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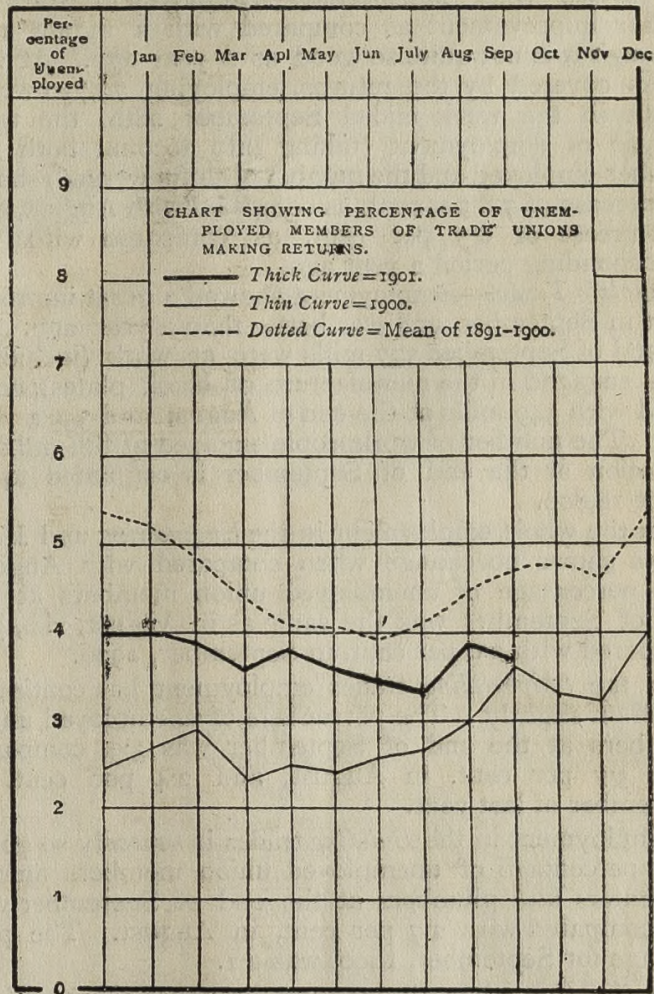
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## EMPLOYMENT CHART.



## STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN SEPTEMBER.

[Based on 2,415 returns, viz.: 1,706 from Employers, 585 from Trade Unions, and 124 from other sources.]

THE state of employment in September shows a slight improvement as compared with August, in most of the important industries, but it is not quite so good as a year ago. During September decreases of wages were reported affecting large bodies of coal miners and iron and steel workers.

In the 142 Trade Unions, with an aggregate membership of 542,917 making returns, 20,180 (or 3.7 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of September, compared with 3.9 per cent. in August, and with 3.6 per cent. in the 138 unions, with a membership of 536,242, from which returns were received for September, 1900.

**Employment in various Industries.—Coal Mining.**—Employment in the four weeks ended September 28th showed a decrease in the average number of days worked per week as compared with a year ago, but an increase in the number employed. As compared with August, an improvement is shown in the time worked. At collieries at which 473,007 workpeople were employed, the pits worked on an average 5.36 days per week during the four weeks ended September 28th, as compared with 4.91 days in the four weeks ended August 24th, and 5.65 days a year ago.

**Iron Mining.**—Employment shows some improvement as compared with August. As compared with a year ago there is a slight decrease in the average number of days worked, and a general decrease in the number of workpeople employed. The average number of days worked by 127 iron mines and open works, at which 14,798 workpeople were employed in the four weeks ended September 28th was 5'76 per week, as compared with 5'62 in the four weeks ended August 24th, and 5'80 days a year ago.

**Pig Iron Industry.**—Employment shows a further slight improvement, although it is much worse than a year ago. Returns relating to the works of 113 iron masters show that 321 furnaces, employing about 22,300 workpeople, were in blast at the end of September, as compared with 317 at the end of August, and 360 a year ago.

**Iron and Steel Manufacture.**—Employment shows a further improvement as compared with a month ago, although it is not quite so good as a year ago. At 202 works covered by the returns, employing 79,730 workpeople in the week ended September 28th, the total volume of employment (taking into account both the number employed and the number of shifts worked) shows an increase of 7'8 per cent. as compared with August, and a decrease of 0'5 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

**Tinplate Trade.**—Employment showed a great improvement in September, and was better than a year ago. At the end of September 377 mills were at work (including those engaged in the manufacture of black plates), compared with 349 mills at the end of August, and 359 a year ago. The number of workpeople engaged at the mills in operation at the end of September is estimated to be about 18,800.

On the whole employment in the *Engineering and Metal* trades shows no change when compared with August. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of September was the same as in August, viz., 3'5, compared with 2'9 per cent. in September, 1900.

In the *Shipbuilding* trades employment has continued to fall off slightly. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of September was 3'9, compared with 3'7 per cent. in August, and 2'4 per cent. in September of last year.

Employment in the *Building* trades is scarcely so good. The percentage of unemployed union members among carpenters and plumbers at the end of September was 2'9, compared with 2'7 per cent. in August. The percentage for September, 1900, was 2'1.

In the *Furnishing* trades most branches show a slight improvement. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of September was 3'2, compared with 3'5 per cent. in August and 4'0 per cent. in September, 1900.

Owing to seasonal causes most branches of the *Printing and Bookbinding* trades show some improvement. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of September was 5'6 compared with 6'5 per cent. in August. The percentage for September, 1900, was 4'2.

Employment in the *Paper* trades has improved. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of September was 2'2, compared with 2'7 per cent. in August and 2'1 per cent. in September, 1900.

In the *Leather* trades employment is not so good. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of September was 3'0, compared with 2'9 per cent. in August and 2'0 per cent. in September of last year.

Employment in the *Glass* trades shows little change when compared with last month, but the pressed glass branch has been brisk. Compared with last year there is some decline.

Employment in the *Boot and Shoe* trade remains bad generally, but shows improvement in some centres.

Employment in the bespoke branch of the *Tailoring* trade continues dull. In the ready-made branch it continues slack in most centres.

Employment continues fair in the *Spinning* branch of the *Cotton* trade, and shows an improvement in the *Weaving* branch. Information respecting factories employing about 77,500 women and girls shows that 88

per cent. of those in spinning mills, and 69 per cent. of those in weaving factories were working in factories giving full employment throughout the month, to be compared with 80 and 64 per cent. respectively in August, and with 59 and 41 per cent. respectively a year ago.

Employment in the *Woolen* trade shows an improvement, and is fair. In the *Worsted* trade it continues slack. In the *Hosiery* trade it shows a slight improvement, but is slack on the whole.

**Agricultural Labourers**, with the exception of some casual men in certain districts, were generally in regular employment during September. The supply of labour has been, on the whole, quite equal to the demand.

**Dock and Riverside Labour in London.**—During the four weeks ended September 28th, the number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and principal wharves averaged 16,335, as compared with 16,490 in the preceding five weeks, and 15,804 in the corresponding period a year ago.

**Trade Disputes.**—Thirty-three fresh disputes began in September, 1901, involving 8,654 workpeople, of whom 5,898 were directly, and 2,756 indirectly, affected. The corresponding number of disputes in August was 32, involving 10,129 workpeople, and in September, 1900, 29, involving 6,032 workpeople. Of the 33 disputes in September, 1901, 3 occurred in the building trades, 12 in the mining and quarrying industries, 4 in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades, 8 in the textile trades, and 6 in other industries. Of the 46 new and old disputes, involving 9,922 workpeople, of which the definite result is reported, 9, involving 2,621 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 20, involving 4,889 persons, in favour of the employers; and 17, involving 2,412 persons, were compromised.

**Changes in Rates of Wages.**—The changes in wages reported during September affected 172,890 workpeople, and the net effect of all the changes was a decrease averaging 9½d. weekly per head. Of the total number, 4,438 received advances averaging 11½d. per week, and 168,452 sustained decreases averaging 10d. per week. The net result of the changes reported in the previous month (August) was a decrease averaging 2s. 2d. per head in the weekly wages of 103,419 workpeople, and during the corresponding month of last year (September, 1900) the net result was an advance of 2s. 1½d. per head in the weekly wages of 164,199 workpeople.

There was no advance of great importance in September. The principal decreases reported were those affecting 125,000 coal miners in South Wales and Monmouthshire, 7,750 blast-furnacemen in Cleveland, Durham, South Staffs., and South Wales, and 32,997 iron and steel workers in the North of England, the Midlands and South Wales.

One change, affecting 112 workpeople, was settled by arbitration, and changes affecting 170,337 workpeople took effect under sliding scales. Changes affecting 516 workpeople only were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work, and the remaining changes, affecting 1,925 workpeople, were arranged by direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

**DISPUTE IN THE FISHING TRADE AT GRIMSBY.**

It having been agreed by the parties to the dispute in the Fishing Trade at Grimsby, which commenced on July 1st, that the vessels should proceed to sea upon the owners' terms as to wages, and that the Board of Trade should be asked to appoint an arbitrator to decide all questions in dispute between the parties concerned, the arbitrator's decision to be retrospective from the date of the vessels going to sea, the vessels commenced going to sea on October 7th.

An application has now been received by the Board of Trade from the parties to the dispute through the Earl of Yarborough, to appoint an arbitrator under the Conciliation Act, 1896, and the Board of Trade have appointed the Right Hon. Sir Edward Fry to act in that capacity.

**REPORT ON THE STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS OF 1900.\***

THE Thirteenth Annual Report by the Chief Labour Correspondent on Strikes and Lock-outs\* which was issued in September, shows that the number of disputes recorded as beginning in 1900 was 648, involving 188,538 persons, and that the aggregate duration in 1900 of all the disputes in progress in that year was 3,152,694 working days. Whether tested by the number of separate stoppages, by the number of workpeople they affected, or by their aggregate duration, the labour disputes of 1900 were considerably below the average, although in magnitude and duration they slightly exceeded those of the previous year. The following Table summarises the figures for the five years 1896—1900:—

Year.	No. of Disputes beginning in each year.	No. of Workpeople affected by Disputes beginning in each year.			Aggregate duration in Working Days of all Disputes in each year.†
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	
1896	926	147,050	50,240	198,190	3,746,368
1897	864	167,453	62,814	230,267	10,345,523
1898	711	200,769	53,138	253,907	15,289,478
1899	719	138,058	42,159	180,217	2,516,416
1900	648	135,145	53,393	188,538	3,152,694

The mining and quarrying industries account for 74,364, or nearly 40 per cent. of the 188,538 workpeople affected by disputes in 1900. This number also constitutes a larger proportion (9'1 per cent.) of the total number employed in those industries, than is the case in any other group of trades. This fact is brought out in the Table below, which further shows that the total number of persons affected by disputes in any one year, usually forms but a small percentage of the total number of persons industrially employed.

Groups of Trades.	Percentage Proportion of Working Population in each industry involved in Disputes in—					Mean Percentage 1896-1900.
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	
	Building	4'1	1'8	2'0	3'7	
Mining and Quarrying	8'0	5'9	21'1	5'6	9'1	9'9
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	4'4	8'8	1'9	1'9	1'6	3'7
Textile	2'7	3'0	2'0	4'9	2'0	2'9
Clothing	0'7	1'2	0'6	0'4	0'4	0'7
Printing	0'1	0'3	0'1	0'1	0'2	0'2
Woodworking	0'9	0'8	0'9	0'4	0'4	0'7
Glass, Pottery, and Chemical	1'0	1'8	0'8	0'4	8'0	2'4
Food and Tobacco	0'2	0'1	0'2	0'1	0'2	0'2
Miscellaneous	0'2	0'6	0'2	0'6	0'9	0'5
All Trades, except Agricultural Labourers, Seamen and Fishermen	2'4	2'8	3'0	2'2	2'2	2'5

During the whole of the period covered by the above Table, the agricultural labourers and fishing and other seafaring occupations have been scarcely touched by trade disputes, and if the numbers so employed were included, the proportion of the working population concerned in disputes would present a still lower figure.

The aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in 1900 was 3,152,694, computed to be an average loss per head of the industrial population of less than half a day's work in the year. The following Table gives the aggregate duration by groups of trades, during each of the years 1896-1900:—

Groups of Trades.	Aggregate duration in Working Days of Disputes.†				
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Building	1,060,227	353,348	379,170	854,207	726,626
Mining and Quarrying	1,011,668	1,445,843	12,876,334	504,428	552,932
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	862,760	7,141,289	1,370,764	420,660	349,130
Textile	519,917	677,615	273,564	552,485	411,368
Clothing	98,734	301,082	69,900	42,154	60,121
Transport (Dock Labour, Railway Men, &c.)	23,043	76,497	46,771	62,450	303,780
Employees of Public Authorities	1,601	1,390	5,260	6,787	8,465
Miscellaneous Trades	168,418	348,459	267,715	73,245	740,272
Total	3,746,368	10,345,523	15,289,478	2,516,416	3,152,694

\*Cd. 689. Price, 10d. The Report can be obtained through any bookseller, or direct from the publishers, Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, E.C.  
† The days lost being credited to the year in which they fell.

The comparatively large figures in 1900 for the miscellaneous and transport groups of trades are due to the inclusion in the former of the important dispute in the Staffordshire pottery trade, and in the latter of a much larger number of disputes among dock labourers than for some years back, and to the prolonged stoppage of work by Thames watermen and lightermen.

The most frequent causes of disputes, as is usual, were questions of remuneration. Under this head are included 67'6 per cent. of the disputes and 61'4 per cent. of the total persons directly engaged in all the disputes of the year. As trade was good, a large proportion of the wages disputes turned on demands for advances of wages.

The following Table shows in a comparative form the percentage proportions of persons *directly* affected by the various classes of disputes over a period of five years:—

Principal Cause.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Wages	per cent. 64'9	per cent. 44'1	per cent. 87'9	per cent. 68'6	per cent. 61'4
Hours of Labour	1'6	23'4	0'4	2'8	0'5
Employment of particular classes or persons	15'4	8'9	4'6	5'9	7'7
Working Arrangements	11'8	17'4	5'8	13'0	14'0
Trade Unionism	3'6	3'8	1'1	3'7	14'5
Other Causes	2'7	2'4	0'2	0'0	1'9

The results of the disputes as recorded were, on the whole, somewhat more favourable to the workpeople than in most recent years. The following comparative Table shows the proportions of workpeople *directly* affected by all disputes in each of the years 1896-1900, the results of which were in favour of the workpeople or of the employers, or were compromised:—

Results.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
In favour of the Workpeople	43'5	24'2	22'6	26'7	30'05
In favour of the Employers	28'0	40'7	60'1	43'7	24'79
Compromised	28'3	34'0	17'2	29'1	41'72
Indefinite or unsettled	0'2	1'1	0'1	0'5	3'44

The large percentage shown for the year 1900 under the head of "Compromised" is largely due to the inclusion under that head of the dispute in the pottery trade which affected a large number of persons.

As has been found usual, the great bulk of the disputes of the year were ultimately settled by negotiation between the parties directly concerned or their representatives. Thus, of the total of 648 disputes, three-fourths were so arranged, and these embraced 82 per cent. of all the persons concerned in the disputes of the year, as against 87 per cent. for the previous year.

The number of disputes settled by arbitration, conciliation or mediation was only 32, as compared with 38 in 1899, but, as pointed out in previous Reports, the settlement of actual strikes and lock-outs now forms but a very small proportion of the work of agencies for conciliation and arbitration. As shown by the section of the report dealing with conciliation and arbitration, these agencies were much more concerned with the prevention than with the settlement of strikes and lock-outs.

**INDUSTRIAL POISONING IN FRANCE.**

THE French Labour Department has just published a report on Industrial Poisoning,\* upon which the following particulars are based. The total number of persons suffering from lead poisoning admitted into the Paris Hospitals in 1894 was 372; in 1895 and 1896, 301; in 1897, 360; and in 1898, 218. Of these cases 12 in 1894, 28 in 1895, 14 in 1896, 20 in 1897 and 12 in 1898 had a fatal issue. By far the largest proportion of the persons treated for lead poisoning in the hospitals in this period of 5 years (1,115 out of 1,552, or 71'8 per cent.) were painters, colour grinders and whitewashers; and the 86 deaths recorded include those of 43 house painters. Taking the figures given in regard to the mean number of days spent in hospital by workmen suffering from lead poisoning during the period under consideration, we find that the duration of their detention in the wards was longest among the founders (24'6 days) and the colour grinders (19'2 days), and was 16 days for the painters and the plumbers affected.

\* *Poisons Industriels*. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1901.

Among the other forms of industrial poisoning dealt with in this Report are mercury, phosphorus and arsenic poisoning. In regard to phosphorus it is observed that the manufacture of this substance is carried on exclusively in a very small number of factories, which use machinery and plant provided with every improvement, and not one single case of phosphorus necrosis has occurred during the last 30 years; and that since October 1st, 1898, when the French match factories entirely abandoned the use of yellow phosphorus, employing instead the sesqui-sulphide of phosphorus, no case of phosphorus poisoning has been recorded.

### HARVEST WAGES IN 1901.

RETURNS have been received from 124 farms in the Eastern, Midland, and Southern and South-Western Counties, giving the cash earnings for the corn harvest of 1901, of 1,804 agricultural labourers, exclusive of the value of food or drink which may have been given in addition.

Generally speaking, the returns show that the harvest earnings were lower in the Eastern and Midland Counties than last year, and higher in the Southern and South-Western Counties.

The Northern Counties have been excluded from the returns, as the majority of the men there are hired by the year or half-year, and paid a regular wage, with free board and lodging, during the whole of the period for which they are hired, and given no extra money for harvest, though they are often given extra food and drink. Except in Northumberland and Durham, where the system of engagement closely resembles that in the Border Counties and the Lothians in Scotland, the married men attached to the staff of a farm generally get from about £4 to £6 for a month at harvest, and some food and drink is frequently given in addition. Extra hands in these districts, both English and Irish, sometimes get rather higher money payments than the regular men, and often more food. The Irishmen are usually provided with lodging in barns or outhouses on the farms.

The average duration of harvest on the farms reported on was 24 working days. The weather during harvest was most favourable, and the crops were generally secured quickly and without interruption. As much of the corn was light and stood well, self-binding machines were largely used. Consequently a comparatively small amount of manual labour was necessary, and in certain districts casual men and Irishmen found some difficulty in getting harvest work.

The following Table shows the average cash earnings for corn harvest of the men on the farms reported on in the Eastern, Midland, and Southern and South-Western Counties:—

	No. of Farms to which returns relate.	No. of men employed at Harvest on the Farms reported on.	Average duration of Harvest.	Average Cash Earnings for Harvest, per man.
Eastern Counties...	51	958	Working Days. 22	£ s. d. 7 1 0
Midland Counties...	31	318	24	5 9 0
Southern and South Western Counties	42	528	24	4 19 1
Total ... ..	124	1,804	24	6 7 10

It will be observed that the harvest earnings are highest in the great corn growing counties on the Eastern side of England (Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex), the average cash earnings per man being £7 1s. od. The payments in these counties, generally varied from about £6 10s. to £7 10s., though some men at piecework in the fen districts earned rather more.

In the Midlands the harvest earnings came to about 30s. less than in the Eastern Counties, and in the Southern and South-Western Counties to about £2 less.

In addition to cash payments beer or cider is frequently given, and sometimes light refreshments such as tea, bread, butter, and cheese.

The method of payment at harvest varies in different districts, and all of the following systems are to be found:—to give the work in separate portions as piecework; to contract for a certain sum for the harvest, as a whole; to give the ordinary weekly wages, and, in addition, a bonus of a pound or two at the end of harvest; to give extra time wages for a month certain, and then to pay the ordinary weekly wages; to pay double the ordinary weekly wages during harvest; to pay a certain rate per day as long as harvest lasts. Occasionally the ordinary weekly wage is paid, and overtime money given.

It is, however, in the chief corn growing centres where the harvest is mainly undertaken by piecework, or for a lump sum for the whole harvest based upon the piecework system, that the largest amounts are earned. The counties where harvest is largely done by piecework are Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Lincolnshire, Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, and parts of Northamptonshire, Warwickshire, Nottinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Sussex, Kent, Hampshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Dorsetshire.

### THE WORKING OF NEW SOUTH WALES LABOUR LAWS.

#### Factory and Shop Inspection.

IN the Report of the Department of Labour and Industry of New South Wales for, 1900 Tables are given showing the number of factories on the register in the Metropolitan (Sydney) and Newcastle districts, together with the number of persons employed, the horse-power used, the hours of work and range of wages paid in the various trades. From these it appears that the number of persons employed in factories in the Metropolitan district has risen from 29,595 in 1897 to 39,104 in 1900, an increase of 32.1 per cent., the rate of increase on each preceding year being 6.8 per cent. in 1898, 8.3 per cent. in 1899, and 14.2 per cent. in 1900. The number of male employees has risen from 22,586 in 1897 to 29,086 in 1900, an increase of 6,500, or 28.8 per cent.; the number of female employees from 7,009 in 1897 to 10,018 in 1900, an increase of 3,009, or 42.9 per cent.

The Factories and Shops Act was extended to the Newcastle district in 1899, and the returns for the two years show a similar improvement in employment. The number of persons in factories on the register rose from 3,260 in 1899 to 3,813 in 1900, an increase of 17.0 per cent.

#### Working of Early Closing Act.

The Early Closing Act came into force on January 1st, 1900. It immediately became applicable to all municipalities, and power was given to the Governor to extend it also to unincorporated areas. No such extension was made during the year. The report states that "in Western Australia, from which the root principles of the Act had been drawn, a few trades were placed on the schedule, and these were exempted from closing hours, though the principle of the limitation of working hours was applied to them. In our Act the schedule list was longer, and the list itself was broken into classes, each class having its own closing hour. Mixed shops were permitted to partition off the various parts. Thus the possible, though not probable, case might arise of what to all intents and purposes was one shop, being so subdivided as to have a succession of three, four, or five distinct closing hours. The complexity of this arrangement has been one of the disturbing factors in the administration of the Act. With regard to the 6 o'clock closing shops, the principle of compulsory closing has worked from the first with a minimum of friction. The greater number of administrative difficulties have arisen among the smaller classes of mixed shops, where either no hired labour is employed, or where in each case the employees number only one or two."

During the year an Amending Act dealing with the early closing of shops, and a Truck Act were passed and brought under the administration of the Department.

#### Working of Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1899, a dispute having arisen at a colliery, the Minister of Public Instruction, Labour and Industry, issued an invitation to representatives of the proprietor to meet representatives of the miners, and the parties were asked in the event of acceptance of this invitation to name a conciliator to preside at the meeting. After considerable correspondence the parties agreed to a meeting, and named a conciliator. No definite agreement resulted from the conference, and subsequently representatives of the Labour Council approached the colliery owner through the mediation of the conciliator. It was finally agreed to refer the matter to the Arbitration of Mr. District Court Judge Murray, the parties binding themselves to abide by the award. The men returned to work on the terms of the award; but on the first pay day deductions were made from wages, which the miners maintained were not justified by the award. Proceedings were taken to recover the balance of wages in the Police Court, and the Bench found for the miners. The proprietor applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition, but the rule was discharged with costs, the Court holding that the contention of the miners was correct.

#### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW IN GREECE.\*

A LAW providing compensation for injury by accident for workpeople employed in mines, quarries and smelting works has been passed by the Greek Legislature. This law, which is dated February 21st, 1901, applies to injuries (other than those wilfully caused by the workman himself), which produce incapacity lasting more than 4 days. If the incapacity lasts less than 3 months, the injured workman will receive an allowance equal to one-half of his earnings at the date of the accident. Where the duration of the incapacity exceeds 3 months, the amount of the compensation payable under the Act is, in case of non-fatal accidents, an allowance equivalent to one-half, if the incapacity is total (or the man has lost a hand or a foot), or if the incapacity is partial only, one-third of the wages earned by the injured workman at the time of the accident. In the event of the death of the injured workman an annuity equivalent to three-fourths of the allowance is to be paid to his widow and children, being divided among them equally (*per capita*), or if he leave no widow or children, to his parents, equally between them; but if only one person shall become entitled to the annuity, then the amount of such annuity shall be equivalent to one-half only of the allowance of the deceased. A widow loses her right to her annuity on re-marriage. Male children are to be paid the annuity only after reaching the age of sixteen, female only from the expiration of one year from their marriage. If the accident caused the immediate death of the injured man, or if his death takes place before the amount of his allowance has been determined, in either event the amount of the annuity payable after his death is to be calculated as if he had been entitled to the allowance provided in case of total incapacity, and is to become due at once as from the date of his death.

The cost of medicines required in the course of illness caused by an accident and the expense of medical attendance during the three months following the date of the accident must be defrayed by the employer; and if death takes place after the expiration of one year, the employer must pay £2 8s. for funeral expenses.

With respect to the allowances provided for the injured workmen and his family, the allowance payable during the first three months is paid by his employer, while the cost of all allowances payable after the expiration of this period will fall as to one-half upon the employer, and as to the remaining half upon the Miners' Provident Fund, which was originally established in 1882, and is re-organised by the new Act. For this purpose the Miners' Provident Fund will dispose of the following resources (in addition to any gifts or legacies received by the Fund): (1) the produce of an existing tax on mines; (2) certain additional taxes on mines, quarries and

smelting works to be levied under this Act; (3) the fines imposed under this Act and under the Mining Law; (4) a share in the contributions paid into the Miners' Mutual Aid Funds established in connection with mines and smelting works. So far as concerns Mutual Aid Funds of this class, these institutions will continue in operation, paying benefits to their members as before, except that they will cease to pay allowances to persons entitled under the new Act to receive payments of equivalent amount chargeable on the funds of the Miners' Provident Fund. An employer will be allowed to arrange with the Mutual Aid Fund of his own works to take over his liability in respect of allowances, etc., payable under the Act, on his depositing with that institution an amount fully sufficient to cover such liability.

#### ACT AMENDING AUSTRIAN LAW REGULATING HOURS OF LABOUR IN COAL MINES.

AN Act,\* amending the law of June 21st, 1884, with respect to employment in coal mines, has been passed by the Austrian Legislature. This Act is dated June 27th, 1901, and will come into operation on July 1st, 1902. Under the previous law it was made illegal to employ coal miners underground for more than 12 hours in the day (reckoned from bank to bank), of which not more than ten hours might be spent in actual work. Exceptions to the general rule could, however, be made in regard to mines in certain mountainous districts, provided that the total number of hours per week did not exceed 60.

By the new law the duration of the shift for workpeople employed underground in coal mines is limited to 9 hours (reckoned from bank to bank, and to be inclusive of snap-time and other pauses spent below ground). But in a mine, in which, at the date of the publication of the Act, the shift is more than 9 hours, and the introduction of a 9 hours' shift or a reduction in the number of hours hitherto comprised in the shift would, owing to the special circumstances (technical or economic) of the case, render the continuance of the undertaking impossible, or involve the danger of its discontinuance, permission may be granted to work a shift longer than 9 hours, but in no case exceeding 12 hours from bank to bank, or 10 hours of actual labour; such permission will only be granted after hearing the views of the employer concerned, and of the local workmen's committee (formed under the Trade Guild Law of August 14th, 1896; see LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1897, p. 104). Special exemptions may also be granted in the case of upland mines, subject to the proviso that the total duration of the shifts worked by a miner in one week shall in no case exceed 54 hours.

According to figures given in *Sociale Rundschau* (Journal of the Austrian Labour Department), the general effect of the new Act will be to reduce the length of the working day for 70.4 per cent. of the Austrian coal miners employed underground (the reduction being equivalent to 1 hour per shift for 53.8 per cent. of these workmen, to 2 hours for 9.8 per cent., and to 3 hours for 6.8 per cent.), the remaining 29.6 per cent. already enjoying a shift of 9 hours or less.

#### ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The fifteenth annual report of the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for 1900 states that during that year the Board mediated in 54 cases, of which 40 were connected with strikes, 4 with lock-outs, and 10 with "friendly controversies." Official action was taken in 6 cases on joint petition, in 14 cases on notice from one party, and in 34 cases the Board took the initiative. Of the 54 cases 27 were settled by conciliation, 2 by arbitration, 20 "vanished" before action by the Board, and 5 were still pending at the end of the year. Twenty strikes, 3 lock-outs, and 6 friendly controversies were thus terminated by the Board. Of the 20 disputes terminated without action by the Board 9 ended in the workmen returning on the employers' terms, and 11 in permanent loss of situation.

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

\* Reichsgesetzblatt (July 1st, 1901), Nr. 81.

RECENT PROGRESS IN CO-OPERATION.

RETURNS received from 1,129 co-operative retail distributive Societies in the United Kingdom, with a total membership of 1,656,917, show total sales for the second quarter of 1901 amounting to £12,428,771, as compared with £11,678,565 in the corresponding period of 1900, an increase of £750,206, or 6.4 per cent.

Of the 1,129 Societies, 859 show an increase in the amount of their sales, 267 a decrease, and 3 the same amount as in the corresponding quarter of 1900. The largest percentage increase occurs in Wales and Monmouth.

The total amount paid to members as dividend upon purchases during the quarter was £1,703,567, compared with £1,604,677 in the second quarter of 1900, an increase of £98,890, or 6.2 per cent.

Returns from the four wholesale Federations for the same period, show total sales in their distributive departments amounting to £5,716,244, as compared with £5,337,161 in the corresponding period of 1900, an increase of £379,083, or 7.1 per cent. The sales and transfers from the manufacturing to the distributive departments of the English and Scottish Wholesale Societies amounted to £1,088,020, compared with £942,818 in the second quarter of 1900, an increase of £145,202, or 15.4 per cent.

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

Table with columns for Societies making Returns (No., Membership), Sales (In 2nd quarter of 1901, 1900), and Increase in 1901 compared with 1900 (Amount, Per cent. on Sales). Rows include Retail Distributive Societies (England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland) and Wholesale Societies (England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland).

EXAMINATION FOR MINING MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES.

West Scotland District.—An examination for Certificates of Competency as Manager or Under Manager of a Mine will be held for this district on November 29th and 30th, 1901. Intending candidates should communicate on or before November 16th, 1901, with the Secretary of the Examination Board, Mr. Stuart Foulis, 140, Hope-street, Glasgow.

\* Number and membership of federated Societies. † Transfers from manufacturing to distributive departments. ‡ Not stated.

THE STRIKE OF STEEL WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

WITH respect to the strike of steel workers, an account of which was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for August (p. 233) and September (p. 269), Mr. G. A. Lowther, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, and Mr. C. Clive Bayley, Acting Consul-General at New York, reporting to the Foreign Office under date of September 17th, state that this dispute has terminated, the settlement of the strike having been effected by means of a conference between Mr. Schaffer, the President, and other members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Iron Plate Workers, and the officers of the American Tin Plate Company, the American Sheet Steel Company and the American Steel Hoop Company, which took place in New York City on August 14th. The terms of the agreement had, as yet, not been given out; but it appeared that the constituent companies would only consent to those mills, which were idle at the termination of the strike owing to the refusal of the Union workers to return to work, being granted as Union mills and controlled by the Amalgamated Association; the mills that had been kept open, or which had been opened by non-Union labour, will not be bound to pay the Union scale of wages.

At McKeesport a large number of workers seem to have applied for re-instatement in several mills of the American Tube Company; but there appeared to be a general feeling of dissatisfaction among the strikers at the manner in which the strike had been called off, and in several instances they had refused to obey the order of President Schaffer.

One important feature of the strike was that, notwithstanding the statements of the strikers, a large number of men were found who were quite competent to take up the work of the men who were on strike.

In a despatch to the Foreign Office, dated September 24th, Mr. C. Clipperton, Acting Consul at Philadelphia, states that great dissatisfaction has been caused among the strikers against Mr. Schaffer. The men appear to think that he should not have settled the strike by ordering them to return to work, before making the terms of the settlement known to them. So great has been the dissatisfaction, that large quantities of the strikers have left the ranks of the Amalgamated Association, and now propose forming a new labour organisation among the workers of the United States Steel Corporation.

LEGAL CASE AFFECTING LABOUR.\*

INJUNCTION AGAINST ILLEGAL PICKETING.

In an action, in which a firm of cotton manufacturers were plaintiffs and the president, secretary and three other members of a Trade Union of weavers, winders and warpers were defendants, the plaintiffs applied to the Palatine Chancery Court for an injunction restraining the defendants, both individually and on behalf of themselves and other members of the Trade Union, from (A) watching or besetting, or causing to be watched or beset, certain mills of the plaintiffs, or the approaches thereto, or the places of residence of any employees, or any place where any employees might happen to be, or in which employees were working or preparing to work for the plaintiffs, for the purpose of persuading or otherwise preventing persons from working for the plaintiffs, or for any purpose except merely to obtain or communicate information; the plaintiffs also sought to restrain the defendants (B) from procuring or inducing any persons who might have entered into or might enter into contracts with the plaintiffs to commit a breach of such contracts, and from wrongfully and maliciously persuading or inducing such persons, or conspiring to persuade or induce such persons, to put an end to such contracts, or not to enter into such contracts. The plaintiffs moved for an injunction of the nature just stated as an interim injunction until the trial of the action.

Evidence was given on behalf of the plaintiffs that at one of their mills the weavers had complained of bad material, and on June 5th notice was served upon the plaintiffs by the secretary of the Trade Union (who was made a defendant) that the employees would cease work at the end of a week from that date, and they did so; that on June 10th notice was served on behalf of the employees at the firm's two other mills (where no dispute had arisen), and the whole of these workpeople ceased work; and that the plaintiffs' mills were picketed by the three ordinary members of the Trade Union, who were made defendants, and nine other men, the 12 pickets going about in couples and accosting any workpeople who came up. The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants had intimidated employees of theirs, had stopped people who

\* Based upon reports in newspapers.

were going to their mills, and had induced them to cease working for them, and had also bribed them to do so. The plaintiffs stated that the means of bribery used were as follows:—Payments were made to the workpeople out of a strike fund, which the defendants contended was quite separate from the Trade Union, but the appeal, asking the public to subscribe to which, and the balance-sheets subsequently issued in relation to which, bore at their head the name of the Trade Union, and were signed by its president and secretary, the fund being managed from its offices, and payments out of the fund being made by its secretary or assistant secretary. The whole of these charges were denied by the defendants, who asserted that all that had been done was to picket the works and tell people going to them that a strike was in progress and give information about it.

The Deputy Vice-Chancellor considered that, as there appeared to be a reasonable suspicion that certain things which were not in accordance with law were being done, there was sufficient ground to justify an injunction. He accordingly granted an interim injunction as asked for, except that the concluding part (marked B above) reads "To restrain the defendants from procuring or inducing any persons to commit a breach of contract entered into with the plaintiffs."—Banister Brothers & Moore, Limited, v. Almond & Others, Palatine Chancery Court, Liverpool, September 3rd, 17th and 24th.

LABOUR IN THE COLONIES.

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

Canada.—During this season there has been good employment for nearly all kinds of labour, and especially for general labourers and farm labourers, but it is now too late in the year for the ordinary emigrant without money, other than female domestic servants, to go to Canada in search of work.

New South Wales.—Reports from Cooma, Young, Queanbeyan and Robertson state there is practically no demand for more labour, except female servants. At Sydney there is a good demand for skilled bricklayers, stonemasons, carpenters, engineers, and especially plumbers, but men who have no trade, or are incompetent, will be unable to find work; general labourers, if competent, are wanted in the building trades, and for railway work; female servants are scarce. The ironworkers' assistants' strike has been settled by arbitration; the men are to be paid 6s. 6d. a day instead of the 6s. they used to receive, and of the 7s. which they demanded. In mining districts there is fair work for coalminers, but not now for gold or copper miners; the large silver mines at Broken Hill have been very slack, and many miners have been discharged. Station hands are not in demand, but competent farm labourers can obtain employment readily.

Victoria.—There is no special demand for more labour. The Boards appointed under the Factories Act have fixed the lowest wages to be paid to labourers in the pottery trade at 40s. per week of 48 hours, and to females over 20 years of age employed in the making of tiles at 17s. 6d. per week of 48 hours; to wire mattress makers in the furniture trade at 45s. to 48s. per week of 48 hours, and to females of 4 years' experience at 32s.; to male jewellers 50s., and females 30s. per week; and to pastrycooks at 43s. 4d. per week of 52 hours, and to females over 21 years at 20s. per week of 48 hours. The annual report of the Inspector of Factories for 1900 states that the numbers of employees and of factories were both larger than in any previous year, showing that there had been a steady improvement in trade.

Queensland.—There is a demand for mechanics, general labourers, and female servants in Charters Towers, Herberton, Townsville, and neighbouring districts in the North; and for agricultural labourers and general labourers in Roma, Toowoomba, Warwick, Highfield, Dalby, and other districts in the South.

New Zealand.—The Annual Report of the Department of Labour for 1900 states that there was continuous employment in the Colony during the year. Among the most flourishing businesses were the woollen and clothing manufactories (where female hands were wanted), the building trades, foundries and engineering shops, tanneries and fellmongeries, cabinet-making workshops, dress-making establishments, &c. The number of factories and employees showed a good increase, and "the unemployed difficulty has almost disappeared as a practical factor in the work of the Department." Almost the only

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

exception to the general prosperity was the boot and shoe trade, but even in this manufacturers complained of the scarcity of female machinists. Recent reports show that this state of things for the most part has continued during 1901, but that lately, as is usual in the winter season, employment had been more difficult to obtain.

Cape Colony.—There is stated to be a demand for skilled mechanics in Cape Town and other places, mainly for those in the building trades. All other persons are warned against going to the Cape at the present time in search of work.

Natal.—There is no special demand for more labour in Natal at the present time; wages are high, but the cost of living is unusually great.

South African Constabulary.—Men are wanted for this force. They must be good riders, good shots, single, strictly sober, and from 20 to 35 years old. They must apply in their own handwriting to the Recruiting Officer, S.A.C. Recruiting Office, King's Court, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. They will be given free passages to South Africa. Farriers also are wanted.

LABOUR ABROAD. FRANCE.

Employment in August.\*—Employment was satisfactory in the following trades during August: Pottery, glass-making, food preparation, leather tanning, currying and dressing, and in agriculture, forestry and fishing. Carpentry, joinery, and other branches of the building trades, and the manufacture of velvet, of artificial flowers, and of feathers were very active. In mining, watch and clock making, and scientific instruments making, in spinning and weaving, and in most other branches of the textile trades, in printing and bookbinding, paper and cardboard manufacture, and in cabinet making employment was stated to be quiet, although a slight improvement took place in the first of these groups (mining) compared with the preceding month. Boot and shoe-making, garment making (both ready-made and bespoke), and hat-making were almost without movement as regards the demand for labour, and in the quarrying and the metal and engineering trades, and among those employed in dock warehouses and in connection with transport by water, and in the flower-growing industry, the state of employment was not altogether satisfactory.

Of the 143,000 members of 775 Trade Unions (exclusive of the miners' Unions in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais districts), which made returns as to the state of employment, 15,941 (or 11 per cent.) were reported as out of work. The corresponding proportion for July was 6.7 per cent., and for August, 1900, a little more than 8 per cent.

Employment in September.†—Out of 129,000 members of 808 Trade Unions (exclusive of the miners' Unions in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais districts) which made reports to the French Labour Department, 11,800, or about 9 per cent., were out of work. The corresponding proportions for August 1901 and for September 1900 were 11 per cent. and just over 8 per cent. respectively.

Coal Mining in August.\*—The average number of days worked per week by those employed underground in coal mines in August was 5.77, as compared with 5.62, in the previous month, and with 5.94 in August, 1900. During the month full time (6 days and over per week) was worked by 40 per cent., and from 5 to 6 days by 60 per cent. of all employed in and about the mines. In the previous month the proportions were 28 and 63 respectively. The above particulars were supplied to the French Labour Department by the Committee of Coal Owners, and relate to more than 130,000 workpeople (over three-fourths of all employed in and about the mines).

Labour Disputes in August.\*—Thirty-four fresh disputes, in 33 of which 5,249 workpeople took part, were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in August. The number reported in July was 31, in which 5,489 workpeople were involved, while in August 1900 95 disputes took place, 90 of which involved 34,536

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

workpeople. Of the 34 disputes in August last, 3 occurred in the building trades, 2 in mining, 3 in the metal trades, 7 in the textile trades, 3 in the clothing trades, 6 in the transport trades, 2 in the paper trades, 2 in the woodworking trades, and 2 in the hide and skin-working trades, the remaining 4 occurring in trades not included in any of the foregoing groups. Thirty-five new and old disputes came to an end in August, 9 being decided in favour of the workpeople, 12 in favour of the employers, and 14 compromised.

*Conciliation and Arbitration in August.\**—Seven cases of application of the Conciliation and Arbitration Law were reported to the French Labour Department in August, the initiative coming from the employers and workpeople jointly in 1 case, from the workpeople in 2 cases, and from the Justice of the Peace in 4 cases. In 4 cases committees of conciliation were formed, resulting in the settlement of the 4 disputes, in two cases directly and in 2 by subsequent arbitration. Another dispute was settled by a compromise effected by the council of *prud'hommes*, in the absence of the Justice of the Peace. In the case of the 2 remaining disputes the employers declined to accept the proffered mediation.

*Co-operative Societies at Beginning of 1901.\**—The number of co-operative societies in France on January 1st, 1901, was 1,855 (as compared with 1,710 on July 1st, 1900); this is exclusive of 78 credit associations and federations of co-operative societies existing at the beginning of 1901. The number of distributive associations was 864, the membership of 700 of which making returns on this point was 325,865; this compares with 822 associations existing on July 1st, 1900, of which 710 returned a total membership of 335,044. The associations for production in existence on January 1st, 1901, consisted of 695 bakeries (641 in 1900), of which 588 returned an aggregate membership of 128,854 (as against 566 with 135,231 members in 1900), and 296 (as compared with 247 in 1900) other productive societies distributed among various trades as follows: building trades, 106; mining and quarrying, 8; metal, engineering and shipbuilding, 28; textile trades, 13; clothing trades, 20; transport (all but one being associations of cab-drivers), 17; printing, paper and allied trades, 24; woodworking trades, 21; glass trades, 9; food preparation trades, 7; fibre, cane, &c., manufacture, 5; leather trades, 7; diamond workers, 5; and miscellaneous industries, 26.

*Trade Unions in 1900.*—According to the figures recently issued by the French Labour Department,† the number of Trade Unions in France on December 31st, 1900, was 3,287, with a total membership of 588,832, as compared with 2,685 Unions and a membership of 491,647 on the corresponding date in 1899. Among the 588,832 members of Trade Unions at the end of 1900 were included 32,065 females. Ninety-five Federations of Trade Unions, with 1,533 Trade Unions federated, and an aggregate membership of 533,575, were in existence on the former date, as compared with 73 Federations, 1,199 Trade Unions federated, and 432,950 members at the end of 1899.‡

The distribution among various groups of trades of the French Trade Unions is shown below:—

Group of Trades.	No. of Trade Unions.	Membership of Trade Unions.	Group of Trades.	No. of Trade Unions.	Membership of Trade Unions.
Building trades ...	634	50,640	Woodworking and furnishing trades	300	18,467
Mining and quarrying	87	94,952	Chemical trades ...	94	23,564
Metal trades ...	452	94,022	Earth & stone trades, stonecutting and polishing	99	12,717
Textile trades ...	249	54,828	Food preparation trades	208	21,820
Clothing (incl. boot and shoemaking and glovemaking) and cleaning trades	197	14,131	Skins & leather trades (incl. boot and shoe-making and glove-making)	189	19,298
Transport and warehousing	434	152,041			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, breeding	124	15,322			
Printing, paper and allied trades	220	17,040			
			<b>Total ...</b>	<b>3,287</b>	<b>588,832</b>

#### GERMANY.

*Employment in September.*—According to *Der Arbeitsmarkt* the improvement reported last month was maintained in September, the average number of applications for work per 100 situations offered at the employment

\* Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (Journal of the French Labour Department).  
† Annuaire des Syndicats Professionnels, Industriels, Commerciaux et Agricoles, tome Année, 1901. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale.  
‡ Some organisations are affiliated to more than one federation.

registries being 147.5, as compared with 150.2 in August. The corresponding proportion for September 1900 was 110.5.

*Labour Disputes in September.*—The number of disputes reported by the same journal as having begun in September was 19, as compared with 21 in August. Of these 19, 3 occurred in the building trades, 3 in the metal and engineering trades, 2 in the textile trades, 3 in the woodworking trades, and 8 in trades not included within any of the foregoing groups.

*Reduced Railway Fares for Unemployed Workpeople going to a Situation.*—Since April 1st, 1899, third-class tickets have been issued at half-price by the State Railways in Wurtemberg to workpeople proceeding to outlying places to apply for situations, to which they have been directed by any of the Municipal labour registries of Wurtemberg (see LABOUR GAZETTE, April 1899, p. 104). The *Arbeitsmarkt* states that up to September 1st, 1900, the total number of workpeople availing themselves of this privilege was 5,000, and that it had been decided by the Administration of the Baden railways to introduce a similar system as from September 1st of this year for journeys of not less than 15½ miles, made by workmen sent to situations by any of the Baden labour registries.

*Strike in the Bottle-making Trade.*—According to *Sociale Praxis*, the strike in the bottle-making trade, after lasting eight weeks, has ended in the unconditional acceptance of the employers' terms by the men (see GAZETTE for September, p. 272).

*New Wages Agreement in the Printing Trade.*—The Joint Board (*Tarifamt*) appointed for the purpose of promoting the recognition of the terms of the general agreement arrived at in the book-printing trade of Germany in April 1896 (see GAZETTE, January 1900, p. 11), met in Berlin at the end of September for the consideration of a new agreement, to take the place of that previously entered into. Under the new agreement, which, like the old, is binding for five years, the wages scale is fixed on a basis higher by 7½ per cent. than that previously in force. Provision is made for the establishment of labour registries for compositors, to be managed by employers and employed jointly.—*Sociale Praxis*.

*Work of Municipal Labour Registry of Munich in 1900.*—A report for 1900 recently issued by the Municipal Labour Registry of Munich has been received, through the Foreign Office, from Mr. V. A. W. Drummond, C.B., H.M. Minister Resident at Munich and Stuttgart. This registry commenced work in November 1895; and its operations in the last five years are summarised in the Table given below:—

Year	Number of Situations								
	Offered.			Applied for.			Filled.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1896	16,725	13,332	30,057	32,355	14,653	47,008	15,653	9,933	25,586
1897	20,572	13,880	34,452	25,540	15,462	41,002	18,186	10,669	28,855
1898	23,393	15,598	38,991	36,151	18,843	54,994	20,439	11,897	32,336
1899	29,136	21,248	50,384	34,916	19,981	54,897	25,679	14,316	40,295
1900	28,919	25,479	54,398	39,788	23,569	64,357	26,556	18,142	44,498

It will be seen that, in 1900, 85.6 per cent. of the applications for employment by males, and 77 per cent. of those made by females resulted in employment being found for the applicants. Among the applications for employment made to this registry by males 36.8 per cent. (11,334 out of 30,788), and 19.9 per cent. of those made by females (4,682 out of 23,569) are classed as coming from "unskilled" workpeople.

Taking the principal occupations with which the work of the registry is concerned, it is found that the most successful in obtaining work through the registry were, among males, the tailors (with 91.6 per cent. of applications resulting in situations being secured) and the boot and shoe makers (90.8 per cent.), while among female applicants, the most successful were those seeking employment in hotels and restaurants (with from 82.5 to 85.8 per cent. of successful applications.)

In addition to the work done by the Municipal Registry, the operations of the employment bureaux established by various trade associations and affiliated to that registry resulted in the receipt of 10,760 offers of, and 12,782 inquiries for situations, of which 8,911 (or 69.7 per cent.) were successful, 3,395 of these being applications by painters, 1,895 by bakers, 1,040 by quay labourers, etc., and 977 by bath attendants, hairdressers and wig makers. Most of the workpeople using these employment bureaux (all of whom, except a few bookbinders, are males) avail themselves simultaneously of the services of the Municipal Registry.

*Trade Unions in 1900.*—A recent issue of the *Korrespondenzblatt der Generalkommission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands* gives figures as to the position of the "Gewerkschaften" (Social-Democratic Trade Unions) in Germany. The number of Central Federations in 1900 was 58; the returns made by these organisations show that they included 8,220 Branch Societies, and that their total mean membership during 1900 was 680,427 (657,583 male; 22,844 female), while the non-federated Local Unions making returns as to membership comprised 9,860 persons, giving a grand total of 690,287 (as compared with 596,419 in 1899). The 58 Federations had, in 1900, a total income for Trade Union purposes of £472,704. Their expenditure for trade purposes was, in the same year, £139,561: for unemployed, traveling, sick, superannuation and other similar benefits (including £217 spent for employment bureau purposes), £97,073; while the publication of Trade Union organs cost £35,667, and the maintenance of libraries £343. Their office expenses at head offices (including salaries, subscription to General Committee and costs of law-suits) came to £29,420. The funds in hand at the end of 1900 amounted to £387,295.

#### BELGIUM.

*Employment in August.\**—In spite of the fact that coal-mining was carried on with only a moderate degree of activity, the output was in excess of the demand, and stocks increased to an appreciable extent; the fall in wages became more marked, and, generally speaking, there was a tendency to restrict production. The same may be said in relation to cognate industries, especially ooke manufacture, a number of ovens being shut down. The various branches of iron manufacture (blastfurnaces, rolling mills, foundries and steel works) were in the same depressed condition; the number of employees out of work increased, and the prices of raw materials prevented manufacturers from holding their own in the face of foreign competition. The larger engineering trades underwent a serious crisis, and except for those branches engaged in the manufacture of railway material, became less and less active, with consequent reductions in wages, dismissal of workpeople, and even the closing of some establishments. In match-making the situation was reported to be very unfavourable, and in the garment-making trades, in printing and bookbinding, in the furniture trades and coopering, and in the tobacco trades but little activity was exhibited. On the other hand, the outlook in general was good for enamelled ware manufacture, brickmaking, bottle and plate-glass manufacture, corn milling, brewing and diamond cutting. In the textile trades an improvement was observed in flax spinning; but there was still great weakness in cotton spinning and weaving, and in the spinning branch of the woollen trade; on the other hand, the state of employment in the worsted spinning industry remained satisfactory.

*Labour Disputes in July and August.\**—Eleven disputes, involving 2,020 workpeople, were reported to the Belgian Labour Department as having begun in July. In addition, 2 strikes, which began respectively in May and June, continued through part of the month, 575 workpeople being involved. Of the disputes which began in July, 4 took place in coal mining and 5 in the textile trades. Nine disputes terminated in July, of which 8 (involving 1,934 workpeople) were decided in favour of the employers, and 1 (involving 72 workpeople) was compromised.

The number of disputes reported to the same department in August was 10, 8 of which involved 672 workpeople. There were also 5 other disputes in progress during August, which commenced in July, and involved 1,090 workpeople. Of the disputes which began in August, 6 were in the coal mining industry, the others being in trades comprised respectively in the textile, clothing, chemical and fibre groups. Of the 8 disputes which terminated in August, 1 (involving 40 workpeople) was decided in favour of the workpeople, and 7 (6 of which involved 547 workpeople) in favour of the employers.

*Strikes among Miners.*—In despatches to the Foreign Office, under date of September 29th and October 1st, Mr. C. Phipps, C.B., H.M. Minister at Brussels, reports with regard to a strike movement which has occurred in the Belgian mining industry. Mr. Phipps states that a certain number of miners at Seraing went out on strike some weeks ago on account of a reduction in wages, and

towards the end of September the Federation of Miners of the Province of Liège (stated in the Belgian newspapers to number about 11,000 members) proclaimed a general strike. On September 30th about 4,500 miners went on strike. The twelfth National Congress of Miners met at Gilly, near Charleroi, on September 29th, and the question of the support to be given to those involved in the strike in the Liège district came under its consideration. No decision, however, had, at the date of Mr. Phipps's last despatch, yet been come to on the subject by the Congress.

In a despatch, under date of October 7th, transmitted through the Foreign Office, Mr. R. S. Menzies, British Vice-Consul at Liège, reports in regard to the dispute above mentioned, that it was estimated that, out of a total of (roughly) some 30,000 miners in the Liège district, about 14,000 were at the date of his despatch on strike, and that the origin of the strike was a notice issued by the masters of a reduction of 5 per cent. in the miners' wages.

(According to newspaper reports, the Miners' Federation on October 13th decided to accept the reduction of wages of 5 per cent. On October 14th a few pits were still holding out because the employers refused to reinstate the men.)

*Addition to List of Trades Classed as Dangerous, &c.\**—By Royal Decree, dated August 2nd, places in which heavy mineral oils, intended to be used in the manufacture of gas, are stored in greater quantities than 150 litres (33 gallons) have been added to the list of establishments classed as dangerous, unhealthy or unpleasant, and accordingly subject to inspection.

*Municipal Insurance against Unemployment at Ghent.\**—The Municipal Council of Ghent has initiated a system under which workmen are encouraged to provide against the risk of unemployment. For this purpose the sum of £400 per annum has been voted by the Council, out of which workmen becoming entitled to receive unemployment benefit from their Trade Union will obtain a supplementary allowance from the Municipality. The amount of this allowance may be equal to, but shall not exceed, that of the benefit which the workman receives from his Trade Union. The supplementary allowance must, however, in no case exceed 9½d. a day, and cannot be claimed for more than 50 days in all in the course of one year. With respect to workpeople not belonging to any Trade Union, these will enjoy analogous advantages, if they join a special Provident Fund formed to provide against the risk of unemployment. The members of this Provident Fund will be allowed to deposit sums not exceeding the total of £2. On making any withdrawal, not exceeding 4s. 9½d. in any week, from this fund, an unemployed workman will be entitled to receive a supplementary grant from the Municipality; such grant may be equal to, but shall not in any case be greater than the sum so withdrawn.

The scheme here described was put into operation for the first time in August last, the amount of the supplement to be paid by the Municipality being fixed provisionally for that month at 50 per cent. of the amount received by an unemployed workman from his Trade Union, or otherwise as above indicated, subject to the supplement not exceeding in any case the limit of 9½d. per day. In view of the commencement of the new system 21 trade unions, have, so far, signified their desire to be included in its operation, and 20 of these, with an aggregate membership of 14,563, have, after scrutiny, been accepted as eligible.

#### HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM AND ROTTERDAM CONSULAR DISTRICTS.

In a despatch to the Foreign Office, under date of October 1st, Sir H. Howard, K.C.M.G., C.B., H.M. Minister at the Hague, states that H.M. Consul at Amsterdam reports that employment has been fairly plentiful, and that only a few small labour disputes have occurred, in the quarter ended September 30th. The Consul further reports that "the Employers' Federation for the protection of Shipowners" (see LABOUR GAZETTE,

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

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

October, 1900, p. 298), continues to prove itself a valuable institution.

Sir H. Howard reports that, in regard to the state of the labour market in Rotterdam, H.M. Consul at that port states that nothing of any importance has occurred during the last quarter.

**AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.**

*Employment in August.*—The returns of the Labour Registries (public and private) furnishing reports to the Austrian Labour Department show that the proportion of applications for work per 100 situations offered fell from 155 in July to 147 in August. Taking the sexes separately, it is seen that in August the average number of applications per 100 situations was 207 in the case of the male, and 68 in the case of the female workpeople, the corresponding proportions in July being 202 and 81 respectively.

*Labour Disputes in August.*—Eleven disputes were reported to the Austrian Labour Department as having begun in August, as compared with 22 in July. The number of workpeople involved in 9 of these disputes was about 500, as compared with about 2,100 who took part in 20 disputes in July. Two of the September disputes occurred in the building trades, 2 in the textile trades, and 2 in the pottery, earthenware and glass trades, the remaining 5 disputes being in trades not included within any of the foregoing groups. Ten of the disputes reported in August were reported to have terminated in that month, 4 having been decided in favour of the workpeople, and 3 in favour of the employers, while 3 were compromised.

**DENMARK.**

*Statistics of Trade Unions.*—The General Federation of Danish Trade Unions has published a report on the development of Trade Unionism in that country in the period 1871—1900, by J. Jensen and C. M. Olsen,† from which it appears that, while prior to 1871 only one Trade Union (that of the compositors), with a membership in that year of 314, existed in Denmark, the number of the Danish Trade Unions at the end of 1899 was 1,195, and their aggregate membership 96,295 (89,052 male, 7,243 female). Of the total number of 1,195 existing Trade Unions, no less than 684, with an aggregate membership of 31,977, were formed in the five years, 1895—99.

In the period 1891—99 the Danish Trade Unions expended on dispute pay an aggregate sum of £208,224.

Returns received in September 1900 show that friendly benefits were paid by 31 Federations and 19 non-federated Trade Unions with a total membership of 48,299, amounting in the last financial year to a total of £12,941 (viz., unemployed benefit, £5,923; travelling pay, £3,072; sick benefit, £2,292; accident benefit, £630; and funeral benefit, £1,024).

**UNITED STATES.**

**PHILADELPHIA CONSULAR DISTRICT.**

*Strike in Reading Railroad Company's Shops.*—With respect to the strike among the carpenters, boiler-makers, blacksmiths and labourers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company's Shops, which was begun on June 21st (see LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1901, p. 208, August, 1901, p. 239), Mr. C. Clipperton, Acting Consul at Philadelphia, reporting to the Foreign Office under date of September 17th, states that this dispute has been terminated. The Railroad Company has refused to recognise the demands of the men, and filled their places from outside sources. Those of the strikers, whose places have not been filled, have been taken back by the Railroad Company, where their services were required.

**SAN FRANCISCO CONSULAR DISTRICT.**

*Strike of Seamen and Dock Labourers at San Francisco.*—As already reported in the GAZETTE (August, 1901, p. 240, and September, 1901, p. 272) this strike began on May 21st, among the men employed in the ironfoundries and shipbuilding establishments at San Francisco, and subsequently extended to other classes of workpeople, including the teamsters, whose lock-out took effect on July 22nd, and the seamen and dock labourers, who struck work at the end of July. Telegraphing to the Board of Trade, under date of October 7th, Mr. Wellesley Moore, Acting British Consul at San Francisco, states that the strike has been declared off by the leaders of the movement, and that the men are slowly resuming work, except at Portcosta.

\* Soziale Rundschau (Journal of the Austrian Labour Department).  
† Oversigt over Fagforeningsbevægelsen i Danmark i Tiden fra 1871 til 1900. Printed by F. E. Bording (V. Petersen): Copenhagen, 1901.

**REPORTS ON SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.**

**(a) COAL MINING IN SEPTEMBER.**

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

EMPLOYMENT in this industry shows a decline of a quarter of a day per week in the average number of days worked by the collieries as compared with a year ago, but an increase in the number employed. As compared with August there was an increase of nearly half a day in the average number of days worked per week.

The following Table relating to 1,310 pits, at which 473,007 workpeople were employed, gives the figures on which the above statement is based:—

**SUMMARY.**

District.	No. employed in Sept., 1901, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the pits in four weeks ended		
		28th Sept., 1901.	22nd Sept., 1900.	24th Aug., 1901.
England and Wales ... ..	432,184	5.36	5.66	4.87
Scotland ... ..	40,198	5.38	5.57	5.28
Ireland ... ..	625	5.39	5.26	5.22
<b>United Kingdom ... ..</b>	<b>473,007</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>5.65</b>	<b>4.91</b>

The number of workpeople employed at the pits from which returns have been received for both periods was 3.6 per cent. greater than a year ago.

In the next Table the workpeople are grouped according to the number of days worked at the pits at which they were employed. It will be seen that 81.7 per cent. were employed at pits working 5 or more days per week in the four weeks ended September 28th, as compared with 92.2 per cent. a year ago, and 63.8 per cent. in August.

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

Number of days on which Coal was hewn and wound in four weeks.	September, 1901.		Corresponding percentages in	
	No. of Workpeople employed.	Percentage proportion to total.	September, 1900.	August, 1901.
24 days (full time) ... ..	113,789	24.1	36.2	5.1
20 and under 24 days ... ..	272,390	57.6	56.0	58.7
16 " " 20 " " ... ..	66,273	14.0	7.4	27.9
12 " " 16 " " ... ..	10,608	2.4	0.4	10.6
8 " " 12 " " ... ..	2,437	0.5	...	2.9
Under 8 days ... ..	2,110	0.4	0.0	0.8
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>473,007</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The next Table, which gives detailed particulars for the different mining districts, shows that with three exceptions the average number of days worked per week was less in each district than in the corresponding period a year ago. It was greater in the South Wales and Monmouth district, which lost about one-third of a day per week a year ago on account of the Taff Vale Railway dispute, in Ireland, and in the Lothians. In Lancashire and Cheshire and Staffordshire the decrease amounted to nearly three quarters of a day per week; in Yorkshire to over half a day per week.

Compared with the previous month there was an increase of nearly one day per week in Staffordshire, of three quarters of a day per week in Derbyshire, South Wales and Monmouth, and Gloucester and Somerset, and of two thirds of a day in Nottingham and Leicester.

The average time lost through holidays per person employed at all pits included in the returns was 0.05 days per week, the same average as a year ago, to be compared with 0.35 days per week lost in August.

The highest averages during the month were worked in South Wales and Monmouth (5.80 days), Gloucester and Somerset (5.72), the Lothians (5.71 days), Durham (5.56 days), and North Wales (5.50 days). The lowest averages were in Lancashire and Cheshire (4.88 days), and Staffordshire (4.99 days). In the other districts the averages were over 5 days and under 5½ days.

**EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER—COAL AND IRON MINING; PIG IRON INDUSTRY; IRON AND STEEL WORKS.**

**COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED BY COLLIERIES IN SEPTEMBER, 1901 AND 1900, AND IN AUGUST, 1901.**

District.	No. employed in Sept., 1901, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Collieries in four weeks ended				Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in Sept., 1901, as compared with	
		28th Sept., 1901.	22nd Sept., 1900.	24th Aug., 1901.	A year ago.	A month ago.	
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	
Northumberland ... ..	38,218	5.43	5.54	5.21	–.11	+.22	
Durham ... ..	90,124	5.50	5.69	5.34	–.13	+.22	
Cumberland ... ..	6,994	5.42	5.81	5.29	–.39	+.13	
Yorkshire ... ..	69,348	5.13	5.07	4.72	–.54	+.41	
Lancashire and Cheshire...	49,538	4.88	5.59	4.42	–.71	+.46	
Derbyshire ... ..	37,920	5.41	5.81	4.64	–.40	+.77	
Nottingham and Leicester	27,223	5.24	5.47	4.60	–.23	+.64	
Staffordshire ... ..	25,550	4.99	5.70	4.01	–.71	+.98	
Salop, Worcester and Warwick ... ..	9,406	5.36	5.68	4.93	–.32	+.43	
Gloucester and Somerset...	8,618	5.72	6.00	4.98	–.28	+.74	
North Wales... ..	11,871	5.50	5.81	5.04	–.31	+.46	
South Wales and Mon. ...	57,374	5.80	5.59	5.04	–.41	+.76	
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	
West Scotland ... ..	21,579	5.35	5.56	5.25	–.21	+.10	
The Lothians ... ..	4,011	5.71	5.63	5.62	–.08	+.09	
Fife ... ..	14,608	5.34	5.57	5.23	–.23	+.11	
<b>IRELAND.</b>		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	
Ireland ... ..	625	5.39	5.26	5.22	–.13	+.17	
<b>Grand Total &amp; Averages</b>	<b>473,007</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>5.65</b>	<b>4.91</b>	<b>–.29</b>	<b>+.45</b>	

The Exports of coal, coke, cinders, and patent fuel during September amounted to 3,799,352 tons, as compared with 4,003,009 tons in August, and 4,115,197 tons in September, 1900.

**(b) IRON MINING IN SEPTEMBER.**

RETURNS relating to employment in this industry show a slight decrease in the average number of days worked as compared with a year ago, and a general decrease in the number of workpeople employed. As compared with August employment shows an improvement.

The average number of days worked in the four weeks ended September 28th by 127 iron mines and open works to which the returns relate was 5.76 per week, as compared with 5.62 days in the four weeks ended August 24th, and 5.80 days in September, 1900. The number of workpeople employed at the mines covered by the returns was 14,798 (or 1,721 less than a year ago), of whom 86.4 per cent. were employed at mines working 22 or more days during the four weeks ended September 28th, compared with 89.1 per cent. a year ago.

The following Table summarises the Returns received:

District.	No. employed in Sept., 1901, at the Mines included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Mines in 4 weeks ended			Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in Sept., 1901, as compared with	
		28th Sept., 1901.	22nd Sept., 1900.	24th Aug., 1901.	A year ago.	A month ago.
<b>ENGLAND.</b>		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cumberland and Lancashire ... ..	4,905	5.86	5.80	5.62	–.06	+.24
Cleveland ... ..	6,306	5.72	5.81	5.77	–.09	–.05
Lincolnshire and Leicestershire...	576	5.72	5.56	5.16	–.16	+.56
Northamptonshire	647	5.86	5.76	5.74	–.10	+.12
Staffordshire and Shropshire ... ..	1,248	5.42	5.95	4.89	–.53	+.53
Other places in England... ..	81	5.76	5.65	5.79	–.11	–.03
<b>SCOTLAND ... ..</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>–.06</b>	<b>+.29</b>
<b>IRELAND ... ..</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>+.25</b>
<b>Total and Averages</b>	<b>14,798</b>	<b>5.76</b>	<b>5.80</b>	<b>5.62</b>	<b>–.04</b>	<b>+.14</b>

**(c) PIG-IRON INDUSTRY IN SEPTEMBER.**

The number of furnaces in blast shows a further slight increase. The total number is still much lower than at the corresponding period a year ago.

At the works of 113 ironmasters covered by the returns received, there were 321 furnaces in blast at the end of September, as compared with 317 in August, and 360 in September, 1900. During September eight furnaces were re-lit in England and Wales, and four were damped down or blown out; in Scotland there was no change.

The estimated number of workpeople employed at the 321 furnaces in blast at the end of September was 22,300.

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

Districts	Present time compared with a year ago.			Present time compared with a month ago.		
	Sept., 1901.	Sept., 1900.	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in Sept., 1901.	Sept., 1901.	Aug., 1901.	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in Sept., 1901.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.</b>						
Cleveland ... ..	84	97	– 13	84	84	...
Cumberland & Lancs.	45	46	– 1	45	43	+ 2
S. and S.W. Yorks....	17	16	+ 1	17	16	+ 1
Lincolnshire ... ..	13	15	– 2	13	11	+ 2
Midlands ... ..	78	93	– 15	78	79	– 1
Glamorgan and Mon.	13	20	– 7	13	14	– 1
Other districts ... ..	8	8	...	8	7	+ 1
<b>Total England and Wales...}</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>– 37</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>+ 4</b>
<b>SCOTLAND ... ..</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>– 2</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Total furnaces included in returns ... ..</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>– 39</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>+ 4</b>

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

EMPLOYMENT in these industries shows a further improvement as compared with the previous month, both in numbers employed and in the average number of shifts worked. Compared with the corresponding period a year ago, there is a slight increase in the numbers employed, but a slight decrease in the average number of shifts worked.

**Numbers Employed.**

At 202 works covered by the returns 79,730 workpeople were employed in the week ended September 28th, as compared with 79,104 in the week ended August 24th, and 79,550 a year ago.

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

District.	Numbers employed in week ended			Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in Sept., 1901, as compared with	
	Sept. 28th, 1901.	Sept. 29th, 1900.	Aug. 24th, 1901.	A year ago.	A month ago.
England and Wales ... ..	66,993	67,251	66,424	– 258	+ 569
Scotland ... ..	12,737	12,299	12,680	+ 438	+ 57
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>79,730</b>	<b>79,550</b>	<b>79,104</b>	<b>+ 180</b>	<b>+ 626</b>

**Weekly Number of Shifts Worked.**

Information as to the number of shifts worked has been received with respect to works employing about 88 per cent. of these workpeople, and the particulars are summarised in the Table below. The average number of shifts worked was 5.45 per man in the week ended September 28th, as compared with 5.10 in the week ended August 24th, and 5.49 in the corresponding week a year ago.

Number of Shifts worked.	Number employed in Sept., 1901, so far as returned.	Percentage proportion to Total.	Corresponding percentage in	
			Sept., 1900.	August, 1901.
Under 5 per week ... ..	5,881	8.4	9.0	16.2
5 per week ... ..	23,053	32.8	30.7	28.9
5½ per week ... ..	1,334	1.9	1.7	2.0
6 per week ... ..	39,345	56.0	57.7	52.1
Over 6 per week ... ..	658	0.9	0.9	0.8
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>70,271</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

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

EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER—TINPLATE WORKS; SHIPBUILDING; WOMEN IN TEXTILE TRADES.

shifts worked by all the workpeople included in the first Table may be estimated at 434,709 in the week ended September 28th, 403,668 in the week ended August 24th, and 437,113 in the corresponding week a year ago.

(e) EMPLOYMENT AT TINPLATE WORKS\* IN SEPTEMBER.

EMPLOYMENT showed a great improvement during September, and was better than a year ago.

At the end of September 41 works with 190 mills had all their mills in operation, whilst 36 others had 187 mills at work out of a total of 252.

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: Works giving full employment, Works giving partial employment, Total at end of September, 1901, Corresponding Total for August, 1901, Corresponding Total for Sept., 1900. Rows: No. of Works open, Working, Not Working, Total.

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

Table with columns: Tinplates (Sept., 1901, August, 1901, Sept., 1900), Blackplates (Sept., 1901, August, 1901, Sept., 1900). Rows: To United States, Other Countries, Total.

(f) SHIPBUILDING.

Tonnage under Construction.‡

ACCORDING to the quarterly returns compiled by Lloyd's Register, there were 477 vessels (excluding warships) under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of September, with a gross tonnage of 1,414,120 tons.

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

‡ 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.

† Figures revised.

§ By "tonnage under construction" is meant the gross tonnage of the vessels when completed. As at any given time the ships are at various stages of completion, the "tonnage under construction" is not an exact measure of the work remaining to be done.

The following Table summarises the above figures :—

Table with columns: Description of Vessels, Tonnage under construction on (Sep. 30th, 1901, June 30th, 1901, Sep. 30th, 1900), Increase (+) or Decrease (-) at end of Sep., 1901, as compared with (Three months ago, A year ago).

Of the 477 merchant vessels under construction at the end of September, 1901, 440 were steam vessels with a gross tonnage of 1,393,465 tons, and 37 sailing vessels of 20,655 tons gross.

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

Table with columns: District, At 30th Sept., 1901, At 30th June, 1901, At 30th Sept., 1900, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) at end of Sept., 1901, as compared with (Three months ago, A year ago).

As compared with the preceding quarter increases are shown in all districts except the Middlesbro' and Stockton district. Compared with a year ago the tonnage under construction has increased in every district.

(g) EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN THE TEXTILE TRADES IN SEPTEMBER.

ACCORDING to returns from women correspondents, employment for women showed an improvement in both the spinning and weaving branches of the cotton trade. In the worsted trade a slight decline is apparent.

Table with columns: Trade and Month, 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. Rows: Cotton Trade—Spinning, Cotton Trade—Weaving, Woollen and Worsted Trades, Total of above Trades.

\* Excluding the annual holidays.

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

Cotton Trade.—Spinning.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton spinning mills reported on is 26,120; of these 88 per cent. were employed in mills giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 80 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in August, and with 59 per cent. in September, 1900.

Cotton Trade.—Weaving.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton weaving factories reported on is 51,350; of these 69 per cent. were employed in factories giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 64 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in August, and with 41 per cent. in September, 1900.

Woollen and Worsted Trades.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the woollen and worsted mills reported on is 17,460; of these 77 per cent. were employed in mills giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 79 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in August, and with 67 per cent. in September, 1900.

(h) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN SEPTEMBER.

THE Agricultural Correspondent to the Department, on the basis of 228 returns, reports as follows: Agricultural labourers were, generally speaking, regularly employed in September at ploughing, threshing, potato lifting, and in some districts completing the harvest during the early days of the month.

Most of the reports state that the supply of labour is sufficient for present requirements, farm work being well forward. In some districts, however, labour is said to be still scarce, especially in the case of cattlemen and milkers.

A report on harvest wages will be found on p. 296.

Northern Counties.—Employment during the month of September is said to have been regular, and the supply of labour sufficient in the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland and Westmorland. Several reports from Cumberland and Westmorland state that owing to the early and rapid harvest, it was with difficulty that work could be found for the farm servants, particularly in the earlier part of September.

In the East Riding of Yorkshire farm labourers are reported to have had regular employment. The supply of men is said to have been sufficient. An employer in the Howden Union writes: "The Union throughout has been well supplied with labour. Men have been employed threshing, working the land, and gathering potatoes."

Farm labourers in the North Riding have been, generally speaking regularly employed during the month. In the Scarborough Union, however, a report states, "Labour more plentiful than a year ago; harvest finished early in September, and turnip crop a failure; several hands out of work."

Midland Counties.—Employment has been generally regular with agricultural labourers in Derbyshire and Cheshire. The supply of labour is reported to be about sufficient, but a correspondent in the Hayfield Union (Derby and Cheshire) states that "good hands are rather scarce, as many drift to the public railway works, etc."

In Staffordshire it is reported that employment has been regular except in the case of a few youths, boys, and casual labourers in the Tamworth Union. In the Market Drayton Union it is stated that the supply of labour during the month "much exceeded demand, as regards casual labourers."

Farm labourers in Northamptonshire are said to have been regularly employed, and there has been no marked scarcity of labour except in the Oundle Union, where it is said that extra labour has been very difficult to obtain.

Eastern Counties.—In Huntingdonshire employment is said to have been regular during the month. Reports from Cambridgeshire state that agricultural labourers were generally fully employed, and that the supply of labour was sufficient.

EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER—AGRICULTURAL LABOUR; SEAMEN; DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR.

to the demand on account of emigration from other counties where there is not much to be earned."

Reports from *Norfolk* state that agricultural labourers were well employed in most districts, and that there was a sufficient supply of men. Reports have been received from the Unions of Aylsham, Blofield, Docking, Erpingham, East and West Flegg, Forehoe, Freebridge Lynn, Guiltcross, Henstead, Loddon and Clavering, St. Faiths, Smallburgh, Swaffham, Thetford, Walsingham, and Wayland. Employment in *Suffolk* is said to have been regular, and that the supply of men was sufficient for the demand.

In *Essex* regularity of work is reported, and there is said to have been a sufficient supply of men. Reports have been received from the Unions of Billericay, Braintree, Colchester, Dunmow, Halstead, Maldon, Ongar, Orsett, and Tendring.

**Southern and South-Western Counties.**—Agricultural employment is reported as generally regular in *Kent*, and the supply of labour is said to have been about sufficient.

Reports have been received from the following Poor Law Unions: Blean, Cranbrook, Elham, Faversham, Hollingbourne, Hoo, Maidstone, Malling, Isle of Thanet, and West Ashford.

In *Hampshire* employment is said to be regular, and the supply of labour is reported as about sufficient in most districts.

Regularity of employment is reported in *Wiltshire*. Labour is said to be generally sufficient, and certainly more plentiful than a year ago.

In *Somersetshire* employment is said to have been generally regular, and the supply of labour about equal to the demand.

Regularity of employment is reported in *Gloucestershire*, except in the case of a few casual labourers in the Barton Regis Union (where, it is reported, "Owing to the finishing of drainage works and slackness in the building trade there has been an extra number of men looking for employment,")

Agricultural employment in *Devonshire* and *Cornwall* is said to have been regular during the month. Some scarcity of labour is referred to in the Unions of South Molton, Newton Abbot, and Kingsbridge (neighbourhood of Dartmouth only).

(i) EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN IN SEPTEMBER.

THE number of seamen shipped during September as the crews of foreign-going vessels, from certain selected ports (at which about 80 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared), was 36,072, or 2,677 more than in September, 1900.

During the nine completed months of the year, 318,799 men have been shipped, as compared with 298,976 in the corresponding period of 1900, the most marked increase occurring at the port of Liverpool.

Of the total number of seamen shipped in the nine months, 50,204 (or 15.7 per cent.) were foreigners, as against 14.8 per cent. in the corresponding period of 1900.

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

Table with columns: Principal Ports, Number of Men, &c., shipped in September, 1901, Total in Sept., 1900, Total number shipped in 9 months ended September. Rows include East Coast, Bristol Channel, Other Ports, Scotland, Ireland, and Totals for 1901 and 1900.

(j) LONDON DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR IN SEPTEMBER.

EMPLOYMENT at the docks and wharves in September showed a slight decline as compared with a month ago, and was better than a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and the principal wharves during the four weeks ended

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

EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER—DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR; LONDON.

September 28th was 16,335, as compared with 16,490 in the preceding five weeks, and 15,804 in the corresponding period of 1900.

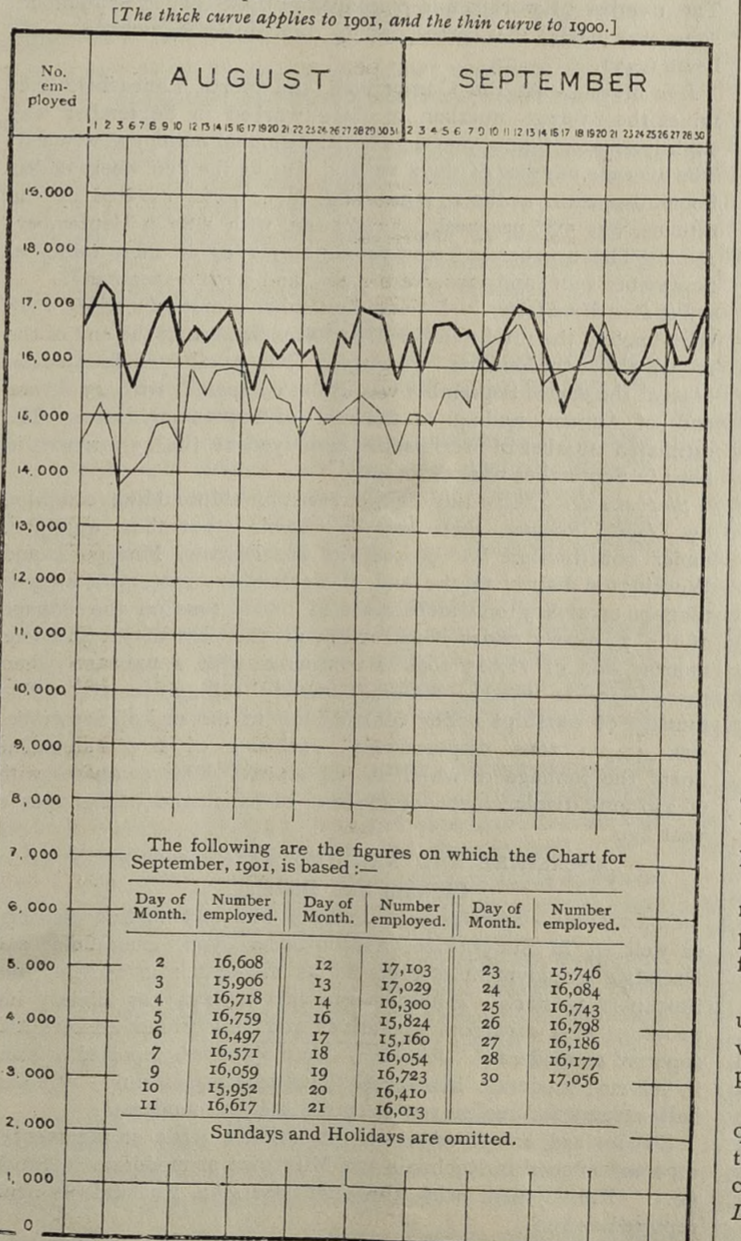
(1) Weekly Averages.—The following Table shows the estimated average number of dock and wharf labourers employed daily in each week of the month:—

Table with columns: Period, Labouers employed in Docks (By Dock Companies or through Contractors, By Ship-owners, &c., Total), Labourers employed at 115 Wharves making Returns, Total Dock and Wharf Labourers included in Returns. Rows include Weekly averages for Sep. 7, 14, 21, 28 and 4-week and monthly averages for 1900 and 1901.

(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.

During September, 1900, the total number of dock and wharf labourers employed varied from 14,395 on the 1st to 16,962 on the 28th.

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 August and September, 1901. The corresponding curve for August and September, 1900, is also given for comparison.



Particulars respecting the employment of other classes of dock and riverside labourers will be found under "District Reports, London," on page 308.

DISTRICT REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS AND OTHERS.

LONDON.

General.—In the more important industries the state of employment at the end of September showed but little change when compared with August.

Employment in the *Engineering, Metal, and Shipbuilding* trades continues to fall off to some extent.

In the *Building* trades employment was scarcely so good. Returns from 189 branches of 8 unions paying unemployed benefit, with an aggregate membership of 13,381, show that 362 (or 2.7 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2.0 per cent. in August and 1.6 per cent. in September, 1900.

The *Woodworking* trades are better employed. Returns from 7 branches of 3 unions, having a membership of 906, show that 17 (or 1.9 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3.1 per cent. in August, and 1.4 in September of last year.

Employment with *Coopers* has improved. Returns from 2 unions, with a membership of 1,069, show that 8 (or 0.7 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2.0 per cent. in August. The percentage for September, 1900, was 1.7.

With *Coachbuilders* and *Wheelwrights* employment is not so good. Returns from 12 branches of 7 unions, with a membership of 1,422, show that 34 (or 2.4 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 1.9 per cent. in August, and 1.3 per cent. in September, 1900.

In the *Printing* and *Bookbinding* trades employment is rather better, but not up to the average for time of year. Returns from 25 unions, with a membership of 25,028, show that 1,575 (or 6.3 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 7.4 per cent. in August, and 4.7 per cent. in September, 1900.

Employment in most branches of the clothing trades remains quiet. The West End bespoke tailors report employment as slightly improved; the East End bespoke, contract and stock trades are quiet; the East End military and uniform tailors and tailoresses were not so well employed; the ladies' tailors and mantle makers were better employed; with hatters employment has improved; cap makers makers describe employment as fair; fur skin dressers as slack.

*Boot and Shoe Trades.*—Employment with the West End hand-sewn boot and shoemakers was quiet, but improved towards the end of the month; the East End sewround trade was fair, as is usual at this season; with boot and shoe clickers employment was bad; with boot and shoe operatives dull.

Employment in the *Leather* trades is rather better. Returns from 9 unions with a membership of 2,020 show that 51 (or 2.5 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2.9 per cent. in August, and 2.8 per cent. in September, 1900.

In the *Glass* and *Pottery* trades returns from 8 unions with a membership of 1,316 show that 183 (or 13.9 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 13.2 per cent. in August. The percentage for September, 1900, was 4.2.

*Hair, Fibre, and Cane Workers.*—In these trades returns from 5 unions with a membership of 916, show that 37 (or 4.0 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2.7 per cent. in August and 4.3 per cent. in September, 1900.

*Gold Workers* are better employed; *Silver Workers* remain rather quiet. Returns from 7 unions with a membership of 1,102, show that 25 (or 2.3 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4.1 per cent. in August, and 4.4 per cent. in September of last year. *Diamond Workers* remain slack.

Employment in the *Tobacco* trades has improved to some extent. Returns from 4 unions with a membership of 2,489, show that 218 (or 8.8 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 13.2 per cent. in August and 9.6 per cent. in September of last year.



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

**Dock and Riverside Labour.**—The average number of dock and wharf labourers employed daily at all the docks and principal wharves was 16,335 in the four weeks ended September 28th, as compared with 16,490 in the preceding five weeks, and 15,804 in the corresponding period a year ago. Employment in mid-stream has been fair. It has been good with deal porters and lumpers; fair with coal porters, winchmen, lightermen and stevedores; good with corn porters at Millwall Docks, moderate at other docks. With fruit porters in Thames-street employment has been moderate, the average daily number employed being 358, compared with 389 in August and 307 a year ago.

ENGLAND: NORTHERN COUNTIES.

**Tyne and Wear.**

**Coal Mining.**—*Northumberland.*—For the four weeks ending September 28th, the steam coal pits have averaged 5.47 days, and house coal pits 5.46 days per week, as against 5.14 and 5.17 days respectively, in August, and 5.41 and 5.37 days each a year ago. *Durham.*—The average number of days worked at the gas, house, manufacturing and coking coal collieries for the four weeks ending 28th September was 5.50, 5.48, 5.68 and 5.64 per week respectively, as compared with 5.28, 5.12, 5.17 and 5.47 in August. Returns received from 162 pits, employing 71,551 men and boys show an average working week of 5.57, as against 5.29 days in August and 5.64 in the corresponding period of last year. Coke yard workers are fairly well employed.

**Metal Mining.**—Lead and ironstone miners have worked 5 and 6 days per week.

**Quarrying.**—In the Gateshead, Haswell, Weardale and Blyth districts employment has been good. At Stanhope and Frosterley a few quarries have only worked five days per week.

**Iron and Steel Trades.**—Some forges are only working 2 and 3 shifts per week. Sheet mills have had fuller employment. Steel smelters generally are well employed. Iron and steel works at Consett have been partially idle through scarcity of water. Employment of blastfurnacemen remains fairly good.

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.**—*On the Tyne.*—In the mid-reaches of the river overtime has been worked by the turners and machine men. Repair yards and shops are busier. Branches with 13,105 members have 253 (or 1.9 per cent.) unemployed, as against 231 (or 1.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August. *On the Wear.*—Outside fitters continue brisk. Engine and boiler shops remain fairly busy. Employment of shipbuilders and riveters is still good. Branches with 5,342 members have 82 (or 1.5 per cent.) idle, as against 53 (or 1.0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August. Employment of shipwrights on both rivers has declined. With brassfinishers it is not so good. It has been fairly brisk with whitesmiths and heating engineers; good on new, but moderate on old work, with drillers and hole cutters. Branches of iron and steel moulders with 887 members have 27 (or 3.0 per cent.) idle. Sailmakers have been better employed.

**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—Employment generally has been fairly good. With the Tyne and Blyth trimmers and teamers it has been rather slack.

**Building Trades.**—Masons, joiners, plumbers, slaters and tilers describe employment as good; bricklayers as moderate; painters as dull.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Letterpress printers report employment as good at Sunderland, quiet on the Tyne; bookbinders and machine rulers as good. Coopers report employment as steady; mill sawyers and machinists as good at Newcastle and Gateshead, fair in the Shields district, dull on the Wear; lathrenders as improved.

**Chemical and Glass Trades.**—Copper and lead works are busy. Employment is good in cement factories. Bleaching powder and soda packers have worked less than full time. Employment has improved with pressed glass makers; it is good with bottle makers in Sunderland, slack at Seaham Harbour.

**Fishing.**—The herring fishing has been moderate; trawl and line boats have landed good catches.—*J. Ratcliffe.*

**Middlesbrough, Stockton and District.**

**Ironstone Mining.**—Employment continues fairly good with the Cleveland miners. The average number of days worked by the 21 mines furnishing returns was 5.72 days per week during the 4 weeks ending September 28th, as compared with 5.77 days in August, and 5.81 days per week in September, 1900. The number of workpeople employed at the mines was 6,306, the corresponding number a year ago being 6,716.

**Iron and Steel Trades.**—Employment continues good at the finished iron and steel works, pipe and general foundries, bridge works and metal expansion works, fairly good at the blastfurnaces; fair with enginemen and boilermen; moderate at chair foundries.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Employment with the engineers is reported as good at Hartlepool, Stockton and Bishop Auckland, moderate at Darlington, Middlesbrough and South Bank; with ironfounders as good at Hartlepool, Middlesbrough and Stockton, fair at Darlington; with patternmakers, enginemen and cranemen as fair; with smiths and strikers as moderate. Branches of these trades with 4,454 members have 77 (or 1.7 per cent.) unemployed, as against 92 (or 2.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

**Building Trades.**—Employment generally is fair with bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, and plumbers; moderate with painters.

**Shipbuilding.**—Employment is reported as steady at Hartlepool, as fair at Stockton, as moderate at Middlesbrough, as bad at Whitby. Shipwrights and shipjoiners report employment as fair generally, but slack at Whitby; smiths and strikers as moderate.

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

**Miscellaneous.**—Cement, concrete and pulp workers, millsawyers and wood working machinists report employment as good; letterpress printers as fairly good; cabinet makers as fair; tailors as slack.—*A. Main.*

**Cumberland and Barrow.**

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

**Coal Mining.**—The average number of days worked by the pits in September was less than a year ago, partly owing to two small disputes. The numbers of workpeople employed continues greater than in 1900. At 21 pits covered by the returns, the average number of days worked during the four weeks ended September 28th, was 5.42 per week, as compared with 5.81 days a year ago. The number of workpeople employed at these pits in September, 1901, was 6,994, the corresponding number in September, 1900, being 6,452.

**Iron Mining.**—At the Cumberland and North Lancashire iron mines the average number of days worked in September was slightly greater than a year ago, but the number employed was less. The average number of days worked during the four weeks ended September 28th, at the 45 mines and open works covered by the returns, was 5.86 per week, as compared with 5.80 in September, 1900. The numbers of workpeople employed at these mines in September 1901, and 1900, were 4,995, and 5,750 respectively.

**Pig Iron Manufacture.**—During September 2 more furnaces were relit, leaving the total number of furnaces in blast at the end of the month about the same as a year ago. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of September was 45, as compared with 43 at the end of August, and 46 at the end of September, 1900. The estimated number of workpeople employed at the 45 furnaces in blast in September was about 3,650.

**Shipbuilding.**—According to the return of shipbuilding compiled by *Lloyd's Register*, there were 7 vessels other than warships, under construction (see p. 304) in the Barrow, Maryport, and Workington district at the end of September, 1901, with a gross tonnage of 21,815 tons, an increase of 10,015 tons on the tonnage of the 7 vessels under construction at the end of the previous quarter, and of 18,825 tons as compared with a year ago, when there were 11 vessels building, mostly sailing vessels. The tonnage of warships under construction at the end of September was 41,300 tons displacement, exclusive of five submarine boats, the tonnage of which is not stated. This compares with 66,250 tons displacement at the end of June, and 66,250 tons a year ago.

LANCASHIRE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.

**Oldham and District.**

**Cotton Trade.**—*Spinning.*—In Oldham and surrounding districts, as well as in Stalybridge, Ashton-under-Lyne, Dukinfield, and Rochdale employment is reported as moderate; in Mossley and Stockport as slack. Employment with twiners has slightly improved; with cardroom operatives and ring frame workers it is reported as moderate. *Weaving.*—Employment is reported as slack in velvets; moderate in calicoes, and bad in fustians. Winders, ball-warpers and reelers report employment as moderate.

**Woolen and Silk Trades.**—In the woolen trade employment is reported as good in Rochdale and Milnrow; as moderate in Stockport. Employment with the silkdressers in Rochdale is again reported as bad.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—The engineers report employment as moderate, boilermakers as good; gasmeter makers as fair; iron-grinders, tinplate workers, brassfounders, tool makers and pattern-makers as moderate; plate moulders as slack.

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

**Building Trades.**—Employment generally is reported as moderate. **Coal Mining.**—Coal miners report employment as moderate. *T. Ashton.*

**Bolton and District.**

**Cotton Trade.**—*Spinning.*—In Bolton employment with operative spinners continues fairly steady; in Heywood, Chorley and Bury a slight improvement is reported; in Hindley, Wigan and Ramsbottom there has been a decline. Employment is moderate generally with cardroom operatives, but somewhat irregular in Chorley and Wigan. *Weaving.*—Employment again shows a slight improvement.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Employment is fair with engineers, steam engine makers, brassfounders, mill spindle makers and machine workers; quiet with steel smelters and metal workers. In Chorley, Bury, Ramsbottom, Wigan and Horwich employment with iron workers is fair.

**Building Trades.**—Employment generally is fair. **Coal Trade.**—Colliers in the Bolton district are slightly better employed. In Wigan, Hindley, Pemberton and Ince they are reported as working on an average 4.2 days per week.—*R. Tootill.*

**Blackburn, Burnley and District.**

**Cotton Trades.**—*Weaving.*—Employment is fair at Burnley and Accrington, bad at Blackburn, moderate at Preston, Nelson and Colne. At Darwen four mills, containing 1,500 looms, are stopped. Hard waste weavers and warp dressers continue slack. Employment with twistlers and drawers is only moderate; with winders, warpers, and tape sizers it continues fair. *Spinning.*—Employment with spinners is reported as good at Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen, moderate at Burnley. Ring spinners are fully employed. Branches of spinners, twistlers and drawers, and warp dressers, with 3,061 members, have 78 (or 2.5 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 68 (or 2.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

**Building Trades.**—Employment continues fair with few unemployed.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Employment continues slack at machine shops; at engineering firms it is moderate; moulders report it as bad.

**Coal Miners.**—Coal miners in the Burnley district again report employment as fair. Employment is good at Accrington.

**Miscellaneous.**—Letterpress printers, woollen block printers, cabinet makers and tailors report employment as slack; calico printers as improved; boot, shoe and slipper makers as bad; brick makers and quarrymen as moderate.—*W. H. Wilkinson.*

**Manchester and District.**

**General.**—Branches of societies with 24,677 members, have 895 (or 3.6 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 995 (or 3.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Engineers, ironfounders, machine-workers, smiths and strikers, and iron and steel wire drawers, report employment generally as moderate; boilermakers in Manchester as moderate, at Northwich as good; brassworkers, sheet metal-workers and filesmiths as good; brassfounders as quiet. In Stockport employment is slack.

**Building Trades.**—Employment generally remains moderate.

**Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.**—One branch of coachmakers report employment as bad, another as moderate; cabinet makers, French polishers and upholsterers report employment as moderate; wheelwrights and coopers as bad; coachmakers in Stockport as fair.

**Clothing Trades.**—Umbrella makers report employment as good; felt hatters and trimmers, hat and cap makers, and shirt and jacket makers as moderate; tailors and boot and shoe operatives as bad. In Stockport employment with hatters and tailors is slack.

**Textile Trades.**—Cotton spinners report employment as moderate; bleachers, dyers, and finishers as bad. Employment in most branches of the silk trade of Macclesfield is bad.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Letterpress printers report employment as bad; electrotypers and pattern card makers as good; lithographic artists and printers as bad; bookbinders as moderate. **Transport Trades.**—Employment continues good.—*G. D. Kelley.*

**Liverpool and District.**

**Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.**—Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders, ironfounders, brassfounders, iron and steel dressers, report employment as moderate; coppermiths as fair; hammermen as dull; shipwrights as fair; ship joiners as dull.

**Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.**—Cabinet makers, French polishers, millsawyers and woodworking machinists report employment as dull; upholsterers as dull but improving, coopers as fair; coachmakers and tram car builders as rather quiet.

**Transport Trades.**—Seamen report employment as good; firemen and engine room workers as fair; dock labourers as dull; Mersey flatmen as fairly good; quay and railway carters as moderate; coal heavers as declining.

**Building Trades.**—Employment generally is dull.

**Clothing Trades.**—Tailors report employment as dull in all branches; boot and shoemakers as quiet.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Letterpress printers report employment as good; stereotypers as fair; lithographic printers and bookbinders as quiet.

**Glass and Chemical Trades.**—Employment in the glass and chemical trades continues moderate.

**Coal Mining and Quarrying.**—Coal miners report an average employment of 4.2 days per week. Quarrymen are not busy.—*C. Rouse.*

A report from *Winsford* states that employment in the salt trade has declined. It is normal with chemical workers at Middlewich; moderate with moulders at Winsford; dull in the building trades; fair with fustian cutters; good with shipwrights, boiler-smiths, brassworkers, boat-repairers and wagon-builders.

YORKSHIRE.

**Hull and District.**

**Shipbuilding, Engineering and Metal Trades.**—At Hull, the engineers, smiths and strikers, brassfounders and finishers and sailmakers report employment as moderate; other branches as bad. At Beverley, the engineers report employment as moderate; other branches as improving. At Doncaster, the brassworkers report employment as good; boiler-makers as moderate, other branches as bad. At Goole, employment is moderate; at Grimsby, bad, in consequence of the fishing trade dispute; at New Holland, Scunthorpe and Selby good.

**Building Trades.**—At Hull the stonemasons report employment as good; bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, painters and builders' labourers as moderate; other branches as bad. At Beverley, Doncaster, Driffield, Goole, Grimsby, Selby, and Scunthorpe employment is moderate.

**Transport Trades.**—The railway workers and pit prop workers at Hull report employment as moderate; the dock labourers and lightermen as bad; the seamen and firemen at Goole as good, at Hull and Grimsby as bad; one branch of dock labourers at Grimsby as good, another as bad; the dock labourers at Goole as moderate.

**Fishing Trade.**—The trawl fishermen, steam fishing vessel engineers and firemen, curing house and general fish trade labourers, report employment as moderate; all branches at Grimsby as bad.

**Seed Crushing, Oil Cake, Paint and Colour Trades.**—The seed crushers and oil cake mill workers report employment as fairly good; the paint and colour workers as moderate.

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

**Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.**—At Hull the millsawyers and wood-cutting machinists report employment as fair; cabinet-makers, coachbuilders and coopers as moderate; coachbuilders at Doncaster, and coopers at Grimsby as bad.

**Miscellaneous.**—The bakers and confectioners report employment as good; the brushmakers and tailors as bad; leather workers, enginemen, cranemen and boiler attenders, and general labourers as moderate.—*W. G. Millington.*

**Leeds and District.**

**General.**—Branches of societies, with 8,640 members, have 261 (or 3.0 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 264 (or 3.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Engineers in Leeds and Wakefield report employment as moderate; at Stanningley as slightly improved. Ironfounders and steel smelters as slack; boiler-makers, pattern-makers, brassfounders and finishers and stove-grate workers as moderate; sheet metal workers and wool-comb, hackle and gill makers as quiet, with some shops on short time; machine workers as fair.

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment has been quiet in the ready-made tailoring trade; slack with bespoke tailors; fairly steady and improving in the boot and shoe trade.

**Textile Trades.**—Employment in the Leeds mills continues quiet; with blanket raisers it has improved, full time being worked; with linen workers it is quiet; with willeyers and fetters and warp dressers and twistlers, moderate.

**Building Trades.**—Employment with joiners, bricklayers and masons has been quiet; with plumbers moderate; with painters fair. At Harrogate it is fair; at Castfedford dull.

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

**Mining.**—At the pits in the Leeds district employment has improved, full time now being general; in the Castleford and Pontefract districts it is brisk, and full time is being worked.

**Leather Trades.**—Employment with tanners, lace cutters, etc., has been fair; with leather shavers quiet, except on chrome tanned goods; with curriers fair; with saddlers and harness makers dull.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Letterpress printers report employment as bad, but improving slightly; lithographers as slack; bookbinders and machine rulers and paper-mill workers as quiet.

**Glass Trades.**—Employment in the glass bottle trade in Leeds and Wakefield is quiet; with flint glass workers moderate.

**Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.**—Employment with brush-makers, cabinet makers, and polishers is quiet; with coachmakers moderate; with wheelwrights and smiths good.—*O. Connellan.*

**Bradford, Huddersfield and District.**

**Worst Trade.**—Employment continues quiet in Bradford. The improvement in Huddersfield has continued. In Halifax and Keighley employment continues bad. Wool sorters in Bradford report it as good, wool combers as slack.

**Woollen Trades.**—Employment in Huddersfield has improved slightly, and the improvement reported in the Colne Valley still continues, several mills being on overtime. In the heavy woollen trade employment again shows a slight decline.

**Other Textile Trades.**—Employment in the silk trade is not so good at Manningham; at Halifax and Brighouse it is moderate. In the dyeing trade it continues quiet.

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

**Building Trades.**—Employment continues quiet throughout the district, and Bradford is still affected by a dispute.

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment is quiet with printers, basket makers, glassworkers, and miners.—*A. Gee.*

**Sheffield, Barnsley and Rotherham District.**

**General.**—Branches of societies (exclusive of coal miners) with 16,138 members have 265 (or 1.6 per cent.) unemployed as against 300 (or 1.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

**Iron and Steel Industries.**—Branches with 7,185 members have 132 (or 1.8 per cent.) unemployed, the same percentage of their membership as at the end of August. Engineers report employment as still good; engine, crane and boilermen as fairly good; ironfounders, locomotive drivers and stokers, iron and steel dressers and wire drawers as moderate; core makers, enginemen and machine workers as fair; boiler makers and stove grate workers as slack; Bessemer steel workers and railway spring makers as bad. At Rotherham, Parkgate and Masborough employment is slack; at Barnsley it is good.

**Cutlery and Tool Trades.**—Table and butchers' blade forgers, pen and pocket knife cutlers, haft and scale pressers, and razor forgers and grinders report employment as good; pen and pocket blade forgers and grinders, table blade hafters, handle and scale cutters and razor hafters as fair; table blade grinders and (hand) file forgers and grinders as moderate; engineers' tool makers, edge tool grinders, file forgers (machine), file cutters (hand), and file hardeners as slack; saw makers and saw handle makers as quiet.

**Other Metal Trades.**—Platers and gilders report employment as good; silversmiths and silver and electro finishers, Britannia metal workers, braziers and sheet metal workers as fair; silver and Britannia metal stampers and hollow-ware buffers as slack; brass-workers as quiet in Sheffield, good at Rotherham.

**Coal Mining.**—Returns from 75 collieries show an average of 5.25 days per week worked.

**Building Trades.**—Carpenters and joiners report employment as fair; other branches as slack. It is moderate at Rotherham; good at Barnsley and Normanton.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Lithographic printers and bookbinders report employment as moderate; letterpress printers as bad.

**Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.**—Cabinet makers and coachmakers report employment as fairly good; millsawyers and woodworking machinists, blacksmiths, and wheelwrights as moderate. At Barnsley cabinet makers and bobbin makers are busy; box makers are only moderately employed. Wagon builders at Rotherham report employment as quiet.

**Linen Trade.**—At Barnsley employment is reported as moderate.

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment in bespoke and ready-made

tailoring has improved. At Barnsley it is slack in the bespoke branch, good in the ready-made tailoring and boot and shoe trades.

**Glass Trade.**—Glass bottle makers and flint glass workers report employment as good.

**Miscellaneous.**—Gasworkers and farriers report employment as good; bakers as fair; railway servants, paviors and electrical workers as moderate; saddlers, harness-makers, upholsterers and general labourers as slack. At Barnsley down quilt makers, paper-makers, quarrymen and upholsterers are still busy. At Rotherham potters are fairly well employed, general labourers are slack. Quarrymen and chemical workers at Normanton report employment as good.—*S. Utley.*

## ENGLAND; MIDLAND COUNTIES.

**Derbyshire District.**

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Engineers, brass moulders and finishers, smiths and strikers, iron and steel dressers report employment as moderate; boiler makers as good; iron founders as bad in Derby, as good elsewhere; lace machine builders in Long Eaton as moderate; cycle makers as bad; stationary engine drivers and firemen as declining in Chesterfield, as improving elsewhere; electric wire and cable makers as fair; pipe moulders and gas workers in Ilkeston as good. Branches of these trades with 2,113 members have 29 (or 1.4 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 31 (or 1.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

**Quarrying.**—Employment with limestone and chert quarrymen is reported as dull.

**Coal Mining.**—Returns from 69 collieries employing upwards of 27,300 men and boys show an average of 5.3 days worked per week.

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

**Textile Trades.**—Cotton weavers report employment as moderate; lace workers as slack; hosiery, surgical bandage, gimp, and trimming workers as good; elastic web weavers as bad.

**Building Trades.**—Employment generally is rather better.

**Coachbuilding and Woodworking Trades.**—Employment is rather dull with railway carriage and wagon builders in Derby and Long Eaton; with coopers in Burton-on-Trent it is quiet.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Letterpress and lithographic printers report employment as good; bookbinders and machine rulers as fair.—*C. White Deacon.*

**Nottingham and District.**

**Lace Trade.**—Employment, although not good, shows an improvement throughout the district.

**Hosiery Trades.**—Employment generally is bad; it is moderate at Mansfield, and has improved at Arnold and Carlton.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Employment is reported as bad with cycle makers, ironfounders, tool machinists, fitters, and mechanics in general engineering work; as slack with boiler-makers, brassworkers and brassfounders; as moderate with steam-engine makers, machine builders, smiths and strikers, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, and electric workers; as fair with iron and steel fettlers, bobbin and carriage makers, carriage straighteners, and farriers; as good with blastfurnacemen at Bulwell. Employment is moderate at Mansfield, Grantham, Newark, and Retford.

**Building Trades.**—Employment generally is fair.

**Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.**—Employment is reported as good with coopers and coachmakers; as fair with millsawyers and machinists, brushmakers, packing-case makers and French polishers; as quiet with upholsterers and cabinetmakers; as not so good with basket-makers.

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

**Clothing Trades.**—Bespoke tailors report employment as quiet; ready-made tailoring operatives, mantle makers, underclothing makers and dressmakers as fair; boot and shoe operatives as bad at Nottingham, moderate at Mansfield.

**Coal Mining.**—Returns from 33 collieries employing 17,886 men show an average of 5.09 days worked per week, as compared with 4.39 days per week in August.

**Miscellaneous.**—Colliery enginemen and firemen, gas workers, and general labourers report employment as improved; saddlers, harness makers, and cabdrivers as moderate; female cigarmakers as slack; silk dressers as fair; stationary engine drivers and railway workers as good.—*W. L. Hardstaff.*

## EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)—MIDLAND COUNTIES.

**Leicester and Northampton District.**

**Boot and Shoe Trade.**—In the chief centres in Leicestershire and Northamptonshire employment continues slack with riveters, finishers, clickers and machinists. Operatives engaged in making hand sewn army boots report work as less brisk.

**Other Clothing Trades.**—In the ready-made tailoring trade work is moderately good; it is dull in the bespoke branch. Employment remains good with corset-makers at Leicester and Market Harborough. It is good with mantle-makers; less brisk with milliners and dressmakers.

**Hosiery and Woolspinning.**—The slight improvement in the Leicester hosiery industry has been maintained except in the shirt and pant branches. At Loughborough a slight decline is reported in all departments. Employment is brisker in the wool spinning trade, but dull with dyers and trimmers.

**Elastic Web Trade.**—Workpeople engaged in the production of boot webbings, cords, braids, and narrow goods report employment as slightly improved.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Employment generally is quiet with the engineers. It is good with electric dynamo builders, winders, and boiler-makers; fair with patternmakers, smiths, fitters, moulders and shoe machine builders; slacker with ironfounders, turners, cycle makers, needle-makers and toolmakers.

**Mining and Quarrying.**—The South Leicestershire coal miners continue fully employed. Stone quarrymen are busy. Lime and cement getters are in full work.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Employment is quiet with letterpress printers, bad with lithographic printers; a slight improvement is reported with bookbinders and machine rulers.

**Building Trades.**—Nearly all branches report employment as rather slacker.

**Leather Trades.**—Tanners, curriers and leather dressers are fairly well employed at Leicester and Wigston; work is not quite so good at Northampton and Wellingborough.

**Woodworking and Coachmaking Trades.**—Work is good with coach-makers, carriage builders, road and tram car makers, wagon repairers, coachpainters, polishers and woodcutting machinists; improving with cabinet makers; dull in the upholstering and house furnishing trades and with coachmakers at Northampton.

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment has slightly improved with railway workers, saddlers, gasfitters and stokers. It is fair with farriers, basketmakers and bakers; quiet with brushmakers and paper boxmakers; bad with brick and tile makers, cigar makers and button makers.—*T. Smith.*

**Potteries District.**

**Pottery Trades.**—Employment during the month has slightly improved, especially with flat pressers and transferers. Other branches are averaging 4½ days per week.

**Iron and Steel Trades.**—The improvement noticed last month continues; puddlers, rollers, and blast furnacemen being busy.

**Mining and Quarrying.**—An improvement is reported by coal miners and ironstone workers in the Potteries district; at Cheadle four days a week is the rule.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Engineers and moulders in the Potteries report a decline, short time prevailing; boiler-makers are fairly busy. At Crewe all branches continue busy. Brass and copper workers at Oakamoor and Froghall continue busy. Agricultural engineers at Uttoxeter report a decline.

**Textile Trades.**—Employment in the silk trade at Leek continues fairly good. Trimming weavers are fully employed; twisters, dyers and braid workers report a slight decline. At Congleton silk dressers report a decline; fustian cutters are slack. Towel weavers at Congleton, and silk and tape operatives at Cheadle and Tean continue busy.

**Clothing Trades.**—Tailors continue slack. Boot and shoemakers at Stafford and Stone report an improvement.

**Building Trades.**—Employment generally continues quiet.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Letterpress printers in the Potteries report a slight improvement. At Stafford employment continues good. Lithographic artists and printers are moderately busy; bookbinders and machine rulers are quiet.

**Miscellaneous.**—The improvement with railway workers has been maintained. Brushmakers report a slight improvement. Gas and electric light fitters are fairly busy.—*I. S. Harvey.*

**Wolverhampton and District.**

**Iron and Steel Trades.**—The improvement previously reported has been well maintained throughout the district.

**Engineering and allied Trades.**—Electrical engineers are still

working day and night shifts. Employment with engineers, moulders, boiler, girder, tank and gasometer makers is good; with cycle-makers not so good; with motor-workers fair; it is slack at Coalbrook Dale and Madeley; fair with the malleable iron workers at Walsall.

**Hardware Trades.**—Employment is good with makers of nuts and bolts, iron fences and hurdles, electrical fittings, black castings, builders' ironmongery, best gunlocks, stamped and light hollow ware and plantation hoes; with stampers and piercers and iron chain makers at Cradley Heath; it has improved with the Wednesbury iron and steel forgers, with axle, spring, and carriage iron workers; with anchor smiths at Cradley, anvil makers at Dudley, iron plate workers at Bilston and the Lye, and with cast iron hollow ware tinnors and turners and tube makers. Employment is moderate with makers of spectacle frames, locks, keys, latches, malleable nails and protectors, cycle castings, spades and shovels and agricultural implements, and with filesmiths, tinplate workers, japanners, galvanisers, and brassworkers; quiet with trapmakers, makers of tips and cut nails, and wrought nails at Halesowen; it is slack with makers of edge tools and Brazil hoes, with vice makers at Dudley, and spike and rivet makers at Blackheath.

**Coal Mining.**—On Cannock Chase nearly full time is worked on house coal; on steam and forge coal employment continues bad. At the Tamworth collieries it is improving; in the Tipton, Oldbury, Bilston, Wednesbury and Dudley districts it averages 4 days per week; in Halesowen, Blackheath and Oldhill districts 4½ days. The Shropshire pits are making full time.

**Building Trades.**—Employment generally is reported as moderate.

**Glass Trades.**—Employment in all branches of the flint glass trade has been quiet.

**Leather Trades.**—At Walsall the harness makers, female harness stitchers, and the new brown saddlers are fairly busy. Employment with horse collar makers is fair; with gig saddlers and bit and stirrup makers it has declined; with buckle, chain, cart-gear, case hame, and spring hookmakers it is moderate.

**Textile Trades.**—Employment is quiet at Kidderminster and Bridgnorth.

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment with bespoke tailors and ready-made tailoring operatives is slack; with boot and shoe operatives quiet.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Employment with letterpress printers is bad; it is moderate in other branches.—*C. Anthony.*

**Birmingham and District.**

**General.**—Branches of societies with 18,653 members have 641 (or 3.4 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 576 (or 3.0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

**Engineering and allied Trades.**—Eight branches of engineers report employment as moderate, one as good, and one as bad; smiths and strikers and electrical workers as good; toolmakers, patternmakers, and ironfounders as moderate. At West Bromwich employment is reported as good; at Coventry and Redditch as moderate. In the cycle industry throughout the district employment is reported as quiet; in the motor section in Coventry as bad.

**Brass and Copper Trades.**—Employment generally continues fair; in the fender trade it is quiet at Birmingham, improving at Dudley.

**Jewellers, Silversmiths and Electroplaters.**—Jewellers on common work report employment as good, on best work as moderate; silversmiths and electroplaters as moderate; Britannia metal-workers as fairly good.

**Other Metal Trades.**—Makers of edge tools, spades, shovels, light steel toys, machine-made rivets, machine-made nuts and bolts, weighing machine makers, stove makers, gas and steam tube makers, axle makers, and makers of iron work for railways report employment as good; bedstead makers, iron and tinplate workers, wrought iron and steel hinge makers, hollow-ware makers, cut nail and wire nail makers, wire drawers, and wire workers as fair; file-cutters as moderate. At Redditch employment with needle and fish hook makers is moderate. At West Bromwich it is good with nut and bolt workers; fair with coach axle and coach fitting makers; moderate with hollow-ware makers and ironfounders.

**Building Trades.**—Employment generally is quiet.

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

**Clothing Trades.**—Boot and shoe makers report employment as improving; bespoke tailors and Jewish tailors as bad.

**Woodworking Trades.**—Millsawyers and woodworking machinists report employment as good; coachbuilders and coopers as fairly

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

good; cabinet makers as quiet; carvers as bad. In the railway and wagon shops employment is good.

**Miscellaneous.**—Ammunition makers, military gun workers, gas fitters and gas workers report employment as good; sporting gun makers as fairly good; letterpress printers, general labourers, saddlers and harness makers as fair; brickmakers as quiet. At Coventry employment is moderate with watchmakers, quiet with weavers.—A. R. Jephcott.

## ENGLAND: EASTERN COUNTIES.

## Norfolk and Neighbouring Districts.

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment with boot and shoe operatives in Norwich is bad, except with sewround workers who are fairly busy. At Cambridge it is fair. Ready-made tailoring factories are on full time. Bespoke tailors are well employed.

**Building Trades.**—Employment has declined throughout Norfolk. In Cambridge and Newmarket it is fair.

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.**—General and electrical engineers are fully employed in Norwich and Lowestoft, dull at Yarmouth. Shipwrights report employment as declining at Lowestoft, as bad at Yarmouth. Engineers and boiler-makers are busy at Norwich and Thetford.

**Textile Trades.**—Mat and matting weavers are fully employed; silk and crape workers are slack; horsehair weavers are not busy.

**Fishing Industry.**—Fishing at Yarmouth and Lowestoft has not been good.

**Miscellaneous.**—Horticultural builders are working full time; electric light, steam flour mill, and steam joinery workers are fairly busy; riverside and dock labourers are well employed at Lynn, Yarmouth, and Lowestoft. Employment with dressmakers is fair; with corset makers, jam and confectionery workers good; with brushmakers dull.—G. Cleverley.

## Suffolk, Essex, and District.

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.**—Engineers report employment as good at Bury St. Edmunds, Beccles, and Earl's Colne, moderate at Ipswich, Colchester, Chelmsford, and Halstead; boiler-makers as moderate; shipwrights as fair.

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment continues bad with boot and shoe operatives at Ipswich; in ready-made tailoring it is dull at Bury, Haverhill, and Colchester, moderate at Ipswich. Corsetmakers are well employed at Sudbury, moderately so at Ipswich.

**Textile Trades.**—Employment is good with mat, matting and horsehair weavers, with silk weavers at Ipswich, and with silk factory workers at Halstead, and moderate with hand-loom workers at Sudbury; quiet at Braintree.

**Building Trades.**—Employment is moderate at Ipswich, fair at Colchester, quiet at Chelmsford, good at Beccles, Hadleigh and Sudbury.

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

**Miscellaneous.**—Shipping labour has been moderate at Ipswich, good at Harwich and Parkeston. Employment is quiet with dock labourers; dull with general labourers.—R. W. Mather.

## ENGLAND: SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.

## Bristol and District.

**General.**—Societies with 10,369 members have 446 (or 4·3 per cent.) unemployed, as against 380 (or 3·7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

**Clothing Trades.**—Glove makers report employment as slack; hatters as moderate; bespoke tailors as improving; ready-made tailoring operatives as quiet; boot and shoe operatives as fair.

**Engineering and allied Trades.**—Employment is reported as dull with pattern makers, brassfounders and finishers, tool-makers and machinists, and tinplate workers; as fair with shipwrights, wheelwrights and wire workers; as good with boiler-makers; as dull with engineers and ironfounders at Gloucester, fair elsewhere; as slack with coachmakers at Gloucester and Swindon, good at Bristol.

**Coal Mining.**—Employment generally is good in the Forest of Dean and Bristol coalfields. In the Radstock district 38 per cent. of the miners are working full time, and the remainder from 5 to 5½ days per week.

**Building Trades.**—The plumbers report employment as bad; the painters as moderate; the carpenters and joiners as bad at Bristol, moderate elsewhere; the masons as bad at Bristol, good elsewhere; the plasterers as fair at Cheltenham and Stroud, but dull or bad elsewhere; the bricklayers as bad at Bristol, moderate at Gloucester, Cheltenham, and Bath, fair elsewhere.

**Textile Trades.**—Employment in the Stroud district is reported as moderate, at the Wellington mills as fair.

**Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.**—Employment with wood-cutting machinists and upholsterers is reported as dull; with lathrenders as dull in Bristol, fair at Gloucester; with cabinet makers and coopers as fair.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—The bookbinders report employment as fair; the lithographers as moderate; the letterpress printers and engravers as dull.

**Glass Trades.**—The glass-bevellers and cutters report employment as fair; the glass bottle-makers as good.

**Transport Trades.**—Dock employment at Gloucester is fair; at Bristol it is dull. Sailors and firemen are in demand.

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment with brushmakers is reported as moderate; with saddle and harness makers as dull; with carriers as improving; with tobacco and cigar makers as good; with cocoa and chocolate workers and bakers as fair.—J. Curle.

## Plymouth and South-Western District.

**Mining, Quarrying, and China Clay Industries.**—In tin and copper mines employment continues good generally. In granite and slate quarries it is fair; in limestone quarries rather quiet. China clay workers are now well employed.

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.**—Employment is good with engineers, shipwrights, iron and steel shipbuilders, boiler-makers, and ironfounders in the Government yards, dull with shipwrights and ironfounders in private yards; steady with iron caulkers, pattern-makers, and brass and tinplate workers; moderate at Dartmouth and Falmouth on shipbuilding work. Branches with 3,062 members have 10 unemployed.

**Building Trades.**—Employment generally is dull. Branches with 3,817 members have 113 (or 3·0 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 99 (or 2·6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

**Clothing Trades.**—Bespoke tailors and ready-made tailoring operatives report employment as quiet; boot and shoemakers as fair. In shirt and collar factories employment has declined; lace makers are quiet.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Letterpress printers report employment as moderate in Plymouth, Devonport, and Exeter, quiet elsewhere; lithographers as bad; bookbinders and paper rulers as quiet.

**Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.**—Millsawyers and woodworking machinists report employment as fair; carriage builders as declining; upholsterers and French polishers as fair; cabinet makers in factories as dull.

**Dock and Quayside Work.**—Employment with fish packers and carriers has been quiet; with coal lumpers and grain carriers fair.

**Fishing Industry.**—Unsettled weather has interfered with fishing operations. Large trawlers have done fairly well, but the smaller class and hookers very little.

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment with excavators and navvies is plentiful; with brickyard labourers and artificial manure workers dull; with brushmakers and bakers and confectioners moderate. In market and fruit gardens work is declining.—W. Hedge.

## WALES.

## North Wales District.

**Mining.**—Employment in coal mines has been good throughout the district. In the lead and blende mines it has been fair.

**Quarrying.**—Employment generally continues good.

**Building Trades.**—Employment is reported as fair with bricklayers; quiet with carpenters and joiners; slack with painters and plasterers.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Employment is fair with the engineers at Sandycroft and Oswestry, quiet at Ruabon; good with steelworkers and spelter workers, blastfurnacemen and ironfounders; steady with railway wagon-makers at Ruabon.

**Clothing and Textile Trades.**—Employment in the Montgomeryshire flannel and tweed industries has been quiet; with bespoke tailors fair.

**Printing Trades.**—Letterpress printers at Wrexham and Oswestry report employment as good.

**Brick and Terra-cotta Trades.**—Employment continues steady throughout the district.—G. Rowley.

## South Wales District.

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

**Coal Mining.**—Throughout the district employment with miners has improved.

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

**Iron and Steel Trades.**—Mills and furnaces are working regularly and employment is reported as good.

**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—Employment in the Swansea, Cardiff, Barry and South Wales ports generally is reported to be good, except in Newport where it is slack.

**Ship Repairing and Engineering.**—Shipbuilders have been fairly employed, but with some increase in the number of unemployed members; shipwrights only moderately so; most branches of engineers report employment as moderate, though some describe it as bad; ironfounders describe it as good. Engineers and ironfounders, with 3,422 members, have 128 (or 3·7 per cent.) unemployed, as against 102 (or 3·0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

**Building Trades.**—Employment with carpenters and joiners is bad in Cardiff, Barry and Penarth; elsewhere it is fair. Plumbers report it as bad at Cardiff, Barry, Swansea, and Pontypridd, moderate at Merthyr.

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment with letterpress printers at Swansea is good, at Newport fair, at Cardiff quiet; with lithographic printers at Cardiff it is bad; with bookbinders at Cardiff fair; with coachmakers at Cardiff fair for the season.

**Tinplate Trade in South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.**—Employment showed a great improvement during the month, and was better than a year ago. At the end of September 364 mills were reported at work (including those engaged in the manufacture of blackplates), as compared with 336 at the end of August and 347 a year ago. The number of workpeople employed at the 364 mills in operation at the end of September is estimated to be about 18,200.

## SCOTLAND.

## Edinburgh and District.

**General.**—Branches of societies with 12,294 members have 529 (or 4·3 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 433 (or 3·5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

**Coal Mining.**—Employment has improved slightly. In Mid and East Lothian the miners generally have obtained fully 11 days per fortnight. In West Lothian the miners have worked 5 days per week.

**Shale Miners and Oil Workers.**—Returns from 27 mines, employing 3,017 workpeople, show that 1,922 were employed in mines working 24 days, 634 in mines working 22 and under 24 days, and 461 in mines working under 22 days during the four weeks ended September 28th.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Branches with 2,136 members have 62 (or 2·9 per cent.) idle, as against 65 (or 3·0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August. Branches in Falkirk with 3,535 members have 250 (or 7·1 per cent.) idle, as against 199 (or 5·6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

**Shipbuilding.**—Branches with 599 members have 71 (or 12·0 per cent.) unemployed; in August a large proportion were idle through a dispute.

**Textile Trades.**—Employment in all branches of the woollen industry in Hawick, Selkirk and Galashiels continues fairly good. The hosiery workers are well employed in Selkirk; in Hawick the machine made departments are busy and the hand made departments are slack. The carpet weavers in Midlothian are still working short time.

**Building Trades.**—The masons, joiners, bricklayers, plumbers, plasterers and glaziers report employment as quiet; the painters as bad.

**Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.**—Branches with 1,093 members have 33 (or 3·0 per cent.) idle, as against 51 (or 4·6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

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

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Branches with 2,411 members have 34 (or 1·4 per cent.) idle, as against 39 (or 1·6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

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

## Glasgow and West of Scotland.

**Shipbuilding.**—Employment has been fairly good. Branches with 15,433 members return 454 (or 2·9 per cent.) as idle, as against 429 (or 2·8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Tinplate workers, engineers, brass finishers and engine and cranemen report employment as fair; ironmoulders, blacksmiths, brass-moulders, iron, steel and brass dressers, pattern-makers, iron grinders and iron drillers as good.

Branches with 23,607 members return 655 (or 2·8 per cent.) idle, as against 691 (or 3·1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August. Employment with iron and steel makers is good.

**Building Trades.**—Employment continues dull generally.

**Mining.**—Employment is good in Stirlingshire, Dumbartonshire, and Lanarkshire, and collieries are working 5 days per week and over. In Ayrshire employment is good with both coal and ironstone miners, and full time is being worked; in Renfrewshire it is fair, 5 full days per week being worked.

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment with bespoke tailors, mantle and waterproof makers is fair; with ready-made tailoring operatives moderate, but improving; with boot and shoe operatives and knee shoemakers it is still dull; with slipper-makers fair.

**Textile Trades.**—At Glasgow employment is fair; at Newmilns a further improvement is reported in the lace trade; at Kilbirnie, Greenock and Port Glasgow textile workers are busy.

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

**Glass Trades.**—Flint glass makers and bottle makers are busy. Flint glass cutters report an improvement. Decorative glass workers are dull.

**Transport Trades.**—Railwaymen, tramwaymen, and hackney carriage drivers are busy; dock labourers, sailors and firemen fairly so; carters are dull.

**Miscellaneous.**—Pipe makers and finishers, basket makers, rope spinners, carriers, sett makers, paviors, dyers, saddlers, potters, labourers, stoneware throwers, scale beam makers, cork cutters and French polishers are busy; power loom beamers, wipers, gilders, brushmakers, calico engravers, spindle and flyer makers, mattress makers, and bakers are dull.—A. J. Hunter.

## Dundee and District.

**Textile Trades.**—Employment in the jute industry remains good on the whole. In the linen trade it is still improving.

**Coal Mining.**—Employment at the Fifeshire collieries remains steady. Returns from pits employing 13,483 workpeople show an average of 5·2 days per week worked during the four weeks ending September 28th, being about the same average as for August.

**Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.**—Employment in almost every section of the engineering trade has been good, and further improvement has taken place at the shipbuilding yards. Returns from branches of societies with 2,220 members give 36 (or 1·6 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 76 (or 3·5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

**Building and Woodworking Trades.**—Employment in the building trades is still dull; in the furnishing trades it is quiet. Societies with 1,786 members return 105 (or 5·9 per cent.) as unemployed, as compared with 87 (or 4·9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

**Fishing Industry.**—Rough and unsettled weather has interrupted the prosecution of the haddock fishing, which has only been moderately successful.

**Dock Labour.**—There has been less activity at the harbour, and dock labour has been only moderate.

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment in the printing and allied trades is reported as fairly good; in the tailoring trade as dull; in the boot and shoe trade as fair. Bleachfield workers are moderately employed. Floorcloth and linoleum makers are quiet.—P. Reid.

## Aberdeen and District.

**General.**—Branches of societies with 4,548 members have 145 (or 3·2 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 212 (or 4·7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

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

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

**Transport Trades.**—The dock labourers report employment as dull; railway workers as good; hackney carriage drivers as fair.

**Shipbuilding and Engineering.**—The boiler-makers, iron and steel shipbuilders, blacksmiths, ironmoulders, shipwrights, pattern-makers and engineers report employment as fair; tinplate workers, brass finishers and horse shoers as good. Branches of societies with 1,367 members have 29 (or 2·1 per cent.) idle, as against 33 (or 2·4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

**Clothing and Textile Trades.**—The tailors report employment as quiet. Boot and shoe operatives as fair; boot and shoemakers and mill and factory workers as good.

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

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

Fishing.—At the Port of Aberdeen in September trawl and line boats landed 85,772 cwts., valued at £66,211, showing a decrease in quantity, but an increase in value as compared with the previous month.

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

IRELAND.

Dublin and District.

Building Trades.—Employment is fair with carpenters, plasterers and slaters; moderate with bricklayers; dull with stonemasons; fair but declining with painters.

Metal Trades.—Boilermakers and steam engine makers report employment as good; engineers and smiths as moderate; electric workers as fair. Brassfounders are still slack. Other trades are dull, except farriers, who are fully employed. Branches of societies, with 1,028 members, have 58 (or 5.6 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 44 (or 4.2 per cent. of their membership) at end of August.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Coopers, saddlers and brush-makers report employment as good; coachmakers, cart and wagon builders, and carpet planners as fair; cabinet-makers and upholsterers as quiet; basketmakers as bad.

Printing and allied Trades.—Bookbinders and lithographic printers report employment as bad; letterpress printers and stereotypers as fair.

Clothing and Textile Trades.—All branches are slack.

Miscellaneous.—Purveyors' assistants report employment as good; bakers as fair; mineral water operatives as declining. Builders' labourers as good; quay labourers as fair; other branches of labourers as dull.—E. L. Richardson.

Belfast and District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering Trades.—Branches of societies with 8,709 members have 122 (or 1.4 per cent.) unemployed, as against 133 (or 1.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August. The sheet metal workers, general labourers and platers' helpers report employment as quiet; blacksmiths as moderate; strikers, drillers, engineers, carpenters and joiners, furnishing trades, machine workers, enginemen, cranemen, and firemen as fair; boilermakers and iron ship-builders, brassfounders, ironfounders, pattern-makers, shipwrights, and steam-engine makers as good.

Linen Trades.—Societies with 2,821 members have 113 (or 4.0 per cent.) unemployed, as against 114 (or 4.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August. The power-loom tenters and women workers report employment as bad; flax dressers and roughers as dull; power-loom yarn dressers as improving; linen lappers as fair; hackle and gill makers as good.

Building Trades.—Employment generally continues quiet.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Societies with 928 members have 44 (or 4.7 per cent.) unemployed, as against 48 (or 5.2 per cent. of their membership), at the end of August. The coopers, mill-sawyers and packing-case makers report employment as dull; coachbuilders as moderate; cabinet-makers and brushmakers as fair; French polishers as good.

Printing and allied Trades.—Branches with 893 members have 88 (or 9.9 per cent.) unemployed, as against 102 (or 11.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August. The bookbinders, letterpress printers and lithographic artists report employment as dull; lithographic printers as bad.

Clothing Trades.—The tailors and the boot and shoe operatives continue dull.

Miscellaneous.—Societies with 1,746 members have 35 (or 2.0 per cent.) unemployed, as against 43 (or 2.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August. The butchers and carters report employment as quiet; bakers and municipal employees as fair, and locomotive engine-drivers and railway workers as good.—R. Sheldon.

Cork and District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering Trades.—Employment is reported as fair with boilermakers and iron shipbuilders in Haulbowline and Passage West, dull in Cork and Limerick; as fair with engineers, shipwrights and ship joiners; as dull with block and pump makers, riggers and sail makers.

Building Trades.—Employment with carpenters, joiners and

painters is reported as good in Cork, as fair in Limerick and Waterford; with stonemasons, plasterers, paviors, bricklayers and builders' labourers it is fair.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Employment with mill sawyers and wood working machinists is good in Cork, fair in Limerick and dull in Waterford; with coachmakers it is good generally; with packing case makers, cabinet makers and wagon builders good in Limerick, moderate in Cork; with coopers quiet.

Textile and Clothing Trades.—Flax, tweed and feather operatives report employment as fair; bespoke tailors, and ready-made tailoring and boot and shoe operatives continue quiet.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment is reported as good in Limerick, as moderate in Cork and Waterford.

Miscellaneous.—Beef and pork butchers, railway and tramway employees, bakers and confectioners, report employment as fair; corporation and harbour employees, general carriers and stationary enginemen as good.—P. O'Shea.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN SEPTEMBER.

DURING September 672 fresh applications for work were registered by eight Bureaux (see LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1899, p. 36) furnishing returns, and 786 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 184 persons, of whom 102 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' help).

The number of fresh applications for domestic servants rose from 360 to 582, and the number of servants applying from 262 to 351; the number permanently engaged rose from 32 to 82. The demand for dress-makers, milliners, etc., rose from 24 to 74, and the number requiring such situations from 24 to 72; the number engaged through the Bureaux was 32, compared with 6 in August.

The Returns for the London Girls' Friendly Society business agency, and the Manchester, Liverpool and Edinburgh Bureaux are for the present grouped together in the following Table, which shows the work done by the eight Bureaux during September.

WORK DONE IN SEPTEMBER.

Table with columns: Bureau/Occupation, No. of Fresh Situations offered by Employers, No. of Fresh Applications of Workpeople seeking Situations, No. of Workpeople engaged by Employers (Permanently, Temporarily), Summary by Bureaux, Summary by Occupations.

Traffic Receipts.—The total receipts of 21 of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended October 5th amounted to £7,687,931, an increase of £44,062 (or 0.6 per cent.), as compared with the corresponding period of 1900. The receipts from passenger traffic were £3,654,353, an increase of £58,919, and those from goods and mineral traffic £4,033,578, a decrease of £14,857.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN SEPTEMBER.

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

The total number of workpeople reported as killed by accidents during September was 301, or 15 less than in August, and 77 less than in September, 1900.

In the first group of industries shown in the following summary Table, including railways, mines, quarries, shipping, and factories, and employing 5,607,310 persons (according to the latest available figures), 270 were reported killed and 7,892 injured by accidents, as compared with 348 reported killed and 7,772 injured in September, 1900. These figures give one death in September, 1901, for every 20,768 persons employed in those industries. During the nine completed months of 1901, 3,044 persons were reported killed, and 69,024 injured, as against 3,392 reported killed and 66,939 injured in the corresponding period of 1900.

In the remaining occupations included in the Tables, 31 persons were reported killed and 1,065 injured in September, as compared with 30 reported killed and 1,009 injured in September, 1900.

SUMMARY TABLE.

Summary Table with columns: Industry, Killed (Sept. 1901, Sept. 1900), Injured (Sept. 1901, Sept. 1900), Number Employed according to latest Returns.

DETAILED TABLES.

Detailed Tables with columns: Industry, Killed, Injured, Total, and sub-columns for specific accident types like Railway Service, Mines, Quarries, etc.

Table with columns: Killed, Injured, Total, and sub-columns for Shipping, Factories, Workshops, etc.

Table with columns: Killed, Injured, Total, and sub-columns for Shipping (Trading Vessels, Fishing Vessels).

Table with columns: Males, Females, Total, and sub-columns for Factories, Workshops.

Table with columns: Killed, Injured, Total, and sub-columns for Workshops.

Table with columns: Killed, Injured, Total, and sub-columns for Factories & Workshops (classified by trades).

Table with columns: Killed, Injured, Total, and sub-columns for Under Factory Act, 1895, Ss. 22, 23.

Table with columns: Construction or Repair, Use or Working, Total, and sub-columns for Under the Notice of Accidents Act, 1894.

\* The figures relate to seamen who have been reported during the month to have been killed or injured by accidents at sea, or in rivers and harbours, whilst they were members of the crews of sea-going vessels (except yachts) registered in the British Islands under Part I. of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (this includes all trading vessels and about a half, say 3,000, of the fishing vessels of 15 tons and upwards). Injuries to members of the crews of fishing vessels employed in and out of Scottish ports and of vessels trading exclusively between Scottish ports, or to Asiatics serving under Asiatic articles of agreement, are not included. With these exceptions, injuries, however trivial, are included. The number of persons stated to be employed is the sum of the number of persons engaged for the first crew of each vessel employed during 1900, and remaining on the Register at the end of that year.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN SEPTEMBER, 1901.

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

Summary.—The changes in wages reported during September affected 172,890 workpeople, and the net effect of all the changes was a decrease averaging 9½d. weekly per head. Of the total number, 4,438 received advances averaging 11½d. per week, and 168,452 sustained decreases averaging 10d. per week. The net result of the changes reported in the previous month (August) was a decrease averaging 2s. 2d. per head in the weekly wages of 103,419 workpeople, and during the corresponding month of last year (September, 1900) the net result was an advance of 2s. 1½d. in the weekly wages of 164,199 workpeople.

There was no advance of great importance in September. The principal decreases reported were those affecting 125,000 coal miners in South Wales and Monmouthshire, 7,750 blastfurnacemen in Cleveland, Durham, South Staffs and South Wales, and 32,997 iron and steel workers in the North of England, the Midlands, and South Wales.

Methods of Arrangement.—One change affecting 112 workpeople was settled by arbitration, and changes affecting 170,337 workpeople took effect under sliding scales. Changes affecting 516 workpeople only were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work, and the remaining changes affecting 1,925 workpeople, were arranged by direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Summary for First Nine Months of 1901.—During the nine months, January to September, 1901, the number of workpeople (separate individuals) known to have received advances or sustained decreases is 870,624 as compared with 1,043,649 for the corresponding period of 1900. Of these, 402,070 have obtained a net increase averaging 1s. 11d. weekly per head, and 468,554 have sustained a net decrease averaging 4s. 3½d. weekly per head. The net effect of all the changes in 1901 is a decrease averaging 1s. 5d. weekly per head of those (870,624) affected, as compared with an increase averaging 3s. 5½d. weekly per head of those (1,043,649) affected in the corresponding period of 1900.

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

Table with columns: Locality, Occupation, Date from which Change takes effect in 1901, Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by (Inc., Dec.), Particulars of Change (Decreases in Italics), Estimated Rate of Wages in a full week\* (Before change, After change), Increase or Decrease in a full week\* (Increase, Decrease). Sections include COAL MINING, PIG IRON MANUFACTURE, IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

\* Exclusive of overtime.

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

Table with columns: Locality, Occupation, Date from which Change takes effect in 1901, Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by (Inc., Dec.), Particulars of Change (Decreases in Italics.), Estimated Rate of Wages in a full week\* (Before change, After change), Increase or Decrease in a full week\* (Increase, Decrease). Sections include ENGINEERING AND OTHER METAL TRADES, TEXTILE TRADES, EMPLOYEES OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES, MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.

\* Exclusive of overtime. † See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN SEPTEMBER, 1901.

The changes in hours of labour reported in September affected 159 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by 1·65 hours per week per head.

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

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 and nine months ended 30th September, 1901, with comparative figures for 1900:—

Table with columns: Month of September (1901, 1900), Nine Months ended September (1901, 1900). Rows: Imported, Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns, Exported.

Fishery Statistics.—The total quantity of fish (exclusive of shell-fish) landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom during September was 1,118,206 cwts., a decrease of 149,335 cwts. as compared with September, 1900. In England and Wales there was a decrease of 74,054 cwts., in Scotland a decrease of 66,662 cwts., and in Ireland a decrease of 8,619 cwts.

Bankruptcies.—The bankruptcies gazetted during September, numbered 279, being 10 less than in September, 1900, 19 less than in September, 1899, and 65 less than in September, 1898.

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

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

(Compiled from returns supplied by the Home Office.)

The following Table shows the number of cases\* of lead and phosphorus poisoning reported during September as having occurred in factories and workshops. Of the 77 cases of lead poisoning, 20 occurred in white lead works, as compared with 24 cases in September, 1900. The deaths of 2 males (from lead poisoning) were reported during the month, as compared with 8 deaths (6 males and 2 females) reported in September, 1900.

Table with columns: Disease and Industry, Adults (M., F.), Young Persons (M., F.), Total (Total Sept. 1900). Rows include Lead Poisoning, Phosphorus Poisoning, Anthrax.

In addition to the cases included above, 12 cases of lead poisoning (including 4 deaths) were reported among house painters and plumbers. The number of such cases reported in September, 1900, was 27.

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

TRADE DISPUTES.

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

**Number and Magnitude.**—Thirty-three disputes were reported as having begun in September, 1901, compared with 32 in August last, and 29 in September, 1900. In these 33 disputes, 5,898 workpeople were directly, and 2,756 indirectly affected, a total of 8,654, which compares with 10,129 in August, 1901, and 6,032 in September, 1900.

**Trades Affected.**—In the building trades 3 disputes took place, involving 235 workpeople; in the mining and quarrying industries 12 disputes, involving 6,460 workpeople; in the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades, 4 disputes, involving 426 workpeople; in the textile trades, 8 disputes, involving 1,175 persons; and in other trades 6 disputes, involving 358 workpeople.

**Causes.**—Of the 33 disputes, 4 arose on demands for advances, and 4 on objections to reductions in rates of wages. Twelve disputes arose on other wages questions, 5 on questions of employment of particular classes or persons, 4 on questions of working arrangements, and 4 from other causes.

**Results.**—Twenty-eight new disputes, involving 7,868 workpeople, and 21 old disputes, involving 3,158 workpeople, were reported as having terminated. Of the 49 new and old disputes terminated, 9, involving 2,621 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 20, involving 4,889 persons, in favour of the employers; and 17, involving 2,412 persons, resulted in compromise. In the case of the remaining 3 disputes, involving 1,104 workpeople certain points are still under consideration. At the end of September, 34 old disputes were reported to be still unsettled, involving altogether about 8,400 workpeople.

**Duration of Disputes in Working Days.**—The aggregate duration in September of all the disputes, new and old, was about 269,000 days, compared with 310,000 in August last, and 96,000 in September, 1900.

**Summary for the First Nine Months of 1901.**—For the nine completed months of 1901 the aggregate number of workpeople involved in the 480 disputes which commenced in these months was 141,451, as compared with 139,054 in the 449 disputes reported in the corresponding period of 1900. The total aggregate duration in working days was about 3,266,000, as compared with 2,366,000 in the corresponding period of 1900.

Locality.	Occupation.*	Number of Workpeople Affected.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration of Dispute in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Result.
		Di-rectly.	Indi-rectly.*				

I.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN SEPTEMBER, 1901.

3 Disputes. BUILDING TRADES. 235 Workpeople affected.							
Oldham	Labourers, Bricklayers and Spademen	60	80	Sept. 16	4	Against employment of non-unionists and objection to navvies wheeling bricks, work claimed by labourers	Navvies when wheeling bricks to be paid the same rate of wages as the labourers carrying bricks.
Nottingham	Painters	29	...	28	2	For payment of Nottingham rate of wages by contractor on county asylum at Radcliffe, and employment of Nottingham men only	Nottingham rate of wages to be paid and Nottingham men to be preferred when applying for work on the job. Work resumed, some of the non-unionists having joined the union.
Bath	Bricklayers and Stonemasons	66	...	11	3	Refusal to work with non-unionists...	...
12 Disputes. MINING AND QUARRYING. 6,460 Workpeople affected.							
Maryport	Coal Hewers	60	...	16	7	Against scale of deductions for dirt or stones in coal sent up	Scale withdrawn pending further negotiations.
Middleton-in-Teesdale	Quarrymen	300	...	30	2	Against proposed reduction in wages of 10 per cent.	Work resumed on old conditions pending arbitration.
Whitehaven	Coal Miners	661	...	25	1	Dispute as to "dirty" coal	Amicable arrangement arrived at.
Chesterfield	Coal Hewers, Underground and Surface Daymen and Other Colliery Workpeople	184	118	11	...	Demand of workpeople for payment for "bank packing"	No settlement reported.
South Kirkby	Surface Workers and Other Colliery Workpeople	130	850	5	1	Dispute as to number of men to be employed on certain work	Work resumed on employer's conditions.
Blaengarw	Coal Miners	950	...	1	7	To compel about 100 non-unionists to join the South Wales Miners' Federation	Non-unionists joined the Federation.
Cwmillery	Coal Miners	1,200	...	13	1	Employer objected to men interfering with the work and entering engine houses when examining union cards	Men agreed not to interfere with the work or enter engine houses when examining union cards. No settlement reported.
Mountain Ash	Coal Miners	150	...	1	...	For advance in wages on account of long distance from coal "face" and difficulty in top ripping	No settlement reported.
Tredegar (near)	Hauliers and Other Colliery Workpeople	60	1,000	13	2	For payment of "bonus turn"	"Bonus turn" paid.
Kilwinning	Hauliers and Other Colliery Workpeople	40	410	18	4	Claim to be paid bounty for working 4 days per week instead of for 5 days only	Work resumed on old conditions.
Paisley	Pony Drivers, Hewers, &c. Coal Miners, Underground Oncoast Men and Surface Workers	4	50	6	1	Against reduction in wages arranged by Conciliation Board	Work resumed at reduced wages.
		226	67	16	2	Against proposed reduction in wages of 3d. per day	Work resumed at reduced rate.
4 Disputes. METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES. 426 Workpeople affected.							
Hebburn-on-Tyne	Ships' Smiths and Strikers	96	...	17	3	In sympathy with foreman whom they wrongly believed to have been compelled by firm to resign	Misunderstanding removed.
Wallsend-on-Tyne	Smiths' Strikers	12	...	16	3	Demand for extra payment on a certain class of work	Work resumed on old conditions.
Leeds	Fitters, Turners, Borer, Drillers, Labourers, &c.	164	...	2	...	Dispute as to working hours, arising out of the "one break" system	No settlement reported.
Coventry	Cycle Builders-up, Braziers and Filers	154	...	9	6	Against proposed reduction in piece rates...	Certain reductions accepted.

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

TRADE DISPUTES—(continued.)

Locality	Occupation.*	Number of Workpeople Affected.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration of Dispute in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Result.
		Di-rectly.	Indi-rectly.*				

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

8 Disputes. TEXTILE TRADES. 1,175 Workpeople affected.							
Bradford	Wool Sorters and Other Workpeople	29	31	Sept. 13	3½	For advance in wages from 27s. to 29s. per week	Advance of 1s. per week granted.
Bolton	Little Piecers (Cotton Spinning)	24	...	12	2	Against introduction of an outsider as big piecer	Outsider discharged, and one of their number promoted.
Brierfield	Cotton Weavers	60	...	23	1	Against suspension of five fellow workpeople for being late	Suspension withdrawn, and amicable settlement arrived at.
Burnley	Cotton Weavers	190	...	2	7	Alleged bad material	Advance of 5 per cent. on gross earnings granted for a period of four weeks. No settlement reported.
Nelson (near)	Weavers, Winders, Warpers, &c.	145	...	9	...	Dispute as to allowances to be made to employer for local disadvantages	Work resumed on old conditions.
Dundee	Jute Spinners	300	...	3	5	Alleged bad material	Work resumed on old conditions.
	Jute Spinners, Piecers, Shifters, Setters-on, Carders, Drawers, &c.	170	...	24	4½	Alleged bad material	Work resumed on old conditions.
		126	100	25	2	Against dismissal of foreman...	Work resumed unconditionally.
6 Disputes. MISCELLANEOUS TRADES. 358 Workpeople affected.							
Sunderland	Carters and Labourers (Timber Trade)	54	...	24	5	Refusal to work with a certain man	Some returned to work unconditionally, remainder replaced.
Sheffield	Tailors' Pressers, Machinists, Finishers, &c.	25	...	2	...	Against proposed change from piece to day work	No settlement reported.
Manchester	Tailors and Tailoresses	28	...	24	8	Dissatisfaction with conduct of manager, and refusal of firm to discuss workpeople's grievances	Amicable settlement effected.
Leicester	Finishers and Other Boot & Shoe Operatives	7	50	12	14	Dispute as to prices to be paid for making and finishing	A statement of prices agreed to.
Aberdeen	Dock Labourers	38	...	4	—	Refusal of dock labourers to allow ship's crew to drive winches	Cargo discharged by other labourers.
Kirkcaldy	Floorcloth & Linoleum Printers	160	...	13	...	Against proposed change from day to piece work	Amicable settlement effected.

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

3 Disputes. BUILDING TRADES. 217 Workpeople affected.							
Hinckley	Bricklayers	60	...	1 April	146	For advance in wages from 7½d. to 8½d. per hour	Work resumed on old conditions.
St. Albans	Bricklayers and Labourers	52	...	1 April	146	For advance in wages from 3½d. to 6½d. per hour	Work resumed on old conditions.
		65	40	1 June	102	For advance in wages from 8½d. to 9½d. per hour, and other alterations in working rules	Men resumed work on old conditions where obtainable.
7 Disputes. MINING. 1,086 Workpeople affected.							
Cleator	Iron Ore Miners, Labourers and Blacksmiths	121	2	29 May	85	For standard rate of wages for miners, and employment of old hands in preference to outsiders	Work resumed on old conditions.
Newcastle (near)	Putters, Hewers, Drivers, Surface Workers, &c.	25	370	30 Aug.	7	For advance in score price	Work resumed on old conditions, pending further negotiations, which resulted in advances being granted on certain classes of work.
Cymmer (Glam.)	Hewers, Hauliers, Boys, &c.	142	...	15 Apr.	125	Dispute as to price list	Work resumed on old conditions.
Senghenydd (Glam.)	Coal Miners	100	...	24 June	56	Against proposed alteration in system of payment	Amicable settlement arrived at.
Glasgow (near)	Hewers, Drawers, Carters, Brushers, &c.	40	5	26 Aug.	19	Firm wished to so arrange the weekly "idle day" as to keep the pit open six days per week	Pit to work five days per week only.
Motherwell	Miners, Oncoast Workers and Brushers	81	40	24 June	59	Dispute as to amount to be deducted for dirty coal sent up	Compromise arranged.
West Calder	Shale Miners and Oncoast Workers	120	40	15 July	61	Against proposed reduction of rates consequent upon easier conditions of working	Compromise arranged.
3 Disputes. METAL TRADES. 1,396 Workpeople affected.							
Pontardawe	Sheet Millmen, and Other Workpeople	44	700	19 July	43	Against transfer of a roller from one mill to another (see September GAZETTE, p. 270)	Dispute referred to arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade.
Leith	Boilermakers and Other Workpeople	6	46	29 July	31	Demand for increased wages and promotion	Men replaced.
		300	300	29 Aug.	17	Against employment of apprentices on work with respect to which a dispute as to prices had arisen	Work resumed; conference to be held to discuss grievances.
8 Disputes. MISCELLANEOUS TRADES. 459 Workpeople affected.							
Leeds	Millsawyers and Machinists	10	...	1 June	90	Against employment of a non-unionist	Non-unionist left his employment of his own accord.
Mossley	Twiners and Other Workpeople	3	13	27 June	71	For payment of list prices	A price list agreed upon.
London, E.	Waste Dressers and Badger Dressers	10	2	5 July	50	Against piecework system	Some resumed work on employer's terms, others replaced.
Ayr	Lasters, Finishers, Machine Operatives, Top Cutters, Fitters, Machinists, &c.	90	74	1 July	71	Dispute as to fixing weekly output for lasting machine operators, and as to minimum wage to be paid to these workpeople	Weekly output of lasting machine fixed at 1,000 pairs and minimum wage of 27s. per week agreed to.
Edinburgh	Paper Bag Makers	41	...	27 Aug.	11	For advance of 1d. per 1,000 on a certain class of work	Advance granted, but reduction of 4d. per 1,000 accepted on another class of work.
Kilmarnock	Tailors	16	...	8 April	132	Alleged introduction of female labour at less than "log" rates	Female labour continued and men replaced.
Cork	Gas Stokers, Labourers and Mechanics	118	12	16 May	112	Against suspension of four fellow-workmen	Forty men to be taken back on old conditions, remainder as vacancies occur, except three who receive three month's wages.
Dublin	Upholsterers	70	...	29 Aug.	9	Against code of working rules submitted by employers	Code of working rules mutually agreed upon.

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

EXPLOSIVES IN COAL MINES.

The Home Secretary has made an Order,\* dated October 1st, 1901, under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896, with respect to the use of explosives in coal mines. This Order revokes all previous Orders relating to this subject from the 1st November next; and after that date the only explosives allowed in mines to which the Order applies will be those enumerated in the Schedule, viz.:—Ammonite, Amvis, Aposite, Bellite No. 1, Bellite No. 3, Cambrite, Carbonite, Dahmenite A, Electronite, Favershaw Powder, Kynite, Nobel Ardeer Powder, Nobel Carbonite, Pit-ite, Roburite No. 3.

\* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1901; No. 789 (Eyre and Spottiswoode). Price 2d.

Saxonite, Special Bulldog, Stow-ite, Thunderite, Virite, Westfalite No. 1, Westfalite No. 2.

These are the explosives which, in previous Orders, appeared in the "Special List," with the addition of Westfalite No. 1 and Westfalite No. 2, which have passed the Special Test since the making of the last Order. All explosives which have not passed that test are, after 1st November, excluded from the permitted list.

In the body of the Order, as distinguished from the Schedule, no change has been made—its terms are identical with those of the Order of 24th September, 1900, now revoked (see LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1900, p. 320).

PAUPERISM IN SEPTEMBER.

(Data supplied by the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland.) THE number of paupers relieved in 35 selected Urban Districts of the United Kingdom on one day in the second week of September was 326,659, or 198 per 10,000 of the population\* of those districts in 1901.

Compared with August, 1901, there is an increase of 960 in the number relieved, and of 1 in the rate per 10,000 of the population. Increases are shown in 24 districts, the largest being in the Leicester, and Cork, Waterford and Limerick districts (9 each per 10,000). Decreases are shown in 7 districts, the most marked decrease being one of 9 per 10,000 in the Wolverhampton district. In the remaining 4 districts the rate is unchanged.

Compared with September, 1900, the number of persons relieved has increased by 12,180 and the rate per 10,000 by 4. Of the 35 districts 26 show increased rates, the largest increases being in the Cork, Waterford and Limerick district (25 per 10,000), Leicester (18), Dublin (17), Central London (16), and East London (14). In 6 districts the rate has decreased, the most marked falling off occurring in the Galway district (21 per 10,000), and Paisley and Greenock district (10). In the remaining 3 districts the rates show no change.

Table with columns: Selected Urban Districts, Paupers on one day in second week of September, 1901, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with 1900. Rows include ENGLAND & WALES, Metropolis, Other Districts, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND.

\* The rates per 10,000 of population for September and August, 1901, are based upon the 1901 census figures in the case of districts in Great Britain, and the rate for September, 1900, upon the estimated populations in that year deduced from the 1901 figures. In the case of the Irish districts, however, the figures for 1901 are not yet available for Poor Law Unions, and the rates are, as in previous months, based upon the estimated populations deduced from the 1901 census returns.

LABOUR BUREAUX IN SEPTEMBER.

DURING September the 6 Bureaux furnishing returns registered 1,487 fresh applications for work, as compared with 1,430 in September, 1900, an increase of 57. Work was found by these bureaux for 715 persons, of whom 515 (376 males and 139 females) were engaged by private employers, 17 by Local Authorities, and 183 by the Salvation Army. The number engaged by private employers in September, 1900, was 399.

The number remaining on the registers at the end of September was 724, as compared with 592 at the end of September, 1900.

(I.) Work done in September.

Table with columns: Name of Labour Bureau, No. of Fresh Applications by Workpeople during, No. of Situations offered by Employers during, No. of Workpeople found Work by Bureaux. Rows include London (Battersea, Salvation Army) and Provincial (Ipswich, Plymouth, Liverpool, Glasgow).

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

Table with columns: Engaged by Private Employers, Engaged by Local Authorities, Engaged by Salvation Army Authorities, Grand Total for 6 Bureaux. Rows include Men, Women and Girls, Lads and Boys, and Total.

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

Table with columns: Occupation, No. on Register at end of, Sept. 1901, Sept. 1900. Rows include Men (Building, Engineering and Metal Trades, etc.), Lads and Boys, Women and Girls (Charwomen, Daily Work, etc.), and Grand Total for 6 Bureaux.

\* Engaged by Salvation Army Authorities.

FOREIGN TRADE OF UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Summary for September.

The trade returns for September, 1901, show a decrease as compared with the corresponding period of 1900 in the value of the imports, and also in the value of the exports of British produce and manufactures, but an increase in the exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise.

The imports for September, 1901, were valued at £38,208,791, a decrease of £3,024,061, or 7.3 per cent., and the total exports amounted in value to £26,739,537—a net decrease of £2,250,558. The exports of British produce alone showed a decrease of £2,588,509, or 10.5 per cent., but there was an increase of £337,951, or 7.6 per cent. in the exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise.

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

Table with columns: Month ended 30th Sept. (1900, 1901), Increase, Decrease. Rows include Food, Drink, and Tobacco, Metals, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, and Tanning, Oils, Raw Materials for Manufactures, etc.

The imports of wheat show a decrease of 854,700 cwts. in quantity, and £472,440 in value. The imports of wheat meal and flour show a decrease in quantity of 279,236 cwts., and in value of £157,435. Barley has increased 1,121,640 cwts. and £263,120. On the other hand, oats show a decrease of 535,900 cwts. and £100,595, and maize a decrease of 82,700 cwts. in quantity, but an increase of £56,325 in value.

The imports of iron ore show a decrease of 11,401 tons in quantity and £96,642 in value. Imports of pig-iron decreased by 3,131 tons in quantity and £25,710 in value, and those of unwrought steel fell by 8,041 tons and £68,532. Quicksilver has increased in quantity and value to the extent of 33,664 lbs. and £4,001. Tin shows an increase of 11,562 cwts. in quantity, but a decrease of £17,606 in value.

The imports of raw cotton have increased 40,587 cwts. in quantity, but decreased £11,919 in value; but hemp, tow, jute, and wool show decreases in both quantities and values—sheep or lambs' wool having decreased 420,085 lbs. in quantity and £152,559 in value, mainly due to smaller shipments from Russia, Australia, and New Zealand, though the imports from British South Africa again show an increase. Among miscellaneous articles of imports—gutta percha, paper-making materials, and timber show considerable decreases in both quantity and value. The value of the hewn and sawn wood imported into the United Kingdom last month is £1,377,217 less than in September last year.

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

Table with columns: Month ended 30th Sept. (1900, 1901), Increase, Decrease. Rows include Animals, living, Articles of Food and Drink, Raw Materials, Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured, Yarns and Textile Fabrics, etc.

The decrease shown under the heading of raw materials is almost entirely accounted for by the falling-off in the exports of coal, coke, and fuel, which amounted to 315,845 tons in quantity, and £1,273,235 in value. The exports of cotton yarn have increased

1,961,600 lbs. in quantity and £28,700 in value. The exports of cotton piece-goods have increased 55,926,100 yards in quantity and £478,746 in value.

Tonnage of Shipping Entered and Cleared with Cargoes.—The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, with cargoes, during September, 1901, amounted to 3,198,832 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 3,719,363 tons, as against 3,111,768 tons entered and 3,868,409 tons cleared in September, 1900. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered with cargoes during September, 1901, amounted to 2,652,291 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 2,583,887 tons, as against 2,585,263 tons entered, and 2,542,401 tons cleared in September, 1900.

PRICES OF COAL AND IRON.

Comparing the last, with the previous audit, it will be seen from the Table below that there has been a general fall in the selling price of coal and iron in all districts, with the exception of Cumberland, in which the price of pig-iron shows an increase. The fall in the price of coal is slight both in Northumberland and South Wales. In the pig-iron industry selling prices have decreased by 1s. 1'68d. per ton in Cleveland and by 3'94d. per ton in the West of Scotland, while in Cumberland an advance of 2s. 0'28d. per ton took place. In the manufactured iron trade decreases of 6s. 8'31d., 2s. 2'07d., and 11'53d. per ton took place in the North of England, the Midlands, and in the West of Scotland respectively.

As the result of the recent ascertainment changes in wages took place in South Wales, Cumberland, Cleveland, the North of England and the Midlands, particulars of which will be found on p. 316.

Compared with a year ago the fall in prices is considerable, except in the case of South Wales coal, in which only a slight fall is shown. The price of coal has fallen about 23 per cent. in Northumberland; pig-iron in Cleveland by 34 per cent. and in Cumberland by 27 per cent.; while in the manufactured iron trade, prices have fallen by 19 per cent. in the North of England and by 31 per cent. in both the Midlands and the West of Scotland.

Table with columns: Product and District, Number of workpeople affected, Average ascertained selling price per ton (Last Audit, Previous Audit, A Year ago), Increase (+) or Decrease (-) of last Audit as compared with (Previous Audit, A Year ago). Rows include Coal (Northumberland, South Wales, Monmouth), Pig Iron (Cumberland, Cleveland, West of Scotland), Manufact'd Iron (North of England, Midlands, West of Scotland).

\* The last audit, in the case of the West of Scotland pig iron trade relates to the ascertained prices in May—July, in the Northumberland coal trade to June—August, and in the South Wales coal, and in the Manufactured iron trades to July and August. In Cumberland and Cleveland the ascertained prices for pig iron are for July—September. Under the various sliding scale agreements the changes in wages resulting from these audits take place in the pig iron industry immediately after the period to which the audit relates, while in the Manufactured iron trades, and in the South Wales coal trade they follow one month later. In Northumberland there is no sliding scale, but the ascertainment is taken into consideration by the Conciliation Board when determining the rate of wages.

† Exclusive of export duty. ‡ The exact amount of the difference cannot be stated.





LIST OF NAMES, ADDRESSES AND DISTRICTS OF H.M. INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES—(contd.)

NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF DISTRICT.	Name and Address of Inspector in Charge of District.	Names and Addresses of Junior Inspectors.
<b>England.—North Western Division.</b>		
MANCHESTER.—Part of Lancashire, viz., the Unions of Manchester Township, Salford, Chorlton, Prestwich, Barton-upon-Irwell, and the Lancashire portion of the Union of Warrington	Major E. M. Roe, 72, Bridge Street, Manchester	A. Platt, Esq., 72, Bridge Street, Manchester. W. S. Smith, Esq., 72, Bridge Street, Manchester. W. H. Beverley, Esq., 72, Bridge Street, Manchester. R. Eatock, Esq., 72, Bridge Street, Manchester.
OLDHAM.—Part of Lancashire, viz., the Union of Oldham, the Lancashire portion of the Union of Ashton-under-Lyne, and the Lancashire portion (excluding the Borough of Stockport) of the Union of Stockport	J. H. Crabtree, Esq., 72, Bridge Street, Manchester	—
ROCHDALE.—Part of Lancashire, viz., the Unions of Bury, Rochdale, and Haslingdon	J. Dodgson, Esq., 72, Bridge Street, Manchester	—
BOLTON.—Part of Lancashire, viz., the Unions of Bolton, Chorley, Leigh, and Wigan	R. Tinker, Esq., 72, Bridge Street, Manchester	—
(d) CHESHIRE.—Parts of Cheshire and Lancashire, viz., the Unions of Nantwich, Northwich, Congleton, Macclesfield, Bucklow, Stockport (except the Urban Districts of Reddish and Heaton Norris), and the Cheshire portion of the Unions of Hayfield and Ashton-under-Lyne	D. Walmsley, Esq., 72, Bridge Street, Manchester	—
LIVERPOOL.—Part of Lancashire, viz., the Unions of West Derby, Liverpool Parish, Toxteth Park Township, Prescott, and Ormskirk	R. E. Graves, Esq., 51, South John Street, Liverpool	S. Eraut, Esq., 51, South John Street, Liverpool. J. Kellett, Esq., 51, South John Street, Liverpool.
Part of Cheshire, viz., the Unions of Birkenhead, Wirral, Chester, Tarvin, and Runcorn, and the Cheshire portion of the Whitchurch Union	J. T. Birtwistle, Esq., 34, Richmond Terrace, Blackburn	*G. A. Taylor, Esq., 34, Richmond Terrace, Blackburn (temporarily).
BLACKBURN.—Part of Lancashire, viz., the Unions of Blackburn and Burnley, and the Lancashire portion of the Union of Clitheroe	Joseph Law, Esq., 91a, Fishergate, Preston	—
PRESTON.—Part of Lancashire, viz., the Unions of Preston, Fylde, Garstang, Lancaster, Lunesdale, Ulverston, and Barrow-in-Furness	—	—
Cumberland	—	—
Westmorland	—	—
<b>Scotland and Ireland Division.</b>		
WEST SCOTLAND.—The Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Argyle, Dumbarton, and Stirling	H. M. Robinson, Esq., 121, West Regent Street, Glasgow	W. Buchan, Esq., 121, West Regent Street, Glasgow. W. Lauder, Esq., 121, West Regent Street, Glasgow. T. Brown, Esq., 121, West Regent Street, Glasgow.
SOUTH WEST SCOTLAND.—The Counties of Ayr, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Wigtown, and Bute	J. M. Arbuckle, Esq., 22, Chalmers Road, Ayr	—
SOUTH EAST SCOTLAND.—The Counties of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Haddington, Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh	Captain W. H. S. Kindersley, 1, Albyn Place, Edinburgh	—
The County of Berwick (excluding the County of the Borough and Town of Berwick)	—	—
(e) EAST SCOTLAND.—The Counties of Perth, Forfar, Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan	T. C. Butler, Esq., 13, Ward Road, Dundee	—
NORTH SCOTLAND.—The Counties of Aberdeen, Kincardine, Banff, Elgin, Nairn, Inverness, Ross, and Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithness, and Orkney and Shetland	A. Newlands, Esq., 21, King Street, Aberdeen	—
NORTH IRELAND.—The Province of Ulster	G. B. Snape, Esq., 124, Donegall Street, Belfast	W. D. Kirkwood, Esq., 124, Donegall Street, Belfast. D. F. Young, Esq., 124, Donegall Street, Belfast.
SOUTH IRELAND.—The Provinces of Munster, Leinster, and Connaught	G. Bellhouse, Esq., 12, Dawson Street, Dublin	J. H. Nicholl, Esq., 12, Dawson Street, Dublin.

(d) SUPERINTENDING INSPECTOR.—H. S. Richmond, Esq., 72, Bridge Street, Manchester.  
(e) " " " " R. W. Cooke Taylor, Esq., 121, West Regent Street, Glasgow.

**Lady Inspectors.—Principal:** Miss A. M. Anderson, 66, Victoria Street, London, S.W. **Assistants:** Miss M. M. Paterson, 121, West Regent Street, Glasgow; Miss R. E. Squire, Miss A. Tracey, Miss E. Sadler, Miss M. M. Vines and Miss H. Martindale (substitute for Miss L. A. E. Deane), 66, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

**Inspector under Cotton Cloth Factories Act.**—W. Williams, Esq., 118, Monton Road, Eccles, Manchester.

**Examiners under Particulars Clause.**—T. Birtwistle, Esq., 19, St. James's Street, Accrington. **Assistants:** Hermon Taylor, Esq., 8, Greenhill, Longwood, Huddersfield; E. J. Holmes, Esq., 480, Padiham Road, Burnley, and J. T. Ashton, Esq., 55, Chelmsford Street, Oldham.

**Medical Inspector.**—T. M. Legge, Esq., M.D., Home Office, London, S.W.

\* Supernumerary Inspector of the Second Class.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION IN SEPTEMBER.

**Total Emigration.**—The number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during September was 39,183, or 2,070 less than in September, 1900. Comparing the nine completed months of 1901 with the corresponding period of last year, there is a decrease of 1,222 viz., from 237,192 in 1900 to 235,970 in 1901.

**British and Irish.**—Of the 39,183 passengers in September, 23,593 were of British or Irish origin, a decrease of 863 as compared with a year ago. During the nine months ended September, 1901, the number of British and Irish passengers was 132,912, as against 131,570 in the corresponding period of 1900, an increase of 1,342. The following Table gives the figures for the different periods:—

Destination (Country in which passengers contracted to land).	Sept., 1901.	Sept., 1900.	Total for nine months ended—	
			Sept., 1901.	Sept., 1900.
United States	15,360	15,317	85,111	84,105
British North America	2,365	2,888	13,631	16,095
Australasia	1,767	2,355	10,671	9,886
South Africa	2,556	2,555	15,203	14,272
Other places	1,545	1,341	8,296	7,212
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,593</b>	<b>24,456</b>	<b>132,912</b>	<b>131,570</b>

**Foreign.**—The remainder of the 39,183 passengers in September, viz., 15,590, were foreigners or persons whose nationality was not distinguished being a decrease of 1,207 as compared with September,

1900. For the nine months ended September their number was 103,058, as against 105,622 in the corresponding period of 1900.

**Alien Immigration.**—The number of aliens recorded on the Aliens Lists who arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continent during September was 15,881. Of these 8,912 were stated to be *en route* to America or other places out of the United Kingdom, compared with 7,249 so stated in September, 1900. Those not stated to be on their way to America or other places out of the United Kingdom numbered 6,969 (including 1,366 sailors), the corresponding figures for September, 1900, being 6,868 (including 1,114 sailors). The figures for September, 1901, and 1900, and also for the nine months ended September in each year, are as follows:—

	Sept., 1901.	Sept., 1900.	Total for nine months ended—	
			Sept., 1901.	Sept., 1900.
Aliens not stated to be <i>en route</i> to America or other places out of the United Kingdom	6,969*	6,868*	55,322*	61,738*
Aliens <i>en route</i> to America or other places out of the United Kingdom	8,912	7,249	65,828	60,788
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,881*</b>	<b>14,117*</b>	<b>121,150*</b>	<b>122,526*</b>

\* These figures are inclusive of sailors to the number of 1,366 in September, 1901, 1,114 in September, 1900; and 12,042 and 11,738 respectively for the nine months ended September in each year.

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