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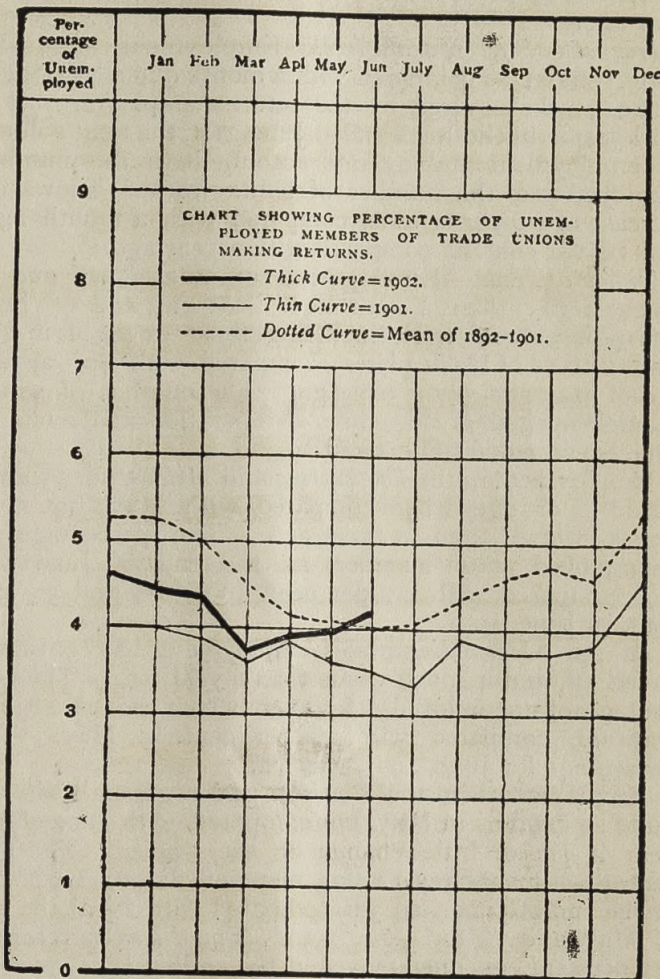
JULY, 1902.

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## EMPLOYMENT CHART.



## STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN JUNE.

[Based on 2,288 returns, viz.: 1,169 from Employers, 568 from Trade Unions, and 551 from other sources.]

EMPLOYMENT in June was, on the whole, not quite so good as in May. As compared with a year ago, there has been an improvement in cotton weaving and the woollen and worsted trades, and in several branches of iron and steel manufacture, but engineering and ship-building have fallen off.

Decreases in wages affecting about 321,000 coal miners were reported during the month.

In the 224 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 544,893, making returns, 22,832 (or 4.2 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 4.0 per cent. in May and 3.4 per cent. in the 216 unions, with a membership of 541,651, from which returns were received for June, 1901. The mean percentage of unemployed returned at the end of June during the 10 years 1892-1901, was 4.0.

**Employment in various Industries.—Coal Mining.**—Employment in the four weeks ended June 21st continued good. At collieries at which 487,077 workpeople were employed, the pits worked on an average 5.17 days per week during the four weeks ended June 21st, as against 4.89\* days in the four weeks ended May 24th, and 4.71\* days in the four weeks ended June 22nd,

\* The averages for May, 1902, and June, 1901, are reduced by the Whitsuntide holidays.

1901. The number employed at the pits was 2.2 per cent. greater than a year ago.

**Iron Mining.**—Employment continues good in this industry. In the 131 mines and open works covered by the returns, employing 15,620 workpeople, the average number of days worked by the mines in the four weeks ended June 21st, was 5.88 per week, as against 5.72\* in the four weeks ended May 24th, and 5.55\* days a year ago. There is a considerable increase in the number of workpeople employed as compared with a year ago.

**Pig Iron Industry.**—Employment again shows a slight improvement as compared with a month ago, and is better than a year ago. Returns relating to the works of 115 ironmasters show that 324 furnaces, employing about 22,260 workpeople, were in blast at the end of June, compared with 321 at the end of May, and 310 a year ago.

**Iron and Steel Manufacture.**—Employment shows an improvement as compared with a month and a year ago. At 202 works covered by the returns, employing 77,632 workpeople in the week ended June 21st, the total volume of employment (taking into account both the number employed and the number of shifts worked) shows an increase of 4.0 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and 1.1 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

**Tinplate Trade.**—Employment continues good, and is much better than a year ago. At the end of June 398 mills were at work (including those engaged in the manufacture of black plates), compared with 407 at the end of May and 347 a year ago. The number of workpeople engaged at the mills in operation at the end of June is estimated to be about 19,900.

Employment in the **Engineering and Metal** trades shows but little change when compared with May, but continues worse than a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of June was 4.9, compared with 4.7 per cent. in May, and 3.5 per cent. in June, 1901.

In the **Shipbuilding** trades employment has continued to fall off, and is much worse than a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of June was 6.8, compared with 5.7 per cent. in May. The percentage for June, 1901, was 3.2.

Employment in the **Building** trades generally is not quite so good as in May, but compared with June of last year it shows little change on the whole. The percentage of unemployed union members among **Carpenters** at the end of June was 3.0, compared with 2.5 at the end of May, and 3.2 for June, 1901. The **Plumbers** returned 5.5 per cent. as unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 6.0 per cent. in May, and 7.1 per cent. in June, 1901.

In the **Furnishing** trades employment, though still fairly good, is not so brisk. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of June was 2.8, compared with 1.9 per cent. in May, and 2.7 per cent. in June of last year.

Employment in the **Printing and Bookbinding** trades remains practically unchanged, but is a little better than a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of June was 4.6, compared with 4.7 per cent. in May. The percentage for June, 1901, was 4.9.

Employment in the **Paper** trades remains unchanged, and is about the same as a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of June was 2.4, the same percentage as in May, compared with 2.5 per cent. in June of last year.

In the **Leather** trades employment shows a slight decline, as compared with May, and is not so good as a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of June was 2.8, compared with 2.5 per cent. in May. The percentage for June, 1901, was 1.5.

Employment in the **Glass** trades is slightly better than in May, but about the same as a year ago.

Employment in the **Coachbuilding** trades is good, but scarcely so good as a year ago. The percentage of

\* The averages for May, 1902, and June, 1901, are reduced by the Whitsuntide holidays.

unemployed union members at the end of June was 2.3, compared with 2.0 per cent. in May, and with 1.6 per cent. in June, 1901.

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

Employment in the bespoke branch of the **Tailoring** trade shows a further decline in London, but is good in the provinces; in the ready-made branch it shows a decline in London, but continues good generally.

Employment in the **Hat-making** trade remains about the same as in May, but is not so good as a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of June was 3.6, compared with 3.5 per cent. in May and 2.6 per cent. a year ago.

Employment continues fair in the **Spinning** branch of the **Cotton** trade generally, but is still slack in the Oldham district; in the **Weaving** branch it shows a decline, although still fair.

Information respecting cotton factories employing about 85,900 women and girls shows that 84 per cent. of those in spinning mills were working in mills giving full employment during the whole month, compared with 83 per cent. during May, and 84 per cent. a year ago. The corresponding percentage of full time for those employed in weaving factories was 83 during June, compared with 86 per cent. during May and 64 per cent. a year ago.

Employment continues good in the **Woollen and Worsted** trades. In the **Hosiery** trade it shows a slight decline, but is still fairly good.

**Agricultural Labourers** were generally in full employment at the end of June, but during the first three weeks of the month some casual labourers were in irregular work in consequence of rainy weather.

**Dock and Riverside Labour in London.**—During the four weeks ended June 28th, the number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and principal wharves averaged 14,650, as compared with 14,618 in the preceding five weeks and 16,202 in June, 1901.

**Changes in Rates of Wages.**—The changes in rates of wages, reported during June, affected 343,486 workpeople, and the net effect of all the changes was a decrease averaging 1s. 9½d. weekly per head of those affected. Of the total number, 20,527 received advances, and 322,959 sustained decreases. The changes of the previous month affected 259,442 workpeople, the net result being a decrease averaging 8½d. weekly per head. During June, 1901, the number affected was 24,560, and the net weekly result was a decrease of 1s. 3½d. per head.

The principal advances reported during the month affected about 9,500 blastfurnacemen in Yorkshire, Cumberland, Lancashire, Staffordshire and South Wales, 5,000 iron and steel workers in South Wales, and 2,600 stonemasons in Glasgow. The principal decreases were those sustained by about 321,000 coal miners in the Federated districts, and in South Staffs., East Worcester-shire and the Forest of Dean. Two changes, affecting about 258,000 workpeople, were arranged by Conciliation Boards, and 14 changes, affecting about 17,000 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. One change, affecting 24 workpeople only, was preceded by a dispute causing stoppage of work, and the remainder, affecting about 68,000 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives.

**Trade Disputes.**—Eleven fresh disputes began in June, involving 10,679 workpeople, of whom 10,022 were directly, and 657 indirectly affected. The corresponding number of disputes in May was 23, affecting 7,385 workpeople, and in June, 1901, 39, affecting 10,474 workpeople. Of the new disputes in June, 1902, 1 took place in the building trade, 5 in the mining industry, 1 in the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades, 2 in the textile trades, and 2 in miscellaneous industries. Of the 13 new and old disputes, affecting 7,388 workpeople, of which definite results were reported, 9, affecting 6,711 workpeople, were decided in favour of the workpeople, 3, affecting 661 workpeople, in favour of the employers, and 1, affecting 16 workpeople, was compromised.

### RECENT LABOUR LEGISLATION IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

THE State of Western Australia has passed four Acts, dealing respectively with Trade Unions, Conciliation and Arbitration in Industrial Disputes, Workmen's Compensation, and Shop Hours Regulation, which received the Royal Assent on February 19th, 1902. The Trade Unions Act follows closely the lines of the legislation in force with respect to this subject in the United Kingdom. The Industrial Conciliation Act, which repeals the previous Act of 1900, is, in the main, identical with the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1900, of New Zealand, but in certain respects follows the recent statute passed by New South Wales (see GAZETTE, February, 1902, p. 39). This Act provides for the establishment of District Boards of Conciliation, and also of Special Boards, to meet any case of emergency or any special case of industrial dispute, and of a Court of Arbitration, power being given to either party to a dispute to refer the matter direct to that Court, without taking it in the first instance before a Board of Conciliation, and for the making of industrial agreements.

With respect to strikes and lock-outs, the Act declares that

"Any person who:—

(1) Takes part in, or does or is concerned in doing any matter of thing in the nature of a lock-out or strike; or

(2) Before a reasonable time has elapsed for a reference to the Board or Court of the matter in dispute, or

during the pendency of any proceedings before the Board or Court in relation to an industrial dispute,

suspends or discontinues employment or work in any industry; or

(3) Instigates to or aids in any of the above-mentioned acts, shall be guilty of an offence, and, upon summary conviction, on the information or complaint of the Registrar, or of any Industrial Union, be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50: provided that nothing contained in this Section shall prohibit the suspension or discontinuance of any industry, or the working of any persons therein, for any other good cause."

The Workers' Compensation Act applies to injuries of workers employed by employers on or in or about any railway, waterwork, tramway, electric lighting work, factory, mine, quarry, or engineering or building work, or on or in or about any employment declared by proclamation (issued pursuant to addresses from both Houses of Parliament) to be dangerous or injurious to health or dangerous to life or limb, the term "injuries" being defined to mean personal injury or loss of life by accident arising out of and in the course of employment, or injury to health, or loss of life arising out of or consequent upon any employment declared by proclamation to be dangerous to health or dangerous to life or limb. In respect of any such injuries (other than any injury which does not disable the worker for a period of at least 2 weeks from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed, or which is directly attributable to the serious and wilful misconduct of the worker) the employer of the injured worker is liable to pay compensation in accordance with a scale laid down in the Act, this scale being fixed generally upon a similar basis to that fixed in the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, but providing a higher limit than the United Kingdom statute, both of *minimum* and *maximum* compensation. Thus, in the case of a fatal accident, the *minimum* compensation, where the worker leaves dependants, is fixed at £200 (instead of £150), and the *maximum* at £400 (instead of £300); and in the case of a non-fatal accident, while the *maximum* compensation under the United Kingdom Statute is £1 per week, that fixed by this Colonial Act is £2 per week, but so that the total liability of the employer shall not exceed £300.

As under the United Kingdom Law, employers are not allowed to contract themselves out of the liabilities imposed by the Act, except under a scheme certified by the Registrar of Friendly Societies as being on the whole not less favourable to the workpeople than the provisions of the Act.

The Early Closing Act enacts that, except in certain specified trades, the closing time for all shops shall be on

one week-day 1 p.m., on one week-day 10 p.m., and on the other week-days 6 p.m., the shops to remain closed until 8 a.m. on the following day, unless the Governor shall fix for any district an earlier opening time. (The exempted trades include chemists' shops, restaurants and shops in which milk, meat, fruit, bread, &c., tobacco, newspapers, books, or flowers are sold, undertakers' and hairdressers' shops.) Hairdressers' shops are to be closed not later than 6.30 p.m., except on Saturdays, Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve, when the closing time will be 10 p.m.

Save in the exempted trades, no shop assistant may be employed in, or about the business of, any shop for more than 30 minutes after closing time. But the shopkeeper may employ any assistant on any 12 days in any half-year (not being days on which the shop closes at 1 p.m. or 10 p.m., or any public or bank holiday) for not more than 3 hours after closing time, exclusive of 1 hour for refreshment, which must be allowed to all assistants working overtime. All assistants employed in an exempted shop, or in any wholesale or commission agent's place of business, must be allowed a weekly half-holiday. In regard to all shops whatever, one hour per day must be allowed for dinner, and when the shop is open after 6.30 p.m., one hour for tea. "No shopkeeper shall, in or about his shop, employ any woman, or any young person under the age of 16 years, for a longer period than 9 hours, excluding meal times, in any one day, except on one day in each week, when the period may be 12 hours, nor for a longer period than 53 hours excluding meal times in any one week."

### PROFIT-SHARING IN 1901-1902.

In continuation of the Report on Profit-sharing, published by the Department in 1894 (C.—7,458 of 1894), and of the statements on this subject contained in previous numbers of the LABOUR GAZETTE\*, the following details, obtained by correspondence with the firms concerned, are submitted, bringing the information previously published up to date.

Returns have been received from 71 out of the 82 firms with which profit-sharing was, according to the information available at the date of the statements made in the GAZETTE of August, 1901, in force (68 in the United Kingdom, 3 in British Colonies). In regard to 8 cases (all in the United Kingdom) it has been ascertained that profit-sharing has ceased to be in operation:—

#### Profit-sharing Schemes that have ceased to exist.

| Duration of Profit-sharing. | Name.                            | Business.                    | No. of Employees. | Cause of cessation of Profit-sharing.      |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| 1889-1902                   | W. D. & H. O. Wills, Ltd.        | Tobacco Manufacture          | 1                 | Transfer of business.                      |
| 1889-1901                   | Christr. Thomas & Brothers, Ltd. | Soap and Candle Manufacture  | 277               | Grant of shorter hours.                    |
| 1890-1900                   | H. D. & B. Headley               | Printing ...                 | 77                | Changes in business arrangements.          |
| 1891-1902                   | Franklyn, Davey & Co.            | Tobacco & Snuff Manufacture  | 163               | Transfer of business.                      |
| 1893-?                      | Jesse Mundell ...                | House Painter...             | 9-12              | ?  |
| 1895-1898                   | E. Broad ...                     | Draper ...                   | 150-180           | ?  |
| 1896-1901                   | Alexr. Morton & Co.              | Curtain & Carpet Manufacture | 681               | Dissatisfaction of employers with results. |
| 1899-1901                   | Jno E. Nelson ...                | Slater and Slate Merchant    | 27                | Apathy of employees.                       |

In addition, 1 firm (Messrs. Pearson & Rutter, Ltd., provision merchants) have abandoned profit-sharing at their Manchester, but still have the system in force in their Liverpool, branch.

Particulars have been received in relation to 1 case in which profit-sharing has been adopted since June, 1901, a scheme of profit-sharing having been introduced in July, 1901, by the Commercial Gas Company, London, which employs 1,020 to 1,320 persons.

The total number of persons employed by the 75 firms known to practise profit-sharing at June 30th, 1902 (varying according to seasons, &c.) is *minimum* 46,631, *maximum* 49,121 (46,033—48,508 employed by 72 firms in the United Kingdom, 598—613 by 3 firms in British

\* See July, 1895, p. 207; July, 1896, p. 208; September, 1896, p. 275; July, 1897, p. 195; August, 1898, p. 228; August, 1899, p. 227; August, 1900, p. 227; and August, 1901, p. 231.  
† Information not available for publication.



division. The following occupational headings have been selected, and in some cases thrown into groups for comparison, so as to represent with the smallest risk of error from alterations of classification or of methods of return, the progression or retrogression of the leading industries of the county. From this Table it will be seen, with regard to the cotton manufacture, that in every 1,000 males above 10 years of age the number engaged in the cotton industry in 1901 was 100, or 24 less than in 1891; the corresponding number in every 1,000 females being 153, or 26 less than in 1891. The proportion of the male population above 10 years of age engaged in the metal, machine and implement trades increased from 84 to 95 per 1,000, and in the building trades from 59 to 69 per 1,000. The proportion of the female population above 10 years of age engaged in indoor domestic service fell from 82 to 66 per 1,000.

| Occupation.   | Number in |           | Inc. +<br>Dec. - | Per 10,000 living<br>of and above 10<br>years of age. |       | Inc. +<br>Dec. - |
|---|-----------|-----------|------------------|---|-------|------------------|
|   | 1891.     | 1901.     |                  | 1891.   | 1901. |                  |
| Males.  |           |           |                  |   |       |                  |
| All Occupations   | 1,232,773 | 1,395,833 | +163,060         | 8,594   | 8,581 | - 13             |
| I.—General or Local Government of the Country   | 13,854    | 17,898    | + 4,044          | 97  | 110   | + 13             |
| III.—4. Teachers  | 5,310     | 5,545     | + 235            | 37  | 34    | - 3              |
| IV.—1. Domestic Indoor Servants (including those in Hotels, &c.)  | 2,417     | 2,926     | + 509            | 17  | 18    | + 1              |
| V.—2. Commercial or Business Clerks   | 40,290    | 50,247    | + 9,957          | 281   | 309   | + 28             |
| VI.—Conveyance of Men or Goods:   |           |           |                  |   |       |                  |
| 1. On Railways (excluding Platelayers and Railway Labourers)  | 26,708    | 37,610    | +10,902          | 186   | 231   | + 45             |
| 2. On Roads (including Domestic Coachmen and Grooms (IV., 2))   | 49,138    | 67,545    | +18,407          | 343   | 415   | + 72             |
| 3. On Seas, Rivers, and Canals  | 21,207    | 20,631    | - 576            | 148   | 127   | - 21             |
| VII.—Agriculture (excluding Gardeners)  | 43,228    | 40,124    | - 3,104          | 301   | 247   | - 54             |
| IX.—1. Coal and Shale Miners  | 77,509    | 86,539    | + 9,030          | 540   | 532   | - 8              |
| X.—1.7. Metals, Machines, Implements  | 120,082   | 153,793   | +33,711          | 837   | 945   | + 108            |
| 8. Ships  | 7,635     | 8,564     | + 929            | 53  | 53    | ...              |
| 9. Vehicles   | 8,364     | 12,638    | + 4,274          | 58  | 78    | + 20             |
| XI.—2. Electrical Apparatus Makers, and   | 1,354     | 7,928     | + 6,574          | 9   | 49    | + 40             |
| XXI.—1. Electricity Supply  | 84,210    | 112,096   | +27,886          | 587   | 689   | + 102            |
| XII.—1. House Building  | 6,944     | 8,211     | + 1,267          | 48  | 50    | + 2              |
| XIV.—1. Glass Manufacture   | 7,885     | 7,466     | - 419            | 55  | 46    | - 9              |
| XV.—3. Chemical/Alkali Manufacture  | 178,175   | 162,304   | -15,871          | 1,242   | 998   | - 244            |
| XVIII.—1. Cotton Manufacture  | 6,099     | 4,598     | - 1,501          | 43  | 28    | - 15             |
| 2. Woollen Manufacture  | 22,542    | 26,975    | + 4,433          | 157   | 166   | + 9              |
| 6. Textile — Bleachers, Printers, Dyers, &c.  | 4,865     | 4,365     | - 500            | 34  | 27    | - 7              |
| XIX.—1. Hat (not Straw) and Cap Makers and Dealers  | 14,759    | 17,133    | + 2,374          | 103   | 105   | + 2              |
| Tailors, Clothiers, Dress-makers, Milliners, Stay-makers, Shirtmakers   | 15,942    | 16,830    | + 888            | 111   | 103   | - 8              |
| Boot, Shoe, Slipper, Pattern, Clog Makers and Dealers   | 474,256   | 523,957   | +49,701          | 3,507   | 3,221 | - 286            |
| All other Occupations   | 669,202   | 694,091   | +24,889          | 4,252   | 3,873 | - 379            |
| Females.  |           |           |                  |   |       |                  |
| All Occupations   | 669,202   | 694,091   | +24,889          | 4,252   | 3,873 | - 379            |
| I.—General or Local Government of the Country   | 1,257     | 2,339     | + 1,082          | 8   | 13    | + 5              |
| III.—3. Sick Nurses, Invalid Attendants (including Midwives)  | 4,670     | 5,985     | + 1,315          | 30  | 33    | + 3              |
| 4. Schoolmistresses, Teachers, &c.  | 15,993    | 20,836    | + 4,843          | 102   | 116   | + 14             |
| IV.—1. Domestic Indoor Servants (including those in hotels, &c.)  | 129,421   | 117,636   | -11,785          | 822   | 656   | - 166            |
| 3. Charwomen  | 16,743    | 18,252    | + 1,509          | 106   | 102   | - 4              |
| Laundry and Washing Service   | 12,393    | 14,239    | + 1,846          | 79  | 80    | + 1              |
| V.—2. Commercial and Business Clerks  | 1,832     | 5,579     | + 3,747          | 12  | 31    | + 19             |
| XVIII.—1. Cotton Manufacture  | 281,799   | 274,373   | - 7,426          | 1,790   | 1,531 | - 259            |
| 2. Woollen Manufacture  | 5,795     | 5,091     | - 704            | 37  | 28    | - 9              |
| 6. Textile — Bleachers, Printers, Dyers, &c.  | 4,533     | 5,113     | + 580            | 29  | 29    | ...              |
| XIX.—1. Hat (not straw) and Capmakers and Dealers   | 4,813     | 5,302     | + 489            | 31  | 30    | - 1              |
| Tailors, Clothiers, Dress-makers, Milliners, Stay-makers, Shirt-makers, Seamstresses, including XXII.—4. Machinists undefined | 71,022    | 76,995    | + 5,973          | 451   | 429   | - 22             |
| Boot, Shoe, Slipper, Pattern, Clog Makers and Dealers   | 2,020     | 3,008     | + 988            | 13  | 17    | + 4              |
| All Other Occupations   | 116,911   | 139,433   | +22,522          | 742   | 778   | + 36             |

The following figures show for each of the fifteen county boroughs certain details of statistics of occupation directly bearing on the social life of the people. The boroughs are arranged in order of the percentages of married or widowed women appearing in the returns as occupied:—

| County Boroughs.    | Percentage of undermentioned classes of persons over 10 years of age returned as occupied |                             |                      |                       | Female domestic indoor servants to 100 separate families or occupiers. |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--|
|                     | Un-married Females.   | Married or widowed Females. | Boys under 14 years. | Girls under 14 years. |  |
| Blackburn           | 76.5  | 37.9                        | 29.3                 | 29.4                  | 7.2  |
| Burnley             | 75.4  | 33.8                        | 30.4                 | 29.2                  | 5.9  |
| Preston             | 73.8  | 30.5                        | 21.5                 | 24.5                  | 8.6  |
| Bury                | 73.7  | 25.6                        | 23.1                 | 22.1                  | 7.8  |
| Rochdale            | 73.7  | 23.9                        | 25.7                 | 21.6                  | 7.4  |
| Oldham              | 70.4  | 20.0                        | 25.1                 | 17.5                  | 7.1  |
| Manchester, City of | 63.3  | 19.3                        | 10.2                 | 5.7                   | 10.4   |
| Salford             | 62.6  | 16.6                        | 12.1                 | 7.2                   | 11.5   |
| Bolton              | 71.7  | 15.1                        | 27.3                 | 20.8                  | 8.4  |
| Liverpool, City of  | 50.2  | 14.5                        | 4.7                  | 1.1                   | 16.6   |
| Wigan               | 63.7  | 10.5                        | 12.9                 | 7.7                   | 12.3   |
| Warrington          | 50.6  | 10.1                        | 13.4                 | 7.2                   | 10.1   |
| Boole               | 44.5  | 8.8                         | 7.3                  | 2.0                   | 13.9   |
| Barrow-in-Furness   | 40.7  | 5.8                         | 7.3                  | 2.0                   | 12.5   |
| St. Helens          | 35.7  | 5.5                         | 12.9                 | 1.9                   | 11.4   |

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES AT DÜSSELDORF.

Congress on Workmen's Dwellings.

The Sixth International Congress on Workmen's Dwellings was held at Düsseldorf on June 16th-18th, and was attended by 388 persons, including representatives of the Governments of the German Empire, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Holland, Norway, Russia and Sweden. Mr. Schloss was present on behalf of the Board of Trade.

The subjects discussed at the Congress included the following: House-rent in relation to (a) cost of site, (b) cost of construction, and (c) taxation; co-operative house building; and the intervention of State and Municipal Authorities with the view of facilitating the construction of small dwellings. The Congress determined that its next meeting should take place at Liège in 1905.

Congress on Workmen's Insurance.

The Sixth International Congress on Workmen's Insurance was held at Düsseldorf on June 18th-24th, and was attended by a large number of delegates, including official representatives of the Governments of the German Empire, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Holland, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States of America, in addition to Mr. Schloss as representative of the United Kingdom, and Sir John Cockburn, K.C.M.G., as representative of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The subjects brought before the Congress included the following:—The economic and social effects of the German system of workmen's insurance; the results of the application of the Austrian Insurance Laws, of the Belgian Old Age Pension Law of May 10th, 1900, of the French Workmen's Compensation Act of April 9th, 1898, and of the Italian Accident Insurance Law of March 18th, 1898; recent labour legislation in Luxemburg; the present position of the question of accident and other forms of workmen's insurance in Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, Russia, Switzerland, and the United States of America; and the Old Age Pension Laws passed by New South Wales, Victoria and New Zealand. Among other subjects treated of were the measures taken for the prevention of accidents in the German Empire, Austria, France and Italy, and the statistics of accidents. The Congress passed the following resolutions.

- (1) "The Congress, taking as basis the resolutions with regard to accident statistics passed at Berne in 1891 and at Milan in 1894, and the fact of the subsequent adoption of the form of return prepared, in agreement with the Congress, by the [German] Imperial Insurance Office, instructs its Permanent Committee to endeavour to secure, in agreement with the International Statistical Institute and with the International Association for the Protection of Workmen, the

the compilation of accident statistics of an international character."

- (2) "The Congress resolves that its Permanent Committee be invited to take such steps as may be necessary with the object of securing the adoption of a system, under which the parts of machines considered dangerous and all danger points shall be painted with a distinctive colour, for the purpose of promoting the common safety of the workmen of all countries."

The Congress decided that its next meeting shall be held in 1905 at Vienna.

THE PRICE OF BREAD.

The following Table shows the price of ordinary Household Bread in London and 25 large provincial towns at the beginning of July, and of each of the four preceding months, as furnished to the Department by its Local Correspondents. The figures for each place are comparable over the whole period, and are believed to represent the prices most generally paid for ordinary Household Bread of average quality.

The returns show that since 1st of March there has been a rise of 3d. per 4 lbs. of bread at 8 of the towns included in the Table below:—

| Place.                             | Price of 4 lbs. of Ordinary Household Bread at |            |          |           |           |
|------------------------------------|--|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
|                                    | 1st March.                                     | 1st April. | 5th May. | 2nd June. | 1st July. |
| London                             | d. 4 5/8                                       | d. 5 1/8   | d. 5 1/8 | d. 5 1/8  | d. 5 1/8  |
| Birmingham                         | 4 5/8  | 5 1/8      | 5 1/8    | 5 1/8     | 5 1/8     |
| Bolton                             | 4 5/8  | 4 5/8      | 4 5/8    | 4 5/8     | 4 5/8     |
| Bristol                            | 4 5/8  | 4 5/8      | 4 5/8    | 4 5/8     | 4 5/8     |
| Burslem                            | 4 5/8  | 4 5/8      | 4 5/8    | 4 5/8     | 4 5/8     |
| Cardiff                            | 4 5/8  | 4 5/8      | 4 5/8    | 4 5/8     | 4 5/8     |
| Derby                              | 4 5/8  | 4 5/8      | 4 5/8    | 4 5/8     | 4 5/8     |
| Devonport, Plymouth and Stonehouse | 4 5/8  | 4 5/8      | 4 5/8    | 4 5/8     | 4 5/8     |
| Huddersfield                       | 4 5/8  | 4 5/8      | 4 5/8    | 4 5/8     | 4 5/8     |
| Hull                               | 4 5/8  | 4 5/8      | 4 5/8    | 4 5/8     | 4 5/8     |
| Ipswich                            | 4 5/8  | 4 5/8      | 4 5/8    | 4 5/8     | 4 5/8     |
| Leicester                          | 4 5/8  | 4 5/8      | 4 5/8    | 4 5/8     | 4 5/8     |
| Liverpool                          | 4 5/8  | 4 5/8      | 4 5/8    | 4 5/8     | 4 5/8     |
| Manchester                         | 4 5/8  | 4 5/8      | 4 5/8    | 4 5/8     | 4 5/8     |
| Middlesbrough                      | 4 5/8  | 4 5/8      | 4 5/8    | 4 5/8     | 4 5/8     |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne                  | 4 5/8  | 4 5/8      | 4 5/8    | 4 5/8     | 4 5/8     |
| Norwich                            | 4 5/8  | 4 5/8      | 4 5/8    | 4 5/8     | 4 5/8     |
| Nottingham                         | 4 5/8  | 4 5/8      | 4 5/8    | 4 5/8     | 4 5/8     |
| Oldham                             | 4 5/8  | 4 5/8      | 4 5/8    | 4 5/8     | 4 5/8     |
| Wolverhampton                      | 4 5/8  | 4 5/8      | 4 5/8    | 4 5/8     | 4 5/8     |
| Aberdeen                           | 4 5/8  | 4 5/8      | 4 5/8    | 4 5/8     | 4 5/8     |
| Dundee                             | 4 5/8  | 4 5/8      | 4 5/8    | 4 5/8     | 4 5/8     |
| Edinburgh                          | 4 5/8  | 4 5/8      | 4 5/8    | 4 5/8     | 4 5/8     |
| Glasgow                            | 4 5/8  | 4 5/8      | 4 5/8    | 4 5/8     | 4 5/8     |
| Belfast                            | 4 5/8  | 4 5/8      | 4 5/8    | 4 5/8     | 4 5/8     |
| Dublin                             | 4 5/8  | 4 5/8      | 4 5/8    | 4 5/8     | 4 5/8     |

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION FOR BELT MOUNTERS IN FRANCE.

The United States Consul at Roubaix reports that the numerous accidents to workmen in establishments where belts are used has recently brought about the stringent application of a French law, forbidding the removing or replacing of a strap by hand while the machinery is in motion.

In order to obviate the waste of time consequent upon the stopping of the machinery, an association of French manufacturers has announced an open international competition for the best fixed belt moulder.

The invention should be designed for simple and not for conical pulleys, and must comply with the following conditions:—

1. It must be simple, strong, and occupy little space; easy to fix and use.
2. Not dangerous in working.
3. Convenient for any speed, width or position of belt.
4. Able to throw the belt off and on.
5. Sufficiently low in price to allow of its wide use.

Competitors are invited to send a full description of their invention, accompanied, if possible, by a model or at least by satisfactory illustrations, to the Président de l'Association des Industries de France contre les Accidents du Travail, No. 3 rue Lutèce, Paris, prior to October 1st, 1902.

RECENT CONCILIATION & ARBITRATION CASES, AND COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS.

(a) CASES UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT. Building Trade, Bristol.

Mr. A. A. Hudson, the conciliator appointed by the Board of Trade in connection with certain matters in dispute in the building trade at Bristol (see GAZETTE for June, p. 156), attended a conference at Bristol on June 21st, at which there were present representatives of the Bristol Master Builders' Association and of the societies of carpenters and joiners, painters, plasterers, plumbers and labourers. The employers had given six months' notice, to expire on July 1st, for a reduction of 1d. per hour in the wages of bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plasterers, plumbers, painters and labourers, and for certain other alterations of working rules.

After hearing both parties Mr. Hudson intimated that he considered that it would be unwise to alter the rule as to wages, and on further discussion the representatives of the employers concurred. Ultimately the employers' representatives withdrew their proposed alterations, and certain counter proposals put forward by the operatives were also withdrawn.

The Board of Trade have since been informed that the masons' and bricklayers' societies, which were not represented at the conference, have now concurred in the recommendations of the conciliator.

Grimsby Fishing Trade.

The Board of Trade have received a joint application, dated June 16th, on behalf of the Grimsby Federated Owners' Protection Society, Limited, and the Grimsby Branches of the National Union of Gasworkers and General Labourers, for the appointment of an arbitrator in connection with differences which have arisen between the parties in regard to certain proposals of the owners. The questions in dispute are a proposed increase in the size of the fish trunks used on the Grimsby Fish Pontoon, and the proposed use of steam or other appliances and utensils for the purposes of discharging the fish cargoes at that port. It is agreed between the parties that nothing which shall in any way trench upon or interfere with the questions decided by the award of Sir Edward Fry (see GAZETTE for January, p. 6) shall be introduced into the arbitration proceedings, and no decision shall be given which shall in any way alter, vary or interfere with that award.

The Board of Trade, on June 18th, appointed Mr. G. R. Askwith, barrister-at-law, to act as arbitrator.

(b) OTHER CASES.

Coal Miners' Wages in the Federated Districts.

At a meeting of the Board of Conciliation for the Coal Trade of the Federated Districts, held on May 1st (see LABOUR GAZETTE for May, p. 129), a resolution was unanimously adopted recommending a reduction in wages of 10 per cent.—5 per cent. as from the first making-up day in June, and 5 per cent. as from the first making-up day in August. At the adjourned meeting of the Board, held on 29th May, it was reported that the majority of the miners in the different districts had not accepted the recommendation. The coal owners accordingly proposed that the rate of wages be reduced as from the first making-up day in July by taking off the last two advances of 5 per cent. The voting on the resolution being equal the meeting was adjourned, in accordance with the rules of the Board, so as to enable the Chairman, Lord James of Hereford, to attend, and give his casting vote for or against the resolution. The adjourned meeting was held on 14th June, and on the 16th Lord James communicated his decision, which was in favour of the resolution. The wages of underground workers were accordingly reduced from 60 per cent. above the standard of 1888 to 50 per cent. above standard throughout the Federated Districts of England and Wales on the first making-up day in July. (See Table of Changes in Rates of Wages, p. 206.)

**Hinckley Boot and Shoe Trade.**

The Board of Conciliation and Arbitration of the Boot and Shoe Trade of Hinckley and District having failed to agree upon the question of extra payment for overtime, the matter was submitted to Mr. Brow Dickinson as arbitrator. The operative clauses of the award are as follows:—

"With a view to abolish persistent overtime, I award that for the period of four weeks, next before or next after, or partly before and partly after the usual holidays, viz., Easter, Whitsuntide, and August Bank Holiday, overtime may be made to the extent of five hours per week without extra payment, and that time lost through a breakdown of machinery, or through the temporary illness of a workman, may also be made up without extra payment. At Barwell and Earl Shilton read two weeks at the August Bank Holiday, and two weeks next before or after Barwell Feast or Earl Shilton Feast. In all other cases time and a quarter shall be paid to each workman upon weekly wages for all time beyond 54 hours in one week. This award shall not apply to pieceworkers."

The award is to remain in force for three years from June 2nd, and thenceforward until the expiration of three months' notice by either side.

**CONNECTICUT LABOUR STATISTICS.**

The seventeenth annual report of the Connecticut State Bureau of Labour Statistics states that during the period January 1st to October 31st, 1901, 96 strikes and lock-outs occurred, affecting 11,250 workpeople. Of these disputes 42 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 32 in favour of the employers, and 22 were compromised. The report also includes a section on Statistics of Manufactures, giving information as to the average number employed, the number of days worked, the amount paid in wages, and average annual earnings.

**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 Acts.**

"PERSONAL INJURY BY ACCIDENT." DEATH RESULTING FROM INJURY.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, provides that "if in any employment to which this Act applies personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment is caused to a workman, his employer shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be liable to pay compensation" as specified in the Act. In specifying the amount of compensation under the Act, the Act provides for (among others) the case in which "death results from the injury."

The widow of a workman, employed at a colliery, who died as the result of internal injuries sustained while assisting to replace a heavy truck, which had got off the rails, claimed compensation from his employers. The County Court Judge made an award in her favour. The employers appealed, and contended that the work of lifting the truck back on to the metals was incidental to the ordinary work of the colliery, and therefore the injury was due to the workman's physical condition, and was not caused by "accident." The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal.—*Williams v. The Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company, Limited, May 31st and June 2nd.*

In a second case compensation was claimed by the widow of a workman who was employed as a mixer in a mineral water factory, and was found leaning over a ginger beer vat dead. One of his duties was to stand on a platform and skim a surface off the liquid in the vat. The vat stood about three feet above the platform, and when he was discovered his hands were clutching the side of the vat, his feet were off the platform, and his mouth and nose buried in the liquid. The evidence showed that the deceased was well when he went to business that day, and that he had never had a fainting fit in his life. The County Court Judge found as a fact that the workman met with his death by an accident, and made an award in favour of the widow. On appeal, the employers contended that there was no evidence that the deceased met with his death by accident. The Court of Appeal held that the County Court Judge having had before him evidence on which he could find as a fact that the death of this workman was the result of an accident, and having so found, that Court had no jurisdiction to interfere with this judgment, and dismissed the appeal.—*Waby v. The Sheffield Mineral Water Syndicate, Limited, Court of Appeal, June 3rd.*

In a third case the widow of a workman, who had met with an accident while at work and shortly afterwards died, claimed compensation from his employer. On September 2nd, 1901, the deceased was carrying a heavy pipe up some steps when the pipe slipped and fell upon his left foot and injured the little toe. On September 17th erysipelas set in, and on September 27th he died. The evidence of the medical man, who attended the deceased, was that the cause of death was blood poisoning, caused by

erysipelas in the wound, the erysipelas being of an uncommon form. He admitted in cross-examination, that erysipelas was not a necessary or a usual consequence of a wound of this kind. Medical evidence was given on behalf of the employer to the effect that erysipelas was a very unusual consequence of such a wound, that erysipelas was caused by introduction of germs only, and that it never supervened more than six, or at the most ten, days after the introduction of the germ. The County Court Judge found that the death of the deceased was not the natural and probable consequence of the accident, and therefore was not the result of accident within the meaning of the Act, and refused to award the widow compensation. She appealed; and the Court of Appeal allowed the appeal, and sent the case back to the County Court Judge to decide whether the death was or was not in fact the result of the accident.—*Dunham v. Clave, Court of Appeal, June 5th.*

**"ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT."**

Compensation was claimed by a miner in respect of injury by an accident, which occurred while the claimant was proceeding to work, but before he reached the lamp-room store, at which point his day's work commenced. The County Court Judge awarded the miner compensation; and his employers appealed, contending that the accident was not one "arising out of and in the course of the employment." The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, with costs.—*Matthews v. The Penrhyber Navigation Colliery, Limited, Court of Appeal, May 31st.*

In a second case the facts were similar to those in the last, except that the miner, when he met with the accident, had given up his lamp and was returning home. This appeal was also dismissed, with costs.—*Male v. Nixon's Navigation Company, Limited, Court of Appeal, May 31st.*

In a third case a lad in the employment of a railway company was at work in their coach painting works, when a boy, also in the company's employ, threw a piece of iron in anger at another boy, and missing him hit this lad and injured him. The lad claimed compensation from the company; and the County Court Judge found that the injury was caused by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment within the meaning of the Act, and made an award in the lad's favour. The company appealed; and the Court of Appeal held that the County Court Judge in so finding, had misdirected himself, and allowed the appeal.—*Armitage v. Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway Company, Court of Appeal, June 6th.*

**WHAT IS "SERIOUS AND WILFUL MISCONDUCT"?**

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, provides 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."

The widow of a workman, who had met with a fatal accident while at work, claimed compensation from his employers. The deceased was engaged at a lathe; and it was assumed at the hearing of the application for compensation, that he met with his death while attempting to put a band over a pulley of the main shaft. In order to do this, he would have to stand on a ladder; and it was thought that he was struck by a band on another pulley, which knocked him to the ground, and his head was fractured. The employers resisted the claim, contending that the injury to the deceased was attributable to his serious and wilful misconduct in attempting to place the band on the pulley without first slowing or stopping the machine. The only witness called in support of this contention was the managing director, who stated that the machinery must have been in motion, and that the deceased, who was well aware of the danger, deliberately attempted to place the band on the pulley while the engine was working at full force. The County Court Judge held that the injury to the deceased was attributable to his serious and wilful misconduct, and on this ground refused to award him compensation. The widow appealed, and contended that the County Court Judge had misdirected himself. The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, with costs.—*Mall v. Tubes, Limited, Court of Appeal, June 7th.*

**FAILURE OF ACTION FOR DAMAGES: ASSESSMENT OF COMPENSATION UNDER COMPENSATION ACT.**

The Act provides that if, within the time limited in the Act for taking proceedings, an action is brought to recover damages independently of the Act for injury caused by any accident, and it is determined in such action that the injury is one for which the employer is not liable in such action, but that he would have been liable to pay compensation under the provisions of the Act, the action shall be dismissed; but the Court in which the action is tried shall, if the plaintiff shall so choose, proceed to assess such compensation, and shall be at liberty to deduct from such compensation all the costs which, in its judgment, have been caused by the plaintiff bringing the action instead of proceeding under the Act.

A dock labourer, who had sustained injuries while in the employment of a Port and Docks Board, brought an action against his employers to recover damages, alleging that the accident was due to the negligent management of a crane. The jury found that there had been negligence, and gave the labourer £120 damages; but the Lord Chief Justice, holding that the negligence had been that of a fellow-servant, refused to enter the verdict, leaving it to either party to apply to the King's Bench with that object. Both parties moved that Court, which dismissed the action with costs, but held that it was the duty of the Lord Chief Justice to have so decided, and then assessed the compensation to which the labourer was entitled under the Compensation Act. The Court accordingly made an order dismissing the action with costs, and declaring that the defendants (the employers) would be liable to pay compensation to the plaintiff (the labourer) under the provisions of that Act, and counsel for the plaintiff stating that the amount of compensation

should be assessed by the Court, ordering that such amount be assessed by a Judge, the defendants to be at liberty to deduct from the compensation so assessed their costs of the action and of the motion.—*Lennon v. The Dublin Port and Docks Board, King's Bench (Ireland), June 7th.*

**BANKRUPTCY OF EMPLOYER: RIGHTS OF WORKMAN AGAINST INSURANCE OFFICE: APPEAL.**

By Section 5 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, it is provided that, where any employer becomes liable under that 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, or making a composition or arrangement with his creditors, or, if the employer is a company, of the company having commenced to be wound up, such workman shall have a first charge upon the sum aforesaid for the amount so due, and the Judge of the County Court may direct the insurers to pay such sum into the Post Office Savings Bank in the name of the registrar of such Court, and order the same to be invested or applied in accordance with the provisions of that Act with reference to the investment of any sum allotted as compensation, and those provisions shall apply accordingly.

On December 20th, 1900, a collier in the employment of a coal company was injured by accident while at work, and the company, admitting their liability, paid him one-half his previous weekly earnings down to the end of March, 1901. The coal company had on February 14th, 1901, gone into liquidation. The collier took proceedings to have compensation assessed under the Act; and on May 8th, 1901, an award for the same amount as had previously been paid him by the company was made in his favour. The coal company were members of an Employers' Mutual Indemnity Association, formed to insure colliery proprietors against claims in respect of workmen's compensation, and the collier, not receiving any money under the award, applied for an order under the Section cited above, giving him a first charge upon the moneys payable to the coal company by the indemnity company, and that the latter company should pay him the weekly sum awarded to him.

In answer to this application the indemnity company set up the defence that a call was made by them on the coal company on February 13th, 1901, which was payable on March 1st, and which that company failed to pay, and in consequence the company ceased to be members of the indemnity company, their name being struck out on May 15th, 1901, and were not entitled to any payments from the indemnity company.

The County Court Judge made an order in favour of the collier in the terms of the application. The indemnity company appealed; and the Divisional Court discharged the order of the County Court Judge. The collier then appealed to the Court of Appeal, and contended, in the first place, that no appeal lay to the Divisional Court from an Order of the County Court Judge under the Section in question, and secondly that under their articles of association the indemnity company were liable on all claims existing up to the date when the coal company were removed from the list of members. The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal.—*Morris v. Northern Employers' Mutual Indemnity Company, Limited, Court of Appeal, May 29th and 31st.*

**"ABOUT" A FACTORY.**

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, applies only to certain classes of employment, viz.:—"employment by the undertakers as hereinafter defined, on or in or about a railway, factory, mine, quarry, or engineering work, and to employment by the undertakers as hereinafter defined on or about any building which exceeds 30 feet in height, and is either being constructed or repaired by means of a scaffolding, or being demolished, or on which machinery driven by steam, water, or other mechanical power, is being used for the purpose of the construction, repair, or demolition thereof."

A tramway company owned certain premises which they used as a repairing shed and for the storage of cars, which were drawn into the shed by a locomotive engine over a line connecting these premises with the tramway lines. The shed was a "factory," within the meaning of the Act. While bringing a car into the shed, the engine broke down, and a workman, employed by the company in the shed, was sent out to repair the engine. Having finished the work, the workman stepped on to the engine, which was then about 17 yards away from the shed, when the coupling between the engine and the car broke, and the two coming together, his foot was crushed, and it had to be amputated. He claimed compensation from the company. The County Court Judge held that the workman at the time of the accident was not employed "about" a factory, within the meaning of the Act, and refused to award him compensation. He appealed, and the Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal with costs.—*Holmes v. The City of Birmingham Tramways Company, Limited, Court of Appeal, June 5th.*

In another case the accident in respect of which compensation was claimed took place on a public highway some 23 yards away from a goods station of a railway company. The County Court Judge held that the accident occurred "about" a factory within the meaning of the Act, and awarded the applicant (a trolley driver) compensation. The company appealed; and the Court of Appeal allowed the appeal.—*Jewell v. The Great Western Railway Company, Court of Appeal, June 5th.*

**WHAT IS A "FACTORY"? THEATRE.**

In the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, "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 Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, the expression "non-textile factory" is defined to include "any premises wherein, or within the close or curtilage or precincts of which, any manual labour is exercised by way of trade or for purposes of gain in or incidental to the following purposes, or any of them; that is to say, (a) in or incidental to the making of any article or part of any article, or (b) in or incidental to the altering, repairing, ornamenting, or finishing of any article, or (c) in or incidental to the adapting for sale of any article, and wherein, or within the close or curtilage or precincts of which, steam, water, or other mechanical power is used in aid of the manufacturing process carried on there." By the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, it is provided that certain provisions of the Act of 1878 "shall have effect as if . . . any premises on which machinery worked by steam, water, or other mechanical power, is temporarily used for the purpose of the construction of a building or any structural work in connection with a building, were included in the word 'factory'."

A stage carpenter employed at a theatre was working near the centre of the stage at some scenery which was being put up for a new play, and a number of his fellow workmen were engaged in cutting tumbler. In the course of his work he stepped on one of the tumbler, and fell and injured his hand with a saw with which he had been working. Hydraulic machinery was being used for the sole purpose of raising and lowering a part of the stage with or without scenery upon it. He claimed compensation from the company by which the theatre was owned; and the County Court Judge held that the place where the carpenter was working was a "factory," within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and he made an award in his favour. The company appealed; and it was contended on their behalf that there was no evidence on which the County Court Judge could rightly hold that the place was a factory within the Act. The Court of Appeal adopted this view, and allowed the appeal.—*Burnett v. Drury Lane Theatre, Limited, Court of Appeal, June 4th.*

**WHAT IS A "WHARF," OR "QUAY"?**

A workman, who had been injured by accident while at work, claimed compensation from his employers. The place, where this man was working, was a piece of land near the sea owned by a railway company. This land was bounded on the east and west sides by the company's railways, on one side by the sea, and on the fourth side by a fence running from the one line of railway to the other. There was a large system of docks upon this land; the whole area was 400 acres, 200 acres of which were covered with water. A small part of the dry area was leased by the company for shipyards, but by far the greater portion was used for the stacking and storage of timber. Merchants were allowed by the company to keep their stocks of timber upon parts of the land on payment for the occupation, and a large part of the land was thus used by the employers of this workman and two other firms of timber merchants. His employers had the exclusive occupation of about four acres of the land, which they were only allowed to use as a timber-yard, the company being entitled to resume possession at any time on giving 14 days' notice. Their plot was not in any way fenced off from the rest of the premises, and the place where the accident happened was about 120 ft. from the water, and about 280 ft. from the external boundary of the company's premises. The timber, which came by ship for these employers, was generally moved by trucks to their plot of ground, but was sometimes carried there by their workmen. The County Court Judge, after hearing the evidence, viewed the premises himself, and then held that the place in question was a "wharf" or "quay," within the meaning of the Act; and he made an award in favour of the workman. His employers appealed; and the Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal.—*Kenney v. Harris and Singleton, Court of Appeal, May 29th.*

**BUILDING "BEING CONSTRUCTED OR REPAIRED BY MEANS OF A SCAFFOLDING."**

The walls of a refuse destructor consisted of open arches. It was resolved to fill up these arches with panels. A workman, while fixing the frames to hold these panels, met with an accident. He claimed compensation from his employers. The County Court Judge held, in the first place, that the work upon which this workman was engaged was not "construction," and secondly, that a plank supported by two piles of slag was not "scaffolding." He, therefore, refused to award him compensation. The workman appealed; and the Court of Appeal sent the case back to the County Court Judge for him to state his view of the facts as to what was actually the work in question, and his reasons for holding that it was not "construction." The Court held that the County Court Judge was wrong in holding that the plank in question was not "a scaffolding."—*Harrison v. The Corporation of Hartlepool, Court of Appeal, June 4th.*

In another case a workman, employed by a builder, who was executing repairs to the roof of a house exceeding 30 feet in height, was carrying slates up a ladder when it slipped and he fell and was injured. He claimed compensation from his employer. The ladder in question was placed against the house to enable workmen to get on to the roof from the street, one end of the ladder resting on the ground and the other end leaning against the parapet at the top of the house. There was no ladder, crawling-board, or other contrivance on the roof. The County Court Judge held that the ladder was not a "scaffolding," within the meaning of the Act, and refused to award the workman compensation. He appealed; and the Court of Appeal declined to hold that the County Court Judge had misdirected himself, and dismissed the appeal.—*Marshall v. Rudeforth, Court of Appeal, June 5th and 6th.*

## WHAT IS AN "ENGINEERING WORK"? CONSTRUCTION OF TRAMWAY.

In the Act the term "engineering work" includes "any work of construction . . . of a railroad."

A workman met with injury by accident while employed by a Tramway Company in laying a tramway. He claimed compensation from his employers; and the County Court Judge dismissed his application, holding that the workman was not employed in an employment to which the Act applies. The workman appealed; and the Court of Appeal allowed the appeal, holding that "railroad" includes a tramway, and accordingly the employment of this workman was employment on or in or about an engineering work, within the meaning of the Act.—*Fletcher v. London United Tramways, Limited, Court of Appeal, June 3rd.*

## "AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS": DEDUCTIONS FROM WAGES: BROKEN TIME.

The amount of compensation under the Act, where death results from the injury, if the workman leaves any 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 three years next preceding the injury, or the sum of £150, whichever of these sums is the larger, but not exceeding in any case £300."

The widow of a workman, employed by a coal company, who had been killed by an accident while working in one of the company's pits, claimed compensation from the company. The question arose whether, in calculating the amount of compensation payable to the widow, the gross earnings of the deceased were to be taken into account or his gross earnings less deductions made from his wages in respect of the use of lamp and oil, for tool-sharpening, and in respect of the wages of the checkweigher. The County Court Judge awarded compensation on the footing that these deductions ought not to be taken into account; and on appeal the Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal.—*Southern v. The Abram Coal Company, Court of Appeal, June 6th and 7th.*

In a second case the question to be decided was the proper method of calculating the average weekly earnings of a man who was employed for the first time by an employer on a Wednesday, and who on that and the remaining three days of the week earned £1 4s., went to work again on the following Monday and after working for a few hours, in respect of which he earned 2s. 6d., met with the accident in regard to which compensation was claimed. The Sheriff-Substitute found that the workman's average weekly earnings were the sum of these two amounts (£1 6s. 6d.), divided by 2 (i.e. 13s. 3d.) thus counting the Monday as a separate week, and awarded the workman compensation on this basis. On appeal, the Court of Session adhered to the decision of the Sheriff-Substitute.—*M'Hugh v. Barclay, Curle & Company, Limited, Court of Session, June 19th.*

In a third case the applicant for compensation, a miner, had worked on 19 days, spread over 4 calendar weeks, but comprised within 3 "trade weeks" (a "trade week" being the period of 7 days preceding and including the day for which the weekly earnings of the workman were paid according to custom), and had earned £3 19s. 9d., being at the rate of 5s. 6d. per shift. He was in continuous employment, under a fortnightly notice on either side. The Sheriff-Substitute awarded the applicant 10s. weekly as the half of £1, being his average if distributed over the 4 calendar weeks in which he was employed. The miner appealed, and the Court of Session awarded him compensation on the basis that, in calculating his average weekly earnings for the purposes of the Act, his actual earnings fell to be divided by three, and to be stated at £1 6s. 7d., in place of £1. No expenses were awarded.—*Fleming v. Lochgelly Iron and Coal Company, Limited, Court of Session, June 20th.*

In a fourth case compensation was claimed from a railway company by a day labourer with no fixed employment. This workman was employed by the company from August 1st to 25th, 1900, was out of employment until September 17th, and was employed by the company on that and the following day, after which he was unemployed until October 4th, when he was employed for the day by the company. A few hours after work began on October 4th he met with an accident, in respect of which his claim was made. The work on which he was engaged (the loading of coal) was paid by the ton, and at the time of the accident he had earned 1s. 6d. The Sheriff-Substitute held that the period of employment in respect of which the compensation, if any, was to be assessed, was the single day, October 4th, and that the Act did not provide compensation in a case where a workman was thus employed (on a single day). He accordingly refused to award the labourer compensation. The matter then came, on a stated case, before the Court of Session, which agreed with the Sheriff-Substitute as to the period of employment to be taken into consideration, but held that the labourer's earnings on October 4th were to be taken as his average weekly earnings within the meaning of the Act, and sent the case back to the Sheriff-Substitute for further procedure.—*Grewy v. The Caledonian Railway Company, Court of Session, June 20th.*

## COMPENSATION: PAYMENT INTO COURT: COSTS: DISCRETION OF JUDGE.

The employers of a workman, who met with a fatal accident, admitted that his widow and children were entitled to the maximum amount of compensation awardable under the Compensation Acts, but declined to pay her the money until she had taken out letters of administration, the deceased having died intestate. She then filed a request for arbitration, and the employers paid the money into Court. The widow applied to the County Court Judge for the costs up to the payment into Court and of the application for costs, and the County Court Judge made an order that the employers

should pay all such costs. On appeal by the employers, the Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal.—*Clatworthy v. R. & H. Green, Limited, Court of Appeal, June 4th.*

## WORKMAN INJURED IN WALES: CLAIM AGAINST SCOTTISH EMPLOYER; JURISDICTION.

A workman, who had been injured while at work on a wharf in Wales, claimed compensation from his employer, a shipowner carrying on business in Scotland, and neither residing or carrying on business in England or Wales. The County Court Judge, within whose district the place where the accident occurred was, declined to hear the application. The King's Bench Division made absolute a rule calling upon the County Court Judge to show cause why he should not hear this application, holding that he had jurisdiction to do so.—*The King v. His Honour Judge Owen and Robertson, King's Bench Division, June 24th.*

## WHAT IS "FORESTRY"?

By the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1900, the Act of 1897 is extended "to the employment of workmen in agriculture by any employer who habitually employs one or more workmen in such employment," and in this Act the expression "agriculture," includes "forestry."

A workman was employed by a sawmiller in cutting down certain growing trees, which had been purchased by his employer, and removing them to his employer's sawmill. While so employed, he was crushed to death between a standing tree and the trunk of a tree which he was removing on a cart through the wood. His dependants claimed compensation from his employers. The Sheriff-Substitute held that the deceased had met his death while employed in forestry, and that his dependants were accordingly entitled to compensation. On appeal, the Court of Session reversed this decision, holding that the operation in which the deceased was engaged was not an operation of forestry, his employer's business on which he was employed being, not the business of a forester, but the business of a sawmiller.—*Bridget Philibian or Meally v. John M'Gowan, Court of Session, June 18th.*

## (2) Trade Union Acts.

## EXPENDITURE OF TRADE UNION FUNDS FOR LEGAL DEFENCE OF SECRETARY RESTRAINED.

In connection with a dispute between the Taft Vale Railway Company and its workmen (see GAZETTE, September, 1900, p. 259) an action was brought by the company against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and certain officers of that Trade Union, including Mr. James Holmes, their organising secretary for the West of England and South Wales, claiming, amongst other things, damages by reason of the defendants having unlawfully and maliciously conspired together to molest and injure the plaintiffs in their business, and by unlawful combination on the part of the defendants to carry on a strike of the company's servants by unlawful means (*ibid.*, pp. 264, 265, December, 1900, p. 361, August, 1901, p. 237). The Society delivered a defence denying the conspiracy, and particularly alleging that their organising secretary had no authority to take part in the dispute on behalf of the Society, and submitting that if he committed any illegal acts they were not the acts of the Society, nor was the Society in any way responsible for them. The strike began on August 19th, 1900, and the Society contended that, if this secretary did anything illegal before August 20th, he was unauthorised by the Society. The organising secretary in his defence said that up to and before August 20th he acted solely on behalf of the men in the dispute, and whatever he did before that date, so far as the Society was concerned, was unauthorised and illegal. The Society had been advised that it would be necessary for their defence to be dissociated from that of their organising secretary, and the executive committee had passed the following resolution:—"That, after taking into consideration the whole of the circumstances surrounding the Taft Vale case, the committee hereby decide that Mr. James Holmes, our organising secretary, shall receive the full legal protection in the forthcoming trial"; and it was further resolved—"That, having granted Mr. Holmes full legal protection of the Society, we say his defence shall be separate," and that a certain firm of solicitors should be the solicitors for his defence.

Certain members of two branches of the Society, suing on behalf of themselves and all other members of these branches, moved the Chancery Division of the High Court for an injunction restraining the trustees of the Society from acting in pursuance of the resolutions passed by the executive committee, and referred to above, and from employing the funds or expending the moneys of the Society on the separate or other defence of their organising secretary in the action, on the ground that such resolutions were *ultra vires* and invalid. For the trustees it was contended that, inasmuch as the organising secretary, by his defence to the action, alleged that his acts were not done under the authority of the Society, it was vital to the Society that he should succeed in that defence. Consequently, in defending this officer the Society was defending itself, and no rules were necessary in order to enable the Society to expend its funds for that purpose. They relied also on various provisions of the rules as to giving legal assistance to members, and particularly on a rule which provided that "the executive committee shall have power to institute any legal proceedings it may deem to be in the interests of the members."

On the application for the injunction the only evidence adduced was an affidavit on behalf of the plaintiffs, in which it was stated that it was not in the interest of the Society that it should undertake to defray the expenses of the defence of the organising secretary. This evidence was not contradicted on oath by the Society. The Judge granted the injunction asked for by the plaintiffs.—*Alpin v. Hewlett, Chancery Division, June 13th and 17th.*

## 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.**—There has been plenty of work in the building trades, in the lumbering and allied industries, and in agriculture. There has been a marked increase in the wages of masons, bricklayers and others in the building trades, of moulders, patternworkers and ironworkers generally, and of railway employees; this increase is largely due to the greater cost of living. There is a good demand in the Montreal district for farm hands, general labourers and female servants, and for miners in Western Ontario. There is a large demand for general labourers for railway and other work at Sault St. Marie and in the Algoma district; there is also a good demand for carpenters, blacksmiths and female servants. The Royal Commission appointed in 1900 to inquire into Chinese and Japanese immigration to British Columbia, has just reported as to the Chinese "that the further immigration of Chinese labourers into Canada ought to be prohibited."

**New South Wales.**—The drought continues to be very serious. Operations at the mines have been restricted from want of water, and enormous losses of sheep have occurred. The result is that a considerable number of miners, shearers, and station hands have been thrown out of work. In spite of this, however, under the new shearing agreement the pay of shearers has been raised generally to 20s. per 100 sheep shorn. The price of provisions has risen almost everywhere.

**Victoria.**—The drought is very serious and restricts agricultural, pastoral, and mining operations. There is practically no demand for more labour of any kind, and many men are out of work; no large public works are being contemplated by Government which might provide employment. The rise in the cost of rent, and of meat, bread, and other articles affects everyone. The Woollen Trade Board has fixed the lowest wages to be paid to wool-scourers and spinners at 30s. a week, and to female warpers at 15s.

**Queensland.**—The last report from the Government Labour Bureau shows that in the North there was no demand for anyone except female servants and a few general labourers; that in the Central districts there was practically no demand for anyone; and that in the South there was a good demand for agricultural labourers and general labourers only. More mechanics, station hands, miners, or married couples on farms and stations were not wanted in any part of Queensland. The drought is causing great losses.

**Western Australia.**—There is practically no demand for more labour at the present time except for competent farm hands and female servants.

**New Zealand.**—A report from Auckland states that there is a demand for farm and general labourers, station hands, mechanics, and female servants, but not for miners. A report from Hawke's Bay states that there is a good demand for female servants, but not for any mechanics or labourers unless they are specially skilled.

**South Africa.**—There is a good demand for competent mechanics, especially those in the building trades, in Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal and Orange River Colony; but no one can land without a permit, which must be obtained from the Permit Office, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W. No more applications from railwaymen for service in Cape Colony or Natal are now wanted. The Agent-General for Natal will still entertain a few applications from boilermakers, riveters, platelayers, signalmen and carriage and wagon examiners; he is instructed to suspend the granting of passages to carpenters and other artisans, and those who go must find their own way out. Candidates for the Cape Mounted Rifles must apply to the Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope, at 100, Victoria Street, S.W., and candidates for the South African Constabulary in the Orange River Colony and Transvaal, to the Recruiting Officer, King's Court, Westminster, S.W.

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

## LABOUR ABROAD.

## FRANCE.

**Employment in June.**\*—Out of 140,000 members of 775 Trade Unions (excluding the miners' Union in the Pas-de-Calais department), which made returns to the French Labour Department as to the state of employment in June, 12,855, or about 9 per cent., were out of work during that month; the proportion of unemployed in May was 10.5 per cent.

**Coal Mining in May.**†—The average number of days worked per week by those employed underground in coal mines in May was 5.69, as compared with 5.84 in the preceding month and 5.93 in May, 1901. During the month full time (6 days and over per week) was worked by 6 per cent., and from 5 to 6 days by 93 per cent. of all employed in and about the mines, the corresponding percentages for the previous month being 74 and 25 respectively. The foregoing particulars were supplied to the French Labour Department by the Committee of Coal Owners, and relate to about 143,000 workpeople, or over three-fourths of all employed in and about the mines.

**Labour Disputes in May.**†—Forty-three disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in May, the number of workpeople known to have taken part in 39 of them being 17,974. In the preceding month there were 107 disputes, 26,941 workpeople being involved in 104 of these, while in May, 1901, 61 disputes took place, in 56 of which 5,466 workpeople were involved. Of the 43 disputes of May, 1902, 9 took place in the building trades, 9 in the metal trades, and 8 in textile trades.

**Conciliation and Arbitration in May.**†—Three cases of recourse to the Conciliation and Arbitration Law were reported to the French Labour Department during May, the workpeople taking the initiative in each case. Committees of conciliation were formed in two cases; in one of these cases a compromise was arrived at, while in the other the committee failed to come to an agreement, the dispute being eventually terminated by the employers making some concessions to the workpeople. In the remaining case the employers declined to accept the intervention of the Justice of the Peace; this dispute also ended in a compromise.

**Regulation of Hours of Labour of Engine Drivers and Firemen.**—The Ministerial Decree, issued in November, 1899, regulating the hours of labour of engine drivers and firemen employed on French railways (see GAZETTE, December, 1899, p. 360) has been amended by a similar Decree of May 20th, 1902. The previous Decree provided that in the case of all drivers and firemen a period of continuous rest of at least 24 hours' duration, spent at home, must occur, on an average, once in 10 days, and that not more than 20 days might intervene between any two successive periods of rest of this nature. In the case of servants, whose duties do not entail sleeping away from home, the number of 24 hours rests might be reduced to an average of one in 15 days.

Under the new Decree the duration of the period of continuous rest is, except in the case of servants who are not called upon to sleep out, extended from 24 to 30 hours.

**Accidents causing Death or Permanent Incapacity Compensated under the Workmen's Compensation Law in 1901.**—The Workmen's Compensation Law of April 9th, 1898 (see GAZETTE, May, 1898, p. 132), provides that, so far as concerns the compensation payable in respect of accidents causing death or permanent incapacity, the amount of such compensation shall be fixed by an order of the President of the local Court of First Instance in all cases in which the parties concerned are agreed, and in other cases by a judgment of this tribunal. A return published in the *Journal Officiel* shows that the orders and judgments of these Courts made in 1901 had relation to accidents sustained by 10,627 persons. In the case of 1,729 of these the accidents resulted in death, and entailed the fixing of compensation in respect of 3,742 surviving dependants. Of the 8,898 persons whose injuries were not fatal, 227 were awarded

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

compensation for permanent total incapacity, and 8,671 for permanent partial incapacity.

The workpeople, for whom compensation is provided by the Law, are those employed in the building trades, in mines and quarries, factories, workshops, shipbuilding, &c., yards, in transport by land and water (not including seamen, for whom Accident Insurance is provided by the Law of April 21st, 1898), in loading and unloading goods, in public warehouses, &c., and in all establishments in which machines driven by mechanical power are used, or in which explosives are made or used; the provisions of the Law also extend to accidents sustained by workmen driving or working power-driven machines used in agricultural operations.

Of the 1,729 persons killed by accidents, for which compensation was fixed in 1901, 458 were employed in transport trades, 447 in various branches of the building trades, 248 in mines and quarries, and 143 in metal trades.

#### GERMANY.

*Employment in June.*—According to the Berlin journal *Der Arbeitsmarkt*, the state of employment was rather better than in the preceding month, but worse than a year ago, the number of applications for work per 100 situations offered at the public employment registries which furnished returns in June being 167.8, as compared with 172.0 in May and 152.4 in June, 1901.

*Labour Disputes in June.*—The same journal reports 21 disputes as having begun in June, as compared with 50 in the previous month and 35 in June, 1901. Eight of the new disputes occurred in the building trades, 3 in metal and engineering trades, 2 in woodworking trades, 2 in garment-making, 1 each in the pottery etc. and textile trades, and 4 in trades not included in the foregoing groups.

#### SWITZERLAND.

*Official Action for Settlement of Labour Disputes in Canton of St. Gall.*—The second number of the Bulletin of the International Labour Office at Basle contains the text of a resolution, passed on February 25th last by the Council of the Canton of St. Gall, providing means for the prevention and settlement of labour disputes.

In cases, in which a strike or a lock-out is threatened, or has actually begun, the Council, at the request of any party involved in the dispute, or where important interests are affected, on the application of the local authorities, will appoint a Board of Conciliation having for its chairman either a member of the Council or some other person not party to the dispute. Where the dispute affects any trade, or a number of trades, as a whole, the Board of Conciliation will be composed of the chairman and of an equal number of employers and of workpeople chosen from among persons engaged in the trade or trades concerned, or other persons possessing the requisite trade experience, this selection being subject to ratification by the Council. But where the dispute is limited to a particular establishment, the Council may, instead of forming a Board of Conciliation, appoint one of its members or some other disinterested person to act as conciliator. If either of the parties rejects the proffered mediation, or if one, or both of the parties refuse to accept terms of settlement proposed by the Board of Conciliation or by the Conciliator, or if terms of settlement be agreed to by both parties, the Council will cause an announcement of the fact to be inserted in the Official Gazette. Such announcement is to specify the grounds on which mediation has been rejected, or the terms proposed and the grounds on which such terms have been rejected, or the terms of the agreement arrived at, as the case may be.

#### BELGIUM.

*Labour Disputes in May.*\*—Three disputes, affecting 52 workpeople (37 strikers and 15 non-strikers) were reported as having begun in May. The number taking part in these disputes is stated to be the smallest reported to the Belgian Labour Department since December, 1895, when statistics of labour disputes were first collected by a separate department in Belgium. In addition to the above 3 disputes, 1 other, begun in April and involving about 150 workpeople, continued through part of the month. The number of disputes in the preceding month was 7, affecting 961 workpeople (873 strikers and 88 non-strikers), while in May, 1901, there were 11 disputes, in which 2,227 workpeople were involved. Two of the new disputes occurred in the textile trades, and the third amongst diamond workers.

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

Of the 3 disputes (old and new) which came to an end in May, 2 were decided in favour of the employers and 1 was compromised.

#### HOLLAND.

*Amsterdam and Rotterdam Consular Districts.*—In a despatch to the Foreign Office, under date of July 2nd, Mr. A. F. G. Leveson-Gower, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at the Hague, states that H.M. Consul at Amsterdam reports that during the past quarter there have been some serious labour disputes in this consular district. The operatives of a large cotton spinning and weaving firm in Enschedé, one of the most important concerns in the Netherlands, were locked-out for some weeks, in consequence of a strike on the part of a small minority in a special branch, who refused to submit to a reduction in the rate of wages paid them for piece-work. This strike led to the lock-out of all the hands employed, and the closure of the whole of the works lasted for some weeks, but ended in the submission of the workmen.

There have also been strikes in the building trade in Amsterdam, which have, however, been settled by a compromise, and there is at present a general strike of masons at Haarlem.

In other respects the labour market has been quiet, the former disturbances among the dock labourers having been successfully met by the Federation of Employers.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires reports that, in regard to the state of the labour market in Rotterdam, H.M. Consul at that port states that nothing of any importance has occurred in that town during the past quarter.

#### AUSTRIA.\*

*Employment in May.*—The returns of the Labour Registries (public and private) furnishing reports to the Austrian Labour Department, show that for every 100 situations offered in May there were, on an average, 179 applicants, as against 166 in April. Taking the sexes separately, there were, in the case of men, 260 applicants on an average for every 100 situations offered, as compared with 231 in April, while in the case of women there were 82 applicants, as against 85 in the preceding month.

*Labour Disputes in May.*—Twenty-four disputes were reported to the Austrian Labour Department as having begun in May, the number of workpeople involved in 22 of these disputes being about 7,300. Eight disputes occurred in the building trades, 7 in the glass, pottery, &c., trades, 3 in the textile trades, 2 in the workworking, &c., trades, 2 in the food preparation trades, and 2 in trades not included within the foregoing groups. Of 18 disputes of which the results were reported, 3 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 7 in favour of the employers, and 8 were compromised.

In addition to the 24 disputes referred to above, there were in May 2 cases of workpeople being locked-out for being absent without permission on May 1st. In one case the 279 workpeople involved were readmitted on May 7th; in the other, 22 out of the 26 workpeople involved were readmitted on May 10th.

#### ITALY.

*Tramway Strike at Naples.*—In despatches to the Foreign Office dated June 17th and 25th, Sir Rennell Rodd, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, reports that on June 15th a strike took place among the workmen of the Naples Tramway Company. In August, 1901, these men struck, and the dispute was terminated on certain terms agreed to by the company. The present strike was due to the fact that, as these workmen alleged, certain of these terms had not been observed. They complained in particular that the company had, contrary to the stipulations agreed to in August last, inserted in the conditions of service a clause according to which the administration was authorised to dismiss without further reason assigned any employee who was judged not sufficiently trustworthy to be retained in its service. The men, however, took this opportunity to put forward a number of other demands with regard to the hours of

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

labour, the weekly holiday, and other matters. Ultimately a conference took place between the managers of the tramway company in Naples on the one side, and the Prefect, the Syndic and a number of Members of Parliament, including certain deputies who had throughout represented the strikers, on the other. The result of this conference was that the Company agreed to withdraw the obnoxious clause respecting dismissal. This point once settled, various other minor issues were discussed and arranged in an amicable fashion, and the Company agreed to take back all the men on strike, though they were unable to re-admit a small proportion to the positions formerly held by them which had now been filled up by promotions. As soon as the news of the revocation of the peremptory dismissal clause became known, the men began to resume work, and by June 24th, the strike was over.

#### SPAIN.

The Board of Trade have received from the Foreign Office a copy and translation of a Spanish Royal Decree giving the conditions to be fulfilled by contractors for public works in Spain. The terms of this Decree, which is dated June 20th, 1902, are as follows:—

##### ARTICLE I.

In every concession of public works granted by the State, the Provincial Government or the Municipality, after the publication of this Decree, the following regulations must be fulfilled:

(1) That in the contract between the workmen and the grantee, the duration of the contract, the essential conditions for its denunciation or suspension, the number of hours of work and the amount of the daily wages must be precisely stipulated.

(2) That all questions arising from non-compliance with this contract shall be submitted to the local committee for social reform (*reformas sociales*) which shall act as arbitrator under the presidency of the Government authority. Against their decision such appeal as is established by the Civil Law (*Ley de Enjuiciamiento civil*) can be made use of.

##### ARTICLE II.

The regulations of the above article will be applicable to the contracts entered into by the State, the provincial Government and the Municipality when the works are carried out under an administrator.

##### ARTICLE III.

If the provincial Committees and the Town Councils infringe the regulations given in the previous articles, they will be held responsible as administrators for anything that may have occurred, without prejudice to any other claims that may arise in the case.

*Regulation of Hours of Labour of Young Persons and Women.*—By the Law of March 13th, 1900, regulating the employment of children, young persons and women in Spain (see GAZETTE, April, 1900, p. 101; December, 1900, p. 363), it was provided that the local and provincial Councils to be appointed under the Law should submit proposals for the adoption of such measures as would, within two years from the promulgation of this Law, ensure the reduction to 11 hours per day of the hours of labour of persons to whom the Law applies, and who might be working for longer hours than that limit. In conformity with this provision a Ministerial Decree, dated June 26th, 1902, has been made, the text of which is given in the official *Gaceta de Madrid* of June 27th. This Decree, which comes into operation at once, fixes the maximum length of the working day for all persons coming within the scope of the Law of March 13th, 1900, at 11 hours, except in cases in which employers and employed shall agree that, instead of the maximum being 11 hours per day, the limit shall be 66 hours per week (worked on the 6 work-days, exclusive of Sundays).

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

##### CHICAGO CONSULAR DISTRICT.

*Trade Unions and Strikes in Chicago.*—In a despatch to the Foreign Office, dated June 2nd, Mr. Erskine, Acting British Consul at Chicago, reports that about 50 new Unions have been formed in the last three months, and about 30,000 members have been added to the ranks of organised labour. Unions affiliated with the Teamsters' National Union have been formed by packing-house teamsters, van drivers, laundry wagon drivers, machinery and safe movers, department store drivers, brick, etc., drivers, ice cream drivers, stone and lime drivers, lumber and box drivers, railway express drivers and general

teamsters. At the stock yards Unions affiliated with the Meat Cutter and Butcher Workmen of North America have been formed by tin can workers, pork cellar workers, oleo and butterine workers, canning department employees, hide cellar workers, ham and smoke house workers, can painters and labellers (girls). Organisations have also been formed by railroad freight handlers, window washers, trunk and bag workers, barbers, ice cream makers, beer bottlers, gas house employees, rubber workers (men and women), commission merchants' helpers, laundry girls, lumber tallymen, blacksmiths' helpers, bootblacks, newsboys, retail clerks, paper box makers, cigar box makers, planing mill employees, telephone and switchboard workers, street car employees, special order clothing makers, linseed oil workers, paper handlers, china and crockery packers, bookbinders (women), paint makers, gold beaters, elevator conductors and starters.

Mr. Erskine reports that in the last few weeks there have been small strikes among gas workers, rubber workers, glove makers and others. In nearly every case the employers agreed to the demands and recognised the Unions, and agreed in the future to arrange any questions with a committee of the Unions. A tug strike is going on, and vessels have difficulty in navigating the Chicago river. Much damage has been done by large steamers colliding with the bridges when navigating without the assistance of one or more tugs. The Teamsters' Union have forced their recognition by most of the dealers, and from July 1st will not deliver or receive goods unless the same are deposited on the sidewalk. In many cases they have been required not only to unload the goods but also to carry or wheel them into the store. For several days a strike was threatened by the street car men, but the companies have acceded to the men's request and will recognise the Union and arbitrate all questions that may arise between them. The Acting Consul also mentions that the teamsters of one of the big department stores struck owing to the dismissal of two of their number who refused to haul meat from the stock where the teamsters are on strike, and that in the local retail meat trade, the ice delivery wagon drivers refuse to deliver ice to any butcher or hotel buying meat from the firms who have not come to an agreement with the striking teamsters. Some of the large meat markets have their own refrigerating system, and to these the coal teamsters refuse to deliver coal to run the engines.

[According to newspaper reports the strike among the packing-house teamsters ended on June 5th, when these workmen returned to work, having secured an advance in wages. But on July 7th it was reported that 9,000 freight handlers employed in railway warehouses and depots at Chicago had struck for an increase of wages, extra pay for overtime, and recognition of their Union; on July 10th that some of the teamsters were ceasing work in sympathy with the freight handlers; and on July 12th that practically all truckmen engaged in freight teaming had individually refused to work, pending a settlement; and icemen had refused to haul ice to preserve goods detained by the strike.]

*Strike of Coalminers in Virginia.*—In a despatch to the Foreign Office, dated June 10th, Mr. G. Fraser, H.M. Consul at Baltimore, reports that a strike of coal miners took place on June 9th, in the great mining regions along the Norfolk and Western Railroad, in both Virginia and West Virginia and sections of Southern Virginia. The number of men involved is estimated at 25,000. The demands of the strikers are stated to be:—The recognition of the Miners' Union by the coal mine owners; 8 hours to constitute a day's work; payment of wages by the week; and certain concessions relative to mining regulations.

*Summary, Index and Review of Legislation, 1901.*—The University of the State of New York has published two volumes,\* the one containing a comparative summary and index, and the other a review of the legislative enactments passed by the different States in 1901. Laws affecting labour are dealt with in a separate section, and include laws as to labour departments, employment bureaux, employers' liability, factory inspection, truck, black-listing employees, and industrial arbitration.

\* New York State Library; Bulletin 69, December, 1901, and 72, March, 1902. Albany, University of the State of New York, 1901 and 1902. Price 25 cents. (about 1s.) each.

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE—BUILDING TRADES.

REPORTS ON SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.

(a) EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES IN JUNE.

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

RETURNS supplied by 82 Employers' Associations, whose members are estimated to employ about 94,000 building operatives of all classes, and by Trade Unions with an aggregate membership of about 192,000, show that employment in the building trades generally was rather quiet in June, and not quite so good as in May. Compared with June last year the returns indicate little change on the whole.

Roughly speaking, returns from Employers' Associations covering half the number of workpeople describe employment at the end of June as dull; one quarter as good, and one quarter as fair or moderate.

Employment with bricklayers is reported as slack generally, and is worse than a year ago. With masons it is fairly good, and in Scotland shows improvement as compared both with a month and a year ago. With carpenters and joiners it continues dull generally, but fairly good in Scotland. The percentage of unemployed members among union carpenters and joiners was 3.0 at the end of June, as compared with 2.5 in May and 3.2 in June, 1901. With painters employment is moderate, and not quite so good as in May. Employment with plasterers is reported as bad, and is stated to be worse than in May, and much worse than in June of last year. With plumbers employment is moderate, but is better than a month ago, and also than in June, 1901, especially in Scotland. The percentage of unemployed unionist plumbers was 5.5 at the end of June, as compared with 6.0 in May and 7.1 in June, 1901. Slaters and tilers report employment as quiet.

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

| Districts.                       | No. of Members of Unions at end of June, 1902.* | Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of |            |             | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage for June, 1902, as compared with a |           |
|----------------------------------|---|---|------------|-------------|---|-----------|
|                                  |   | June, 1902.                                 | May, 1902. | June, 1901. | Month ago.  | Year ago. |
| <b>CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.</b>   |   |   |            |             |   |           |
| ENGLAND AND WALES.               |   |   |            |             |   |           |
| London ... ..                    | 7,622   | 4.9   | 2.6        | 3.1         | + 2.3   | + 1.8     |
| Northern Counties and Middlebro' | 5,720   | 2.6   | 1.1        | 2.6         | + 1.5   | ...       |
| Lancashire and Cheshire          | 9,772   | 2.2   | 3.2        | 2.9         | - 1.0   | - 0.7     |
| Yorkshire ... ..                 | 4,465   | 4.1   | 3.5        | 3.7         | + 0.6   | + 0.4     |
| East Midlands ... ..             | 2,917   | 2.6   | 3.5        | 0.9         | - 0.9   | + 1.7     |
| West Midlands ... ..             | 4,616   | 2.2   | 2.3        | 1.5         | - 0.1   | + 0.7     |
| Eastern Counties ... ..          | 1,102   | 0.4   | 0.8        | 1.1         | - 0.4   | - 0.7     |
| S. and S.W. Counties ... ..      | 5,331   | 2.0   | 1.3        | 2.6         | + 0.7   | - 0.6     |
| Wales and Monmouth ... ..        | 1,623   | 4.5   | 2.6        | 3.7         | + 1.9   | + 0.8     |
| SCOTLAND ... ..                  | 4,395   | 1.0   | 0.6        | 4.3         | + 0.4   | - 3.1     |
| IRELAND ... ..                   | 4,590   | 5.4   | 4.6        | 7.5         | + 0.8   | - 2.1     |
| <b>PLUMBERS.</b>                 |   |   |            |             |   |           |
| ENGLAND AND WALES.               |   |   |            |             |   |           |
| London ... ..                    | 1,186   | 10.7  | 10.1       | 11.5        | + 0.6   | - 0.8     |
| Northern Counties and Middlebro' | 1,412   | 2.9   | 3.5        | 2.9         | - 0.6   | ...       |
| Lancashire and Cheshire          | 2,589   | 5.9   | 7.2        | 7.0         | - 1.3   | - 1.1     |
| Yorkshire ... ..                 | 791   | 6.2   | 6.4        | 10.9        | - 0.2   | - 4.7     |
| East Midlands ... ..             | 573   | 4.2   | 2.8        | 5.2         | + 1.4   | - 1.0     |
| West Midlands ... ..             | 511   | 2.3   | 5.1        | 2.9         | - 2.8   | - 0.6     |
| Eastern Counties ... ..          | 138   | 0.7   | 2.2        | 0.7         | - 1.5   | ...       |
| S. and S.W. Counties ... ..      | 496   | 6.5   | 5.4        | 6.5         | + 1.1   | ...       |
| Wales and Monmouth ... ..        | 283   | 7.1   | 7.3        | 11.7        | - 0.2   | - 4.6     |
| SCOTLAND ... ..                  | 1,715   | 3.8   | 4.1        | 7.4         | - 0.3   | - 3.6     |
| IRELAND ... ..                   | 545   | 7.3   | 7.5        | 8.0         | - 0.2   | - 0.7     |

London.—Employment generally has declined, and is not at all brisk. It is, however, rather better than in June of last year. The falling off is especially noticeable in those trades which were abnormally busy on account of preparations for the anticipated coronation. The supply of labour in all branches is stated to be abundant.

\* Exclusive of Superannuated Members.

Carpenters and joiners, plasterers and plumbers report employment as bad, bricklayers as slack, painters as moderate, and masons as fairly good.

The returns received from employers by the Trade Correspondent show that 92 employers paid wages to 20,207 workpeople of all classes in the last week of June, as compared with 22,698 in May, and 18,068 in June, 1901.

Branches of carpenters and joiners with 7,622 members had 4.9 per cent. unemployed, as compared with 2.6 per cent. in May, and 3.1 per cent. in June, 1901. Branches of plumbers with 1,186 members had 10.7 per cent. unemployed, as compared with 10.1 per cent. in May, and 11.5 per cent. in June, 1901.

Northern Counties.—Employment generally is fairly good, and better than a year ago, except with plasterers, who report it as dull. In the Tee-side district work is reported to have been affected by bad weather.

Lancashire and Cheshire.—Employment generally is rather dull, and not so good as a year ago. It is stated to have been good at Chorley and Birkenhead, fairly good at Ashton-under-Lyne and Manchester, fair at Warrington, Stockport and Bolton, and in the Altrincham district. Employment with carpenters and joiners in these counties is better than in May. At Manchester plumbers and plasterers report employment as bad; painters and masons as good.

Yorkshire.—Employment generally is fair, and in most towns is the same as a month ago, though not so good as in June, 1901. At Wakefield and Normanton it is stated to be good; at Halifax, Hull, Keighley, Dewsbury and Scarborough it is dull. Compared with a month ago employment has improved slightly at Sheffield and Bradford. At Leeds carpenters and joiners and plasterers report employment as slack, plumbers as quiet, bricklayers and masons as improved. At Sheffield plasterers and slaters and tilers report employment as very slack, bricklayers and carpenters as quiet. Painters at Hull and Grimsby report employment as good.

East Midland Counties.—Employment generally is fairly good, but is dull at Northampton and Lincoln. Employment is also dull at Leicester, where wet weather is reported to have interfered with work. At Loughborough bricklayers and painters have been working overtime. Painters and plasterers at Nottingham report employment as dull. At Coalville employment is good owing to two large contracts. In the East Midlands employment with carpenters and joiners has improved and with plumbers has declined, as compared with May.

West Midland Counties.—Employment generally is fairly good in these counties. At Birmingham and Burton-on-Trent it is quiet; at Coventry and Redditch not so good as in May; at Stratford-on-Avon dull. At West Bromwich employment generally is stated to be dull, but carpenters and joiners report it is as very fair. In the Potteries district painters and plumbers are very busy, but bricklayers and carpenters report employment as scarce. At Wolverhampton employment generally is moderate. Overtime has been worked by most branches at Walsall.

Eastern Counties.—Employment in this district continues fair, but is not so good as a year ago. At Cambridge painters and carpenters and joiners have been working overtime. Bricklayers report employment as dull at Norwich, Felixstowe, Bury St. Edmunds, and Chelmsford, as fair elsewhere. Employment has been good with painters and carpenters and joiners.

Southern and South-Western Counties.—Employment in most parts of this district has been fair and about the same as in May, though not so good as a year ago. It has been good at Chatham, very slack at Maidstone. An improvement is reported from Southampton, where overtime has been worked. Employment has improved at Bristol. With bricklayers, plasterers and plumbers, employment has been dull in the Western counties. Masons at Bath and Cheltenham report employment as good.

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE—BUILDING TRADES; COAL AND IRON MINING.

Wales and Monmouth.—Employment generally in North Wales continues fair. In South Wales and Monmouth it is dull in the seaport towns, moderate in the inland districts. Masons report employment as fair, painters as moderate.

Scotland.—Employment generally is good. An improvement is reported from Dundee, where there is a scarcity of masons. With plasterers employment is quiet generally, bad in Aberdeen; with plumbers it is fair. Painters have been fairly busy, but report that for the time of year employment in Edinburgh and Glasgow has been worse than for many years.

Ireland.—Employment generally has been dull and slightly worse than in May, though better than in June, 1901. At Dublin bricklayers report employment as improving, carpenters and joiners as fair, plasterers as fairly good.

(b) 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, making allowance for holidays, shows a slight decline as compared with a month ago, but is a little better than a year ago. The number of workpeople employed is greater than a year ago.

The average number of days worked per week in the four weeks ended June 21st was 5.17, as compared with 4.89 in the four weeks ended May 24th, and 4.71 in the four weeks ended June 22nd, 1901. The average time lost by the collieries through holidays in these periods was 0.06 days per week in June, 1902, and 0.44 in May, 1902, and June, 1901.

The following Table, relating to 1,352 pits, at which 487,077 workpeople were employed, gives the figures for June, 1902, in comparison with those for a month and a year ago:—

| District.                    | No. employed in June, 1902, at the Collieries included in the Table. | Average number of days worked per week by the pits in four weeks ended |                   |                  |
|------------------------------|--|--|-------------------|------------------|
|                              |  | 21st June, 1902.   | 22nd June, 1901.* | 24th May, 1902.* |
| England and Wales ... ..     | 444,995  | 5.16   | 4.67              | 4.84             |
| Scotland ... ..              | 41,449   | 5.23   | 5.38              | 5.37             |
| Ireland ... ..               | 633  | 4.59   | 5.42              | 4.62             |
| <b>United Kingdom ... ..</b> | <b>487,077</b>   | <b>5.17</b>  | <b>4.71</b>       | <b>4.89</b>      |

The number of workpeople employed at the pits from which returns have been received for both periods is 2.2 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 71.4 per cent. were employed at pits working 5 or more days per week in the four weeks ended June 21st, as compared with 58.9 per cent. in the four weeks ended May 24th,\* and 56.2 per cent. in the four weeks ended June 22nd,\* 1901.

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

| Number of days on which Coal was hewn and wound in four weeks. | June, 1902.                 |                                 | Corresponding percentages in |              |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
|  | No. of Workpeople employed. | Percentage proportion to total. | June, 1901.*                 | May, 1902.*  |
| 24 days (full time) ... ..                                     | 88,682                      | 18.2                            | 2.3                          | 2.8          |
| 20 and under 24 days ... ..                                    | 258,924                     | 53.2                            | 53.9                         | 56.1         |
| 16 " " 20 " " ... ..   | 91,411                      | 18.8                            | 33.1                         | 36.6         |
| 12 " " 16 " " ... ..   | 41,637                      | 8.5                             | 13.6                         | 10.5         |
| 8 " " 12 " " ... ..  | 3,619                       | 0.7                             | 5.4                          | 1.3          |
| Under 8 days ... ..  | 2,824                       | 0.6                             | 1.7                          | 0.5          |
| <b>Total ... ..</b>  | <b>487,077</b>              | <b>100.0</b>                    | <b>100.0</b>                 | <b>100.0</b> |

The next Table gives detailed particulars for the different mining districts, but owing to the inclusion of holidays in May, 1902, and in June, 1901, comparison of the state of employment as affected by trade fluctuations is not possible.

\* The Whitsun Holidays are included in this period.

The highest averages during the month were worked in South Wales and Monmouth (5.85 days), and the Lothians (5.61 days); the lowest were worked in Nottingham and Leicester (4.50 days), Ireland (4.59 days), Derbyshire (4.81 days), Staffordshire (4.89 days), Yorkshire (4.90 days), Lancashire and Cheshire (4.91 days), and Gloucester and Somerset (4.95 days); in the remaining 7 districts the average was from 5 to 5.3 days.

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

| District.                           | No. employed in June, 1902, at the Collieries included in the Table. | Average No. of Days worked per week by the Collieries in four weeks ended |                   |                  | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1902, as compared with |              |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|-------------------|------------------|--|--------------|
|                                     |  | 21st June, 1902.  | 22nd June, 1901.* | 24th May, 1902.* | A year ago.  | A month ago. |
| ENGLAND & WALES.                    |  |   |                   |                  |  |              |
| Northumberland ... ..               | 38,502   | 5.27  | 5.30              | 5.19             | - .03  | + .08        |
| Durham ... ..                       | 90,629   | 5.41  | 5.32              | 5.24             | + .09  | + .17        |
| Cumberland ... ..                   | 7,159  | 5.36  | 5.03              | 4.86             | + .33  | + .50        |
| Yorkshire ... ..                    | 71,362   | 4.90  | 4.28              | 4.60             | + .62  | + .30        |
| Lancashire and Cheshire...          | 50,563   | 4.91  | 4.38              | 4.60             | + .53  | + .31        |
| Derbyshire ... ..                   | 38,781   | 4.81  | 4.17              | 4.34             | + .64  | + .47        |
| Nottingham and Leicester            | 26,293   | 4.50  | 3.69              | 4.08             | + .81  | + .42        |
| Staffordshire ... ..                | 29,711   | 4.89  | 3.96              | 4.55             | + .93  | + .34        |
| Salop, Worcester and Warwick ... .. | 9,819  | 5.10  | 4.23              | 4.60             | + .87  | + .50        |
| Gloucester and Somerset...          | 8,416  | 4.95  | 4.36              | 4.77             | + .59  | + .18        |
| North Wales... ..                   | 12,265   | 5.34  | 4.62              | 5.13             | + .72  | + .21        |
| South Wales and Mon. ... ..         | 61,495   | 5.85  | 5.15              | 5.29             | + .70  | + .56        |
| SCOTLAND.                           |  |   |                   |                  |  |              |
| West Scotland ... ..                | 21,517   | 5.22  | 5.22              | 5.17             | ...  | + .05        |
| The Lothians ... ..                 | 4,204  | 5.61  | 5.33              | 5.48             | + .28  | + .13        |
| Fife ... ..                         | 15,728   | 5.13  | 4.78              | 5.00             | + .35  | - .47        |
| IRELAND. ... ..                     | 633  | 4.59  | 5.42              | 4.62             | - .83  | - .03        |
| <b>Grand Total &amp; Averages</b>   | <b>487,077</b>   | <b>5.17</b>   | <b>4.71</b>       | <b>4.89</b>      | <b>+ .46</b>   | <b>+ .28</b> |

The Exports of coal, coke, cinders, and patent fuel during June amounted to 3,720,583 tons, as compared with 3,865,311 tons in May, and 3,714,134 tons in June, 1901.

(c) IRON MINING IN JUNE.

EMPLOYMENT continues good in this industry, and the number employed shows an increase.

In the 131 mines and open works covered by the returns, the average number of days worked in the four weeks ended June 21st was 5.88, as against 5.72 days in the four weeks ended May 24th, and 5.55 days a year ago. It is to be noted, in considering these averages, that those for May, 1902, and June, 1901, are affected by the Whitsuntide holidays; making allowance for this there has been practically no change as compared with a month or a year ago in the average time worked.

The number of workpeople employed at the mines covered by the returns was 15,620 (or 505 more than were employed at the same mines a year ago), and of these 94.0 per cent. were employed at mines working 22 or more days during the four weeks ended June 21st, as compared with 77.8 per cent. a year ago.

The following Table summarises the returns received:—

| District.                              | No. employed in June, 1902, at the Mines included in the Table. | Average number of days worked per week by the Mines in 4 weeks ended |                   |                  | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1902, as compared with |              |
|--|---|--|-------------------|------------------|--|--------------|
|  |   | 21st June, 1902.   | 22nd June, 1901.* | 24th May, 1902.* | A year ago.  | A month ago. |
| ENGLAND—                               |   |  |                   |                  |  |              |
| Cumberland and Lancashire ... ..       | 4,889   | 5.93   | 5.56              | 5.75             | + .37  | + .18        |
| Cleveland ... ..                       | 6,578   | 5.91   | 5.64              | 5.77             | + .27  | + .14        |
| Lincolnshire and Leicestershire ... .. | 820   | 5.72   | 4.69              | 5.69             | + 1.03   | + .03        |
| Northamptonshire                       | 617   | 5.74   | 5.74              | 5.75             | ...  | - .01        |
| Staffordshire and Shropshire ... ..    | 1,278   | 5.59   | 5.00              | 5.08             | + .59  | + .51        |
| Other places in England... ..          | 105   | 5.71   | 5.82              | 5.44             | - .11  | + .27        |
| SCOTLAND ... ..                        | 1,246   | 5.96   | 5.71              | 5.95             | + .25  | + .01        |
| IRELAND ... ..                         | 87  | 5.92   | 5.91              | 6.00             | + .01  | - .08        |
| <b>Total and Averages</b>              | <b>15,620</b>   | <b>5.88</b>  | <b>5.55</b>       | <b>5.72</b>      | <b>+ .33</b>   | <b>+ .16</b> |

\* The Whitsun Holidays are included in this period.



## EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE—PIG-IRON; IRON AND STEEL, AND TINPLATE WORKS.

## (d) PIG-IRON INDUSTRY IN JUNE.

EMPLOYMENT again shows a slight improvement as compared with May, and is better than a year ago.

At the works of 115 ironmasters covered by the returns received, there were 324 furnaces in blast at the end of June, as compared with 321 at the end of May, and 310 at the end of June, 1901. During the month five furnaces were re-lit and one blown out in England and Wales; in Scotland one furnace was blown out or damped down.

The estimated number of workpeople employed at the 324 furnaces in blast was 22,260.

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, 1902.                            | June, 1901. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1902. | June, 1902.                             | May, 1902. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1902. |
| ENGLAND & WALES—                              |  |             |   |   |            |   |
| Cleveland ...                                 | 78                                     | 84          | - 6   | 78                                      | 78         | ...   |
| Cumberland & Lancs.                           | 42                                     | 41          | + 1   | 42                                      | 41         | + 1   |
| S. and S.W. Yorks....                         | 17                                     | 15          | + 2   | 17                                      | 16         | + 1   |
| Derby & Nottingham                            | 38                                     | 33          | + 5   | 38                                      | 37         | + 1   |
| Leicester, Lincoln and Northampton            | 26                                     | 21          | + 5   | 26                                      | 26         | ...   |
| Stafford & Worcester                          | 34                                     | 30          | + 4   | 34                                      | 33         | + 1   |
| S. Wales & Monmouth                           | 13                                     | 15          | - 2   | 13                                      | 13         | ...   |
| Other districts ...                           | 7                                      | 7           | ...   | 7                                       | 7          | ...   |
| <b>Total England and Wales...</b>             | <b>255</b>                             | <b>246</b>  | <b>+ 9</b>                                  | <b>255</b>                              | <b>251</b> | <b>+ 4</b>                                  |
| SCOTLAND ...                                  | 69                                     | 64          | + 5   | 69                                      | 70         | - 1   |
| <b>Total furnaces included in returns ...</b> | <b>324</b>                             | <b>310</b>  | <b>+ 14</b>                                 | <b>324</b>                              | <b>321</b> | <b>+ 3</b>                                  |

## (e) EMPLOYMENT AT IRON AND STEEL WORKS† IN JUNE.

THE returns received relating to this industry show an improvement in the number of persons employed and the average number of shifts worked per man as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there is a slight decrease in the number employed, but an increase in the average number of shifts worked per man.

At 202 works covered by the returns, 77,632 workpeople were employed in the week ended June 21st, compared with 76,948 in the week ended May 31st, and 77,750 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, 1902, as compared with |              |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--|--------------|
|                       | June 21st, 1902.               | June 22nd, 1901. | May 31st, 1902. | A year ago.  | A month ago. |
| England and Wales ... | 64,994                         | 65,864           | 64,438          | - 870  | + 556        |
| Scotland ...          | 12,638                         | 11,886           | 12,510          | + 752  | + 128        |
| <b>Total ...</b>      | <b>77,632</b>                  | <b>77,750</b>    | <b>76,948</b>   | <b>- 118</b>   | <b>+ 684</b> |

## Weekly Number of Shifts Worked.

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

| Number of Shifts worked. | Number employed in June, 1902, so far as returned. | Percentage proportion to Total. | Corresponding percentage in |              |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
|                          |  |                                 | June, 1901.                 | May, 1902.   |
| Under 5 per week ...     | 6,328  | 9.2                             | 10.2                        | 13.0         |
| 5 per week ...           | 22,225   | 32.1                            | 34.6                        | 35.9         |
| 5½ per week ...          | 1,256  | 1.8                             | 1.1                         | 0.8          |
| 6 per week ...           | 38,834   | 56.2                            | 53.2                        | 49.5         |
| Over 6 per week ...      | 509  | 0.7                             | 0.9                         | 0.8          |
| <b>Total ...</b>         | <b>69,152</b>                                      | <b>100.0</b>                    | <b>100.0</b>                | <b>100.0</b> |

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

The average number of shifts worked per man was 5.48 in the week ended June 21st, as compared with 5.32 in the week ended May 31st, and 5.41 in the week ended June 22nd, 1901.

Assuming that the workpeople not included in this Table worked the same average number of shifts per man as those who are included, the total number of shifts worked by all the workpeople included in the first Table may be estimated at 425,427 in the week ended June 21st, 409,240 in the week ended May 31st, and 420,637 in the week ended June 22nd, 1901. Thus the volume of employment at the works included in the returns was 4.0 per cent. greater than a month ago, and 1.1 per cent. greater than a year ago.

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

As compared with a month ago the volume of employment shows an increase in Lancashire, Cumberland and Cheshire, Yorkshire, Wales and Monmouth, and Scotland; a decline in Northumberland and Durham and the Midlands.

## (f) EMPLOYMENT AT TINPLATE WORKS\* IN JUNE.

EMPLOYMENT continues good, although as compared with a month ago the figures for the end of the month indicate a falling off in the number of mills at work. This is said to have been owing to some employers taking advantage of the coronation festivities to carry out repairs. Employment in June was much better than a year ago.

At the end of June 49 works with 252 mills had all their mills in operation, whilst 31 others had 146 at work out of a total of 206. Thus in all 398 mills were working, as compared with 407 at the end of May, and 347 a year ago. The number of workpeople employed at all the mills in operation at the end of June is estimated to be about 19,900.

Of the total number of mills at work, 388, employing about 19,400 workpeople, were in the South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire districts, compared with 394 at the end of May and 335 a year ago.

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

|   | No. of Works open. | No. of Mills in such Works |              |            |
|---|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------|
|   |                    | Working.                   | Not Working. | Total.     |
| Works giving full employment ...            | 49                 | 252                        | ...          | 252        |
| Works giving partial employment ...         | 31                 | 146                        | 60           | 206        |
| <b>Total at end of June, 1902* ...</b>      | <b>80</b>          | <b>398</b>                 | <b>60</b>    | <b>458</b> |
| <b>Corresponding Total for May, 1902*†</b>  | <b>81</b>          | <b>407</b>                 | <b>53</b>    | <b>460</b> |
| <b>Corresponding Total for June, 1901*†</b> | <b>68</b>          | <b>347</b>                 | <b>45</b>    | <b>392</b> |

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

|                       | Tinplates.    |               |               | Blackplates. |              |              |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|                       | June, 1902.   | May, 1902.    | June, 1901.   | June, 1902.  | May, 1902.   | June, 1901.  |
| To United States ...  | Tons. 4,635   | Tons. 6,540   | Tons. 5,470   | Tons. ...    | Tons. ...    | Tons. 173    |
| „ Other Countries ... | 16,112        | 20,056        | 18,057        | 4,712        | 3,550        | 4,678        |
| <b>Total ...</b>      | <b>20,747</b> | <b>26,596</b> | <b>23,527</b> | <b>4,712</b> | <b>3,550</b> | <b>4,851</b> |

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

† Amended figures.

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

## (g) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN JUNE.\*

IN the first three weeks of June some casual labourers were in irregular employment in consequence of wet weather. Towards the end of the month, however, when the weather improved, the accumulation of weeds necessitated the employment of extra men to hoe the root crops. Haymaking also commenced about this time, and during the last few days of June there was a general demand for field labour. In several districts, particularly in the Eastern and Southern and South-Western Counties, the supply of extra men was insufficient at the end of the month.

The reports for June show the rates of weekly cash wages most generally paid to ordinary agricultural labourers in the various districts in that month and in June, 1901. A comparison of these rates shows that in the great majority of districts wages remained at the same level as a year ago. A few returns show increased rates, chiefly in the Midland and South-Western Counties. In the Eastern Counties and in Kent, on the other hand, a few decreases were shown.

**Northern Counties.**—Farm labourers in *Durham*, *Cumberland* and *Westmorland* have been, generally speaking, in full employment during June. The supply of extra men for hoeing and singling turnips has been equal to the demand. Regularity of employment is reported in *Lancashire*. The demand for extra hands was rather limited in the early part of the month, but it increased towards the end. The supply of this class of labour was about sufficient in most districts. Reports from *Yorkshire* show that rainy weather interrupted outdoor work to some extent in the first half of the month. In the latter half, however, there was plenty of work at hoeing and thinning root crops, but there has been a sufficient number of extra men available to meet the increased demand for labour.

At the Hay and Corn Harvest Hirings at *Kirkby Stephen* (North Westmorland) and *Bentham* (West Riding Yorkshire), there was a good number of men present and most of them were hired. The general rate of wages agreed upon was £7 for the month with board and lodging in addition. Best men who could take charge of mowing machines, obtained up to £8 10s.

**Midland Counties.**—Regularity of employment is reported in *Derbyshire* and *Cheshire*. The supply of labour for hoeing and haymaking has been augmented by the arrival of migratory labourers from Ireland. Some casual labourers in *Nottinghamshire* and *Leicestershire* lost a few days' employment owing to wet weather in the early part of the month. In the latter part, however, work was plentiful, and extra men were in demand. Regularity of employment is reported in *Staffordshire*, and the supply of labour is stated to be generally equal to the demand. In *Shropshire* most of the farm labourers have been in full employment. A report from the *Wellington* Union states that there has been plenty of hoeing, and that no agricultural labourers in the Union need be out of work.

The regular farm labourers in *Worcestershire* and *Warwickshire* were in constant employment during June, but many casual men were in irregular work owing to rainy weather. With reference to the supply of labour, a report from the *Warwick* Union states that there is an increasing difficulty to obtain reliable men as cowmen, shepherds, and horsemen. In *Oxfordshire* outdoor work was interrupted to some extent by unfavourable weather, but farm labourers were well employed towards the end of the month. Some casual labourers in *Northamptonshire* were in irregular employment in consequence of rainy weather, but in the latter part of the month full employment was general. Farm labourers in *Buckinghamshire*, *Hertfordshire*, and *Bedfordshire* have been for the most part in regular work. The supply of casual labourers is said to be short of the demand in some of the districts reported on.

**Eastern Counties.**—In *Huntingdonshire* and *Cam-*

\* Based on 222 returns from correspondents in various parts of England.

*bridgeshire* some casual labourers lost time in the first three weeks of June through wet weather, but during the last ten days of the month weeding, hoeing and haymaking provided full employment, and created a demand for extra men. Employment has been, generally speaking, good with agricultural labourers in *Lincolnshire*, but some casual men were in irregular employment during the early part of the month owing to rain. There is a scarcity of men for permanent situations on farms, and a report from the *Sleaford* Union states that the columns of a local newspaper are full of advertisements for horsemen, yardmen and others. In *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* rainy weather in the first half of the month caused loss of employment to some casual labourers, but in the latter part of June there was much hoeing of mangolds and turnips to be done, and as haymaking was also commenced there was a good demand for extra men. In some districts the supply of these men fell short of the demand at the end of the month. The employment of casual labourers in *Essex* was affected to some extent by unfavourable weather, but nearly all were in full employment in the last week of June. A correspondent in the *Maldon* Union writes as follows: "A large growth everywhere, including weeds, has succeeded the rainfall. Everybody fully employed and more men wanted."

**Southern and South Western Counties.**—Agricultural employment in *Kent* was affected somewhat by wet weather, but at the close of the month there was full employment for all able-bodied men. In the majority of districts reported on the supply of labour has been equal to the demand. In *Surrey* and *Sussex* some casual labourers have been only partially employed in consequence of rainy weather. At the end of the month, however, there was a good demand for extra men in most districts for hoeing roots and haymaking. Farm labourers in *Hampshire* have been for the most part in regular employment. During the rainy weather in the early part of June weeds grew rapidly, and extra men were fully employed at hoeing towards the end of the month. Regularity of employment is reported in *Berkshire*. The supply of labour is stated to be about sufficient in this county. Agricultural labourers in *Wiltshire* and *Dorsetshire* were not all in regular employment during the first three weeks of June, outdoor work being interrupted by wet weather. In the last week, however, the men were fully employed hoeing roots and haymaking, and extra men are stated to be scarce in several districts.

Agricultural employment in *Somersetshire* has been, generally speaking, regular. The hoeing of roots was hindered by wet weather until towards the end of the month, when this work and haymaking created a demand for extra men, and the supply of labour is stated to be insufficient in most of the districts reported on. In *Herefordshire* there has been a good deal of wet weather, and some casual labourers have not been in full employment. Employment in *Gloucestershire* was affected to some extent by unfavourable weather in the first three weeks of June. In the last week, however, fine weather prevailed, and full employment was afforded by haymaking and the hoeing of mangolds and turnips. In *Devonshire* and *Cornwall* agricultural employment has been generally regular, and at the end of the month there was a scarcity of extra labour for hoeing, which was in arrear through wet weather.

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

EMPLOYMENT at the docks and wharves during June showed little change as compared with the previous month, and was considerably worse than a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and principal wharves during the four weeks ended June 28th was 14,650, as compared with 14,618 in the preceding five weeks, and 16,202 in the corresponding period of 1901.

(1) Weekly Averages.—The following Table shows

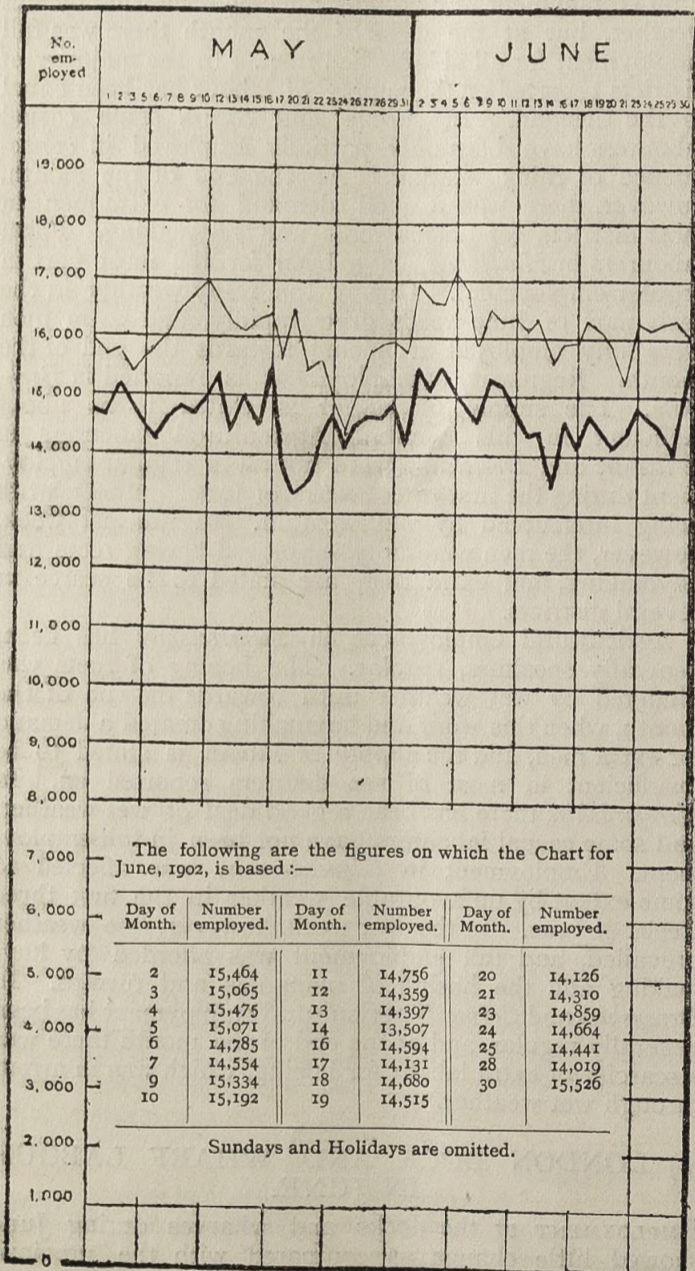
EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE—DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR; TEXTILE TRADES; SEAMEN.

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

| Period.                                   | Labourers employed in Docks.             |                     |        | Total Dock and Wharf Labourers included in Returns. |
|---|--|---------------------|--------|---|
|   | By Dock Companies or through Contractors | By Ship-owners, &c. | Total. |   |
| Week ended June 7                         | 7,397                                    | 2,534               | 9,931  | 15,069  |
| " " 14                                    | 6,872                                    | 2,370               | 9,242  | 14,592  |
| " " 21                                    | 7,246                                    | 1,942               | 9,188  | 14,394  |
| " " 28                                    | 7,469                                    | 1,793               | 9,262  | 14,496  |
| Average for 4 weeks ended June 28th, 1902 | 7,171                                    | 2,193               | 9,364  | 14,650  |
| Average for May, 1902                     | 6,868                                    | 2,404               | 9,272  | 14,618  |
| Average for June, 1901                    | 7,819                                    | 2,880               | 10,699 | 16,802  |

(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 15,475 on the 4th to 13,507 on the 14th.

During June, 1901, the total number of dock and wharf labourers employed varied from 17,186 on the 13th to 13,507 on the 14th. 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, 1902. The corresponding curve for May and June, 1901, is also given for comparison. [The thick curve applies to 1902, and the thin curve to 1901.]



Employment in mid-stream was fair the first two weeks, moderate the latter half of the month. With deal porters and lumpers it was good; with stevedores, winchmen, coal porters, lightermen and corn porters it was fair. Employment with fruit porters in Thames-street was fair, the daily average number employed being 292, compared with 287 in May, and 368 in June, 1901.

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

ACCORDING to returns from women correspondents, employment for women in June showed little change in the spinning branch, but a slight decline in the weaving branch of the cotton trade. The improvement in the woollen and worsted trades was maintained. Information has been received with regard to 611 cotton, woollen and worsted mills, employing about 104,760 women and girls, and is summarised in the following Table, which also gives for comparison the corresponding figures for the previous month and for a year ago:—

| Trade and Month.                   | Percentage ordinarily employed in Mills which were |                          |   |   |
|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|---|---|
|                                    | Working full Time throughout the Month.*           |                          | Working Short Time during some part of the Month. | Closed during some part of the Month for repairs, bad trade, disputes, or other causes. |
|                                    | With Full Employment.                              | With Partial Employment. |   |   |
| <b>Cotton Trade—Spinning—</b>      |  |                          |   |   |
| June, 1902                         | 84   | 6                        | 8   | 2   |
| May, 1902                          | 83   | 7                        | 9   | 1   |
| June, 1901                         | 84   | 9                        | 4   | 3   |
| <b>Cotton Trade—Weaving—</b>       |  |                          |   |   |
| June, 1902                         | 83   | 9                        | 4   | 4   |
| May, 1902                          | 86   | 9                        | 2   | 2   |
| June, 1901                         | 64   | 25                       | 10  | 1   |
| <b>Woollen and Worsted Trades—</b> |  |                          |   |   |
| June, 1902                         | 98   | 2                        | —   | —   |
| May, 1902                          | 97   | 2                        | 1   | —   |
| June, 1901                         | 88   | 11                       | 1   | —   |
| <b>Total of above Trades—</b>      |  |                          |   |   |
| June, 1902                         | 86   | 7                        | 4   | 3   |
| May, 1902                          | 87   | 7                        | 4   | 2   |
| June, 1901                         | 74   | 18                       | 6   | 2   |

**Cotton Trade—Spinning.**—The number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton spinning mills reported on is 28,860; of these, 84 per cent. were employed in mills giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 83 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in May, and with 84 per cent. in June, 1901.

**Cotton Trade—Weaving.**—The number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton weaving factories reported on is 57,050; of these, 83 per cent. were employed in factories giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 86 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in May, and with 64 per cent. in June, 1901.

**Woollen and Worsted Trades.**—The number of women and girls usually employed in the woollen and worsted mills reported on is 18,850; of these, 98 per cent. were employed in mills giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 97 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in May, and with 88 per cent. in June, 1901.

(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 34,223, or 1,962 less than during June, 1901. The supply of seamen at these ports is generally stated to be equal to or in excess of the demand.

During the six completed months of 1902, 198,384† men were shipped, as compared with 205,106† in the corresponding period of 1901. A majority of the ports show decreases in the numbers shipped, the falling off being greatest in the case of London.

Of the total number of seamen shipped during the six months, 31,970 (or 16·1 per cent.) were foreigners, the percentage for the corresponding period of 1901 being 15·8. Lascars who are engaged in Asia are not included in these figures.

\* Excluding the annual and coronation holidays.  
† It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, not of separate individuals.

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE—DISTRICT REPORTS—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, 1902, and 1901, 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, 1902.* |                   |                      | Total in June, 1901.* | Total number shipped in six months ended June* |                |
|--|---|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------|
|  | In Sailing Vessels.                         | In Steam Vessels. | Total in June, 1902. |                       | 1902.  | 1901.          |
| <b>ENGLAND AND WALES.</b>                            |   |                   |                      |                       |  |                |
| <b>East Coast.</b>                                   |   |                   |                      |                       |  |                |
| Tyne Ports ...                                       | 98  | 2,526             | 2,624                | 3,867                 | 16,195   | 17,904         |
| Sunderland ...                                       | 13  | 424               | 437                  | 511                   | 2,319  | 2,731          |
| Middlesbrough ...                                    | ...   | 230               | 230                  | 180                   | 1,219  | 1,010          |
| Hull ...   | 30  | 981               | 1,011                | 1,096                 | 5,822  | 6,946          |
| Grimsby ...  | ...   | 164               | 164                  | 90                    | 451  | 440            |
| <b>Bristol Channel.</b>                              |   |                   |                      |                       |  |                |
| Bristol ...  | ...   | 556               | 556                  | 705                   | 3,034  | 3,085          |
| Newport, Mon. ...                                    | 3   | 608               | 611                  | 713                   | 4,280  | 4,438          |
| Cardiff ...  | 270   | 3,716             | 3,986                | 4,461                 | 26,631   | 25,915         |
| Swansea ...  | 64  | 535               | 599                  | 694                   | 2,715  | 3,499          |
| <b>Other Ports.</b>                                  |   |                   |                      |                       |  |                |
| Liverpool ...  | 228   | 12,109            | 12,337               | 11,465                | 67,672   | 67,158         |
| London ...   | 269   | 5,700             | 5,969                | 6,598                 | 35,492   | 36,390         |
| Southampton ...                                      | ...   | 2,257             | 2,257                | 2,226                 | 14,209   | 14,745         |
| <b>SCOTLAND.</b>                                     |   |                   |                      |                       |  |                |
| <b>Leith, Kirkcaldy, Methil, &amp; Grange-mouth.</b> |   |                   |                      |                       |  |                |
| Glasgow ...  | 77  | 2,621             | 2,698                | 2,652                 | 13,732   | 14,806         |
| <b>IRELAND.</b>                                      |   |                   |                      |                       |  |                |
| Dublin ...   | ...   | 67                | 67                   | 169                   | 572  | 746            |
| Belfast ...  | ...   | 242               | 242                  | 204                   | 1,120  | 1,729          |
| <b>Total, June, 1902 ...</b>                         | <b>1,052</b>                                | <b>33,171</b>     | <b>34,223</b>        | <b>...</b>            | <b>198,374</b>                                 | <b>...</b>     |
| <b>Ditto, June, 1901 ...</b>                         | <b>1,591</b>                                | <b>34,594</b>     | <b>...</b>           | <b>36,185</b>         | <b>...</b>                                     | <b>205,106</b> |

\* 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.

DISTRICT REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS AND OTHERS.

Note.—Employment in the principal districts of the United Kingdom in the Building Trades and for Coal Miners, Iron Miners, Tinplate Workers, Agricultural Labourers and for Dock Labour in London, is dealt with in Articles on pp. 194-8, and is not included in the District Reports which follow.

LONDON.

**General.**—Returns from 455 branches of 128 unions, having an aggregate membership of 77,025, show that 3,749 (or 4·9 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of June, compared with 4·0 per cent. in May and 3·9 per cent. in June, 1901.

Employment in the *Engineering, Metal and Shipbuilding* trades remains unchanged. Returns from 164 branches of 29 unions, with a membership of 22,476, show that 1,061 (or 4·7 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4·6 per cent. in May, and 2·6 per cent. in June, 1901. Employment with sailmakers is good.

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

Employment in the *Furnishing* trades is not so good. Returns from 36 branches of 17 unions, with a membership of 6,391, show that 228 (or 3·6 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 1·5 per cent. in May and 4·3 per cent. in June, 1901.

In the *Woodworking* trades employment has fallen off. Returns from 9 branches of 5 unions, with a membership of 1,059, show that 34 (or 3·2 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2·5 per cent. in May and 4·7 per cent. a year ago.

With *Coopers* employment is scarcely so good. Returns from 2 unions, with a membership of 1,075, show that 39 (or 3·6 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3·3 per cent. in May. The percentage for June, 1901, was 1·3.

*Coachbuilders* and *Wheelwrights* still remain well employed. Returns from 12 branches of 7 unions, with a membership of 1,536, show that 31 (or 2·0 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 1·9 per cent. in May and 1·7 per cent. in June of last year.

Employment in the *Printing and Bookbinding* trades is scarcely so good. Returns from 25 unions, with a membership of 24,792, show that 1,064 (or 4·3 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3·6 per cent. in May. The percentage for June, 1901, was 4·9.

Employment in the *Clothing* trades is not quite so good. The West End bespoke tailors describe it as moderate but not so good as a month or a year ago; the East End clothiers' cutters as about the same as in May, but rather better than a year ago, the bespoke and stock trades being fair, the contract trade quiet; with the East End military and uniform tailors and tailors' it is bad, and worse than a month and a year ago; with ladies' tailors

and mantle makers it is not so good as a month ago; with hatters employment remains bad and is rather worse than a year ago; cap-makers are busy and better employed than in May; with fur skin dressers employment is slack and worse than a month and a year ago.

**Boot and Shoe Trades.**—Employment with the West End boot and shoe makers remains good, and is better than a month and a year ago; with the East End sew-round shoemakers it continues bad and worse than a year ago; with boot and shoe operatives it is quiet and about the same as in May; with clickers it is bad and worse than a month and a year ago.

Employment in the *Leather* trades is not so good. Returns from 10 branches of 10 unions, with a membership of 1,652, show that 57 (or 3·5 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2·5 per cent. in May, and 1·3 per cent. in June, 1901.

In the *Glass* trades, returns from 7 branches of 6 unions, with a membership of 1,026, show that 146 (or 14·2 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 11·5 per cent. in May, and 8·6 per cent. in June of last year.

**Hair, Fibre and Cane Workers.**—In these trades, returns from 5 branches of 5 unions, with a membership of 961, show that 15 (or 1·6 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 0·4 per cent. in May, and 0·8 per cent. in June, 1901.

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

Employment in the *Tobacco* trades still remains bad. Returns from 4 unions, with a membership of 2,106, show that 252 (or 12·0 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 12·5 per cent. in May. The percentage for June, 1901, was 8·0.

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

ENGLAND: NORTHERN COUNTIES.

Tyne and Wear.

**Iron and Steel Trades.**—Cogging and sheet mills at Jarrow, angle mills, bar and steel plate mills at Consett and mills at Newburn have worked very short time. Chain and anchor smiths have been well employed. With forge and hammer men on the Tyne employment has been fair; on the Wear, except at one forge, it has been good. Employment in the steel smelting shops continues fairly good; with blast furnacemen it is better. At the finished steel and iron works it continues moderate.

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

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.**—On the Tyne.—Employment at the Elswick ordnance works has declined. Most of the marine engine shops and yards were idle six and eight days for holidays. In the lower reaches of the river employment is slack; higher up the river it is better; with light platers, flangers and riveters in boiler shops it continues rather slack; with shipsmiths it has slightly improved. Branches with 13,119 members have 805 (or 6·1 per cent.) idle, as against 652 (or 5·0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. On the Wear.—Employment in the engine shops continues good. In the boiler shops it has been quiet but regular; with riveters, platers, and frame benders it is not so good as a month ago. Shipsmiths remain quiet. Branches with 5,454 members have 301 (or 5·5 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 259 (or 4·8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. Employment with shipwrights at Hebburn and Jarrow is slack, on the north side of the Tyne fairly good, at Sunderland moderate. Ship joiners are quiet.

With sailmakers employment has improved. Employment with iron and steel moulders is described as fair generally, but bad on the Wear; with pattern makers and brassfinishers it is fair; with drillers and holecutters dull. Whitesmiths and heating engineers are busy.

**Lead Mining.**—Lead ore miners have worked full time. **Quarrying.**—Employment in the Gateshead district has been good, at Blyth fair. Limestone workers at Stanhope and Westgate have worked full time. In and around Ferryhill, Haswell, and Upper Weardale employment has not been so good.

**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—Employment with Tyne watermen has been irregular; with trimmers and teamers moderate; with tug-boat and steam-packet men good; with quayside labourers dull; with deal porters fair; with lumpers and riggers and pit-prop carriers slack. The demand for sailors and firemen was less than the supply.

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

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

*Printing and allied Trades.*—Employment with letterpress printers at Sunderland has been quiet; on the Tyne good. With bookbinders on both rivers it is reported as fair. Paper mills, with one or two exceptions, have worked full time.

*Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.*—Mill sawyers are rather better employed; cabinet makers continue rather slack; coopers and upholsterers report employment as fair; lathrenders as quiet.

*Chemical and Glass Trades.*—The shift men in the acid chambers and crystallised departments in chemical factories have worked full time; other branches have been slack. Employment with separator and waste house men in lead works is slack; with copper ore smelters it continues good; with coke yard workers it remains bad. With bottle makers at Sunderland employment is slack on pale metal, better on black metal; at Seaham Harbour it continues irregular on both metals. Pressed glass makers are working three and four shifts per week. Flint glass workers have averaged four shifts per week.

*Fishing.*—Trawl and line boats have landed fairly good catches. Herring fishing has been good.—*J. Ratcliffe.*

**Middlesbrough, Stockton and District.**

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

*Engineering and Metal Trades.*—Employment with engineers is fair at Middlesbrough; moderate at Bishop Auckland, Darlington, and Stockton; bad at Hartlepool; with ironfounders it is moderate at Middlesbrough, bad elsewhere; with pattern makers good at Darlington, fair at Middlesbrough and Stockton, moderate at Hartlepool; with boiler-makers good at Darlington and Stockton, moderate at Middlesbrough, declining at Hartlepool; with engine-men and cranemen fair; with smiths and strikers moderate. Branches of these trades with 4,372 members have 249 (or 5·7 per cent.) unemployed, as against 269 (or 6·1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

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

*Ironstone Mining.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

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

*Miscellaneous.*—Employment is reported as good with wagon builders, pulp workers, millsawyers and woodworking machinists; as brisk with cement, concrete and brick workers; as quiet with cabinet makers.—*A. Main.*

## LANCASHIRE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.

**Oldham and District.**

*Cotton Trade.—Spinning.*—The prevalence of short time has greatly affected employment in Oldham and district. In Ashton-under-Lyne, Dukinfield, Stockport, Rochdale and Milnrow, employment has declined; in Stalybridge it continues moderate; in Mossley it is slack. Twiners report employment as good; ring frame spinners and reelers as moderate; winders as fair; card-room workers as slack. *Weaving.*—Employment on velvets and calicoes is reported as good; on fustians and calico sheetings as bad; with twisters, drawers, ball warpers and beamers as moderate.

*Woolen and Silk Trades.*—Woolen mills in the Rochdale, Milnrow and Stockport districts are working full time and employment is good. With the silk dressers of Rochdale employment is worse.

*Engineering and Metal Trades.*—Employment with engineers and textile machine makers, iron grinders, brassfounders, tinplate workers, gas meter makers, plate moulders, ironfounders, spindle makers, core makers, file cutters and boiler makers is reported as moderate; with pattern makers as good; with tool makers as fair.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

*Coal Mining.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

*T. Ashton.*

**Bolton and District.**

*Cotton Trade.—Spinning.*—In Bolton, Moses Gate and Farnworth the improvement with spinners has been maintained. In Heywood, Bury, Radcliffe, Leigh, Tyldesley and Chorley employment is reported as fairly steady; with cardroom operatives in Bolton employment is fair; in Wigan and Hindley moderate; the improvement in Chorley has continued. *Weaving.*—Weavers in Bolton continue fairly well employed; the improvement in Bury and Chorley has been maintained.

*Engineering and Iron Trades.*—Employment continues fairly good with engineers, moderate with steam engine makers; with roller and spindle makers it is reported as slack; iron grinders and brass finishers are not busy. In Wigan, Hindley, Chorley and Bury ironworkers generally are reported as moderately employed.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

*Coal Mining.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

*Miscellaneous.*—Employment with shoemakers and tailors has improved; with carters it is moderate; with general labourers irregular.—*R. Tootill.*

**Blackburn, Burnley and District.**

*Cotton Trade.—Weaving.*—Employment in the Blackburn and Preston districts is reported as bad; in Burnley as slack. In Darwen the mills are working full time, but looms are waiting for warps; in Colne and Nelson employment is fair. Employment in the coloured goods weaving trade shows no improvement. Employment with warpers, twisters, and tape sizers is only moderate; with warp dressers in the Colne, Nelson and Burnley districts it is reported as only moderate. *Spinning.*—Employment in Blackburn is fairly good, in Accrington and Darwen fair. Ring spinners and cardroom workers are reported as being well employed. Branches of spinners, twisters and drawers, and warp dressers with 3,440 members, have 104 (or 3·0 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 65 (or 1·9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

*Building Trades.*—See note at the head of District Reports, page 199.

*Engineers and Metal Trades.*—Engineers at Todmorden report employment as bad; at Colne as moderate; ironfounders at Blackburn as bad; at Todmorden as slack. Employment in the machine shops shows an improvement.

*Miscellaneous.*—Cabinet makers report employment as moderate; letterpress printers and calico printers are not busy; woollen block printers, and boot and shoe operatives are slack; brick makers, and quarrymen are fairly well employed.—*W. H. Wilkinson.*

**Manchester and District.**

*General.*—Branches of societies with 25,238 members have 1,355 (or 5·4 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 1,487 (or 5·9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

*Engineering and Metal Trades.*—Engineers report employment as moderate generally; in Northwich and Macclesfield as bad; machine workers as slightly improved. Ironfounders, boiler-makers, wire drawers, wire weavers and brassfounders as slack; brassworkers and filesmiths as good; sheet metal workers as moderate; smiths and strikers as moderate in Northwich, fair in Manchester.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

*Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.*—Coachmakers, wheelwrights, smiths and coopers report employment as moderate; French polishers as good; cabinet makers and furnishing trades as quiet.

*Clothing Trades.*—Bespoke tailors, ready-made tailoring operatives and shirt and jacket cutters continue busy; shirtmakers, boot-makers and cloth cap makers report employment as moderate; felt hatters and trimmers as slack; umbrella makers are not busy.

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

*Textile Trades.*—Employment in the cotton trade in Manchester, Stockport and Macclesfield is reported as moderate; machine printers are fairly well employed. Dyers in Manchester are slack. In the silk trade employment with hand-loom weavers has improved; with dyers and finishers it is moderate; with silk throwers and power loom weavers bad.—*G. D. Kelley.*

**Liverpool and District.**

*Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.*—Boiler-makers and iron ship builders, ironfounders, coppersmiths and hammermen report employment as bad; brassfounders, whitesmiths, iron and steel dressers and ship joiners as rather dull; shipwrights as fair; fitters and engine turners as quiet.

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

*Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.*—Coach builders report employment as good; coopers and upholsterers as fair; cabinet makers and French polishers as moderate; mill sawyers and wood working machinists as slack.

*Transport Trades.*—Seamen report employment as good; firemen and enginemens as dull; Mersey flatmen and quay and railway carters as slack; dock labourers as dull at the south docks, fair at the north docks; with coal and salt heavers employment is dull.

*Printing and allied Trades.*—Employment with letterpress and lithographic printers is dull; with bookbinders it continues quiet.

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

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

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

*Quarrying.*—Stone quarry men are not very busy.—*C. Rouse.*

A report from Winsford states that employment in the salt trade shows a further slight improvement. Moulders are working full time; shipwrights, fitters, boiler-smiths and brass workers have had regular employment. Fustian cutters in Winsford and Middlewich report employment as good.

## YORKSHIRE.

**Hull and District.**

*Shipbuilding, Engineering and Metal Trades.*—The engineers, brass-founders and finishers, pattern makers, sheet metal workers, shipwrights, boiler-makers and sailmakers at Hull report employment as moderate; the machinists, smiths and strikers, and hand drillers and hole cutters as bad. The brassworkers at Doncaster report employment as good, the brassfounders and finishers and boiler-makers as moderate; the engineers as bad. Employment at Grimsby is moderate generally, bad with shipwrights.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

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

*Fishing Industry.*—The trawl fishermen, steam fishing vessel engineers, the curing house workers and the general fish trade labourers at Hull and Grimsby report employment as moderate.

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

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

*Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.*—The coopers report employment as good; the saw mill workers as quiet; cabinet makers and coachbuilders as moderate.

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

**Leeds and District.**

*General.*—Branches of societies with 8,669 members have 431 (or 5·0 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 414 (or 4·8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

*Engineering and Metal Trades.*—Employment with engineers has steadily improved; with iron founders, stove grate makers and brass workers it is quiet; with boiler makers and steel workers moderate; with pattern makers and hackle and gill makers slack. At Stanningley employment with iron founders and boiler makers is slack; with engineers improving; at Wakefield employment in the engineering and iron trades is moderate.

*Clothing Trades.*—Employment in the ready-made tailoring factories in Leeds has been fairly good; with bespoke tailors it has declined; in the boot and shoe factories it has improved and is moderate; at Bramley employment has been rather better; at Heckmondwike full time is being worked.

*Textile Trades.*—Employment in the Leeds mills has been moderate; some firms are fairly well employed. Employment with blanket raisers and willeys and fettlers is moderate; with linen workers fair; with warp dressers and twisters fair in the worsted trade, slack in the cotton trade. At Yeadon employment is fair; at Wakefield some worsted mills are on short time.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

*Coal Mining.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

*Leather Trades.*—Tanners report employment as fair; curriers as quiet. Saddlers and harness makers are fairly employed.

*Printing and allied Trades.*—Letterpress printers and lithographers report employment as quiet; bookbinders and machine rulers as moderate. Paper mill workers are fairly employed.

*Glass Trades.*—Employment with glass bottle makers in Leeds is bad; at Wakefield and Castleford it is fair. Flint glass makers are quiet.

*Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.*—Employment with brush-makers is good; with cabinetmakers and French polishers fair; with wheelwrights, smiths and coachmakers moderate.

*O. Connellan.*

**Bradford, Huddersfield and District.**

*Worsted Trade.*—Employment in Bradford is fairly good; in Huddersfield, Keighley, and the Worth Valley it continues very good. Woollsorters and woolcombers are busy.

*Woolen Trade.*—Employment is very good in Huddersfield and the Colne Valley, with overtime and nightwork. In the heavy woollen trade of Dewsbury and Batley it is fair, with some overtime.

*Other Textile Trades.*—Employment in the silk plush trade at Manningham is not very good; silk spinners are fully employed. In the silk trade at Brighouse and Halifax employment is fairly good; in the cotton trade at Huddersfield it is rather quiet; at Brighouse there has been a slight decline. Dyers and finishers report employment as moderate in Bradford and Huddersfield.

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

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

*Miscellaneous.*—Employment with tailors, rug makers, glass-workers, and bookbinders is fair; with letterpress printers moderate. In the coal trade it is quiet.—*A. Gee.*

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

*General.*—Branches of societies (exclusive of coal miners) with 10,024 members have 500 (or 5·0 per cent.) unemployed, the same percentage of their membership as at the end of May.

*Iron and Steel Industries.*—Branches with 5,818 members have 350 (or 6·0 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 363 (or 6·1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. Employment is reported as bad with engineers and ironfounders in some sections, as moderate in others; as slack with machine workers, locomotive engine drivers and stokers, Bessemer steel workers, boiler makers, and some sections of engine, crane and boilermen; as improved with stove-grate workers and wire drawers. At Barnsley engineers and ironfounders are fairly well employed. In the Rotherham district employment with iron and steel workers, and makers of railway springs and axles, is slack; with bath makers quiet; with nut and bolt makers fairly good.

*Cutlery and Tool Trades.*—Employment generally is rather slack. Employment with pen and pocket-knife makers is fair; in the razor trade moderate. Makers of agricultural implements and garden tools are busy.

*Other Metal Trades.*—Braziers, sheet metal workers, and silver platers and gilders are busy. Silversmiths report employment as quiet, but slightly improved; other branches are slack. At Rotherham brassworkers are well employed.

*Coal Mining.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

*Printing and allied Trades.*—Letterpress printers report employment as good; lithographers as fair; bookbinders and machine rulers as quiet.

*Linen Trade.*—Employment is good

*Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.*—Employment with cabinet makers is good; with coachmakers quiet; with railway carriage, tramcar and wagon builders fair; with woodsawyers and machinists moderate. At Rotherham it is slack with railway wagon builders. At Barnsley box, bobbin and cabinet makers are busy.

*Clothing Trades.*—Bespoke tailors are busy. At Barnsley employment with ready-made tailoring operatives is moderate. In the boot and shoe trade it is reported as bad.

*Glass Trades.*—The glass bottle makers at Mexbro' and Swinton

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

are slack. At Barnsley mineral water bottle makers are busy; flint glass workers are moderately employed. At Rotherham makers of medicine bottles are busy.

*Miscellaneous.*—Gas workers, bakers, and confectioners, electrical workers, paviors and street masons, and tram workers are fairly well employed; colliery surface men, and some sections of railway workers report employment as quiet; general labourers as slack. At Barnsley, quarrymen, upholsterers, and paper makers report employment as good; general labourers as moderate; down quilt makers as bad. At Normanton, brick makers, quarrymen and labourers are fully employed; chemical workers only partially so. At Rotherham, employment with general labourers is slack; with potters moderate.—*S. Uttley.*

ENGLAND: MIDLAND COUNTIES.

## Derbyshire District.

*Engineering and Metal Trades.*—Engineers report employment as moderate; ironfounders in Derby as improving, in Chesterfield as dull; boiler-makers as good; brassmoulders and finishers and iron and steel dressers as quiet; stove grate workers and pipe moulders as fair; lace machine makers as moderate; wire drawers and electric wire and cable makers are fully employed. Branches with 2,064 members have 25 (or 1·2 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 30 (or 1·4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

*Coal Mining.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

*Quarrying.*—Employment with limestone quarrymen is slack; chert quarrymen are fairly well employed.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

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

*Textile Trades.*—Employment in the cotton trade is fair; with lace makers it is good; with hosiery workers rather dull; with surgical bandage makers and elastic web weavers slack; gimp and trimming makers are fully employed.

*Clothing Trades.*—All branches are well employed, except boot and shoe operatives, who are quiet.

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

*Miscellaneous.*—Pit mechanics, stationary engine drivers and firemen, gas workers and general labourers report employment as fair; bakers and confectioners as good; railway workers as rather slack.—*C. White Ducon.*

## Nottingham and District.

*Lace Trade.*—Employment generally is not quite so good; it has declined in the levers branch; it is reported as fair in the curtain, plain net, and warp lace branches; as good with warpers; as slack with card punchers and auxiliary lace workers; as declining in the finishing department, and with female workers; as moderate with dyers.

*Hosiery Trade.*—Employment generally has improved.

*Engineering and Metal Trades.*—Employment is reported as moderate with fitters and mechanics on hosiery machine building and general work; as fair with lace machine builders, motor car repairers, cycle makers, tool machinists, pattern makers and tin plate workers; as slack with ironfounders; as moderate with boiler makers and farriers; as improved with smiths and strikers, wheelwrights and blacksmiths, and iron and steel fettlers; as good with bobbin and carriage makers and straighteners, brassfounders and blastfurnacemen. Branches with 3,345 members have 129 (or 3·9 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 120 (or 3·6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

*Coal Mining.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

*Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.*—Employment is reported as having improved with cabinet-makers; as fair with upholsterers and French polishers; as good with coachmakers, millers, sawyers, brushmakers, basketmakers and packing case makers.

*Printing and allied Trades.*—Employment is reported as fair with letterpress printers; as moderate with lithographic printers and artists; as quiet with printers' cutters.

*Clothing Trades.*—Employment is reported as good with bespoke tailors, ready-made tailoring operatives and mantle and blouse makers; with boot and shoe operatives as fair at Hucknall and Mansfield, as moderate at Nottingham.

*Miscellaneous.*—Employment is reported as having declined with railway workers; as slack with gasworkers and general labourers; as good with stationary and colliery engine drivers, engine and crane men, saddle and harness makers and bakers and confectioners; as slack with female cigar makers.—*W. L. Hardstaff.*

## Leicester and Northampton District.

*Boot and Shoe Trade.*—Lasters, finishers and shoe machine operators are less busy at Leicester, Northampton, Hinckley, Kettering and Rushden. Employment is slacker with clickers and the makers of army boots and shoes.

*Other Clothing Trades.*—Employment continues good with bespoke tailors; it is fairly good with ready-made tailoring operatives and cap makers; quiet with silk and felt hatters; staymakers, milliners and dressmakers are fully employed.

*Hosiery and Woolspinning Trades.*—At Leicester and Loughborough employment is good with makers of shirts, pants and gloves; it is slacker in the hose and sweater branches of the trade; dyers, trimmers, scourers and woolspinners are well employed.

*Elastic Web Trade.*—Employment continues steady in all branches.

*Engineering and Metal Trades.*—With general engineers at Rugby and Northampton employment is fairly good; it is slacker at Leicester and Loughborough. It is improving with smiths and strikers; quiet with toolmakers, ironfounders and shoe machinery makers; good with cycle makers and repairers. Employment continues regular with stone quarrymen and limestone and cement workers.

*Printing and allied Trades.*—Letterpress and lithographic printers are fully employed. Bookbinders and machine rulers report employment as slack.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

*Leather Trades.*—Employment remains dull in all branches of the leather dressing trade.

*Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.*—Coachmakers and car builders report employment as good; woodcutting machinists and millers as good at Northampton, as slack at Leicester; upholsterers as fair; house furniture makers and polishers as bad.

*Miscellaneous.*—Employment is good with bakers; improving with railway workers; fair with cigar makers and brick and tile makers; slacker with gas stokers and box makers.—*T. Smith.*

## Potteries District.

*Pottery Trades.*—Employment has declined, and is now scarce, except at Longton, where in the china trade it continues fairly good.

*Iron and Steel Trades.*—There is little change, short time being worked in most departments.

*Engineering and Metal Trades.*—Employment with engineers is reported as scarce in the Potteries; moulders are slack; boiler-makers report a decline. At Stafford employment has slightly improved. At Crewe all branches are well employed; moulders continue to work overtime. At Kidsgrove employment is good in all departments. At Uttoxeter and Rugely agricultural engineers are busy. At Oakmoor and Froghall a general decline is reported in the copper and brass departments, and short time prevails.

*Coal Mining.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

*Quarrying.*—Around Hollington and Alton stone quarrymen are well employed.

*Textile Trades.*—Employment in the silk trade at Leek is moderate. At Congleton employment is more regular in the silk mills; fustian cutters report a further decline. At Cheadle and Tean employment in the factories is more regular.

*Clothing Trades.*—Tailors are busy in the Potteries and at Crewe; at Stafford a decline is reported. Shoe makers at Stone and Stafford are working short time in some departments.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

*Printing and allied Trades.*—Letterpress printers in the Potteries are very slack; at Stafford a decline is reported. Lithographic artists and printers are moderately busy.

*Miscellaneous.*—Railway workers continue busy; brushmakers report an improvement; gas stokers are slack.—*I. S. Harvey.*

## Wolverhampton and District.

*Iron and Steel Trades.*—In South Staffordshire steel smelters are busy. In Shropshire employment in the steel trade continues good; in the iron trade it has improved.

*Engineering and allied Trades.*—Employment with electrical and general engineers is moderate; with moulders it is improving; with boiler, bridge, girder, tank and gasometer makers good; with cycle and motor makers not so good; in the malleable iron trade at Walsall it is fair. At Coalbrookdale a further improvement is reported.

*Hardware Trades.*—Employment is good with makers of nuts and bolts, iron fences, hurdles, electrical fittings and castings, agricultural implements, safes, edge tools, plantation and Brazil hoes,

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

ENGLAND: EASTERN COUNTIES.

## Norfolk and Neighbouring Districts.

*Clothing Trades.*—Employment with boot and shoe makers is fair. Bespoke tailors are busy. Tailoring factories are on full time with fair employment. Dress, blouse and corset makers are fully employed.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

*Engineering and Shipbuilding.*—Employment with general engineers, electrical engineers, iron moulders and boiler makers is fair; shipwrights and boat builders at Yarmouth, Lowestoft, and Gorleston are busy.

*Textile Trades.*—Silk and crape factories at Norwich are slack; mat and matting weavers report employment as good.

*Printing and allied Trades.*—Employment with lithographic printers, book binders and machine rulers is fair; with letterpress printers at Norwich it has been affected by a dispute.

*Fishing Industry.*—Fishing at Lowestoft and Yarmouth is fair.

*Miscellaneous.*—Brush makers and horticultural builders are well employed. Employment with steam joinery workers is fair; confectioners, mineral water operatives and flour and oil cake mill workers are busy.—*G. Cleverley.*

## Suffolk, Essex and District.

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

*Clothing Trades.*—Employment in the boot and shoe trade is reported as declining; in all branches of the tailoring trade, and with corset-makers, milliners and dressmakers it is good.

*Textile Trades.*—Mat and matting weavers and horse hair weavers report employment as good; silk weavers as fairly good generally.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

*Printing and allied Trades.*—Letterpress printers report employment as slack at Ipswich; fairly good elsewhere. Bookbinders and lithographers are not fully employed.

*Miscellaneous.*—Shipping, dock and riverside labour has been slack at Ipswich; fair at Harwich. General labourers report employment as dull generally; horticultural builders and maltsters as good; tanners and leather carriers as slack.—*R. W. Mather.*

ENGLAND: SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.

## Bristol and District.

*General.*—Branches of societies with 9,735 members have 392 (or 4·0 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 367 (or 3·8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

*Engineering and allied Trades.*—The ironfounders report employment as moderate; toolmakers, smiths and strikers and brassworkers as dull; shipwrights and pattern makers as bad; coachmakers and tinplate workers as fair; wheelwrights as improving; wire workers as good; engineers and boiler-makers as dull in Bristol, bad at Gloucester, fair at Swindon.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

*Printing and allied Trades.*—The bookbinders describe employment as slack; lithographic printers as good; letterpress printers as dull at Gloucester and Bristol, good elsewhere.

*Clothing Trades.*—The silk hatters report employment as dull; bespoke tailors and corset makers as fair; the glove makers and ready-made tailoring operatives as good. In the boot and shoe industry a large number are only making half time.

*Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.*—The cabinet makers report employment as fair; French polishers as good; upholsterers, wood-cutting machinists, coopers, and lathrenders as dull.

*Transport Trades.*—Employment with dock labourers in Bristol has been moderate; with sailors and firemen it has been bad in Bristol, fair at Avonmouth. The railway men in Bristol report a slackness in some grades.

*Textile Trades.*—Employment at the cloth mills in Stroud and district is fairly good; at Twerton-on-Avon it is dull. The silk workers in West Somerset report employment as declining.

*Coal Mining.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

*Glass and Pottery Trades.*—The glass bottle makers and earthenware potters report employment as good; glass bevellers and cutters as fair; stone potters as dull.

*Miscellaneous.*—The brushmakers report employment as moderate; carriers and harness makers as dull; cocoa and chocolate workers as fair; bakers, confectioners, and basket makers as good.

—*J. Curle.*

locks, latches and keys, and with stampers, piercers, galvanisers and japanners; fair with makers of best gun locks, cycle castings, tips, cut nails, tacks, builders' ironmongery, cast and light hollow-ware, spikes, rivets, wrought nails, and spectacle frames and with hollow-ware tanners and turners, brassworkers, tinplate workers, filesmiths, cable chain makers and strikers and anchor smiths; slack with makers of spades, forks, tubes, vermin traps, block and drolled chains and common gun locks; as improved at Wednesbury with the makers of railway axles and coach ironwork, and in the iron and steel forging departments. Employment in the ironplate trade is fairly good; at Dudley in the vice trade it is slack, in the anvil trade improving.

*Coal Mining.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

*Glass Trades.*—Employment with glass makers and cutters at Wordsley, Brettell Lane, and Stourbridge is moderate; with engravers fair; in other branches it is unsatisfactory.

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

*Textile Trades.*—Employment at Kidderminster has improved, but spinners are quiet; at Bridgnorth it is fairly good; with woolstaplers it has improved.

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

*Printing and allied Trades.*—Letterpress printers report employment as slack; bookbinders and other branches as fair.

—*C. Anthony.*

## Birmingham and District.

*General.*—Branches of societies with 18,102 members have 549 (or 3·0 per cent.) unemployed, the same percentage of their membership as at the end of May.

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

*Brass and Copper Trades.*—Employment in the brass trade is reported as moderate; in the metal industries as fairly good; in the brass and copper tube trades as good. With fender makers and fire brass makers at Birmingham employment is quiet; at Dudley fair.

*Jewellers, Silversmiths and Electro-Platers.*—Jewellers report employment as very quiet on gold work, moderate on silver; silversmiths and electro-platers as quiet; Britannia metal workers as bad.

*Other Metal Trades.*—Makers of bedsteads, wire and cut nails, axes, spades, shovels, wrought-iron and steel hinges, and steel and iron tubes for gas, steam, and water, tin-plate workers on general work, hollow-ware makers, and constructional ironworkers report employment as good; makers of machine-made rivets, lamps, nails and odd-side casters and light and heavy steel toys, iron-plate workers, and file cutters as moderate. At Redditch, employment in the needle trade is reported as moderate; in the fish hook trade as good. At West Bromwich, nut, bolt, and spring makers, and general hardware operatives are fully employed; with hollow-ware makers employment is moderate.

*Building Trades.*—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

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

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

*Woodworking Trades.*—Millsawyers and woodcutting machinists, coachmakers, packing case makers and coopers report employment as fair; carvers and cabinet makers as quiet. In the railway and wagon shops employment is good.

*Miscellaneous.*—Saddlers on military work, military gunmakers, gas workers and ammunition makers report employment as good; gas fitters, sporting gun makers, letterpress printers and general labourers as fair. At Coventry watchmakers report employment as fairly good; weavers as moderate; general labourers as quiet. At Redditch employment in the fishing tackle trade is reported as good, in the fancy case trade as quiet.—*A. R. Jephcott.*

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

**Plymouth and South Western District.**

**Mining, Quarrying and China Clay Industries.**—Employment with tin and copper miners has not improved, and is bad where stoppages have occurred. In granite quarries work is good; in limestone and slate quarries moderate and steady. With china clay workers employment continues moderate.

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.**—Employment with engineers continues moderate. Boiler makers, iron and steel shipbuilders, ironfounders and shipwrights, report employment as good in the Government yards, but shipwrights as quiet outside; pattern makers, iron caulkers, brassworkers, and tinplate workers as fair and regular. Branches with 3,299 members have 40 (or 1·2 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 28 (or 0·9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

**Building Trades.**—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.  
**Clothing Trades.**—Employment is reported as fair in ready-made and bespoke tailoring, and in shirt and collar factories. Boot and shoe makers continue quiet. Lace workers are dull.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Letterpress and lithographic printers are fairly employed; bookbinders and paper rulers are quiet.

**Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.**—Millsawyers and wood-working machinists continue quiet; with French polishers and upholsterers employment is fair. In cabinet factories it is dull and declining; with coach builders quiet.

**Transport Trades.**—Employment with coal lumpers and grain carriers is fair; with general dock and quay labourers good; with fish packers and carters fair at Plymouth, dull at Newlyn.

**Fishing Industry.**—Trawlers and hookers have done fairly well, with moderate but regular catches; drift fishing is not up to the average for the season. Prices have been fair.

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment in market and fruit gardens is not good.—W. Hedge.

## WALES.

**North Wales.**

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—The engineers at Sandycroft and Oswestry report employment as fair. Employment is good with steelworkers, blastfurnacemen, wagon builders, spelter workers, tinplate workers, enginemen and firemen.

**Coal Mining.**—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

**Lead Mining.**—Employment is quiet.

**Quarrying.**—Employment continues good.

**Building Trades.**—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

**Clothing and Textile Trades.**—Employment in the flannel and tweed industries of Montgomeryshire has been good. Bespoke tailors at Bangor, Wrexham and Rhyl, report employment as good; at Oswestry as fair.

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

**Brick and Terra Cotta Trades.**—Employment has been good.

G. Rowley.

**South Wales and District.**

**Ship-repairing and Engineering.**—Employment at Barry, Cardiff, Newport, Penarth and Swansea is reported as bad; engineering works and foundries in the outlying and colliery districts are well employed; at Newport employment continues brisk. Branches of engineers and iron founders, with 3,425 members, have 160 (or 4·7 per cent.) unemployed, as against 156 (or 4·5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—Employment with pitwood and timber workers and corn porters has been dull; with iron workers moderate; dock hoblars have been slack. The shipment of crews has been fair.

**Iron and Steel Trades.**—In nearly all districts employment is reported as good, and full time is being worked.

**Building Trades.**—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

**Miscellaneous.**—Metallurgical workers have been well employed; chemical workers continue quiet. Employment with patent fuel workers is fairly good; with wagon builders and lifters it is good; with lithographers, letterpress printers and bookbinders moderate.

T. Davies.

## SCOTLAND.

**Edinburgh and District.**

**General.**—Branches of societies with 13,090 have 447 (or 3·4 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 399 (or 3·1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

**Coal Mining.**—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

**Shale Mining.**—At the 25 mines covered by the returns, the average number of days worked during the four weeks ended June 21st was 5·7 per week, compared with 5·6 in May, and 5·7 in June, 1901.

The number of workpeople employed in June, 1902, was 2,680, compared with 2,688 in May, and 3,031 a year ago.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Branches with 2,180 members have 96 (or 4·4 per cent.) idle, as against 92 (or 4·2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. Tinsmiths report employment as good; brassfounders, blacksmiths, engineers, pattern makers, horse shoers, iron moulders and hammermen as quiet. In Falkirk the pattern makers and range and stove fitters report employment as fair.

**Shipbuilding.**—Branches with 571 members have 82 (or 14·4 per cent.) idle, as against 70 (or 11·9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. The boiler-makers and shipwrights report employment as bad.

**Textile Trades.**—Employment in all branches of the woollen industry in Galashiels, Hawick and Selkirk continues good. The hosiery workers in Selkirk are fully employed; in Hawick the hand-made departments are quiet. The carpet weavers in Midlothian employed on narrow looms are fully employed; those on broad looms are working only five days per week.

**Building Trades.**—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

**Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.**—Branches with 1,113 members have 59 (or 5·3 per cent.) idle, as against 70 (or 6·4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. The upholsterers, French polishers and lathsplitters report employment as good; cabinet-makers, coachmakers and sawmillers as fair; coopers as bad.

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

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Branches with 2,435 members have 46 (or 1·9 per cent.) idle, as against 50 (or 2·0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. Compositors, stereotypers, lithographic printers and artists, and bookbinders report employment as fair; press and machinemen as quiet; typefounders as bad.

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

**Glasgow and West of Scotland.**

**Shipbuilding.**—Employment has been fairly good. Branches with 16,164 members return 417 (or 2·6 per cent.) as idle, as against 352 (or 2·2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Employment continues fairly good. Branches with 23,641 members return 1,358 (or 5·7 per cent.) as idle, as against 1,414 (or 6·0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

**Building Trades.**—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

**Coal and Iron Mining.**—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

**Clothing Trades.**—Bespoke tailors are busy; employment with ready-made tailoring operatives is fair; with boot and shoe operatives and slipper makers it continues dull; with knee boot and shoe makers it is not good.

**Textile Trades.**—Employment in Glasgow is fairly good; in New Mills dull; in Kilbirnie fair; in Greenock and Port Glasgow textile workers are busy.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Employment with letterpress printers and lithographers has been fair; with bookbinders, lithographic artists, stereotypers and electrotypers it is dull.

**Glass Trades.**—Glass bottle makers are still busy; with medical glass bottle makers employment is dull; with flint glass bottle makers good; with flint glass cutters it has improved.

**Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.**—Employment continues to improve.

**Transport Trades.**—Dock labourers, sailors and firemen, railway men, tramway men and carters report employment as good; hackney carriage drivers as improving.

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

**Dundee and District.**

**Textile Trades.**—Employment in the jute industry continues good; in the linen trade it has much improved; with calender workers and finishers it is quiet.

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.**—Engineers and iron and steel shipbuilders report employment as bad; boiler makers and iron moulders as moderate; blacksmiths and pattern makers as fair;

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

brass workers and shipwrights as good. Branches of societies with 2,435 members report 181 (or 7·4 per cent.) as idle, compared with 148 (or 6·1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

**Building Trades.**—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

**Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.**—Sawmillers, wood machine-men and cabinet makers report employment as good; upholsterers as fair.

**Coal Mining.**—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

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

**Fishing Industry.**—114 trawlers landed 6,840 boxes of fish and 298 scores cod. Line boats only averaged about 4 days per week at sea during the month, with fair success.

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment in the printing and allied trades is reported as quiet; with boot and shoemakers as bad; with bakers, bleachfield workers, dyers and tailors as good; with linoleum workers as fair.—J. Mann.

**Aberdeen and District.**

**General.**—Branches of societies with 3,052 members have 113 (or 3·7 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 97 (or 3·2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

**Quarrying.**—The settmakers, masons and granite polishers report employment as good.

**Building Trades.**—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

**Transport Trades.**—Railway workers and carters report employment as good; dock labourers as moderate; hackney carriage drivers as fair.

**Shipbuilding and Engineering.**—The boiler-makers, iron and steel shipbuilders, blacksmiths, pattern makers and horse shoers report employment as fair; engineers as moderate; shipwrights, iron-moulders, tinplate workers and brassfinishers as good. Branches of societies with 1,201 members have 20 (or 1·7 per cent.) idle, as against 26 (or 2·2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

**Clothing and Textile Trades.**—All branches report employment as good except boot and shoe operatives, who report it as bad.

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

**Fishing.**—At the port of Aberdeen in June trawl and line boats landed 108,692 cwt., valued at £57,404, a decrease both in quantity and value as compared with the previous month.

**Miscellaneous.**—The upholsterers, saddlers, enginemen and firemen, general labourers and gas workers report employment as fair; sawmillers, cabinet makers and comb makers as good; bakers as bad.—W. Johnston.

## IRELAND.

**Dublin and District.**

**Building Trades.**—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Boiler-makers, tinsmiths and farriers report employment as good; brassfounders, steam engine makers, smiths and engineers as fair; ironfounders, electric workers and whitesmiths as bad. Branches of societies with 1,297 members have 50 (or 3·9 per cent.) unemployed (excluding those affected by the engineering dispute), as compared with 60 (or 4·5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

**Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.**—All branches except upholsterers report employment as fair.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Letterpress printers and stereotypers report employment as fair; bookbinders and lithographic printers as bad; dispatch assistants are busy. Branches with 1,408 members have 102 (or 7·2 per cent.) unemployed, as against 96 (or 6·8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

**Clothing and Textile Trades.**—Silk weavers report employment as good; other branches as fair.

**Miscellaneous.**—Bottle blowers, confectioners, mineral water operatives and hairdressers report employment as good; bakers, butchers, stationary engine drivers, railway and tramway men as fair; purveyors' assistants as bad. All classes of labour are fairly well employed, except coal and corporation labourers.

E. L. Richardson.

**Belfast and District.**

**Shipbuilding and Engineering Trades.**—Branches of societies with 8,724 members, have 294 (or 3·4 per cent.) unemployed, as against 236 (or 2·7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. The carpenters and joiners report employment as very dull; drillers as quiet; boiler-makers, iron shipbuilders, sheet metal workers, and engineers as moderate; blacksmiths as improving; smiths' helpers and strikers, machine workers, enginemen, cranemen and firemen, the furnishing trades, sailmakers, and platers' helpers as fair;

brassfounders and ironfounders, pattern makers, and shipwrights as good.

**Linen Trades.**—Societies with 3,792 members have 142 (or 3·7 per cent.) unemployed, as against 166 (or 4·2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. The flax dressers and women textile workers report employment as dull; hackle and gill makers as quiet; power loom tenters and power loom yarn dressers as improving; linen lappers and yarn bundlers and dyers as fair.

**Building Trades.**—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

**Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.**—Branches of societies with 981 members have 31 (or 3·2 per cent.) unemployed, as against 34 (or 3·5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. Cabinet makers, French polishers, upholsterers and packing-case makers, report employment as fair; coachbuilders as good.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Branches with 879 members have 75 (or 8·5 per cent.) unemployed as against 73 (or 8·3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. Letterpress and lithographic printers and lithographic artists, engravers and designers report employment as bad; bookbinders and machine rulers as quiet.

**Clothing Trades.**—Boot and shoe operatives report employment as moderate; tailors as good.

**Miscellaneous.**—Societies with 1,818 members have 48 (or 2·6 per cent.) unemployed, as against 45 (or 2·4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. The municipal employees and square set makers report employment as fair; bakers as fairly good; locomotive engine drivers and railway workers as good.—R. Sheldon.

**Cork and District.**

**Shipbuilding and Engineering.**—Employment with boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders continues good; with engineers it is moderate in Haulbowline and Passage West; dull in Limerick and Waterford; with shipwrights, block and pump makers, riggers and sail makers moderate.

**Building Trades.**—See note at head of District Reports, page 199.

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment with flax, tweed and feather operatives continues good; with all branches of tailors, and boot and shoe operatives fair.

**Woodworking Trades.**—Mill sawyers, woodworking machinists, and cabinet makers report employment as moderate; coach makers and cart and wagon makers as good; coopers as fair; brush and bellows makers and cork cutters as dull.

**Miscellaneous.**—The salmon and mackerel fishing round the south and west coasts is reported as good; employment with corporation, harbour, brewery, railway and tramway workmen continues good; with gas workers fair; with coal and quay labourers it is bad.

P. O'Shea.

## 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 1902, with comparative figures for 1901:—

|   | Month of June. |                | Six months ended June. |                  |
|---|----------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------|
|   | 1902.          | 1901.          | 1902.                  | 1901.            |
| Imported ... ..                             | Bales. 114,661 | Bales. 140,885 | Bales. 2,024,978       | Bales. 1,758,259 |
| Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns ... .. | 201,641        | 216,541        | 1,636,366              | 1,556,315        |
| Exported ... ..                             | 44,556         | 18,186         | 217,922                | 149,453          |

**Traffic Receipts.**—The total receipts of 20 of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended July 5th, amounted to £7,239,030, a decrease of £13,053 (or 0·2 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The receipts from passenger traffic were £3,604,057, and those from goods and mineral traffic £3,634,973, representing respectively an increase of £31,570, and a decrease of £44,623 on the figures for the corresponding period of 1901.

**Fishery Statistics.**—The total quantity of the fish (exclusive of shellfish) landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom during June was 1,393,917 cwt., a decrease of 254,021 cwt., as compared with June, 1901. In England and Wales there was an increase of 5,188 cwt., in Scotland a decrease of 212,631 cwt., and in Ireland a decrease of 46,578 cwt.

**Bankruptcies.**—The bankruptcies gazetted during June numbered 343, being 19 more than in June, 1901, 39 less than in June, 1900, and 63 less than in June, 1899.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN JUNE, 1902.

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

Summary.—The net effect of all the changes in rates of wages reported during June was a decrease averaging 1s. 9½d. weekly per head in the wages of the 343,486 workpeople affected.

The principal advances reported during the month affected about 9,500 blastfurnacemen in Yorkshire, Cumberland, Lancashire, Staffordshire and South Wales, 5,000 iron and steel workers in South Wales, and 2,600 stonemasons in Glasgow.

Methods of Arrangement.—Two changes, affecting 258,000 workpeople, were arranged by Conciliation Boards, and 14 changes, affecting 17,229 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales.

Summary for First Six Months of 1902.—For the six months, January to June, 1902, the number of workpeople (separate individuals) known to have received advances or sustained decreases is 681,371, as compared with 854,770 for the corresponding period of 1901.

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

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

MINERS' WAGES.—The above Table is confined to changes reported up to the end of June. Since then, however, there have been reductions of 6½ and 3½ per cent. off standard in the wages of Scottish and Northumbrian coal hewers respectively.

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

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

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

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN JUNE, 1902.

THE changes in hours of labour reported in June affected 4,606 workpeople, whose working time was reduced on the average by a little over half an hour per head per week.

Table with columns: Locality, Occupation, Date from which Change takes effect in 1902, Approximate number of Workpeople affected, Hours of Labour in a Full Week, Extent of Decrease per week.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN JUNE.

DURING June 545 fresh applications for work were registered by seven Bureaux furnishing returns, and 550 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 178 persons, of whom 81 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps).

The number of fresh applications for domestic servants fell from 533 to 381, and the number of servants applying from 346 to 305; the number permanently engaged fell from 83 to 54.

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

WORK DONE IN JUNE.

Table with columns: No. of Fresh Situations offered by Employers, No. of Fresh Applications of Workpeople seeking Situations, No. of Workpeople engaged by Employers, Permanently, Temporarily.

Summary by Bureaux.

Table with columns: Bureau Name, No. of Fresh Situations offered by Employers, No. of Fresh Applications of Workpeople seeking Situations, No. of Workpeople engaged by Employers, Permanently, Temporarily.

Summary by Occupations.

Table with columns: Occupation, No. of Fresh Situations offered by Employers, No. of Fresh Applications of Workpeople seeking Situations, No. of Workpeople engaged by Employers, Permanently, Temporarily.

EXAMINATIONS FOR MINING MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES.

Durham District.—An examination for certificates of competency as manager or under manager of a mine will be held for this district on 24th and 25th July next.

Southern District.—An examination for First Class Certificates of Competency as Manager of a Mine, will be held for this district on Tuesday, September 2nd, at the Guildhall, Bristol, and for Second Class Certificates of Competency as Under Manager on the 9th day of September at the same place.

Utah State Bureau of Statistics.

THE first annual report (for 1901) of the Utah Bureau of Statistics includes information with regard to the population and industries of the State.

\* Exclusive of overtime. Where the winter and summer hours are known to differ in any trade, the hours of labour given in the Table are the result of averaging the hours for the winter and summer periods.

TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE.

Number and Magnitude.—Eleven disputes began in June, compared with 23 in May and 39 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

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

Summary of all New Disputes in June.

Table with 4 columns: Group of Trades, No. of Disputes, No. of Workpeople affected (Directly, Indirectly, Total).

Aggregate Duration.—The aggregate duration in June of all disputes, new and old, amounted to 122,200 working days, as compared with 145,400 days in

Principal Trade Disputes.

Table with 6 columns: Occupation, Locality, Number of Workpeople Affected, Date when Dispute began, Duration of Dispute, Alleged Cause or Object, Result.

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

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Total Emigration.—The number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during June was 27,132, as compared with 24,136 in June, 1901.

British and Irish.—Of the 27,132 passengers in June, 12,994 were of British or Irish origin, an increase of 33 as compared with a year ago.

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

Table with 5 columns: Destination, June, 1902, June, 1901, Total for six months ended (June, 1902, June, 1901).

Foreign.—The remainder of the 27,132 passengers in June,

the previous month and 288,000 days in the corresponding month of last year.

Causes.—Of the 11 new disputes, 1 arose on a demand for an advance in wages, 4 on other wages questions, 3 on details of working arrangements, and 3 on questions of trade unionism.

Results.—Seven new disputes affecting 7,551 workpeople and 7 old disputes affecting 1,037 workpeople were reported as having terminated.

Summary for the First Six Months of 1902.—For the six completed months of 1902 the aggregate number of workpeople involved in the 191 disputes which commenced in these months was 75,256, as compared with 106,229 in the 344 disputes reported in the corresponding period of 1901.

Principal Disputes.—Particulars of five of the principal disputes which began or were settled during June are given below.

viz., 14,138, were foreigners or other persons whose nationality was not distinguished, being 2,963 more than in June, 1901.

Alien Immigration.—During June 19,654 aliens arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continent.

Table with 5 columns: Category, June, 1902, June, 1901, Total for six months ended (June, 1902, June, 1901).

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN JUNE.

(Based on information supplied by the Home Office and the Board of Trade.) THE total number of workpeople reported as killed by accidents during June was 354, or 9 less than in May, and 48 more than in June, 1901.

In the first group of industries shown in the following summary Table, including railways, mines, quarries, shipping, and factories, and employing 5,673,957 persons (according to the latest available figures), 328 persons were reported killed and 7,173 injured by accidents in June, 1902, as compared with 284 reported killed and 7,152 injured in June, 1901.

In the remaining occupations included in the Tables, 26 persons were reported killed and 983 injured in June, 1902, as compared with 22 reported killed and 981 injured in June, 1901.

SUMMARY TABLE.

Table with 6 columns: Industry, Killed (June 1902, June 1901), Injured (June 1902, June 1901), Number Employed according to latest Returns.

DETAILED TABLES.

Table with 6 columns: Industry, Killed, Injured, Total.

Table with 6 columns: Industry, Killed, Injured, Total.

Table with 6 columns: Industry, Killed, Injured, Total.

Table with 6 columns: Industry, Killed, Injured, Total.

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Table with 6 columns: Industry, Killed, Injured, Total.

Table with 6 columns: Industry, Killed, Injured, Total.

\* The figures relate to seamen who have been reported during the month to have been killed or injured by accidents at sea, or in rivers and harbours, whilst they were members of the crews of sea-going vessels (except yachts) registered in the British Islands under Part I. of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

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

PAUPERISM IN JUNE.

(Data supplied by the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland.) The number of paupers relieved in 35 Urban Districts of the United Kingdom on one day in June was 334,800, corresponding to a rate of 201 per 10,000 of the estimated population of those districts in 1902.

Compared with May, 1902, there was a decrease of 1,030 in the number relieved, the rate per 10,000 of the population being nearly the same. Decreases are shown in 17 districts, the falling off being most marked in Coatbridge and Airdrie district (12 per 10,000) and Central London (10 per 10,000). Increases are shown in 11 districts, while in the remaining 7 districts the rate was the same as in the preceding month.

Compared with June, 1901, the number of persons relieved shows an increase of 10,639, and the rate per 10,000 of the population an increase of 4. Twenty-one districts show increased rates, the greatest being in Galway (20 per 10,000), Central London (19), Cork, Waterford and Limerick (18). In 11 districts the rate decreased, the greatest falling off being in Stockton and Tees district (9 per 10,000). The rate remained unchanged in 3 districts.

Table showing Paupers on one day in second week of June, 1902, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with previous periods. Columns include Selected Urban Districts, Paupers on one day in second week of June, 1902 (In-door, Out-door, TOTAL), Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with previous periods (A month ago, A year ago).

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

LABOUR BUREAUX IN JUNE.

DURING June the six Bureaux<sup>1</sup> furnishing returns registered 1,537 fresh applications for work, as compared with 1,450 in June, 1901, an increase of 87. Work was found by these Bureaux for 1,075 persons, of whom 873 (727 males and 146 females) were engaged by private employers, and 196 by the Salvation Army. The number engaged by private employers in June, 1901, was 560.

The number remaining on the registers at the end of June was 573, as against 579 a year ago.

(I.) Work done in June.

Table showing No. of Fresh Applications by Workpeople during June, 1902, and No. of Situations offered by Employers during June, 1902, and No. of Workpeople found Work by Bureau. Columns include Name of Labour Bureau, No. of Fresh Applications by Workpeople during June, 1902, No. of Situations offered by Employers during June, 1902, No. of Workpeople found Work by Bureau (Engaged by Private Employers, Engaged by Local Authorities), and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with previous periods.

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

Table showing Employment found for Workpeople during June, 1902, categorized by Engaged by Private Employers, Engaged by Local Authorities, and Engaged by Salvation Army Authorities. Columns include Men, Women and Girls, Lads and Boys, and Grand Total for 6 Bureaux.

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

Table showing Usual Occupations of Workpeople on Registers at end of month, categorized by Occupation, No. on Registers at end of month (June, 1902, June, 1901), and Grand Total for 6 Bureaux.

<sup>1</sup> Engaged by Salvation Army.

FOREIGN TRADE OF UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Summary for June.

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

The value of the Imports in June, 1902, was £40,665,315, a decrease of £1,045,723, or 2.5 per cent., as compared with those in June, 1901, whilst the total Exports amounted to £26,861,511, showing a net decrease of £1,105,183. The Exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures alone show a decrease of £1,192,041, or 5.3 per cent., as compared with June, 1901, whilst there is an increase of £86,858, or 1.6 per cent. in the exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise.

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

Table showing the value of the Imports for June, 1902, as compared with the corresponding month of 1901 and 1900, categorized by Month ended 30th June (1900, 1901, 1902) and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1902 as compared with 1901 and 1900.

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

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

Table showing the value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures for the month of June, 1902, as compared with the corresponding period of 1901 and 1900, categorized by Month ended 30th June (1900, 1901, 1902) and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1902 as compared with 1901 and 1900.

Tonnage of Ships entered and cleared with Cargoes.—The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, with cargoes, during the month ended June, 1902, amounted to 3,360,345 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 3,582,450 tons, as against 3,187,445 tons entered

and 3,767,721 tons cleared in the month of June, 1901. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered with cargoes during June, 1902, amounted to 2,561,593 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 2,520,816 tons, as against 2,564,713 tons entered, and 2,537,721 tons cleared in June, 1901.

HOME OFFICE ORDERS.

Creameries.

The Home Secretary has made an Order\*, dated June 9th, 1902, under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, granting the following special exceptions to creameries in Ireland:—

(i.) During the months of May to October inclusive women and young persons may be employed during a period of employment which shall on Saturdays, or any day substituted for Saturday, in pursuance of Section 43 of the Act, begin at 6 a.m., and end at 2 p.m., on the other week days begin at 6 a.m. and end at 9 p.m., and on Sunday and holidays begin at 6 a.m. and end at 9 a.m., subject to the following conditions:—

- (i.) A woman or young person shall not be employed continuously for more than 5 hours without an interval of at least half-an-hour for a meal;
(ii.) There shall be allowed for intervals on Saturday, or the day substituted for Saturday, not less than 1 hour, and on the other week days not less than 5 hours, including the whole time from 12 noon to 4 p.m.
(iii.) No overtime shall be worked in the creamery in pursuance of any other exception.

(2.) In creameries where the above exception is not used, women and young persons may be employed during the said months on Sunday and holidays from 6 a.m. to 9 a.m., subject to the following conditions:—

- (i.) An interval of not less than half-an-hour shall be allowed within the period of employment on each week day, in addition to those required by the Act;
(ii.) No overtime shall be worked in the creamery in pursuance of any other exception.

A Note is added to the Order pointing out that, before this exception is used in any creamery, a notice must, in pursuance of Section 60 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, be posted in the creamery showing the beginning and end of the period of employment and the intervals to be allowed, and a copy of such notice must be sent to the Inspector. The notice must be kept affixed so long as the exemption is used.

Fruit Preserving.

The Home Secretary has made an Order†, dated June 17th, 1902, under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, prescribing that the following conditions shall be observed in factories and workshops in which women and young persons are employed in the process of cleaning and preparing fruit in pursuance of the special exception allowed by Section 41 of that Act:—

- (1.) There shall not be less than 400 cubic feet of air space to each person employed in any room in which persons are employed in pursuance of the said special exception.
(2.) If any process carried on in any room in which persons are employed in pursuance of the said exception involves the giving off of steam, fans or other means of proper construction shall be provided, maintained, and used for carrying away the steam from the point at which it is given off.
(3.) The floors shall be kept in good condition, and adequate means shall be provided for draining the wet away from the workers.
(4.) No female young person shall be employed to lift, carry, or move any weight so heavy as to be likely to cause injury to such young person.
(5.) A woman or young person shall not be employed continuously for more than five hours without an interval of at least half-an-hour.
(6.) No young person under 16 shall be employed before six o'clock in the morning or after ten o'clock in the evening.
(7.) No woman or young person shall be employed in pursuance of the said exception who has since the first day of October last preceding been employed by the same occupier outside the ordinary period of employment in pursuance either of the special exception with respect to preserving or curing of fish under Section 41 or of any special exception under Section 50.
(8.) On every day on which a woman or young person is employed in pursuance of the said special exception, the occupier shall enter in the prescribed register, and report to the Inspector for the district in the prescribed form, the hour at which the fruit

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1902; No. 465 (Eyre & Spottiswoode). Price 1d. † Statutory Rules and Orders, 1902; No. 463 (Eyre & Spottiswoode). Price 1d.



arrived at the factory or workshop, the processes on which women or young persons were employed in pursuance of the exception, the periods of employment of such women and young persons, and the intervals allowed them for meals.

The new Order came into operation on June 23rd, 1902.

#### Butter and Cheese Making.

The Home Secretary has made an Order\*, dated June 27th, 1902, under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, directing that the special exception mentioned in Section 49 of that Act, by which the period of employment of women may on certain days and subject to certain conditions be between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m., or between 7 a.m. and 9 p.m., or between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m., shall be extended to the non-textile factories, or parts thereof, in which the following processes, or any of them, are carried on, viz. :—

The making and mixing of butter ;  
The making of cheese.

This new Order revokes the Order of August 18th, 1893, under Section 56 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, with respect to non-textile factories in which are carried on the occupations of preparing cream and making butter and cheese.

*Manufacture of Felt Hats: Proposed Regulations.*—The Secretary of State has given notice in the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin *Gazettes* of the 4th instant, that he has certified the manufacture of felt hats with the aid of inflammable solvent to be dangerous, and that he proposes to make regulations for factories and workshops in which the manufacture is carried on.

Copies of the regulations proposed to be made may be obtained at the office of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Home Office, London.

Objections to the draft regulations by or on behalf of any person affected by the regulations must be sent to the Secretary of State within 30 days from the date of the notice in the *Gazette*, i.e., the 4th instant.

### INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN JUNE.

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

#### UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED.

THE total number of Industrial Societies registered in June was as follows:—Under the Trade Union Acts, None; under the Industrial and Provident Societies' Acts, 20; under the Friendly Societies Act, 63 (including 30 branches of existing Societies); under the Building Societies' Acts, None; in all, 83.

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

**Trade Unions.**—None.

**Industrial and Provident Societies.**—*England*:—9, viz.—Ealing Stores, Ltd., 2, Woodfield Road, Ealing, W.; Baildon Coal Soc., Ltd., Mechanics' Institute, Baildon, Shipley; Mercury Press, Ltd., 83, Liverpool Road, N.; Topsham and District Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 1, Amity Place, Topsham, Exeter; Penzance and Dist. Indus. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 36, Penlee Street, Penzance; Cornwood and Dist. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Luton Stores, Cornwood, Ivybridge, Devon; 1 Workmen's Club, and 2 miscellaneous Societies.—*Scotland*.—None. *Ireland*, 11, viz.—Poke Mills Co-op. Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Poke Mills, co. Armagh; Tarmon Co-op. Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Tarmon, Spencer Harbour, Carrick-on-Shannon, co. Leitrim; Ballyconnell Co-op. Cottage Gardening and Home Industries, Ltd., Ballyconnell, co. Cavan; Drumkeeran Co-op. Home Industries, Ltd., Drumkeeran, co. Leitrim; and Co-op. Beekeepers' Associations at: Inishowen, Carndonagh, co. Donegal; Glenties, co. Donegal; Mullaghroe, co. Sligo; Milford, co. Donegal; Westport, co. Mayo; Crossdoney, co. Cavan; Tullaroan, co. Kilkenny.

#### UNIONS AND SOCIETIES DISSOLVED.

The total number of Industrial Unions and Societies reported as having commenced to "wind-up," or had registration cancelled in June was as follows: Under the Trade Union Acts, 1; under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 6; under the Friendly Societies Act, 61 (including 29 branches of Societies); under the Building Societies Acts, 6; in all, 74. The Unions and Societies removed from the Register in June included the following :—

**Trade Unions.**—*England*.—Costermongers' and Street Vendors', 41, Exmouth Street, E.C. *Scotland*.—None. *Ireland*.—None.

**Industrial and Provident Societies.**—*England*.—4, viz., New Cross and Dist. Indus. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 249a, Evelyn Street, Deptford, S.E., and 3 miscellaneous Societies. *Scotland*.—2, viz., Friockheim Co-op. Soc., Ltd., co. Forfar, and 1 Workmen's Club. *Ireland*.—None.

\* Statutory Rules and Orders 1902; No. 503 (Eyre & Spottiswoode). Price 1d.

## DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

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

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

| Disease and Industry.   | CASES.      |                     |            | DEATHS.     |                     |           |
|---|-------------|---------------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|
|   | June, 1902. | 6 months ended June |            | June, 1902. | 6 months ended June |           |
|   |             | 1902.               | 1901.      |             | 1902.               | 1901.     |
| <b>Lead Poisoning—</b>  |             |                     |            |             |                     |           |
| Smelting of Metals ... ..   | —           | 20                  | 24         | —           | —                   | 2         |
| Brass Works ... ..  | —           | 1                   | 2          | —           | —                   | —         |
| Sheet Lead and Lead Piping ... ..                                   | 1           | 9                   | 7          | —           | —                   | —         |
| Plumbing and Soldering... ..  | —           | 8                   | 11         | —           | 1                   | —         |
| Printing ... ..   | —           | 9                   | 13         | —           | —                   | —         |
| File Cutting... ..  | 1           | 10                  | 21         | —           | —                   | 4         |
| Tinning and Enamelling of Iron Hollow-ware                          | —           | 6                   | 6          | —           | —                   | —         |
| White Lead Works ... ..   | 8           | 65                  | 93         | —           | —                   | 4         |
| Red and Yellow Lead Works ... ..                                    | 1           | 7                   | 7          | —           | —                   | —         |
| China and Earthenware* ... ..                                       | 5           | 49                  | 59         | —           | 2                   | 4         |
| Litho-transfer Works ... ..   | —           | 1                   | 7          | —           | —                   | —         |
| Glass Cutting and Polishing ... ..                                  | —           | 4                   | 5          | —           | 2                   | 2         |
| Enamelling of Iron Plates ... ..                                    | 1           | 2                   | 6          | —           | 1                   | —         |
| Electrical Accumulator Works... ..                                  | 1           | 10                  | 29         | —           | —                   | —         |
| Paint and Colour Works... ..  | 3           | 20                  | 24         | —           | —                   | —         |
| Coach Making ... ..   | 9           | 34                  | 31         | —           | 1                   | 4         |
| Shipbuilding ... ..   | 1           | 7                   | 11         | —           | —                   | 1         |
| Paint used in other Industries ... ..                               | 2           | 23                  | 27         | —           | 1                   | —         |
| Other Industries ... ..   | 3           | 31                  | 41         | —           | —                   | 1         |
| <b>Total Lead Poisoning† ... ..</b>                                 | <b>36</b>   | <b>317</b>          | <b>424</b> | <b>—</b>    | <b>8</b>            | <b>22</b> |
| <b>Mercurial Poisoning—</b>   |             |                     |            |             |                     |           |
| Barometer and Thermometer making                                    | —           | —                   | 3          | —           | —                   | —         |
| Furriers' processes ... ..  | —           | 1                   | 3          | —           | —                   | —         |
| Other Industries ... ..   | —           | —                   | 6          | —           | —                   | —         |
| <b>Total Mercurial Poisoning ... ..</b>                             | <b>—</b>    | <b>1</b>            | <b>12</b>  | <b>—</b>    | <b>—</b>            | <b>—</b>  |
| <b>Phosphorus Poisoning—</b>  |             |                     |            |             |                     |           |
| Lucifer Match Works ... ..  | —           | 1                   | 3          | 1           | 2                   | —         |
| Other Industries ... ..   | —           | —                   | —          | —           | —                   | —         |
| <b>Total Phosphorus Poisoning... ..</b>                             | <b>—</b>    | <b>1</b>            | <b>3</b>   | <b>1</b>    | <b>2</b>            | <b>—</b>  |
| <b>Arsenic Poisoning—</b>   |             |                     |            |             |                     |           |
| Paints, Colours and Extraction of Arsenic                           | —           | 5                   | 2          | —           | —                   | —         |
| Other Industries ... ..   | —           | —                   | 1          | —           | —                   | 1         |
| <b>Total Arsenic Poisoning ... ..</b>                               | <b>—</b>    | <b>5</b>            | <b>3</b>   | <b>—</b>    | <b>—</b>            | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>Anthrax—</b>   |             |                     |            |             |                     |           |
| Wool Sorting ... ..   | 1           | 2                   | 1          | —           | —                   | 1         |
| Wool Combing ... ..   | —           | 3                   | 3          | —           | —                   | 1         |
| Handling of Horsehair ... ..  | 2           | 5                   | 9          | 1           | 1                   | 1         |
| Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.) | 2           | 6                   | 14         | 1           | 3                   | 4         |
| Other Industries ... ..   | —           | 3                   | —          | —           | —                   | —         |
| <b>Total Anthrax ... ..</b>   | <b>5</b>    | <b>19</b>           | <b>27</b>  | <b>2</b>    | <b>4</b>            | <b>7</b>  |

### 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.

An addenda to the Professional Handbook of the office has also been issued, and contains particulars as to the conditions upon which barristers and solicitors, medical practitioners, land surveyors and others may now practice in the Transvaal. This handbook may be obtained (price 3d.) and the quarterly circulars free on application to the Chief Clerk, Emigrants' Information Office, 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

\* Of the 5 cases in the china and earthenware industry, in June, 4 were females.  
† *House Painters and Plumbers.*—In addition to the cases included in the Table, 16 cases of lead poisoning (including 4 deaths) were reported during June among house painters and plumbers. The number of such cases reported for the six months ended June, 1902, was 72 (including 19 deaths), and for the corresponding period of 1901, 67 (including 19 deaths).