZETTE, p. 136). The population of the County of London showed an increase of 7.28 per cent. compared with an increase of 10.39 per cent. in 1891. In the Outer Ring, namely, that belt of suburban districts, which lies outside the boundary of Registration London, but is included in the Metropolitan Police District, the rate of increase was 45.5 per cent. compared with 49.5 per cent. in 1891.

(To be continued).

RECENT CHANGES IN AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

Rates of Wages of Ordinary Agricultural Labourers in England, June, 1901, and June, 1900.

INFORMATION has been received from a large 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 June, 1901, compared with June, 1900.

The general effect of the Returns is to show that although there has been an upward movement in agricultural wages, it has been of much smaller extent than was shown in the three preceding years.

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 June, 1901, as compared with June, 1900:—

Amount of change per week.	Midland Counties (40 Unions).	Eastern Counties (49 Unions).	Southern & South Western Counties (64 Unions).	England (exclusive of Northern Counties) (533 Unions).	Per cent. of total No. of Labourers in 1901.	Per cent. of total No. of Labourers in 1900.
No change	53,603	110,875	67,576	232,054	84.1	39.5
An increase of 6d. per week	948	—	—	948	3	1.6
" 1s.	5,528	5,180	19,219	29,936	10.8	44.0
" 1s. 6d.	3,636	—	3,990	7,626	2.8	11.0
" 2s.	—	—	—	—	—	3.9
A decrease of 1s.	—	1,404	—	1,404	5	—
" 1s. 6d.	—	4,006	—	4,006	1.5	—
Total number of Agricultural Labourers in Poor Law Unions reported on	63,715	121,474	90,785	275,974	100.0	100.0

It will be seen from this Table that out of a total of 275,974 agricultural labourers in the districts named, 232,054, or 84.1 per cent., were in Poor Law Unions where the wages remained stationary, 38,510, or 13.9 per cent., were in Unions in which wages rose, and 5,410, or 2.0 per cent., were in Unions in which wages fell. The decreases occurred in the Eastern Counties. In the case of the Unions showing increased wages, the most general amount of increase was 1s. per week. The average rise, spread over the whole number of labourers included in the returns, was about 1½d. per week per head. The corresponding average in 1900 was 8½d.

The greatest number of changes took place in the Southern and South Western Counties (chiefly in the south-western portion of the district). Out of the total of 43,920 agricultural labourers in Unions in which wages were changed, 23,209 (or 53 per cent.) were in this group of counties, forming 26 per cent. of all the labourers covered by the returns received from this district.

The Northern Counties (Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Westmorland, Lancashire and Yorkshire) have been excluded from these calculations as the greater number of labourers in those counties are hired by the year or half year. At the hirings held in the spring in Northumberland and Durham for ploughmen or "hinds" the high rates paid last year were maintained, and in some cases wages rose. In Yorkshire there was an upward movement in wages at the May hirings particularly in the case of women and the best class of men.

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

Whitsuntide Hirings in Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire.

Information as to the rates of wages agreed upon at the half-yearly hirings held at Whitsuntide in Cumberland, Westmorland, and North Lancashire has been received from a number of farmers, and also from a correspondent who made special enquiries on behalf of the Department. Particulars have been obtained as to the rates agreed upon at the hiring fairs held at Carlisle, Penrith, Lancaster, Kendal, and Ulverston.

Higher rates of wages were demanded than at the corresponding fairs in 1900, and in many cases higher rates were secured. Best men generally obtained from about £17 to £20 or £22 for the half year, though in exceptional cases as much as £24 was agreed upon. Second class men and youths obtained from about £11 to £16, and up to £18 in some cases. In addition to cash wages, board, lodging and washing is provided free in the farm houses. It is stated that there was a very short supply of best men but a fairly adequate supply of boys. Women for farmhouse service were very scarce. Best women generally obtained £12 to £14.

It is reported that many men were re-hired by their former employers and did not come into the market, and many declined to be hired for the half year, preferring to take monthly hirings for hay and corn harvest.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

(Compiled from returns supplied by the Home Office.)

THE following Table shows the number of cases* of lead, mercurial and phosphorus poisoning, and of anthrax reported during June as having occurred in factories and workshops. Of the 64 cases of lead poisoning, 20 occurred in white lead works, as compared with 25 cases in June, 1900. The deaths of 7 persons were reported during the month, viz., 3 males and 1 female from lead poisoning, and 2 males and 1 female from anthrax. Five deaths (4 males and 1 female) were reported in June, 1900, all from lead poisoning.

Disease and Industry.	June, 1901.				Total June 1900.
	Adults.		Young Persons.		
	M.+	F.†	M.+	F.†	
Lead Poisoning—					
White Lead Works...	19	1	—	—	20
China and Earthenware ...	4	4	—	—	8
Red and Yellow Lead Works, Enamelling of Iron Plates, Electrical Accumulator Works	5	—	—	—	5
Manufacture of Paints and Colours ...	7	—	—	—	7
Smelting of Metals, Tinning and Enamelling of Iron Hollow-ware	3	—	—	—	3
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping, Plumbing and Soldering, Printing, File Cutting, Coach Making, Shipbuilding, &c. ...	12	—	—	—	12
Other Industries ...	3	—	—	—	3
Total Lead Poisoning ...	59	5	—	—	64
Mercurial Poisoning ...	2	3	—	—	5
Phosphorus Poisoning ...	1	—	—	—	1
Anthrax ...	6	2	1	—	9

In addition to the cases included above, 18 cases of lead poisoning (including 7 deaths) were reported among house painters and plumbers. The number of such cases reported in June, 1900, was 12 (including 1 death). There was also a case of arsenic poisoning affecting a paperhanger in June, 1900.

THE WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE GUILD.

The Annual Congress of the Women's Co-operative Guild was held in Blackpool on the 11th and 12th of June, when about 400 delegates from branches of the Guild were present.

The Annual Report of the Central Committee to the Congress stated that the Guild now consisted of 284 branches, comprising a total membership of 13,278 women co-operators, and that 30 women had last year been elected members of management committees of retail distributive societies, 159 members of educational committees, and that two members of the Guild had been elected members of the Central Board of the Co-operative Union.

* 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.

RECENT CONCILIATION & ARBITRATION CASES & COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS.

(a) UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT.

Painters at Wakefield.

On May 1st, the painters came out on strike at Wakefield to the number of 53 for an advance of wages from 7½d. to 8d. per hour, and other alterations in working rules. Work was resumed on May 13th, at the old rate of pay, under an agreement to refer the dispute to an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade. A joint application having been received from the parties, the Board appointed Mr. A. A. Hudson, barrister-at-law, to act as arbitrator.

Mr. Hudson, having heard the parties on June 19th, issued his award on the 21st. He decided that the rate of wages should remain unaltered at 7½d. per hour, and that no change should be made in the working rules before February 1st, 1904, and then only after six months' notice, to expire on that date or on the same date in any subsequent year.

Horse Collar Makers in London.

On May 4th a strike of London horse collar makers took place for an advance of 20 per cent. on piecework prices and certain alterations with regard to extras, 115 men being affected. Negotiations carried on by the London Trades Council resulted in an agreement that the dispute should be referred to an Arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade, and that, pending his decision, work should be resumed on June 17th at the former scale of wages. On June 18th the Board appointed his Honour Judge Austin to act as Arbitrator. His Honour heard the parties on June 20th, and issued his award on June 25th. He decided (1) that the prices contained in the price list signed September 23rd, 1897 (save as regards the items headed "Miscellaneous and Extras" in such price list) be increased to the extent of 5 per cent.; (2) that certain alterations, set out in the award, should be made in the price list with regard to extras, &c.; and (3) that the award should take effect as from June 17th.

These terms were also accepted as a settlement of disputes which had been proceeding at Birmingham and Walsall.

(b) OTHER CASES.

Plasterers at Newcastle and Gateshead.

The working rules of the Operative Plasterers in the Newcastle and Gateshead district—defined for the purpose of the rules as the district within a radius of five miles from the Central Station, Newcastle—contain the following clause with regard to walking-time:—

"That to all jobs exceeding two miles from the Central Railway Station, Newcastle, walking time at the rate of three miles per hour is allowed morning and night."

The interpretations placed on this rule by the Master Builders' and Operative Plasterers' Associations respectively, being at variance, it was decided by both parties to ask his Honour Judge Greenwell, of the Newcastle County Court, to give a definition of the rule in dispute, each side agreeing to abide by his decision.

On June 28th, 1901, his Honour issued the following decision:—

"I am of opinion that in all cases where a workman is employed at a point within the five mile limit, but outside the two-mile limit from the Central Station, he is entitled to 'walking time,' the rule does not, in my opinion, permit of any distinction being made between the case of a workman set on at the workshop, and of one set on at the job."

Edinburgh Carpenters and Joiners.

A claim by the Edinburgh and Leith Master Builders' Association for alterations in the working rules of the Edinburgh and Leith carpenters and joiners included demands for (1) a reduction in wages of 1d. per hour (9d. to 8d.), (2) the deletion from the working rules of a clause prohibiting piecework, (3) the alteration of the date on which notice of alteration in the rules should expire, and (4) an alteration of the rule with regard to time allowed workmen to put their tools in order.

By agreement between the Master Builders' Association and the Edinburgh and Leith District Joiners'

United Trade Committee, these demands were submitted to the arbitration of Mr. C. Scott Dickson, K.C., the Solicitor-General for Scotland, whose award dated May 28th, 1901, provided that no change should be made in the rules.

About 1,700 carpenters and joiners were interested in this decision.

RECENT PROGRESS IN CO-OPERATION.

RETURNS received from 1,148 co-operative retail distributive Societies in the United Kingdom, with a total membership of 1,644,453, show total sales for the first quarter of 1901 amounting to £12,440,442, as compared with £11,390,291 in the corresponding period of 1900, an increase of £1,050,151 or 9.2 per cent.

Of the 1,148 Societies 926 show an increase, 221 a decrease, and 1 the same amount as in the previous year. The largest percentage increase occurs in Wales and Monmouth.

The total amount paid to members as dividend upon purchases during the quarter was £1,687,439, compared with £1,544,717 in the first quarter of 1900, an increase of £142,722 or 9.2 per cent.

Returns from the four wholesale Federations for the same period, show total sales in their distributive departments amounting to £5,466,110, as compared with £4,902,254 in the corresponding period of 1900, an increase of £563,856, or 11.5 per cent. The sales and transfers from the manufacturing to the distributive departments of the English and Scottish Wholesale Societies amounted to £1,035,883, compared with £900,843 in the first quarter of 1900, an increase of £135,040, or 15.0 per cent.

The following Table, based on reports and balance sheets supplied direct to the Department, shows the progress in trade of the wholesale and retail distributive Societies grouped by districts.

Description of Societies and Districts.	Societies making Returns.		Sales.			
	No.	Member-ship.	In 1st quarter of		Increase in 1901 compared with 1900.	
			1901.	1900.	Amount.	Per Cent. on Sales.
Retail Distributive Societies.						
ENGLAND AND WALES:—			£	£	£	
Northern Counties	119	217,147	2,101,932	1,848,970	252,962	13.7
Yorkshire ...	176	318,090	2,267,459	2,158,789	108,670	5.0
Lancashire and Cheshire	176	400,079	2,929,745	2,737,627	192,118	7.0
North and West Midland Counties	139	180,459	1,088,507	976,507	112,000	11.5
South Midland and Eastern Counties	100	80,410	440,428	402,382	38,046	9.5
London (12 mile radius)	31	42,511	226,046	198,957	27,089	13.6
South Eastern Counties	47	45,104	238,533	217,766	20,767	9.5
Southern and Western Counties	53	55,872	246,682	215,935	30,747	14.2
Wales and Monmouth	44	20,842	201,990	159,342	42,648	26.8
Total—England and Wales	885	1,360,514	9,741,622	8,916,275	825,347	9.3
SCOTLAND—North	98	105,164	883,841	807,573	76,268	9.4
" South	155	176,381	1,798,578	1,651,693	146,885	8.9
Total—Scotland	253	281,545	2,682,419	2,459,266	223,153	9.1
IRELAND ...	10	2,394	16,401	14,750	1,651	11.2
TOTAL RETAIL DISTRIBUTIVE SOCIETIES	1,148	1,644,453	12,440,442	11,390,291	1,050,151	9.2
Wholesale Societies.						
ENGLAND AND WALES:—			£	£	£	
Distributive Departments	1,088*	1,250,754*	4,046,035	3,591,395	454,640	12.7
Manufacturing Departments			644,502†	552,483†	92,019	16.7
SCOTLAND:—						
Distributive Departments	291*	258,177*	1,385,315	1,280,349	104,966	8.2
Manufacturing Departments			391,381†	348,360†	43,021	12.3
IRELAND:—						
Butter Agency (Distribution)	Not stated.		13,467	12,838	629	4.9
Agricultural (Distribution)	29	3,329	21,293	17,672	3,621	20.5

* Number and membership of federated Societies. † Transfers from manufacturing to distributive departments.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

"ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT: "SERIOUS AND WILFUL MISCONDUCT."

The Act provides that if in any employment to which the Act applies personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment is caused to a workman, his employer shall, subject as therein mentioned, be liable to pay compensation. "Provided that . . . if it is proved that the injury to a workman is attributable to the serious and wilful misconduct of that workman, any compensation claimed in respect of that injury shall be disallowed."

A workman, in the employment of a firm of engineers, was ordered to fill scrap iron into barrows. He went to the store in order to procure a pair of hand-leathers. Soon afterwards he was discovered standing on the hoist leading to the store with his neck jammed between the beam of the hoist and the girder of a furnace platform, and was brought down dead. His father claimed compensation from the firm. The Sheriff-Substitute held that the injury sustained by the deceased was caused by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, and was not attributable to his serious and wilful misconduct; and, on appeal, the Court of Session adhered to the Sheriff-Substitute's judgment.—*Fullerton, Hodgart & Barclay v. Logue, Court of Session, June 26th.*

In another case compensation was claimed by a tool grinder from his employer, a granite merchant. This workman had gone to a store in order to obtain a piece of old leather, and on his return down a ladder his apron was caught in some machinery, and he received severe injury. It was a rule in the yard that any workman requiring articles from the store must apply to the foreman. The workman knew of this rule, but considered that it referred to getting materials out of the store, and that it was unnecessary to trouble the foreman on the occasion in question. The Sheriff-Substitute held that the accident arose out of and in the course of the employment of the workman, and was not attributable to his serious and wilful misconduct; and on appeal, the Court of Session adhered to this interlocutor.—*Jamieson v. Milne, Court of Session, June 26th.*

NOTICE OF ACCIDENT: OFFER OF RE-EMPLOYMENT.

The Act provides that "proceedings for the recovery under this Act of compensation for an injury shall not be maintainable unless notice of the accident has been given as soon as practicable after the happening thereof, and before the workman has voluntarily left the employment in which he was injured. Provided always that the want of or any defect or inaccuracy in such notice shall not be a bar to the maintenance of such proceedings, if it is found in the proceedings for settling the claim that the employer is not prejudiced in his defence by the want, defect, or inaccuracy."

The compensation provided by the Act "where total or partial incapacity for work results from the injury," is "a weekly payment during the incapacity after the second week not exceeding fifty per cent. of the workman's 'average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months, if he has been so long employed, but if not, then for any less period during which he has been in the employment of the same employer, such weekly payment not to exceed £1;" and "in fixing the amount of the weekly payment, regard shall be had to the difference between the amount of the average weekly earnings of the workman before the accident and the average amount which he is able to earn after the accident."

An engine-cleaner, whose arm had to be amputated as the result of an accident in the course of his employment, claimed compensation from the Railway Company, in whose service he was. The accident took place on May 2nd, 1900, and on October 30th, 1900, the agent of this workman wrote a letter to the Company's agent intimating a claim; but no previous written notice or claim had been given or made to the Company. Subsequently the Company offered to take the man back at his former wages, to work at the same employment as before the accident; but he refused the offer on the ground that the Company declined to guarantee its permanency, and that he was not equal to doing the work with one arm. The Sheriff-Substitute found that the Company suffered no prejudice from the fact that no notice was sent of the accident; that the application was properly brought; and that the applicant was not bound to accept the Company's offer; and awarded him 6s. a week as compensation. On appeal, the Court of Session affirmed the judgment of the Sheriff-Substitute, with expenses.—*Fraser v. Great North of Scotland Railway Company, Court of Session, June 11th.*

COMPENSATION TO SERVANT OF CONTRACTOR: WORK NO PART OF, OR PROCESS IN, BUSINESS OF UNDERTAKERS.

The Act provides that "Where, in an employment to which this Act applies, the undertakers as hereinafter defined contract with any person for the execution by or under such contractor of any work, and the undertakers would, if such work were executed by workmen immediately employed by them, be liable to pay compensation under this Act to those workmen in respect of any accident arising out of and in the course of their employment, the undertakers shall be liable to pay to any workman employed in the execution of the work any compensation which is payable to the workman (whether under this Act or in respect of personal negligence or wilful act independently of this Act) by such contractor, or would

be so payable if such contractor were an employer to whom this Act applies. . . . This Section shall not apply to any contract with any person for the execution by or under such contractor of any work which is merely ancillary or incidental to, and is no part of, or process in, the trade or business carried on by such undertakers respectively." A Railway Company entered into a contract with a firm of builders for the execution of certain work in connection with a signal cabin on their line. These contractors made a sub-contract with another builder for the erection of a stone wall. A fall of earth took place, and a labourer employed by the sub-contractor was engaged with another man near the stone wall in question removing the earth, when he was run down by a passenger train and killed. His widow claimed compensation from the Railway Company; and the Sheriff-Substitute awarded her £150, with £4 4s. of expenses. The Railway Company appealed; and the matter came, on a case stated, before the Court of Session, the question put to the Court being, whether the work was part of, or process in, the trade or business carried on by the Company, or whether it was merely ancillary or incidental thereto. The Court held that the work, in which the deceased was engaged, was not any part of, or process in, the trade or business carried on by the Company, and allowed the appeal, no expenses being granted.—*Carlin v. Dundee and Arbroath Joint Railway, Court of Session, May 31st.*

BANKRUPTCY OF EMPLOYER: DIRECTION TO INSURERS TO PAY MONEY INTO SAVINGS BANK: BREACH OF CONDITION OF INSURANCE.

The Act provides that, where any employer becomes liable under the Act to pay compensation in respect of any accident and is entitled to any sum from insurers in respect of the amount due to a workman under such liability, then in the event of the employer becoming bankrupt, such workman shall have a first charge upon the sum aforesaid for the amount so due, and the County Court Judge may direct the insurers to pay such sum into the Post Office Savings Bank in the name of the Registrar of the Court, and order the same to be invested or applied in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

A workman was, on February 2nd, 1900, injured by accident while at work, and shortly afterwards his employer made payments of 10s. a week to the man's wife, and when he came out of hospital payments were continued to him for a short time. These payments, however, ceased on June 23rd, 1900; and on July 6th the workman applied under the Act for compensation. On August 2nd the County Court Judge made an award, awarding the applicant £8 8s. at once and 7s. a week until further application should be made on the ground of the man's injuries having ceased to incapacitate him. In September the employer became bankrupt, and on November 13th the workman applied to the County Court Judge for an order against an Insurance Company, with whom the employer was insured, directing that Company to pay the Insurance money into the Savings Bank under the provisions of the Act cited above. The County Court Judge dismissed the application, on the ground that the employer had committed a breach of the conditions of the policy, in consequence of which the insurance Company were relieved from liability. Against this decision the workman appealed, in the first instance to the Court of Appeal, and, upon that Court dismissing the appeal, on the ground that no appeal lay in such a case to the Court of Appeal (see April GAZETTE, p. 108), to the King's Bench Division. That Court dismissed the appeal with costs, holding that there was evidence upon which the County Court Judge could arrive at the decision to which he came, and that accordingly the King's Bench Division could not interfere. The insurance policy contained a condition that the employer should not settle any claim, or admit any liability, or hold any communication with the injured workman with reference to his claim without the consent in writing of the Insurance Company. That condition had been broken. The Court refused leave to appeal further.—*Leech v. Whittaker, Life and Health Assurance Association, Insurers, King's Bench Division, June 7th.*

WHAT IS "A FACTORY"? SHIP IN DRY DOCK.

The Act applies only to certain classes of employment, including employment by the undertakers as therein defined, on or in or about a factory, or engineering work. In the Act "factory" has the same meaning as in the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1878 to 1891, and also includes any dock, wharf, quay, warehouse, machinery, or plant to which any provision of the Factory Acts is applied by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895. By the last-named statute certain provisions of the Factory Acts are to have effect as if "every dock, wharf, quay, and warehouse, and so far as relates to the process of loading or unloading therefrom or thereto, all machinery and plant used in that process were included in the word factory. . . . and for the purpose of the enforcement of those Sections the person having the actual use or occupation of a dock, wharf, quay, or warehouse . . . shall be deemed to be the occupier of a factory."

In the Compensation Act "undertakers," in the case of a factory, "means the occupier thereof within the meaning of the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1878 to 1895."

The widow of a workman, who had been in the employment of a firm of ship-repairers, and who had met with a fatal accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, claimed compensation from this firm. The accident happened in a dry dock, which the firm had hired for the purpose of repairing a ship. The deceased was engaged in the work of repairing the ship, and was passing across a gangway leading from the ship to the side of the dry dock in the course of his employment when he slipped, and fell into the dock, and was killed. The County Court Judge held that the employment, in which the deceased was engaged, was not an employment to which the Workmen's Compensation Act

applied. The widow appealed; and the Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that employment on a ship in dock was not an employment to which the Act applied (see GAZETTE, August, 1900, p. 229). The widow then appealed to the House of Lords, which reversed the decision of the Court below, holding that the employers of the deceased workman were undertakers, and the place where the accident happened was a factory within the meaning of the Act, and that accordingly his employment was one to which the Act applied.—*Raine v. R. Jobson & Co., House of Lords, June 24th.*

"ENGINEERING WORK": OILING MACHINERY.

In the Act the term, "engineering work," means "any work of construction or alteration or repair of a railroad, harbour, dock, canal, or sewer, and includes any other work for the construction, alteration, or repair of which machinery driven by steam, water, or other mechanical power is used."

A workman claimed from a Tramway Company compensation for injury by accident received while working in their employment as a greaser, engaged in the Company's pit in oiling their machinery. The Sheriff-Substitute found that the pit was not a factory or an engineering work within the meaning of the Act, and assailed the Company. On appeal, the Court affirmed the judgment of the Sheriff-Substitute, with expenses to the Company, on the ground that the workman was not employed in a work for the construction, alteration, or repair of which machinery driven by steam, water, or other mechanical power was used. Oiling machinery was not "repair," and no machinery was used in oiling.—*John Manning v. Edinburgh and District Tramway Company, Limited, reported June 5th.*

"ENGINEERING WORK": TESTING NEW MACHINE.

A firm of engineers were fitting up a hay-cutter in a factory. The machine having been partially constructed, a workman in the employment of this firm was engaged in testing it with mechanical power derived from a shaft driven by electricity belonging to the owners of the premises, when his hand caught in the machine and was injured. He claimed compensation from his employers. The Sheriff-Substitute found that these employers were not at the date of the accident the occupiers of the factory, and assailed them, with expenses. On appeal, the Court of Session recalled the judgment of the Sheriff-Substitute, and found that at the time of the accident the workman was engaged in engineering work, within the meaning of the Act, and that his employers were the undertakers of the work.—*Reid v. P. R. Fleming & Co., Court of Session, June 25th.*

FATAL ACCIDENT: COMPENSATION WHERE NO WAGES EARNED.

The amount of compensation under the Act, where a workman dies as the result of an accident leaving dependants wholly dependent upon his earnings at the time of his death, is "a sum equal to his earnings in the employment of the same employer during the 3 years next preceding the injury, or the sum of £150, whichever of those sums is the larger, but not exceeding in any case £300 . . . and if the period of the workman's employment by the said employer has been less than the said 3 years, then the amount of his earnings during the said 3 years shall be deemed to be 156 times his average weekly earnings during the period of his actual employment under the said employer."

A workman was fatally injured in a coal pit on November 21st, 1900; he had entered the employment of the owners of this mine only on the previous day, and at the time when the accident took place he had not commenced work. He had not earned, and was not entitled to receive, any wages. His widow claimed compensation from his employers. The Sheriff-Substitute found that the earnings of the deceased were nil, and that his widow was entitled to the alternative sum of £150, mentioned in the Act. On appeal, the Court of Session upheld this finding, with expenses.—*Mrs. Urse Jakamawcus or Leonard v. William Baird & Co., Court of Session, June 8th.*

"AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS": WORKMAN WORKING WITH UNPAID ASSISTANT.

On May 21st, 1900, a miner, employed by a firm of coalmasters, was injured while at work by a fall of material from the roof. He claimed compensation from his employers. He had entered their employment on May 15th, 1900. The amount earned by him in the week preceding the date of the accident was 16s. 2d., but on that day (which was a Monday) he earned no wages. He worked with the assistance of his son, who acted as drawer but received no wages, the usual wage for such a boy being 2s. 6d. a week. The Sheriff-Substitute awarded him compensation at the rate of 8s. 1d. a week. On appeal, the Court of Session adhered to this finding, holding that the man's average weekly earnings, for the purpose of fixing the compensation due to him, were 16s. 2d., and that no deduction should be made in respect of the value of the assistance given by his son.—*Wm. Nelson v. Kerr and Mitchell, Court of Session, June 8th.*

SECURITY FOR COSTS OF APPEAL.

The father of a workman, 21 years of age, who had met with a fatal accident in the course of his employment, claimed compensation from his employer, as being in part dependent on his son's earnings. The County Court Judge decided that the applicant was not a dependant, and refused his application. The applicant appealed, on the ground that the evidence given at the hearing showed that the Judge could and should have found him to have been a dependant, within the meaning of the Act, and that in holding that there was no such evidence the Judge had mis-directed himself. The employer applied that the applicant might be ordered to give security for the costs of the appeal. It was contended on behalf of the applicant that the appeal was in the nature of an application for a new trial of an action in the King's Bench Division under the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1890; and that accordingly security for costs ought not to be required. The

Court of Appeal held that the appeal was not analogous to a new trial; and that security for costs, to the amount of £15, must be given.—*Re an Arbitration between Harwood and Abrahams, Court of Appeal, May 20th and 23rd.*

(2) Employers' Liability Act.

MACHINERY "USED IN THE BUSINESS OF THE EMPLOYER."

The Employers' Liability Act, 1880, confers certain rights of compensation upon a workman to whom personal injury is caused "by reason of any defect in the condition of the ways, works, machinery, or plant connected with or used in the business of the employer."

A workman in the employment of a glass bottle company brought an action against his employers to recover damages in respect of an injury suffered under the following circumstances. His work consisted in making glass stoppers at a machine. This machine broke down, and the foreman ordered that it should not be used again. Subsequently this workman and others were directed to move the machine to a corner of the works, to be put away there; and, while they were doing this, the lever of the machine fell on this man's toe, which was injured. The County Court Judge gave judgment for the workman for £50; but, on appeal, this decision was reversed by the King's Bench Division, which held that the old machine, which it had been determined to give up using, was not at the time of the accident "machinery, or plant connected with or used in the business."—*Thompson v. City Glass Bottle Company, King's Bench Division, June 14th.*

(3) Merchant Shipping Acts.

PERSUADING SEAMEN TO DESERT: FOREIGN SHIP.

The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, Section 236, provides that "If a person by any means whatever persuades or attempts to persuade a seaman or apprentice to neglect or refuse to join or proceed to sea in or to desert from his ship, or otherwise to absent himself from his duty, he shall for each offence in respect of each seaman or apprentice be liable to a fine not exceeding £10."

A boarding-master, charged with having unlawfully persuaded a foreign seaman to desert from a foreign ship lying in a Welsh port, was convicted under this Section, but a case was stated by the Magistrate for the opinion of the High Court upon the question whether the Section applies to foreign ships. The King's Bench Division held that the Section applied only to British ships, and allowed the appeal, with costs.—*King's Bench Division, June 14th.*

CREW-SPACE FOR LASCAR SEAMEN.

A corporation owning vessels trading between England and India, China, and Australia respectively, have for many years employed to navigate their steamers a class of British subjects, natives of India, called Lascars, who have been shipped in British India under agreements in the form and with the provisions approved by the Governor-General of India in Council. The crew-space provided for these Lascars, although in excess of the requirements of the Indian law, has fallen short of that required to be provided for seamen by Section 210 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. A Board of Trade Surveyor of Ships reported to the Chief Officer of Customs in regard to two of these steamers, that the crew-space occupied by the Lascars was insufficient to comply with the Section just referred to; and thereupon the Chief Officer altered the registered tonnage of these ships, and disallowed the deduction of the crew-space from the tonnage. The corporation presented a petition of right asking (amongst other things) for a declaration that the crew-space provided for their Lascars complied with the statutes in that behalf if it exceeded that required by the Indian law, and for a declaration that Lascars are not "seamen," within the true meaning of that term in the Section of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, referred to above. The Court held that Lascars were "seamen" within the meaning of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and that the corporation were bound to provide crew-space for their Lascar seamen in conformity with the provisions of that Act.—*The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company v. The King, Commercial Court, June 18th and 21st.*

(4) Friendly Societies Act.

POLICY NOT ASSIGNABLE WITHOUT NOMINATION.

A member of a Friendly Society was insured in a society registered under the Friendly Society Act, 1896, under two policies for £100 each, which expressed on their face that he was a member of this Society assuring for the benefits therein mentioned subject to the regulations and payments expressed in the rules and tables certified according to law for the government of the Society. One of these rules provided that any member not being under the age of 16 years might by writing under his or her hand, delivered at or sent to the registered office of the Society, nominate any person (subject to certain exceptions) to receive any moneys payable by the Society on the death of such member not exceeding £100. In July, 1900, this member deposited the two policies, together with certain title-deeds, with the solicitors of a certain person to secure a loan from her of £200, and this deposit was accompanied by a formal letter to the solicitors announcing that he had sent them the policies with certain bonus certificates, and also the title-deeds. On his death the moneys payable in respect of the policies, amounting to about £300, were paid into Court by the Society under an Order made in an action for the administration of his estate. The person, who had made to the deceased the loan above referred to, claimed payment of her debt out of the policy moneys. The executrix of the deceased took out a summons (in opposition to this claim) asking for a declaration that the policy moneys formed part of the estate of the deceased. The Court held that, in the absence of any nomination by the deceased, the policy moneys had not been assigned, and that they accordingly formed part of his general estate.—*In re Redman—Wharton v. Redman, Chancery Division, June 20th.*

(5) Industrial and Provident Societies Acts.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY: MEMBER INDEBTED TO SOCIETY: SET-OFF.

By Section 23, Sub-section (2), of the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893, it is provided that "A registered Society shall have a lien on the shares of any member for any debt due to it by him, and may set off any sum credited to the member thereon in or towards payment of such debt."

The rules of a Co-operative Society, registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, required that each member should have at least five £1 shares. One of the members of the Society, who, at the beginning of 1898, possessed shares to the value of £54 10s., obtained during the course of that year goods from the Society, for some of which he did not pay. By the Society's rules it was provided that no credit of more than a fortnight should be given to any member. Accordingly, the Committee at various dates, beginning with February 21st, 1898, and ending with November 25th, 1898, set off part of this member's share value or capital against what he owed the Society for goods, the total amount thus set off being £51 18s. 2d. On February 27th, 1899, it was resolved to wind-up the Society. The liquidator of the Society, finding that the assets were insufficient to pay the ordinary creditors, brought an action in the County Court to set aside these transactions with this member. During 1898 the Society was in financial difficulties; and the County Court Judge found as a fact that on July 14th, 1898, it was, to the knowledge of the Committee, insolvent. He also found as a fact that, in setting off this member's capital against his debts to the Society, the Committee was acting in good faith. It was contended on behalf of the liquidator that the transactions were in effect withdrawals of capital by the member, and that such withdrawals could not legally be made by a member of the Society, unless the Society was solvent, and further that as to the last set-off, it was also void under Section 164 of the Companies Act, 1862, which provides that "any such conveyance, mortgage, delivery of goods, payment, execution, or other act relating to property as would, if made or done by or against any individual trader, be deemed in the event of his bankruptcy to have been made or done by way of undue or fraudulent preference of the creditors of such trader, shall, if made or done by or against any Company, be deemed, in the event of such Company being wound up under this Act, to have been made or done by way of undue or fraudulent preference of the creditors of such company, and shall be invalid accordingly." On behalf of the member it was contended that the transactions were not withdrawals, but were matters of set-off, within the Section of the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893, cited above. The County Court Judge found against the claim of the liquidator, who appealed to the King's Bench Division. That Court dismissed the appeal, holding that, in the absence of any fraudulent intention or intention to prefer unduly any person, a Provident Society was entitled, as long as it carried on business, to set off any sum credited to a member of the Society against any debt due to the Society by such member, and that the Section of the Companies Act, 1862, referred to could not apply, since the member was not a creditor of the Society, within the meaning of that Section.—*Re Gwaar-y-Gweithyr Industrial and Provident Society, Limited, Dovey v. Morgan, King's Bench Division, April 23rd and May 14th, reported June 8th.*

(6) Miscellaneous.

LORD CAMPBELL'S ACT: RIGHT OF FOREIGNER TO MAINTAIN ACTION.

The Act commonly known as Lord Campbell's Act (9 & 10 Vict., c. 93) enables an action to be maintained and damages to be recovered in cases, in which the death of a person is caused by wrongful act, neglect, or default, and the act, neglect, or default is such as would (if death had not ensued) have entitled the party injured to maintain an action and recover damages in respect thereof. Under the provisions of this Act, and of the amending Act of 1864 (27 & 28 Vict., c. 95), an action was brought against the owners of a British ship by the widow of a Norwegian seaman, on behalf of herself and her six children, to recover compensation for his death. The seaman met with his death after and in consequence of a collision, which occurred on the high seas between this ship and a Norwegian barque, on which the man was employed. The collision and consequent drowning of this seaman were solely caused by the negligent navigation of the British ship by the servants of its owners, who were British subjects. The widow was an alien; and it was contended for the shipowners that the provisions of Lord Campbell's Act did not apply to foreigners, and that she could not maintain an action under this statute. The Court, however, held that the intention of this Act was to confer a benefit upon foreigners as well as British subjects, that as against an English wrongdoer a foreigner might maintain an action under the statute, and that the widow, although an alien, was entitled to maintain the action.—*Davidson v. Hill and Others, King's Bench Division, June 19th.*

INFORMATION FOR INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

The free quarterly circulars of the Emigrants' Information Office were issued on July 1st, and contain information useful to intending emigrants as to the demand for labour, rates of wages, and cost of living.

Particulars are also given as to the cost of reaching the various colonies, the arrangements at each for receiving emigrants, and as to various other matters of interest to emigrants. Copies of the circulars can be obtained free on application to the Chief Clerk, Emigrants' Information Office, 31, Broadway, Westminster.

LABOUR IN THE COLONIES.

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

Canada.—The May report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries states:—"The rush to the towns and cities continues, and it would appear as if urban attractions are drawing away a majority of the more ambitious and energetic young men and women from the farm. A considerable number of strong and active young men also leave agricultural pursuits for river driving and other lumbering operations just when the land is most in need of their services. Many complaints are made as to the inferior quality of most of the work now offering on our farms, and some correspondents assert that rates of wages are so high that a number of farmers will have to let a portion of their farms go untilled rather than hire hands at prevailing prices. Domestic servants on the farm are said to be even scarcer than ever." Strikes have occurred in British Columbia among the smelting hands near Rossland, and among the fishermen on the Fraser. The Manitoba Department of Agriculture states, "the demand for farm labourers has been well supplied by new arrivals during the months of March and April. The number of men employed is estimated at 11,580 and reports indicate that very few more will be required until harvest."

New South Wales.—The ironworkers' assistants have struck for an increased wage of 7s. a day; from 1,000 to 1,500 men are stated to be affected. Complaints are made in country districts of the difficulty in getting hands to work on farms and stations, the men preferring employment on Government works nearer town.

Victoria.—A certain number of the unemployed are being provided by the Government with work. The wages of seamen and trimmers in the Australian Shipping trade have been raised from £6 10s. a month to £7. In country districts there is often a scarcity of competent farm and station hands. The various Boards appointed under the Factories and Shops Acts have determined that the lowest wages to be paid to glaziers in the plate glass trade should be 10½d. an hour; to males in the jam-making trade should be 30s. per week of 48 hours, and to females 14s.; to journeymen confectioners in the making of confectionery 50s., and females 16s., per week of 48 hours; to jewellers 50s., and females 30s. per week of 48 hours; and to tanners, other than tanners of sheepskins, 36s. per week of 48 hours.

Queensland.—Emigrants, other than female servants, are not recommended to go to Queensland at the present time, unless they have received nominated passages or go to friends who will provide them with work.

Western Australia.—The report of the Government Labour Bureau for May states that a number of labourers had called in search of work. They were on the whole a good class, but the demand for such workers, so far as the Bureau was concerned, had very considerably lessened for a few weeks back. Farm hands had been in fair demand, but few of that class had called. A strike of employees has occurred on the Government railways, the continuance of which would seriously affect the demand for labour in other trades also. Complaints having been made of the considerable immigration of Austrian and Italian labourers, the Immigration Restriction Act will be more strictly enforced against such of them as are undesirable.

New Zealand.—Competent mechanics and others have little difficulty in finding work in New Zealand.

Cape Colony.—The Agent-General for Cape Colony states that there is a demand for skilled men in the building trades at Cape Town, and the other large towns; but they should take some money with them. There is also a demand for about 16 Cape Mounted Riflemen; they must be from 18 to 27 years of age, be at least 5 ft. 6 in. in height, and from 33½ in. to 34 in. in chest measurement; they must apply to the Agent-General for Cape Colony, 98, Victoria-street, London, S.W. A few good locomotive engine-drivers under 35 years of age, who have had at least one year's

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

experience of driving, are also wanted for the Cape railways; they must apply to Mr. H. Macnamara, Ashton's Hotel, London Street, London, W. Mr. Pillans has been sent over by the Cape Government to give special information on agriculture, labour, etc., and may be consulted at the Imperial Institute, London, S.W. Persons, other than those referred to above, are again warned against going to Cape Colony.

Natal.—A few good platelayers are wanted for the Government railways. They must be from 25 to 40 years of age, and must have had at least five years' experience on railways. Apply, stating age and height, with testimonials as to experience and character, to the Agent-General for Natal, 26, Victoria-street, London, S.W. Other persons are warned against going to Natal in search of work.

LABOUR ABROAD.

FRANCE.

Employment in June.—Employment was plentiful during the month in the building trades, in quarrying, wool combing and spinning, cloth, carpet, and velvet manufacture, transport and warehousing, agriculture and fishing, in the woodworking trades, in food preparation, leather tanning and currying, and in saddlery and harness making. Mining, cotton spinning and weaving, tulle and ribbon manufacture, hat making, boot and shoe, and garment making, indiarubber goods, and oilcloth manufacture are described as quiet. A tendency towards decreased activity was noticeable in the engineering trades, in metal smelting and manufacture, in scientific instrument making, clock and watch making, printing and book-binding, fur dressing, and artificial flower making.

Of the 110,000 members of 760 trade unions (not including the unions of miners in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais districts) which made returns as to the state of employment in June, 10,500, or 9½ per cent. were reported as out of work. The corresponding proportion for June, 1900, was slightly under 6 per cent.

Coal Mining in May.—The average number of days worked per week by those employed underground in coal mines in May was 5.93, as compared with 5.71 in the previous month, and 5.98 in May, 1900. During the month full time (6 days and over per week) was worked by 79 per cent., and from 5 to 6 days by 20 per cent. of all employed in and about the mines. In the previous month the proportions were 2 and 96 respectively. The above particulars were supplied to the French Labour Department by the committee of coal owners, and relate to about 130,000 workpeople (over three-fourths of all employed in and about the mines).

Labour Disputes in May.—Fifty-seven fresh disputes, 56 of which involved 5,466 workpeople, were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in May. The number of disputes reported in April was 46, in 45 of which 4,006 workpeople took part, while in May, 1900, there were 94 disputes, in 90 of which 12,614 workpeople took part. Of the 57 disputes in May last, 13 occurred in the building trades, 3 in mining and quarrying, 5 in the metal trades, 12 in the textile trades, 6 in the clothing trades, 4 in transport, 5 in the wood-working trades, 6 in the glass, chemical, &c., trades, 2 in food preparation trades, and 1 amongst wood cutters. Of 53 disputes of which the termination is reported, 9 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 24 in favour of the employers, while 20 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in May.—Fifteen cases of application of the Conciliation and Arbitration Law were reported to the French Labour Department in May, the initiative being taken by the workpeople in four cases, and by the Justice of the Peace in one case. In the other cases it is not stated from whom the initiative came. Committees of conciliation were formed in seven cases, resulting in the settlement of four disputes. In one other case the dispute came to an end before the committee met. The employers in the remaining seven cases declined to accept the proffered mediation.

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

International Federation of Lace Workers.—In a despatch to the Foreign Office, dated June 17th, 1901, Mr. C. A. Payton, H.M. Consul at Calais, sends an extract from a local newspaper giving an account of an International Congress of Lace Workers recently held in that town, and reporting the formation of an International Federation of Lace Workers, with the principal object of giving financial aid in the case of future strikes. According to this authority, two British and six French unions have so far joined the Federation.

SWITZERLAND.

Strike of Simplon Tunnel workmen.—In a despatch to the Foreign Office, dated June 26th and 29th, Sir W. Conyngham Greene, K.C.B., H.M. Minister at Berne, states that the newspapers report that a strike has broken out among the workmen employed on the Simplon Tunnel, about 4,000 men being said to be involved. A meeting of the strikers was held on June 26th at Naters, on the Swiss side of the tunnel, at which the demands of the workmen were stated to be as follows:—(1) Reduction of hours of work from 8 to 6, not to include time consumed in proceeding to and returning from the tunnel, or else continuation of the present 8 hours' day, including time thus consumed, the choice to lie with the contractors; (2) a working day of 10 instead of 11 hours for men working outside the tunnel; (3) increase of daily pay by 50 centimes (5d.) for all workmen without distinction of category. A committee of three members was elected to negotiate with the contractors.

The latter refused to make any concessions to the strikers, and ordered them to resume work by July 1st. Under these circumstances the strikers' assembly charged their committee to take immediate steps to induce the Federal Council to intervene as arbitrators in the dispute.

BELGIUM.

Employment in May.—Coal mining remained in the same quiescent state as in the previous month; a further decrease in the price had scarcely any effect on the demand for industrial coal, which remained very much restricted. There was some slackness in the quarrying industry. The promised revival in metal smelting and manufacture was not fully realised, work remaining very slack, if not entirely suspended, in most establishments. Employment in engineering works, though better than in the establishments supplying them with raw material (e.g., blastfurnaces and rolling mills), was nevertheless far from satisfactory, and had not improved since April. The strike of glass workers in the Charleroi district, virtually ended by the submission of the workpeople (see below), afforded promise of a revival of activity in that industry. The revival had not, however, taken place by the end of May, save in districts to which the strike had not extended, and which derived exceptional benefit from it. Building, garment making and boot making were at the height of their busy season. No improvement was reported in the textile trades; the depression in cotton weaving was very marked, and had begun to cause apprehension among cotton spinners, who were still well employed.

Labour Disputes in May.—Eleven disputes were reported to the Belgian Labour Department as having begun in May, involving in all 2,227 workpeople. In addition, 5 disputes, begun before May 1st, continued during the whole or part of the month (including the strike of glassworkers in the Charleroi district, referred to below). Of the disputes which began in May, 5 took place in coal mining, 2 in the textile trades, 2 in the chemical and glass trades, 1 amongst furriers, and 1 in the building trade. Of 10 disputes which terminated in May, 3 (involving 93 workpeople) were decided in favour of the workpeople, 8 (involving 8,479 workpeople) in favour of the employers, and 2 (involving 1,204 workpeople) were compromised.

The Recent Strike of Glassworkers in the Charleroi District.—In a despatch to the Foreign Office, dated June 25th,

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

Sir G. de Courcy-Perry, K.C.M.G., H.M. Consul-General at Antwerp, forwards an account of the recent strike of Belgian glassworkers (*see* GAZETTE, September, 1900, p. 267), on which the following particulars are based. Nearly a year ago some 2,000 of the workmen in this industry applied for an increase of wages and shorter hours of labour, and, upon their demands being refused by the masters, came out on strike. Their so doing forced some 6,000 other workmen in the same industry, who had not complained, to cease work also. Thus some 8,000 workmen in all, in the districts of Lodelinsart, Junet, Dampremy, Marchienne, Rensart, Gilly, and Charleroi, either elected, or were forced, to be idle for nearly twelve months. At the end of May, 1901, the Trade Union of the workmen concerned called a meeting at which it was decided to return to work on the masters' terms, at the same time maintaining *en principe* the claims of the workmen. The following day the majority of the workers re-engaged themselves, but this return to work was not universal, for in certain establishments the workmen demanded an increase of wages. It will take at least a month from the relighting of the ovens before the works will be able to turn out the glass. On the other hand, the heat of the summer will be an obstacle to the production with workmen who have been on strike for nearly twelve months.

HOLLAND.

Law Prohibiting Manufacture, etc., of Phosphorus Matches.—In a despatch to the Foreign Office, under date of June 25th, 1901, Sir H. Howard, H.M. Minister at the Hague, transmits copies and translations of a Dutch law of May 28th, 1901, with respect to matches, in the manufacture of which white phosphorus is employed, and of an official notice, issued on June 11th, in relation thereto. The new law forbids the manufacture of matches of the description just mentioned, and prohibits their conveyance or importation in a larger quantity than 100 grammes (about 3½ ozs.) at the same time, and makes it illegal to have such matches in stock for sale; their transit through Holland is, however, permitted. The prohibition of the manufacture and importation of phosphorus matches contained in this law came into force on July 1st, while the sections forbidding the conveyance or stocking for sale of these matches will take effect as from January 1st, 1902.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

*Employment in April.**—The returns of the Labour Registries (public and private) furnishing reports to the Austrian Labour Department show that the proportion of applications for work fell since the previous month from 142 to 136 per 100 situations offered. Taking the sexes separately, it is found that in April the average number of applications per 100 situations was 194 in the case of male, and 74 in the case of female workpeople (209 and 79 respectively on March).

*Labour Disputes in April.**—Twenty disputes were reported to the Austrian Labour Department as having begun in April, as compared with 23 in March. The number of workpeople involved in 15 of the April disputes was 1,692, as compared with 742 who took part in 16 disputes in the previous month. Five of the new disputes occurred in the building trades, 5 in the metal and engineering trades, 3 in the textile trades, 2 in the woodworking trades, 2 in the leather trades, the remaining disputes being in trades not coming within any of the foregoing groups.

Strike in Reschitza Iron Works.—In despatches to the Foreign Office, dated June 14th and 20th respectively, Mr. C. Conway Thornton, H.M. Consul-General at Budapest, reports concerning a strike among the machine hands in the ironworks of the Austro-Hungarian State Railways Company at Reschitza, in Hungary. The strike, in which on June 14th, 2,600 out of a total of 4,000 workpeople were involved, was a direct consequence of a similar movement for an increase of wages

* *Société Rundschau* (Journal of the Austrian Labour Department).

about a year ago, when, after some four weeks' idleness, the men submitted. One of the complaints in the present case was that the outside hands, engaged by the Direction on that occasion, had been retained and enjoyed special favour. Other grievances were connected with the recent introduction of a tally system, rendering the control more severe than formerly; the alleged insanitary condition of the dwelling-houses, and a falling off in wages of from 20 to 40 per cent. in the last three years. A reduction of working time from 12 to 10 hours was also demanded.

The Direction refused the men's demands, explaining the diminution in wages (which was said to be merely fractional) by the fact that the establishment was, for the time being, run at a loss for want of business, and that the work actually being done was in prevision of future orders. It was pointed out that the current wages ruled at from 8d. to 1s. 5d. a day, which was as high as circumstances would allow. The strikers were warned that those not returning to duty by June 17th would be dismissed, and would forfeit all the benefits of the Friendly Societies, &c., also that the foundries would be closed on that day, if necessary.

The Ministry of Commerce telegraphed to the local management of the works recommending the adoption of a more conciliatory attitude towards the men, and enjoining careful observance of the provision in the Factory Laws prescribing a certain interval for rest towards the middle of each day's work. This rule, it appeared, had been to a great extent ignored; and further, the duration of the interval and the hour, at which it should fall, were in any case matters of dispute. It was also arranged that a deputation of 10 workmen should be allowed to attend at the Ministry in person, at the expense of the company, and make known the grievances of the whole body of their comrades.

On the return of this deputation, a meeting of the strikers decided, by a large majority, to resume work on June 19th, four weeks from the beginning of the strike. No direct concessions were obtained by the strikers.

DENMARK.

Strike of Van and Cart Drivers at Copenhagen.—In a despatch to the Foreign Office, dated June 20th, Mr. W. E. Goschen, H.M. Minister at Copenhagen, gives an account of a strike of van and cart drivers of that city, which terminated on the previous day, after lasting about three weeks.

The strike originated in a dispute between the van drivers and their employers with regard to the date of expiration of an agreement fixing the weekly wages and other details for three years.

Considering the agreement to have expired on May 26th last, the drivers demanded that the weekly wages fixed by that document, viz., 18 to 20 kronor (20s. to 22s. 3d.), should be increased to 24 kronor (26s. 8d.). The employers refused, maintaining that the agreement would not expire till January 1st, 1902, and, as the wording of the document was, in fact, not clear, they proposed that the drivers should submit the matter to the Court of Arbitration, established to meet such cases after the general lock-out of September, 1899. (*See* GAZETTE, October, 1899, pp. 293-4.)

The drivers, however, declared that they would not take the trouble to do this, and that the employers might, if they wished, take that step themselves. They also said that if, in the meantime, their demands were not granted, they would strike on May 26th. The negotiations came to nothing, and on that date about 900 men went on strike. The building trade was put to considerable inconvenience, as owing to want of carts, bricks fell short, and there were no means of carting away excavated earth, &c., and it is probably owing to the pressure brought upon the drivers by the building and other Trade Unions that the strike was brought to such a speedy close.

The report adds that, although the Head Committee of the Danish Trade Unions did not sanction the strike, they had no authority to forbid it, as the drivers neither

requested nor obtained any help from the other Unions' strike fund.

At a meeting held on June 19th the drivers agreed to resume work on the old terms up to January 1st, 1902, with the condition that on that date their wages should be raised. To this the employers agreed.

ITALY.

Strike of Masons and Bricklayers in Milan.—In a despatch to the Foreign Office, dated June 11th, 1901, Mr. F. Armstrong, H.M. Consul at Milan, reported that a strike of masons and bricklayers, in which over 10,000 men and boys took part in that city, had just terminated in a compromise, after lasting four weeks.

No advance of wages in this trade has been granted since 1887, and all applications which have been made from time to time for some increase of the scale then established have been refused any consideration by the employers. Finally the men made a demand for an advance of 40 per cent., and as it was not conceded, they struck work on May 11th. From the beginning they declared their willingness to submit their claim to arbitration, and they appealed to the Municipal Authorities and to the Prefect, who made unceasing but ineffectual efforts to bring about a settlement.

On June 8th, however, at a meeting presided over by the Prefect, and attended by the Mayor, conditions were agreed upon and signed by the representatives of both parties. Under this agreement an immediate advance of, roughly speaking, 25 per cent. on the average was granted, together with certain concessions concerning work done under specially dangerous or unhealthy conditions, on holidays and in overtime. Work was resumed under this new agreement on June 10th.

The *Camera di Lavoro*, which is a workmen's Union, formed partly for political purposes, took an active part in conducting the strike, and also in the final negotiations.

During the month some £2,000 were distributed among the men and boys out of employment. This money was contributed by different Workmen's Associations and by private subscriptions.

SPAIN.

Dock Strike at Cartagena.—Reporting under date June 12th, Mr. Alexander Finn, H.M. Consul at Malaga, states that at Cartagena the labourers working ships' cargoes on shore and aboard struck work on Saturday, June 8th, for a reduction in working hours to 8 per day. Previously they worked from sunrise to sunset, less 3 hours for meals in the summer, and one and a half in the winter months. The employers conceded a working day of 9½ hours in the summer, and 8 hours in the winter months. The men accepted, and resumed work.

UNITED STATES.

GENERAL STRIKE OF MACHINISTS.

In continuation of his previous reports concerning this strike (*see* GAZETTE, June, 1901, p. 175), Sir P. Sanderson, H.M. Consul-General at New York, in despatches to the Foreign Office, dated June 13th and 21st, sends cuttings from the *New York Times*, giving an account of the progress of the strike, and the action of the manufacturers. The Consul-General states that a meeting of the special convention of the National Metal Trades Association was held on June 11th at New York; this was attended by about 150 out of 163 members of the Association, and by about 100 non-association manufacturers. A statement of the policy to be adopted by the Association was given out on the following day, which amounted practically to the breaking off of all negotiations with the Machinists' (Engineers') Association.

The statement is to the effect that, notwithstanding that an agreement was in existence at the time, the President of the International Association of Machinists officially called a strike, without any attempt to arbitrate, in consequence of the refusal of some members of the Metal Trades Association to accede to certain arbitrary

demands by a specified date; that arbitration was urged and refused; and that the Machinists' Association had violated its contract and broken faith with the Metal Trades Association, and had proved themselves to be an irresponsible body, with whom no binding contracts can be made. The Metal Trades Association declare that they recognise the right of any man to belong to any religious, political or economic sect, to leave employment at his free will, and to sell his labour to the best advantage; they maintain their own right to employ a man whether he belongs to an organisation or not, and at wages mutually satisfactory, also to discharge him at their discretion. They insist that a fair day's work shall be given for a fair day's wage, and declare their belief that a shortening of working hours or an increase of wages can only be brought about by the hearty co-operation of employer and employed in advancing and not retarding production, and by introducing, and not fighting, improved methods. They conclude by decrying strikes and lock-outs as unbusinesslike and unnecessary.

The special convention of the National Metal Trades Association, adjourned *sine die* on June 12th, having, it is stated, increased its membership during the session of the convention to 320, 114 of the new members being from the Pacific Coast. A fund of 500,000 dollars (£100,000) is being raised to compensate employers for losses, and to defray expenses of bringing men to take the places of strikers. Before adjourning, the convention adopted the following resolution: "Whereas the declaration of principle makes the question of hours and wages a local issue, Resolved that the Association will support any regular member in his endeavour to conform to said declaration of principle."

On the other hand, a statement has been issued by the Executive Committee of the New York District of the Machinists' Organisation, to the effect that the National Executive Board of their Association has appealed to all the organisations in the United States and Great Britain for co-operation, and that a cablegram has been received from the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in London, promising all the financial and moral assistance necessary. They affirm that the American Federation of Labour have every year selected a trade to make a fight for shorter hours, that they always give the trade so selected their assistance, and that the machinists are occupying that position this year; they threaten to paralyse the metal trades by a strike involving 650,000 men.

Chicago Consular District.—Capt. W. Wyndham, H.M. Consul at Chicago, reporting to the Foreign Office under date of June 6th, states that, so far as that city is concerned, the strike of machinists for a 9-hour day was postponed owing to an agreement having been come to by the parties interested to arbitrate the questions, but on June 2nd the Union men in some of the large machine shops, learning that the employers had decided that each should make arrangements with his own men delivered an ultimatum, which was rejected by many employers, and the strike was declared. The Illinois State Board of Arbitration had been endeavouring to get the consent of both parties to submit the case to them; but had not succeeded, and the works were idle.

In Milwaukee a great number of men went out on May 20th, and in Chicago there were nearly 2,000 out. Many of the smaller shops have signed the agreement, and are working as usual.

STRIKE OF TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION WORKMEN.

In despatches to the Foreign Office, dated June 4th and 5th respectively, Sir Percy Sanderson, K.C.M.G., H.M. Consul-General at New York, reports further concerning this dispute (*see* GAZETTE, June, 1901, p. 175), and encloses cuttings from the *New York Times* from which it appears that conferences took place on June 3rd and 4th between the contractors and employees, with the result that, on the latter date, the strike was officially declared off. Under the agreement arrived at all the strikers are to be reinstated, and certain increases of wages are to be paid to the double-drum hoisters from July 1st, with a small immediate increase, making their wages 10s. 5d. for an

8-hour day. The agreement is to last for two years, and any disputes during that time are to be settled by arbitration.

STRIKE IN READING RAILWAY COMPANY'S SHOPS.

In a despatch to the Foreign Office, dated 25th June, 1901, Mr. C. B. C. Clipperton, Acting British Consul at Philadelphia, reports that a strike was begun on June 21st by the carpenters, boilermakers, blacksmiths and labourers of the Reading Railway Company's shops. The men demand a 9-hour day, time-and-a-half for overtime, and double time for holidays, semi-monthly wage payments, abolition of contract work, recognition of the Union, and increase of wages. It is stated by the strike leaders that 4,000 men are out.

REPORTS ON SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.

(a) COAL MINING IN JUNE.

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

EMPLOYMENT in this industry shows a decline of nearly half a day per week in the average number of days worked by the collieries as compared with a year ago, but an increase in the number employed. The comparison with May is vitiated by the fact that employment in June was interrupted by the Whitsuntide and other holidays.

The following Table relating to 1,343 pits, at which 476,539 workpeople were employed, gives the figures upon which the above statement is based:—

SUMMARY.

District.	No. employed in June, 1901, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the pits in four weeks ended		
		22nd June, 1901.*	23rd June, 1900.*	25th May, 1901.
England and Wales	435,484	4.67	5.19	5.22
Scotland	40,475	5.08	5.09	5.33
Ireland	580	5.42	5.43	5.13
United Kingdom	476,539	4.71	5.18	5.23

The number of workpeople employed at the pits from which returns have been received for both periods was about 5 per cent. greater than a year ago.

In the next Table the workpeople are grouped according to the number of days worked at the pits at which they were employed. It will be seen that 56.2 per cent. were employed at pits working 5 or more days per week in the four weeks ended June 22nd, as compared with 76.3 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.	June, 1901.*		Corresponding percentages in	
	No. of Workpeople employed.	Percentage proportion to total.	June, 1900.*	May, 1901.
24 days (full time)	10,874	2.3	3.0	16.2
20 and under 24 days	256,886	53.9	74.3	69.2
16 " " 20 " "	110,251	23.1	28.3	17.5
12 " " 16 " "	64,807	13.6	1.2	5.0
8 " " 12 " "	25,777	5.4	0.1	0.9
Under 8 days	7,944	1.7	0.1	1.2
Total	476,539	100.0	100.0	100.0

The next Table, which gives detailed particulars for different mining districts, shows that in every district except Northumberland and Fife, the average number of days worked per week was less than in the corresponding period a year ago. In the Nottingham and Leicester, Derbyshire and Staffordshire districts the decrease amounted to about one day per week; in the Salop, Worcester and Warwick, and Gloucester and Somerset districts to nine-tenths of a day per week; in the Yorkshire district to three-quarters of a day per week; and in the Lancashire and Cheshire district to two-thirds of a day per week.

The highest averages during the month were worked in Ireland (5.42 days), the Lothians (5.33 days), Durham (5.32 days) and Northumberland (5.30 days). The lowest

* The Whitsuntide Holidays are included in this period.

averages were in the Nottingham and Leicester district (3.69 days), and Staffordshire (3.96 days). In no other district was the average less than 4 days per week.

COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED BY COLLIERIES IN JUNE, 1901 AND 1900, AND IN MAY, 1901.

District.	No. employed in June, 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 June, 1901, as compared with	
		22nd June, 1901.*	23rd June, 1900.*	25th May, 1901.	A year ago.	A month ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland	36,067	5.30	5.16	5.39	+ .14	- .09
Durham	93,064	5.32	5.37	5.45	- .05	- .13
Cumberland	7,189	5.03	5.58	5.29	- .55	- .26
Yorkshire	71,561	4.28	5.03	5.33	- .75	- 1.05
Lancashire and Cheshire... ..	49,706	4.38	5.04	5.06	- .66	- .68
Derbyshire	39,069	4.17	5.16	5.14	- .99	- .97
Nottingham and Leicester	25,975	3.69	4.70	4.44	- 1.01	- .75
Staffordshire	25,982	3.96	4.94	4.83	- .98	- .87
Salop, Worcester and Warwick	9,209	4.23	5.18	5.12	- .95	- .89
Gloucester and Somerset... ..	8,767	4.36	5.26	4.94	- .90	- .52
North Wales... ..	11,811	4.62	5.21	5.34	- .59	- .72
South Wales and Mon.	57,084	5.15	5.51	5.36	- .36	- .21
SCOTLAND.		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
West Scotland	22,076	5.22	5.37	5.25	- .15	- .03
The Lothians	4,011	5.33	5.62	5.51	- .29	- .18
Fife	14,388	4.78	4.48	5.41	+ .30	- .63
IRELAND.	580	5.42	5.43	5.13	- .01	+ .29
Grand Total & Averages	476,539	4.71	5.18	5.23	- .47	- .52

The Exports of coal, coke, cinders, and patent fuel during June amounted to 3,714,134 tons, as compared with 4,280,950 tons in May, and 4,169,724 tons in June 1900.

(b) IRON MINING IN JUNE.

EMPLOYMENT is good and shows but little change as compared with a year ago.

Returns relating to 123 iron mines and open works show that the average number of days worked during the four weeks ended June 22nd was 5.55 per week, as compared with 5.54 days in the corresponding period of 1900. Employment in June was interrupted by the Whitsuntide holidays in certain districts, and this must be borne in mind when comparing the figures for June and May. The number of workpeople at the mines covered by the returns was 14,831 (or 1,276 less than a year ago), of whom 77.8 per cent. were employed in mines working 22 or more days during the four weeks ended June 22nd, compared with 67.3 per cent. a year ago.

The following Table summarises the Returns received:

District.	No. employed in June, 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 June, 1901, as compared with	
		22nd June, 1901.*	23rd June, 1900.*	25th May, 1901.	A year ago.	A month ago.
ENGLAND—		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cumberland and Lancashire	4,960	5.56	5.62	5.73	- .06	- .17
Cleveland	6,325	5.64	5.52	5.66	+ .12	- .02
Lincolnshire and Leicestershire	610	4.69	5.80	4.95	- 1.11	- .26
Northamptonshire	616	5.74	5.83	5.77	- .09	- .03
Staffordshire and Shropshire	965	5.00	5.15	5.63	- .15	- .63
Other places in England... ..	67	5.82	5.32	5.86	+ .50	- .04
SCOTLAND	1,194	5.71	5.36	5.59	+ .35	+ .12
IRELAND	94	5.91	5.92	5.91	- .01	...
Total and Averages	14,831	5.55	5.54	5.65	+ .01	- .10

(c) PIG-IRON INDUSTRY IN JUNE.

EMPLOYMENT has improved as compared with a month ago, but is still much worse than a year ago.

At the works of 116 ironmasters covered by the returns received, ten furnaces were re-lit in England and Wales, and four were damped down or blown out during the month; in Scotland one furnace was damped down or blown out. Thus at the end of June there were five more furnaces in operation than at the end of

* The Whitsuntide Holidays are included in this period.

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

May. As compared with June 1900, a decrease is shown in every district, the net decrease in Great Britain being 76 furnaces.

The estimated number of workpeople employed at the 307 furnaces in blast at the end of June was 21,800.

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.		
	June, 1901.	June, 1900.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1901.	June, 1901.	May, 1901.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1901.
ENGLAND & WALES—						
Cleveland	84	96	- 12	84	81	+ 3
Cumberland & Lancs. S. and S.W. Yorks... ..	41	52	- 11	41	40	+ 1
Lincolnshire	15	18	- 3	15	15	...
Midlands	10	16	- 6	10	10	...
Glamorgan and Mon. Other districts	75	103	- 28	75	73	+ 2
	14	23	- 9	14	15	- 1
	7	8	- 1	7	6	+ 1
Total England and Wales... ..	246	316	- 70	246	240	+ 6
SCOTLAND	61	67	- 6	61	62	- 1
Total furnaces included in returns	307	383	- 76	307	302	+ 5

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

EMPLOYMENT in these industries shows little change as compared with a month ago, a decline in the average number of shifts worked being nearly balanced by an increase in the number of persons employed. As compared with a year ago there is a slight decline in the average number of shifts worked, and a considerable reduction in the number of workpeople employed.

Numbers Employed.

At 204 works covered by the returns 77,232 workpeople were employed in the week ended June 29th, as compared with 76,617 in the week ended May 25th, and 81,414 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 June, 1901, as compared with	
	June 29th, 1901.	June 30th, 1900.	May 25th, 1901.	A year ago.	A month ago.
England and Wales	65,185	68,188	64,584	- 3,003	+ 601
Scotland	12,047	13,226	12,033	- 1,179	+ 14
Total	77,232	81,414	76,617	- 4,182	+ 615

Weekly Number of Shifts Worked.

Information as to the number of shifts worked has been received with respect to works employing about 88 per cent. of these workpeople, and the particulars are summarised in the Table below. The average number of shifts worked was 5.34 per man in the week ended June 29th, as compared with 5.43 in the week ended May 25th, and 5.49 in the corresponding week a year ago.

Number of Shifts worked.	Number employed in June, 1901, so far as returned.	Percentage proportion to Total.	Corresponding percentage in	
			June, 1900.	May, 1901.
Under 5 per week	9,612	14.1	7.5	9.4
5 per week	21,629	31.9	35.2	35.4
5 1/2 per week	955	1.4	1.6	1.4
6 per week	35,028	51.6	54.8	52.4
Over 6 per week	653	1.0	0.9	1.4
Total	67,877	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Assuming that the workpeople not included in this Table worked the same average number of shifts per man as those who are included, the total number of shifts worked by all the workpeople included in the first Table may be estimated at 412,338 in the week ended June 29th, 415,908 in the week ended May 25th, and 446,988 in the corresponding week a year ago. Thus the volume of employment at the works included in the returns was 0.9 per cent. less than a month ago, and 7.8 per cent. less than a year ago.

(e) EMPLOYMENT AT TINPLATE WORKS* IN JUNE.

EMPLOYMENT at the end of June showed no change as compared with the previous month, and was still considerably worse than a year ago.

At the end of June 42 works with 210 mills had all their mills in operation, whilst 25 others had 134 mills at work out of a total of 183. Thus in all 344 mills were working (the same number as at the end of May), compared with 401 mills a year ago. The number of workpeople employed at the mills in operation at the end of June is estimated to be about 17,200.

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	42	210	...	210
Works giving partial employment	25	134	49	183
Total at end of June, 1901†	67	344	49	393
<i>Corresponding Total for May, 1901†</i>	67	344	44	388
<i>Corresponding Total for June, 1900†</i>	83	401	76	477

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

	Tinplates.			Blackplates.		
	June, 1901.	May, 1901.	June, 1900.	June, 1901.	May, 1901.	June, 1900.
To United States	5,470	4,886	4,751	173	...	4
„ Other Countries	18,057	14,250	19,626	4,678	4,547	7,822
Total	23,527	19,136	24,377	4,851	4,547	7,826

(f) SHIPBUILDING.

Tonnage under Construction.‡

ACCORDING to the quarterly returns compiled by Lloyd's Register, there were 441 vessels (excluding warships) under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of June, with a gross tonnage of 1,300,179 tons, a decrease of 2,937 tons as compared with the end of March, and an increase of 34,866 tons as compared with June, 1900. At the Royal Dockyards 18 warships of 172,340 tons displacement were under construction at the end of June, 1901, and 38 at private yards, with a displacement of 230,885 tons, a total of 56 warships and 403,225 tons, or a decrease of 20,477 tons as compared with the previous quarter, and of 28,850 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 JUNE—SHIPBUILDING; AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

The following Table summarises the above figures:—

Description of Vessels.	Tonnage under construction on			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) at end of June, 1901, as compared with	
	June 30th, 1901.	Mar. 31st, 1901.	June 30th, 1900.	Three months ago.	A year ago.
Merchant Vessels—					
Tons gross...	1,300,179	1,303,116	1,265,313	- 2,937	+ 34,866
War Vessels—					
Tons displacement...	403,225	423,702	432,075	- 20,477	- 28,850

Of the 441 merchant vessels under construction at the end of June, 1901, 413 were steam vessels with a gross tonnage of 1,287,818 tons, and 28 sailing vessels of 12,361 tons gross. As compared with the previous quarter, the number of steam vessels has decreased by 2, and the tonnage by 6,345 tons, while as compared with a year ago the number of vessels has declined by 60, and the tonnage has increased by 36,980 tons. The tonnage of sailing vessels under construction was 3,408 tons more than at the end of March, and 2,114 tons less than at the end of June, 1900.

The following Table shows the gross tonnage of vessels, other than warships, under construction in each of the principal shipbuilding districts. The figures include 97 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction:—

District.	At			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) at end of June, 1901, as compared with	
	30th June, 1901.	31st Mar., 1901.	30th June, 1900.	Three months ago.	A year ago.
Clyde ...	406,920	427,944	407,884	- 21,024	- 964
Tyne ...	265,806	272,189	242,038	- 6,383	+ 23,768
Belfast ...	190,071	187,540	193,864	+ 2,534	- 3,733
Wear ...	178,549	173,637	168,057	+ 4,912	+ 10,492
Middlesbrough and Stockton	112,275	105,060	107,114	+ 7,215	+ 5,161
Hartlepool and Whitby ...	91,230	98,860	94,160	- 7,630	- 2,930
Barrow, Maryport and Workington	11,800	2,422	2,490	+ 9,378	+ 9,310

As compared with the previous quarter there is a noticeable decline on the Clyde and an increase in the Barrow, Maryport and Workington district. Compared with a year ago there is a substantial increase on the Tyne and Wear, and also at Barrow, Maryport and Workington.

(g) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN JUNE.

THE Agricultural Correspondent to the Department, on the basis of 258 returns from all parts of England, reports as follows:—Farm labourers were generally busily employed during June. The weather during the month was very dry, and outdoor work was proceeded with uninterruptedly. Owing to the light hay crop, the backward state of the root crop, and the comparative scarcity of weeds, fewer men were required for haymaking, root hoeing and weeding, and generally speaking, farmers had about sufficient men for the work. In a few districts some casual men were not always able to get work when they wanted it.

Northern Counties.—Reports from Northumberland and Durham state that employment during June was regular. A correspondent in the Hexham Union writes:—"Most of the turnips in this district are hoed by Irishmen, but the turnip crop being late, employment has been irregular for them." In Cumberland employment is said to have been regular in the Unions of Bootle, Brampton, Carlisle, Cockermouth, Penrith, and Wigton. Generally speaking the supply of men was about sufficient. A large employer in the Carlisle Union writes:—"The dry weather caused a great deal of re-sowing of swedes giving extra labour till the hay harvest commenced." A report from the Kendal Union of Westmorland says that "extra hands are bad to get." Regularity of work is reported in Lancashire in the Unions of Clitheroe, Fylde, Garstang, Lancaster, Prescott, Preston, and Ulverston. There is said to have been a scarcity of labour in some districts, especially where hay harvest began towards the end of the month. An employer in the Fylde Union writes that during the earlier part of the month there was not much need for extra labour, as

hay harvest had not commenced, and there were very few weeds to hoe, owing to the dry weather. During this time the Irish labourers found employment at the construction of a new railway until hay harvest. At the hay hirings held at Kirkby Stephen (Westmorland) and Bentham (Yorks., West Riding) it is reported that wages ruled lower than in 1900, best men getting from £6 to £7 ros. (and up to £8 in some cases) for the month, with board and lodging in addition.

In Yorkshire in the East Riding employment is said to have been generally regular, and the supply of men about sufficient for requirements. A report from the Patrington Union says that "The supply of labour is quite equal to the demand, as owing to the continued dry weather, the crops are backward, and hoeing of spring corn is not forward." Reports of a similar character come from the North Riding. An employer in the Guisborough Union writes: "Labour is better to get than a year ago, though wages are no less. A fair supply of Irishmen came over, and these are available for hoeing turnips and for hay harvest. Without the Irishmen we could not get the extra work done." A report from the Ripon Union says that a good many Irish labourers had to wait for work, as the turnip hoeing was so backward. In the West Riding regularity of work is reported, and the supply of labour generally as about sufficient. In the Selby Union a report says that there are sufficient men, as a good supply of Irishmen have come over. In the Goole Union there is said to be no scarcity of men, but that boys to drive horses are difficult to get. In the Knaresborough Union men are said to be more plentiful, due to some extent to light crops and few weeds. In the Wetherby Union the supply of casual labour is said to be more plentiful than last year, as some public works have been completed.

Midland Counties.—Agricultural employment in Derbyshire is said to have been generally regular. A correspondent in the Derbyshire portion of the Burton-on-Trent Union writes: "In consequence of the miners residing in this district being put on much shorter time than a few months ago, it is not so difficult to get an odd man or two when required to work on the farm." In the Ashbourne Union men are said to have been easier to get, owing to the light hay crop and lack of weeds. In Cheshire agricultural labourers were well employed. A report from the Nantwich Union says: "It would appear that farmers generally in this neighbourhood have sufficient labourers for their requirements." In the Macclesfield Union, the supply of men is said to be somewhat short. In Nottinghamshire employment is said to be regular. A scarcity of men is referred to in reports from the Unions of Bingham, Southwell, and Worksop. In the Retford Union it is said that there are plenty of labourers, but that they are chiefly old ones.

Regularity of work is reported in Leicestershire, and the supply of labour is said to be about sufficient. Reports have been received from the Unions of Barrow-on-Soar, Blaby, Billesdon, Melton Mowbray, Market Harborough, Loughborough, and Lutterworth. A correspondent in the Lutterworth Union writes: "In consequence of the unusually dry weather the hay crop was very light and roots very poor. Hence so many extra hands have not been required." In Rutland employment is reported to have been regular. In the Uppingham Union (Leicester portion), a correspondent states that men are very scarce. In Staffordshire there is said to have been plenty of employment for agricultural labourers. Reports as to the supply of labour vary a good deal. Reports have been received from the Unions of Lichfield, Leek, Seisdon, Tamworth, Uttoxeter and the Staffordshire portion of the Drayton Union. An employer in the Leek Union writes: "The supply of labour is short. Farmers are buying all useful labour-saving machinery for harvest." An employer in the Lichfield and Uttoxeter Unions writes: "The supply of labour is rather better, because of very light crops of hay and deficiency of turnip crops, and partly because colliers are not working full time." In Shropshire and Worcestershire employment is said to have been regular; on the whole men are not so scarce as in previous months.

Reports from Warwickshire state that agricultural employment was generally regular, and the supply of men about sufficient. Reports have been received from the Unions of Alcester, Coventry, Meriden, Rugby, Stratford-on-Avon, and Warwick, and the Warwickshire portion of the Banbury Union. A large employer of labour in the Alcester Union writes: "Labour is decidedly more plentiful than it was in June, 1900." A report from the Stratford-on-Avon Union says that farm labourers are scarce near Stratford. Agricultural labourers in Oxfordshire are said to be generally well employed. In reports from the Unions of Witney and Thame men are said to be scarce. In the Headington Union the supply is said to have been

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

"about sufficient, owing to dry weather and a short hay crop." Regularity of work is reported from Northamptonshire, and the supply of men is said to have been about sufficient for the work in hand. Reports have been received from the Unions of Brixworth, Potterspury, Kettering, Oundle, Thrapston, and Wellingborough, and from the Northamptonshire portion of the Banbury Union. A large employer of labour in the Wellingborough Union writes: "The weather being very fine and dry throughout the whole of June, and crops being very light, there has been rather less demand for labour. Still, there has been plenty of work for all labourers." Another employer in the same Union says that there has been sufficient supply of labour, owing to the light crops. In the Thrapston Union a correspondent writes: "There was a sufficient supply of labour, procurable for the requirements of June." An employer in the Oundle Union says that it is most difficult to procure extra men. In Buckinghamshire employment is said to be regular, and extra men are reported as generally scarce. A large employer of labour in the Aylesbury Union writes as follows: "There are rather more men than last year. In consequence of the extreme lightness of the hay crops, and the use of more machinery, not so many men are required." In Hertfordshire agricultural labourers were generally well employed. Reports have been received from the Unions of Barnet, Buntingford, Hatfield, Hertford, Hitchin, St. Albans, and Watford. Owing to light crops, the supply of labour is said to have been sufficient in most districts. In the Buntingford Union, however, a scarcity of labour is reported. In Bedfordshire employment is said to have been regular. A correspondent in the Bedford Union writes: "There has been a sufficient supply of labour with the exception of boys. Owing to the utter failure of root crops and the lightness of the hay crops, not so much extra labour was required."

Eastern Counties.—In Huntingdonshire employment is reported as regular, and the supply of labour about sufficient, owing to the lightness of the hay, and the small amount of root hoeing to be done. Farm labourers have been regularly employed in Cambridgeshire, the weather being fine throughout the greater part of the month. The supply of labour is reported to be about sufficient, except in the Newmarket Union, where it is said to be short, and in the Wisbech Union, where, it is stated: "We have not any too much, but manage to get through by making use of gang labour, that is, gangs of women or boys." Agricultural labourers are said to have been fully employed in Lincolnshire. Reports have been received from the Unions of Brigg, Caistor, Gainsborough, Grantham, Grimsby, Holbeach, Lincoln, Louth, Newark, Sleaford and Spilsby. In the Caistor, Gainsborough, Grimsby, and Sleaford Unions a scarcity of labour is referred to, but in the other Unions reported on the supply of labour is said to be about equal to the demand. A correspondent in the Lincoln Union writes: "The drought kept back mangolds and turnips, and so lessened the demand for extra hands."

Reports from Norfolk state that employment has been generally regular during June, and owing to the continuance of fine, dry weather work on the land is in a forward state. Reports have been received from the Unions of Aylsham, Blolfeld, Depwade, Docking, Downham, Erpingham, East and West Flegg, Forehoe, Freebridge Lynn, Gaultcross, Henstead, Loddon and Clavering, St. Faith's, Smallburgh, Swaffham, and Walsingham. Most of the reports refer to a sufficiency of labour, while in the Freebridge Lynn Union there is said to be "plenty of labour," and in the Swaffham Union it is reported that the supply of labour exceeds the demand. In the East and West Flegg Union, however, the supply of labour is said to be short.

In Suffolk farm labourers have, with a few exceptions, been fully employed, and the supply of labour has, generally speaking, been sufficient. In the Mutford and Lothingland Union, however, a correspondent reports that the supply is "deficient. One farmer has imported Irish labourers." Reports have been received from the Poor Law Unions of Blything, Bosmere and Claydon, Cosford, Hartismere, Hoxne, Mildenhall, Mutford and Lothingland, Plomesgate, Risbridge, Samford, Thingoe, and Wangford. A report from the Risbridge Union states: "Weather suitable for hoeing roots and corn; haymaking practically over; no extra hands required."

Agricultural employment in Essex is said to have been generally regular. Most of the reports refer to a sufficiency of labour, the weather being very favourable for outdoor work, and the hay crop light, but a report from the Epping Union states that there has been a scarcity of good agricultural labourers, and a correspondent in the Ongar Union writes: "Haymaking in full swing, and a few more men desirable. Many labour-saving implements now used, such as the American 'sweep-rake,' so that farmers can get along with fewer men." Reports have been received from the following Poor Law Unions: Billericay, Braintree, Colchester, Dunmow, Epping, Halstead, Maldon, Ongar, Orsett, Saffron Walden, and Tendring. A correspondent in the Dunmow Union says that

"the month has been very fine, and all farm work is in a very forward state."

Southern and South Western Counties.—Employment in Kent was regular during the month, and men were generally easier to get, owing to light hay crops and lack of weeding and hoeing. Reports have been received from the Unions of Blean, Bridge, Elham, Faversham, Hollingbourne, Hoo, Maidstone, Malling, Sevenoaks, Tenterden, Thanet, and West Ashford. In the Bridge and Thanet Unions men are reported as scarce. A report from the Hollingbourne Union says that there was a surplus of extra hands. Agricultural labourers in Surrey are said to have been well employed. An employer in the Farnham Union writes: "Owing to the hay crops being light, not so many extra hands were required which made employment more regular for those employed on the land." A report from the Dorking Union says, "Labour scarce and vacancies which have occurred have been difficult to fill."

Reports from Sussex state that agricultural labourers have been well employed, and that owing to the dry weather men have been easier to get. Reports have been received from the Unions of Battle, Chailly, Cuckfield, Hailsham, Horsham, Lewes, Newhaven, Petworth, Rye, and Uckfield. A correspondent in the Battle Union writes: "Owing to the drought there has been very little employment in this neighbourhood on the root crop, or at hay-making, so that the supply of labour was quite equal to the demand." In the Newhaven and Petworth Unions stockmen and carters are said to be very scarce. In Hampshire there is said to have been no irregularity of work, and owing to the drought the supply of labour was in most districts about equal to the demand. Reports have been received from the Unions of Basingstoke, Christchurch, Droxford, Hartley Wintney, Havant, Kingsclere, Lymington, Petersfield, Stockbridge, and Winchester. In Berkshire employment is reported to have been regular. A scarcity of men is referred to in reports from the Unions of Bradfield, Hungerford, Ramsbury, and the Berks portion of the Wallingford Union (Berks and Oxon).

Agricultural labourers in Wiltshire are said to have been well employed during the month. Reports have been received from the Unions of Amesbury, Bradford-on-Avon, Chippenham, Cricklade and Wootton Bassett, Devizes, Highworth and Swindon, Marlborough, Mere, Pewsey, Tisbury, Warminster, Westbury and Whorwellsdown, and Wilton. On the whole the supply of labour was generally about equal to the demand, owing to the light hay crops, and to the root crop being backward. In Dorsetshire employment is reported as having been regular, and the supply of men better. In the Dorchester Union an employer writes: "The supply of labour was more plentiful." An employer in the Wareham and Purbeck Union writes: "There seems to be more men looking for turnip hoeing this year than last." In the Sturminster Union it is reported that "Rather more labourers wanted employment than was expected."

Reports from Somersetshire state that agricultural labourers were fully employed. Reports have been received from the Unions of Axbridge, Chard, Clutton, Langport, Taunton, Wellington, Wells, Wincanton, and Yeovil. In the following Unions the supply of labourers is said to be sufficient:—Clutton, Wellington, Wincanton, and Yeovil. A correspondent in the Yeovil Union writes: "Men not permanently employed have had a slack time of it." A scarcity of men is referred to in the Unions of Axbridge, Chard, Langport, Taunton, and Wells. A correspondent in the Axbridge Union writes: "The supply of labour is short for haymaking. Men are loaned from one employer to another. Crops generally very light. Root crops looking very promising, but in many cases they are very dirty for want of working. No casuals are available." Employment in Herefordshire is reported as regular, and the supply of labour slightly better, mainly owing to the light crops. Two reports state that a few men who have returned from South Africa have been available. In Gloucestershire regularity of employment is reported, and the supply of men is said to be better in most districts, owing to there being less demand for labour on account of the dry weather. Reports have been received from the Unions of Barton Regis, Chipping Sodbury, Dursley, Gloucester, Newent, Northleach, Stow-on-the-Wold, Thornbury, and Wheatenhurst. A scarcity of men for hay harvest is reported in the Unions of Chipping Sodbury and Northleach.

Agricultural labourers in Devonshire are said to have been well employed in the Unions of Axminster, Bideford, Crediton, Holsworthy, Kingsbridge, Newton Abbot, South Molton, and Torrington. The supply of labour is generally rather scarce. In Cornwall employment was regular, and men rather scarce in some districts. Reports have been received from the Unions of Camelford, Liskeard, St. Columb, Stratton, and Truro.

(h) LONDON DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR IN JUNE.

EMPLOYMENT at the docks and wharves shows a slight improvement as compared with a month ago, and is much better than a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and the principal wharves during the five weeks ended June 29th was 16,202, as compared with 15,981 in May, and 14,164 in the corresponding period of 1900.

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE—DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR; WOMEN IN TEXTILE TRADES; SEAMEN.

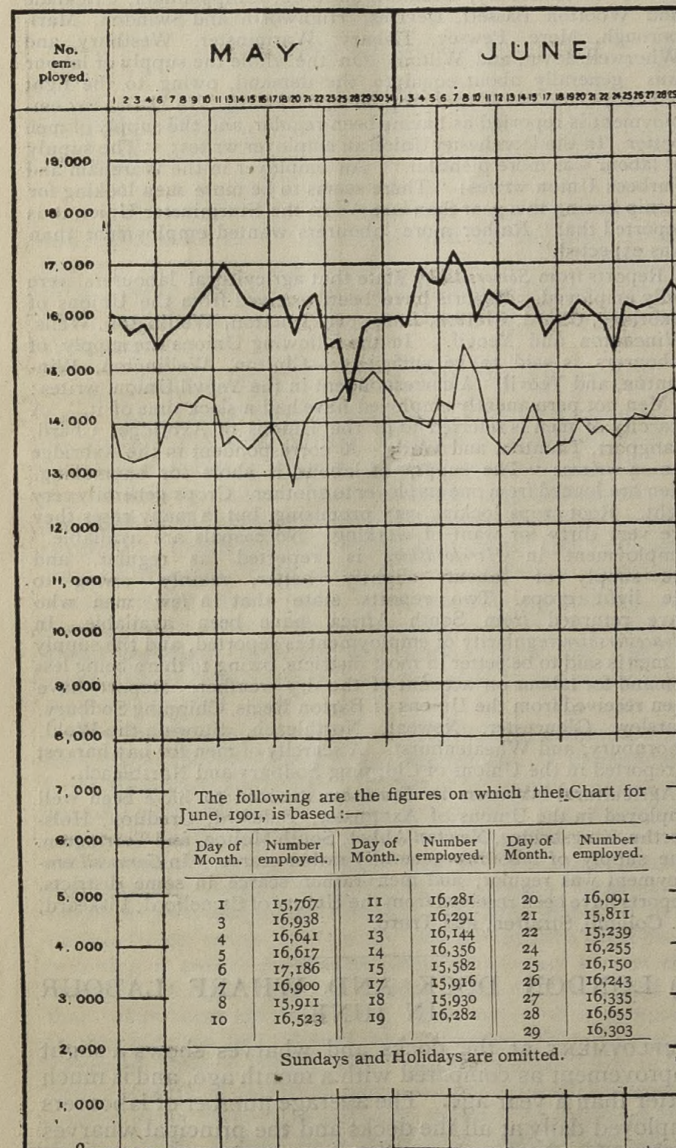
(1) **Weekly Averages.**—The following Table shows the estimated average number of dock and wharf labourers employed daily in each week of the month:—

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 June 1	7,445	2,676	10,121	5,735	15,856
" " " 8	7,881	3,025	10,906	5,723	16,629
" " " 15	8,087	2,611	10,698	5,498	16,196
" " " 22	7,805	2,651	10,456	5,422	15,878
" " " 29	7,815	3,089	10,904	5,426	16,330
Average for 5 weeks ended June, 29th, 1901	7,819	2,830	10,649	5,553	16,202
Average for June, 1900	6,694	2,210	8,904	5,870	14,774
Average for May, 1901	7,471	2,629	10,100	5,881	15,981

(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 June ranged from 17,186 on the 6th to 15,239 on the 22nd. During June, 1900, the total number of dock and wharf labourers employed varied from 15,463 on the 8th to 13,394 on the 16th.

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed by all the Docks, and at 115 of the principal Wharves for each day during the months of May and June, 1901. The corresponding curve for May and June, 1900, is also given for comparison.

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



Particulars respecting the employment of other classes of dock and riverside labourers will be found under "District Reports, London," on page 213.

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

ACCORDING to returns from women correspondents, employment for women in the spinning branch of the cotton trade again showed an improvement. In the other branches of the textile trades employment for women showed little change. Information has been received with regard to 569 cotton, woollen and worsted mills, employing about 99,530 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—				
June, 1901	84	9	4	3
May, 1901	75	20	4	1
June, 1900	83	3	2	12
Cotton Trade—Weaving—				
June, 1901	64	25	10	1
May, 1901	62	25	10	3
June, 1900	75	17	4	4
Woollen and Worsted Trades—				
June, 1901	88	11	1	—
May, 1901	87	8	5	—
June, 1900	47	50	2	1
Total of above Trades—				
June, 1901	74	18	6	2
May, 1901	70	21	8	1
June, 1900	72	20	3	5

Cotton Trade.—Spinning.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton spinning mills reported on is 25,850; of these 84 per cent. were employed in mills giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 75 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in May, and with 83 per cent. in June, 1900.

Cotton Trade.—Weaving.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton weaving factories reported on is 55,280; of these 64 per cent. were employed in factories giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 62 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in May, and with 75 per cent. in June, 1900.

Woollen and Worsted Trades.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the woollen and worsted mills reported on is 18,400; of these 88 per cent. were employed in mills giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 87 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in May, and with 47 per cent. in June, 1900.

(j) EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN IN JUNE.

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

The number of seamen shipped* during June 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 36,185, or 2,306 more than in June, 1900. At the majority of the ports the supply of seamen and firemen is stated to have been equal to or in excess of the demand, but at Southampton some scarcity of men is reported, and at Bristol in the case of firemen. Men for sailing vessels are said to have been scarce at Cardiff and Glasgow.

During the six completed months of the year, 205,106 men have been shipped, as compared with 189,722 in the corresponding period of 1900, the principal increase occurring at Liverpool.

Of the total number of seamen shipped in the six months, 32,468 (or 15.8 per cent.) were foreigners, as against 14.9 per cent. in the corresponding period of 1900. Lascars who are engaged in Asia are not included in these figures.

* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, not of separate individuals.

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE—SEAMEN; LONDON; NORTHERN COUNTIES.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Men, &c., shipped in June, 1901.*			Total in June, 1900.*	Total number shipped in 6 months ended June.*	
	In Sailing Vessels.	In Steam Vessels.	Total in June, 1901.		1901.	1900.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
East Coast.						
Tyne Ports...	143	3,724	3,867	2,597	17,904	15,078
Sunderland ...	1	510	511	591	2,731	2,495
Middlesbrough ...	...	180	180	132	1,010	1,446
Hull ...	22	1,074	1,096	960	5,846	6,473
Grimsby ...	6	84	90	48	440	388
Bristol Channel.						
Bristol ...	...	705	705	272	3,038	2,283
Newport, Mon. ...	48	665	713	793	4,438	4,782
Cardiff ...	618	3,843	4,461	4,158	25,918	26,403
Swansea ...	82	612	694	679	3,499	3,464
Other Ports.						
Liverpool ...	153	11,312	11,465	10,665	67,153	55,917
London ...	365	6,227	6,592	6,794	38,390	37,519
Southampton ...	...	2,226	2,226	2,315	14,745	13,934
SCOTLAND.						
Leith, Kirkcaldy, Methil, and Grangemouth	27	540	567	627	3,217	3,344
Glasgow ...	126	2,526	2,652	2,657	14,305	13,649
IRELAND.						
Dublin ...	...	162	162	210	746	704
Belfast ...	...	204	204	380	1,729	1,894
Total, June, 1901 ...	1,591	34,594	36,185	...	205,106	...
 Ditto, June, 1900 ...	1,726	32,153	...	...	189,722	...

DISTRICT REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS AND OTHERS.

LONDON.

General.—There was but little change in the state of employment in June, when compared with May. Returns from 484 branches of 128 unions, having an aggregate membership of 81,076, show that 3,176 (or 3.9 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of June, compared with 4.0 per cent. in May, and 3.0 per cent. in June, 1900.

Employment in the **Engineering, Metal and Shipbuilding** trades remained good. Returns from 158 branches of 30 unions, with an aggregate membership of 23,027, show that 612 (or 2.6 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2.5 per cent. in May and 1.8 per cent. in June, 1900. With sailmakers employment was fair.

The **Building** trades remained quiet, but were slightly better employed. Returns from 190 branches of 8 unions paying unemployment benefit, with an aggregate membership of 13,494, show that 498 (or 3.7 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4.3 per cent. in May, and 1.9 per cent. in June, 1900. The painters and decorators describe employment as good; the carpenters and joiners, stone carvers and glaziers as fair; the bricklayers and stonemasons as dull; the plasterers as bad.

Employment in the **Furnishing** trades is not so good. Returns from 49 branches of 15 unions, with a membership of 6,245, show that 271 (or 4.3 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2.8 per cent. in May, and also in June, 1900.

The **Woodworking** trades, though still slack, are rather better employed. Returns from 7 branches of 3 unions, having a membership of 898, show that 41 (or 4.7 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 5.1 per cent. in May. The percentage for June, 1900, was 2.2.

Employment with **Coopers** has improved. Reports from 2 societies, with a membership of 1,072, show that 14 (or 1.3 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2.9 per cent. in May, and less than 1.0 per cent. in June of last year.

Employment with **Coachbuilders** and **Wheelwrights** remains good. Reports from 12 branches of 7 unions, with a membership of 1,365, show that 23 (or 1.7 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 0.7 per cent. in May and 1.0 per cent. in June, 1900.

Employment in the **Printing and Bookbinding** trades is rather better. Returns from 25 unions, with a membership of 25,018, show that 1,236 (or 4.9 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 5.5 per cent. in May. The percentage for June, 1900, was 4.5.

Employment in most branches of the **Clothing** trades remained fairly good. The West End bespoke tailors were well employed;

* 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.

the East End bespoke and stock trades showed some falling off; the contract trade was good; the East End military and uniform tailors and tailoresses were only partially employed. The hatters describe employment as still depressed; the capmakers as busy; the fur skin dressers as steady.

Boot and Shoe Trades.—Employment with the West End hand-sewn boot and shoe makers was fair, but not quite so good as usual at this season; in the East End sewround trade it continues to improve; with boot and shoe clickers it was only moderate; with boot and shoe operatives quiet.

Employment in the **Leather** trades has continued to improve, and is good. Returns from 9 unions, with a membership of 1,998, show that 25 (or 1.3 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 1.9 per cent. in May and 1.1 per cent. in June, 1900.

In the **Glass** and **Pottery** trades returns from 8 unions, with a membership of 1,349, show that 116 (or 8.6 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 6.9 per cent. in May and 3.9 per cent. in June of last year.

Hair, Fibre, and Cane Workers.—In these trades returns from 6 unions with a membership of 988 show that 8 (or 0.8 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 0.7 per cent. in May. The percentage for June, 1900, was 1.2.

Gold and Silver Workers are still slack, short time being worked. Returns from 7 unions with a membership of 1,128 show that 19 (or 1.7 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 1.3 per cent. in May. The percentage for June, 1900, was also 1.7. Diamond workers are slack.

Employment in the **Tobacco** trades has still further fallen off, and is now bad. Returns from 4 unions with a membership of 2,289 show that 184 (or 8.0 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 5.8 per cent. in May and 9.5 per cent. in June, 1900.

Dock and Riverside Labour.—The average number of dock and wharf labourers employed daily at all the docks and the principal wharves was 16,202 in the five weeks ended June 29th, as compared with 15,981 in May and 14,164 in the corresponding period a year ago. Employment in mid-stream has been moderate, but improved in the last week of the month; with coal-porters, winchmen and lightermen it has been moderate; with stevedores and lumpers fair; with deal porters good; with corn-porters moderate on the south side, fair generally on the north side. With fruit porters in Thames-street employment has been fairly good, the average daily number employed being 368, compared with 362 in May and 296 a year ago.

ENGLAND: NORTHERN COUNTIES.

Tyne and Wear.

Coal Mining.—Northumberland.—The steam and house coal pits each averaged for the four weeks ending June 22nd 5.23 and 5.01 days per week respectively, as against 5.10 and 5.37 days a year ago. **Durham.**—Gas, house, manufacturing, and coking coal pits have averaged 5.35, 5.27, 5.46, and 5.50 days per week respectively, as against 5.39, 5.35, 5.52, and 5.53 days in May. At 154 pits employing 70,993 men and boys, from which returns have been received, an average of 5.37 days per week was worked, as in the corresponding period a year ago.

Metal Mining.—Lead ore and ironstone miners have worked respectively 11 and 10 days per fortnight.

Quarrying.—Employment at the quarries in the Gateshead district continues good. At Blyth rather less time has been worked. In the limestone districts quarrymen have worked 6 days per week; road-stone breakers less than full time.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Employment at the finished iron and steel works has somewhat declined; with steel smelters it continues fairly good. Forge and furnacemen have been better employed. Steel plate mills at Spennymoor and Consett have worked a little less than full time. At Jarrow one plate mill is idle; angle mills with one exception have only worked three-quarters time.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—On the Tyne.—An active demand for rivetters still continues. Engine builders and repairers in the middle and lower reaches of the river are fairly busy. Employment in the locomotive shops continues good. The 13,068 members these branches have 388 (or 3.0 per cent.) unemployed as against 289 (or 2.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. **On the Wear.**—Employment in the engine shops remains good. Platers, frame-benders, and angle iron and shipsmiths have been steadily employed. Branches with 5,297 members have 131 (or 2.5 per cent.) unemployed, as against 127 (or 2.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. Ship-joiners on both rivers and at Blyth report employment as better. With the patternmakers and brassfinishers it has been fair; with iron and steel moulders it is reported as improving on the Wear, as bad in the higher reaches of the Tyne, as good in the middle and lower reaches. Employment

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

with drillers and hole cutters has not been good. Sail makers are slack. Whitesmiths and heating engineers remain busy. Enginemen are fairly employed.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—The Tyne watermen have been steadily employed. Employment with quayside and dock labourers has been somewhat below the average; with the trimmers and teamers, tug boat men, and lumpers and riggers, it has been fairly good. The supply of sailors and firemen continues above the demand. Coal porters and shippers are well employed.

Building Trades.—Masons, painters, slaters, and tilers are busy; plasterers are dull; bricklayers and plumbers report employment as moderate.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers on the Tyne are quiet; at Sunderland employment is good. With the bookbinders it is fair. Three paper mills continue slack; five others have worked close on full time.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Cabinet makers continue slack. With the mill-sawyers and machinists employment is reported as moderate; with upholsterers on both rivers it is fair. Coopers are fairly busy. Lathrenders continue slack.

Chemical and Glass Trades.—Pressed glass makers are slack. Bottle makers remain well employed. Copper and white lead works continue busy. Employment in chemical factories has not much improved; the caustic and sulphur departments have only worked three-quarters time, soda and bleaching departments half time.

Fishing.—Trawl and line boats have had fair success. Herring boats have had only moderate catches.—*J. Ratcliffe.*

Middlesbrough, Stockton and District.

Ironstone Mining.—Cleveland miners report employment as moderate, several mines stopping one day per week. The average number of days worked by the 21 mines furnishing returns was 5'64 days per week during the 4 weeks ending June 22nd, as compared with 5'52 per week in June 1900. The number of workpeople employed at these 21 mines was 6,325, the corresponding number a year ago being 6,782.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Employment is reported as improved in finished iron and steel works, some being busy; as good at pipe and general foundries; as moderate at chair foundries. It is good at metal expansion works; slack at the blastfurnaces; fair with enginemen, boiler-men and cranemen.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers report employment as good at Hartlepool and Bishop Auckland, fair at Stockton, moderate at Darlington, Middlesbrough and South Bank; ironfounders as good at Middlesbrough and Stockton, moderate at Darlington and Hartlepool; patternmakers as fair at Darlington, moderate at Stockton and Middlesbrough, declining at Hartlepool; enginemen as fair; smiths and strikers as moderate. Branches of these trades with 4,439 members have 109 (or 2'5 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 129 (or 2'9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

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

Shipbuilding.—Employment continues brisk at Hartlepool, good at Middlesbrough and Stockton. Ship joiners report employment as fair generally; shipwrights as good at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough, fair at Stockton; smiths and strikers as moderate.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Sailors and firemen report employment as moderate; dock and riverside labourers as bad generally, moderate at Hartlepool.

Miscellaneous.—Cabinet makers, tailors, and cement and concrete workers report employment as good; sawyers, woodworking machinists and pulpworkers as fair; letterpress printers as fair at Stockton and Darlington, moderate at Middlesbrough and Hartlepool.—*A. Main.*

Cumberland and Barrow District.

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

Coal Mining.—The average number of days worked by the pits is lower than a year ago, but the number of workpeople employed is greater. At the 21 pits covered by the returns the average number of days worked during the four weeks ended 22nd June, was 5'03 per week, as compared with 5'58 days a year ago. The number of workpeople employed at these pits in June 1901, was 6,513, the corresponding number in June, 1900, being 5,794.

Iron Mining.—At the Cumberland and North Lancashire iron mines the average number of days worked and the total number employed show a decline in June as compared with a year ago.

The average number of days worked during the four weeks ended 22nd June, at the 43 mines covered by the returns was 5'56 per week, as compared with 5'62 days a year ago. The number of workpeople at these mines in June, 1901, and 1900, numbered 4,960, and 5,432, respectively.

Pig Iron Manufacture.—Employment at the Cumberland and North Lancashire blastfurnaces shows a slight improvement as compared with a month ago, but remains worse than a year ago. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of June was 41, as compared with 40 at the end of May, and 52 at the end of June, 1901. The estimated number of workpeople employed at the 41 blast furnaces in June was about 3,500.

Shipbuilding.—According to the returns of shipbuilding compiled by "Lloyd's Register," there were 7 vessels, other than warships, under construction (see p. 209) in the Barrow, Maryport, and Workington district at the end of June, 1901, with a gross tonnage of 11,800 tons, as compared with 7 vessels with a gross tonnage of 2,422 tons at the end of the preceding quarter, and 6 vessels and 2,490 tons a year ago. The tonnage of warships under construction at the end of June, 1901, was 66,250 tons displacement, being 320 tons less than at the end of March, 1901, and 321 tons less than at the end of June, 1900.

LANCASHIRE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.

Oldham and District.

Cotton Trade.—Spinning.—Employment in Oldham and district is fairly good. A falling off in employment is reported from Mossley and Ashton-under-Lyne, in which districts, as well as in Rochdale, it is described as moderate; in Stockport and Stalybridge employment continues good. Cardroom workers and ring spinners are well employed. Weaving.—Many looms are standing idle. Beamers, reellers, twisters, ball-warpers, drawers and sectional warpers report employment as moderate; twiners and winders as slack.

Woollen and Silk Trades.—Employment in the woollen trade in Stockport, Rochdale and Milnrow remains unaltered. In the silk-dressing trade of Rochdale employment continues bad.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment at engineering and machine-making shops is reported as moderate; toolmakers, iron-grinders, glazers, iron-founders, iron and steel dressers, spindle and flyer makers, gasmeter-makers and coremakers report employment as moderate; boiler-makers as good; electrical workers as fair; brass-founders, tinplate workers, plate and machine moulders as slack.

Building Trades.—Painters and decorators report employment as good; paviors, plasterers, stone-dressers, flaggers, carpenters and joiners as fair; bricklayers and plumbers as moderate.

Coal Mining.—Employment is reported as good in Chadderton and Shaw, and as slack in Oldham.

Miscellaneous.—Gasworkers, wheelwrights and smiths, skipmakers, brushmakers, tailors, shoemakers, cloggers, saddlers and farriers report employment as fair; letterpress printers as slack.—*T. Ashton.*

Bolton and District.

Cotton Trade.—Spinning.—Employment in the spinning branch in Bolton and neighbourhood has improved; in Bury, Heywood, Chorley and Wigan it continues moderate. Cardroom operatives are still only moderately employed throughout the district. Weaving.—Employment with weavers is irregular throughout the district.

Engineering and Iron Trades.—Employment with engineers, steam engine makers and blacksmiths is moderate; with moulders, iron turners and steel workers it is slack; machine fitters report a slight improvement. In Wigan, Chorley, Bury, Ince, and Horwich iron workers generally are fairly well employed.

Building Trades.—Employment generally except with plumbers and slaters is fairly good. Paviors and flaggers are busy.

Coal Mining.—Miners are fairly well employed in Bolton, Little Lever, and Walkden. In Wigan, Ince, Hindley and Westhoughton most collieries are working on an average about five days per week.

Miscellaneous.—Tanners and leather workers are only moderately employed; carters and tailors are fairly busy; cloggers and shoemakers are less active.—*R. Tootill.*

Blackburn, Burnley and District.

Cotton Trade.—Weaving.—Employment at Blackburn, Nelson, and Accrington is only moderate; it is fairly good at Burnley; slack at Preston and Colne. In Darwen no improvement is reported, a number of looms still being stopped for warps. Employment continues slack with hard waste weavers; moderate with twisters, drawers, warpers, winders and tape sizers. Warp dressers are slack, a number being on short time. Spinning.—Employment is reported as fair at Blackburn and Accrington;

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

good at Darwen. Ring spinners and cardroom workers are still fully employed. Branches of spinners, twisters and drawers and warp dressers, with 2,361 members, have 29 (or 1'2 per cent.) unemployed, the same number and percentage as at the end of May.

Building Trades.—Employment with painters and decorators continues good; with plasterers it has improved; with other branches it continues fair.

Engineering and Iron Trades.—Employment in the engineering trades is again reported as fair; machine makers report a slight improvement.

Coal Mining.—Coal miners in the Burnley district report employment as fairly good, though one pit is only working four days per week. In Accrington employment is fair.

Miscellaneous.—Letterpress printers report employment as moderate; calico printers and bleachers, and woollen block printers as slack; tailors and brick makers as fair; cabinet makers as steady.—*W. H. Wilkinson.*

Manchester and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 24,767 members have 775 (or 3'1 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 841 (or 3'4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The engineers, ironfounders and machine workers report employment as moderate; boiler-makers and brassfounders and finishers as slack; brassworkers and sheet metal workers as good; smiths and strikers as moderate.

Textile Trades.—Cotton spinners in Manchester report employment as moderate; other branches of the cotton trade as unsatisfactory. Cotton weavers and winders in Macclesfield report employment as moderate. Employment in the silk trade is bad in all branches. Bleachers and dyers report employment as bad.

Building Trades.—Bricklayers report employment as good in Northwich and Manchester, as moderate in Stockport, as bad in Macclesfield, and as improving in Warrington. Plasterers and plumbers are slack, decorative glass workers dull, stone masons are busy, painters, concreters, and bricklayers' labourers fairly so. Employment with joiners is slack at Macclesfield, moderate in Manchester and Northwich, improving in Stockport, and bad in Warrington.

Printing and allied Trades.—In Stockport and Macclesfield letterpress printers report employment as moderate, in Manchester as improving; electrotypers as fair; bookbinders and lithographic artists as moderate; pattern card makers and lithographic printers as bad.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Coachmakers report employment as moderate on private work, and as slack in the railway shops. Cabinet makers, French polishers, upholsterers, coopers and wheelwrights report it as fair.

Clothing Trades.—Ready-made tailoring operatives report employment as moderate; bespoke tailors, cloth cap and hat makers and boot and shoe makers as quiet; shirt cutters, shirt makers, and umbrella makers as bad; felt hat makers as slack, a large number being on short time.

Transport Trades.—Employment continues good.—*G. D. Kelley.*

Liverpool and District.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Boiler-makers and shipwrights report a slight falling off in employment. Ironfounders, whitesmiths, coppersmiths, and iron and steel dressers report employment as good; hammermen and drillers as slacker; ship joiners as dull; engineers, fitters and turners as fair upon new work, rather unsteady upon repairs.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Cabinet makers and French polishers report employment as fair; coachmakers and coopers as quiet; millsawyers and woodcutting machinists as dull.

Transport Trades.—Seamen, dock labourers, quay and railway carters report employment as dull; firemen, engine room workers and flatmen as fair; coal and salt heavers as quiet.

Building Trades.—In most branches employment continues dull. There is an improvement at Prescott, and with stonemasons in Birkenhead. Street masons and paviors are busy.

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

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as improved; bookbinders as not quite so good.

Glass and Chemical Trades.—Decorative glass-workers report employment as improved; glass bottle-makers as not so busy; other branches of the glass trade as good. Chemical workers continue dull.

Mining and Quarrying.—Coal miners report a falling off in employment. Quarrymen are fairly well employed.—*C. Rouse.*

A report from Winsford states that employment in the salt trade has slightly improved. Chemical workers at Middlewich report employment as normal; painters and decorators in both towns as good, other branches of the building trade as moderate; moulders at Winsford as good; fustian cutters as dull; ship carpenters, boat repairers, boiler-smiths, fitters and brassworkers as regular.

YORKSHIRE.

Hull and District.

Shipbuilding, Engineering and Metal Trades.—At Hull the engineers, brassfinishers and founders, and sailmakers report employment as moderate; other branches as bad. At Goole, Grimsby and Selby employment is reported as moderate. At Doncaster, brassworkers report employment as moderate, engineers and boiler-makers as bad. At Beverley employment is reported as bad.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is moderate.

Transport Trades.—At Hull the seamen, marine firemen, dock labourers and timber workers, report employment as moderate; the lightermen and general railway workers as bad. At Grimsby, Goole and Selby employment is reported as moderate.

Fishing Industry.—The steam fishing vessel engineers and firemen at Hull and Grimsby report employment as moderate, the trawl fishermen as bad. The curing-house workers and general labourers in the fishing trade at Hull and Grimsby report employment as slack.

Seed Crushing, Oil Cake, and Colour Trades.—Employment in the seed crushing and oil cake mills is reported as bad; in the paint and colour works as good.

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

Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.—The cabinet makers report employment as moderate; the sawmill and woodcutting machinists as bad; the coopers at Hull as fair, at Grimsby as moderate; the coachbuilders at Hull and Doncaster as good.

Miscellaneous.—The flourmillers, leather-workers, boot and shoe makers, tailors and hatters report employment as good; the enginemen, firemen and cranemen as fair; the brushmakers and general labourers as moderate.—*W. G. Millington.*

Leeds and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 9,139 members have 398 (or 4'4 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 349 (or 3'8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment in the engineering trade continues only moderate. Ironfounders, steel smelters, brass workers and pattern makers are slack; boiler-makers, spindle and flyer makers, and stove grate makers are well employed; machine makers and sheet metal workers report employment as fair; wool-comb, hackle, and gill makers as moderate. At Wakefield employment in the engineering and iron trades is quiet, at Stanningley slack.

Clothing Trades.—At the ready-made tailoring factories in Leeds employment has been slack, and many firms have worked short time. Bespoke tailors are fairly busy. In the boot and shoe industry employment is quiet.

Textile Trades.—Blanket raisers report employment as dull; linen workers and woollen spinners as slack; warp dressers and twisters and willevers and fettlers as moderate. At Wakefield worsted and cloth mills are only moderately employed.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is quiet.

Mining.—Employment in the Leeds pits has fallen off to four days, and on house coal seams to three days per week. Ironstone miners are well employed. At Castleford and Dewsbury three and four days per week are being worked.

Leather Trades.—Tanners and leather-workers, saddlers and harness-makers report employment as good; curriers as fair.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment with letterpress printers, lithographers, bookbinders and machine-rulers continues quiet. Paper-mill workers are slack.

Glass Trades.—Employment in the glass bottle industry in Leeds has fallen off; at Wakefield it continues good.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—French polishers and brushmakers report employment as fair; coachmakers as good; cabinet makers as quiet.—*O. Connellan.*

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

Bradford, Huddersfield and District.

Worsted Trade.—Employment is slack in Bradford, and rather worse than last month; in Keighley and Halifax it is bad. In Huddersfield there is little change; a few firms are busy, but the others are quiet.

Woolen Trades.—Employment in Huddersfield and district remains rather quiet. In the heavy woollen trade of Dewsbury and Batley it is still reported as fair.

Other Textile Trades.—Employment in the silk trade is quiet. Cotton spinners at Huddersfield report employment as quiet, at Brighouse as still slack; dyers at Bradford as slack, at Huddersfield as fair.

Metal Trades.—Engineers at Bradford and Huddersfield report employment as moderate; at Halifax and Keighley as quiet; at Dewsbury as fair. At Halifax and Bradford employment with ironfounders is reported as quiet; at Dewsbury as fair; at Keighley as declining; at Huddersfield as bad.

Building Trades.—Employment in Bradford is still affected by disputes. In other parts of the district it is quiet.

Miscellaneous.—Employment in the tailoring trade is fairly good. Miners are still affected by disputes. In the glass trade employment is good; with printers slack.—A. Gee.

Sheffield, Barnsley, and Rotherham District.

General.—Branches of societies (exclusive of coalminers) with 16,148 members, have 297 (or 1·8 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 281 (or 1·7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Iron and Steel Industries.—Branches with 7,016 members have 107 (or 1·5 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 117 (or 1·7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. Engineers and core makers report employment as good; engine, crane and boiler men, Siemens steel smelters, and machine workers as fair; iron and steel founders, boiler makers, and iron and steel dressers as moderate; wire drawers, Bessemer steel workers, spring smiths and strikers, and stove grate workers as slack; railway spring makers as bad. At Barnsley and Rotherham engineers and ironfounders are fairly busy. In the Rotherham district steel workers, bath makers, and kitchen range fitters report employment as quiet; iron and stove grate workers as slightly improved. At Parkgate ironworkers are busy, steel workers are slack.

Cutlery and Tool Trades.—Razor makers, and pen and pocket blade grinders and cutters continue well employed; pen and pocket blade forgers, and file forgers by machine report employment as fair; edge tool grinders, table blade forgers, grinders and hafters, file forgers by hand and file grinders as moderate; engineers' tool makers and file cutters as quiet; file hardeners and handle and scale cutters as slack. Makers of agricultural and horticultural tools are busy.

Other Metal Trades.—Platers and gilders report employment as good; plate spoon and fork filers, hollow-ware finishers, braziers and sheet metal workers as fair; brass workers as moderate; silversmiths and silver and Britannia metal stampers as quiet; hollow-ware buffers, Britannia metal workers, and spoon and fork finishers as slack. At Rotherham the brass workers report a slight improvement.

Coal Mining.—Returns from 80 collieries show an average of 4·5 days per week worked.

Building Trades.—Employment in Sheffield is still slack, but shows a slight improvement. At Barnsley and Rotherham it is fair, at Normanton good.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as bad; bookbinders as good; lithographers and machine rulers as moderate.

Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.—Railway carriage and wagon builders continue quiet; coach-makers, cabinet makers, woodworking machinists, and mill-sawyers report employment as fair. At Barnsley box makers are busy; bobbin makers are slack; cabinet makers are well employed.

Linen Trade.—Employment at Barnsley continues good.

Clothing Trades.—Workpeople in the bespoke and ready-made tailoring trades are well employed. At Barnsley the boot and shoe operatives report employment as moderate.

Glass Trades.—Glass bottle makers and flint glass workers continue well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Paviors, street masons, and gasworkers report employment as good; bakers and confectioners as fair; railway employees, colliery surface-men, general labourers, saddlers and harness makers as quiet; upholsterers as slack. At Barnsley paper makers, down quilt makers, upholsterers and quarrymen are busy;

general labourers are moderately employed. At Normanton chemical workers, brickmakers and quarrymen are working full time.—S. Uttley.

ENGLAND: MIDLAND COUNTIES.

Derbyshire District.

General.—Branches of societies (exclusive of coal miners) with 6,388 members have 58 (or 0·9 per cent.) unemployed as compared with 65 (or 1·0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Coal Mining.—Reports from 75 collieries, employing upwards of 28,600 men and boys, show an average of 4½ days worked per week, against 5½ days in May.

Quarrying.—Employment continues slack with chert quarrymen; with limestone quarrymen it improved in the latter part of the month.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers report employment as good at Chesterfield; moderate at Derby, Burton and Long Eaton bad at Glossop and New Mills; brass moulders and finishers, and boiler makers as good; ironfounders as bad in Derby, and as declining at Chesterfield; iron and steel dressers, farriers, stationary engine drivers and firemen, electric wire and cable makers as fair; wire drawers as quiet; cycle makers and lace machine builders in Long Eaton as good.

Clothing Trades.—Bespoke tailors and ready-made tailoring operatives are busy; boot and shoe operatives are rather quiet.

Coachbuilding and Woodworking Trades.—Employment is good with railway carriage and wagon builders. In most timber yards it is rather quiet. With coopers at Burton-on-Trent it has again improved slightly.

Building Trades.—Employment is good with painters; quiet generally with other branches.

Textile Trades.—Cotton operatives report employment as fair; hosiery workers as dull; elastic web weavers as bad; surgical bandage makers as rather slack; calico printers and engravers as moderate; lace workers in nearly all branches as not good. Hard and soft silk winders, weavers, doublers and throwers, cotton winders, gimp and trimming workers are fairly well employed.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress and lithographic printers are fairly well employed. Bookbinders and machine rulers are rather dull.—C. White-Daon.

Nottingham and District.

Lace Trade.—Employment generally is dull.

Hosiery Trade.—The improvement reported last month has not been maintained, a marked decline being reported. Shetland shawl-makers at Hucknall and Kirby, and elastic bandage makers at Carlton and Nottingham report employment as good. Hand-frame makers are busy on military orders.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment is reported as having further declined with mechanics and fitters on general work, tool machinists, ironfounders, steam engine makers, fitters and smiths, wheelwrights and blacksmiths, needle makers and electrical workers. With cycle workers it is reported as irregular; with lace machine builders as fair; with hosiery machine builders as bad; with blastfurnacemen at Bulwell as good. A general improvement is reported at Mansfield. Employment is moderate at Newark, Beeston, Grantham and Retford. Branches with 3,081 members have 116 (or 3·8 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 144 (or 4·7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Building Trades.—Employment is reported as improved with carpenters and joiners, painters, stonemasons and slaters; as not brisk with bricklayers, plumbers, whitesmiths and labourers; as good with plasterers and plasterers' labourers. Employment is reported as fairly good with most sections at Grantham, Hucknall, Worksop, Mansfield, Newark, Beeston, Retford and the county generally.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Employment is reported as improved with packing-case makers and mill sawyers; as moderate with cabinet makers and box makers; as good with brush makers, French polishers, coach makers, coopers and upholsterers.

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

Clothing Trades.—Boot and shoe operatives report employment as improved at Nottingham, as fair in Hucknall and district; bespoke tailors as moderate. Employment is brisk with dressmakers, mantle makers, and with ready-made tailoring operatives.

Coal Mining.—Returns from 28 collieries employing about 15,580 men show an average of slightly under 3½ days worked per week. With the exception of several pits in North Notts, the decline appears to be general.

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE—DISTRICT REPORTS—MIDLAND COUNTIES.

Miscellaneous.—Gasworkers report employment as having declined; female cigar makers as slack; bakers as good; silk-dressers, cab and hackney carriage drivers, saddlers, general labourers and stationary engine-drivers as fair; colliery enginemen and firemen, and enginemen and cranimen as not so good. Railway employees report employment as having declined at Colwick and Nottingham; as fair in the Leen Valley; as good at Worksop, Newark, Retford and Grantham.—W. L. Hardstaff.

Leicester and Northampton District.

Boot and Shoe Trade.—Makers of army boots in Northamptonshire continue busy. In other districts employment is quiet in all branches.

Other Clothing Trades.—Employment in both the ready-made and bespoke branches of the tailoring trade shows a decline; it is still good with corset-makers, milliners and dressmakers, but less brisk in most departments of the hatting trade.

Hosiery and Woolspinning Trades.—Employment is regular with makers of shirts and pants at Leicester, less satisfactory in the hose, half-hose, cardigan jacket and fancy hosiery branches. It is improving with glove makers and fair with dyers and trimmers. Lambswool spinners are busy.

Elastic Web Trade.—Employment is reported as rather quieter in all branches.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment is slack with general engineers, except at Rugby; it has slightly improved with boiler-makers. It is fair with toolmakers, patternmakers, moulders and needlemakers; and slack in most branches at Loughborough.

Mining and Quarrying.—The returns from the South Leicester coal pits show that the average number of days worked has been reduced to about three per week. Employment is good with stone quarrymen.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment continues good with letterpress and lithographic printers; it is slacker with bookbinders.

Building Trades.—Most branches report employment as slack at Leicester. It is fair with joiners, plasterers, masons, slaters, and painters; quieter with plumbers and gasfitters; bad with bricklayers and builders' labourers.

Leather Trades.—Employment is good with carriers at Northampton and Wellingborough, and fairly good with tanners and leather-dressers at Leicester and South Wigston.

Woodworking and Coachmaking Trades.—Employment is good with coach and car builders at Loughborough and Northampton, moderate at Leicester. Cabinet makers and mill-sawyers are in regular employment.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is good with button-makers, farriers, basket-makers, and brick, tile and sanitary ware makers; quiet with brushmakers, bakers, gas stokers and paper box makers; bad with cigar-makers. It is slacker in most grades of the railway service. T. Smith.

Potteries District.

Pottery Trades.—Employment has been quiet except with those engaged on work for the Australian and Canadian markets.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Puddlers and blastfurnacemen have had more employment; other branches report a decline.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Except with moulders, employment in all branches continues fairly brisk.

Mining and Quarrying.—Coal miners throughout the district have averaged 4 days per week. Ironstone workers report a slight improvement, averaging 4½ days per week. At Alton and Hollington stone quarrymen are fully employed.

Textile Trades.—At Leek employment in the silk trade is fairly good. At Congleton silk dressers report a decline; silk dyers are fairly busy; fustian cutters are slack.

Clothing Trades.—Tailors continue busy. At Stafford a number of boot and shoe operatives are unemployed through a fire. At Stone employment is fairly brisk.

Building Trades.—A decline is reported in most towns.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers in the Potteries report no improvement. At Stafford employment is fair. Lithographic artists and printers are fully employed. Bookbinders and machine rulers are moderately busy.

Miscellaneous.—Railway workers report a decline; brushmakers are working short time; gasworkers report no improvement. I. S. Harvey.

Wolverhampton and District.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Employment generally shows an improvement.

Engineering and allied Trades.—Employment with moulders has improved; with engineers, machinists, electrical workers, and boiler, bridge, girder, tank and gasometer makers it is good. Employment is slack at Coalbrookdale, good at Madeley and Walsall. Cycle and motor makers are quiet.

Hardware Trades.—Employment is good with makers of electrical fittings, plantation and brazil hoes, malleable nails and protectors, builders' ironmongery, best gun locks, spectacle frames, fences, hurdles, agricultural implements, with japanners, and in the iron plate trade at the Lye and Bilston. It is moderate with makers of cycle fittings, edgetools, spades and shovels, nuts and bolts, black castings, tips and cut nails, and with filesmiths, tin and brass workers, galvanisers and the chain makers, strikers and anchor-smiths at Cradley. It is quiet with stamped and light hollow-ware workers, with makers of spring traps, locks, keys and latches, and with the spike and rivet makers at Blackheath and the block chain makers at Cradley Heath. At Wednesbury an improvement is reported. Employment is slack with makers of anvils and vices at Dudley, and with the wrought nail makers at Halesowen.

Coal Mining.—The average time worked on Cannock Chase is 2 days per week; in Tamworth pits 3 days; in the Oldbury, Tipton, Dudley, Old Hill, Halesowen districts 4 days per week; in the Shropshire pits 5 days per week.

Building Trades.—Employment on the whole has improved.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the carpet trade is reported as slack in all branches at Kidderminster. At Bridgnorth it is quieter after a long period of briskness. In the Tamworth tape mills employment is moderate.

Leather Trades.—Employment is good at Walsall with female harness stitchers, harness makers, new brown saddlers and bit and stirrup workers; it is fair with gig saddlers and collar-makers; very good with spring hook, cart gear, and chain makers. Case hame workers are quieter.

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

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment in the printing trade is slack; it has improved with bookbinders.—C. Anthony.

Birmingham and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 17,199 members have 425 (or 2·5 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 551 (or 3·0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Engineering and allied Trades.—Two branches of engineers report employment as good, nine as moderate; ironfounders, pattern-makers, and smiths and strikers as moderate; toolmakers as fair. At Coventry, West Bromwich and Redditch, employment is reported as good. Employment with electrical engineers and in the motor industry is fairly good. Throughout the district it has been good in the cycle industry, but some firms are now working short time.

Brass and Copper Trades.—Employment in the brass trades is reported as fairly good. Copper tube and brass-brazed tube makers are fully employed; brass and pin wire makers fairly so; brass-cased tube makers are busier. Metal rollers are fully employed; fender and fire brass makers are quiet. At Dudley fender makers report employment as improving.

Jewellers, Silversmiths, and Electro-platers.—Jewellers report employment as quiet on best gold work, fair on cheaper work; silversmiths, electro-platers, and Britannia metal workers as moderate.

Other Metal Trades.—Ironplate and tinplate workers and hollow-ware makers report employment as good; makers of machine-made rivets, edge tools, light steel toys, and wrought iron and steel hinge makers as fairly good; odd side casters and bedstead makers as fair; water, gas, and steam tube makers, nut and bolt workers, and cut nail makers as moderate; wire nail and file cutters as quiet. Employment at Redditch is reported as moderate in the needle trade, as bad in the fish hook trade; at West Bromwich as moderate.

Building Trades.—Employment throughout the district continues quiet.

Glass Trades.—The flint glassmakers return employment as bad; flint glass cutters as moderate; plate glass bevellers and silverers as bad. At West Bromwich the glass trade is reported as moderate.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)—E. AND S.W. COUNTIES; WALES.

Woodworking Trades.—Coachmakers and coopers report employment as good; woodworking machinists and mill-sawyers as fair; cabinet-makers as quiet; carvers as bad. In the railway and wagon shops employment continues fair.

Miscellaneous.—Gas fitters, saddlers and harness-makers, ammunition-makers and military gun makers report employment as good; letterpress printers as moderate; gas workers, general labourers, builders' labourers and brickmakers as quiet. At Redditch the fishing tackle-makers are reported as busy. At Coventry employment in the watch trade is reported as good; in the ribbon trade as quiet.—A. R. Jephcott.

ENGLAND: EASTERN COUNTIES.

Norfolk and Neighbouring District.

Clothing Trades.—Boot and shoe operatives are fairly busy. Ready-made tailoring factories are on full time. Bespoke tailors and dress, mantle, shirt, corset and blouse makers are well employed.

Building Trades.—Employment at Norwich is dull. In Cambridge, Newmarket and Thetford it is fair.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Electrical and general engineers, boiler-makers and smiths are busy throughout the district. Shipwrights and boat builders and repairers are busy at Yarmouth, Gorleston and Lowestoft.

Fishing Industry.—Trawl fishing is not good. The herring fishing has been dull.

Printing and allied Trades.—Lithographic and letterpress printers are fairly busy; bookbinders and machine-rulers are on full time.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the silk and crape factories is dull, and some departments are on short time. Horsehair weavers are not busy; mat and matting weavers report employment as good.

Miscellaneous.—Steam flour, oil-cake and saw mill workers, brush-makers and confectionery and jam workers are fairly busy. Electric light and power workers are fully employed. Organ builders and mineral water operatives are on full time.—G. Cleverley.

Suffolk, Essex and District.

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Trades.—Engineers report employment as good at Chelmsford and Beccles, as fair at Bury St. Edmund's, as moderate at Ipswich and Colchester, as slack at Halstead. Employment is good with boiler-makers, slack with moulders and shipwrights.

Clothing Trades.—Boot and shoe operatives report employment as moderate. In the wholesale tailoring trade it is good. Corset-makers, milliners and dressmakers continue well employed.

Textile Trades.—Employment is good with mat weavers at Sudbury, Hadleigh, Lavenham and Long Melford; fair at Glemsford; slack at Haverhill; good with horsehair weavers at Long Melford; fair with silk weavers at Halstead, quiet at Braintree; quiet with handloom weavers and good with factory operatives at Sudbury.

Building Trades.—Painters and plumbers report employment as good, other branches as moderate.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as good at Beccles and Chelmsford; as fair at Colchester and Bungay; as dull at Ipswich. Lithographers and bookbinders are slack.

Miscellaneous.—Employment in shipping and quay labour has been fairly good; brickmakers, saw mill workers, horticultural builders, farriers, and maltsters report it as good; general labourers and navvies as fair.—R. W. Mather.

ENGLAND: SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.

Bristol and District.

General.—Societies with 10,264 members have 318 (or 3.1 per cent.) unemployed, as against 372 (or 3.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment is moderate with smiths and engineers; fair with brassworkers, coachmakers, tool makers and ironfounders; bad with shipwrights; slack with tinplate workers. Boiler-makers are well employed at Swindon, slack in Bristol.

Building Trades.—The plumbers report employment as dull; the painters and decorators as fair; the carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, and plasterers as slightly improved; the stonemasons as dull in Bristol, fair elsewhere.

Printing and allied Trades.—The letterpress printers report employment as dull at Bath and Gloucester, good at Hereford, Bristol and Weston-super-Mare. Employment with bookbinders is dull; with lithographic artists and printers fair.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—The cabinet makers, polishers and upholsterers report employment as fair; the mill-sawyers, woodcutting machinists and coopers as moderate; the lath renders as slack.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the boot and shoe industry continues dull generally, but has improved in the Kingswood district. Hatters and glovers report employment as moderate; bespoke tailors as good; ready-made tailoring operatives as fair.

Transport Trades.—Seagoing men report employment as fair, railroad men as moderate. Work has been slack with dock labourers, but improved towards the end of the month.

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

Mining and Quarrying.—Coalminers in the Radstock and Bristol districts report further slackness. In the Forest of Dean employment is bad in the house coal trade; fair in the steam coal and iron ore trades. Quarrymen are well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is fair with glassworkers, bakers, cocoa and chocolate workers, and basket-makers; good with curriers brick and tile makers and tobacco workers; dull with brushmakers.—J. Curle.

Plymouth and South-Western District.

Mining, Quarrying and China Clay Industries.—In tin and copper mines employment is good. In granite quarries work is fair in the eastern portion of the district, and good in the western quarries. In slate and limestone quarries employment is better, being at present fully up to the average. China clay workers are moderately employed.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Engineers, boiler-makers iron and steel shipbuilders, ironfounders, iron caulkers and pattern-makers are well employed; shipwrights report employment as good in Government yards, moderate elsewhere; brassworkers and tinplate-workers are moderately employed. Branches with 2,823 members have 7 unemployed, as compared with 8 at the end of May.

Building Trades.—Stonemasons continue slack, but a little improvement is noted. Plasterers, plumbers, and carpenters report employment as bad in Plymouth, Devonport, and Exeter; painters as fair. Employment generally is dull at Torquay, Bideford, Truro and Penzance; fair at Tavistock, Newton and Dawlish. Branches with 3,847 members have 135 (or 3.5 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 116 (or 3.0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Clothing Trades.—Tailors are well employed in the bespoke department, but there is a little falling-off in the ready-made branch. In shirt and collar factories work is moderate. Boot and shoemakers are fairly employed.

Printing and allied Trades.—Printers have been slack in Plymouth and Devonport, but employment improved at the end of the month. Lithographers are quiet. Bookbinders and paper rulers are dull.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Millsawyers and wood-working machinists continue quiet. Cabinet-makers, upholsterers and French polishers report employment as moderate.

Dock and Quayside Work.—General work on the quays continues moderate. Employment has improved with fish packers and carters. In the docks coal lumpers and grain carriers have been fairly well employed.

Fishing Industry.—Trawlers and hookers have been more successful. The mackerel fishing has been good. Prices have been fair.

Miscellaneous.—Excavators, navvies and brickyard labourers continue well employed. In market and fruit gardens employment is brisk.—W. Hedge.

WALES.

North Wales District.

Mining.—Employment is slack in the Wrexham and Buckley districts, fair in the Ruabon and Mold districts. Employment is fully maintained at the lead and blende mines.

Quarrying.—Employment continues good at the slate quarries, brisk at the granite sett quarries, and fair at the freestone, lime and roadstone quarries.

Building Trades.—The bricklayers report employment as fair at Wrexham, as dull at Oswestry; the carpenters and joiners as quiet; the painters as fair at Wrexham, Colwyn Bay and Rhyl, as good at Oswestry; as quiet at Llandudno.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The engineers at Sandycroft, Oswestry and Cefn report employment as fair; the blast furnacemen at Mostyn as good; the ironfounders at Wrexham as improving. The steel workers have been fully employed. Employment continues slack with the wagon makers.

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)—WALES; SCOTLAND.

Clothing and Textile Trades.—Employment in the Montgomeryshire flannel and tweed industries and with the bespoke tailors at Bangor has been fair.

Brick and Terra-cotta Trades.—Employment is reported as good in the Wrexham and Buckley districts, as improving in the Ruabon district.—G. Rowley.

South Wales District.

Coal Mining.—Cyfarthfa, Dowlais, and Tredegar collieries have worked regularly, but employment generally throughout the district has been rather quiet.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Dowlais and Cyfarthfa works have worked regularly, but in most districts employment is reported as quiet.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Employment has been quiet with seamen and dock labourers.

Ship Repairing and Engineering.—All branches report a decline. Branches of engineers and iron founders with 3,343 members have 137 (or 4.1 per cent.) unemployed, as against 115 (or 3.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Building Trades.—Returns indicate a slight improvement, but most branches in the seaport centres still report employment as bad or dull. Branches of carpenters, joiners, painters and decorators, and plumbers, having 2,550 members, have 90 (or 3.5 per cent.) unemployed, as against 192 (or 7.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Miscellaneous.—Patent fuel workers report employment as brisk at Swansea, as quiet elsewhere; chemical and metallurgical workers as quiet; wagon builders and lifters as good; lithographic and letterpress printers as moderate.—T. Davies.

Tinplate Trade in South Wales, Monmouthshire, and Gloucestershire.—Employment in this industry was about the same in June as a month ago, but remains much worse than a year ago. At the end of June 332 mills were at work (including those engaged in the manufacture of black plates); as compared with 331 at the end of May and 392 a year ago. The number of workpeople employed at the 332 mills in operation at the end of June is estimated to be about 16,600.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 13,071 members have 523 (or 4.0 per cent.) unemployed, the same percentage of their membership as at the end of May.

Coal Mining.—Employment continues much the same as during the last three months. In Mid and East Lothian about 80 per cent. of the miners have been fully employed. In West Lothian the majority have worked five days per week.

Shale Miners and Oil Workers.—Returns from 29 mines employing 3,070 workpeople show that 1,542 were employed in mines working full time, 646 in mines working 22 and under 24 days, and 882 in mines working 20 and under 22 days during the four weeks ended June 22nd.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Branches with 2,158 members have 80 (or 3.7 per cent.) idle, as against 83 (or 3.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. Branches in Falkirk with 3,281 members have 161 (or 4.9 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 211 (or 6.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Shipbuilding Trades.—Branches with 590 members have 84 (or 14.2 per cent.) idle, as against 53 (or 8.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Textile Trades.—Employment continues good with all branches of the woollen industry in Galashiels and Selkirk; in Hawick spinners are busy, and weavers are fairly well employed. The hosiery workers continue busy in Selkirk, and quiet in Hawick. The carpet weavers in Midlothian report employment as bad.

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

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Branches with 1,110 members have 72 (or 6.5 per cent.) idle, as against 66 (or 5.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

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

Printing and allied Trades.—Branches with 2,396 members have 36 (or 1.5 per cent.) idle, as against 30 (or 1.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

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

Glasgow and West of Scotland.

Shipbuilding.—Employment has been fairly good during the month. Branches with 15,349 members return 396 (or 2.6 per cent.) as idle, as against 427 (or 2.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Tinplate workers, engineers, blacksmiths, ironmoulders, brass finishers, and engine and crane-makers report employment as fair; brass moulders, iron, steel and brass dressers, pattern-makers and iron drillers as good. Branches with 22,356 members have 773 (or 3.5 per cent.) idle, as against 880 (or 3.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. Employment with iron and steel workers continues good.

Building Trades.—Employment has improved slightly, but is still dull, except with the painters.

Mining.—In Stirlingshire employment has been regular. In Dumbartonshire all the pits but one have worked full time. Coal and iron miners elsewhere report employment as fair.

Clothing Trades.—Employment with bespoke tailors is good; with water-proof-makers it is fair; with ready-made tailoring operatives it is quiet. Boot and shoe operatives report employment as dull; slipper makers as improved; knee shoemakers continue busy.

Textile Trades.—Employment has been fair on harness curtains, cotton ginghams, and plain work; dull in other branches. At New Mills employment has improved in the lace trade, and is steady in other branches. In Kilbirnie, Greenock, and Port Glasgow employment has been good.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress and lithographic printers report employment as dull; lithographic artists as quiet generally; electrotypers, stereotypers and bookbinders as fair.

Glass Trades.—Flint glassmakers and flint glasscutters report employment as improved; bottlemakers as good; medical bottle-makers and decorative glassworkers as dull.

Transport Trades.—Railway men, tramway men, carters and hackney carriage drivers are well employed. Sailors, firemen and dock labourers have been busier.

Miscellaneous.—Gilders, brushmakers, settmakers, paviors, calico engravers, cork cutters, rope spinners, warpers, saddlers, basket-makers, scale-beam makers, pipe-makers and finishers, stoneware throwers, spindle and flyer makers, cigarette makers and French polishers are busy; calendermen, beamers, curriers, dyers and bakers are dull.—A. J. Hunter.

Dundee and District.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the jute industry is fairly good. In the linen trade it is depressed, and short time prevails in some districts.

Coal Mining.—At the Fifeshire collieries employment has been steady since the holidays. Returns from collieries employing 11,820 workpeople give an average of 4.7 days per week worked during the four weeks ending June 22nd, as compared with 5.4 days per week in May.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Employment in the engineering trades has been fairly good, although in one or two branches it remains somewhat dull. In the shipbuilding yards it shows an improvement. Branches of societies with 2,180 members return 106 (or 4.9 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 133 (or 6.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Building and Furnishing Trades.—Employment in the building trades, although still dull in one or two branches, shows an improvement on the whole. In the furnishing trades it continues good. Reports from societies with 1,795 members give 57 (or 3.2 per cent.) as unemployed, as compared with 73 (or 4.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Dock Labour.—Employment has been good.

Fishing Industry.—The haddock fishing has met with moderate success, the takes being somewhat light. The salmon fishing improved towards the end of the month, but was poor at the beginning.

Miscellaneous.—Employment in the printing and allied trades is still quiet. With tailors employment remains good, with boot and shoemakers it is fair. Bleachfield workers continue slack. Floor-cloth and linoleum workers are fairly brisk.—P. Reid.

Aberdeen and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 4,635 members have 149 (or 3.2 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 179 (or 3.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

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

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

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)—IRELAND.

Transport Trades.—Railway workers report employment as good; dock labourers as moderate.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—The boiler-makers and iron and steel shipbuilders, blacksmiths and pattern makers report employment as fair; engineers, tinplate workers, brassfinishers and horse-shoers as good; shipwrights as fair; ironmoulders as dull. Branches of societies with 1,322 members have 31 (or 2·3 per cent.) idle, as against 44 (or 3·3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

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

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

Fishing.—In June, at the port of Aberdeen, trawl and line boats landed 105,013 cwt., valued at £50,722, a decrease both in quantity and value compared with the previous month.

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

IRELAND.

Dublin and District.

Building Trades.—Employment in the building trades generally is good. The painters, whiteners, and plasterers report it as brisk; carpenters and slaters as fair; bricklayers as moderate; stonecutters as dull; lathsplitters and paviors as bad.

Metal Trades.—Employment with smiths and steam engine makers is good; with electrical workers, whitemiths and tinsmiths it is fair; with boiler-makers and engineers moderate; with ironfounders improving. Branches with 1,036 members have 38 (or 3·7 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 59 (or 5·7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

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

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment with letterpress printers is quiet. Lithographic printers and stereotypers report employment as fair; bookbinders as dull. Newspaper dispatch assistants are busy.

Clothing Trades.—Tailors and bootmakers are well employed. Silkweavers are quiet.

Miscellaneous.—Bakers, butchers, confectioners and mineral water operatives are busy. Bottlemakers, hairdressers, stationary engine drivers, and railwaymen report employment as regular; riverside labourers as good; corporation labourers as slack.—*E. L. Richardson.*

Belfast and District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering Trades.—Branches of societies with 8,595 members have 143 (or 1·7 per cent.) unemployed as against 122 (or 1·4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. The blacksmiths, smiths' helpers and strikers, and ironfounders report employment as moderate; sheet metal workers, general labourers and platers' helpers and sailmakers as quiet; patternmakers as steady; furnishing trades, brassfounders, machine drillers, engine-men, cranimen and firemen as fair; carpenters and joiners, boiler-makers, iron shipbuilders, engineers, machine workers, steam engine makers and shipwrights as good.

Linen Trades.—Branches of societies having 2707 members have 97 (or 3·6 per cent.) unemployed as against 87 (or 3·3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. The flax roughers, powerloom tenters, powerloom yarn-dressers and women workers report employment as bad; the flax dressers and linen lappers as dull; beetlers as quiet; the hackle and gill makers as good.

Building Trades.—The plasterers and builders' labourers report employment as dull; plumbers as moderate; bricklayers as fair; and paviors as good.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Branches of societies with 906 members have 30 (or 3·3 per cent.) unemployed, as against 23 (or 2·6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. The coopers report employment as bad; millsawyers as dull; packing case makers, and cabinet makers as fair; brushmakers, coach-builders, and French polishers as good.

Printing and allied Trades.—Branches of societies having 902 members have 56 (or 6·2 per cent.) unemployed, as against 45 (or 5·0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. The lithographic printers report employment as bad; lithographic artists as quiet; letterpress printers, bookbinders and machine rulers as fair.

Clothing Trades.—The tailors are still reported as busy, and the boot and shoe makers as quiet.

Miscellaneous.—Branches of societies with 1,942 members have 58 (or 3·0 per cent.) out of employment, as against 51 (or 2·6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. The carters report employment as slack; municipal employees and stone cutters as dull; bakers and butchers as fair; locomotive engine-drivers, railway workers, and square sett makers as good.—*R. Sheldon.*

Cork and District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering Trades.—Employment generally is fair. **Building Trades.**—Stone cutters, carpenters and painters report employment as fair; masons, bricklayers and plasterers as dull.

Woodworking Trades.—Millsawyers and woodworking machinists, coachmakers and packing-case makers report employment as good; cabinet makers as fair.

Textile and Clothing Trades.—Employment with flax and tweed operatives continues steady; with bespoke tailors and ready-made tailoring and boot and shoe operatives it is moderate.

Fishing.—The mackerel fishery round the south and south-west coasts has continued good.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with railway and tramway employees, stationary engineers, Corporation and Harbour Commissioners' employees, beef and pork butchers and shop assistants is fair; with hackney car drivers, quay labourers and coal porters it is dull.—*P. O'Shea.*

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN JUNE.

DURING June 545 fresh applications for work were registered by eight Bureaux (see LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1899, p. 36) furnishing returns, and 677 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 193 persons, of whom 98 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 June.

WORK DONE IN JUNE.

	No. of Fresh Situations offered by Employers.	No. of Fresh Applications of Work-people seeking Situations.	No. of Workpeople engaged by Employers.	
			Permanently.	Temporarily.
Summary by Bureaux.				
Central Bureau— 9, Southampton-street, W.C. ...	58	72	21	8
Society for Promoting Training and Employment— 22, Berners-street, W. ...	34	30	10	23
Y.W.C.A.— 25, George-street (1) ...	445	318	67	20
Hanover-square, W. (2) ...	96	43	6	14
Other Bureaux ...	44	82	12	12
Total of 8 Bureaux ...	677	545	116	77
Summary by Occupations.				
Superintendents, Forewomen, etc. ...	28	48	8	1
Shop Assistants ...	7	10	—	—
Dressmakers, Milliners, etc. ...	79	19	9	14
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists ...	34	42	8	26
Apprentices and Learners ...	12	4	3	2
Domestic Servants ...	466	305	71	27
Miscellaneous ...	51	117	17	7
Total Number in June, 1901 ...	677	545	116	77
Total Number in May, 1901 ...	892	610	141	68
Total Number in June, 1900 ...	675	514	94	60

The number of fresh applications for domestic servants fell from 612 to 466, and the number of servants applying from 351 to 305, the number permanently engaged falling from 93 to 71. The demand for dressmakers, milliners, etc., although still greater than the supply, showed a decline, the number of fresh applications from employers falling from 157 to 79; the number requiring such situations fell from 30 to 19; the number engaged through the Bureaux was 23, compared with 31 in May.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN JUNE.

(Based on information furnished by the Home Office and the Board of Trade.) THE total number of workpeople reported as killed by accidents during June was 306, or 71 less than in May, and 24 more than in June, 1900.

In the first group of industries shown in the following summary Table, including railways, mines, quarries, shipping, and factories, and employing 5,485,121 persons (according to the latest available figures), 284 were reported killed and 7,152 injured by accidents, as compared with 255 reported killed and 6,736 injured in June, 1900. These figures give one death in June, 1901, for every 19,314 persons employed in those industries. During the six completed months of 1901, 2,205 persons were reported killed, and 45,750 injured, as against 2,415 reported killed and 44,361 injured in the corresponding period of 1900.

In the remaining occupations included in the Tables, 22 persons were reported killed, and 981 injured in June, 1901, as compared with 27 reported killed and 922 injured in June, 1900.

SUMMARY TABLE.

	Killed.		Injured.		Number Employed according to latest Returns.
	June, 1901.	June, 1900.	June, 1901.	June, 1900.	
Railway Service— Accidents connected with movement of vehicles ...	33	39	321	309	534,141
Other Railways ...	3	4	753	779	
Total Railway Service ...	36	43	1,074	1,088	534,141
Mines ...	80	80	523	368	814,517
Quarries (over 20 feet deep) ...	7	6	73	82	93,895
Shipping ...	100	56	156	176	235,544*
Factories ...	61	70	5,526	5,022	3,807,024
Total of above ...	284	285	7,152	6,736	5,485,121
Workshops ...	—	—	15	18	Cannot be stated.
Under Factory Act, 1895, Ss. 22, 23 ...	17	20	798	699	
Under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894 ...	2	5	154	196	Cannot be stated.
Railway Contractors' Servants ...	3	2	14	9	
Grand Total ...	306	282	8,123	7,658	—

DETAILED TABLES.

	Killed.		Injured.		Total.	
	By Accidents connected with Movement of Vehicles.		By other Accidents on the Companies' Premises.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Railway Service— Brakemen and Goods Guards ...	1	62	—	19	1	81
Engine Drivers ...	2	26	—	46	2	72
Firemen ...	1	37	—	46	1	83
Guards (Passenger) ...	1	8	—	5	1	13
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers) ...	8	11	2	108	10	119
Porters ...	6	41	—	154	6	195
Shunters ...	1	57	—	10	1	67
Miscellaneous Occupations ...	13	79	1	365	14	444
Railway Contractors' Servants ...	1	3	2	11	3	14
Total for June, 1901 ...	34	324	5	764	39	1,088
Total for June, 1900 ...	41	312	4	785	45	1,097

	Underground.		Surface.		Total.
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
Mines— Explosions of Firedamp ...	—	19	—	—	19
Falls of ground ...	37	127	—	—	37
Shaft accidents ...	6	14	—	—	6
Miscellaneous ...	23	131	14	32	37
Total for June, 1901 ...	66	291	14	32	80
Total for June, 1900 ...	72	318	8	60	80

	Inside.		Outside.		Total.
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
Quarries over 20 feet deep. Explosives or Blasting ...	1	9	—	—	9
Falls of ground ...	2	13	—	—	2
During Ascent or Descent ...	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous ...	3	38	1	13	4
Total for June, 1901 ...	6	60	1	13	7
Total for June, 1900 ...	6	67	—	15	6

	Killed.		Injured.		Total.	
	By Wreck or Casualty.	By other Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Shipping*— On Trading Vessels— Sailing ...	42	—	13	21	55	21
Steam ...	2	3	40	128	42	131
On Fishing Vessels— Sailing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steam ...	—	—	3	4	3	4
Total for June, 1901 ...	44	3	56	153	100	156
Total for 3 months April to June, 1901 ...	122	7	169	596	291	603
Total for 3 months April to June, 1900 ...	271	9	191	526	462	535

	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		
Factories— (a) Accidents reportable by Certifying Surgeons— Adults ...	50	1,283	—	216	50	1,499
Young Persons ...	9	433	1	116	10	549
Children ...	1	10	—	3	1	13
Total ...	60	1,726	1	335	61	2,061
(b) Other Accidents— Adults ...	—	2,895	—	75	—	2,970
Young Persons ...	—	440	—	51	—	491
Children ...	—	4	—	—	—	4
Total ...	—	3,339	—	126	—	3,465
Total Factories— June, 1901 ...	60	5,065	1	461	61	5,526
June, 1900 ...	68	4,680	2	342	70	5,022

	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		
Workshops— Adults ...	—	10	—	2	—	12
Young Persons ...	—	3	—	—	—	3
Children ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Workshops— June, 1901 ...	—	13	—	2	—	15
June, 1900 ...	—	17	—	1	—	18

	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		
Factories & Workshops (classified by trades). Textiles— Cotton ...	3	199	—	121	3	320
Wool and Worsted ...	2	75	—	53	2	128
Other Textiles ...	1	48	—	42	1	90
Non-Textiles— Extraction of Metals ...	3	82	—	—	3	82
Founding and Conversion of Metals ...	7	789	—	2	7	791
Machines, Engines and Engineering ...	9	1,052	—	4	9	1,056
Ship and Boat Building ...	6	842	—	—	6	842
Wood ...	2	193	—	—	2	193
Chemicals, &c. ...	4	152	—	5	4	157
Other Non-Textile Industries ...	23	1,646	1	236	24	1,882
Total for June, 1901 ...	60	5,078	1	463	61	5,541
Total for June, 1900 ...	68	4,697	2	343	70	5,040

	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		
Under Factory Act, 1895, Ss. 22, 23— Docks, Wharves and Quays ...	8	356	—	—	8	356
Warehouses ...	3	264	—	—	3	264
Buildings to which Act applies ...	6	158	—	2	6	160
Laundries ...	—	4	—	14	—	18
Total for June, 1901 ...	17	782	—	16	17	798
Total for June, 1900 ...	18	678	2	31	20	689

	Construction or Repair.		Use or Working.		Total.
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
Under the Notice of Accidents Act, 1894— Bridge ...	—	5	—	—	5
Canal ...	—	4			

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN JUNE, 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 June affected 24,560 workpeople, and the net effect of all the changes was a decrease of 1s. 3½d. weekly per head.

The net result of the changes reported in the previous month (May) was a decrease averaging 1s. 5d. weekly per head in the weekly wages of 375,756 workpeople, and during the corresponding month of last year (June, 1900) the net result was an advance averaging 1s. 0½d. per head in the weekly wages of 35,000 workpeople.

There was no advance of great importance in June. The principal decreases were those affecting 5,500 blast-furnacemen in Cleveland and Durham, and 6,250 blastfurnacemen and iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

Methods of Arrangement.—Changes affecting 435 workpeople were arranged by arbitration after strike, and changes affecting 16,310 workpeople took effect under sliding scales.

Summary for First Six Months of 1901.—During the six months, January to June, 1901, the number of workpeople (separate individuals) known to have received advances or sustained decreases is 854,770 (as compared with 970,000 for the corresponding period of 1900).

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

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.

* 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.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN JUNE—(continued).

Continuation of the table from page 222, covering various trades like Clothing, Printing, Woodworking, Leather, and Miscellaneous Trades, as well as Employees of Local Authorities.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN JUNE, 1901.

The changes in hours of labour reported in June were all decreases, and affected 1,033 workpeople. The reduction in their weekly hours of labour averaged 1.70 hours per week.

Table with columns: Locality, Occupation, Date from which change takes effect in 1901, Approximate number of Workpeople affected, Hours of labour in a full week, Extent of Decrease per week.

* Exclusive of overtime. † See also under Changes in Rates of Wages.

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 June, and also during the six completed months of 1901, with comparative figures for 1900.

Table with columns: Month of June, 1901, 1900, Six Months ended June, 1901, 1900. Rows: Imported, Forwarded from Ports to Inland, Exported.

Traffic Receipts.—The total receipts of 21 of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended July 6th amounted to £7,237,947, an increase of £7,354 (or 0.1 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of 1900.

Fishery Statistics.—The total value of the fish (including shell fish) landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom during June was £842,994, an increase of £68,729 as compared with June, 1900.

Bankruptcies.—The bankruptcies gazetted during June, numbered 324, being 58 less than in June, 1900, 82 less than in June, 1899, and 48 less than in June, 1898.

TRADE DISPUTES.

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

Number and Magnitude.—Thirty-nine disputes were reported as having begun in June 1901, compared with 64 in May, and 45 in June, 1900. In these 39 disputes, 7,480 workpeople were directly, and 2,994 indirectly affected, a total of 10,474, which compares with 8,039 in May and 22,978 in June 1900.

Trades Affected.—In the building trades 8 disputes took place, involving 526 workpeople; in the mining and quarrying industries 9 disputes, involving 3,896 workpeople; in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades 5 disputes, involving 2,789 workpeople; in the textile trades 11 disputes, involving 2,501 workpeople; and in miscellaneous trades 6 disputes, involving 762 workpeople.

Causes.—Of the 39 disputes, 12 arose on demands for advances, and 7 on objections to reductions in rates of wages. Three disputes arose on other wages questions, 4 on questions of hours of labour, 5 on questions of employment of particular classes or persons, 4 on questions of working arrangements, and 4 from other causes.

Results.—Twenty-four new disputes, involving 7,648 workpeople, and 25 old disputes, involving 6,043 workpeople, were reported as having terminated. Of the 49 new and old disputes terminated, 14, involving 2,833 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 15, involving 5,852 persons, in favour of the employers; and 18, involving 4,114 persons, resulted in compromise. With regard to the remaining 2 disputes, involving 892 persons, certain points are still under consideration. At the end of June, 57 old disputes were reported to be still unsettled, involving altogether about 6,000 workpeople.

Duration of Disputes in Working Days.—The aggregate duration in June of all the disputes, new and old, was about 288,000 days, compared with 390,000 in May last, and 388,000 in June 1900.

Summary for the First Six Months of 1901.—For the six completed months of 1901 the aggregate number of workpeople involved in the 344 disputes which commenced in these months was 106,229, as compared with 105,795 in the 288 disputes reported in the corresponding period of 1900. The total aggregate duration in working days was about 2,212,000, as compared with 1,743,000 in the corresponding period of 1900.

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.*				

I.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN JUNE, 1901.

8 Disputes. BUILDING TRADES. 526 Workpeople affected.							
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.*				
Buxton...	Stonemasons ...	30	...	June 3	2	Against proposed reduction in wages from 9d. to 8d. per hour	Work resumed at a reduction of ½d. per hour.
Box, Corsham, Bradford-on-Avon & Bath Clevedon	Stonemasons and Sawyers	200	20	1	...	For advance in wages from 6½d. to 7d. per hour, and a code of working rules	No settlement reported.
Merthyr and Swansea	Builders' Labourers and Stonecutters and Painters ...	37	2	14	14	For advance in wages from 4½d. to 5d. per hour, and a code of working rules	Advance of ½d. per hour granted and a code of working rules arranged.
Tredegar	Plasterers ...	9	...	1	...	Lock-out of building trades to bring to an end a strike of builders' labourers, which commenced on 1st May	No settlement reported.
Crieff	Stonemasons ...	36	...	1	28	For advance in wages from 8d. to 9d. per hour, and a code of working rules	Work resumed at old rates.
Dublin	Carpenters and Joiners	22	...	13	...	Against proposed reduction in wages from 8d. to 7½d. per hour	Men replaced by non-unionists.
9 Disputes. MINING AND QUARRYING. 3,896 Workpeople affected.							
Barnsley	Coal Miners and other Colliery Workpeople	700	40	25	3	Dispute as to working arrangements	Men resumed work, matters in dispute to be undertaken by Miners' Association.
Sheffield (near)	Colliery Blacksmiths, Carpenters and Fitters	40	...	5	6	Against proposed increase in length of week-end shifts	Work resumed unconditionally.
Wigan (near)	Coal Miners	1,700	...	25	1	For advance in wages of 1d. per ton for long-distance drawing	Advance granted.
Hanley	Pit Lads and other Colliery Workpeople	37	163	4	4	Because of removal of two roadmen from one part of the mine to another	Lads resumed work unconditionally, and were fined for leaving work without notice.
Blaina	Coal Miners	400	...	4	2	Dispute as to priority of certain men in resuming employment after stoppage	Amicable settlement arrived at.
Loughor (Glam.)	Coal Miners	260	...	1	11½	Against proposed reduction in wages of 15 per cent.	Work resumed on old conditions.
Maesteg	Coal Miners	50	...	26	7	Objection to employment of a contractor to haul the coal. Employer afterwards put forward a new scale of prices	Haulage contractor may be employed. Provisional arrangement made as to wages, pending further consideration.
Coalburn	Coal Miners	80	20	17	11½	Against proposed reduction in certain sectional tonnage rates	Work resumed on old conditions.
Dalmellington	Ironstone Miners	406	...	13	...	Against proposed reduction in wages of 9d. per day instead of 6d.	No settlement reported.
5 Disputes. METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES. 2,789 Workpeople affected.							
Walker-on-Tyne	Platers, Riveters, Caulkers, Platers' Helpers and Heaters	425	450	7	4	Refusal of platers to work under a draughtsman who had been appointed as foreman over them	Draughtsman to superintend the work outside, but to have no dealings with the workmen.
Stanningley	Drillers ... Charge Wheelers, and Steel and Tinplate Workers	20	1,700	17	—	Dispute as to time and piece rates	Men replaced.
Morrison	Spelter Workers	123	...	3	2	For advance in wages from 4½d. to 6d. per ton	Other men engaged at the old rate.
Tayport, Dundee, and Forfar	Bobbin and Shuttle Makers	58	...	5	...	In support of certain men who had ceased to be employed by the firm	No settlement reported.
Ashton-under-Lyne	Cotton Spinners and Card Room Operatives	34	118	14	6	Demand for a nine hours day or fifty-one hours week	No settlement reported.
Blackburn	Cotton Weavers ... Cotton Weavers, &c...	240	...	13	...	Refusal of spinners to carry their own empty skips	Spinners to carry their empty skips pending further negotiations.
		280	...	27	...	Alleged bad material	No settlement reported.
			...	...	...	In sympathy with workpeople under same firm on strike against alleged bad material (see above)	No settlement reported.

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

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.*				

I.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN JUNE, 1901—(continued).

TEXTILE TRADES—(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.*				
Burnley	Cotton Weavers	260	...	June 24	1	For payment of list prices	List prices to be paid.
Mossley	Twines	16	...	27	...	For payment of list prices	No settlement reported.
Nelson	Cotton and Worsted Weavers, &c.	707	205	27	...	For advance in wages of one penny in the shilling on worsted work; and payment for pick finding in weaving black warp satins	No settlement reported.
Oldham	Ring Spinners, Card-room Operatives ... Winders and Doublers	249	142	19	...	Dispute as to scale of wages	No settlement reported.
Stalybridge	Spinners, Piecers, and Cardroom Operatives	39	104	12	4	Alleged bad material	Work resumed on payment by operatives of fine for leaving work without notice.
Leicester (near)	Elastic Web Weavers	17	...	22	...	Against proposed reduction in wages, and employment of greater number of learners than allowed by union	No settlement reported.

6 Disputes. MISCELLANEOUS TRADES. 762 Workpeople affected.							
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.*				
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Tailors	27	...	10	...	To enforce trade union conditions at another establishment of the same firm	No settlement reported.
Leeds	Millsawyers and Machinists	10	...	1	...	Against employment of a non-unionist	No settlement reported.
Denton	Felt Hat Makers	107	30	27	10	Against discharge of ten trimmers	Six of the trimmers reinstated.
Grimsby	Coopers	27	...	3	...	For advance in wages from 5d. to 6d. per barrel	No settlement reported.
Peterborough	Brickmakers	550	...	6	10	For advance in price of rd. per 1,000 bricks	Work resumed on old conditions.
Airdrie (near)	Bakers	11	...	3	1	To maintain district rule as to weekly hours of labour	District rule maintained.

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

3 Disputes. BUILDING TRADES. 710 Workpeople affected.							
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.*				
Leicester	Stonemasons	180	...	1901 1 May	34	For advance in wages of 1d. per hour, and other alterations in working rules	Advance of ½d. per hour granted.
Norwich	Bricklayers and Labourers	300	200	1900 1 June	319	For advance in wages from 7½d. to 8½d. per hour, reduction in hours from 56 to 52½ per week, and other alterations in working rules	Advance of ½d. per hour from 1st Jan., 1902, granted; other alterations in working rules mutually arranged.
Glasgow	Fret Lead Glaziers	30	...	1901 14 May	—	For advance to a standard rate of 9d. per hour	Advance generally granted.

7 Disputes. COAL MINING. 1,411 Workpeople affected.							
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.*				
Hartlepool	Coal Hewers, &c.	296	...	1901 9 Mar.	77	Refusal of men to carry out an award of the Joint Committee	Work resumed under the terms of the award, pending an urgency meeting.
Barnsley (near)	Coal Hewers, Labourers and Other Colliery Workpeople	215	50	1900 11 Oct.	172	For advances in prices for getting coal	Modified advances granted.
Stoke-on-Trent (near)	Hewers, Loaders, and Daymen	136	110	1901 29 May	14½	For advance in prices of 3d. per ton, consequent on the introduction of safety lamps	Work resumed at advance of 1d. per ton as offered previous to the strike.
Cymmer (Glam.)	Hewers, Hauliers, and Tipplers, &c.	174	...	20 May	18	Refusal to work with non-unionists	Non-unionists joined the South Wales Miners' Federation.
Garw Valley	Coal Miners	160	...	25 May	13½	Against proposed reduction in wages of 12 per cent.	Work resumed at old rate of wages, a new system of working being adopted.
Pontypridd	Coal Miners	250	...	20 May	19½	Against proposed reduction in wages of 15 per cent.	Work resumed at a reduction of 5 per cent. from net earnings, for six weeks.
	Coal Hewers	20	...	1 May	28	Refusal of employer to pay certain allowances while men restricted their output	Work resumed on conditions existing prior to the dispute.

6 Disputes. METAL, ENGINE RING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES. 3,266 Workpeople affected.							
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.*				
Stockton-on-Tees	Enginemakers, Cranemen, Boilermakers, Firemen, Smelters, Ironworkers, Labourers, &c.	140	1,400	1901 25 Mar.	75	For advance in wages to a few of their number	Demand for advance withdrawn, claims afterwards to be made to Conciliation Board in accordance with its rules.
Whitehaven	Furnacemen, &c., Blacksmiths, Joiners, Fitters, &c.	65	15	2 Feb.	105	Against proposed reduction in wages of 25 per cent.	Work resumed at district rates.
Manchester	Tinsmiths and Labourers	10	...	19 May	—	For alteration in piece-work conditions	Three of the men resumed work on old conditions, others were replaced.
Grimsby	Fitters	36	...	14 May	26	Refusal of three men to complete work on which apprentice had been employed overtime. Other men ceased work in their support	Work resumed on old conditions by order of Union Executive pending a conference.
South Staffordshire	Fitting and Socket Makers (Tube Trade)	1,000	...	25 Feb.	94	Against proposed reduction in wages of 10 per cent.	Work resumed at reduced rate by those for whom the employers could find work.
Blaenavon	Blastfurnacemen, &c., Millmen, Steelworkers and Labourers	275	325	1900 9 Sept.	235	For advance in wages of 15 per cent.	Mutual concessions made, and terms of compromise arranged.

2 Disputes. TEXTILE TRADES. 296 Workpeople affected.							
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.*				
Burnley	Cotton Weavers	13	...	1901 31 May	8	Alleged bad material	Work resumed unconditionally.
Oldham	Cotton Weavers, Twisters, Jobbers, &c.	225	58	1900 28 Nov.	166	For payment of list prices on certain classes of work, and for back pay on those classes	Amicable settlement arranged.

7 Disputes. MISCELLANEOUS TRADES. 360 Workpeople affected.							
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.*				
Warrington	Cabinet Makers	34	...	1901 4 May	25	Against proposed reduction in out-working allowances	Amicable settlement arrived at.
Atherstone	Felt Hat Finishers	23	...	26 Jan.	107	For advance in prices	Labour-saving machinery introduced—a few of the men resumed work on old terms.
London	Horse Collar Makers	115	...	4 May	36	For advance in piece rates	Dispute referred to arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade who awarded certain advances of prices. (See p. 201.)
Birmingham	Horse Collar Makers	35	...	13 May	36	For advance in piece rates	Work resumed on old terms pending award in the London horse collar makers' dispute. This award has now become operative at these places. (See p. 201.)
Walsall	Horse Collar Makers	85	...	13 May	35	For advance in piece rates	Firm agreed, if possible, to do without purchasing foreign-made buttons, and to rectify any dispute as to weighing-in work.
Leicester	Button Makers	43	...	4 May	33	Objection to finishing and stamping foreign-made buttons, and a system employed for weighing-in work	No settlement reported.
Brechin	Carters	25	...	21 May	34	For advance to a minimum rate of 20s. per week	Advance granted, and reduction of three hours made in weekly hours of labour.

* 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.

PAUPERISM IN JUNE.

(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 June was 324,161, corresponding to a rate of 197 per 10,000 of the population* of those districts in 1901.

Compared with May, 1901, there is a decrease of 3,708 in the number relieved, and of 2 in the rate per 10,000 of the population. Decreases are shown in 29 districts, the most marked falling off being in the Central London district (8 per 10,000). Increases are shown in 2 districts, Bolton (2 per 10,000) and Bradford (1). In the remaining 4 districts the rate is unchanged.

Compared with June, 1900, the number of persons relieved has increased by 9,817, and the rate per 10,000 of the population by 3. Twenty-two of the 35 districts show increases, the greatest being in the Dublin district (18 per 10,000), Manchester and Stockton-on-Tees (16), Cork, Waterford and Limerick district (15), and Birmingham (13). In 10 districts the rate has decreased, the most marked falling off occurring in the Galway district (24 per 10,000), Wigan (9), and Coatbridge and Airdrie (8). In the remaining 2 districts the rates show no change.

Selected Urban Districts.	Paupers on one day in second week of June, 1901.			Rate per 10,000 of Population.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with	
	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		A month ago.	A year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.—Metropolises.						
West District ...	10,070	2,642	12,712	158	- 5	+ 3
North District ...	13,745	7,850	21,595	204	- 4	...
Central District ...	6,403	2,877	9,280	443	- 8	...
East District ...	12,208	4,510	16,718	234	- 4	+ 5
South District ...	20,249	18,236	38,485	220	- 3	+ 3
Total Metropolises ...	62,675	36,115	98,790	218	- 4	+ 3
West Ham ...	2,423	7,860	10,283	177	- 3	- 3
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District ...	1,606	3,064	4,670	139	- 1	...
Stockton & Tees District ...	991	4,026	5,017	243	- 6	+ 16
Bolton, Oldham, &c. ...	3,304	7,759	11,063	150	+ 2	+ 7
Wigan District ...	1,720	6,381	8,101	211	...	- 9
Manchester District ...	8,222	8,176	16,398	182	- 1	+ 16
Liverpool District ...	9,371	7,434	16,805	172	- 1	+ 7
Bradford District ...	1,320	2,923	4,243	119	+ 1	+ 6
Halifax & Huddersfield ...	1,020	3,549	4,569	126	- 1	+ 7
Leeds District ...	1,888	5,422	7,310	162	- 3	+ 7
Barnsley District ...	534	2,915	3,449	153	- 2	- 2
Sheffield District ...	2,455	3,087	5,542	135	- 1	+ 7
Hull District ...	1,209	5,218	6,427	281	- 3	+ 5
North Staffordshire ...	1,702	6,013	7,715	216	- 4	- 5
Nottingham District ...	1,655	5,995	7,650	175	- 1	- 1
Leicester District ...	1,088	2,749	3,837	181	- 3	+ 4
Wolverhampton District ...	3,126	12,456	15,582	283	- 2	+ 2
Birmingham District ...	4,294	3,072	7,366	132	...	+ 13
Bristol District ...	2,510	6,634	9,144	247	- 3	- 3
Cardiff & Swansea ...	1,578	7,184	8,762	251	- 4	+ 4
Total "Other Districts" ...	49,593	104,057	153,650	180	- 2	+ 5
SCOTLAND.—						
Glasgow District ...	3,661	15,586	19,247	211	...	+ 4
Paisley & Greenock District ...	550	2,350	2,900	173	- 5	- 6
Edinburgh & Leith District ...	1,321	5,438	6,759	177	- 2	+ 1
Dundee & Dunfermline ...	941	2,837	3,778	193	...	+ 4
Aberdeen ...	482	2,620	3,102	202	- 2	- 2
Coatbridge & Airdrie ...	301	1,230	1,531	170	- 3	- 8
Total for the above Scottish Districts ...	7,256	30,061	37,317	196	- 1	+ 1
IRELAND.—						
Dublin District ...	6,343	4,701	11,044	312	- 7	+ 18
Belfast District ...	3,014	262	3,276	96	...	-
Cork, Waterford & Limerick District ...	4,203	4,948	9,151	400	- 5	+ 15
Galway District ...	334	316	650	189	- 3	- 24
Total for the above Irish Districts ...	13,894	10,227	24,121	282	- 4	+ 6
Total for above 35 Districts in June, 1901	135,841	188,320	324,161	197	- 2	+ 3

*The rates per 10,000 of population for June and May 1901 are based upon the 1901 census figures in the case of districts in Great Britain and the 1901 figures for June 1900 upon the estimated populations in that year deduced from the 1901 figures. In the case of the Irish districts, however, the figures for 1901 are not yet available for Poor Law Unions and the rates are, as in previous months, based upon the estimated populations deduced from the 1891 census returns.
† Exclusive of Vagrants; of Patients in the Fever and Small Pox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards; and of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.
‡ Excluding Casuals, but including persons maintained in Institutions for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, &c., who are classified as not able-bodied.

LABOUR BUREAUX IN JUNE.

DURING June the 8 Bureaux furnishing returns registered 1,838 fresh applications for work, as compared with 1,358 in June, 1900, an increase of 480. Work was found by these Bureaux for 1,115 persons, of whom 753 (557 males and 196 females) were engaged by private employers, 12 by Local Authorities, and 350 by the Salvation Army. The number engaged by private employers in June, 1900, was 606.

The number remaining on the registers at the end of June was 928, as against 819 a year ago.

(I.) Work done in June.

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.			
	June, 1901.	June, 1900.	June, 1901.	June, 1900.	Engaged by Private Employers.		Engaged by Local Authorities.	
London.								
St. Pancras ...	133	151	111	167	80	91	1	1
Battersea ...	106	71	37	30	35	30	...	...
Westminster (formerly St. Martin's) ...	255	214	189	188	113	121	5	...
Salvation Army ...	565	182	205	12	205	11	...	...
Provincial.								
Ipswich ...	25	35	37	42	21	9	...	...
Plymouth ...	208	190	134	149	126	138	...	...
Liverpool ...	176	134	1	6	...	...	6	12
Glasgow ...	370	381	418	480	173	206	...	...
Total of 8 Bureaux	1,838	1,358	1,132	1,074	1,103	780	12	17

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

Engaged by Private Employers.	No. permanently engaged.		No. temporarily engaged.		Total.
	Men.	Lads and Boys.	Women and Girls.	Total.	
Building Trades ...	29	29	49	58	136
Carmen, Stablemen, Horsemen, &c. ...	50	19	49	98	157
Porters and Messengers ...	54	44	98	192	346
Bill Distributors, Boardmen, &c. ...	4	183	187	191	381
General Labourers ...	24	7	31	38	62
Other Occupations ...	66	8	74	74	140
Lads and Boys ...	46	14	60	60	106
Total Males	253	304	557	557	861
Women and Girls:—					
Domestic Servants ...	86	23	109	109	218
Charwomen, daily work, &c. ...	26	59	85	85	111
Other Occupations ...	2	...	2	2	4
Total Females	114	82	196	196	312
Total engaged by Private Employers	367	386	753	753	1,115
Engaged by Local Authorities.					
Men, Lads and Boys ...	5	...	5	5	10
Roadmen ...	4	...	4	4	8
Other Occupations ...	3	...	3	3	6
Total engaged by Local Authorities	12	...	12	12	24
Engaged by Salvation Army Authorities.					
Men ...	...	350	350	350	700
Grand Total for 8 Bureaux	379	736	1,115	1,115	2,230

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

Occupation.	No. on Register at end of	
	June, 1901.	June, 1900.
Men:—		
Building, Engineering and Metal Trades ...	86	46
Carmen, Stablemen, Horsemen, &c. ...	94	81
Clerks and Warehousemen ...	54	37
Porters and Messengers ...	109	97
General Labourers ...	203	153
Other Occupations ...	84	94
Total Men	630	508
Lads and Boys	109	96
Women and Girls:—		
Charwomen, Daily Work, &c. ...	115	128
Servants ...	57	40
Others ...	17	47
Total Women and Girls	189	215
Grand Total for 8 Bureaux	928	819

* Engaged by Salvation Army Authorities.

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 June.

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

The imports for June, 1901, were valued at £41,711,038, as compared with £42,016,307 for June, 1900, a decrease of £305,269, or 0.7 per cent., and the total exports amounted in value to £27,966,694, as against £30,337,219 in June, 1900—a net decrease of £2,370,525. The exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures alone, however, were valued at £22,444,424 in June, 1901, and £24,895,335 in June, 1900—a decrease of £2,450,911, or 9.8 per cent. On the other hand, the value of foreign and colonial merchandise exported in June, 1901, shows an increase as compared with June, 1900, of £80,386, or 1.5 per cent.

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

	Month ended 30th June		Increase.	Decrease.
	1900.	1901.		
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ...	£ 18,499,327	£ 17,858,918	£ 640,409	£ 631,409
Metals ...	2,670,833	2,300,054	—	370,779
Chemicals, Dye-stuffs, and Tanning Substances ...	416,879	476,668	59,789	—
Oil ...	980,251	856,876	123,375	—
Raw Materials for Manufactures Manufactured and Miscellaneous Articles ...	10,436,475	11,200,775	764,300	—
Articles ...	9,021,542	9,017,747	—	3,795
Total	£ 42,016,307	£ 41,711,038	—	305,269

The imports of wheat in June, 1901, show a decrease of 2,009,700 cwts. in quantity, and £652,692 in value, as compared with June, 1900. Oats have increased 766,500 cwts. and £241,558; wheat meal and flour has increased 327,692 cwts. and £120,583; barley has increased 286,060 cwts. and £58,451; oatmeal 21,770 cwts. and £18,599; beans 153,530 cwts. and £50,347; maize or Indian corn 904,200 cwts. and £204,683; maize meal or Indian corn meal 16,800 cwts. and £2,427; and "other kinds of corn and meal" an increase in quantity of 7,370 cwts., but a decrease in value of £377.

The imports of raw cotton have increased 160,834 cwts. in quantity and £422,408 in value, and hemp, silk (raw), and wool (except mohair) also show increases in quantity and value, the increase in sheep or lambs' wool being 48,409,537 lbs. and £1,139,342. On the other hand, the imports of silk other than raw silk and jute and mohair show decreases in both quantities and values.

Exports.—The following Table shows the value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures for the month ended 30th June, 1901, as compared with a like period of 1900, and the increase or decrease in each principal category:—

	Month ended 30th June.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1900.	1901.		
Animals, living ...	£ 70,339	£ 63,377	£ 6,962	£ 6,962
Articles of Food and Drink ...	1,049,803	1,133,283	83,480	—
Raw Materials ...	3,710,921	2,829,736	—	881,185
Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured, viz.—				
Yarns and Textile Fabrics ...	8,104,590	8,014,490	—	90,100
Metals, and Articles Manufactured therefrom (except Machinery and Ships) ...	3,861,175	3,397,995	—	463,210
Machinery and Millwork ...	1,648,907	1,612,446	—	36,461
Ships, new (not registered as British) ...	1,711,705	419,215	—	1,292,490
Miscellaneous ...	4,737,895	4,973,912	236,017	—
Total	£ 24,895,335	£ 22,444,424	—	2,450,911

The exports of coal, coke, and fuel in June, 1901, show a decrease of 455,590 tons in quantity, and £883,155 in value as compared with June, 1900; and the exports of sheep and lambs' wool show a decrease in quantity of 489,200 lbs., and in value of £21,683. The exports of cotton yarn have increased 829,100 lbs. in quantity, but show a decrease of £42,554 in value. The exports of cotton piece-goods have increased 37,587,500 yards in quantity, and £337,989 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 June, 1901, amounted to 3,187,445 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 3,767,721 tons, as against 3,099,857 tons entered and 3,760,584 tons cleared in June, 1900. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered with cargoes during June, 1901, amounted to 2,564,713 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 2,537,721 tons, as against 2,617,885 tons entered, and 2,592,617 tons cleared in June, 1900.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION IN JUNE.

Total Emigration.—The number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during June was 24,163, or 3,968 less than in June, 1900. Comparing the six completed months of 1901 with the corresponding period of last year, there is an increase of 3,706, viz., from 132,053 in 1900 to 135,759 in 1901.

British and Irish.—Of the 24,163 passengers in June, 12,987 were of British or Irish origin, a decrease of 1,661 as compared with a year ago, chiefly accounted for by a falling off in the number proceeding to South Africa. For the first six months of 1901 the number of British and Irish passengers was 73,354, as against 72,838 in the corresponding period of 1900, an increase of 516.

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

Destination.	June, 1901.	June, 1900.	Total for six months ended—	
			June, 1901.	June, 1900.
United States ...	7,665	7,992	47,488	47,358
British North America ...	1,784	1,745	6,182	7,531
Australasia ...	977	1,214	6,243	5,216
South Africa ...	1,956	3,164	8,237	8,242
Other places ...	605	533	5,204	4,491
Total	12,987	14,648	73,354	72,838

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN JUNE.

(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 June it will be seen that 4 Trade Unions, 2 Co-operative Associations for Distribution, 4 Co-operative Associations for Production, 6 Miscellaneous Industrial and Provident Societies, 30 Friendly Societies, 36 branches of existing Friendly Societies, and 2 Building Societies were added to the Register of the United Kingdom during the month. Two Trade Unions, 6 Industrial and Provident Societies, 30 Friendly Societies (including 8 branches), and 16 Building Societies, are reported as having ceased to exist, or as having notified the commencement or termination of dissolution, or as having had registration cancelled.

ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED.

Trade Unions.—*England and Wales.*—Jewish National Tailors Machinists and Pressers' Union, 34, Commercial-street, E.; International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, 140, Brick-lane, E.; Female Lace Workers' Union, 16, Pembroke-place, Mount-street, Nottingham; Leigh and Bedford District Bricklayers' Labourers' Union, Grapes Inn, Bradshawgate, Leigh, Lancs. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—None.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—(A) *Associations for Distribution.*—*England and Wales.*—Seaton Sluice Co-op. Provision Soc., Ltd., Society's Store, Seaton Sluice, Seaton Delaval, Northumberland; Annesley Woodhouse Equitable Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 18, Main-road, Annesley Woodhouse, Nottingham. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—None. (B) *Associations for Production.*—*England and Wales.*—Co-operative Photographers Ltd., 5, Albion-place, Maidstone; Leicester Pioneer Publishing Soc., Ltd., 99, Church Gate, Leicester. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—Ballinacarriga Co-op. Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Ballinacarriga, Ballineen, co. Cork; Portglenone Co-op. Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Portglenone, co. Antrim. (C) *Miscellaneous.*—*England and Wales.*—Eldon Lane and District Workmen's Club and Institute Ltd., Club House, Eldon-lane, co. Durham; Darlington Club and Institute, Ltd., Club House, High-terrace, Northgate, Darlington; Stapleford Freehold Land Soc., Ltd., Lawrence-street, Stapleford, Nottingham; Land Association Ltd., 24, Castle Gate, Newark; Boarshurst Brass Band Institute, Ltd., Band Pavilion, Green Bridge-lane, Greenfield, Saddleworth, Yorks. *Scotland.*—Dunfermline Public House Soc., Ltd., 5, Douglas-street, Dunfermline. *Ireland.*—None.

Friendly Societies.—(A) *New Societies.*—*England and Wales.*—Ordinary Friendly, 7; Dividing, 7; Benevolent 1; Specially Authorised, 5; Working Men's Clubs, 8. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—Specially Authorised, 2. (B) *New Branches of Existing Societies.*—*England and Wales.*—30. *Scotland.*—6. *Ireland.*—None.

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

ORGANISATIONS DISSOLVED.

Trade Unions.—*England and Wales.*—Dissolved—Fancy Cane, Wicker and Bamboo Workers' Union, "City of Lichfield," Mount Pleasant, London, E.C. Registration cancelled.—Nottingham Box Makers' and Cutters' Union, People's Hall, Heathcote-street, Nottingham. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—None.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—*England and Wales.*—Registration cancelled—North and East London Co-op. Trading and Industrial Soc., Ltd., 5A, Norfolk Place, Kingsland, N.E.; Tinsley's Third Loan Soc., Ltd., Sir John Warren Inn, Ilkeston. Liquidator's final account received.—Dorchester Mutual Co-op. Soc., Ltd., St. George's-road, Dorchester. Dissolved.—Commercial Investment Provident Soc., Ltd., 28, Exchange-street East, Liverpool. Resolution to wind up.—Tyneside Associated Builders, Ltd., 318, Saltwell-road, Gateshead; Assington Ind. and Prov. Soc., Ltd., Assington, Suffolk. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—None.

Friendly Societies.—*England and Wales.*—By instrument of dissolution.—Ordinary Friendly, 9; Dividing, 2; Juvenile, 2; Branches, 1. Registration cancelled.—Dividing, 2; Specially Authorised, 1; Working Men's Clubs, 2. Dissolved otherwise.—Juvenile, 1; Benevolent, 1; Branches, 6. *Scotland.*—By instrument of dissolution.—Branches, 1. Dissolved otherwise.—Ordinary Friendly, 1. *Ireland.*—By instrument of dissolution.—Ordinary Friendly, 1.

Building Societies.—*England and Wales.*—By instrument of dissolution, 2; Notice of commencement of dissolution, 1; Notice of termination of dissolution, 13. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—None.

EXPLOSIVES IN COAL MINES

THE Home Secretary has made an Order*, dated June 11th, 1901, under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896, amending the Order of September 24th, 1900 (see GAZETTE, October, 1900, p 320). The effect of the new Order is to add eight explosives, all of which have passed the special test described in the Home Secretary's Memorandum of October 18th, 1899, to the "Special List." In a Home Office circular, dated June 19th, 1901, notice is given that in October next the Home Secretary proposes to withdraw from the Permitted List all explosives which have not passed the Special test.

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1901; No. 462 (Eyre & Spottiswoode). Price 1d.

INDUSTRIAL PROSECUTIONS IN JUNE.

I.—Under Factory and Workshop Acts.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Nature of Offence.	Cases.	Con- victions.	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.
By Owners, Managers, &c.:				
Neglecting to Limewash...	1	1	£ 7 0 0	£ 0 2 0
Neglecting to Fence Machinery ...	12	11	57 0 0	4 9 0
Allowing Children to clean Machinery in motion, &c. ...	1	1	0 10 0	0 13 0
Employing Young Persons without necessary Certificates ...	52	51	28 11 3	17 10 6
Employing Women and Children in forbidden Trades ...	3	3	1 2 0	0 14 0
Illegal Hours or Times of Employment—				
Before or after the legal hour ...	141	139	84 12 6	66 0 6
During meal times, or without proper intervals for meals ...	61	59	25 5 9	18 5 6
Beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted ...	55	55	24 11 6	12 0 0
On Sundays or holidays, or children on successive Saturdays ...	5	3	2 10 6	2 0 6
At night ...	39	39	26 14 6	18 0 0
Employing Children full time, otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets, &c. ...	1	1	—	0 7 6
In prohibited room during meal times ...	1	1	0 2 6	0 15 0
Neglecting Rules as to Registers, Abstracts, Notices, &c.—				
Not keeping Registers... ..	32	31	29 18 6	14 18 3
Not affixing or properly filling up Notices and Abstracts ...	6	6	3 17 6	0 18 6
Not sending Notices required by Act ...	10	10	8 1 0	6 1 0
Obstructing an Inspector in the execution of his duty ...	2	1	5 0 0	0 7 0
Not supplying sufficient or correct particulars Prosecutions for Breach of (or not affixing) Special Rules ...	10	10	15 7 6	3 3 6
Prosecutions under Truck Acts ...	2	1	0 5 0	0 12 0
By Workmen—				
Prosecutions for Breach of Special Rules ...	1	1	0 1 0	0 8 0
Total for June, 1901 ...	437	426	321 1 0	168 12 9
Total for June, 1900 ...	260	246	215 18 0	99 14 3

II.—Under the Mines and Quarries Acts.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Nature of Offence.	Prosecu- tions.	Con- victions.	Cases with- drawn.	Cases dis- missed.	Amount of Fines and Costs.
UNDER THE MINES ACTS.					
By Owners, Managers, &c.:					
Ventilation ...	1	—	—	1	£ s. d. — — 0
Miscellaneous ...	8	5	3	—	69 16 0
By Workmen:					
Safety Lamps ...	8	8	—	—	14 16 6
Shot-firing and Explosives ...	5	5*	—	—	5 19 6
Timbering ...	9	9	—	—	12 0 0
Lucifer Matches, Smoking, &c. ...	12	12	—	—	18 14 6
Riding on Trams ...	4	4	—	—	3 5 0
Miscellaneous ...	11	11	—	—	13 8 6
Total for June, 1901 ...	58*	54	3	1	138 0 0
Total for June, 1900 ...	56	55	—	1	82 19 0
UNDER THE QUARRIES ACT.					
By Workmen:					
Explosives and Blasting ...	1	1	—	—	£ s. d. 0 12 6
Total for June, 1901 ...	1	1	—	—	0 12 6
Total for June, 1900 ...	11	8	1	2	16 17 0

III.—Under the Merchant Shipping Acts.

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

Nature of Offence.	Prosecu- tions.	Con- victions.	Total Penalties.	Total Costs.
By Owners or Masters of Ships:				
Non-exhibition of lights ...	1	1	£ s. d. 25 0 0	£ s. d. 5 0 0
Submersion of disc ...	3	3	35 0 0	7 16 10
Total for June, 1901 ...	4	4	60 0 0	12 16 10
Total for June, 1900 ...	4	4	22 0 0	0 6 0

* One offender was sentenced to 14 days imprisonment.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to:—

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