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In the present number of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, which begins a fresh year so far as the reports on the state of employment are concerned, the form and mode of arrangement of these reports have been considerably altered. Hitherto, as will be remembered, these reports have been divided into three sections—(1) a general summary of the state of the Labour Market, based on all available sources of information; (2) a series of special articles on employment in certain groups of trades, *e.g.*, Coal Mining, Iron and Steel Manufacture, &c., based chiefly, though not exclusively, on information supplied by employers and their Associations; and (3) a series of reports on employment in various industries, arranged geographically, and based on information collected mainly from workmen and their Associations, by the Local Correspondents of the Department.

It has been represented to the Department that, on the whole, the classification of these reports primarily by groups of trades (of course with the necessary subdivisions by localities) is more useful to those who wish to consult them than the geographical arrangement which formerly obtained. Thus a reader interested in the state of employment (say) for carpenters or engineers can find what he wants in a single article instead of having to glance through several. Accordingly, in the present number of the *LABOUR GAZETTE* the whole of the reports on the state of employment are arranged by trades, the summary by which they are preceded remaining as before.

The new arrangement has the advantage of making it possible to deal with each group of trades in a single article, in the light of all the information furnished to the Department from all sources, whether received through its Trade Correspondents (who are specially in touch with employers and their Associations) or through the Local Correspondents (who are more especially in a position to obtain information from workmen and trade unions), or obtained direct from employers or trade unions or other sources.

In the present number there are 22 separate articles dealing with employment in the Building Trades, Coal Mining, Other Mining and Quarrying, Pig Iron Manufacture, Iron and Steel Works, Tinplate Works, Shipbuilding, Engineering, Miscellaneous Metal Trades, Cotton Trade, Woollen and Worsted Trades, Other Textile Trades, Boot and Shoe Trade, Other Clothing Trades, Printing and Kindred Trades, Furnishing and Woodworking Trades, Glass and Pottery Trades, Leather Trades, Agriculture, among Dock and Riverside Labourers, in the Fishing Industry, and among Seamen.

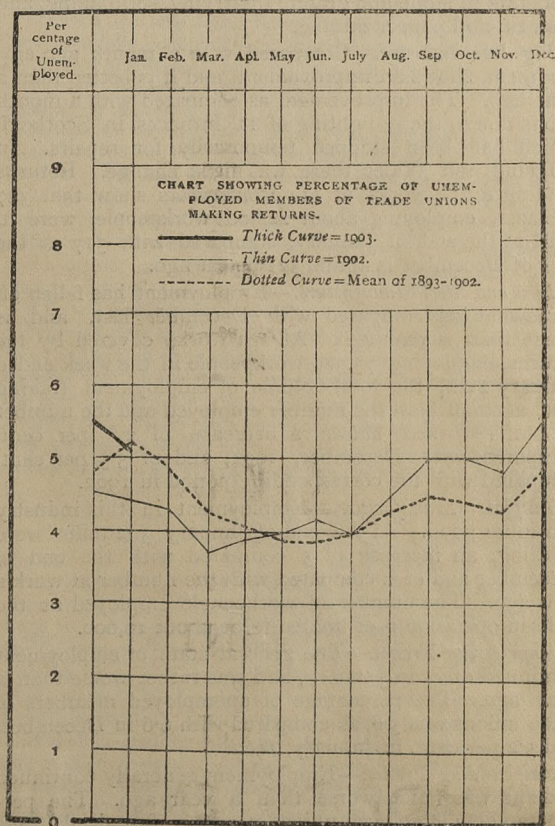
It may be interesting to state the sources from which the information embodied in these articles has been derived.

The number of returns received direct from employers is 1,114, covering about 508,000 workpeople, besides a large number engaged in Agriculture. In addition, 59 returns have been received direct from employers' Associations. The reports received through the Trade Correspondents of the Department have embodied returns from 630 employers' Associations and employers covering about 382,000 workpeople.

The number of returns received from Trade Unions is 1,069, covering 808,000 workpeople. In addition 30 reports, based largely on returns from workmen and their Associations, have been received through the Local Correspondents of the Department.

Besides these returns a number of reports and returns have been received from various official and unofficial sources, the total number of separate returns of all kinds being 2,958. It will be understood that the numbers of workpeople covered by the various classes of returns do not in all cases represent separate individuals.

EMPLOYMENT CHART.



2/2/03.

STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN JANUARY.*

[Based on 2,958 returns, viz.: 1,803 from Employers, or their Associations, 1,099 from Workmen and Trade Unions, and 56 from other sources.]

THE general state of employment during January showed little change as compared with December. It was worse than a year ago, particularly in Shipbuilding, and the Iron and Steel industry. In certain industries, however, employment was better than in January, 1902, e.g., Pig Iron manufacture, most branches of the Textile trades, Boot and Shoe manufacture and the Printing trades.

In the 225 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 547,671 making returns, 27,685 (or 5.1 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 5.5 per cent. in December, and 4.4 per cent. in the 217 unions, with a membership of 545,604, from which returns were received for January, 1902. The comparison with the end of December is somewhat affected by the interruption of business caused by the Christmas and New Year holidays, especially in the Engineering and Shipbuilding trades. The mean percentage of unemployed returned at the end of January during the past decade was 5.2.

Employment in various Industries.—Coal Mining.—Employment in the four weeks ended January 24th continued good, and compared with a year ago shows little change. At collieries at which 493,502 workpeople were employed, the pits worked on an average 5.22 days per week, as compared with 5.26 a year ago. The number of workpeople employed at the pits for which returns have been received for both periods was 1.2 per cent. greater than a year ago.

Other Mining and Quarrying.—Iron miners continue well employed. In the 119 mines and open works covered by the returns, employing 15,720 workpeople, the average number of days worked by the mines in the four weeks ended January 24th was 5.55 per week, as compared with 5.53 a year ago. The number of workpeople employed was slightly greater than a year ago. Employment was good during the month in shale mining. At the end of the month employment was reported good in limestone and slate quarrying, but only moderate in stone and granite quarrying, settmaking, and lead, tin and copper mining.

Pig Iron Industry.—Compared with a month ago employment shows an improvement, and it is better than a year ago. The improvement as compared with a month ago is due to the re-lighting of 11 furnaces in Scotland, which had been stopped temporarily for repairs. In England and Wales there was little change. Returns relating to the works of 114 ironmasters show that 327 furnaces, employing about 22,600 workpeople, were in blast at the end of January, compared with 317 at the end of December last, and 321 a year ago.

Iron and Steel Manufacture.—Employment has fallen off somewhat as compared with December last, and is worse than a year ago. At 201 works covered by the returns, employing 73,589 workpeople in the week ended January 24th, the total volume of employment (taking into account both the number employed and the number of shifts worked) shows a decrease of 2.8 per cent. compared with December, 1902, and of 5.5 per cent. compared with the corresponding period in 1902.

Tinplate Manufacture.—Employment in this industry continues good. At the end of January 392 mills were working, an increase of 5 compared with the end of December and of 2 compared with the number at work a year ago. The number of workpeople employed at the mills in operation is estimated to be about 19,600.

Engineering Trades.—The general state of employment continued quiet in January, and was rather worse than a year ago. The percentage of unemployed members of trade unions was 5.6, as compared with 6.6 in December, and 5.2 per cent. in January, 1902.

Shipbuilding Trades.—Employment generally continued bad and was much worse than a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members for all districts

was 12.9 at the end of January as compared with 14.0 at the end of December and 4.7 in January, 1902.

Building Trades.—Employment is very dull, and on the whole shows little change as compared with the previous month, but is worse than a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members among *Carpenters* and *Joiners* was 6.5 at the end of January, compared with 5.9 in December and 5.6 in January, 1902. The percentage for *Plumbers* was 6.4 at the end of January, compared with 5.6 in December and 5.8 in January, 1902.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Employment generally is slack, and is worse than in December and a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of January was 6.7, compared with 6.1 per cent. at the end of December, and with 6.2 per cent. at the end of January, 1902.

Owing to seasonal causes employment in most branches of the *Printing* and *Bookbinding* trades has continued to fall off, but employment generally is still better than a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of January was 4.6, compared with 3.7 per cent. in December, and 5.4 in January, 1902.

Employment in the *Paper* trades still remains practically unchanged, and is about the same as a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of January was 2.1, compared with 2.2 per cent. in December. The percentage for January, 1902, was 2.4.

Glass and Earthenware Trades.—In the *Glass* trades employment is, on the whole, bad and shows no material change as compared with December last but is worse than a year ago. Employment is bad in the *Pottery* trades, dull in the *Brick* and *Tile* trades.

Employment in the *Spinning* branch of the *Cotton* trade continues good, and shows little change compared with a year ago. In the *Weaving* branch employment is fairly good generally, and is better than in December and a year ago.

Information respecting cotton factories employing about 93,000 women and girls shows that 92 per cent. of those in spinning mills were working in mills giving full employment during the whole month, compared with 94 per cent. during December and 93 per cent. a year ago. The corresponding percentage of full time for those employed in weaving factories was 85 per cent. during January, compared with 78 per cent. during December and 75 per cent. a year ago.

Employment in the *Woollen* trade continues good, and is better than a year ago. In the *Worsted* trade it is still good on the whole. Information respecting woollen and worsted factories employing about 30,000 women and girls shows that 93 per cent. were employed in factories giving full employment, compared with 90 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in December, and 57 per cent. in January, 1902.

Employment in the *Hosiery* trade, although still good generally, shows a decline in Nottingham. Employment in the *Flax* trade is fair in the spinning branch, good in the weaving branch. In the *Jute* trade it is good.

In the *Leather* trades employment generally continues slack, and is considerably worse than a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of January was 6.2, as compared with 6.5 in December and 3.8 in January of last year.

Employment in the *Boot* and *Shoe* trade is better than a year ago, but is still dull. Returns from firms employing over 57,000 workpeople show an increase of 1.4 per cent. in the number employed at the end of January compared with a year ago. Of the total number, 69 per cent. were employed by firms working full time throughout the month.

Employment in the bespoke branch of the *Tailoring* trade continues moderate. In the ready-made branch it is fairly good, although slack in some centres.

Employment in the *Hat-making* trade is quiet, but shows a decline compared with December and a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at

the end of January was 3.6 per cent., compared with 3.2 per cent. in December and 3.1 per cent. in January, 1902.

Agricultural Labourers were generally well employed during January. There was a fair demand for casual labourers, but the supply has been quite sufficient in the majority of the districts reported on.

Dock and Riverside Labour.—Employment with dock and riverside labour was generally dull, and was bad in London. During the five weeks ended January 31st the number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and principal wharves in London averaged 13,079, compared with 14,693 in the preceding five weeks, and 16,253 in the corresponding period a year ago. The average number employed in January during the five years 1898-1902 was 16,254.

Trade Disputes.—The total number of workpeople involved in disputes which began or were in progress during January, 1903, was 14,921, compared with 15,830 in December, 1902, and 26,045 in January, 1902. The aggregate duration of all the disputes of the month, new and old, amounted to 268,000 working days, compared with 309,000 in the previous month, and 128,000 in the corresponding month of last year.

No new disputes of importance began in January. The seventeen that occurred involved only 2,332 workpeople, of whom 1,916 were directly, and 416 indirectly affected. The corresponding number of disputes in December, 1902, was fifteen, affecting 3,928 workpeople, and in January, 1902, thirty-three, affecting 23,558 workpeople. Of the seventeen new disputes in January, 1903, two took place in the building trades, one in the coal mining industry, five in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades, six in textile trades, and three in other trades.

Definite results were reported during the month in the case of 25 disputes, new and old, affecting 4,843 workpeople. Of these 25 disputes, 6, involving 285 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 13, involving 2,118 persons, in favour of the employers, and 6 involving 2,440 persons, were compromised.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes in rates of wages reported during January affected about 23,400 workpeople, of whom nearly 16,300 received advances and 7,100 sustained decreases. The net effect of all the changes was a decrease averaging 1½d. weekly per head of those affected. The changes of the previous month affected 20,400 workpeople, the net result being an increase averaging 4½d. weekly per head. During January, 1902, the number affected was 156,700, and the net weekly result was a decrease averaging 5½d. weekly per head.

The principal advances affected about 5,900 coal miners in the Bristol and Radstock districts, 6,800 ironstone miners in Cleveland, and 1,500 limestone quarrymen in Weardale. The principal decreases affected 5,000 metal and tube workers in Birmingham, and 800 shipbuilders in the Humber district. Two changes, affecting about 9,100 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation boards. One change, affecting 120 workpeople, was arranged by arbitration, and 2 changes, affecting about 620 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. Two changes, affecting 360 workpeople, were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work, and the remainder, affecting about 13,200 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives, without stoppage of work.

CASES UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT.

Two applications for the appointment of umpires have been received from the arbitrators appointed by the Blackwell Colliery Company and their workmen to deal with certain matters in dispute at the Sutton Colliery and at the Alfreton Colliery respectively, the arbitrators having in each case failed to agree.

The Board of Trade have appointed Mr. T. Bell, late H.M. Inspector of Mines, to act as umpire in both cases.

STOCKHOLDING BY EMPLOYEES.

Scheme of U.S. Steel Corporation.

A REPORT, dated January 7th, 1903, on a plan of Stockholding for employees, introduced at the beginning of 1903 by the United States Steel Corporation, has been received through the Foreign Office, from Mr. Seymour Bell, British Commercial Agent in the United States, and a copy of the circular relating to the introduction of this plan has been supplied to the Department by Sir Clinton Dawkins, K.C.B. From the earnings of the Corporation during the year 1902 there will have been set aside at least 2,000,000 dols. (£416,667) and as much more as was necessary, for the purchase of at least 25,000 shares of the Corporation's 7 per cent. preferred stock for the purpose of offering it to the employees of the Corporation and its subsidiary companies. The employees, numbering about 168,000, will be divided into six classes according to the limits of their annual salaries. Class A, including those receiving 20,000 dols. (£4,167) or over, Class B, those receiving from 10,000 dols. (£2,083) to 20,000 dols. (£4,167), Class C, those earning from 5,000 dols. (£1,042) to 10,000 dols. (£2,083), Class D, those earning from 2,500 dols. (£521) to 5,000 dols. (£1,042), Class E, those receiving 800 dols. (£167) to 2,500 dols. (£521), and Class F, those receiving 800 dols. (£167) a year or less.

During January, 1903, the stock just referred to was offered to the employees at the price of 82½ dols. (£17) per share, no employee being allowed to purchase an amount of stock exceeding 5 per cent. of his annual salary for Class A, 8 per cent. for Class B, 10 per cent. for Class C, 12 per cent. for Class D, 15 per cent. for Class E, and 20 per cent. for Class F. If more than 25,000 shares should be subscribed for, that number of shares was to be awarded to the several subscribers in the order of the Classes, beginning with the lowest; the upper Classes not to receive stock unless any should be left untaken by the Class below, and each Class to share rateably in the amount left for that Class, but in any event each subscriber was to be allotted at least one full share, even though this might make it necessary for the Corporation to purchase more than 25,000 shares.

Payment of the subscriptions for the stock must be made in monthly instalments, to be deducted from the salary or wages of the subscriber, in such amounts as he may desire, not to exceed 25 per cent. of any one month's salary or wages, but so that the whole amount due should be paid within 3 years.

Dividends on the stock will go to the subscriber from the date on which he commences to make payments on account of his subscription. Interest at 5 per cent. will be charged on deferred payments on the stock.

In case a man shall discontinue payments before his stock shall have been fully paid for, he can withdraw the money he has paid on account of principal, and may keep the difference between the 5 per cent. interest he has paid and the 7 per cent. dividend he has received on the stock.

As soon as the stock shall have been fully paid for, it will be issued in the name of the original subscriber, and the certificate will be given to him, and he can then sell it at any time he chooses. But as an inducement for him to keep it and to remain continuously in the employ of the Corporation or of one or another of its subsidiary companies, and to have the same interest in the business that a stockholder or a working partner would have, the following offer is made, viz.:

If he will not sell or part with the stock, but will keep it, and in January of each year, for five years, commencing with January, 1904, will exhibit the certificate to the treasurer of his company, together with a letter from a proper official, to the effect that he has been continuously in the employ of the Corporation or of one or another of its subsidiary companies during the preceding year, and has shown a proper interest in its welfare and progress, he will, during each of such five years, receive cheques at the rate of 5 dols. (£1 os. 10d.) a share per year.

If he shall remain continuously in the service of the Corporation or of one or another of its subsidiary companies for five years, at the end of the fifth year he will receive a still further dividend, to be derived from the following source, viz.: All who subscribe for stock in January, 1903, and commence to pay for it, but who discontinue at any time during the five years, will not receive the 5 dols. (£1 os. 10d.) per share for such of the five years as remain after they discontinue. The Corporation will, however, pay into a special fund each year the five dols. (£1 os. 10d.) payments that would have been made to such subscribers had they continued. This fund shall be credited with 5 per cent. annual interest, and at the end of the five years' period the total amount thus accumulated will be divided into as many parts as shall be equal to the number of shares then remaining in the hands of men who shall have continued in such employ for the whole five years, and the Corporation will then by its own final determination award to each man whom it shall find deserving thereof, as many parts of such accumulated

* For details of reports on the various trades see pages 42-54.

EMPLOYMENT IN JANUARY—TEXTILE TRADES.

In the **Weaving** branch employment, although only moderate in some centres, is fairly good generally, and is better than in December and a year ago. No short time is reported, although some looms are standing for warps. Of the 68,000 women included in the returns from women correspondents, 85 per cent. were in factories giving full employment throughout the month, compared with 78 per cent. in December and 75 per cent. in January 1902.

The following Table summarises the returns from women correspondents as to the employment of women and girls, and also gives, for comparison, the corresponding figures for the previous month and for a year ago:—

Trade and Month.	Percentage ordinarily employed in Mills which were			
	Working full Time throughout the Month.		Working Short Time during some part of the Month.	Closed during some part of the Month for repairs, bad trade, disputes, or other causes.
	With Full Employment.	With Partial Employment.		
Cotton Trade—Spinning—				
January, 1903	92	7	—	1
December, 1902	94	4	—	1
January, 1902	93	4	2	—
Cotton Trade—Weaving—				
January, 1903	85	13	—	2
December, 1902	78	20	—	2
January, 1902	75	21	3	1

II.—Employment in Principal Districts.
SPINNING.

Stockport, Manchester and Ashton District.—Employment in the Stockport, Reddish, Romiley and Crumpsall district is not considered good, although slightly better than in December or a year ago. In Manchester, Pendlebury and Patricroft it is good. In the Ashton, Stalybridge, Mossley, Dukinfield and Droylsden district it is fairly good generally, and is better than a month or a year ago; in Stalybridge and Dukinfield it is reported as good, in Ashton and Mossley as moderate.

Oldham District (including Middleton, Shaw, Royton, Lees and Chadderton).—Employment is good and better than in December or a year ago, all the mills working full time.

Bolton District (including Farnworth, Leigh and Wigan).—Employment is good, and is practically the same as in December and a year ago.

Bury and Rochdale District.—Employment in Bury and Elton is good, although trade is only moderate; mills are running full time. In Rochdale and Milnrow employment is good, and better than in December and a year ago. In Heywood, mills are kept fully employed, as in December and a year ago.

Other Districts.—Employment is good in the Glossop, Hadfield and Hyde districts; fairly good in the Darwen, Burnley, Blackburn and Preston districts.

WEAVING.

Preston District.—Employment is only moderate, although better than in December and a year ago; there is some waiting for warps, and three sheds are reported as closed.

Blackburn, Darwen, and Chorley District.—In Blackburn and Clitheroe employment is fairly good and a little better than in December, but worse than a year ago; the mills are running full time, but a fair number of looms are standing. In Darwen employment is fair, and better than in December and a year ago. In Chorley employment continues unsatisfactory, and is worse than a year ago; mills are running full time, but looms are waiting for beams.

Burnley, Accrington and Colne District.—In Burnley and Padiham employment is good, being better than in December and about the same as a year ago. In Nelson, Barrowford, and Brierfield and in Accrington, Church, and Oswaldtwistle employment is good, and

is better than in December and a year ago. In the Colne district it is fairly good, being about the same as in December and better than a year ago.

Other Districts.—In Bury and Elton fustian looms are standing for warps; employment generally is better than in December but worse than a year ago. In Rochdale it is poor but better than in December; in Radcliffe it is better than a month and a year ago, but looms are standing. In Bolton it is fair, the factories running full time but giving in some cases only partial employment.

(k) WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

INFORMATION has been received from two Employers' Associations, from Local Correspondents, and also from women correspondents with regard to 177 factories employing about 30,000 women and girls.

Employment in the woollen trade continues good and is better than a year ago. In the worsted trade it is still good, but in the woolcombing branch is only fair with men although still good with women.

Of the women and girls usually employed in the woollen and worsted factories reported on 93 per cent. were employed in mills giving full employment throughout the month, to be compared with 90 per cent. in December, and with 57 per cent. in January, 1902.

Bradford District.—Employment in the spinning and weaving branches of the worsted trade is good. Some slackness is reported in Halifax. The woollsorters report employment as moderate. Employers in the woolcombing industry report employment as good with women, fair with men, and as better than a year ago; the woolcombers' Trade Union, consisting almost entirely of men, report it as bad.

Huddersfield District.—Both employers and operatives report employment in the woollen trade in Huddersfield as good, overtime and night work continuing to be worked. In the worsted trade there is a decline in some firms. In the heavy woollen trade in Dewsbury and Batley employment is fairly good, the mills running full time.

Other Districts.—Employment is reported as fairly good in Leeds, good at Yeadon; at Wakefield some short time is being worked. In Trowbridge employment is moderate in the worsted trade, good in the woollen trade. In the woollen trade employment is good at Rochdale and at Hawick, Selkirk, Galashiels and Aberdeen.

(l) OTHER TEXTILE TRADES.

Hosiery Trade.

ACCORDING to reports from Local Correspondents, employment generally continues good, but shows a decline in the Nottingham district.

Leicester District.—Employment is good at Leicester with the makers of lambswool and cashmere underwear, seamless hose and half-hose; fairly good in the cardigan jacket, cycle hose, glove and fancy hosiery branches; slack with sweater and fashioned hose makers. At Loughborough employment is good. At Hinckley it is fairly regular in most branches.

Nottingham District.—Employment is reported as having declined with framework knitters in hose and half hose; as fairly good in underwear; as moderate with circular hosiery workers; as good with handframe workers and rib-top makers. It is reported as fair with hosiery trimmers at Basford and Bulwell.

Scotland.—In the Hawick and Aberdeen districts employment is good.

Lace Trade.

According to information from the Employers' Association, employment in the Nottingham Lace Trade is fair in the levers and curtain sections and good in the plain net branch; it is reported as about the same as in December, and not quite so good as a year ago. The operative lace-makers report a decline in the levers section and consider employment generally as not so good as in the previous month.

EMPLOYMENT IN JANUARY.—TEXTILE TRADES; BOOT AND SHOE AND OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

Carpet Trade.

Information from Local Correspondents shows that at Kidderminster employment has been irregular with carpet weavers, but good with spinners. All branches at Bridgnorth are well employed. Carpet weavers at Dewsbury are working full time. Employment is reported as good generally in Midlothian, Glasgow, and Aberdeen; as fair in Dundee.

Jute and Flax Trades.

Information from two Employers' Associations with regard to Dundee and Ulster, and from Local Correspondents, shows that in Dundee and Lochee employment in the jute trade is good. In the flax trade it has improved. In Ulster the Employers' Associations report employment as fair in the flax spinning branch, good in the weaving branch; in the spinning branch it is not so good as in December; in the weaving branch it shows an improvement; compared with a year ago there is no change. In Belfast the flax dressers, beetlers and flax roughers report employment as moderate; the linen lappers as fair; the power loom tenters and power loom yarn dressers as good; the women workers as dull. In Barnsley employment with linen weavers is returned as moderately good.

(m) BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

RETURNS have been received from the Trade Correspondent of the Department based on information supplied by 436 firms employing 57,445 workpeople. Reports have also been furnished by Local Correspondents.

The Reports show that employment although dull generally was slightly better than a year ago. The number employed by the firms making returns at the end of January was 57,445 compared with 55,578 at the end of December (when employment was affected by the Christmas holidays) and with 56,676 a year ago, an increase of 769 or 1.4 per cent. during the year. Of the total number of operatives, 69 per cent. were employed by firms working full time throughout January, and the remaining 31 per cent. worked some short time during the month.

The following Table enables a comparison to be made of the number employed in the various districts at the end of January with a year ago, so far as covered by the returns:—

District.	No. of firms included in the returns.	No. employed by these firms at end of		Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-).
		Jan. 1903.	Jan. 1902.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.				
London	61	4,029	3,890	+ 3.6
Leicester and District	88	14,832	14,824	+ 0.1
Northampton and District	109	12,076	12,301	+ 3.0
Kettering	22	3,108	3,012	+ 3.2
Stafford and District	19	2,946	2,841	+ 3.7
Norwich and District	22	4,417	4,216	+ 4.8
Bristol	13	2,277	2,246	+ 1.4
Kingswood	19	1,845	1,864	- 1.0
Leeds and District	16	1,821	1,836	- 0.8
Manchester and District	16	2,050	1,979	+ 3.6
Birmingham and District	8	1,056	1,092	- 3.3
Other parts of England and Wales	22	1,783	1,712	+ 4.1
Total, England and Wales	415	52,840	51,813	+ 2.0
SCOTLAND	19	4,231	4,516	- 6.3
IRELAND	2	374	347	+ 7.8
Total	436	57,445	56,676	+ 1.4

The following is a summary of the reports received from all sources as regards the principal districts:—

London.—Employment is quiet, but slightly better than in December and a year ago. Of the 4,029 workpeople reported on, 80 per cent. were in firms working full time throughout the month. The clickers and pressmen report an improvement. The hand-sewn bootmakers return employment as quiet, but as better than a year ago and about the same as a month ago.

Leicester District.—Returns covering 12,700 workpeople in Leicester and 2,132 in country districts show that 67 per cent. of the former and 63 per cent. of the

latter were employed in firms working full time throughout the month. Employment has improved with clickers, pressmen, fitters and machinists; it remains quiet with lasters and finishers making ladies' boots and shoes. It is slack in the Hinckley district.

Northampton District.—Returns covering 7,407 workpeople in Northampton and 5,269 in country districts show that 66 per cent. of the former and 87 per cent. of the latter were employed in firms working full time throughout the month. Employment is moderate with workers in men's boots and shoes at Rushden, dull at Daventry, Finedon and Northampton; it has slightly improved with boot upper cutters and closers at Wellingborough. In Kettering 74 per cent. of the 3,108 workpeople covered by the returns were in firms working full time throughout the month, and employment is reported as dull.

Stafford, Stone, and Nantwich.—Returns covering 2,946 workpeople show that 68 per cent. were employed in firms working full time throughout the month. In Stafford and Stone a decided improvement is reported, full time being nearly general at the end of the month.

Bristol and Kingswood.—Returns covering 2,277 workpeople in Bristol and Paulton show that 37 per cent. were employed in firms working full time throughout the month. Of the 1,845 covered by the returns for Kingswood, 28 per cent. were employed in firms working full time throughout the month. Employment in Bristol is reported as improving. In Kingswood in the heavy nail boot trade it is reported as dull.

Eastern Counties.—Returns covering 4,417 workpeople in Norwich, Ipswich, Colchester, and Braintree show that 91 per cent. were employed in firms working full time throughout the month. Employment is, however, reported as dull in the Norwich and Ipswich districts.

Other Parts of England.—Employment is reported as only moderate in Leeds, Bramley and Pudsey, and in Hull; as slack in Sheffield; in Manchester as bad; in Birmingham and Wolverhampton as very quiet; in Mansfield as fair; in Nottingham and Derby as slack.

Scotland.—Returns covering 4,231 workpeople show that 66 per cent. were employed in firms working full time throughout the month. Employment is reported as bad in Edinburgh and Aberdeen; the improvement in Glasgow has not been maintained.

Ireland.—Employment is reported as fair in Dublin; moderate in Belfast; dull in Cork.

(n) OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

INFORMATION has been received from Local Correspondents, Employers, and Trade Unions, and from three Employment Bureaux in London.

London.—Employment with bespoke tailors is reported as moderate. In the ready-made branch of the tailoring trade it is fairly good, and better than in December or a year ago. Employment for Jewish tailors is, however, reported to be bad. Hatters return employment as fairly good, showing no change compared with a month ago, and a decline compared with a year ago. Returns from the employment bureaux for women show a decline of demand for dressmakers and milliners, the number of situations offered being only 65, compared with 130 a year ago, while the number of dressmakers applying for situations was practically unchanged, i.e., 97, compared with 101 a year ago.

Manchester and Liverpool.—Employment in the bespoke and ready-made branches of the tailoring trade is reported as bad. Shirt makers and umbrella makers report it as moderate. In Liverpool employment is reported as dull in all branches of the tailoring trade.

Leeds.—In the ready-made tailoring trade employment is reported as not so good as usual at this season; Jewish tailors report it as only moderate. With bespoke tailors it is quiet.

Bristol.—Employment in the ready-made tailoring trade is good and better than in December and a year

EMPLOYMENT IN JANUARY—PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER TRADES; FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

ago; with bespoke tailors it is dull. With silk hatters it is moderate. With gloves at Yeovil employment is good.

Eastern Counties.—Employment in the ready-made tailoring factories in Norwich is not brisk, but few operatives are working short time; in Yarmouth employment is fair. At Ipswich employment in the ready-made tailoring branch is reported as good; at Colchester as dull.

Other Districts.—Employment in the ready-made tailoring trade is reported as good in Leicester; fair in Nottingham; dull in Glasgow. Felt hatters report employment at Denton as quiet but improving, and slightly better than a year ago; at Stockport as moderate; at Hyde, Failsworth and Bury as very quiet; at Bredbury as bad.

(o) PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, AND PAPER TRADES.

General.

RETURNS have been supplied by 22 Employers' Associations, by Trade Unions with an aggregate membership of nearly 55,500, and by Local Correspondents. The information thus obtained shows that employment in the Printing and Bookbinding Trades generally was rather quiet, as is usual at this season, and in the Paper Trades fairly good. Compared with a month ago, employment in the Printing and Bookbinding trades was not so good, while in the Paper trades it was about the same as in December. Compared with a year ago, Letterpress Printing shows an improvement, other branches little change.

With compositors employment is quiet, not quite so good as in December, but rather better than a year ago. With machine minders and warehousemen it is bad, and worse both than a month and a year ago. With stereotypers and electrotypers it is fairly good generally, but dull in London. The percentage of unemployed members among Union letterpress printers was 4.8 at the end of January, compared with 3.8 per cent. in December and 6.0 per cent. in January, 1902.

Lithographic artists and printers report employment as fair, and about the same as a month and a year ago. The percentage of unemployed members among Union lithographic printers was 4.2, compared with 4.2 per cent. in December and 4.5 per cent. in January, 1902.

In the bookbinding trade employment is quiet, not so good as in December, and about the same as a year ago. The percentage of unemployed Union members among bookbinders was 3.7, compared with 2.5 per cent. in December, and 3.0 per cent. in January of last year.

The percentage of unemployed Union members in the printing and bookbinding trades at the end of January was 4.6, compared with 3.7 per cent. in December and 5.4 per cent. in January, 1902.

Papermakers were fairly well employed, about the same as in December and a year ago. The percentage of unemployed among union papermakers was 2.1, compared with 2.2 per cent. in December, and 2.4 per cent. in January, 1902.

Principal Districts.

London.—Employment is dull with most branches, as is usual at this season. Returns from 24 Unions, with a membership of 25,248, show that 1,317 (or 5.2 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4.5 per cent. in December and 6.2 per cent. in January, 1902.

Northern Counties.—In the Tyne district employment is quiet. Letterpress printers report employment as good at Darlington and Middlesbrough, moderate at Hartlepool. At Carlisle full time is being worked.

Lancashire and Cheshire.—Employment in Manchester is reported as bad with letterpress and lithographic printers; bookbinders are fairly well employed. In Oldham employment is fairly good generally. Letterpress printers in Liverpool report employment as

moderate, lithographic printers as dull, bookbinders as fair. In Bolton employment with letterpress printers is good, overtime being general; with lithographic printers employment is quiet. Papermill workers report employment as moderate at Bury, good at Bolton and Darwen.

Yorkshire.—At Leeds employment is quiet. At Hull letterpress printers and bookbinders report employment as good, lithographic printers as moderate. At Sheffield, employment with letterpress printers moderate, with bookbinders good. At Huddersfield, employment is fairly good on the whole. At Bradford and Halifax employment has, on the whole, declined.

East Midland Counties.—Employment with letterpress printers is fair at Nottingham, Derby, and Lincoln; at Leicester it is good; at Northampton moderate. With lithographic printers at Nottingham it is moderate; with bookbinders and machine rulers at Leicester it is good.

West Midland Counties.—Letterpress and lithographic printers at Birmingham report employment as moderate, bookbinders as good. At West Bromwich letterpress printers report employment as fair. In the Potteries employment is moderately good.

Eastern Counties.—Employment is fair at Norwich and Yarmouth; it is good with letterpress printers at Ipswich, Beccles, Bungay and Chelmsford.

Southern and South-Western Counties.—Employment with letterpress printers is fairly good at Oxford, Gloucester, Bristol and Plymouth; at Reading and Bath it is only moderate. With lithographic printers at Bristol employment is good.

Wales and Monmouth.—Letterpress printers at Swansea report employment as good, at Cardiff as bad.

Scotland.—Employment in Edinburgh is quiet. Returns from 7 Unions, with a membership of 2,490, show that 50 (or 2.0 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 1.0 per cent. in December and 2.6 per cent. in January, 1902. In Glasgow employment is not good; in Dundee it is good; in Aberdeen good except with lithographic printers, who report employment as moderate.

Ireland.—Letterpress printers in Dublin report employment as fairly good, lithographic printers as bad. In Belfast and Cork employment is dull.

(p) FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

I.—General.

INFORMATION has been received from seven employers' Associations, from 32 Trade Unions with 36,626 members, and from Local Correspondents.

Of the 36,626 members of Unions, 2,436 (or 6.7 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of the month, compared with 6.1 per cent. of their membership at the end of December, and 6.2 per cent. at the end of January, 1902.

Employment generally in the Furnishing trades is slack, and worse than a month ago; as compared with a year ago it is worse with cabinet makers, better with polishers. Millsawyers show a decline compared with a month ago. With Coachmakers employment is dull, but not so bad as in December. Employment with Brush-makers is fairly good, and better than a month ago. With Coopers it is bad, and worse than in December and a year ago.

II.—Employment in Principal Districts.

London.—Employment with furniture workers continues bad, except with carvers, who are fairly busy; mill sawyers are slack; coachmakers report employment as bad, and worse than a month and a year ago. With coopers it is bad, showing no change as compared

EMPLOYMENT IN JANUARY—FURNISHING, &C., TRADES; GLASS, POTTERY, &C., TRADES; LEATHER TRADES.

with December, and a decline as compared with a year ago. Brush makers report employment as very good.

Northern Counties.—Cabinet makers, upholsterers, and lathrenders in the Tyne and Wear districts return employment as bad. Millsawyers on the Tyne are affected by the joiners' dispute; on the Wear they are slack in the shipyards and in cabinet shops. Coopers have fair employment.

Lancashire and Cheshire.—In the Manchester district employment with cabinet makers, polishers and upholsterers is reported as bad, but slightly better than in December and a year ago. With coachmakers it is reported as moderate; with wheelwrights as bad. Employment with coopers is reported by the Employers' Association as fair, by the Trade Union as bad. In the Liverpool district cabinet makers, polishers and upholsterers and millsawyers report employment as quiet; coachmakers and tramcar builders as bad. Coopers report employment as good. In Oldham cabinet makers and packing-case makers report employment as good; millsawyers as fair; coach and carriage builders are well employed. In Blackburn and Burnley cabinet makers are slack.

Yorkshire.—In the Middlesbrough district cabinet makers continue slack; employment with millsawyers is moderate. In Hull cabinet makers, brush makers, coach builders and coopers return employment as moderate; millsawyers as slack. In Sheffield cabinet makers report employment as bad; millsawyers, coach makers and tram car builders as moderate. In Leeds cabinet makers, polishers and upholsterers are quiet; brush makers are well employed; coachmakers and wheelwrights are slack.

Midland Counties.—In the Birmingham district cabinet makers, carvers and packing case makers return employment as bad; millsawyers and coachmakers as quiet; coopers as bad. In the Nottingham district it is reported as quiet with cabinet makers, polishers, upholsterers, and packing case makers; as slack with millsawyers; as improving with coachmakers at Nottingham, moderate at Newark, Grantham, Mansfield and Worksop, fair at Lincoln. At Derby coach and carriage builders return employment as moderate. Coopers at Burton-on-Trent are slack.

West of England.—In Bristol employment generally is bad; with coachmakers at Swindon it is moderate, at Gloucester fair. In the Plymouth district work in cabinet factories is fair, and improving; with upholsterers and polishers it continues quiet; coachbuilders are fairly well employed, but dull at Exeter; employment is fair with millsawyers; dull with coopers.

South Wales.—In the Cardiff district employment is good with cabinet makers, quiet with chair makers and upholsterers, fair with polishers. It is good with millsawyers and with coachmakers.

Scotland.—In the Edinburgh district cabinet makers report employment as fair, polishers and upholsterers as bad; it is fair with millsawyers; bad with coachmakers and with coopers. In the West of Scotland it is very quiet with cabinet makers, bad with polishers; it is fair with millsawyers, quiet with packing case makers; with coachmakers at Glasgow it is good; coopers report employment as bad. In Dundee cabinet makers, polishers and upholsterers return employment as dull; millsawyers as fair. In Aberdeen employment with cabinet makers, millsawyers, packing-case makers, coach builders and coopers is returned as fair.

Ireland.—In Dublin one branch of cabinet makers report employment as fair, another as bad; upholsterers as dull; coachmakers as bad; coopers as good. In Belfast cabinet makers report employment as bad; polishers, upholsterers and packing-case makers as dull; brush-makers as fair; coachmakers and coopers as dull. In Cork employment is dull with cabinet makers and packing-case makers, fair with mill sawyers; it is dull with coach makers, moderate with coopers.

(q) GLASS, POTTERY, AND BRICK AND TILE TRADES.

INFORMATION has been received from nine Employers' Associations, ten Trade Unions with 5,720 members, and from Local Correspondents.

Employment generally is bad in the Glass and Pottery trades, dull in the Brick and Tile trades.

Glass Trades.—Employment with glass bottle makers in the North of England is reported as bad, being much the same as in December and worse than a year ago. In the St. Helens and Newton-le-Willows district it is reported as bad. In Yorkshire it is bad generally, and worse than a month and a year ago, with much short time; in Wakefield it is moderate, and in Barnsley it has improved. In Bristol employment is good. In the Glasgow, Alloa and Portobello district it is fair and about the same as a month and a year ago. In the Dublin district it is good.

In Birmingham flint-glass makers report employment as moderate; flint-glass cutters as slack; plate-glass bevellers as fair. In West Bromwich employment in the glass trade is reported as good; at Wordsley, Brettell Lane and Stourbridge as bad. In the Liverpool district glassmakers and sheet glass flatteners report it as good; decorative glassworkers as fair. In the Newcastle district pressed glassmakers have only worked two and three shifts per week; flint-glass makers have averaged three shifts. Glassmakers and glass cutters at Edinburgh report employment as bad.

Pottery Trades.—Although better than during the first three weeks of the month, employment in the Staffordshire Potteries generally is bad, much short time being worked; it is about the same as a month and a year ago. In Longton and Fenton barely half time is being worked, and employment is worse than a month or a year ago; china workers especially report a serious decline. Printers and transferrers report employment as fair.

In the South Yorkshire and River Aire districts employment is fair, although a little worse than in December; it is about the same as a year ago.

In Scotland it is fair, and about the same as a month and a year ago.

Brick and Tile Trades.—Employment is reported as slack in Suffolk; as good in Nottingham, Carlton and Bulwell; as moderate in Derby. In the Leicester and Nottingham district it is reported as fair with firebrick, faced brick, and conduit-pipe makers, quiet with chimney and drain pipe makers, slack with sanitary ware makers. Employment is reported as very quiet in Birmingham, dull in Liverpool, good in Oldham, fair in the Middlesbrough district, slack in Normanton, good in Aberdeen, not so good as in December in North Wales.

(r) LEATHER TRADES.

INFORMATION from 5 Employers' Associations, 12 Trade Unions with 4,369 members, and from Local Correspondents, shows that employment generally was slack and much worse than a year ago. The percentage of unemployed members at the end of January was 6.2, as compared with 6.5 in December and 3.8 in January, 1902.

In those branches of these trades which deal with the preparation and dressing of the raw material, employment generally has been very quiet. There is, however, little change as compared with the previous month, but in some cases carriers are reported as working short time. The few exceptions to be noted are at Bolton, Oldham, Norwich, and Bristol, where employment has been fairly good. At Northampton tanners have been regularly employed, while with skimmers at Birmingham and curriers at Bermondsey there has been a slight improvement. In nearly every case, however, employment is reported as worse than it was a year ago.

In making-up branches the reports are somewhat more varied in character.

Saddle and Harness Makers in London have not been

EMPLOYMENT IN JANUARY—LEATHER TRADES; AGRICULTURE; DOCK LABOUR.

well employed, and some short time is reported. In the Walsall and Birmingham district employment has been bad for best harness makers and for female stitchers, but in cape harness employment has been good, in other harness fair. Employment has been bad in Glasgow, Norwich, Edinburgh, Leeds, and Sheffield, but in Aberdeen it has been fair, in Bolton moderate, in Nottingham improving, and in Oldham good.

Horse Collar Makers in London report employment as slack, and in the Walsall and Birmingham district as still bad, and worse than a year ago with some short time.

Fancy Leather Workers in London report employment as very quiet, but with less short time than is usual.

Pocket Book and Leather Case Makers in London report employment as being very bad and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

Portmanteau Makers report that employment is fair in London and slightly better than a month ago, with, however, some short time.

(s) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

REPORTS received from 211 correspondents in various parts of England show that farm labourers were generally well employed during January. A few days' frost was taken advantage of in many districts for carting manure over the hardened ground. Work generally is said to be in a fairly forward state. Casual men have been in some demand for threshing, &c., but the supply has been quite sufficient in the great majority of districts reported on; several correspondents mention a difficulty in obtaining skilled men for stock.

Northern Counties.—Reports from Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmorland state that employment was generally regular with farm labourers in January, and that the supply of casual labour was equal to the demand, but there was a scarcity of skilled men. In Lancashire agricultural labourers are said to have been fully employed. Ploughing was somewhat interfered with by frost, but the time was utilised in threshing and manure carting. In most parts of Yorkshire casual labourers were in excess of the demand. The weather was stormy for a few days, during which time, however, there was fair employment in carting manure and attending to stock. Some difficulty is reported in obtaining good men for ploughing and working with horses, and milking.

Midland Counties.—Employment for casual labourers in Cheshire and Derbyshire is reported to have been irregular in some parts, but fair in others. Out-door work was somewhat hindered for a few days by unfavourable weather. Casual labourers in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire are said to be somewhat more plentiful than at this time last year, but really efficient farm labourers are in demand. Work has been fairly regular during the month. In Shropshire and Staffordshire there has been no special demand for additional labour. Some casual men were in irregular employment for a time owing to unfavourable weather. Threshing and manure-carting have afforded extra employment in Warwickshire, but there has been no scarcity of odd men for such work. The supply of competent men for permanent situations continues to be short of the demand. Reports from Worcestershire state that a good many casual labourers were thrown out of work by frost for a few days. There was a moderate demand for casual labour, but the supply was sufficient. Good stockmen and carters are in request. In Oxfordshire the weather was fairly favourable for out-door work, but there was no great demand for extra men. Agricultural employment in Northamptonshire has been fairly regular, but a few casual labourers are reported to have been in irregular employment. In Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Hertfordshire there has been but little demand for extra labour. Odd men for threshing have been plentiful, and they have not all been in constant employment.

Eastern Counties.—In Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire men have been in request for threshing, but the supply has been quite sufficient and some casual labourers have not been in regular work. Employment for agricultural labourers has been plentiful in Lincolnshire, the weather having been fairly open, but there has been no scarcity of men, and they were always obtainable for threshing. In Norfolk and Suffolk there was not much demand for casual labourers, and in some cases work in the fields was interfered with by frost for a few days. Odd men for threshing were more readily obtained than they were a year ago. Employment at ploughing, threshing, stock-feeding, &c., has been plentiful in these counties. Agricultural labourers in Essex have been for the most part well employed in threshing, digging out and clearing ditches, &c. The supply of extra men has been sufficient. There is said to be a scarcity of men suitable for permanent situations on farms, particularly where Sunday work is necessary.

Southern and South Western Counties.—Farm labourers in Kent have been, generally speaking, in regular employment. Some irregularity of work is reported, however, among casual labourers, owing chiefly to unfavourable weather, and the supply, as a rule, was more than sufficient. In Surrey and Sussex agricultural labourers have been well employed in most districts, chiefly in clipping hedges, repairing fences, copse cutting and hurdle mending. Employment is reported to have been fairly regular in Hampshire. Some casual labourers, however, lost a few days through rain and frost. Reports of a similar character come from Berkshire. Regularity of employment is reported in Dorsetshire. The supply of extra labour has been equal to the demand, and casual men were rather more plentiful than they were a year ago. Out-door work is in a forward condition, owing to the open weather. According to reports from Wiltshire the employment of casual labourers in most parts was somewhat affected by wet weather, and the supply was, as a rule, equal to the demand. Farm work is said to be well forward. Farm labourers in Somersetshire have generally been fully employed, but ploughing was rather backward through rain and frosty weather. In Gloucestershire and Herefordshire employment is stated to have been fairly good. Extra men found employment in manure-spreading, hedging and ditching, tree-logging, and faggoting, but some odd men were in irregular work owing to bad weather. A correspondent in the Barton Regis Union reports that work was difficult on the land through the sodden state of the ground. In Devon and Cornwall agricultural employment has been good, and the demand for labourers has exceeded the supply in several districts, especially as regards men for permanent situations.

(t) DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

RETURNS as to the employment of this class of labour in the Port of London have been received from the dock companies, the owners of the principal wharves, the Shipping Federation and Trade Unions. As regards other principal ports, information has been supplied by Superintendents of Mercantile Marine and the Local Correspondents of the Department.

LONDON.

Employment at the docks and wharves during January showed a considerable decline as compared with December, and was much worse than a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and principal wharves during the five weeks ended January 31st was 13,079, as compared with an average of 14,693 in the preceding four weeks, and 16,253 in the corresponding period a year ago. The average number employed in January during the five years, 1898-1902 was 16,254.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN JANUARY—DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR; FISHING.

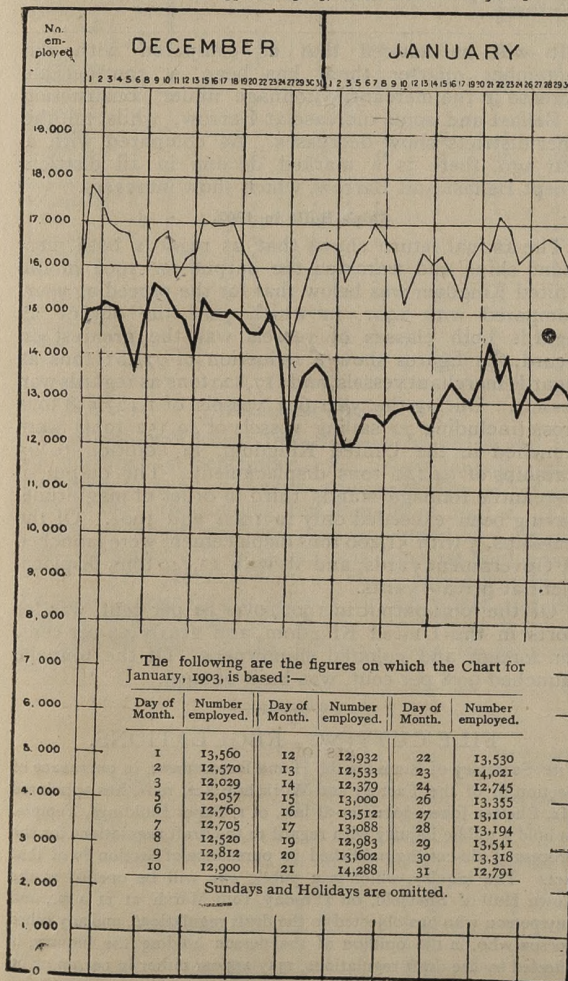
Period.	Labourers employed in Docks.			Labourers employed at 115 Wharves making Returns.	Total Dock and Wharf Labourers included in Returns.
	By Dock Companies or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
Week ended Jan. 3	5,351	2,151	7,502	5,613	13,115
" " " 10	5,175	1,778	6,953	5,673	12,626
" " " 17	5,132	1,958	7,090	5,817	12,907
" " " 24	5,742	2,104	7,846	5,682	13,528
" " " 31	5,396	2,295	7,691	5,526	13,217
Average for 5 weeks ended Jan. 31st, 1903	5,359	2,057	7,416	5,663	13,079
Average for Dec., 1902	6,304	2,836	8,640	6,053	14,693
Average for Jan., 1902	6,911	2,886	9,747	6,506	16,253

(2) Daily Fluctuation.—The daily fluctuation in the total estimated number of dock and wharf labourers employed by all the docks and principal wharves is shown on the chart below. The numbers in January ranged from 12,029 on the 3rd to 14,288 on the 21st.

During January, 1902, the total number of dock and wharf labourers employed varied from 15,632 on the 5th to 18,643 on the 24th.

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed by all the Docks, and at 115 of the principal Wharves for each day during the months of December, 1902, and January, 1903. The corresponding curve for December, 1901, and January, 1902, is also given for comparison.

[The thick curve applies to 1902-3, and the thin curve to 1901-2.]



Employment in mid-stream, and with lightermen, stevedores, lumpers, deal and corn porters, has been moderate; with coal porters and winchmen it has been fair. With fish porters in Thames-street employment has also been fair, the average daily number employed being 302, compared with 320 both in December and a year ago.

Of the 3414 "free labourers" on the register of the Shipping Federation in the Port of London, during

January 1903, 55 per cent. on the average were employed by the shipowners to whom the office supplies labour compared with 59 per cent. in the previous month, and 77 per cent. in January, 1902.

OTHER PORTS.

North-East Coast.—On the Tyne employment of this class of labour during January was stated to be moderate at Newcastle and fair at North and South Shields. It was about the same as in the previous month and in the corresponding month of last year, except in Newcastle where it is reported as slightly worse. On the Wear employment is reported to be bad. On the Tees employment was moderate, and at Middlesbrough it was fair.

Hull, Grimsby, and Goole.—At Hull and Goole the dock labourers and lightermen report employment as bad; at Grimsby, employment for dock and other labourers is described as moderate, but better than a year ago.

Southampton and Plymouth.—Employment at Southampton for dock and riverside labour is reported as moderate, and worse than in the previous month and in the corresponding month of last year. At Plymouth, employment is reported as dull with timber and grain carriers, fair with coal lumpers and with general hands.

Bristol Channel Ports.—At Cardiff and Penarth, employment for dock and riverside labour is reported as bad. At Barry, employment is reported as better than a year ago. At Newport it is stated to be moderate. At Swansea, employment for dock and quayside labour is reported to be rather better than a year ago. At Bristol, employment was irregular, and at Avonmouth fair to good.

Liverpool.—Employment for dock and riverside labour is reported to have been normal, and for Mersey flatmen fair.

The Clyde.—Employment is reported as fair in January.

East of Scotland Ports.—Employment at the ports on the East Coast of Scotland was very dull during January, and worse than in the previous month and the corresponding month of last year.

Irish Ports.—At Belfast employment for dock and riverside labour is reported as fair during January, and better than a year ago. At Dublin and Cork it is stated to have been dull.

(u) FISHING INDUSTRY.

REPORTS have been received from Collectors of Fishery Statistics at the principal ports and from Local Correspondents.

Employment in the fishing industry was, on the whole, fair in January.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the fish landed.

COUNTRY.	Quantity (Exclusive of Shell Fish).		Landing Value (Inclusive of Shell Fish).	
	Jan. 1903.	Jan. 1902.	Jan. 1903.	Jan. 1902.
England and Wales...	Cwts. 539,516	Cwts. 479,002	£ 480,757	£ 539,320
Scotland ...	314,694	331,878	153,488	202,561
Ireland ...	13,164	21,436	10,571	15,712
United Kingdom ...	867,374	832,316	644,816	757,593

At Hull, Grimsby and Lowestoft employment is stated to have been good, and fair at Yarmouth. At these ports it was better than last year, but about the same as a month ago. For men employed on shore in connection with the industry (dockers, lumpers, porters, &c.) employment was reported to be good at Grimsby, Yarmouth, and Lowestoft, and fair at Hull. With fish curers employment was fair at Hull, and good at Grimsby. At both centres employment was better than in the corresponding period of 1902.

At Plymouth only a small quantity of fish was landed during some parts of the month, stormy weather having

interfered with the fishing, and in consequence employment was reduced greatly for workpeople employed in the landing, packing, and carriage of fish.

(v) SEAMEN SHIPPED IN JANUARY.

(Data supplied by the Marine Department of the Board of Trade.) The number of seamen shipped during January as the crews of foreign-going vessels from certain selected ports (at which about 80 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared) was 34,382, or 470 more than in the corresponding month of last year.

Of the total number of seamen shipped during the month, 5,924 (or 17.2 per cent.) were foreigners, the percentage for January, 1902, being 16.7. Lascars who are engaged in Asia are not included in these figures.

Table showing the number* of men, &c., shipped as the crews of foreign-going vessels at some of the principal ports of the United Kingdom in January, 1902 and 1903, respectively:—

Table with columns: Principal Ports, Number of Men, &c., shipped in January, 1903, and Total in Jan., 1903. Rows include ENGLAND AND WALES, East Coast, Bristol Channel, Other Ports, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND.

SHIPS BUILT AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

Tonnage Under Construction at end of December, 1902. According to the quarterly returns compiled by Lloyd's Register, there were 387 vessels (excluding warships) under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of 1902, with a gross tonnage of 1,024,067 tons, an increase of 23,353 tons as compared with the end of September, but a decrease of 335,138 tons as compared with the end of 1901.

The following Table summarises the above figures:—

Table with columns: Description of Vessels, Tonnage under construction on Dec. 31st, 1902, Sep. 30th, 1902, Dec. 31st, 1901, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) at end of Dec., 1902, as compared with Three months ago, and A year ago.

* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, not of separate individuals. † Including Barry and Penarth. ‡ By "tonnage under construction" is meant the gross tonnage of the vessels when completed.

Of the 387 merchant vessels under construction at the end of 1901, 351 were steam vessels with a gross tonnage of 1,001,739 tons, and 36 were sailing vessels of 22,328 tons gross. As compared with the previous quarter, the number of steam vessels under construction has fallen off by seven, and the tonnage has increased by 24,014, while as compared with a year ago the number of steam vessels under construction has fallen off by 75 and the tonnage by 325,963.

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

Table with columns: District, At 31st Dec., 1902, At 30th Sept., 1902, At 31st Dec., 1901, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) at end of Dec., 1902, as compared with Three months ago, and A year ago.

It will be noticed that as compared with the September quarter there has been a considerable increase in the mercantile tonnage under construction at Belfast and some increase at Barrow, while all the other districts show decreases.

Ships Built in 1902.

The annual return shows that as regards both merchant ships and warships the output for 1902 in the United Kingdom was below that for the preceding year. Compared with 1901, in which year the output as regards both classes of vessels was the greatest on record, the figures show a reduction of 97,181 tons as regards merchant vessels, and 117,829 tons as regards warships.

Of the total output in 1902, over 81 per cent. was for ports in the United Kingdom, and nearly 19 per cent. for foreign and colonial shipowners.

FILE-CUTTING REGULATIONS.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department, in pursuance of Section 81 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, has appointed Mr. Chester Jones, barrister-at-law, of 1, Paper Buildings, Temple, to hold a public inquiry with regard to the draft regulations for the process of file-cutting published in pursuance of Section 80 of that Act.

Liability of Trade Unions.

According to newspaper reports, the Australian Workers' Union has, by a judgment of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, delivered on December 19th, 1902, been held liable for having, during a dispute between the owner of a sheep run and his employees, established a camp near the station of this employer for the purpose of preventing him from obtaining shearers except at Trade Union rates.

PRICE OF BREAD, WHEAT AND FLOUR.

THE returns relate to London and 25 large Provincial Towns at the beginning of February and of each of the eleven preceding months. Though it is not possible to state that the quality of the bread referred to is in all cases the same, the figures for each place are believed to be, generally speaking, comparable over the whole period, and to represent the prices most usually paid by workpeople for ordinary household bread of average quality.

As compared with a month ago the price has remained unchanged in all the towns given in the Table, except in the towns in the Potteries where bread has been increased 1/4d. per 4 lbs.

Table with columns: Place, 1902 (1st March, 1st April, 5th May, 1st July, 1st Sept., 1st Oct., 1st Jan., 2nd Feb.), 1903 (1st Jan., 2nd Feb.). Rows include London, Birmingham, Bolton, Bristol, Potteries, District, Cardiff, Derby, Huddersfield, Hull, Ipswich, Leicester, Liverpool, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich, Nottingham, Oldham, Plymouth, Wolverhampton, Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin.

Wheat and Flour.

The imports of wheat from foreign countries and the colonies from 1st September, 1902, to 31st January, 1903, amounted to 34,623,727 cwts., compared with 28,558,320 cwts. in the corresponding five months of 1901-2. The imports of wheat-meal and flour amounted to 8,737,949 cwts., compared with 9,033,937 cwts. from 1st September, 1901, to 31st January, 1902.

Table with columns: Month, British Wheat (Mean London Gazette Price), Imports (Wheat, Wheat-meal and Flour, Average Declared Value).

The price per cwt. of British wheat in January (5s. 10d.) was lower by 7/4d. than a year ago and lower than in any of the preceding 12 months except November

* No change was recorded in any of the towns at 2nd June, 5th August, 3rd November, or at 1st December. † Import Duty commenced in this month.

and December, 1902, when the price was 5s. 10d. and 5s. 9 1/2d. respectively. The highest price during the year was in August when it was 7s. 4 1/2d. per cwt. The average declared value of imported wheat in January shows a rise of 1/4d. per cwt. as compared with December (6s. 8 1/2d.), that of imported wheat-meal and flour a rise of 1 3/4d. (9s. 1 3/4d. to 9s. 3 1/4d.).

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN JANUARY.

THE total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during January, 1903, was 383, a figure which compares with 377 in the corresponding month of 1902, 430 in 1901, 393 in 1900, and 416 in 1899.

In the classes of industries in which the number of persons employed is approximately known, viz.: Railway Service, Mines, Quarries, Shipping and Factories, the number of workpeople killed was 350 compared with 345 in January, 1902.

In the following Table the accidents are classified by the trades in which they occurred, and a comparison is made between January, 1903, and a month and a year ago.

Table with columns: Trade, Number of Workpeople killed during January, 1903, December, 1902, January, 1902, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in January, 1903, as compared with A month ago, and A year ago.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN JANUARY, 1903.

(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 January was a decrease averaging 1 1/2d. weekly per head in the wages of the 23,371 workpeople affected.

The principal advances reported affected 5,890 coal miners in the Bristol and Radstock districts, 6,800 ironstone miners in Cleveland and 1,500 limestone quarrymen in Weardale.

Methods of Arrangement.—Two changes, affecting 9,090 workpeople, were arranged by Conciliation Boards. One change affecting 120 workpeople was arranged by arbitration, and two changes, affecting 619 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales.

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 1903, Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by (Increase/Decrease), Particulars of Change. Includes sections for Coal Mining, Iron Mining and Quarrying, Iron and Steel Trades, Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Trades, Printing and Allied Trades, Miscellaneous Trades, and Employees of Local Authorities.

* Durham Coal Mining.—Early in February it was arranged that Durham Miners' wages should be advanced 1 1/2 per cent. on standard, making their wages 35 per cent. above the standard of 1879.

PAUPERISM IN JANUARY.

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

THE number of paupers relieved in 35 selected Urban Districts of the United Kingdom on one day in January was 363,209, corresponding to a rate of 214 per 10,000 of the population of these districts in 1902.

Compared with December, 1902, there was an increase of 2,147 in the number relieved, and of 1 in the rate per 10,000 of the population.

Compared with January, 1902, the number of persons relieved has increased by 15,016, and the rate per 10,000 by 4. Twenty-five of the 35 districts showed increased rates, the greatest increases being in the Stockton and Tees district (47 per 10,000), Central London (29), Galway (24), West Ham (23), North Staffordshire (13), East London, Sheffield and Cork, Waterford and Limerick district (12 each).

Table showing Paupers on one day in second week of January, 1903. Columns: Districts, In-door, Out-door, TOTAL, Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with A month ago, A year ago.

Table showing ENGLAND & WALES. Metropolis. West District, North District, Central District, East District, South District, Total Metropolis, West Ham, Other Districts, Newcastle District, Stockton and Tees District, Bolton, Oldham, &c., Wigan District, Manchester District, Liverpool District, Bradford District, Halifax & Huddersfield, Leeds District, Barnsley District, Sheffield District, Hull District, North Staffordshire, Nottingham District, Leicester District, Wolverhampton District, Birmingham District, Bristol District, Cardiff & Swansea, Total "Other Districts".

Table showing SCOTLAND. Glasgow District, Paisley & Greenock District, Edinburgh & Leith District, Dundee & Dunfermline, Aberdeen, Coatbridge & Airdrie, Total for the above Scottish Districts, IRELAND. Dublin District, Belfast District, Cork, Waterford & Limerick District, Galway District, Total for the above Irish Districts, Total for above 35 Districts in January, 1903.

* The rates for January, 1903, and December, 1902, are based upon the estimated population in 1903, and the rate for January, 1902, upon the estimated population in 1902.

LABOUR BUREAUX IN JANUARY.

DURING January six Bureaux furnishing returns registered 2,163 fresh applications for work, as compared with 1,542 registered in January, 1902. Work was found by these Bureaux for 848 workpeople, of whom 760 were engaged by private employers. The number engaged by private employers in January, 1902, was 532.

The number of workpeople remaining on the registers at end of January was 1,081, as against 762 a year ago.

(I.) Work done in January.

Table showing Name of Labour Bureau, No. of Fresh Applications by Workpeople during, No. of Situations offered by Employers during, No. of Workpeople found Work by Bureau. Columns: Name of Labour Bureau, Jan. 1903, Jan. 1902, Jan. 1903, Jan. 1902, Engaged by Private Employers (Jan. 1903, Jan. 1902), Engaged by Local Authorities (Jan. 1903, Jan. 1902).

(II.) Employment found for Workpeople during January.

Table showing Engaged by Private Employers, Men, Women and Girls, Engaged by Local Authorities, Men, Women and Girls, Engaged by Salvation Army Authorities, Men, Grand Total for 6 Bureaux. Columns: Category, No. permanently engaged, No. temporarily engaged, Total.

(III.) Usual Occupations of Workpeople on Registers.

Table showing Occupation, No. on Registers at end of Jan. 1903, Jan. 1902. Columns: Occupation, Jan. 1903, Jan. 1902. Includes Men, Lads and Boys, Women and Girls.

NOTE.—In addition to the Bureaux included in the above Tables, returns were received from the recently opened Bureaux of the St. Pancras Borough Council and the Borough of Southwark.

TRADE DISPUTES IN JANUARY.*

Number and Magnitude.—Seventeen new disputes began in January, 1903, compared with fifteen in December, 1902, and thirty-three in the corresponding month of last year.

New Disputes in January, 1903.—In the following Table the new disputes in January are summarised by trades affected:—

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

Causes.—Of the seventeen new disputes, one arose on a demand for advance in wages, seven on objections to

reductions, two on other wages questions, four on questions of working arrangements, and three from other causes.

Results.—Fourteen new disputes affecting 2,051 workpeople and twelve old disputes, affecting 2,892 workpeople, were reported as having terminated in January.

Aggregate Duration.—The aggregate duration in January of disputes that started or were settled in that month was 52,000 days.

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

Principal Trade Disputes.

Table with 6 columns: Occupation, Locality, Number of Workpeople Affected, Date when Dispute began, Duration of Dispute in Working Days, 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...

MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTES.

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

Table with 4 columns: Category, January 1903, January 1902, January 1901.

Particulars of the various descriptions of cotton forwarded from ports to inland towns during January in the years 1903, 1902 and 1901 respectively, are given in the following Table:—

Table with 4 columns: Description of Cotton forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns, January 1903, January 1902, January 1901.

Traffic Receipts.—The total receipts of 20 of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the five weeks ended February 7th amounted to £8,024,627, an increase of £87,030 (or 1 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period a

year ago. The receipts from passenger traffic were £3,194,055, an increase of £68,772, and those from goods and mineral traffic £4,830,572, an increase of £18,258.

Bankruptcies.—The bankruptcies gazetted during January numbered 349, being the same number as in January, 1902, 3 less than in January, 1901, and 9 less than in January, 1900.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN JANUARY, 1903.

The changes in hours of labour reported in January affected 1,356 workpeople, whose working hours in a full week were reduced on the average by about 5 3/4 hours per head.

Table with 7 columns: Locality, Occupation, Date from which Change takes effect in 1903, Approximate number of Workpeople affected, Hours of Labour in a Full Week (Before change, After change), Extent of Decrease per week.

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

FOREIGN TRADE OF UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Summary for January.

The Trade returns for January, 1903, show a decrease in the value as compared with the corresponding month of 1902 of the Imports into the United Kingdom, but an increase in the value of the Exports of British produce, and of the Exports of Foreign and Colonial merchandise.

The value of the Imports in January, 1903, was £46,226,515, a decrease of £3,915,833, or 7.8 per cent., as compared with those in January, 1902, whilst the total Exports amounted to £30,971,354, showing a total increase of £1,361,734.

Imports.—The following Table shows the value of the Imports for January, 1903, as compared with the corresponding months of 1902 and 1901, according to the different categories of merchandise:—

Table with 6 columns: Category, 1901, 1902, 1903, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1903 as compared with 1902, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1903 as compared with 1901.

Exports.—The following Table shows the value of the exports of British produce for the month of January, 1903, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1902 and 1901, and the increase or decrease in each principal category:—

Table with 6 columns: Category, 1901, 1902, 1903, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1903 as compared with 1902, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1903 as compared with 1901.

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 January, 1903, amounted to 2,384,108 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 3,714,425 tons, as against 2,981,215 tons entered and 3,382,667 tons cleared in the month of January, 1902.

EXAMINATION FOR MINING MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES.

Cardiff and Swansea Districts.—An examination for Certificates of Competency as Manager or Under Manager of a Mine will be held for these Districts on May 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th, 1903, at Cardiff.

* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

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 IN JANUARY, 1902 AND 1903.

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

Table with 5 columns: Disease and Industry, Jan. 1903, Jan. 1902, Jan. 1903, Jan. 1902.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Total Emigration.—The number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during January was 19,477, as compared with 12,799 in January, 1902.

British and Irish.—Of the 19,477 passengers in January, 11,330 were of British or Irish origin, an increase of 3,549 as compared with a year ago, chiefly due to a larger number bound for South Africa.

The following Table gives the figures for January, 1902 and 1903:—

Table with 3 columns: Destination (Country in which passengers contracted to land), Jan. 1903, Jan. 1902.

Foreign.—The remainder of the 19,477 passengers in January, viz., 8,147, were foreigners or other persons whose nationality was not distinguished, being 3,129 more than in January, 1902.

Alien Immigration.—During January 9,276 aliens arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continent. Of these 3,833 were stated in the Alien Lists to be en route to places out of the United Kingdom.

* Of the 8 cases in the china and earthenware industry in January, 1903, 3 affected females.

† House Painters and Plumbers.—In addition to the cases included in the Table, 11 cases of lead poisoning were reported during January among house painters and plumbers. The number of such cases reported during January, 1902, was 10. No deaths were reported in either month.

Kingdom, an increase of 1,030 as compared with January, 1902. Those not stated to be on their way to places out of the United Kingdom numbered 4,486 (exclusive of seamen), or 1,493 more than a year ago. The figures for January, 1903 and 1902, are as follows:—

	Jan., 1903.	Jan., 1902.
Aliens not stated in the Alien lists to be <i>en route</i> to other countries { Seamen Others	957 4,486	1,139 2,993
Aliens stated in the Alien lists to be <i>en route</i> to other countries	3,833	2,803
Gross Total	9,276	6,935

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN JANUARY.

DURING January 777 fresh applications for work were registered by seven Bureaux furnishing returns, and 875 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 205 persons, of whom 109 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps).

Compared with the previous month the number of fresh applications for domestic servants rose from 378 to 643, and the number of servants applying from 261 to 408; the number permanently engaged rose from 69 to 89. The demand for dressmakers, milliners, etc., rose from 41 to 65, and the number requiring such situations from 65 to 97; the number engaged through the Bureaux was 25, compared with 39 in December.

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 January compared with a month and a year ago:—

WORK DONE IN JANUARY.

	No. of Fresh Situations offered by Employers.	No. of Fresh Applications of Work-people seeking Situations.	No. of Workpeople engaged by Employers.	
			Permanently.	Temporarily.
Summary by Bureaux.				
Central Bureau— 9, Southampton-street, W.C.	67	102	25	3
Society for Promoting Training and Employment— 22, Berners-street, W.	42	29	13	27
Y.W.C.A.— 26, George-street (1)	623	422	74	10
Hanover-square, W. (2)	98	135	28	7
Other Bureaux	45	89	15	3
Total of 7 Bureaux	875	777	155	50
Summary by Occupations.				
Superintendents, Forewomen, etc.	27	55	8	—
Shop Assistants	4	16	4	—
Dressmakers, Milliners, etc.	65	97	18	7
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists	31	54	12	19
Apprentices and Learners	31	6	10	—
Domestic Servants	643	408	89	20
Miscellaneous	74	141	14	4
Total Number in Jan., 1903	875	777	155	50
Total Number in Dec., 1902	517	532	101	79
Total Number in Jan., 1902	920	783	144	66

Building Societies in 1901.

THE Seventh Annual Report upon Building Societies in the United Kingdom, by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies,* has been issued. The Report contains an abstract of the annual accounts and statements of these societies for the year 1901, and includes a general summary showing the total number of societies in 1901, the number making returns; the membership, receipts, number of societies making advances on mortgage, amount advanced on mortgage, liabilities, and assets, undivided profit, and balance deficit if any together with other particulars. The total number of societies was 2,304, and that of the societies making returns was 2,233, compared with 2,307 in 1900, with a total membership of

* P.P. 108—1, of 1902 (Eyre & Spottiswoode). Price 1s. 7d.

591,283, compared with 598,329, and total receipts for the year of £35,816,280, compared with £37,771,262. The amount advanced on mortgage during the year by 1,742 societies was £9,119,675.

The liabilities consist of £36,228,051 due to shareholders, £22,371,256 due to depositors and other creditors, and £3,622,513 undivided profit. As against these are assets amounting to a total of £62,221,820, made up of balance due on mortgage securities—£47,866,207 investments in other securities and cash £14,211,635 and balance deficit amounting to £143,978.

The returns also show that the aggregate value of large mortgages (over £5,000 each) amounted to £2,029,205, compared with £2,148,253 in 1900; that properties in possession amounted in value to £2,871,484, compared with £3,121,691 in 1900; and mortgages in arrear to £191,929, compared with £220,785.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES

REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN JANUARY.

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

(1) REGISTERED.

THE total number of Industrial Unions and Societies registered in January was as follows: Under the Trade Union Acts, 2; under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 9; under the Friendly Societies Act, 83 (including 60 branches of existing societies); under the Building Societies Acts, 6; in all, 91.

Among the new societies registered in January were the following:—

Trade Unions.—*England and Wales.*—1, viz., Society of Theatrical Carpenters, Salisbury Tavern, St. Martin's-lane, W.C. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—1, viz., Dublin Operative Poulterers' Trade Union, 44, York-street, Dublin.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—*England and Wales.*—*Co-operative Societies mainly for Distribution*, 1, viz., Blackdown and Thorncombe Collecting Depot, Ltd., Thorncombe, Chard. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—*Co-operative Societies mainly for Distribution*, 2, viz., Breffni Hosiery Co-op. Home Industries Soc., Ltd., Cavan; Limavady Co-op. Poultry Soc., Ltd., Limavady, co. Londonderry. *Co-operative Societies mainly for Production*, 6, viz., Killinagh Co-op. Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Gubaveeny, Blacklion, co. Leitrim; Kinnitty Co-op. Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Kinnitty, Kings co.; Kilcormac and Killoughy Co-op. Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Frankford, Tullamore, Kings co.; Doapey Co-op., Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Doapey, co. Monaghan; Annaglogh Co-op. Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Annaglogh, co. Monaghan; Greenaus Cross Co-op. Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Greenaus Cross, co. Monaghan.

Friendly Societies.—*England and Wales.*—13, viz., Chesterfield Dist. Medical Assoc., Chesterfield, Derby; Loughton Perseverance Friendly Soc., Loughton, Essex; Spitalfields Jewish Male and Female Sick and Burial Soc., London, E.; International Coronation Sick and Benefit Soc., London, E.; Keevils Friendly Soc., London, W.; St. Bernard Friendly Sick and Dividend Soc., Birmingham; Clifton Sick and Dividend Soc., Birmingham; Friendship Soc. of Independent Druids, Oldham; Pentre Broughton Sick and Burial Tontine Benefit Soc., Broughton, Chester; Stockton-on-Tees Musical and Dramatic Working Men's Club and Inst., Stockton-on-Tees; Shawforth and Millgate Conservative Working Men's Club, Shawforth, Rochdale; Kingswood Working Men's Club and Institute, Reigate; Great Horton Working Men's Club, Great Horton, Bradford. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—10, viz., Dublin Mechanics' Inst., Dublin; Tullamore Trade and Labour League, Tullamore, King's Co.; Seirkeiran Agric. Bank, Ltd., Seirkeiran, King's Co.; Rower Agric. Bank, The Rower, Co. Kilkenny; Farnaught Agric. Bank, Mohill, Co. Leitrim; Ballyfin Agric. Bank, Ballyfin, Queen's co.; Aghamore Agric. Bank, Aghamore, co. Mayo; Straid Agric. Bank, Clonmany, co. Donegal; Toames Agric. Bank, Macroom, co. Cork; Robert Emmet Loan Fund Society, Dublin.

(2) DISSOLVED.

The total number of Industrial Unions and Societies reported as having commenced to "wind-up," or had registration cancelled in January, was as follows:—Under the Trade Union Acts, 2; under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 5; under the Friendly Societies Act, 51 (including 23 branches of Societies); under the Building Societies Acts, 14; in all 72.