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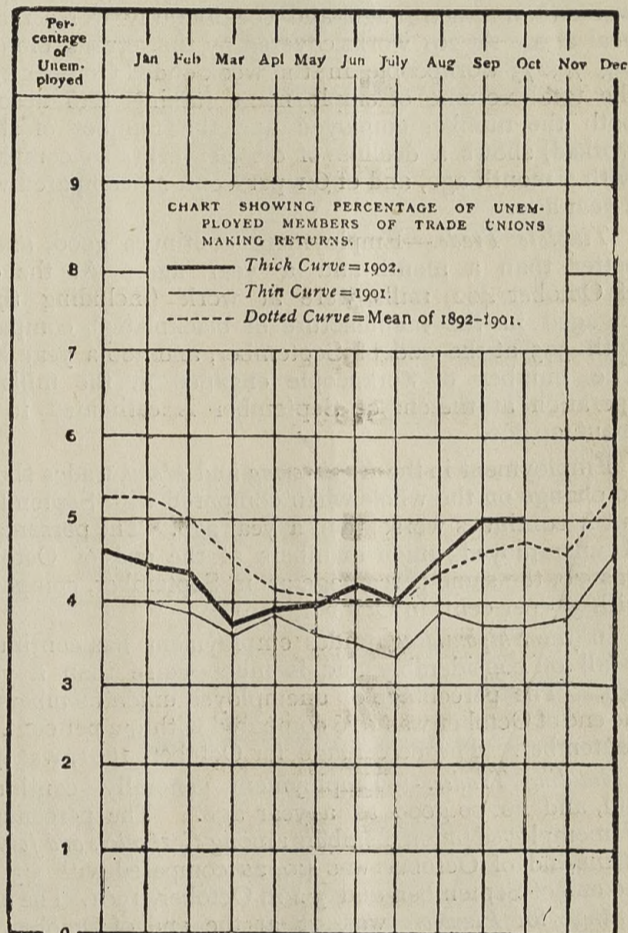
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EMPLOYMENT CHART.



STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN OCTOBER.

[Based on 2,391 returns, viz.: 1,184 from Employers, 608 from Trade Unions, and 599 from other sources.]

The general state of employment in October showed no appreciable change as compared with the previous month, but it continued to be decidedly worse than a year ago, and was below the average for the month of October in the last ten years.

In the 223 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 548,442, making returns, 27,270 (or 5.0 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of October, as compared with the same percentage in September, and 3.7 per cent. in the 216 unions, with a membership of 544,827, from which returns were received for October, 1901. The mean percentage of unemployed returned at the end of October during the 10 years 1892-1901 was 4.7.

Employment in various Industries.—Coal Mining.—Employment in the four weeks ended October 25th continued good, and was better than a month and a year ago. At collieries at which 494,641 workpeople were employed, the pits worked on an average 5.52 days per week during the four weeks ended October 25th, compared with 5.35 days in the four weeks ended September 27th, and 5.36 days per week in the four weeks ended October 26th, 1901. The number employed at the pits was 1.8 per cent. greater than a year ago.

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

COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED BY COLLIERIES IN OCTOBER, 1902 AND 1901, AND IN SEPTEMBER, 1902.

Table with columns: District, No. employed in Oct., 1902, Average No. of Days worked per week by the Collieries in four weeks ended (25th Oct., 26th Oct., 27th Sept., 1902.), Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Oct., 1902, as compared with A year ago, A month ago.

The Exports of coal, coke, cinders, and patent fuel during October amounted to 4,430,499 tons, as compared with 3,909,752 tons in September, and 3,985,234 tons in October, 1901.

(c) IRON MINING IN OCTOBER.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry continues good, showing practically no change as compared with September, and with a year ago.

In the 135 mines and open works covered by the returns received, the average number of days worked in the four weeks ended October 25th was 5.78 per week, compared with 5.81 days in the four weeks ended September 27th, and 5.75 days a year ago.

The number of workpeople employed at the mines included in the returns was 15,720 (or 222 more than were employed at the same mines a year ago), and of these 84.8 per cent. were employed at mines working 22 or more days during the four weeks ended October 25th as compared with 93.3 per cent. in September and 86.2 per cent. a year ago.

The following Table summarises the returns received:—

Table with columns: District, No. employed in Oct., 1902, Average number of days worked per week by the Mines in 4 weeks ended (25th Oct., 26th Oct., 27th Sept., 1902.), Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in October, 1902, as compared with A year ago, A month ago.

(d) PIG-IRON INDUSTRY IN OCTOBER.

EMPLOYMENT shows little change compared with the end of September; it is a little better than a year ago.

At the works of 114 ironmasters covered by the returns received, there were 324 furnaces in blast at the end of October, as compared with 325 at the end of September, and 319 at the end of October, 1901.

The estimated number of workpeople employed at the 324 furnaces in blast was 22,400.

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

Table with columns: Districts, Present time compared with a year ago (Oct., 1902, Oct., 1901, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Oct., 1902.), Present time compared with a month ago (Oct., 1902, Sept., 1902, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Oct., 1902.).

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

EMPLOYMENT shows a slight decline as compared with a month ago, and a considerable falling off as compared with a year ago.

At 201 works covered by the returns, 76,273 workpeople were employed in the week ended October 25th compared with 77,296 in the week ended September 27th, and 79,889 a year ago.

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

Table with columns: District, Numbers employed in week ended (Oct. 25th, 1902, Oct. 26th, 1901, Sept. 27th, 1902.), Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Oct., 1902, as compared with A year ago, A month ago.

Weekly Number of Shifts Worked.

Information as to the number of shifts worked has been received with regard to works employing 90 per cent. of these workpeople, and the particulars are summarised in the Table below.

The average number of shifts worked per man was 5.39 in the week ended October 25th, as against 5.37 in the week ended September 27th, and 5.49 in the corresponding week a year ago.

Table with columns: Number of Shifts worked, Number employed in Oct., 1902, so far as returned, Percentage proportion to Total, Corresponding percentage in (Oct., 1901, Sept., 1902.).

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 411,401 in the week ended October 25th, compared with 414,768 in the week ended September 27th, and 438,299 in the week ended October 26th, 1901.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER—IRON AND STEEL AND TINPLATE WORKS; SEAMEN; AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

0.8 per cent. less than a month ago and 6.1 per cent. less than a year ago.

As compared with a year ago the volume of employment showed a decline throughout Great Britain, except in the Midlands, where it was unchanged.

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

(f) EMPLOYMENT AT TINPLATE WORKS* IN OCTOBER.

EMPLOYMENT continues good, and shows an improvement on the previous month; it is better than a year ago.

At the end of October 402 mills were working, as compared with 395 at the end of September, and 380 a year ago. Fifty-three works with 274 mills had all their mills in operation at the end of October, whilst 26 others were partially at work, having 128 mills working out of a total of 174.

The number of workpeople employed at the mills in operation at the end of October is estimated to be about 20,000.

Of the total number of mills at work, 390, employing about 19,500 workpeople, were in the South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire districts, compared with 383 at the end of September and 368 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:—

Table with columns: No. of Works open, No. of Mills in such Works (Working, Not Working, Total).

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

Table with columns: Tinplates, Blackplates, (Oct., 1902, Sept., 1902, Oct., 1901, Tons, etc.)

(g) EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN IN OCTOBER.

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

The number of seamen shipped during October 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 37,304,† or 1,092‡ more than during October, 1901.

During the ten completed months of 1902, 355,597‡ men were shipped, as compared with 354,988‡ in the corresponding period of 1901.

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

and Newport, but these increases were partly balanced by decreases at the other ports covered by the returns.

Of the total number of seamen shipped during the ten months, 57,828* (or 16.3 per cent.) were foreigners, the percentage for the corresponding period of 1901 being 15.7. Lascars who are engaged in Asia are not included in the 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 October, 1902 and 1901, respectively, together with the number* shipped in the ten months ended October in each of these years:—

Table with columns: Principal Ports, Number of Men, &c., shipped in October, 1902, Total in Oct., 1901, Total number shipped in ten months ended October.*

(h) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN OCTOBER.‡

FARM labourers were well employed during October. The lateness of harvest delayed the usual autumn work, so that, harvest being finished, there was plenty of employment in lifting potatoes and mangolds, ploughing, sowing, wheat, threshing, etc.

The supply of extra men has been, generally speaking, equal to the demand.

Northern Counties.—In Durham, Cumberland and Westmorland farm labourers have been, for the most part, well employed, but some casual labourers have been in irregular work, owing to unfavourable weather.

Midland Counties.—Agricultural employment has been regular in Lancashire. Potato digging, however, was interrupted slightly by showers. A report from the Fylde Union states that there was some scarcity of men for lifting potatoes, especially at the end of the month.

* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, not of separate individuals. † Including Avonmouth and Fortishead. ‡ Based on 229 returns from correspondents in various parts of England.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN OCTOBER, 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 October was a decrease averaging 6d. weekly per head in the wages of the 47,953 workpeople affected. Of the total number, 20,280 received advances averaging 11d. per head per week, and 27,673 sustained decreases averaging 1s. 6d. per head per week.

The principal advances reported were those affecting 5,500 coal miners in the Forest of Dean, 6,400 ironstone miners, and 5,500 blastfurnacemen in Cleveland. The principal decreases affected 27,388 workpeople engaged in the Shipbuilding industry on the North-East Coast, including 10,500 iron and steel shipbuilders, 4,800 shipwrights and shipwrights' ironworkers, 1,750 drillers and hole cutters, 1,000 ship painters and 8,000 platers' helpers, smiths' strikers and general labourers.

Methods of Arrangement.—Changes, affecting 1,800 workpeople, were arranged by a Conciliation Board, and 4 changes, affecting 5,999 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. Four changes, affecting 421 workpeople, were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work, one of which affecting 120 workpeople was arranged by arbitration. The remaining changes, affecting 39,733 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives, without stoppage of work.

Summary for First Ten Months of 1902.—For the ten months, January to October, 1902, the number of workpeople (separate individuals) known to have received advances or sustained decreases is 843,527, as compared with 873,052 for the corresponding period of 1901. Of these, 74,882 have obtained a net increase averaging 1s. 1d. weekly per head, and 764,025 have sustained a net decrease averaging 2s. 2d. weekly per head, while 4,620 have had downward and upward changes and are now at the same level as at the beginning of the year.

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

Table with columns: Locality, Occupation, Date from which Change takes effect in 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.

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.

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

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

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN OCTOBER (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.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN OCTOBER, 1902.

The changes in hours of labour reported in October affected 214 workpeople, whose hours in a full week were reduced on the average by about 2 hours per head.

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.

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

HOME OFFICE ORDERS.

Night Work; Lead and Zinc Mines.—The Home Secretary has made an Order,* dated August 22nd, 1902, under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, extending the special exception under Section 54 of the Act (by which the employment of male young persons at night is allowed subject to certain conditions specified in that Section) to factories or workshops connected with lead and zinc mines in which the concentration of the ores is carried on, so far as regards young persons of the age of 16 years and upwards.

Explosives in Coal Mines.—The Home Secretary has made an Order,† dated October 10th, 1902, under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896, with respect to the use of explosives in coalmines. This Order adds two explosives, viz., Fracturite and Normanite, to the existing list of permitted explosives (see GAZETTE, October, 1901, p. 319, January, 1902, p. 5, and June, 1902, p. 154).

EXAMINATIONS FOR MINING MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES.

Manchester and Ireland District.—An examination for Certificates of Competency as Manager or Under-Manager of a Mine will be held for this District on December 19th, 1902. Intending candidates should communicate, on or before December 15th, with the Secretary of the Examination Board, Mr. Thos. Ratcliffe Ellis, 18, King-street, Wigan.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne District.—An examination for Certificates of Competency as Manager or Under-Manager of a Mine will be held for this District on January 8th and 9th, 1903. Intending candidates should communicate on or before Saturday, January 3rd, with the Secretary of the Examination Board, Mr. M. Walton Brown, Neville Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The Mineral Produce of the United Kingdom.

Part iii. of the Home Office Report for 1901 on Mines and Quarries (Cd. 1307—Price 1s. 5d.) deals mainly with the output and value of the minerals raised in the United Kingdom, but figures showing the exports and imports of the various kinds of minerals are also included.

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1902: No. 690 (Eyre & Spottiswoode). Price 1d. † Statutory Rules and Orders, 1902: No. 783 (Eyre and 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.]

Table with columns: Disease and Industry, Cases (10 months ended October 1902, 1901), Deaths (10 months ended October 1902, 1901).

* Of the 7 cases in the china and earthenware industry in October, 5 were females.

† House Painters and Plumbers.—In addition to the cases included in the Table, 18 cases of lead poisoning (no deaths) were reported during October among house painters and plumbers. The number of such cases reported for the ten months ended October, 1902, was 138 (including 30 deaths), and for the corresponding period of 1901, 148 (including 32 deaths).

TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.

Number and Magnitude.—Twenty-three disputes began in October, compared with 18 in September and 26 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

New Disputes in October, 1902.—In the following Table the new disputes in October are summarised by trades affected:—

Table showing New Disputes in October, 1902, categorized by Group of Trades, No. of Disputes, and No. of Workpeople affected (Directly, Indirectly, Total).

Causes.—Of the 23 new disputes, 3 arose on demands for advances in wages, 7 on objections to reductions, 2 on other wages questions, 6 on questions of employment

Principal Trade Disputes.

Detailed table of Principal Trade Disputes, listing Occupation, Locality, Number of Workpeople Affected, Date when Dispute began, Duration of Dispute, Alleged Cause or Object, and Result.

* In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures previously published are amended in accordance with the most recent information.

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 October and also during the ten completed months of 1902, with comparative figures for 1901 and 1900:—

Table showing Cotton Statistics for 1902, 1901, and 1900, categorized by Month of October and Ten months ended October, with sub-categories for Imported, Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns, and Exported.

of particular classes or persons, 2 on trade unionism, and 3 on details of working arrangements.

Results.—Sixteen new disputes affecting 7,027 workpeople and 11 old disputes affecting 2,331 workpeople were reported as having terminated.

Aggregate Duration.—The aggregate duration in October of all disputes, new and old, amounted to 257,000 working days, as compared with 250,300 days in the previous month and 140,000 days in the corresponding month of last year.

Summary for the First Ten Months of 1902.—For the ten completed months of 1902 the aggregate number of workpeople involved in the 367 disputes which commenced in these months was 238,821, as compared with 154,322 in the 527 disputes reported in the corresponding period of 1901.

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

Traffic Receipts.—The total receipts of 20 of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the five weeks ended November 8th amounted to £9,165,713, an increase of £367,663 (or 4.2 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Fishery Statistics.—The total value of the fish (including shell fish) landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom during October was £97,559, an increase of £56,867 as compared with October, 1901.

Bankruptcies.—The bankruptcies gazetted during October numbered 409, being 42 more than in October, 1901, 49 more than in October, 1900, and 83 more than in October, 1899.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN OCTOBER.

(Based on information supplied by the Home Office and the Board of Trade.) THE total number of workpeople reported as killed by accidents during October was 316, or 33 less than in September, and 51 less than in October, 1901.

In the first group of industries shown in the following summary Table, including railways, mines, quarries, shipping, and factories, and employing 5,678,104 persons (according to the latest available figures), 291 persons were reported killed and 9,176 injured by accidents in October, 1902, as compared with 328 reported killed and 9,174 injured in October, 1901.

In the remaining occupations included in the Tables, 25 persons were reported killed and 1,244 injured in October, 1902, as compared with 39 reported killed and 1,197 injured in October, 1901.

SUMMARY TABLE.

Summary table of Industrial Accidents, showing Killed and Injured counts for October 1902 and October 1901 across various categories like Railway Service, Mines, Quarries, Shipping, Factories, Workshops, and Factories & Workshops.

DETAILED TABLES.

Detailed tables for Industrial Accidents, including sub-tables for Railway Service, Factories & Workshops (classified by trades), and Mines (Underground and Surface).

Shipping accidents table showing Killed and Injured counts categorized by Wreck or Casualty and By other Accidents.

Factories accidents table showing Killed and Injured counts by Gender (Males, Females) and Total.

Workshops accidents table showing Killed and Injured counts.

Factories & Workshops (classified by trades) table showing Killed and Injured counts for various trades like Cotton, Wool and Worsted, etc.

Under Factory Act, 1901 table showing Killed and Injured counts for Docks, Wharves and Quays, etc.

Under the Notice of Accidents Act, 1894 table showing Construction or Repair and Use or Working categories.

* The figures relate to seamen who have been reported during the month as having 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.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN OCTOBER.

DURING October 869 fresh applications for work were registered by seven Bureaux furnishing returns, and 853 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 197 persons, of whom 103 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps).

The number of fresh applications for domestic servants rose from 498 to 637, and the number of servants applying from 348 to 461; the number permanently engaged rose from 72 to 88. The demand for dress-makers, milliners, etc., rose from 73 to 85, and the number requiring such situations fell from 107 to 73; the number engaged through the Bureaux was 54, compared with 41 in September.

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 October:—

WORK DONE IN OCTOBER.

	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. ...	54	65	9	9
Society for Promoting Training and Employment— 22, Berners-street, W. ...	23	64	1	5
Y.W.C.A.— 26, George-street (1) ...	617	534	82	11
Hanover-square, W. (2) ...	112	112	38	20
Other Bureaux ...	47	94	19	3
Total of 7 Bureaux ...	853	869	149	48
Summary by Occupations.				
Superintendents, Forewomen, etc. ...	14	55	5	2
Shop Assistants ...	4	15	—	—
Dressmakers, Milliners, etc. ...	85	73	32	22
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists ...	17	72	6	6
Apprentices and Learners ...	27	3	—	2
Domestic Servants ...	637	461	88	15
Miscellaneous ...	69	186	18	1
Total Number in Oct., 1902 ...	853	869	149	48
Total Number in Sept., 1902 ...	721	834	129	73
Total Number in Oct., 1901 ...	851	787	153	60

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Total Emigration.—The number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during October was 40,760, as compared with 33,608 in October, 1901. Comparing the ten completed months of 1902 with the corresponding period of 1901, there is an increase of 68,436, viz., from 269,392 in 1901 to 337,828 in 1902.

British and Irish.—Of the 40,760 passengers in October, 25,242 were of British or Irish origin, an increase of 5,098 as compared with a year ago. For the ten months of 1902 the total number was 181,324, as compared with 152,685 in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 28,639, chiefly accounted for by the larger number bound for South Africa and British North America.

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

Destination. (Country in which passengers contracted to land).	Oct., 1902.	Oct., 1901.	Total for ten months ended	
			Oct., 1902.	Oct., 1901.
United States ...	12,906	11,353	99,074	96,392
British North America ...	2,601	1,429	24,538	14,959
Australasia ...	1,980	2,069	11,824	12,705
South Africa ...	5,576	3,064	35,212	18,176
Other Places ...	2,179	2,229	10,676	10,453
Total, British and Irish ...	25,242	20,144	181,324	152,685

Foreign.—The remainder of the 40,760 passengers in October, viz., 15,518, were foreigners or other persons whose nationality was not distinguished, being 2,054 more than in October, 1901. For the ten months ended October, 1902, their number was 156,504, as against 116,707 in the corresponding period of 1901, the difference being chiefly due to increases in the numbers proceeding to the United States and British North America.

Alien Immigration.—During October 14,923 aliens arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continent. Of these 8,813 were stated in the Alien Lists to be *en route* to places out of the United Kingdom, an increase of 2,603 as compared with October, 1901. Those not stated to be on their way to places out of the United Kingdom numbered 5,007 (exclusive of seamen), or 468 more than a year ago. The figures for October, 1902 and 1901, and also for the ten months ended October in each year are as follows:—

	Oct., 1902.	Oct., 1901.	Total for ten months ended	
			Oct., 1902.	Oct., 1901.
Aliens not stated in the Alien lists to be <i>en route</i> to other countries	5,007	4,539	55,391	47,827
Aliens stated in the Alien lists to be <i>en route</i> to other countries	8,813	6,210	105,300	72,036
Gross Total ...	14,923	12,125	173,849	133,109

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES

REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN OCTOBER.

(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 October was as follows: Under the Trade Union Acts, none; under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 14; under the Friendly Societies Act, 82 (including 56 branches of existing societies); under the Building Societies Acts, 3; in all, 99.

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

Trade Unions.—None.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—*England and Wales.*—*Co-operative Societies mainly for Distribution*, 8, viz., Portland Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 28, Park-road, Portland; Dyffryn Teify Agric. Soc., Ltd., Penlan, Pencarreg, Lampeter, Cardigan; S. Wilts. Collecting Depot, Ltd., The Rectory, Wilton, Salisbury; Westbury Collecting Depot, Ltd., 1, Elm-terrace, Westbury; Aylesbury Collecting Depot, Ltd., Walton-road, Aylesbury; Fairford Collecting Depot, Ltd., Fairford, Glos.; Tynedale Collecting Depot, Ltd., Station-yard, Hexham; Calder Vale and Dist. Indus. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., The Stores, Calder Vale, Garstang, Lancs. *Co-operative Societies mainly for Production*, 1, viz., Military and Uniform Tailors, Ltd., 47, Dempsey-street, E. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—*Co-operative Societies mainly for Distribution*, 1, viz., Kilmessan Co-op. Beekeepers' Soc., Ltd., Kilmessan, co. Meath. *Co-operative Societies mainly for Production*, 1, viz., Braid Co-op. Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Broughshane, co. Antrim. *Miscellaneous Societies in the United Kingdom*, 1 Workmen's Club and 2 Miscellaneous Societies.

UNIONS AND SOCIETIES DISSOLVED.

The total number of Industrial Unions and Societies reported as having commenced to "wind-up," or had registration cancelled in October, was as follows:—Under the Trade Union Acts, 2; under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 7; under the Friendly Societies Act, 36 (including 16 branches of Societies); under the Building Societies Acts, 12; in all 57.

Trade Unions.—*England.*—2, viz., Permanent Amal. Farriers' Protection Soc., Prince Albert, Wharfedale-road, N. Amal. Union of Engine Drivers, Crane Drivers and Boiler Attendants, Wheat Sheaf Hotel, Market-street, Wolverhampton.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—*England.*—5, viz., Brixton Co-op. Indus. and Prov. Soc., Ltd., 17, Rosebery-road, S.W. Union Co-op. Shipbuilding Soc., Ltd., Crofton Mills, Blyth; East Dereham Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 57, High-street, East Dereham; Blackburn and District Costermongers' Co-op. Union, Ltd., 35a, Northgate, Blackburn; Thornes Indus. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Denby Dale-road, Thornes, Wakefield. *Scotland.*—2, viz., Scotstown and Whiteinch Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Dumbarton-road, Whiteinch (by amalgamation); Blebo Works Indus. Baking and Provision Soc., Ltd.

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

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