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THE

# LABOUR GAZETTE

THE JOURNAL OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

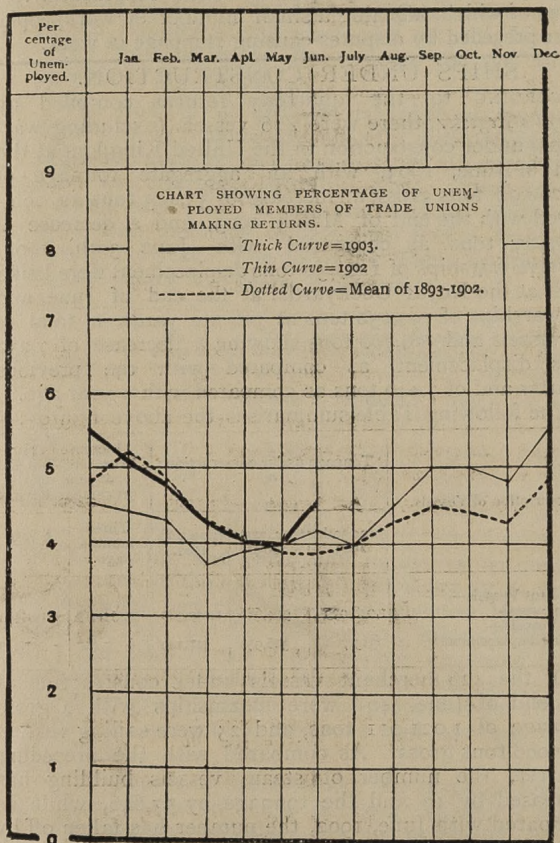
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JULY, 1903.

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## EMPLOYMENT CHART.



## STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN JUNE.

[Based on 3,278 returns, viz.: 2,103 from Employers, or their Associations, 1,140 from Workmen and Trade Unions, and 35 from other sources.]

EMPLOYMENT in June showed some decline as compared with May, particularly in the cotton trade. As compared with a year ago employment continues to show a falling off.

In the 226 Trade Unions, with an aggregate membership of 556,695 making returns, 24,804 (or 4.5 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 4.0 per cent. in May, and 4.2 per cent. in the 224 Trade Unions, with a membership of 544,893 from which returns were received for June, 1902. The mean percentage of unemployed returned at the end of June during the past decade was 3.9.

**Employment in various Industries.—Coal Mining.**—Employment during the four weeks ended June 27th declined, and was not so good as either a month or a year ago. At collieries employing 488,880 workpeople, the pits worked an average of 4.64\* days per week, compared with 5.21 days in May, and 5.17 days a year ago. The number of workpeople employed at the pits for which returns were received for both periods was 2.1 per cent. greater than a year ago.

**Iron Mining.**—Iron miners continue well employed. In the 133 mines and open works covered by the returns received from employers, and employing about

15,700 workpeople, the average number of days worked by the mines was 5.69\* per week, as compared with 5.78 in May, and 5.88\* in June, 1902.

**Pig Iron Industry.**—Employment is fairly good in this industry, though not quite so good as a month or a year ago. Returns relating to the works of 113 ironmasters show that 320 furnaces, employing about 22,200 workpeople, were in blast at the end of June, as compared with 325 at the end of May, and 323 a year ago.

**Iron and Steel Manufacture.**—In this industry employment shows little change as compared with either a month or a year ago. At 201 works covered by the returns received from employers 74,639 workpeople were employed during the week ended June 27th, and the total volume of employment (taking into account both the number employed and the number of shifts worked) shows an increase of 0.4 per cent. as compared with May, and a decrease of 0.4 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

**Timplate Manufacture.**—Employment in this industry again shows a falling off as compared with a month and a year ago. At the end of June 362 mills were working, as compared with 383 at the end of May, and 398 in June 1902. The number of workpeople employed at the mills was about 18,100.

**Engineering Trades.**—Employment generally is fair, but not quite so good as a month ago. The percentage of unemployed Trade Union members was 4.0 at the end of June, as compared with 3.8 in May and 5.0 in June, 1902.

**Shipbuilding Trades.**—Employment generally is slack, rather worse than a month ago and worse than a year ago. The percentage of unemployed Trade Union members at the end of June was 9.1, as compared with 8.7 in May, and 7.7 in June, 1902.

**Building Trades.**—Employment continues moderate, showing no marked change as compared with either a month or a year ago. The percentage of unemployed Trade Union members among *Carpenters* and *Joiners* was 3.4 at the end of June, compared with 2.6 at the end of May, and 3.0 a year ago. The percentage for *Plumbers* was 7.6 at the end of June, as compared with 6.4 in May, and 5.5 per cent. in June, 1902.

**Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.**—Employment remains fair in the furnishing trades, and about the same as a month ago. With coopers it is still bad; with mill-sawyers it is fair; with coachmakers it is fair on the whole. The percentage of unemployed Trade Union members at the end of June was 3.0, as compared with 2.8 in May and 2.9 in June, 1902.

Employment in the *Printing* and *Bookbinding* trades remains quiet, is rather better than in May, but not quite so good as a year ago. The percentage of unemployed Trade Union members at the end of June was 4.5, compared with 4.9 at the end of May and 4.4 in June, 1902.

Employment in the *Paper* trade was fairly good during June. The percentage of unemployed Trade Union members at the end of the month was 2.8, as against 3.3 a month ago and 2.3 in June, 1902.

Employment in the *Glass* trades continues dull. In the *Pottery* trades, it shows a further improvement, and is fair. In the *Brick* and *Tile* trades it continues fair.

Employment in the *Spinning* and the *Weaving* branches of the *Cotton* trade is bad, and much worse than a month and a year ago. Information respecting cotton factories employing about 97,700 women and girls shows that 47 per cent. of those in spinning mills were working in mills

\* This average is reduced on account of the Whitsun Holidays.

giving full employment during the whole month, compared with 81 per cent. in May and 84 per cent. in June, 1902. The corresponding percentage of full time for those employed in weaving factories was 38 during June, compared with 70 per cent. in May and 83 per cent. in June, 1902.

Employment in the *Woolen* trade is fairly good generally. In the *Worsted* trade it shows a decline as compared with a month and a year ago. Information respecting woolen and worsted factories in Yorkshire employing about 30,100 women and girls shows that 80 per cent. were employed in factories giving full employment throughout the month, to be compared with 81 per cent. among those reported on in May, and with 98 per cent. in June, 1902.

Employment in the *Hosiery* trade is slack; it shows a further decline as compared with May, and is worse than a year ago. Employment in the *Jute* trade is still only moderate. In the *Flax* trade it is fairly good.

*Leather Trades*.—The general condition of employment is still dull and worse than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members who were unemployed at the end of June was 6.0, compared with 5.2 per cent. in May, and 2.8 per cent. in June, 1902.

Employment in the *Boot* and *Shoe* trade is quiet, and worse than in May, though better than a year ago. Returns from firms employing about 66,600 workpeople show a decrease of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed at the end of June, as compared with a month ago, and an increase of 4.9 per cent. as compared with a year ago. Of the total number reported on, 64 per cent. were employed by firms working full time throughout June, compared with 78 per cent. among those for whom returns were received for May.

Employment in the bespoke branch of the *Tailoring* trade is reported as bad in London, but as fairly good in the provinces. In the ready-made branch employment has been slack in Leeds; in other centres it has been fair.

Employment in the *Hat-making* trade is quiet generally, and worse than a month ago. The percentage of unemployed Trade Union members at the end of June was 2.9, compared with 2.6 per cent. at the end of May, and 3.6 per cent. a year ago.

*Agricultural Labourers* have been fairly regularly employed in the North of England. In the South, however, there was some interruption in the middle of the month through wet weather, but employment subsequently became plentiful, and extra labour became scarce in many districts.

*Dock and Riverside Labour*.—Employment in June was fair on the whole and showed a slight improvement as compared with May. In London, however, it declined and was worse than a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and principal wharves in London during the four weeks ended June 27th, was 12,383, a decrease of 7.1 per cent. as compared with the average for the previous month, and a decrease of 15.5 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The average number employed in June during the six years 1897-1902 was 14,183.

*Trade Disputes*.—The total number of workpeople involved in disputes which began or were in progress during June, 1903, was 12,314, compared with 16,888 in May, 1903, and 15,935 in June, 1902.

The aggregate duration of all the disputes of the month, new and old, amounted to 175,000 working days, compared with 217,000 in the previous month, and 122,200 in the corresponding month of last year. Seventeen disputes began in June, involving 5,601 workpeople, compared with 27 in May, 1903, and 11 in June, 1902.

Definite results were reported during the month in the case of 12 disputes, new and old, affecting 6,084 workpeople. Of these disputes, 6, involving 4,097 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 2, involving 1,062 persons, in favour of the employers; and 4, involving 925 persons, were compromised.

*Changes in Rates of Wages*.—The changes in rates of wages reported during June affected about 116,500 workpeople, of whom 7,150 received advances and 109,350 sustained decreases. The net effect of a

the changes was a decrease of about £6,500 per week. The changes of the previous month affected 128,400 workpeople, the net result being a decrease of £2,200 weekly. During June, 1902, the number affected was 343,500, and the net result was a decrease of nearly £30,600 weekly.

The principal changes reported were an increase affecting 5,500 blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham, and decreases affecting 97,500 coal miners in Scotland, and 5,000 iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire. Three changes affecting 84,900 workpeople were arranged by Conciliation Boards, and two changes affecting nearly 400 workpeople by arbitration, one of which, affecting 250 workpeople, was preceded by a dispute causing stoppage of work. Six changes affecting 14,300 workpeople took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes affecting nearly 16,900 workpeople were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives, three of which, affecting a small number of workpeople, were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

#### SHIPS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

ACCORDING to the quarterly returns compiled by *Lloyd's Register*, there were 426 vessels (excluding warships) under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of June, 1903, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,028,099 tons gross, an increase of 53,413 tons as compared with the end of March 1903, and a decrease of 101,483 tons as compared with June 30th, 1902. Twelve warships of 120,450 tons displacement were being built at the Royal Dockyards, at the end of June, and 45 warships of 199,250 tons at private yards, a total of 57 vessels and 319,700 tons showing a decrease of 7,250 tons displacement, as compared with the previous quarter and of 7,440 tons as compared with a year ago.

The following Table summarises the above figures:—

Description of Vessels.	Tonnage under construction on			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) at end of June, 1903, as compared with	Three months ago.	A year ago.
	June 30th, 1903.	Mar. 31st, 1903.	June 30th, 1902.			
	Merchant Vessels—					
Tons gross...	1,028,099	974,686	1,129,582	+ 53,413	− 101,483	
War Vessels—						
Tons displacement ...	319,700	326,950	327,140	− 7,250	− 7,440	

Of the 426 merchant vessels under construction at the end of June, 401 were steamships with a gross tonnage of 1,021,011 tons, and 25 were sailing vessels of 7,088 tons gross. As compared with the preceding quarter, the number of steam vessels building has increased by 19 and the tonnage by 57,646, while as compared with June, 1902, the number has fallen off by 20 and the gross tonnage by 86,954. The number of sailing vessels in course of construction was 18 less, and the tonnage 4,233 tons less, than at the end of March, 1903. As compared with a year ago, the number of sailing vessels was the same, while the tonnage was 14,529 tons less.

The following Table shows the gross tonnage of vessels, other than warships, under construction in each of the principal shipbuilding districts. The figures include over 95 per cent. of the total mercantile tonnage under construction:—

District.	At			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) at end of Mar., 1903, as compared with	Three months ago.	A year ago.
	30th June, 1903.	31st Mar., 1903.	30th June, 1902.			
	Clyde ... ..	312,167	307,857			
Belfast... ..	195,648	190,905	186,752	+ 4,743	+ 8,896	
Tyne ... ..	180,783	178,058	192,488	+ 2,725	− 11,705	
Wear ... ..	124,066	116,319	155,058	+ 7,747	− 30,992	
Hartlepool and Whitby ...	71,771	57,822	64,163	+ 13,949	+ 7,668	
Middlesbro' and Stockton ...	69,914	52,094	69,353	+ 17,820	+ 561	
Barrow, Maryport and Workington	28,840	27,890	25,715	+ 950	+ 3,125	

It will be seen that every district shows an increase in June as compared with March, while as compared with a year ago, four out of the seven districts show increased tonnage under construction, and three districts show a considerable falling off.

## REPORT ON THE STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS OF 1902, AND ON CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION BOARDS.\*

THE Fifteenth Annual Report on Strikes and Lock-outs and on Conciliation and Arbitration Boards\* has now been issued.

The Report states that, on the whole, 1902 was less affected by labour disputes than the preceding year. The total number of stoppages was comparatively small, and, though (owing to a dispute involving the cessation of work by over 16,000 pit lads in the Federated area, which threw out of employment over 85,000 men) they affected a larger number of persons than in any of the last five years, the aggregate number of working days lost—the best single test of the importance of the disputes of the year—was not only less than in 1901, but was below the average for the five years covered by the Report.

The number of disputes recorded as beginning in 1902 was 442, involving 256,667 workpeople, and the aggregate duration of all the disputes in progress in that year was 3,479,255 working days. This amount of working time lost, if spread over the total working population, amounts to less than half a day per head during the year. The following Table summarises the figures for the five years, 1898-1902:—

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.	
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
1901 ... ..	642	111,437	68,109	179,546	4,142,287
1902 ... ..	442	116,824	139,843	256,667	3,479,255

The mining and quarrying industries accounted for 73 per cent. of the aggregate duration and for 81 per cent. of the total persons involved in disputes beginning in 1902. This number of persons affected represents 22.3 per cent. of the total number employed in those industries, a much larger proportion than in the case of any other group of trades. The proportion for all trades, excluding agricultural labourers and seamen, was 2.9 per cent.

With respect to the results of the disputes beginning in 1902, if the disputes between different classes of workpeople (e.g. unionists and non-unionists), in which the employers were only indirectly concerned, be omitted, the balance of the results of the remainder was distinctly in favour of the employers.

As usual, the great bulk of the disputes were ultimately settled by the parties themselves or their representatives. The number of actual stoppages settled by arbitration or conciliation was 29, as compared with 41 in 1901. These 29 stoppages affected directly or indirectly 11,610 workpeople, or about 4.5 per cent. of the total for all disputes.

The principal agencies for arbitration and conciliation were, however, far more largely concerned with the prevention of strikes and lock-outs than with their settlement. The total number of cases known to have been considered by 67 permanent Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration in 1902 was 1,462, very few of which involved a stoppage of work. Of these, 711 cases are reported to have been withdrawn or settled independently of the Boards, and 73 as still under consideration at the end of the year. The remaining 678 cases (in 9 only of which had a stoppage of work taken place) were settled, 514 by the Boards or Committees, and 164 by arbitrators or umpires.

\* Cd. 1623. Price 6d. The Report can be obtained through any bookseller or direct from the publishers, Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, E.C.

† The time lost by the workpeople indirectly affected is included and the days lost are credited to the year in which they fell.

## HOME OFFICE ORDERS.

### Overtime: Christmas Cards.

By Section 26 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, it is provided with respect to the employment of women in non-textile factories and workshops that "the period of employment except on Saturday, shall (save as in this Act specially excepted) either begin at 6.0 o'clock in the morning and end at 6.0 o'clock in the evening, or begin at 7.0 o'clock in the morning and end at 7.0 o'clock in the evening, or begin at 8.0 o'clock in the morning and end at 8.0 o'clock in the evening." By Section 49 an exception is made to the general rule, and this period of twelve hours may be extended to fourteen hours, beginning at 6.0, 7.0 or 8.0 o'clock in the morning in certain non-textile factories and workshops, a list of which appears in the second schedule to the Act. No woman, however, may be so employed overtime for more than three days in any one week, nor may this overtime employment take place in any factory or workshop on more than thirty days in any twelve months. By an Order dated June 18th, 1903,\* under the powers given to him by the Act, the Home Secretary has extended the exception contained in Section 49 to non-textile factories and workshops in which the process of making Christmas and New Year cards is carried on.

### Dangerous Industries: File-cutting.

By Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, the Home Secretary has power, where he is satisfied that any manufacture, machinery, plant, process or description of manual labour used in factories or workshops is dangerous or injurious to health, or dangerous to life or limb, to certify that such manufacture, machinery, plant, process, or description of manual labour is dangerous, and, subject to the provisions of the Act, to make such regulations as appear to him to be reasonably practicable, and to meet the necessity of the case. In pursuance of this section the process of file-cutting by hand has been certified to be dangerous, and the Home Secretary, after an inquiry† by Mr. Chester Jones, barrister-at-law, has by an Order dated June 19th, 1903,‡ made the following regulations, which are to come into force on September 1st, 1903, and are to apply to all factories and workshops (including tenement factories and tenement workshops), or parts thereof, in which the process of file-cutting by hand is carried on:—

1. The number of stocks in any room shall not be more than one stock for every 350 cubic feet of air space in the room; and in calculating air space for the purpose of this regulation any space more than 10 feet above the floor of the room shall not be reckoned.

2. After the 1st day of January, 1904, the distance between the stocks measured from the centre of one stock to the centre of the next shall not be less than 2 feet 6 inches, and after the 1st day of January, 1905, the said distance shall not be less than 3 feet.

3. Every room shall have a substantial floor, the whole of which shall be covered with a washable material, save that it shall be optional to leave a space not exceeding 6 inches in width round the base of each stock.

The floor of every room shall be kept in good repair.

4. Efficient inlet and outlet ventilators shall be provided in every room. The inlet ventilators shall be so arranged and placed as not to cause a direct draught of incoming air to fall on the workmen employed at the stocks.

The ventilators shall be kept in good repair and in working order.

5. No person shall interfere with or impede the working of the ventilators.

6. Sufficient and suitable washing conveniences shall be provided and maintained for the use of the file-cutters. The washing conveniences shall be under cover and shall comprise at least one fixed basin for every ten or less stocks. Every basin shall be fitted with a waste pipe discharging over a drain or into some receptacle of a capacity at least equal to one gallon for every file-cutter using the basin. Water shall be laid on to every basin either from the main or from a tank of a capacity of not less than 1½ gallons to every worker supplied from such tank. A supply of clean water shall be kept in the said tank while work is going on at least sufficient to enable every worker supplied from such tank to wash.

7. The walls and ceilings of every room, except such parts as are painted or varnished or made of glazed brick, shall be limewashed once in every six months ending the 30th of June and once in every six months ending the 31st of December.

8. The floor and such parts of the walls and ceiling as are not limewashed and the benches shall be cleansed once a week.

\* Statutory Rules and Orders 1903. No. 506. (Eyre and Spottiswoode) Price 1d.

† Report to the Home Secretary on the draft file-cutting regulations by Mr. Chester Jones. [Cd. 1658.] (Eyre & Spottiswoode.) Price 2d.

‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1903. No. 507. (Eyre & Spottiswoode) Price 1d.

9. If the factory or workshop is situated in a dwelling-house the work of file-cutting shall not be carried on in any room which is used as a sleeping place or for cooking or eating meals.

10. Every file-cutter shall when at work wear a long apron reaching from the shoulders and neck to below the knees. The apron shall be kept in a cleanly state.

11. A copy of these regulations and an abstract of the provisions of the factory and workshop Act, 1901, shall be kept affixed in the factory or workshop in a conspicuous place.

12. It shall be the duty of the occupier to carry out Regulations 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 11, except that in any room in a tenement factory or tenement workshop which is let to more than one occupier, it shall be the duty of the owner to carry out these regulations, except the last clause of Regulation 6, which shall be carried out by the occupiers.

It shall be the duty of the occupier or occupiers to carry out Regulation 8.

It shall be the duty of the occupier or occupiers and of every workman to observe Regulations 5, 9, and 10.

Power is, however, reserved to the Chief Inspector to exempt from all or any of these regulations, any factory or workshop in which he is satisfied that the beds used are of such composition as not to entail danger to the health of the persons employed.

### CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS IN 1902.\*

THE Tenth Annual Report of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade on Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom, dealing with the changes which took place in 1902, has recently been issued.

As in the preceding year, the net result of the changes of wages in 1902 was a decrease.

In the industries for which it is possible to obtain definite statistics it is shown in the Report that 91,812 workpeople received advances of wages during 1902 amounting to £5,326 per week, while 793,041 sustained decreases amounting to £78,027 per week. The net weekly decrease for the year was accordingly £72,701, which compares with a decrease of £77,343 in 1901, and an increase of £209,373 in 1900, when the general level of wages stood higher than in any other year for which these statistics exist.

The total number of workpeople, excluding agricultural labourers, seamen and railway servants, who had their wages changed in 1902, was 890,356,† a number which represents approximately 11 per cent. of the total working population covered by the statistics. The proportion affected varied considerably in the different trades. Thus in the coal mining industry 93 per cent. were affected by wages-changes during the year, in iron mining 15 per cent., in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades 8 per cent., in the building trades 2 per cent., and in the textile group only 0.2 per cent. The principal feature of the changes of the year was the fall in wages in the coal mining industry, the reductions in this industry accounting for 95 per cent. of the total decrease recorded. Reductions also took place in the shipbuilding trades in the North of England. The decline in this industry has, however, spread in 1903 to other shipbuilding centres and has been followed by reductions in some of the allied trades.

During 1902 only 1.4 per cent. of the workpeople whose wages were changed were engaged in disputes on this account. On the other hand changes affecting 80 per cent. of the workpeople were arranged by Conciliation, Arbitration, Wages Boards, Sliding Scales or other conciliatory agencies.

The statistics with regard to changes in hours of labour in 1902, are entirely dominated by the figures relating to the large number of operatives employed in textile factories and printing, bleaching and dyeing works, whose working hours on Saturdays were reduced in consequence of an Act of Parliament which came into operation at the beginning of the year.

\* Cd. 1562, price 8d. The Report can be obtained through any bookseller, or direct from the publishers, Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, E.C.

† Including 5,503 workpeople whose wages were changed during the year, but at the end of the year stood at the same level as at the beginning.

### RECENT CONCILIATION CASES.

#### Builders' Labourers at Burion-on-Trent.

MR. A. A. HUDSON, the arbitrator appointed in this case (See GAZETTE for June, p. 156), heard the parties on June 20th. The builders' labourers had applied for an advance of wages from 5½d. to 6d. per hour. Subsequently to the hearing, it was agreed between the parties that the arbitrator should decide for what period the standard rate of wages to be decided by him should be binding.

The operative clause of the award, which is dated June 29th, is as follows:—

"I award that the builders' labourers shall receive an increase of one farthing per hour, viz., from 5½d. to 5¾d., and that such standard rate of wages of 5¾d. per hour shall come into force from the date hereof, and remain in force for three years."

About 120 workpeople are affected by this award.

#### Reduction in Wages of Sea-going Engineers.

The North-east Coast of England Marine Engineers' Conciliation Board has issued an award relating to the wages of sea-going engineers employed by the ship-owners affiliated with that Board. It provides that in the case of foreign voyages:—

"For vessels above 1,500 tons net register tonnage engineer's wages be reduced by 5s. per month."

"For vessels of 1,500 tons and under the wages be reduced by 10s. per month; with proportionate reductions on the weekly and daily rates."

In the case of coasting vessels and vessels in the home trade wages have been reduced 2s. 6d. per week.

About 1,600 engineers have been affected by this reduction, which took effect from 1st July. (See p. 205.)

### LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

#### (1) Workmen's Compensation Acts.

##### WHAT IS "A SCAFFOLDING?"

The Workmen's Compensation Act 1897, applies to employment "on in or about any building which exceeds thirty feet in height, and is either being constructed or repaired by means of a scaffolding."

In August last a painter was employed in painting and silicating the wall of a house over 30 feet in height, when he fell and was killed. "Silicating" consists in cleaning stone surfaces, and pointing them with a preparation known as silicate, in order to preserve them. The work is generally done by slaters by means of a scaffold suspended by ropes from the roof of the house, but if only a limited portion of the wall is to be done, the work is often carried out by painters by means of ladders. In this case ladders were being used, and the man who was killed fell from a ladder. The man's widow and children claimed compensation, and were awarded £239 8s. The Sheriff-Substitute held that at the time of his death the man was employed in repairing a building exceeding thirty feet in height, by means of a "scaffolding" within the meaning of the Act.

On appeal, however, the Court of Session overruled this decision on the ground that a ladder used in the ordinary way cannot be a scaffold; and that it was not material that this work was usually done by means of scaffolding, if on this particular occasion it was being done by means of a ladder.—*Campbell v. Sellars, Court of Session, 5th June.*

##### "DEPENDANTS": SCOTCH LAW OF SOLATIUM.

By the Act it is provided that in Scotland, "Dependants" means "such of the persons entitled according to the law of Scotland to sue the employer for damages or solatium in respect of the death of the workman, as were wholly or in part dependent upon the earnings of the workman at the time of his death." As regards the right of children to sue at law for the loss of a parent, the law of Scotland gives a child the right to sue not only for pecuniary loss, but also for wounded feelings—a solatium. A workman was killed in Scotland, and a claim made under the Act for compensation on behalf of the widow and several children. Compensation was awarded. The question was subsequently raised by way of appeal to the Court of Session, whether children, not entitled to compensation under the Act as dependants, were debarred from suing at law for solatium by the fact that the employer had paid the compensation awarded under the Act. It was held that the employer is liable to be sued at law by the relatives "not entitled to compensation," notwithstanding that he has satisfied the claims of the dependants.—*Blain v. Greenock Foundry Company, Court of Session, 5th June.*

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

Where death results from injury and the workman leaves dependants wholly dependent upon his earnings, the amount of compensation under the Act is "a sum equal to his earnings in the employment of the same employer during the three years next preceding the injury, or the sum of £150, whichever of those sums is the larger." No greater sum, however, than £300 can be claimed; and if the workman had not been in the same employment for three years, then the amount of his earnings for three years is "deemed to be 156 times his average weekly earnings during the period of his actual employment under the said employer."

A workman employed by a coal company was killed by the fall of a roof in his employers' pit. His widow and sole dependant claimed as compensation £217 15s., based on average weekly earnings of £1 7s. 11d. The employers gave notice that they would consent to an award against them for the payment of £206 14s., they contending that £1 7s. 11d. a week had not been earned, as there had been deductions for lamps and oil, for the sharpening of picks and for a checkweigh fund; and they contended that in order to arrive at the earnings of the man these sums must be deducted from the amount claimed. The County Court Judge decided that these deductions ought not to be taken into account, and awarded the widow £217 15s. In the Judge's opinion, "a lamp and picks in proper working order seem to be looked upon in the trade as being part of the necessary equipment of a miner, to be provided by him or at his cost; without them he would not be considered to be a properly-equipped miner, and the word 'earnings' means the sum the workman gets for his work when he comes to it properly equipped according to the general understanding and practice in that particular trade." The Court of Appeal affirmed the decision of the County Court Judge, but the employers appealed further to the House of Lords as a test case, though they undertook to pay the widow the amount awarded in any event. The House of Lords affirmed the decision of the Court of Appeal, and expressed full approval of the County Court Judge's opinion as quoted above.—*Abram Coal Company v. Southern, House of Lords, 29th June.*

#### REFUSING TO SUBMIT TO MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

By the Act it is provided that "any workman receiving weekly payments under this Act shall, if so required by the employer . . . from time to time submit himself for examination by a duly qualified medical practitioner provided and paid by the employer . . . but if the workman objects to an examination by that medical practitioner, or is dissatisfied by the certificate of such practitioner upon his condition when communicated to him, he may submit himself for examination to one of the medical practitioners appointed for the purposes of this Act . . . and the certificate of that medical practitioner as to the condition of the workman at the time of the examination shall be given to the employer and workman, and shall be conclusive evidence of that condition. If the workman refuses to submit himself to such examination, or in any way obstructs the same, his right to such weekly payments shall be suspended until such examination has taken place."

A man who was employed as a miner by an iron company was accidentally injured in the eye in May, 1901. His employers admitted liability, and paid him 19s. 10d. a week up to the end of September, 1902. On 26th September the man submitted himself for examination by his employers' medical adviser, who reported that he had so far recovered that he was perfectly fit to do his former work. The man did not agree with this report, but he did not apply to be examined by one of the medical practitioners appointed under the Act. The employers stopped payment, and the man made a claim for compensation in the Sheriff's Court. No memorandum of agreement as to the 19s. 10d. a week had ever been registered. In the circumstances the Sheriff-Substitute held that the man was not entitled to have his claim decided. On appeal, the Court of Session affirmed this decision. The Court was of opinion that this was a case of agreement under the Act, although the injured man had not registered a memorandum as he might have done. The man had been reported upon as fit to resume work; he was dissatisfied with the report, but nevertheless had not submitted himself for examination to one of the official medical men. He was therefore in the position described in the Act as refusing to submit to such examination. At all events, undue delay in submitting to such examination is equivalent to obstructing the examination. Therefore the right of the man to weekly payments was suspended until the examination should take place, and he had no right to an award on his claim.—*Davidson v. The Summerlee and Mossend Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Court of Session, 10th June.*

#### REVIEW OF WEEKLY PAYMENTS.

The Act provides that "Any weekly payment may be reviewed at the request either of the employer or of the workman, and on such review may be ended, diminished or increased."

A man was working for an oil company at the average wages of 38s. a week, when he met with an accident which totally incapacitated him from earning wages. The accident occurred in October of 1901, and the company paid the man 19s. a week up to the end of March, 1902, when payment was stopped on the ground that he was then fit to return to work. The company had agreed to pay the man 19s. a week, and a memorandum to that effect was registered on 8th July, 1902. On 25th July, the company took proceedings in the Sheriff Court applying to have the weekly payments ended or diminished. The proof was dated 19th November, and it was proved that the man's total incapacity had ceased on 7th May, and that

from 8th May, to 19th November, he had been working as a pithead labourer at 23s. a week. On these facts the Sheriff-Substitute found that the man was entitled to continued compensation, and fixed the amount at 8s. a week from the date of the decision, thus reducing the agreed weekly payments by 11s. He further decided that he had no jurisdiction to review any weekly payment for any time prior to the date of his decision. On this question the company appealed to the Court of Session, arguing that under the Act they were entitled to have the rate of compensation reviewed as from 8th May, the date on which the man had begun to work. The Court of Session upheld the decision of the Sheriff-Substitute, holding that there was no power under the Act to review the rate of weekly payment for any time before judgment; that it would not be consistent with the Act to allow an employer to stop payment at his own option; and that an employer is bound to go on paying weekly the amount agreed or awarded, until his liability is terminated in the way the Act provides.—*Caveney v. Pumpherstone Oil Company, Court of Session, 23rd June.*

#### REVIEW OF COMPENSATION: REFUSAL TO SUBMIT TO SURGICAL OPERATION.

A workman in the employ of an oil company accidentally received an injury to the elbow of his right arm, which entirely prevented him from following his ordinary occupation as a miner. There was no reasonable prospect that his right arm would ever again become useful unless he submitted to an operation advised by the medical adviser of the employers. The man's own medical man advised him not to undergo the operation, and he accordingly refused to submit to it. The Sheriff-Substitute decided, in these circumstances, that the man was not entitled to compensation on the footing of total incapacity. The Court of Session, however, disagreed with the Sheriff-Substitute, holding that the man was not bound to submit to an operation requested by his employers, especially when the operation suggested was one from which he might reasonably shrink; and the matter was sent back to the Sheriff-Substitute to award.—*Sweeney v. Pumpherstone Oil Company, Court of Session, 23rd June.*

#### REVIEW OF COMPENSATION: DECREASE IN RATE OF WAGES AFTER ACCIDENT; AGE OF INJURED MAN.

A miner in the employment of a coal company had previously lost the use of one eye. In August, 1900, a splinter of coal from his pick struck him in the other eye, and so seriously injured him that he was totally and permanently incapacitated from work. More than two years after the accident he claimed compensation, and in fixing the amount payable the Sheriff-Substitute took into account the facts that since the accident there had been a large decrease in the wages paid to miners in the County of Fife, and also that the man was now over 64 years of age, and that a man of that age does not usually earn the highest wages. The Court of Session, however, decided that the Sheriff-Substitute was wrong in taking these matters into account, as nothing which had taken place since the accident was relevant to affect the award, and the fact that a man was from age losing his earning capacity could not be considered as a ground for diminishing the weekly compensation payable to him.—*Jamieson v. Fife Coal Company, Court of Session, 20th June.*

#### WEEKLY PAYMENTS: PLACE OF PAYMENT.

Compensation had been regularly paid by his employers, a colliery company, to an injured man up to 7th June, 1902. On that date the man was told that in future payment would be made only at the colliery, and that he must come or send to fetch the money.

The man asserted that he should be paid at his own residence, and refused to go or send to the colliery. At the end of fourteen weeks, nothing having been paid during that period, legal proceedings were instituted to settle the question where payment must be made. The employers urged that they were only bound to pay at their own place of business, and that it would lead to great trouble, expense and inconvenience if they were obliged to remit small sums to any place where a man incapacitated might choose to live. The Court of Session on appeal from the Sheriff-Substitute held that the contention of the employers was wrong on the general principle that it is the duty of a debtor to go to his creditor and pay the debt.—*Gallocher v. Haighhead Coal Company, Court of Session, 24th June.*

#### (2) Merchant Shipping Acts.

##### WAGES TO BE PAID IN PRESENCE OF SUPERINTENDENT.

By sect. 131 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, if a seaman is discharged before a superintendent in the United Kingdom, he is to receive his wages through or in the presence of the superintendent unless a competent court otherwise directs, and if in such a case the master or owner of a ship pays his wages within the United Kingdom in any other manner, he shall for each offence be liable to a fine not exceeding £10. By sect. 221, if a seaman deserts his ship he shall be guilty of the offence of desertion, and be liable to forfeit all or any part of the wages which he has earned, and also, if the desertion takes place abroad, of the wages he may earn in any other ship in which he may be employed until his next return to the United Kingdom, and to satisfy any excess of wages paid by the master or owner of the ship to any substitute engaged in his place at a higher rate of wages than the rate stipulated to be paid to him; and also, except in the United Kingdom, he shall be liable to imprisonment. By sect. 232, "where any wages . . . are under the Act forfeited for desertion from a ship . . . those wages . . . shall be applied towards reimbursing the expenses caused by the desertion to the master or owner of the ship, and, subject to that reimbursement, shall be paid into the Exchequer."

A fireman was engaged for a voyage to the River Plate and back at wages amounting to £4 a month. At the River Plate he deserted, and the master of the ship was obliged to engage another man in his place at the rate of £4 10s. a month.

The fireman obtained employment on another ship, and when it arrived in England the owners of the first ship requested the owners of the second ship not to pay the fireman his wages without deducting and handing over to them the sum of 15s. 6d., which was the amount of the extra expense to which they had been put by the fireman's desertion. The fireman made no objection to this suggestion, and in the account of his wages the deduction was made. The master of the second ship then came before the superintendent to pay the wages, but the superintendent objected to the deduction as being illegal. The master insisted upon paying as arranged, but the superintendent would not consent and left his office. The master then paid the fireman the wages with the deduction, and the fireman signed a receipt of discharge. A summons was then taken out against the master of the second ship for having committed an offence under Section 131 of the Act, and the magistrate convicted him. On appeal a Divisional Court of the King's Bench Division held that the conviction was right.—*King's Bench Division, 30th June.*

THE PRICE OF BREAD, WHEAT AND FLOUR.

BREAD.  
THE returns as to the price of bread furnished by the Local Correspondents of the Department relate to London and 25 large Provincial Towns at the beginning of July and of each of the twelve preceding months. Though it is not possible to state that the quality of the bread referred to is in all cases the same, the figures for each place are believed to be, generally speaking, comparable over the whole period. Other qualities of bread are sold at both higher and lower prices than those quoted in the Table. The prices selected represent, so far as can be ascertained, the prevailing prices paid at the various places by workpeople for ordinary household bread of average quality.

As compared with a month ago the price per 4 lbs. has remained unchanged in all the towns given in the following Table, with the exception of Liverpool, where an advance of 1d. per 4 lbs. has taken place.

Place.	Price of 4 lbs. of Bread.							
	1902.				1903.			
	1st July.	1st Sept.*	1st Oct.	2nd Feb.*	2nd April.*	1st May.	1st June.	1st July.
London ...	4½ & 5	4½ & 5	4½ & 5	4½ & 5	4½ & 5	4½ & 5	4½ & 5	4½ & 5
Birmingham ...	4½ & 5	4½ & 5	4½ & 5	4½ & 5	4½ & 5	4½ & 5	4½ & 5	4½ & 5
Bolton ...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Bristol ...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Cardiff ...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Derby ...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Huddersfield ...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hull ...	4 & 5	4 & 5	4 & 5	4 & 5	4 & 5	4 & 5	4 & 5	4 & 5
Ipswich ...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Leicester ...	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Liverpool ...	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Manchester ...	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Middlesbro' ...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Norwich ...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Nottingham ...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Oldham ...	4½	4½	4	4	4	4	4	4
Plymouth ...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Potteries District ...	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Wolver'pton ...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Aberdeen ...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Dundee ...	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Edinburgh ...	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Glasgow ...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Belfast ...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Dublin ...	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½

WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The imports of wheat from foreign countries and the colonies from 1st September, 1902, to 30th June, 1903, amounted to 67,202,175 cwts., compared with 60,462,793 cwts. in the corresponding ten months of 1901-2. The imports of wheat-meal and flour amounted to 15,980,460 cwts., compared with 16,043,185 cwts. from 1st September, 1901, to 30th June, 1902. The Table below gives the mean *London Gazette* price of British wheat, and the

\* No change was recorded in any of the towns at 5th August, 3rd November, 1st December, 1902, 1st January, or at 2nd March, 1903.  
† Raised to 5d. on the 4th and reduced to 4½d. on the 25th May.

average declared value of the wheat and flour imports, for each of the months January, 1902, to June, 1903:—

Month.	British Wheat.		Imports.	
	Mean <i>London Gazette</i> Price.	Per cwt. s. d.	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.
			Average Declared Value.	Average Declared Value.
January 1902.				
February ...	6 5½	6 9½	6 9½	9 1½
March ...	6 3½	6 9½	6 9½	9 0
April* ...	6 6½	6 5½	6 5½	9 0
May ...	7 3½	6 11½	6 11½	9 2
June ...	7 2½	6 9½	6 9½	9 4½
July ...	7 5	6 9½	6 9½	9 4
August ...	7 4½	6 7½	6 7½	9 2½
September ...	6 5½	6 7½	6 7½	9 3½
October ...	5 10½	6 6½	6 6½	9 1½
November ...	5 10	6 6½	6 6½	9 2½
December ...	5 9½	6 8	6 8	9 1½
January 1903.				
February ...	5 10	6 8½	6 8½	9 3½
March ...	5 10½	6 11½	6 11½	9 2½
April ...	6 5½	6 8½	6 8½	9 2½
May ...	6 5½	6 10½	6 10½	9 2½
June ...	6 5	6 9½	6 9½	9 1½

The price per cwt. of British wheat in June (6s. 5d.) was lower by ½d. than a month ago, and by 9½d. than a year ago, but higher than in any of the seven months October, 1902—April, 1903. The average declared value of wheat imported in June was 6s. 9½d. per cwt., as compared with 6s. 10½d. a month ago, and 6s. 9½d. a year ago. The average declared value of imported wheat-meal and flour was 9s. 1½d. per cwt., as compared with 9s. 3½d. in May, 1903, and 9s. 4½d. in June, 1902.

PRICES OF COAL AND IRON.

THE results of the last ascertainment of the selling prices of coal and iron are given in the Table below.

Compared with the previous audit, it will be seen that while an increase in the ascertained selling price of Cleveland pig iron took place, all other ascertainment show small decreases.

As a result of these ascertainment the wages of blast-furnacemen in Cleveland were increased 1½ per cent. on standard, while in Cumberland a decrease of 1½ per cent. took place. In Northumberland the wages of coal miners were reduced 2½ per cent. under the Conciliation Board. In the manufactured iron trades and in the West of Scotland pig iron industry no change in wages took place. Compared with a year ago the price of Cleveland pig iron, and of West of Scotland pig iron and manufactured iron is higher, while that of Cumberland pig iron and manufactured iron in the Midlands and North of England is lower.

Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Ascertained average selling price per ton.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) of last Audit as compared with	
		Last Audit.†	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Coal.</b>						
Northumberland:—(Average for all classes of coal at pit's mouth)	Mar.-May	7 0 64	7 3 06	7 3 64	-0 2 42	-0 3 00
<b>Pig Iron.</b>						
Cumberland ...	Apr.-June	58 3 56	59 4 92	59 10 00	-1 1 36	-1 6 44
Cleveland ...	...	48 4 74	47 2 81	45 8 31	+1 1 93	+2 8 43
West of Scotland...	Feb.-Apr.	53 10 60	54 10 43	52 8 57	-0 11 83	+1 2 03
<b>Manufact'd Iron.</b>						
North of England:—(Rails, plates, bars and angles)	...	123 4 71	124 3 33	123 9 00	-0 10 62	-0 4 29
Midlands:—(Bars, angles, tees, hoops, sheets, plates, and strips, &c.)	Mar.-Apr.	137 4 35	137 11 94	137 10 39	-0 7 59	-0 6 04
West of Scotland:—(Rounds, squares, flats, angles, tees, hoops and rods)	...	125 1 70	125 5 50	123 7 78	-0 3 80	+1 5 92

\* Import Duty commenced in this month.  
† Under the various sliding scale agreements, changes in wages, if any, 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 they follow one month later. In Northumberland there is no sliding scale, but the ascertainment are taken into consideration by the Coal Trade Conciliation Board when determining the rate of wages of the miners.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.

(Monthly reports, compiled by the Emigrants' Information Office, 31, Broadway, Westminster, from the latest official and other reports, newspapers, etc.)\*

Canada.

WORK continues to be plentiful in Canada both for mechanics and farm labourers. The principal demand for mechanics has been in Ontario, where skilled artisans in the iron and steel works, furniture and wooden ware manufactories, and in cotton works have been in demand. There has also been a fair demand in the Province of Quebec. The supply of farm labourers has been largely increased this summer, and is now fairly sufficient, but there is likely to be a scarcity during the season of harvest. Coal mining has been active in Nova Scotia, and many miners have recently gone there.

Australia.

*New South Wales.*—Emigrants are not advised to go to New South Wales at the present time in search of work. Relief works—mainly stone-breaking depots—have been started for the unemployed, at which experienced men may earn 7s. 6d. a day, and others from 3s. to 4s. At the Newcastle collieries notice has been given of a reduction in the selling-price of coal, with a consequent reduction in wages; but this notice has since been held to be invalid.

*Victoria.*—The supply of labour in the State is quite sufficient. The strike at the Gippsland Coal Mines continues, but work is being resumed to some extent by the introduction of free labourers.

*Queensland.*—There is no demand for more labour except for female servants and some general labourers in the north, and for agricultural and general labourers in the south. Persons in Queensland may obtain there cheap passages for their friends or relatives, if they are female servants, farm labourers, ploughmen, or gardeners.

*Western Australia.*—There is a good demand for farm labourers and female servants, and to a small extent for skilled mechanics, but there is no demand for miners.

New Zealand.

Skilled men in the building trades are well employed everywhere. The engineering, clothing, and boot trades are fairly busy. Sawmillers, flaxmillers, sash and door makers, saddle and harness makers, turners, coach and carriage builders, plumbers and gasfitters are busy in various parts. Unskilled labourers have been for the most part well employed, but there is not much demand for more. There is a good demand for female servants.

South Africa.

*Cape Colony.*—Carpenters' wages at East London have been advanced by the chief firms to 2s. 3d. an hour. There is a good demand for bricklayers and wallers at Capetown, and skilled artisans of whatever calling are in demand in many places, but they must be competent men, and must be able to keep themselves till they find employment. Employers domiciled in Cape Colony can obtain cheap passages at £3 a head for male or female servants engaged by them in England.

*Natal.*—There are no assisted passages obtainable in this country; but settlers in Natal may obtain nominated passages there at reduced rates for agriculturists, female relatives and female servants. The cost of living is high. The building trades continue very busy, and skilled artisans have good prospects of employment; but there is no room whatever for the indifferent workman. Plasterers are now receiving 17s. to 19s. a day, and are much wanted; their work is chiefly outside cement work, but there is a considerable amount of finer (inside) work. There is a fair demand for metal turners and fitters at 13s. to 14s. a day, for machinists at 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., and for moulders at 13s.; and a good demand for a limited number of carriage builders (all branches) at 12s. to 14s. a day. There is a moderate demand for wood turners. The strike of printers is over, the men resuming work at the old rate of 72s. per week of 48 hours. There is a good demand for domestic servants,

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

nurses, general helps, and housemaids at 30s. to £3 a month. The following were wanted on the 13th inst. for the Government Railways:—(1) a few good platelayers, between 25 and 40 years, with at least five years' experience; wages £12 per month rising to £14 and £16; three years' engagement; third class passage provided free from London and half-pay during voyage. (2) a few good boiler makers and one angleiron smith, must have had five years' experience in locomotive workshops after completing their apprenticeship; wages 13s. a day, rising to 14s.; first engagement three years; free passage, and half-pay during voyage. (3) one spring maker, wages 14s. a day; first engagement three years; free passage, and half-pay on voyage. All candidates must apply to the Agent-General for Natal, 26, Victoria Street, London, S.W., stating experience, age, height, whether married or single, and enclosing testimonials or name of superintendent to whom the Agent-General should write, and medical certificate.

*Transvaal.*—No one can enter the Transvaal without a permit. Recent reports from Johannesburg state as follows:—There is practically no demand for white miners or farm or general labourers; there is a fair demand for carpenters, bricklayers, stonemasons (wallers and cutters), plumbers and plasterers, but they must be expert; there is no demand for engineers, fitters, turners, brass finishers or moulders, and many printers are unemployed; there is no demand whatever for the "handyman," nor for shop assistants; there is some demand for female servants. The carpenters' strike at Pretoria is over, and the men's demand for a standard wage of £6 16s. per week of 48 hours has been conceded, at all events as regards competent men. There is no demand for such men as telephone wiremen in the Post Office Department; when vacancies occur, there is no difficulty in filling them locally. Female servants may obtain assisted passages, provided they undertake to repay £12 of the expenses out of their wages. They must apply to the South African Colonisation Society, 47, Victoria-street, London, S.W.

*Orange River Colony.*—No one can enter the Colony without a permit. There is a fair demand for skilled artisans, but the cost of living is high. Residents can obtain reduced passages for persons from England by application in the Colony; the lowest fare to Bloemfontein is £9 10s. 3d.

*Rhodesia.*—There is no demand for farm or general labourers; nor for mechanics unless they have an engagement to come to, or can keep themselves for the first few months. A few good white miners might find employment, and female servants, but the latter should not go by themselves. There is no opening whatever for clerks. The cost of living is extremely high.

LABOUR ABROAD.

FRANCE.\*

*Employment in May.*—On the whole, the state of employment was more satisfactory in May than in April. Beet-root sowing and tree-barking were facilitated by the fine weather during the latter half of the month. Owing to frost in the vineyards, many agricultural labourers were out of work in the Southern Departments. As regards the textile trades, the decline reported last month in the Loire and Vosges districts was still more evident in May; a lessened activity also existed in certain districts of the Nord Department and in Normandy; in the West and South-west, however, the textile trades were very active. The depression in the hosiery trade was intensified by the advent of the slack season. In garment-making the summer season came to an end more quickly than usual in many places. Hatmaking and shoemaking were undergoing their periodical slackness. The state of employment improved very much in the metal trades, partly owing to the increasing development of the automobile industry. An improvement took place in furniture making and coach-building in nearly all centres. The building trades were in full operation. Among dock labourers the situation

\* Bulletin d'Office du Travail (Journal of the French Labour Department).

was still unsatisfactory. As is usual at that period of the year, employment became less plentiful for printers and bookbinders.

Of 149,298 members of 1,022 Trade Unions (not including those of the miners in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais departments) which made returns as to the state of employment in May, 1903, 11,270, or 7 per cent., were stated to be out of work, as compared with 9 per cent. in the preceding month, and 10 per cent. in May, 1902.

*Coal Mining in May.*—The average number of days worked per week by coal miners employed underground in May last was 5.84, as compared with 5.88 in the preceding month, and 5.69 in May, 1902. Taking all workpeople together (surface and underground) 73 per cent. worked full time (6 days and over per week), and 26 per cent. from 5 to 6 days, as compared with 72 and 28 per cent. respectively in April.

*Labour Disputes in May.*—Forty-six trade disputes\* were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in May, the number of workpeople taking part being 5,152. In the preceding month there were 32 disputes, 31 of which involved 4,752 workpeople; while in May, 1902, there were 44 disputes, 17,974 workpeople being involved in 39 of them. Four of the new disputes took place in building trades, 4 in the mining and quarrying, 9 in the metal trades, 11 in the textile trades, 2 in the clothing trades, 6 in transport and dock labour, 5 in the chemical, glass and pottery trades, 1 in the food preparation trades, 2 in the printing and paper trades, and 2 in trades not included within the foregoing groups. Forty new and old disputes came to an end in May. Of these, 8 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 14 in favour of the employers, and 18 were compromised.

*Conciliation and Arbitration in May.*—Twelve cases of recourse to the Conciliation and Arbitration Law were reported to the French Labour Department during May. In 5 of these the initiative was taken by the workpeople, in 7 by the Justice of the Peace (in 1 case unofficially). Committees of Conciliation were formed in 7 cases, resulting in the settlement of 5 disputes. As to the disputes where no agreement could be arrived at, in one case the workpeople afterwards yielded, abandoning their demands; in the other the dispute was still proceeding at the time of reporting. In the remaining 5 cases the proffered mediation was declined, by the employers in 4 cases and by the two parties jointly in the remaining case.

#### GERMANY.

*Employment in May.*—There was an improvement, though not very marked, in the state of employment in the principal trades in May. In particular, the slight improvement in the metal trades already manifested was maintained. Coal mining was well employed. The textile trades on the whole were well employed. Some trades were passing through their summer slackness.

#### HOLLAND.

In a despatch, dated June 30th, Mr. A. F. G. Leveson-Gower, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at the Hague, transmits reports from H.M. Consuls at Amsterdam and Rotterdam on labour in their respective districts during the quarter ended June 30th.

#### AMSTERDAM CONSULAR DISTRICT.

During the past quarter there have been but very few labour disputes of any serious nature to chronicle in this district. After the collapse of the general strike (see GAZETTE, April, p. 99, and May, p. 128) the existing disputes in the various branches of labour were promptly disposed of, generally speaking to the satisfaction of employers, with the exception, however, of the strike of the dockers employed in the timber trade. The men in this industry struck work together with the employees in other trades. The employers filled their places with outsiders, and the work has been carried on since in the timber docks under military protection, and has not been materially impeded by the existence of the dispute.

\* Including one dispute between cab drivers and cab proprietors as to the price to be paid by the drivers for the hire of vehicles.

#### ROTTERDAM CONSULAR DISTRICT.

The report of H.M. Consul at Rotterdam deals mainly with details in connection with the strikes of railway and other transport workers, which took place in the early part of the present year (see LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1903, p. 99, and May, 1903, p. 128). The Consul states that, after the promulgation of the laws passed in April last (see GAZETTE, April, 1903, pp. 92, 93), a return to a normal condition of peace and quiet was thus ensured, and has gradually been effected, resulting in the present uninterrupted course of trade, traffic and navigation throughout the country.

#### AUSTRIA.\*

*Employment in May.*—The statistics of the labour registries (public and private) which furnished returns to the Austrian Labour Department for May, show that, on the average, 171 applications were made for every 100 situations offered in that month, as compared with 175 in the previous month, and 179 in May, 1902. Taking the sexes separately, there were, in the case of men, 218 applications on an average for every 100 situations, as against 228 in the previous month and 260 in May, 1902; while in the case of women there were 91 applications, as compared with 99 in the previous month and 82 in May, 1902.

*Labour Disputes in May.*—Twenty-two disputes were reported to the Austrian Labour Department as having begun in May, the number of workpeople taking part in 20 of these being 2,308. Two of the new disputes occurred in the building trades, 3 in the metal trades, 6 in the textile trades, 3 in the clothing trades, 3 in the glass and pottery trades, 3 in the wood-working, etc., trades, and 1 each in the chemical and leather trades. Of 16 disputes of which the results were reported, 3 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 5 in favour of the employers, and 8 were compromised.

#### SPAIN.

*Strike of Coal Porters at Barcelona.*—H.M. Consul-General at Barcelona telegraphed to the Board of Trade, under date of June 16th, to the effect that a strike of quay labourers had taken place at that port, and that coal steamers were prevented from discharging their cargoes.

Newspaper reports add that all the workmen employed at the harbour works, the gas works and the docks were supporting the strike of the coal porters. The bricklayers, shoemakers, and other workmen had joined the movement, thus raising the total number of strikers to 30,000. The heads of the forwarding agencies decided to stop all carrying trade from July 5th in view of the difficulties thrown in their way by the strikers and by the drivers employed in the service.

#### PORTUGAL.

*Strike at Oporto.*—In a series of despatches to the Foreign Office commencing June 5th and ending June 18th, Sir M. Gosselin, H.M. Minister at Lisbon, reports concerning a strike at Oporto among cotton mill and hand loom weavers to the number of about 20,000, which commenced about May 26th. The workmen demanded an all round increase in wages, which, as regards piece-work, can be roughly stated to amount to a rise of 20 per cent. The employers did not see their way to grant this large increase, the cotton industry not being in a flourishing state, and an advance of about 40 per cent. having recently been made in the price of raw material. The Lisbon newspapers reported that meetings of employers and employed were held on June 7th and 8th, under the auspices of the Civil Governor, with a view to bringing the strike to an end. The employers were stated to be ready to agree to an advance of 10 per cent. in the wages paid to both steam and hand-loom operatives, and supply to the latter certain requisites for their work, provided the same terms were adopted by all the mills in the Oporto district. On June 15th a number of operatives willing to return to work presented themselves at the mills; but in numbers insufficient to enable the employers to start work.

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

In his despatch of June 18th, Sir M. Gosselin reports that according to newspaper reports of that date, the weavers' agitation at Oporto was spreading to other trades, and the hands employed by tobacconists, shoemakers, foundries and hatters were rallying to the movement, which threatened to become a general strike.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

##### NEW YORK CONSULAR DISTRICT.

*Disputes in the Building Trades.*—In a despatch to the Foreign Office, dated June 12th, Sir P. Sanderson, H.M. Consul-General at New York, states that the lock-out of the Lumber Dealers' Association terminated on June 11th, and that the yards were re-opened. This dispute had been in progress since May 6th, tying up all building work in New York City, and throwing out of employment some 135,000 skilled and unskilled labourers. The Unions of 16 skilled trades, whose members number about 100,000 men, have seceded from the United Board of Building Trades (which also includes the Unions of unskilled labour), and have agreed that, should the lumber and material yards be opened they would use all material whether handled by Union or non-Union men. Such members of the Building Trades Employers' Association (a newly formed body) as are contractors decided not to put men at work just yet as they do not want to start their skilled men to work until they are sure that the unskilled labourers, whose Unions are not to be recognised, will handle non-Union materials under the present conditions.

In a later despatch to the Foreign Office, Sir P. Sanderson, under date of June 16th, reports that, notwithstanding the termination of the lock-out in the yards of the Associations, which supply building materials and lumber, all building in the city of New York was at a standstill until, in the opinion of the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association, more satisfactory conditions should prevail, and until the plan of arbitration which they proposed should receive the serious consideration of the Unions. Sir P. Sanderson states that it has lately been discovered that walking delegates have demanded sums of money from employers as one of the conditions of their abstaining from ordering a strike or of their terminating a strike, and in some cases sufficient evidence has been obtained to admit of legal proceedings being taken. The conduct of walking delegates is said to have been of a most overbearing and arbitrary character in many instances, and the object of this proposal is to decrease the power of the walking delegate, which, it is held, is in the interests of both the men and their employers. In the proposed plans it is taken for granted that both employers and employed will be organised; a trade arbitration board is provided for, and also a general arbitration board, or court of appeal; but the business agent, or walking delegate, is excluded from the position of arbitrator. This plan was communicated to 60 different Unions, and the employers stated that, until it should be accepted, at least so far as the exclusion of the walking delegates is concerned, they would not resume business.

A newspaper report, dated July 4th, states that the conference between masters and men terminated on July 3rd, in an agreement by which, among other things, an Arbitration Board is to be constituted. It also states that the powers of the walking delegate are greatly restricted, and that the dispute had come to an end.

##### PHILADELPHIA CONSULAR DISTRICT.

*Dispute in the Building Trades.*—With reference to this dispute (see GAZETTE, June, 1903, p. 161), Mr. W. Powell, H.M. Consul at Philadelphia, in a despatch to the Foreign Office, states that the strike was still in complete operation. He reports that a semi-official announcement was issued on June 27th by the Labour Committee of the Master Carpenter and Builders' Company to the effect that the places of all carpenters

and joiners who did not return to work before the end of that week at the old rate of 40 cents (1s. 8d.) per hour would be filled.

Mr. Powell, in a despatch dated June 26th, reports that the strike ended on or about June 9th by the men returning to work at their old wages. The failure of the carpenters' and builders' strike is stated to have been caused by a failure of funds, and a disagreement among the leaders of various Unions concerned.

The strike of the Plasterers' Union (a sympathetic one with the carpenters and builders) ended at the same date, when all hands returned to work at the old basis of 37½ cents (1s. 6½d.) per hour, without signing an agreement.

*Strike of Textile Workers at Philadelphia.*—In the despatch referred to in the preceding paragraph, Mr. W. Powell reports that on June 1st more than 100,000 textile workers went on strike in Philadelphia. As stated by the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Textile Workers, the demands of the strikers in 36 trades, representing 90,000 people, were for the reduction of the working hours from 60 to 55 per week. The workpeople were willing that wages should be reduced accordingly. Three trades, representing 10,000 people, asked for the same reduction in working hours, but, in addition, they asked for the same weekly wage or a slight increase, averaging 10 per cent. It is stated that 5,000 firms are affected by this strike.

According to Mr. Powell's despatch of June 26th, the strike was still continuing at that date, but it was reported that successful attempts had been made by a number of the manufacturers to start work at their mills.

A newspaper report of later date states that, so far as concerns the carpet trade, the strike of textile workers terminated on July 8th. The carpet-makers' Unions reached a compromise with their employers whereby they are to return to work at the old wage scale, but have their hours reduced to 58½ per week.

*Strike of Marine Engineers.*—In the despatch last referred to a strike of engineers of the ferry and tug-boats is stated to have taken place on June 2nd, the men demanding 125 dollars (£26 os. 10d.) per month (an increase of 25 per cent.) and a 10-hour working day. The owners of the ferry-boats came to an agreement with their engineers, but there appeared to be no prospect of a settlement of the difficulties existing between the tug-boat owners and marine engineers at the port.

#### CHILE.

*Strike of Stevedores and Lightermen at Valparaiso.*—A despatch to the Foreign Office, dated May 16th, from Sir B. Cusack-Smith, H.M. Consul-General at Valparaiso, states that that town has been the scene of a serious strike. The dispute was initiated on April 15th by the "Arturo Prat" Society of Stevedores employed by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. On April 18th the lightermen of the South American Steamship Company, a Chilean Company, joined the strike, and on the 20th the lightermen and workmen of the Customs also ceased work. The stevedores as a body claimed from their employers an increase of wages and a shorter working day; the lightermen demanded an increase of wages, and a new tariff for overtime; and the Custom House employees asked for increased wages and protection against their overseers, who, it is stated, force the men to purchase at their stores and advance to the men the money necessary for their work, charging 10 per cent. interest.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company had, up to the date of the strike, paid their stevedores and lightermen at a higher rate than other employers, and refused any increase of wages unless and until the other employers paid the same rate as was paid by the company. The South American Steamship Company and all the other shipping companies, with very few exceptions, refused the demands of the strikers. Considerable rioting took place on May 12th and 13th, causing loss of life and damage to property.

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE—BUILDING TRADES.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

BUILDING TRADES.

ACCORDING to returns furnished by 81 Employers' Associations whose members are estimated to employ nearly 87,000 workpeople, and by Trade Unions with an aggregate membership of about 186,000, employment in the building trades generally was moderate during June, and showed no marked change as compared with either a month or a year ago.

The returns from Employers' Associations show employment to have been good with 11 per cent. of the workpeople reported on, fair or moderate with 29 per cent., and dull or bad with 60 per cent.

Employment with bricklayers is reported as dull, though slightly better than a year ago. With masons it is moderate in England; fair in Scotland and Ireland.

Employment is fair with carpenters and joiners, but is not quite so good as a month or a year ago. The percentage of unemployed Trade Union carpenters and joiners at the end of June was 3.4, compared with 2.6 in May, and 3.0 a year ago.

With painters employment is moderate. It is not so good as a month ago, and is about the same as a year ago, except in Scotland, where it is stated to be better than in June, 1902. Employment with plasterers is slack on the whole. With plumbers it is reported as moderate and worse than a month ago. The percentage of unemployed members among Trade Union plumbers was 7.6 at the end of June, compared with 6.4 per cent. in May, and 5.5 per cent. a year ago. The slaters and tilers report employment in England as quiet, and slightly worse than in June, 1902.

The Table given below shows the proportion of unemployed carpenters and joiners and plumbers in the principal districts according to the returns of certain Trade Unions.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of June, 1903.*	Percentage of Members returned as Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage for June, 1903, as compared with a	
		June, 1903.	May, 1903.	June, 1902.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.</b>						
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
London	7,107	4.9	3.7	4.9	+ 1.2	...
Northern Counties and Midlands	5,300	5.4	3.8	2.6	+ 1.6	+ 2.8
Lancashire and Cheshire	9,959	2.5	2.4	2.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Yorkshire	5,046	1.7	3.1	4.1	- 1.4	- 2.4
East Midlands	3,077	3.7	3.1	2.6	+ 0.6	+ 1.1
West Midlands	4,542	2.7	2.4	2.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.5
Eastern Counties	1,148	2.1	1.2	0.4	+ 0.9	+ 1.7
S. and S.W. Counties	5,471	2.7	1.2	2.0	+ 1.5	+ 0.7
Wales and Monmouth	1,734	3.8	3.7	4.5	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Other Districts	666	0.7	1.0	3.0	- 0.3	- 2.3
SCOTLAND	5,248	1.3	2.4	1.0	- 1.1	+ 0.3
IRELAND	4,963	8.2	1.3	5.4	+ 6.9	+ 2.8
UNITED KINGDOM	54,177	3.4	2.6	3.0	+ 0.8	+ 0.4
<b>PLUMBERS.</b>						
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
London	1,221	8.7	8.6	10.7	+ 0.1	- 2.0
Northern Counties and Midlands	1,422	5.4	5.8	2.9	- 0.4	+ 2.5
Lancashire and Cheshire	2,547	6.2	6.2	5.9	...	+ 0.3
Yorkshire	1,266	5.8	6.1	6.2	- 0.3	- 0.4
East Midlands	677	7.4	5.5	4.2	+ 1.9	+ 3.2
West Midlands	518	7.1	7.2	2.3	- 0.1	+ 4.8
Eastern Counties	125	1.6	0.8	0.7	+ 0.8	+ 0.9
S. and S.W. Counties	400	5.1	3.2	6.5	+ 1.9	- 1.4
Wales and Monmouth	278	7.9	5.5	7.1	+ 2.4	+ 0.8
Other Districts	37	8.1	5.4	13.5	+ 2.7	- 5.4
SCOTLAND	1,884	5.1	5.4	3.8	- 0.3	+ 1.3
IRELAND	622	20.6	11.7	7.3	+ 13.3	+ 12.3
UNITED KINGDOM	11,006	7.6	6.4	5.5	+ 1.2	+ 2.1

\* Exclusive of Superannuated Members.

London.—Employment, though quiet, shows a slight improvement compared with last month and with June, 1902. Returns received by the Trade Correspondent from 87 employers show that in the last week of June they paid wages to 18,346 men, as compared with 18,039 in May, and 18,324 in June, 1902.

Masons, painters, and carpenters and joiners report employment as moderate; with bricklayers it is dull; with plasterers bad, but improving.

Northern Counties.—Employment in the Tyne and Wear district is reported as fairly good with painters and masons, and bad with plasterers. Employment is quiet with slaters and tilers on the Tyne, moderate on the Wear. It is moderate with bricklayers and bad with plumbers in the Wear district. With bricklayers on the Tyne employment is dull. In the Tees and Hartlepool district employment is fair or moderate in most branches, and about the same as a month ago, though not so good as a year ago.

Lancashire and Cheshire.—At Liverpool employment is reported as bad with plumbers, and as moderate generally with other branches; at Manchester it is moderate on the whole, but bad with masons. In the Blackburn and Burnley district employment continues good. Painters, however, report a decline. Employment is fair at Bolton, moderate at Oldham, slack at Bury.

Yorkshire.—Employment continues moderate generally. At Sheffield the improvement reported last month has been maintained. At Hull employment is good with masons and painters, bad with plumbers and plasterers, moderate with other branches. Employment has improved with joiners at Leeds; with masons, bricklayers and plasterers it is moderate. In the Bradford and Huddersfield district employment is moderate generally.

East Midland Counties.—Employment has continued quiet in this group of counties. At Derby it is good with painters, dull with most other branches. Employment has improved with masons at Nottingham; with other branches it is quiet and not so good as a month ago. At Leicester employment has slightly improved with bricklayers, but has declined with painters; with carpenters and joiners it is quiet.

West Midland Counties.—Employment remains dull and about the same as in May. It is moderate with most branches at Wolverhampton, Dudley and Walsall; with carpenters, however, it is quiet. Employment is reported as good at Stourbridge and Tamworth. At Birmingham employment continues slack; in North Staffordshire it remains dull, except with painters, who report a seasonal improvement.

Eastern Counties.—Employment is slack at Norwich, except in the case of plasterers and masons, with whom it is fair. It is fairly good at Colchester; fair at Ipswich.

Southern and South Western Counties.—Employment shows little change as compared with May. It is stated to be rather slack at Chatham, fair at Portsmouth and Bournemouth. At Bristol employment is fair with masons and bricklayers, dull with carpenters and painters, and bad with plasterers. It is good at Plymouth with bricklayers; fair with masons, carpenters and painters; dull with plasterers; bad with plumbers.

Wales and Monmouth.—In South Wales employment is stated to be good with masons, but bad with plasterers and plumbers, and with carpenters and joiners in the seaports. In North Wales employment is moderate with bricklayers; fair with painters; moderate with carpenters.

Scotland.—Employment shows little change as compared with a month ago. In Glasgow it is fair on the whole, overtime being worked by joiners and painters. Employment has improved in Edinburgh with bricklayers and masons; it is good with painters; fair with joiners; quiet with plasterers and plumbers. At Dundee employment is quiet generally, though fair with painters and slaters. At Aberdeen it is fair in most branches.

Ireland.—Employment is on the whole good in Dublin. At Belfast it is good with painters; fair with plasterers; quiet with carpenters and bricklayers; bad with plumbers. At Cork employment with plumbers is dull; with other branches fair.

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE—COAL MINING; OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING.

COAL MINING.

[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 the coal mining industry during June shows a falling off both as compared with a month and a year ago. The number of workpeople employed at collieries from which returns were received for both periods was 2.1 per cent. greater than a year ago.

Returns received relating to pits employing 488,880 workpeople, show that the average number of days worked per week, by the collieries included in the returns, during the four weeks ended 27th June, was 4.64 as compared with 5.21 in May, and 5.17 in June, 1902.

In the following Table detailed particulars are given for the different mining districts:—

District.	No. employed in June, 1903, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Collieries in four weeks ended			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1903, as compared with	
		27th June, 1903.*	23rd May, 1903.	21st June, 1902.	A month ago.	A year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.						
Northumberland	35,956	5.15	5.38	5.27	- .23	- .12
Durham	98,074	5.03	5.47	5.41	- .44	- .38
Cumberland	7,504	4.88	5.37	5.36	- .49	- .48
Yorkshire	70,950	4.21	4.98	4.90	- .77	- .69
Lancashire and Cheshire	51,538	4.14	4.96	4.91	- .82	- .77
Derbyshire	39,116	3.94	4.80	4.81	- .86	- .87
Nottingham and Leicester	25,975	3.65	4.52	4.50	- .87	- .85
Staffordshire	29,185	4.11	4.80	4.89	- .69	- .78
Salop, Worcester and Warwick	9,357	4.31	5.28	5.10	- .97	- .79
Gloucester and Somerset	8,244	3.97	5.04	4.95	- 1.07	- .98
North Wales	14,112	4.72	5.52	5.34	- .80	- .62
South Wales and Mon.	60,046	5.14	5.84	5.85	- .70	- .71
ENGLAND & WALES	449,157	4.60	5.20	5.16	- .60	- .56
SCOTLAND.						
West Scotland	20,100	5.02	5.23	5.22	- .21	- .20
The Lothians	4,648	5.08	5.48	5.61	- .40	- .53
Fife	14,326	5.24	5.48	5.13	- .24	+ .11
SCOTLAND	39,074	5.11	5.38	5.23	- .24	- .12
IRELAND.						
United Kingdom	488,880	4.64	5.21	5.17	- .57	- .53

The average number of days worked by the collieries during June was lowered by the Whitsuntide holidays. The comparison therefore with a month and a year ago is affected on this account, but a comparable figure may be obtained by taking the average days worked by the collieries in the May-June period of this year and 1902 respectively, in both of which the same holiday period occurred. Such a comparison shows a falling off in the number of days worked in 1903 as compared with 1902, the average for the May-June period in the two years being 4.93 and 5.04 respectively.

A comparison of the average number of days worked during June by the collieries in the districts tabulated above shows that in Northumberland, Durham, South Wales and Monmouth, West Scotland, the Lothians and Fife over 5 days per week were worked by the pits, the highest average being in Fife (5.24 days) while in the remaining districts less than 5 days per week were worked, the lowest average being in Notts and Leicester (3.65 days).

Of the total number of workpeople included above 48.6 were employed in collieries working not less than 20 days during the four weeks ended 27th June, as compared with 74.2 per cent. in May, 71.4 per cent. in June, 1902. Here again the comparison is affected by the Whitsun holidays in June, 1903.

Reports received from Local Correspondents and others show that in Northumberland steam and house coal pits worked, on the average, about 5.0 days per week. In Durham employment is reported to have been moderate, though worse than a month and a year

\* The Whitsuntide holidays are included in this period.

ago. In the Leeds district employment has fallen off, 4.0 days per week being worked; at Dewsbury employment continues bad, a large number of miners being unemployed. In the Sheffield district employment was slack, an average of 4.25 days per week being worked; in Derbyshire about 4 days per week were worked. In the Burnley, Accrington and Oldham district employment is reported to have been fairly good; in the Bolton district it was slack. In Leicestershire employment was worse than either a month or a year ago. In North Staffordshire employment has declined, some pits being entirely idle, whilst at others three-quarter time is being worked. In the Cannock Chase collieries employment was depressed; in the Old Hill and Dudley districts about 3 days per week were worked; in Shropshire employment was normal. In the Forest of Dean employment has further slackened. In the Bristol and Radstock coalfields the average number of days worked was 3.3 days and 4.3 days per week respectively. In North Wales employment shows a falling off.

In Ayrshire employment was dull, in Lanarkshire and Stirlingshire it was fair. In the West Lothian coalfield employment was, on the whole, fair but there was much short time worked. In Mid and East Lothians employment was good, full time, apart from holidays, being generally worked. In Fifeshire employment was fair over 5 days per week being worked.

The Exports of coal, coke, and patent fuel during June amounted to 3,829,293 tons, as compared with 4,413,595 tons in May, and 3,720,583 tons in June, 1902.

OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING.

INFORMATION has been received from 75 firms employing about 18,400 workpeople, from 5 Employers' Associations and from Local Correspondents.

Employment in iron and shale mines has been good, in tin and copper mines, quiet; at slate, granite, limestone and sandstone quarries it has been fairly good.

Mining.

Iron Mining.—Employment continues good, and allowing for holidays, shows no material change as compared with a month and a year ago. During the four weeks ended 27th June the average number of days worked per week by the 133 mines and openworks covered by the returns received from employers was 5.69. These four weeks, however, included the Whitsun holidays, which, in 1902, occurred in May, but a comparison can be made by combining the two periods, May and June, in each year. Thus in 1903 the mean of the averages for May and June is 5.74, and the corresponding mean for May and June, 1902, is 5.80.

The following Table summarises the returns received:—

District.	No. employed in June, 1903, at the Mines included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Mines in 4 weeks ended			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1903, as compared with	
		27th June, 1903.*	23rd May, 1903.	28th June, 1902.	A month ago.	A year ago.
ENGLAND—						
Cumberland and Lancashire	4,818	5.72	5.93	5.93	- 0.21	- 0.21
Cleveland	6,979	5.74	5.89	5.91	- 0.15	- 0.17
Lincolnshire and Leicestershire	883	5.73	5.66	5.72	+ 0.07	+ 0.01
Northamptonshire	605	5.60	5.66	5.59	- 0.06	- 0.14
Staffordshire and Shropshire	1,024	5.08	4.4	5.74	+ 0.61	- 0.51
Other places in England	130	5.61	5.87	5.71	- 0.26	- 0.10
Total, England	14,439	5.68	5.77	5.87	- 0.09	- 0.19
SCOTLAND	1,162	6.00	5.85	5.96	+ 0.15	+ 0.04
IRELAND	112	5.94	5.94	5.92	...	+ 0.02
Total and Averages	18,713	5.69	5.78	5.88	- 0.09	- 0.19

The number of workpeople employed at the mines

\* The Whitsuntide holidays are included in this period.

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE—MINING AND QUARRYING; IRON AND STEEL WORKS; PIG IRON.

ncluded in the returns was 15,713, as compared with 15,922 in May, and 15,616 in June, 1902. Of the 15,713 workpeople, 86.8 per cent. were employed at mines working 22 or more days during the period ended June 27th.

**Shale Mining.**—Employment with shale miners in the Lothians continues good. Returns received relating to 25 mines show that 2,700 workpeople were employed in June, compared with 2,662 in May and 2,667 a year ago. The average number of days worked per week by the mines during the four weeks ended 27th June, was 5.81, as compared with 5.83 in the four weeks ended 23rd May, and 5.71 for the four weeks ended 21st June, 1902.

**Lead, Tin and Copper Mining.**—In Durham employment with lead miners has been fairly good. With tin and copper miners in Cornwall employment shows little change compared with last month. In the Calstock district it is dull. In the Liskeard and Camborne districts a slight improvement has been caused by the extension of workings.

**Quarrying.**

**Slate.**—Apart from the dispute affecting the Bethesda district employment in North Wales slate quarries continues good. In the Festiniog district, it is much the same as a month ago, but it is a little better than a year ago. In Devon and Cornwall it has been moderate and regular.

**Limestone.**—In Weardale and in Cumberland (except in the Brigham district), employment continues good. In Derbyshire limestone quarrymen continue to be well employed. In Somerset (blue lias quarries) employment is fair. In Devon and Cornwall it is moderate.

**Granite.**—In Leicestershire and in North Wales employment is good, in Devon and Cornwall fair generally. In Aberdeen and Kincardine employment is good, but not so good as a year ago. In Forfar it is bad, and worse than either a month or a year ago.

**Other Stone.**—At the quarries in the Gateshead district employment has been rather slack, less than full time having been worked. In the Rowsley district (Derbyshire), employment in the building stone and grindstone trade has been bad and is worse than a year ago. In North Wales employment continues good. In the Bath stone quarries in the Bristol district employment is steady; in the Gloucestershire pennant stone quarries it is good.

**Sett-making.**—In Leicestershire employment with sett-makers and kerbstone dressers is somewhat irregular. In the Clee Hill district (Shropshire) and in North Wales employment continues good. In the Edinburgh district employment is fair and better than a month ago; in Aberdeen it is fair. In the West of Scotland employment is affected by the dispute.

**Clay Works.**—China clay workers in Cornwall have been fairly well employed.

**IRON AND STEEL WORKS.\***

At 201 works, covered by the returns received from employers, 74,639 workpeople were employed during the week ended June 27th, being 89 more than a month ago, but 731 less than a year ago.

**Number Employed.**

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

District.	Numbers employed in week ended			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1903, as compared with	
	June 27th, 1903.	May 23rd, 1903.	June 28th, 1902.	A month ago.	A year ago.
England and Wales ... ..	62,552	62,720	63,149	- 168	- 597
Scotland ... ..	12,087	11,830	12,221	+ 257	- 134
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>74,639</b>	<b>74,550</b>	<b>75,370</b>	<b>+ 89</b>	<b>- 731</b>

**Weekly Number of Shifts Worked.**

The Table below relates to the number of shifts

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

worked at iron and steel works at which 90 per cent. of the workpeople referred to in the preceding Table were employed.

The average number of shifts worked per man in the week ended June 27th was 5.38, as compared with 5.37 in the week ended May 23rd, and 5.35 in June, 1902.

Number of Shifts worked.	Number employed in June, 1903, so far as returned.	Percentage proportion to Total.	Corresponding percentage in	
			May, 1903.	June, 1902.
Under 5 per week ... ..	6,840	10.2	11.2	13.3
5 per week ... ..	23,589	35.3	33.4	31.7
5½ per week ... ..	2,227	3.4	3.1	1.3
6 per week ... ..	33,216	50.2	52.6	53.1
Over 6 per week ... ..	530	.9	1.7	0.6
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>66,832</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Assuming that the workpeople not included in the above Table (10 per cent. of the total number returned as employed) worked the same average number of shifts as those who are included, the aggregate number of shifts worked by all the workpeople included in the first Table may be estimated to have been 401,770, compared with 400,071 in the week ended May 23rd, and 403,483 in the corresponding week of June, 1902.

On this basis the volume of employment at the works included in the returns shows an increase of 0.4 per cent. compared with May, and a decrease of 0.4 per cent. as compared with a year ago. The following reports relating to the different branches of the iron and steel manufacturing industry have been furnished by Local Correspondents and others:—

**Tyne and Wear District.**—Employment generally with steel smelters was good. At finished iron and steel works employment was on the whole fairly good.

**Cleveland and Hartlepool District.**—Employment in rail mills is fairly good, at plate mills moderate, and in other departments fair. At metal expansion works employment has been good.

**South Yorkshire.**—In the Leeds district employment with steel workers is quiet. In the Sheffield district employment with steel and iron workers is slack; at Rotherham it is quiet with steel workers and moderate with iron workers.

**Midlands.**—In Derbyshire, malleable iron workers are well employed, but at rolling mills some short time is being worked. In the Wolverhampton district steel smelters are working full time. At sheet mills employment is much the same as a month ago, but at other mills and forges it is not so good. In the West Bromwich and Smethwick districts, employment with iron and steel workers is quiet, and worse than a month ago. In Shropshire employment is steady.

**South Wales.**—Employment generally at iron and steel works has been good. At certain works, however, employment is slack, owing to the erection of new plant.

**Scotland.**—With manufactured iron and steel workers, employment has been fairly good, and slightly better than a year ago. With steel smelters slackness is reported at some of the works.

**PIG IRON INDUSTRY.**

REPORTS have been received from Employers, a Trade Union, and from Local Correspondents.

Employment is fairly good in this industry though not quite so good as a month or a year ago.

Returns received relating to the works of 113 iron-masters, show that 320 blast furnaces were in operation at the end of June, as compared with 325 at the end of May, and 323 a year ago. The estimated number of workpeople employed at the 320 furnaces was about 22,200.

The following Table shows by districts the furnaces in

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

blast at the works included in the returns in the three periods specified:—

Districts.	Present time compared with a month ago.			Present time compared with a year ago.		
	June, 1903.	May, 1903.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1903.	June, 1903.	June, 1902.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1903.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES—</b>						
Cleveland ... ..	80	82	- 2	80	78	+ 2
Cumberland & Lancs. S. and S.W. Yorks....	39	41	- 2	39	42	- 3
Derby & Nottingham	16	16	...	16	16	...
Leicester, Lincoln } and Northampton }	38	38	...	38	38	...
Stafford & Worcester S. Wales & Monmouth	26	26	...	26	26	...
Other districts ... ..	33	33	...	33	33	...
Returned from England & Wales }	16	16	...	16	13	+ 3
Returned from Scotland ... ..	7	7	...	7	7	...
<b>Total furnaces included in returns ... ..</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>- 4</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>+ 2</b>
Returned from Scotland ... ..	65	66	- 1	65	70	- 5
<b>Total furnaces included in returns ... ..</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>- 5</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>- 3</b>

**SHIPBUILDING TRADES.**

RETURNS have been received from 5 Employers' Associations, 2 large Companies, 6 Trade Unions, and from Local Correspondents.

The information thus obtained shows that the general state of employment is slack, rather worse than a month ago, and worse than a year ago.

Branches of Trade Unions with 56,811 members had 5,162 (or 9.1 per cent.) unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 8.7 per cent. in May, and 7.7 per cent. in June, 1902.

The state of employment in the various districts, as indicated by the proportions of Trade Union members returned as unemployed at the end of the month, is shown in the following Table:—

District.	No. of Members of Unions at end of June, 1903, included in the returns.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage for June, 1903, as compared with a		
		June, 1903.	May, 1903.	June, 1902.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tyne and Blyth ... ..	9,264	11.7	12.8	5.3	- 1.1	+ 6.4
Wear ... ..	4,697	13.2	11.7	5.9	+ 1.5	+ 7.3
Tees and Hartlepool ... ..	4,869	10.9	14.5	15.0	- 3.6	- 4.1
Humber ... ..	2,491	4.5	5.2	15.2	- 0.7	- 10.7
Thames and Medway ... ..	4,386	5.3	4.9	3.2	+ 0.4	+ 2.1
Portsmouth, Devonport, and Southampton	3,665	4.0	3.1	3.6	+ 0.9	+ 0.4
Bristol Channel Ports ... ..	2,442	12.0	11.1	18.8	+ 0.9	- 6.8
Mersey ... ..	3,870	11.4	4.1	21.9	+ 7.3	- 10.5
Clyde ... ..	11,740	8.4	9.4	4.2	- 1.0	+ 4.2
Dundee, Leith, and Aberdeen ... ..	2,200	15.7	9.5	7.7	+ 6.2	+ 8.0
Belfast, ... ..	3,021	4.3	4.2	1.1	+ 0.1	+ 3.2
Other Districts ... ..	3,448	3.3	1.9	3.6	+ 1.4	- 0.3
<b>United Kingdom (including certain Unions for which district figures are not available)</b>	<b>56,811</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>

As compared with a month ago the figures indicate considerable decline on the Mersey and the East Coast of Scotland, and some improvement in the Tees district. Compared with a year ago the decline is greatest on the East Coast of Scotland and in the Tyne and Wear districts, while there has been improvement on the Humber and Mersey.

The general state of employment on the North-East Coast continues bad. On the Tyne employment generally is much worse than a year ago. With shipwrights, however, it is on the whole fair. With shipsmiths it has improved slightly, although employment is still dull. On the Wear employment is much worse than a year ago. With riveters and caulkers it is rather worse than

a month ago; with iron shipwrights it is reported as improving. Drillers and hole cutters have been well employed on repair work. In the Tees and Hartlepool district the proportion of unemployed Trade Union members indicates some improvement as compared with a month and a year ago. Shipwrights report employment as fair. At Hartlepool repair work has been fairly good, but ship joiners are slack.

On the Humber employment generally is still slack, during the month and is much better than a year ago. With iron shipbuilders it is slack, with shipwrights and drillers and hole cutters it is fairly good, except at Grimsby.

On the Thames employment generally is still slack, and worse than a year ago. At Chatham shipwrights report employment as very good, iron shipbuilders as moderate.

On the South Coast employment generally is good, but is bad at Southampton and Plymouth.

At the Bristol Channel Ports the percentage of unemployed Trade Union members is slightly less than a month ago, and is much less than a year ago. Employment, however, is still slack. Shipwrights report it as moderate at Cardiff, as fair at Pembroke Dock.

On the Mersey employment is much worse than a month ago, but is not nearly so bad as a year ago. Generally it is slack. At Birkenhead it is fair with shipwrights.

On the Clyde employment generally is dull, and considerably worse than a year ago, but some branches of shipwrights report employment as fair.

On the East Coast of Scotland employment is bad, and much worse than a month and a year ago.

At Belfast employment is not so good as a year ago, and there was some want of employment about the middle of the month owing to the plumbers' dispute. It is fairly good with shipwrights, slack with drillers, moderate with iron shipbuilders.

Other Districts.—At Barrow employment is fair. At Yarmouth and Lowestoft a large number of fishing vessels is in course of construction and employment is good. At Cowes it is fair with iron shipbuilders, dull with shipwrights. At Dublin it is fairly good.

**TINPLATE WORKS.**

EMPLOYMENT in the tinplate industry continues to show a falling off, and is slacker than a month or a year ago. At the end of June 362 mills were working compared with 383 in May and 398 in June, 1902. Of the 73 works open, 43 had all their mills (214) in operation, and the other 30 works had 148 mills going, out of a total of 220. Of the 362 mills in operation, and employing about 18,100 workpeople, those situated in the South Wales, Monmouth and Gloucestershire districts numbered 350 as compared with 371 in May and 388 in June, 1902.

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

	No. of Works open.	No. of Mills in such Works.		
		Working.	Not Working.	Total.
Works giving full employment ... ..	43	214	...	214
Works giving partial employment ... ..	30	148	72	220
<b>Total at end of June, 1903* ... ..</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>434</b>
<i>Corresponding Total for May, 1903*</i>	77	383	61	444
<i>Corresponding Total for June, 1902*</i>	80	398	60	458

\* 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.

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE—ENGINEERING.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

RETURNS have been received from 8 Employers' Associations, 2 large Companies, 25 Trade Unions, and from Local Correspondents.

The general result of the information thus obtained shows that employment generally is fair, but not quite so good as a month ago.

Returns relating to branches of Trade Unions with 138,608 members show that 5,537 (or 4.0 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 3.8 per cent. in May and 5.0 per cent. in June, 1902.

The state of employment in the various districts, as indicated by the proportions of members of certain Trade Unions returned as unemployed at the end of the month, is shown in the following Table:—

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of June, 1903, included in the returns.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in percentage unemployed for May, 1903, as compared with a	
		June, 1903.	May, 1903.	June, 1902.	Month ago.	Year ago.
North-East Coast ...	13,900	7.4	5.0	8.1	+ 2.4	- 0.7
Manchester and Liverpool District	17,198	3.2	3.0	5.1	+ 0.2	- 1.9
Oldham, Bolton and Blackburn District	10,826	4.9	4.4	5.4	+ 0.5	- 0.5
West Riding Towns ...	11,906	5.2	5.9	6.4	- 0.7	- 1.2
Hull and Lincolnshire District	3,240	2.5	2.8	4.8	- 0.3	- 2.3
Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry District	5,966	2.1	2.3	2.5	- 0.2	- 0.4
Notts., Derby and Leicester District	4,016	3.4	2.9	3.5	+ 0.5	- 0.1
London and Neighbouring District	12,687	3.0	3.3	4.1	- 0.3	- 1.1
South Coast ...	3,622	1.6	1.2	1.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.4
South Wales and Bristol District	5,762	2.4	2.2	4.0	+ 0.2	- 1.6
Glasgow and District ...	13,932	4.8	6.0	6.9	- 1.2	- 2.1
East of Scotland ...	3,638	6.0	6.1	8.1	- 0.1	- 2.1
Belfast and Dublin ...	3,521	5.4	2.6	3.7	+ 2.8	+ 1.7
Other Districts ...	5,291	3.2	3.1	3.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
<b>United Kingdom</b> (Including certain Unions for which district figures are not available)	<b>138,608</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>- 1.0</b>

As compared with a month ago the principal changes indicated are a decline on the North East Coast and in Ireland, and an improvement in the Glasgow district. As compared with a year ago nearly every district shows an improvement, the chief exception being Ireland.

*North-East Coast.*—Employment generally is worse than a month ago. With pattern makers it continues good. With ironfounders it is dull on the Wear, moderate at Hartlepool, good in the Tyne and Tees districts. With engineers it is reported as moderate generally, but bad at Hartlepool. At Stockton and on the Wear there has been some improvement. In the Shields district repair shops have been busy. Boiler-smiths report a slight improvement on the Tyne and Wear. In the Tees district bridge builders report employment as good. With brassfinishers employment is fair, but rather worse than a month ago. At Darlington it is good with boiler-makers and at railway wagon shops.

*Manchester and Liverpool District.*—Employment generally is fair but rather worse than a month ago. Compared with a year ago it shows an improvement on the whole. At Liverpool, where there has been a great falling off in repair work, employment generally is only moderate. Employment is good generally with pattern-makers and ironfounders, and with brassfounders at Manchester. Engineers at Stockport and Northwich report it as bad. Boiler-makers at Manchester are rather slack. At Crewe all branches are well employed, and moulders are working overtime.

*Oldham, Bolton, Blackburn and District.*—Employment generally is quiet, worse than a month ago, but rather better than a year ago. At Oldham it is bad in both general engineering and textile machine making shops. At Blackburn ironfounders report employment as very good, other branches as moderate.

*West Riding.*—Employment generally is moderate. It shows a further slight improvement and is better than a year ago. At Leeds it is slack on textile machinery and in tool making. At Sheffield most branches are slack, but patternmakers, iron and steel dressers and some sections of ironfounders report employment as very good. Employment is slack at Stanningley. At Halifax it is bad with boiler-makers and engineers, good with ironfounders.

*Hull and Lincolnshire District.*—Employment generally continues fair, and is better than a year ago. At Hull engineers and patternmakers report it as good, other branches as moderate. With ironfounders it is good generally, moderate at Hull. At Doncaster employment is bad with engineers; at Grantham it is good generally.

*East Midlands.*—Employment generally is moderate, not quite so good as a month ago, and about the same as a year ago. At Nottingham fitters and mechanics report it as moderate, tool machinists as fairly good. With ironfounders employment is slack generally; with brassfounders and finishers it is fair. At Derby it is good with boiler-makers, quiet with other branches. Lace-machine builders report employment as good at Nottingham, declining at Long Eaton; hosiery machine builders as good at Nottingham; shoe and hosiery machine makers at Leicester and Northampton as quieter. In the cycle and motor trade employment is fair at Nottingham. At railway carriage works at Derby it has improved.

*West Midlands.*—Employment generally continues fairly good and rather better than a year ago. With tool makers at Birmingham and Coventry it is quiet. Moulders and pattern makers are reported very busy in the Wolverhampton district. In the cycle trade employment has fallen off and is now quiet, in the motor industry it continues good. At Birmingham employment is fair at railway and wagon shops, and with sporting gun makers; with military gun makers it is still quiet.

*London and Neighbouring District.*—Employment generally is fair and rather better than a month and a year ago. With copper-smiths it is reported as good, with brass finishers as dull, with brassfounders as fairly good.

*South Coast.*—Employment generally is moderate, and not quite so good as a month and a year ago. With ironfounders it is reported as good generally, as moderate at Southampton. Engineers report it as bad at Weymouth, good at Cowes.

*South Wales and Bristol District.*—Employment generally continues fair and better than a year ago. At Newport it is bad with engineers, improving with ironfounders. At Swansea it is rather dull. Ironfounders are slack at Cardiff and Trowbridge. At Bristol employment is improving with ironfounders, moderate with engineers, quiet with brassfounders and finishers. Engineers at Swindon continue well employed.

*Glasgow and District.*—Employment generally is reported as fair. It is better than a month and a year ago. Patternmakers report employment as good at Glasgow and Partick, dull at Paisley; engineers as good generally in the Glasgow district.

*East of Scotland.*—Employment generally is the same as a month ago and better than a year ago. At Edinburgh and Leith engineers and moulders report employment as good, brassfounders as improving; moulders at Falkirk as moderate. At Dundee and Aberdeen employment is dull. With blacksmiths it is fair generally.

*Belfast and Dublin.*—Employment generally is dull and worse than a month and a year ago. It has been adversely affected by a dispute with the plumbers. Patternmakers report employment as good.

*Other Districts.*—At Barrow employment is worse than a month ago. In the Eastern Counties it is fairly good, at York bad, in North Wales quiet, in Cork fair.

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE—HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C., TRADES; COTTON TRADE.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AND MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

RETURNS have been received from two Employers' Associations, and 16 Trade Unions, and from Local Correspondents.

*Brasswork.*—Brassworkers report employment as not quite so good as a month ago, but generally as still brisk for the time of the year, the percentage of unemployed Trade Union members being still small. In London and Doncaster, however, employment is reported as bad, in Hull and Nottingham as moderate, in Leeds as quiet, and in Birmingham as quiet in the bedstead and fire brass branches.

*Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.*—In the Birmingham district employment is reported as moderate with nut and bolt makers; in the Wolverhampton district it is good. In Birmingham workers on machine-made rivets and on cut and wire nails report employment as quiet. Makers of rivets at Blackheath are fairly employed, but makers of spikes and wrought nails at Halesowen are slack.

*Tubes.*—In Birmingham makers of tubes for gas and water report employment as fairly good, makers of brass tubes as slack, cased tubes as fairly good, copper tubes as good. It is fair with copper tube makers at Oakmoor and Froghall. In the Wolverhampton district employment with tube makers is slack.

*Chains, Anvils, Vices, Anchors, etc.*—The cable, block and dolly chain makers at Cradley Heath report employment as slack, but at Winlaton (Durham) chain makers are fairly well employed. The Cradley Heath anchor smiths report employment as quiet. Makers of anvils and vices in the Dudley district report employment as fair and better than a month or a year ago. At Wednesbury makers of railway springs and axles are fairly employed.

*Locks, Keys and General Hardware.*—At Willenhall and Wolverhampton makers of locks, keys and latches are well employed and full time is worked, although in some branches there is a slight falling off. With makers of other builders' ironmongery employment is fair. Hollow-ware makers at Birmingham and West Bromwich report employment as moderate. In the Wolverhampton district employment is quiet with stamped and light hollow-ware makers and slack with the tinner and turners. In the Wolverhampton district it is good with best gun-lock makers, makers of iron fences and hurdles, stampers and piercers, and also with makers of hoes at Wednesbury.

*Files, Edge Tools, etc.*—Employment in the file trade is reported as quiet at Birmingham and at Wolverhampton. In Sheffield it is moderate with file forgers (hand), grinders, and machine and hand-cutters. With machine forgers it is slack; with hardeners it is fair. With file-smiths at Manchester and Warrington it is good. With edge tool makers employment is reported as quiet at Birmingham, except on special work; fair at Wednesbury; slack at Sheffield with edge toolmakers and saw grinders.

*Stoves, Grates, etc.*—In this branch employment is quiet at Sheffield, Leicester and Langley Mill; good at Derby and Falkirk; bad at Nottingham and Mansfield; fair at Glasgow, but with some short time.

*Sheet Metal.*—In London employment is reported as fairly good and improving with tinplate workers, and with the tin and iron plate workers, sheet metal workers, and gas meter makers; with tin canister makers and tinmen it is very bad; with zinc workers it continues to improve, but there is still a little short time worked. Iron-plate workers are fairly employed at Bilston, the Lye, and at Sheffield. At Wolverhampton brass and tin plate workers are fairly employed. Sheet metal workers generally are well employed at Edinburgh, Dundee, and Plymouth; moderately so at Hull and on the Tyne and Wear; fairly so at Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow and Aberdeen. They are slack at Nottingham and Oldham.

*Cutlery, etc.*—At Sheffield makers of table and butchers' knives, the various branches of the razor trade, and haft and scale pressers are all slack or quiet. Employment is good for workmen employed on pocket

knives, except in the smaller sizes, on which employment is moderate. At Redditch employment in the needle trade is quiet, on fish-hooks moderate. At Nottingham needle makers are slack.

*Gold, Silver, Britannia Metal, etc.*—Britannia metal workers at Birmingham report employment as slack. In London employment is very good with silver fork makers, and continues good with silver fork finishers. With silver plate polishers it is bad; silversmiths are fairly employed, but electro-platers are quiet. Employment is bad with goldsmiths and jewellers, fair with diamond workers and small silver workers. In Birmingham jewellers, silversmiths and electro-platers report employment as quiet; watchmakers at Coventry as good. At Sheffield silversmiths and electro-plate finishers are quiet, but platers and gilders report employment as good.

*Wirework.*—In this branch employment is reported as good at Birmingham, fair at Bristol, good at Glasgow with wire workers, but bad with wire weavers. In London it is quiet with wire workers, very bad with wire weavers.

*Farriers.*—The state of employment is reported as rather quiet generally, but very fair in London, Eastern Counties, Glasgow and Aberdeen; on the Tyne and Wear and at Dundee it is reported as good.

COTTON TRADE.

INFORMATION as to the state of employment in the different branches of the cotton trade has been received from the Trade Correspondent of the Department, the estimated total number of operatives covered by the returns being 221,800. Reports have also been furnished by the Local Correspondents of the Department and by Trade Unions.

Returns relating specially to the employment of women in the cotton trade have also been received from women correspondents with regard to 546 spinning and weaving factories, employing about 97,700 women and girls.

The general result of the information thus obtained from various sources is as follows. Employment in the Spinning branch during June was bad and much worse than a month and a year ago. In most districts the Whitsuntide holidays were extended, and short time has been general. Of the 27,300 women included in the returns from women correspondents, 47 per cent. were employed in mills giving full employment throughout the month, compared with 81 per cent. in May and 84 per cent. in June, 1902.

In the Weaving branch employment has been bad and much worse than a month and a year ago. Most factories were closed for extended holidays at Whitsuntide; much short time has been worked during the month, and many looms have been standing. Of the 70,400 women included in the returns from women correspondents, 38 per cent. were employed in factories giving full employment throughout the month, compared with 70 per cent. in May and 83 per cent. in June, 1902.

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

Trade and Month.	Percentage ordinarily employed in Mills which were			
	Working full Time throughout the Month.		Working Short Time during some part of the Month.	Closed during some part of the Month for repairs, bad trade, disputes, or other causes.
	With Full Employment.	With Partial Employment.		
<b>Cotton Trade—Spinning—</b>				
June, 1903 ... ..	47	10	33	10
May, 1903 ... ..	81	6	8	5
June, 1902 ... ..	84	6	8	2
<b>Cotton Trade—Weaving—</b>				
June, 1903 ... ..	38	22	29	11
May, 1903 ... ..	70	15	8	4
June, 1902 ... ..	83	9	4	4



## EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE—TEXTILE TRADES.

## COTTON SPINNING.

**Ashton District.**—Employment in Ashton, Stalybridge, Mossley, Dukinfield and Droydsden is reported as bad, and worse than a year ago. During the latter part of the month most of the mills worked only four days per week.

**Stockport and Manchester District.**—In the Stockport, Reddish, Romiley and Compstall districts nearly all the mills are running short time, and employment is much worse than a year ago. In the Manchester district trade is reported as worse than a month and a year ago, but employment with fine spinners is fair.

**Glossop, Hadfield and Hyde District.**—Employment in this district is reported as bad, and worse than a month and a year ago.

**Oldham District (including Middleton, Shaw, Royton, Lees and Chadderton).**—Employment is reported as bad, and as worse than in May, and much worse than a year ago. A good deal of short time has been worked.

**Bolton District (including Farnworth, Leigh and Wigan).**—Employment is reported as only moderate and worse than a month and a year ago. The number working short time has increased during the month.

**Bury, Heywood and Rochdale District.**—Employment in Bury is reported as much worse than a month and a year ago; several mills have been stopped during the month and a good deal of short time has been worked. In Rochdale and Milnrow some mills are stopped and others are running short time; employment is reported as worse than in May and decidedly worse than a year ago. In Heywood employment is reported as bad, short time being worked.

**Preston and District.**—Employment in Preston is reported as bad and worse than a month and a year ago; most of the mills are running short time. In Blackburn and Burnley short time is general, and employment shows a decline as compared with a month and a year ago.

## COTTON WEAVING.

**Preston District.**—Employment is reported as bad, and worse than a month and a year ago; many factories are running short time.

**Blackburn, Darwen, and Accrington District.**—Employment in Blackburn is reported as very irregular and worse than a month and a year ago; short time has been general during the month, and many looms are standing. In Darwen and Accrington employment is reported as bad and worse than a month and a year ago; short time has been worked, and many looms are standing.

**Burnley, Nelson, and Colne District.**—In Burnley and Padiham much short time has been worked, and employment is reported as worse than a month and a year ago. In Colne employment is reported as fairly good, but rather worse than a year ago. In Nelson employment has been irregular.

**Other Districts.**—In Bury employment is reported as much worse than a month and a year ago; much short time has been worked, and many looms are standing. In Rochdale employment is reported as bad. In Radcliffe, Bolton and Chorley it shows a decline as compared with a month and a year ago.

## WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

INFORMATION has been received from one Employers' Association and one Trade Union, from Local Correspondents, and also from women correspondents with regard to 181 factories in Yorkshire employing about 30,100 women and girls.

Employment in the woollen trade is fairly good generally. In the worsted trade it shows a decline as compared with a month and a year ago. Of the women and girls usually employed in the Yorkshire woollen and worsted factories reported on, 80 per cent. were employed in factories giving full employment throughout the month, to be compared with 81 per cent. of those reported on in May, and with 98 per cent. in June, 1902.

**Bradford District.**—Employment in the worsted trade is reported as not quite so good as in May. With wool-sorters it is slack. The woolcombers' Trade Union reports it as bad. At Keighley employment in the worsted combing and spinning branches is reported as fair; in the weaving branch as not quite so good. At Halifax there is a slight decline.

**Huddersfield District.**—Employment in the worsted trade is reported as worse than a month and a year ago. In the woollen trade in the Huddersfield district less overtime is being worked. In the heavy woollen trade in Dewsbury and Batley employment is reported as fair; the mills have been running full time, but in some cases have given only partial employment.

**Other Districts.**—Employment in the Leeds mills is reported as quiet generally; at Guiseley as fair. With woollen workers at Rochdale and Milnrow it shows a decline; at Stockport it continues slack. Employment in the Stroud district is reported as fairly good; in the West Somerset mills as good. In Montgomeryshire it continues good. In Hawick, Galashiels and Selkirk employment continues good in all branches of the woollen industry.

## OTHER TEXTILE TRADES.

## Jute and Flax Trades.

ACCORDING to information received from one Employers' Association, from one Trade Union, and from Local Correspondents, employment in the jute trade is still only moderate. Employment in the flax trade in Ireland is fair.

In Dundee employment in the spinning branch has improved, but in the weaving branch waiting for warps has increased. Information has been received with regard to 48 jute and flax factories, employing about 8,600 men and boys and 20,500 women and girls. From this it appears that of the 18,100 persons employed in spinning mills 85 per cent. were employed in mills running full time, and giving full employment throughout the month, compared with 75 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in May. Of the 11,000 employed in weaving factories, 65 per cent. were employed in factories running full time and giving full employment throughout the month, compared with 70 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in May. The weavers in Forfar report employment as slack, and worse than a month and a year ago. At Brechin and Alyth employment is quiet.

In Ulster employment in the flax trade is reported as fairly good. In Belfast the women workers' Trade Union, the power loom tenters, the power loom yarn dressers and the linen lappers report employment as good; the hackle and gill makers, the beetlers, the flax roughers and the flax dressers as quiet.

Employment in the linen trade at Barnsley is reported as slack.

## Hosiery Trade.

According to reports from one Employers' Association, from one Trade Union and from Local Correspondents, employment shows a decline as compared with a month and a year ago.

**Leicester District.**—Employment at Leicester and Loughborough shows a further decline in most branches, and is worse than a year ago; in the seamless hose branches it is fairly good at Leicester, moderate at Loughborough. Employment continues slack at Hinckley.

**Nottingham and Derby District.**—Employment on the whole shows a further decline, as compared with May, and is worse than a year ago. It is reported as bad in the hand frame branches; as having further declined with power frame work knitters, a large proportion working short time. With hosiery workers at Belper employment is quiet.

**Scotland.**—Employment continues good with hosiery workers at Hawick and Selkirk; in the hand made departments it is better than a year ago.

## EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE—TEXTILE TRADES; TAILORING TRADE; BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

## Lace Trade.

According to information from the Employers' Association and the Local Correspondent, employment in the Nottingham lace trade shows a further decline, and is worse than a year ago. In the levers section it continues bad, and is worse than a year ago; in the plain net section it is fairly good, but slightly worse than a month ago; in the curtain section it is fair, and about the same as a month and a year ago. Employment is reported as slack at Long Eaton, quiet at Bulwell and Kimberley, fair at Stapleford.

## Printing, Dyeing, Bleaching, and Finishing.

Information has been received from 3 Employers' Associations, 3 Trade Unions with about 11,000 members, and Local Correspondents. Employment with dyers and finishers in the West Riding is reported as bad, and worse than last month and a year ago; one Trade Union reports that three-fifths of its members worked short time during June and one-tenth worked overtime; employment with blue and black dyers in Leeds has been moderate. At Bury and Colne, employment is reported as bad; at Middleton as good; at Bolton as moderate.

Employment with dyers and trimmers at Leicester is reported as bad, about the same as in May, but much worse than a year ago. It is reported as having improved with dyers and as quiet with hosiery trimmers at Nottingham and Basford; as moderate with bleachers at Bulwell and Nottingham. Employment with calico printers at New Mills is fair. Employment with silk dyers in Macclesfield is bad. In the Dundee district it is reported as fair in the finishing branch, good in the dyeing branch, but as worse generally than a year ago. With calendermen in Glasgow employment is good; calico printers have worked overtime.

## TAILORING TRADE.

INFORMATION has been received from Employers, Local Correspondents and Trade Unions.

**Bespoke Branch.**—Employment in London in the West End is reported as bad during June; in the East End as bad, much short time having been worked. In the provinces employment generally is fairly good.

**Ready-made Branch.**—Employment generally has been fair; in Leeds it has been slack.

Employment in London during June is reported as fairly good by employers making returns, and as showing a slight improvement towards the end of the month. The cutters' Trade Union reports employment during the month as bad.

In Leeds, according to returns received from ready-made tailoring manufacturers, employing about 12,000 workpeople in their factories, in addition to persons employed on work for them in workshops, employment during June was good or fair in firms employing 30 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns, poor or bad in firms employing 45 per cent., and moderate in firms employing 25 per cent. As compared with May, firms employing 21 per cent. report employment as improved, firms employing 6½ per cent. as unchanged, and firms employing 72½ per cent. as worse. As compared with a year ago firms employing 11 per cent. report employment as improved, firms employing 51 per cent. as unchanged, and firms employing 38 per cent. as worse. The clothiers' operatives' Trade Union reports employment as bad.

In Manchester, according to returns from employers and trade unions, employment is only fair, and is worse than a month ago.

In Bristol employment continues good, and is rather better than a year ago.

In Norwich and Ipswich employment is reported as good; in Colchester as fair.

In Glasgow employment shows a decline, but has been fairly good.

## BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

(For Leather Trades see p. 200.)

RETURNS have been received from the Trade Correspondent of the Department based on information supplied by 590 firms employing 71,409 workpeople. Reports have also been furnished by Trade Unions and by Local Correspondents.

The reports show that employment generally is quiet, and worse than in May, but better than a year ago. The number employed by the firms making returns at the end of June was 66,577 compared with 67,349 at the end of May, and 62,982 a year ago. Of the total number of operatives, 64 per cent. were employed by firms working at least full time throughout June, to be compared with 78 per cent. of those for whom returns were received for May.

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

District.	No. of firms making returns	No. employed by these firms at end of			Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on	
		June 1903.	May 1903.	June 1902.	May 1903.	June 1902.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES.</b>						
London ... ..	82	6,109	6,283	5,810	- 2'8	+ 4'9
Leicester and District ... ..	108	17,048	17,283	16,283	- 1'4	+ 4'5
Northampton and District ... ..	148	17,700	17,993	16,388	- 1'7	+ 7'4
Kettering ... ..	33	3,673	3,710	3,559	- 1'0	+ 3'1
Stafford and District ... ..	18	2,791	2,802	2,729	- 0'4	+ 2'2
Norwich and District ... ..	35	5,019	5,026	4,724	- 0'1	+ 5'9
Bristol ... ..	20	2,268	2,261	2,098	+ 0'3	- 7'5
Kingswood ... ..	25	2,338	2,499	2,413	+ 1'5	+ 4'8
Leeds and District ... ..	42	3,721	3,728	3,461	- 0'2	+ 7'0
Manchester and District ... ..	17	2,545	2,522	2,277	+ 0'9	+ 10'5
Birmingham and District ... ..	6	642	647	647	- 0'8	- 0'5
Other parts of England & Wales	30	2,523	2,593	2,593	- 2'8	- 2'8
Total, England and Wales	564	66,577	67,349	62,982	- 1'2	+ 5'4
<b>SCOTLAND</b> ... ..						
... ..	24	4,408	4,440	4,593	- 0'7	- 4'2
<b>IRELAND</b> ... ..						
... ..	2	424	403	358	+ 5'0	+ 15'6
Total U.K. ... ..	590	71,409	72,192	67,933	- 1'1	+ 4'9

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

**London.**—Returns covering 6,109 workpeople show that 69 per cent. were employed by firms working full time throughout the month, compared with 95 per cent. in May. Employment amongst the Trade Union boot and shoe operatives is reported as quiet; the clickers' Trade Union reports it as bad and worse than a month and a year ago. With hand-sewn boot makers it is reported as good and better than a month ago, and about the same as a year ago.

**Leicester District.**—Returns covering 14,188 workpeople in Leicester and 2,860 in country districts show that 47 per cent. of the former and 38 per cent. of the latter were employed by firms working full time throughout the month, compared with 57 and 51 per cent. respectively in May. Employment with clickers is reported as bad; with lasters and finishers as having declined.

**Northampton District.**—Returns covering 8,701 workpeople in Northampton and 8,999 in country districts show that 70 per cent. of the former and 85 per cent. of the latter were employed by firms working full time throughout the month, compared with 82 and 94 per cent. respectively in May. Employment at Northampton and Rushden is reported as quiet. Returns covering 3,673 workpeople in Kettering show that 69 per cent. were employed by firms working full time throughout the month, compared with 83 per cent. in May. Employment is reported as bad.

**Stafford, Stone, and Nantwich.**—Returns covering 2,791 workpeople show that 62 per cent. were employed by firms working full time throughout the month, compared with 92 per cent. in May. Employment at Stafford and Stone is reported as fairly good, overtime being worked in some factories.

**Eastern Counties.**—Returns covering 5,019 workpeople in Norwich, Ipswich, Colchester and Braintree show that 86 per cent. were employed by firms working full

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE—HAT AND OTHER CLOTHING TRADES; PRINTING, &C., TRADES.

time throughout the month, compared with 76 per cent. in May. Boot and shoe operatives are reported as steadily employed at Norwich.

**Bristol and Kingswood.**—Returns covering 2,268 workpeople in Bristol show that 65 per cent. were employed by firms working full time throughout the month, compared with 63 per cent. in May. Of the 2,538 workpeople in Kingswood covered by the returns, 90 per cent. were employed by firms working full time throughout the month, compared with 87 per cent. in May. Employment at Bristol is reported as bad.

**Leeds and District.**—Returns covering 3,721 workpeople show that 64 per cent. were employed by firms working full time throughout the month, compared with 63 per cent. in May. Employment is reported as quiet, showing only a slight improvement as compared with May.

**Other Districts in England.**—Employment at Mansfield, Nottingham and Manchester is reported as fair; at Birmingham as quiet.

**Scotland.**—Returns covering 4,408 workpeople show that 88 per cent. were employed by firms working full time throughout the month, compared with 98 per cent. in May. In Edinburgh employment is reported as good; in Aberdeen as quiet. The boot and shoe operatives' Trade Union reports it as improving at Maybole.

HAT TRADE.

REPORTS have been received from two Employers' Associations, from two Trade Unions, and from Local Correspondents. Employment generally has been quiet, and worse than last month. Trade Unions with 5,384 members have 155 (or 2.9 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 2.6 per cent. at the end of May and 3.6 per cent. a year ago.

Employment with silk hatters in London is bad and worse than last month and a year ago; short time has been worked generally during June. In Denton employment is reported as slack, and worse than a month ago; some short time has been worked. In Bristol and Glasgow employment is quiet. In Edinburgh it is good.

With felt hatters, employment at Denton is reported as bad and much worse than in May; the majority of the Trade Union members worked short time during June. In Stockport employment is reported as quiet and worse than a month ago; in Bury as very quiet, but slightly better than in May; in Hyde, Hurst, Failsworth and Bredbury as quiet. Employment in Warwickshire is reported as fair generally.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

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

**Dress, Millinery and Mantle Trades.**—In London returns from retail firms in the Oxford-street and Regent-street district employing 2,269 dressmakers at the end of June, show a decline of 2.7 per cent. on the number employed at the end of May, and of 5.4 per cent. on the number employed at the end of June, 1902. Employment is reported as fair. Employment in the wholesale mantle and costume trades is reported as having declined with indoor workers and as slack with outworkers. Mantle makers in retail firms included in the returns have worked full time. Employment with milliners is reported as fair generally.

Returns from three Employment Bureaux show a decreased demand for dressmakers and milliners compared with a month ago, and an increase compared with a year ago, the number of fresh situations offered during the month being 100, compared with 105 in May and 43 in June, 1902. The number requiring situations was 45, compared with 22 in May and 28 in June, 1902.

In Manchester employment during the month was fairly good with mantle makers. In the costume and skirt trade it was fair; returns from manufacturers employing 1,849 workpeople in their factories at the end of June show an increase of 0.8 per cent. on the number employed

at the end of May, and an increase of 3.1 per cent. on the number employed a year ago.

In Glasgow employment during June with mantle-makers, although still fair generally, showed a decline.

**Shirt and Collar Trade.**—Returns received from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland and Ireland employing 10,269 workpeople in their factories at the end of June show a decrease of 0.5 per cent. on the number employed at the end of May, and an increase of 2.2 per cent. on the number employed at the end of June, 1902. In London employment is reported as fair generally; in Manchester as quiet. On shirts and slops in Glasgow full time is reported. In Belfast and Londonderry in shirt and collar factories employment is fair on the whole, normal time being worked generally.

**Corset Trade.**—Returns received from corset manufacturers in London, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, Hampshire, Suffolk, Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire, employing 4,723 workpeople in their factories at the end of June, show a decline of 4.2 per cent. on the number employed at the end of May, and of 5.4 per cent. on the number employed at the end of June, 1902. Most firms report short time or slackness, and employment generally continues dull.

PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, AND PAPER TRADES.

RETURNS have been supplied by 26 Employers' Associations, by 109 Employers, by Trade Unions with over 55,000 members, and by Local Correspondents. The information thus obtained shows that employment in the *Printing and Bookbinding Trades* at the end of June remained quiet, and about the same as in May. As compared with a year ago, employment shows little change with letterpress printers, but with lithographic printers and bookbinders it shows a decline.

Employment in the *Paper Trade*, in England was fair during June, though not so good as a year ago. In Scotland employment remains fairly good generally, and much the same as a year ago.

The following Table shows the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed as compared with a month and a year ago:—

	United Kingdom.			London.				
	No. of Members of Unions at end of June, 1903, included in the Returns.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of		No. of Members of Unions at end of June, 1903, included in the Returns.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			
		June, 1903.	May, 1903.		June, 1902.	June, 1903.	May, 1903.	June, 1902.
Letterpress Printing	40,119	4.3	4.9	4.7	19,186	3.9	4.4	3.9
Lithographic Printing	6,215	4.3	4.6	3.2	1,905	5.5	6.1	4.6
Bookbinding	6,960	6.0	5.3	4.1	3,966	6.9	6.1	4.4
Total Printing and Bookbinding	53,294	4.5	4.9	4.4	24,997	4.5	4.8	4.0
Paper Manufacture	2,343	2.8	3.3	2.3	...	...	...	...

The percentages unemployed in certain Trade Unions in the *Printing and Bookbinding Trades* in the principal districts were as follow:—

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of June, 1903, included in the Returns.	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in percentage unemployed for June, 1903, as compared with a	
		June, 1903.	May, 1903.	June, 1902.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London ... ..	24,997	4.5	4.8	4.0	− 0.3	+ 0.5
Northern Counties ...	1,335	4.9	4.0	1.9	+ 0.9	+ 3.0
Lancs. and Cheshire...	6,158	5.8	7.3	6.5	− 1.5	− 0.7
Yorkshire ... ..	3,921	4.1	4.1	4.9	...	− 0.8
East Midlands ... ..	1,784	4.5	4.6	3.3	− 0.1	+ 1.2
West Midlands ... ..	2,235	4.9	4.5	6.3	+ 0.4	− 1.4
Eastern Counties ... ..	370	0.8	1.0	2.4	− 0.8	− 1.6
S. & S. W. Counties...	2,246	3.0	2.6	4.6	+ 0.4	− 1.6
Wales and Mon. ... ..	789	3.8	6.5	5.6	− 2.7	− 1.8
Scotland ... ..	6,042	3.4	3.7	3.2	− 0.3	+ 0.2
Ireland ... ..	2,517	7.9	8.7	6.2	− 0.8	+ 1.7

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE—PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER TRADES; FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES; GLASS, POTTERY, &C., TRADES.

Percentages unemployed for London are shown in the first Table for the Letterpress and Lithographic Printing and Bookbinding Trades respectively. Employment is still slack generally. While letterpress and lithographic printers show a slight improvement, bookbinders show a decline, and are not so well employed as a year ago.

**Northern Counties.**—Employment in this district is fair on the whole.

**Lancashire and Cheshire.**—Employment with letterpress printers is reported as good at Manchester, Newton-le-Willows, and Southport; fair at Liverpool, Bolton, Burnley, and Chester; slack at Ashton-under-Lyne, Stockport, Oldham, Blackburn, Rochdale, Accrington, Wigan, Barrow, and Lancaster. With lithographic printers and bookbinders it remains slack on the whole. Employment in the paper trade is reported as good.

**Yorkshire.**—Employment with printers and bookbinders is fairly good at Sheffield, York and Huddersfield; it is quiet elsewhere. Paper makers at Barnsley and Oughtibridge are reported as busy; in the Leeds district they are on short time.

**East Midland Counties.**—Employment at Nottingham is fair with letterpress printers, quiet with other branches. At Derby employment is good with letterpress printers; fair with lithographic printers; bad with bookbinders. Employment at Leicester is good generally. Letterpress printers at Lincoln report employment as good; at Northampton and Glossop as quiet.

**West Midland Counties.**—At Birmingham employment is moderate with letterpress printers, good with lithographic printers and bookbinders. Letterpress printers at Coventry, Worcester and Shrewsbury report employment as good; at Burton-on-Trent, Stafford and Warwick as fair; at Wolverhampton, Walsall, West Bromwich, and in the Potteries as quiet.

**Eastern Counties.**—Employment remains fairly good in this district.

**Southern and South-Western Counties.**—Employment is reported as good at Bristol, Bath and St. Albans; as moderate at Plymouth; slackening at Oxford; fair at Watford; quiet at Brighton, Portsmouth, Reading and Gloucester.

**Wales and Monmouthshire.**—Employment is quiet generally, except with letterpress printers in North Wales, who report it as fairly good.

**Scotland.**—In Edinburgh employment is good with letterpress printers, some overtime being worked; it is moderate with lithographic printers, dull with bookbinders. At Glasgow, Dundee and Aberdeen employment is fairly good on the whole.

**Ireland.**—Employment is quiet on the whole at Dublin and Belfast; fair at Cork and Londonderry; good at Limerick.

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES

INFORMATION has been received from 5 Employers' Associations, from 35 Trade Unions with 37,777 members, and from Local Correspondents. Employment, on the whole, shows little change as compared with a month ago and a year ago.

The percentage of unemployed Trade Unionists in the furnishing and woodworking trades at the end of June was 3.0, compared with 2.8 in May, and 2.9 in June, 1902.

Millsawyers and Woodworking Machinists.

Employment with millsawyers is fair on the whole. Three unions, with a membership of 4,397, show 1.9 (or 2.7 per cent.) unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 2.8 per cent. in May, and 2.9 per cent. in June, 1902.

In London employment remains rather dull on the whole. On the Tyne and Wear it is fair. At Liverpool it is moderate. It is quiet at Hull; slack at Sheffield. At Birmingham employment is fair, some overtime being worked; at Nottingham it is slack; at Bristol it has improved; at Cardiff it is moderate. At Glasgow employment is fair; at Edinburgh it is good; at Dundee it is bad. Employment is slightly improving at Dublin.

Furnishing Trades.

Employment in the furnishing trades remains fair on the whole. It is not so good as in May, but better than a year ago. Of the 15,601 members of 12 Trade Unions making returns, 351 (or 2.2 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of June, compared with 1.6 per cent. at the end of May, and 2.7 per cent. at the end of June, 1902.

In London employment has been fairly good with cabinet makers, better than a month ago and a year ago; with french polishers employment has been dull, worse than a month ago, but better than a year ago; with upholsterers it has been quiet generally. Employment is quiet at Newcastle; fair at Hull and Sheffield; good at Leeds in the better-class trade, but slack in the cheap trade; quiet at Halifax; bad at Bradford. At Manchester and Liverpool employment is fairly good on the whole. At Birmingham and Leicester it is moderate; at Nottingham it is dull. At Bristol and Plymouth it is fair; at Cardiff it is quiet. At Glasgow, Beith, Edinburgh, and Aberdeen employment is good; at Dundee it remains fair. Employment is quiet at Dublin; at Belfast it is good.

Coopers.

Employment among coopers remains bad generally, but is better than a month ago. It is, however, worse than a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 5,225 report 253 (or 4.8 per cent.) unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 6.2 in May and 4.4 per cent. a year ago. Employment is described as dull or bad at most of the more important centres, and at many places short time is reported. At Glasgow and Bristol, however, employment is reported as fair.

Coachbuilding.

Employment in the coachbuilding industry shows little change on the whole as compared with a month ago and a year ago. Trade Unions with a membership of 9,229 report 241 (or 2.6 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 2.5 per cent. at the end of May and 2.3 at the end of June, 1902.

In London employment is dull generally, with some short time. At Manchester employment is fair; at Newton Heath it is moderate. At Liverpool and Preston it remains dull. At Leeds it is quiet; at Sheffield it is moderate. At Birmingham employment is fair; at Leicester it is bad; at Northampton and Nottingham it is good. Electric tramcar builders, painters and polishers at Loughborough are busy. Employment is fairly good with coachmakers at Swindon. At Plymouth it is good. At Glasgow it is good; at Edinburgh it is moderate. Employment is fair at Dublin; good at Belfast and Cork.

Miscellaneous.

**Packing Case Makers.**—Employment in London remains bad, short time still being worked. Employment is good at Glasgow. At Belfast it continues fair.

**Brushmakers.**—Employment generally has declined during the month. Unions with a membership of 1,766 report 64 (or 3.6 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 1.4 per cent. in May and 1.4 per cent. in June, 1902.

**Basket Makers.**—Employment is bad in London, and some short time is being worked; it is very good at Leicester, with much overtime, and is good at Manchester also.

**Stick makers and Mounters** in London report employment as still bad, with much short time.

GLASS, POTTERY, AND BRICK AND TILE TRADES.

INFORMATION has been received from 11 Employers' Associations, 11 Trade Unions with 4,934 members, Local Correspondents and Employers.

Employment in the *Glass* trades continues bad in the bottle making branch, showing little change as compared with May, and being worse than a year ago; in other branches it continues dull generally. In the *Pottery* trades employment has improved in most branches. In the *Brick and Tile* trades it continues fair generally.

## EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE—GLASS, POTTERY, &amp;c., TRADES; LEATHER TRADES; AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

**Glass Trades.**—Employment with glass bottle makers in the North of England continues bad, and is worse than a year ago. In the St. Helens and Newton-le-Willows district it is reported as good by the Employers' Association and as moderate by the Trade Union, but a large percentage of Trade Union members are unemployed. In the West Riding of Yorkshire employment shows little change, with flint-glass bottle makers it has slightly improved. In the Glasgow, Alloa and Portobello district it is reported as better than a month ago, but worse than a year ago; short time has been worked.

In London, glass blowers report employment as bad, and worse than a month and a year ago. In Birmingham flint-glass makers report it as bad; flint glass cutters as quiet; plate-glass bevellers and silverers as fair. At West Bromwich employment is fair and better than a month ago. At Wordsley, Stourbridge and Brettle Lane employment is reported as fairly good with glass makers, as improved with cutters and bevellers, as slack in other branches. At St. Helens the sheet glass flatteners and sheet glass makers' Trade Unions report employment as good. A large number of the pressed glass makers at Gateshead continue to be unemployed. In the Glasgow district employment with the flint glass makers and cutters is dull. In Edinburgh the glass makers report employment as fair, and better than a month ago; the glass cutters as quiet, and worse than in May.

**Pottery Trades.**—In the Staffordshire Potteries employment is reported as fair, and better than a month and a year ago; operatives worked on the average 5 days a week; in the electrical fitting department a decline is reported. Employment in the Woodville district is fair. In the Glasgow and Portobello district employment continues fair, and is about the same as a year ago; the white hollow-ware potters' Trade Union in the Glasgow district reports employment as bad.

**Brick and Tile Trades.**—In the brickyards in the Plymouth district employment is reported as rather quiet. In the brick and tile trade in the Leicester and Northampton district it is fairly good. With brick-makers in Birmingham it is moderate; in West Bromwich and Oldbury fair. In the Nottingham district full time is being worked, but employment is not so good as a month or a year ago. In the Stockton and Hartlepool district employment continues fair. In North Wales it is good. In the Glasgow district it is reported as good, and better than a month ago.

## LEATHER TRADES.

(For Boot and Shoe Trades, see p. 197).

RETURNS have been received from 4 Employers' Associations, 13 Trade Unions, and from Local Correspondents. The percentage of unemployed Trade Union members at the end of June was 6.0, as compared with 5.2 at the end of May and 2.8 in June, 1902. The general condition of employment remains bad, and short time is still worked.

**Skinner, Tanners, Curriers, etc.**—Skinners generally report employment as bad, although rather better than a year ago. With curriers and leather dressers employment is still reported as slack, and short time is worked in most of the large centres. In the Bolton district, however, employment is said to be fairly good for the season; in Manchester there is a slight improvement. With fancy leather workers it is fair at London and Birmingham, also with leather finishers at London. Leather shavers at Leeds are fairly well employed.

**Saddlers.**—There is no further improvement reported in the state of employment among saddlers, and the trade is generally dull. The exceptions are at Walsall, where employment is fair with brown saddle makers, and at Nottingham, Leeds, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen, where it is reported as fair. At Edinburgh it is moderate.

**Harness Makers, etc.**—In this branch the state of employment is generally reported as bad, and worse than a

month and a year ago. In the Walsall district employment is bad, with many on short time, but on American harness it is said to be fair. Employment is also reported as fair at Aberdeen and Dublin. With horse-collar makers employment shows some improvement, and at London it is fairly good; at Leeds good; at Walsall quiet; at Manchester and Birmingham bad, three-quarter time being worked in the latter place. In the Walsall district female stitchers in the saddle and harness trades are slack.

**Miscellaneous Leather Workers.**—In London pocket-book and leather case makers report employment as still slack, but as slightly improving. With the London portmanteau and trunk makers it is fairly good, and better than a month and a year ago.

## AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

INFORMATION as to the condition of employment in Agriculture has been received from 212 correspondents in various parts of England. At the beginning of the month the crops were backward through cold weather, and very little extra labour was required. Later on, employment in the southern half of England was greatly interfered with by heavy rains, and some casual labourers were in irregular employment. Towards the end of the month, however, the weather improved considerably, work became plentiful with the root crops and hay-making, and there was a scarcity of casual labourers in some districts.

The reports for June give the rates of weekly cash wages most generally paid to ordinary agricultural labourers in that month and in June, 1902. A comparison of these rates shows that in the great majority of districts reported on wages remained at the same level as a year ago.

**Northern Counties.**—Employment for agricultural labourers in *Durham, Cumberland and Westmorland* has been fairly regular on the whole. Except in one or two districts, the supply of casual labourers has been sufficient. In *Lancashire* employment was regular during the month, and the supply of casual labourers was about equal to the demand. Reports from *Yorkshire* show that the crops were backward in many districts, and the supply of casual labour was equal to the demand. In the East Riding, however, the weather has been generally favourable, and work was fairly plentiful.

**Midland Counties.**—In *Cheshire and Derbyshire* the weather has been good and employment regular. The supply of casual labourers has been sufficient. Similar reports come from *Nottinghamshire*. In *Leicestershire* employment has been regular as a rule, although somewhat affected by cold weather in the early part of the month. According to reports from *Staffordshire and Shropshire*, the supply of casual labourers was rather in excess of the requirements for hoeing (which was retarded by cold weather), but when hay-making commenced all were employed. In *Worcestershire and Warwickshire* employment was irregular in the early part of the month through wet weather, but became plentiful latterly. A correspondent in the Alcester Union states that there is a good supply of Irish migratory labourers.

Employment in *Northamptonshire* has been fairly regular; there was a good demand for extra labour for haymaking and turnip-hoeing towards the end of the month. In *Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire* work was somewhat interrupted by heavy rain. Casual labourers were in demand for haymaking in the latter part of the month, except in certain districts affected by floods. In *Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire* some time was lost by casual labourers through wet weather, but towards the end of the month employment at weeding and haymaking became plentiful.

**Eastern Counties.**—Reports from *Huntingdonshire* show that some time was lost by casual men in the middle of the month through bad weather. The supply of labour has been about equal to the demand, but good

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

men for permanent situations are in request. In *Cambridgeshire* employment has been fairly regular. There has been a good demand for labour, but the supply has been sufficient. Correspondents in *Lincolnshire* state that farm labourers have been regularly employed, and extra men have latterly been in some demand for hoeing potatoes, weeding corn and hay-making. Outdoor employment was interrupted in *Norfolk and Suffolk* by wet weather in the middle of the month, causing loss of time to some casual labourers. There was, however, plenty of work on most days hoeing mangolds and turnips, weeding corn, and haymaking. The reports from *Essex* state that work was greatly hindered by heavy rains in the middle of the month, The supply of casual labourers is said to have been sufficient in most districts.

**Southern and South-Western Counties.**—Outdoor work in many parts of *Kent* was stopped by rain during the middle of the month. Employment, however, became plentiful in the hay-fields and hop-gardens at the end of the month. The supply of extra labour in most of the Unions reported on, has been sufficient. In *Surrey and Sussex* there was some interruption in the earlier part of the month through wet weather, but work on the land afterwards became plentiful. The demand for casual labourers for haymaking, is said to be in excess of the supply in many parts. Agricultural work in *Hampshire and Berkshire* has been delayed by rain, and the supply of farm labourers has been sufficient. Reports from *Wiltshire* state that time was lost by casual labourers in some cases through wet weather, but in the latter part of the month they were in demand for hay-making and hoeing, and the supply in certain districts was then insufficient. Steady men for permanent situations are said to be in request, especially men for milking. Farm work in *Dorsetshire*, particularly turnip sowing, is said to have been delayed by wet weather; the supply of labour, however, in most parts has not been equal to the demand. Employment was irregular with casual men in *Somersetshire* until the last two weeks of June, when the weather improved and the demand for this class of labour exceeded the supply. Agricultural employment in *Herefordshire* was irregular in some districts during the early part of the month, but became regular later on. Casual labourers were in some demand, but the supply was generally sufficient. According to correspondents in *Gloucestershire*, work was delayed by wet weather in the early part of the month, but has latterly been plentiful, the haymaking having commenced. The supply of casual labourers is sufficient, but men for permanent situations, especially stockmen, are reported to be scarce. In *Devon and Cornwall* the regularity of employment has not been greatly affected by the weather. Most casual labourers have been fully employed in hoeing, turnip and mangold sowing, sheep shearing and haymaking, and in some parts a scarcity of men is reported.

## DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

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

Employment in June was fair on the whole, and showed a slight improvement as compared with a month ago. In London, however, it declined, and was worse than a year ago.

## LONDON.

Employment at the docks and wharves during June showed a considerable falling off both as compared with a month and a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and principal wharves during the four weeks ended June 27th was 12,383, a decrease of 7.1 per cent. as compared with the

average for the previous month, and a decrease of 15.5 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The average number employed in June during the six years, 1897-1902 was 14,561.

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

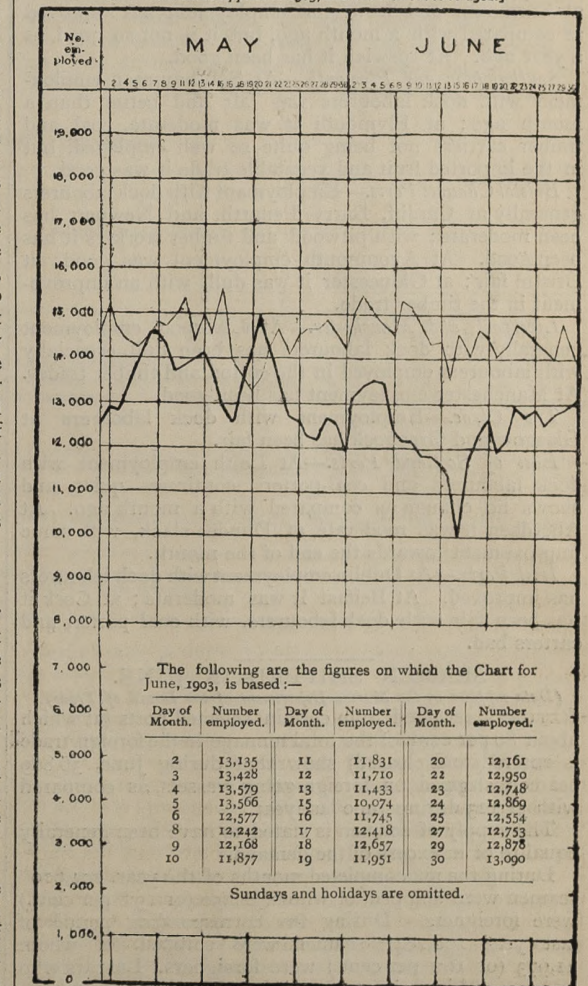
Period.	Labourers employed in Docks.			Labourers employed at 115 Wharves making Returns.	Total Dock and Wharf Labourers included in Returns.
	By Dock Companies or through Contractors	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
Week ended June 6th	5,540	2,625	8,174	5,083	13,257
" " " 13th	4,891	1,810	6,701	5,176	11,877
" " " 20th	4,946	1,937	6,883	4,951	11,834
" " " 27th	5,341	2,220	7,561	5,214	12,775
Average for 4 weeks ended June 27th	5,158	2,123	7,281	5,102	12,383
Average for May, 1903	5,716	2,188	7,904	5,426	13,330
Average for June, 1902	7,171	2,193	9,364	5,386	14,650

(2) **Daily Fluctuation.**—The daily fluctuation in the total estimated number of dock and wharf labourers employed by all the docks and principal wharves is shown on the chart below. The numbers in June ranged from 13,579 on the 4th to 10,074 on the 15th.

During June, 1902, the total number of dock and wharf labourers employed varied from 13,507 on the 14th to 15,526 on the 30th.

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

[The thick curve applies to 1903, and the thin curve to 1902.]



Employment in mid-stream and with deal porters,

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE—DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR; SEAMEN; FISHING.

lightermen, lumpers and stevedores has been fair; with coal porters, winchmen and corn porters it has been moderate. With fruit porters in Thames-street employment has been fair, the average daily number employed being 295, compared with 302 in May, and 292 a year ago.

Of the 3,414 "free labourers" on the register of the Shipping Federation in the Port of London, during June, 1903, 61 per cent. on the average were employed by the shipowners to whom the office supplies labour, as compared with 63 per cent. in May, and 59 per cent. in June, 1902.

OTHER PORTS.

**North-East Coast.**—In the Tyne, Blyth and Wear district employment with coal porters and shippers, trimmers and teamers has been good. With tug boat and steam packet men on the Wear it remains much the same as a month ago; on the Tyne it was quiet, but showed some improvement towards the end of the month. With pit prop carriers and deal porters employment has been fairly good. With quayside labourers it has been very good, but with the Tyne watermen it has fallen off somewhat, and is worse than a month ago. At Middlesbrough employment with dock labourers was slack, and not so good as a month ago; at Hartlepool it was moderate. With riverside labourers employment has been slack, showing a falling off as compared with last month.

**Hull, Grimsby and Goole.**—At Hull employment in the timber and coal trade has been fair; it has been moderate with general dock labourers. At Goole and Grimsby it has been moderate.

**Norfolk and Suffolk.**—With dock and riverside labourers at Yarmouth and Lowestoft employment has improved as compared with a month ago, but it is not so good as a year ago. At Ipswich it has been good.

**Southampton and Plymouth.**—At Southampton employment with dock labourers was fair and better than a month ago; at Plymouth it was moderate, coal and timber carriers not being quite so well employed, but in the imported fruit and vegetable trade it was good.

**Bristol Channel Ports.**—Employment with dock labourers generally at Cardiff, Barry, Penarth, and Newport has been moderate; with pitwood and timber workers it has been good. At Avonmouth employment was good; at Bristol fair; at Gloucester it was dull, with an improvement in the timber trade.

**Liverpool and Manchester.**—At Liverpool employment generally with dock labourers has been dull, especially with labourers employed in the cotton and timber trades. At Manchester employment has been good.

**The Clyde.**—Employment with dock labourers at Glasgow and Greenock has been fair.

**East of Scotland Ports.**—At Leith employment with dock labourers and coal-porters continues quiet, and shows no change as compared with a month ago. At Aberdeen it was moderate, at Dundee slack, with some improvement towards the end of the month.

**Irish Ports.**—At Dublin employment with dock labourers has improved. At Belfast it was moderate; at Cork it has been fair with dock labourers, with coal porters and carters bad.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN JUNE.

(Data supplied by the Marine Department of the Board of Trade). RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which about 80 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared) show that during June, 36,869 seamen shipped on foreign-going vessels, as compared with 34,123 during June last year.

The supply of seamen is stated to have been generally equal to or in excess of the demand.

During the six completed months of the year, 204,610\* seamen were shipped, of whom 32,350 (or 15.8 per cent.) were foreigners. During the corresponding period of last year 198,284\* seamen were shipped, of whom 31,973 (or 16.1 per cent.) were foreigners. Lascars who are engaged in Asia are not included in these figures.

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

Table showing the number\* of men, &c., shipped as the crews of foreign-going vessels at some of the principal ports of the United Kingdom in June, 1903 and 1902, respectively, together with the number\* shipped in the six months ended June in each of these years:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Men, &c., shipped in June, 1903.*			Total in June, 1902.*	Total number* shipped in six months ended June.	
	In Sailing Vessels.	In Steam Vessels.	Total in June, 1903.		1903.	1902.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES.</b>						
<b>East Coast.</b>						
Tyne Ports ... ..	66	3,161	3,227	3,684	16,376	16,195
Sunderland ... ..	...	379	379	437	2,139	2,319
Middlesbrough ... ..	...	211	211	230	1,197	1,219
Hull ... ..	...	998	998	1,011	6,001	5,822
Grimsby ... ..	9	78	87	164	564	451
<b>Bristol Channel.</b>						
Bristol ... ..	...	706	706	556	3,785	3,034
Newport, Mon. ... ..	11	760	771	611	4,357	4,250
Cardiff † ... ..	118	4,138	4,256	3,956	26,504	26,631
Swansea ... ..	11	427	438	599	2,899	2,715
<b>Other Ports.</b>						
Liverpool ... ..	185	13,577	13,562	12,337	71,349	67,572
London ... ..	220	6,007	6,227	6,969	36,711	35,502
Southampton ... ..	...	1,813	1,813	2,257	11,962	14,209
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
Leith, Kirkcaldy, Methil, & Grangemouth ... ..	...	584	584	435	2,950	2,941
Glasgow ... ..	87	3,168	3,255	2,698	15,700	13,732
<b>IRELAND.</b>						
Dublin ... ..	...	102	102	67	652	572
Belfast ... ..	...	253	253	248	1,464	1,120
<b>Total, June, 1903</b> ... ..	<b>707</b>	<b>36,162</b>	<b>36,869</b>	...	<b>204,610</b>	...
<b>Ditto, June, 1902</b> ... ..	<b>1,052</b>	<b>33,071</b>	...	<b>84,123</b>	...	<b>198,284</b>

FISHING INDUSTRY.

REPORTS have been received from Collectors of Fishery Statistics in England; from the Fishery Board for Scotland; from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland; and also from Local Correspondents.

Employment in the fishing industry during June was generally better than a year ago. The total weight of fish landed was considerably greater than a year ago. The total value, however, was about the same as in June, 1902. The following Table shows the quantity and value of the fish landed:—

	Quantity.		Landing Value.	
	June, 1903.	June, 1902.	June, 1903.	June, 1902.
Fish (other than Shell) ... ..	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
England and Wales ... ..	724,390	624,454	435,273	451,582
Scotland ... ..	705,855	677,544	247,993	243,091
Ireland ... ..	121,445	63,819	44,280	29,477
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>1,549,690</b>	<b>1,393,917</b>	<b>727,246</b>	<b>724,150</b>
Shell Fish ... ..	§	§	35,506	36,620
<b>Total Value</b> ... ..	—	—	<b>762,752</b>	<b>760,770</b>

From the Tyne and Wear it is reported that trawl fishing boats have landed good supplies of fish during the month, but that the quality of herring was poor.

At Hull, Grimsby, Yarmouth and Lowestoft employment is fair on the whole, but curers at Hull and Lowestoft are reported as only moderately employed.

Off Plymouth and Brixham fishing was fairly good in the first half of the month, but has since fallen off; from the western ports it is reported that the catches were light and irregular.

Reports supplied by the Fishery Board for Scotland show that at Aberdeen employment in all branches was fair, but slightly worse than either a month or a year ago. At Peterhead employment was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. At Fraserburgh it was fair, and better than in May or in the corresponding period of last year. At Macduff employment was moderate and much the same as a month ago and a year ago.

\* See note in previous column.  
† Including Avonmouth and Portishead.  
‡ Including Barry and Penarth.  
§ Cannot be stated.

TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE.

**Number and Magnitude.**—Seventeen new disputes began in June, 1903, compared with twenty-seven in May, and eleven in the corresponding month of last year. By the seventeen disputes 4,561 workpeople were directly and 1,040 indirectly affected, and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople affected by old disputes which began before June, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month, give a total of 12,314 workpeople involved in trade disputes during June, 1903, compared with 16,888 in May, and 15,935 in June, 1902.

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

Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople affected.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building ... ..	5	791	700	1,491
Mining ... ..	4	1,702	229	1,931
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ... ..	3	1,569	47	1,616
Textile ... ..	2	109	24	133
Other Trades ... ..	3	390	40	430
<b>Total, June, 1903</b> ... ..	<b>17</b>	<b>4,561</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>5,601</b>
<b>Ditto, May, 1903</b> ... ..	<b>27</b>	<b>9,623</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>11,037</b>
<b>Ditto, June, 1902</b> ... ..	<b>11</b>	<b>10,022</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>10,679</b>

**Causes.**—Of the seventeen new disputes, six arose on demands for advances in wages, and two on other wages questions, five on details of working arrangements, and four from other causes.

**Results.**—Ten new disputes affecting 4,568 work-

Principal Trade Disputes.

Occupation. †	Locality.	Number of Workpeople Affected.		Date when Dispute began in 1903.	Duration of Dispute in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object. ‡	Result. ‡
		Directly.	Indirectly.				
Joiners ... ..	Sunderland ...	350	...	18 June	...	For advance of wages from 9d. to 10d. per hour...	No settlement reported.
Plumbers, Ship Joiners, Painters, &c. ... ..	Belfast ... ..	350	700	1 June	18	For advance in wages of 1d. per hour ... ..	Work resumed on old conditions.
Colliers ... ..	Aberbeeg ...	1,500	...	10 June	7	Alleged defective ventilation ... ..	Defect removed to men's satisfaction.
Hewers, Daywagemen, Enginemmen, &c. ... ..	Rhymney Valley	620	...	2 Sep., 1901	517	Hewers demanded payment for bottom cutting, and daywagemen an advance of wages	Matter referred to two arbitrators appointed by Conciliation Board, who awarded payment for bottom cutting and arranged rates for daywagemen.
Platers and Riveters ... ..	Hartlepool (W.)	1,500	...	8 June	1	Against reduction in prices paid to certain men, alleged to have been made without proper notice	Money deducted refunded pending reference of matter to Conciliation Board.

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

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

‡ 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.

CANADA: PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, RECENT LABOUR LEGISLATION.

The Canadian "Labour Gazette" for June, states that in the recent Session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, the following (among other) Acts specially affecting labour were passed.

By the Act amending the Quebec Trade Disputes Act, that statute is modified by the addition of provision empowering the Registrar of Councils of Conciliation and of Arbitration to adopt certain methods of procedure in the case of certain defined conditions arising out of industrial disputes. Where such a dispute is in existence, or apprehended, the Registrar may, under the new provision, if requested in writing by at least 5 of the workmen involved, or by the employer, or by the Mayor of the municipality in which the difference has arisen, visit the locality of the disturbance and endeavour to act as mediator between the parties. It is further provided that the Registrar, on receiving information from any source whatever of the existence of an industrial dispute, may

visit the locality in which the dispute has arisen without waiting for the request in writing to be made to him, the Registrar to prepare a report of his proceedings in either case at once to the proper minister of the Cabinet. The Registrar's duties, it is stated, in connection with his intervention in a trade dispute under the operation of this section of the Act, shall be to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the difference, to endeavour to prevail upon the parties to meet and settle their differences for themselves, or to submit their difference to a council of conciliation or arbitration before having recourse to a strike or lock-out.

**Aggregate Duration.**—The aggregate duration in June of disputes that started or were settled in that month was 63,000 working days. In addition, 112,000 working days were lost in June owing to disputes that began before that month and at the end of the month were still unsettled. Thus the total duration in June of all disputes, new and old, was 175,000 working days, which compares with 217,000 in the previous month, and 122,200 in the corresponding month of last year.

**Summary for the First Six Months of 1903.**—For the six completed months of 1903 the aggregate number of workpeople involved in the 174 disputes which commenced in these months was 43,812, as compared with 75,256 in the 191 disputes reported in the corresponding period of 1902. The aggregate duration in working days of all disputes was about 1,301,000, as compared with 818,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

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

The amendment went into force on the day of its sanction. By "An Act to amend the law respecting industrial establishments," it is provided that the ages of employees in such establishments as are not classified as "dangerous, unwholesome or inconvenient," shall be not less than 13 years for boys and 14 years for girls, the age limit for boys having been previously 12 years. The limit for children in "dangerous, unwholesome or inconvenient" establishments remains at 16 years for boys and 18 years for girls, or women.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES.

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

Changes Reported in June.

The net effect of all the changes in wages reported in June was a decrease of £6,492 per week, as compared with a decrease of £2,188 in May, and a decrease of £30,569 in June, 1902. The number of workpeople affected was 116,525, of whom 7,160 received advances amounting to £211 per week, and 109,365 sustained decreases amounting to £6,703 per week. The total number affected in May was 128,413, and in June, 1902, 343,486.

The principal changes reported were an advance affecting 5,500 blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham, and decreases affecting 97,500 coal miners in Scotland, and 5,000 iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

Three changes affecting 84,900 workpeople were arranged by Conciliation Boards, and two changes affecting 370 workpeople by arbitration, one of which affecting 250 workpeople was preceded by a dispute causing stoppage of work. Six changes affecting 14,360 workpeople took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes affecting 16,895 workpeople were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives, 3 of which, affecting 66 workpeople, were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Summary for First Six months of 1903.

For the first six months, January to June, 1903, the number of workpeople (separate individuals) known to have had their wages changed was 325,892 as compared with 681,371 in the corresponding period of 1902. Of these 14,247 obtained a net increase amounting to about £532 per week, and 197,705 sustained a net decrease of £10,886 per week, whilst the remaining 113,940 had upward and downward changes which left their wages at the same level as at the beginning of the year. The net effect of all the changes reported was a decrease of £10,354 per week compared with a decrease of £60,186 per week in the corresponding period of 1902.

Summarised by trades the number of workpeople affected and the net results of the changes in the principal groups were as follows:—

	No.	£.
Building Trades ...	2,405	+ 160
Coal Mining ...	216,400	- 5,954
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	9,173	- 249
Iron and Steel Trades ...	18,892	- 281
Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	65,618	- 3,745
Printing, &c., Trades ...	1,209	+ 118
Glass Trades ...	5,030	- 357
All other trades ...	7,165	- 46

DETAILS OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JUNE.

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.

Locality.	Occupation.	Date from which Change takes effect in 1903.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
			Increase.	Decrease.	
<b>8 Increases—856 Workpeople.</b>					
<b>BUILDING TRADES.</b>					
Preston ...	Painters and Decorators*	10 June	250*	...	Advance of 3d. per hour (8d. to 8½d.).*
Burton-on-Trent ...	Labourers ...	29 June	120	...	Advance of 3d. per hour (5½d. to 5½d.).
Old Hill ...	Bricklayers ...	1 May	60	...	Advance of 3d. per hour (7½d. to 8d.).
Bath ...	Labourers and Scaffolders ...	8 June	300	...	Advance of 3d. per hour. Labourers 4½d. to 5d., Scaffolders 5d. to 5½d.
Flint ...	Bricklayers ...	1 May	9	...	Advance to a rate of 7½d. per hour. Wages before change 5s. per day, or 6½d. per hour.
Alloa ...	Plasterers ...	18 May	60	...	Advance of 3d. per hour (8½d. to 9d.).
Crieff ...	Stonemasons ...	1 June	47	...	Advance of 3d. per hour (8d. to 8½d.).
Denny ...	Slaters ...	5 May	10	...	Advance of 3d. per hour (8d. to 8½d.).
<b>4 Decreases—97,617 Workpeople.</b>					
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING.†</b>					
Scotland ...	Coal Miners:— Underground Workers ...	29 June	83,000	...	Decrease of 6½ per cent., leaving wages of hewers 37½ per cent. above the standard of 1888.
	Surface Workers and Mechanics; Engine-men and Firemen; ...	29 June	14,500†	...	Decrease of 1d. per shift.
Ratho ...	Settmakers ...	7 May	110	...	Decrease of from 10 to 18 per cent. off piece rates.
Linlithgow ...	Settmakers ...	7 May	7	...	Decrease of about 8 per cent. off piece rates.
<b>1 Increase—5,500 Workpeople.</b>					
<b>IRON AND STEEL TRADES.</b>					
Cleveland and Durham	Blastfurnacemen ...	4 July	5,500	...	Advance of 1½ per cent. under sliding scale, making wages 20½ per cent. above the standard.
Middlesbrough ...	Engineers in Steel Works ...	6 June	30	...	Decrease of 1½ per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages 20½ per cent. above the standard.
West Cumberland	Blastfurnacemen ...	1 July	1,350	...	Decrease of 2 per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages 15 per cent. above the standard.
Barrow-in-Furness	Rail, Wire and Hoop Millmen ...	1 June	660	...	Decrease of 1 per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages 19½ per cent. above the standard.
North Staffordshire	Blastfurnacemen ...	6 July	600	...	Decrease of 4 per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages 12½ per cent. above the standard.
South Wales and Mon.	Blastfurnacemen ...	1 July	1,250	...	Decrease of 4 per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages 12½ per cent. above the standard.
	Iron and Steel Workers ...	1 July	5,000	...	Decrease of 4 per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages 12½ per cent. above the standard.
<b>2 Increases—300 Workpeople.</b>					
<b>ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES.</b>					
Dundee ...	Machinemen ...	29 May	262	...	Decrease of 1s. per week off rates of 20s. and above, and of 6d. per week off rates under 20s.‡
	Pattern Makers ...	29 May	75	...	
	Smiths ...	29 May	54	...	
	Hammermen ...	29 May	87	...	
Johnstone ...	Engineers and Machinemen ...	1 June	250	...	Standard time rates advanced ¼d. per hour, or 1s. per week. Standard rate of Fitters and Turners after change, 34s. per week.
Motherwell ...	Engineers and Machinemen ...	1 June	50	...	Standard time rates advanced ¼d. per hour, or 1s. per week. Standard rate of Fitters and Turners, after change, 34s. per week.

\* The wages of these men were reduced from 8½d. to 8d. per hour on 1st March, and are therefore now at the same level as before that date.  
† Northumberland Coal Mining.—Early in July it was arranged that Northumberland Miners' wages should be reduced 2½ per cent. of standard, leaving their wages 23½ per cent. above the standard of November, 1879. Full particulars will appear in the August GAZETTE.  
‡ The Surface Workers and Engine-men in Fife, Kinross and Clackmannan were not affected by the reduction.  
§ In the case of some of the men paid at or near the minimum of their class the reduction was not enforced.

DETAILS OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JUNE, 1903—(continued).

Locality.	Occupation.	Date from which Change takes effect in 1903.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)
			Increase.	Decrease.	
<b>4 Increases—388 Workpeople.</b>					
North East Coast	Marine Engineers ...	1 July	...	1,600	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week to men on coasting vessels and vessels in the home trade; of 5s. per month to men on foreign-going vessels of above 1,500 tons net register, and of 10s. per month to men on vessels under 1,500 tons net register.*
St. Helens... Grimsby ... Alexandria (Vale of Leven)	Sheet Glass Makers ... Deal and General Timber Carriers ... Tailors ...	22 May ... 25 June	...	780 300 23	Decrease of 5 per cent. off piece rates. Advance of 5 per cent. on piece rates. Advance of ¼d. per hour (5d. to 5½d.) in "log" rate.
Londonderry ...	Compositors* ...	May [Jan., 1904]	65	...	Advance of 1s. 6d. per week (27s. to 28s. 6d.) and of ¼d. per 1,000 ens on piece rates. Further advance of 6d. per week (28s. 6d. to 29s.) and of ¼d. per 1,000 ens on piece rates.
<b>1 Increase—116 Workpeople.</b>					
Glasgow ...	Close Sweepers ...	10 June	116	...	Advance of 1s. per week (20s. to 21s.) to men with five years' service and upwards.
<b>OTHER TRADES.</b>					
<b>2 Decreases—2,380 Workpeople</b>					
<b>EMPLOYEES OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.</b>					
<b>Decreases—Nil.</b>					

\* See p. 184

† See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN JUNE, 1903.

The only change in hours of labour reported during June was one affecting 72 compositors, machinemen, &c., at Londonderry, whose working hours were reduced from 56 to 55 hours per week in May, and are to be further reduced 1 hour per week to 54 hours in January, 1904.\*

MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTES.

**Cotton Statistics.**—The following Table shows the number of bales of cotton imported, forwarded from ports to inland towns, and exported during the month of June, and also during the six completed months of 1903, with comparative figures for 1902 and 1901:—

	Month of June,			Six months ended June,		
	1903.	1902.	1901.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Imported ...	Bales, 117,357	Bales, 114,661	Bales, 140,885	Bales, 1,951,536	Bales, 2,022,978	Bales, 1,758,259
Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns	176,206	201,641	216,541	1,712,325	1,636,366	1,556,315
Exported ...	40,992	44,536	18,186	237,734	217,922	149,453

**Traffic Receipts.**—The total receipts of 20 of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended July 4th amounted to £7,348,196, an increase of £105,572 (or 1·5 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period a year ago. The receipts from passenger traffic were £3,575,858, a decrease of £34,564, and those from goods and mineral traffic £3,772,338, an increase of £140,136.

**Bankruptcies.**—The bankruptcies gazetted during June, numbered 333, being 10 less than in June, 1902, 9 more than in June, 1901, and 49 less than in June, 1900.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN JUNE.

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

(1) REGISTERED.

The total number of Industrial Unions and Societies registered in June was as follows: Under the Trade Union Acts, 2; under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 24; under the Friendly Societies Act, 100 (including 61 branches of existing societies); under the Building Societies Acts, 2; in all, 128.

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

**Trade Unions.**—England and Wales.—2, viz., China and Earth-ware Decorators' Union, Working Men's Club, Hanley; Liverpool Cabinet Makers' Soc., Durham Ox Hotel, Brownlow-hill, Liverpool. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

**Industrial and Provident Societies.**—England and Wales.—Co-operative Societies mainly for Distribution.—4, viz., Oxcroft and Dist. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., The Stores, Stanfree, Chesterfield; Laindon Hills and Laindon Co-op. and Indus. Soc., Ltd., 1,

\* See also under Changes in Rates of Wages above.

Nightingale Parade, Station-road, Laindon Hill, Billericay, Essex; St. Columb-road and Dist. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Stores-street, Columb-road, Cornwall; Cwmlynnfell Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Cwmlynnfell Lower Cwmlynn, Glam. Co-operative Societies mainly for Production.—viz., Derby Umbrella Manufacturers, Ltd., 106, Dale-road, Derby; Agricultural Societies:—1, viz., East Dereham Pottery Soc., Ltd., Market Hall, East Dereham, Norfolk; Miscellaneous Societies: 4, Workmen's Clubs and 6 others. Scotland.—Miscellaneous Societies:—1 Workmen's Club and 1 other. Ireland.—Agricultural Societies:—6, viz., Ferns Co-op. Beekeepers' Soc., Ltd., Ferns, co. Wexford; Athenry and Dist. Co-op. Beekeepers' Soc. Ltd., Currindoo, co. Galway; Armagh and Dist. Co-op. Beekeepers' Soc., Ltd., Armagh; Hollyford Co-op. Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Hollyford, co. Tipperary; Pallas Co-op. Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Pallas, co. Wexford; Clonbur Co-op. Agri. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Clonbur co. Galway.

**Friendly Societies.**—England and Wales.—37 viz., Peek, Frean & Co.'s Sick Club, London, S.E.; Dwinsk Chevra Gemilath Chasodim, Leeds; Ilford Working Men's Club and Inst., Ilford, Essex; North Evington Working Men's Constitutional Club, Leicester; Bridgtown Social Working Men's Club and Inst., Bridgtown, Stafford; Cotteridge Social Working Men's Club and Inst., King's Norton, Birmingham; Doncaster Liberal Working Men's Club, Doncaster; Barugh Central Working Men's Club, and Inst., Higham, Barnsley; Weymouth and Dist. Perm. Money Soc., Weymouth; City of Bristol Mutual Perm. Money Soc., Bristol; Hand of Friendship Mutual Loan and Investment Soc., Louth, Lincs.; Mildmay Investment and Loan Soc., London, N.; St. John Mutual Loan and Investment Soc., London, S.E.; Borough of Woolwich Perm. Money Soc., Plumstead, Woolwich; City and National Waiters' Labour Bureau, London, E.C.; Newport Permanent Money Soc., Newport, Mon.; Braemar Mechanics' Friendly Soc., Ennerdale, Cleator, Cumb.; Walthamstow and Leyton Tradesmen's Soc., Walthamstow; Celtic Friendly Benefit Soc., Bootle, Liverpool; Shepherds of Israel Friendly Benefit Soc., Whitechapel, E.; Brothers of Peace Divisional Soc., Houndsditch, E.; Wilna Friendly Benefit Soc., Stepney, E.; Orange Tree Self-Help Aid Soc., Stonebridge Park, N.W.; Hare and Hounds Sick and Dividend Soc., Perry Barr, Birmingham; Oakes Friendly Sick and Dividend Soc., Birmingham; Branton Sick and Dividend Soc., Hockley, Birmingham; Alcazer Friendly Sick and Dividend Soc., Aston, Birmingham; Beynon Friendly Sick and Dividend Soc., Hockley, Birmingham; Refuge Sick and Dividend Soc., Birmingham; St. Martin's United Service Sick and Dividend Soc., Bull Ring, Birmingham; President Lincoln Friendly Sick and Dividend Soc., Birmingham; Hedon Loyal Oddfellows Good Samaritan Friendly Soc., Hedon, Hull; Greetland Juvenile Foresters' Friendly Soc., Greetland Halifax; Independent Bird-in-Hand Friendly Soc., Halifax; St. Tegai Friendly Soc., Gelli, Tregarth, Bangor; St. Asaph Tontine Soc., St. Asaph; Rose of the Valley Friendly Soc., Aberdare. Scotland.—1, viz., Motherwell Friendly Society's Council and Medical Assoc., Motherwell. Ireland.—1, viz., Lisduff Agric. Bank, Lisduff, Queen's County.

(2) DISSOLVED.

The total number of Industrial Unions and Societies reported as having commenced to "wind-up," or had registration cancelled in June, was as follows:—Under the Trade Union Acts, 5; under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 11; under the Friendly Societies Act, 84 (including 49 branches of Societies); under the Building Societies Acts, 21; in all 121.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

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

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

Table with columns for Disease and Industry, Cases (June 1903, 6 months ended June 1903, 1902), and Deaths (June 1903, 6 months ended June 1903, 1902). Rows include Lead Poisoning, Mercurial Poisoning, Phosphorus Poisoning, Arsenic Poisoning, and Anthrax.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN JUNE.

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

THE total number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during June, 1903, was 288, as compared with 354 in the corresponding month of 1902, 306 in 1901, 282 in 1900, and 288 in 1899.

In the classes of industries in which the number of persons employed is approximately known, viz.: Railway Service (exclusive of contractors' servants), Mines, Quarries, Shipping and Factories, the number of workpeople killed was 254, compared with 328 in June, 1902.

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

\*Of the 13 cases in the china and earthenware industry in June, 1903, 4 affected females. †House Painters and Plumbers.—In addition to the cases included in the Table, 21 cases of lead poisoning (including 3 deaths) were reported during June among house painters and plumbers.

Table showing Number of Workpeople killed during (June 1903, May 1903, June 1902) and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1903, as compared with A month ago and A year ago. Rows include Railway Service, Mines, Quarries, Factories, Workshops, and Seamen.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Total Emigration.—The number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during June was 37,615, as compared with 27,120 in June, 1902.

British and Irish.—Of the 37,615 passengers in June, 20,275 were of British or Irish origin, an increase of 7,290 as compared with a year ago.

The following Table gives the numbers of British and Irish passengers in the different periods:—

Table with columns for Destination (Country in which passengers contracted to land), June 1903, June 1902, and Total for six months ended (June 1903, June 1902). Rows include British Empire, Foreign Countries, and Grand Total.

Foreign.—The remainder of the 37,615 passengers in June, viz., 17,340, were foreigners or other persons whose nationality was not distinguished, being 3,205 more than in June, 1902.

Alien Immigration.—During June 20,665 aliens arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continent. Of these 13,944 were stated in the Alien Lists to be en route to places out of the United Kingdom, an increase of 2,072 as compared with June, 1902.

Table showing Aliens not stated in the Alien Lists to be en route to other countries, Seamen, and Aliens stated in the Alien Lists to be en route to other countries. Columns include June 1903, June 1902, and Total for six months ended.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN JUNE.

DURING June, 633 fresh applications for work were registered by seven Bureaux furnishing returns, and 638 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 182 persons, of whom 98 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps).

Compared with the previous month the number of fresh applications for domestic servants fell from 517 to 436, and the number of servants applying rose from 315 to 318; the number permanently engaged fell from 85 to 69.

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

Table showing Work Done in June. Columns include No. of Fresh Situations offered by Employers, No. of Fresh Applications of Workpeople seeking Situations, No. of Workpeople engaged by Employers (Permanently, Temporarily), and Total. Rows include Summary by Bureaux and Summary by Occupations.

LABOUR BUREAUX IN JUNE.

IN six Bureaux, which furnished returns for both June, 1903, and June, 1902, 1,653 fresh applications for work were registered, compared with 1,537 a year ago.

Five other Bureaux, not in operation a year ago, furnished returns for June, 1903, and the figures relating to them are included in the Tables below.

The eleven Bureaux included in the Tables registered, during June, 2,496 fresh applications, and work was found for 960 persons. The number of workpeople remaining on the registers at the end of the month was 2,827, consisting of 2,347 men and 480 women and girls.

(I.) Work done in June.

Table showing Name of Labour Bureau, No. of Fresh Applications by Workpeople during, No. of Situations offered by Employers during, and No. of Workpeople found Work by Bureau (Engaged by Private Employers, Engaged by Local Authorities). Rows include London, Provincial, and Total of 11 Bureaux.

(II.) Employment found for Workpeople during June.

Table showing Engaged by Private Employers (Men, Women and Girls), Engaged by Local Authorities (Men, Women and Girls), and Engaged by Salvation Army Authorities (Men). Columns include No. permanently engaged, No. temporarily engaged, and Total.

\* Engaged by Salvation Army. † Bureau not in operation in June, 1902.

## PAUPERISM IN JUNE.

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

THE number of paupers relieved in 35 selected Urban Districts of the United Kingdom on one day in June was 342,829, corresponding to a rate of 202 per 10,000 of the estimated population of these districts in 1903.

Compared with May there was a decrease of 6,411 in the number relieved, and of 4 in the rate per 10,000 of the population. Twenty-nine districts show decreased rates, the greatest decreases being in the Central London district (15 per 10,000), and in the Cork, Waterford and Limerick district (13). In three districts slight increases are shown, and in the three remaining districts no change is indicated.

Compared with June, 1902, the number of paupers relieved has increased by 8,029, corresponding to an increase of 2 in the rate per 10,000 of the population. Twenty-two districts show increased rates, the greatest increases being in the Leicester district (24 per 10,000), East London district (14), Newcastle, North Staffordshire and Aberdeen districts (11 each). In ten districts decreases are shown, the greatest being in the Hull district, and in the Cork, Waterford and Limerick district (12 each per 10,000). Three districts show no change.

Selected Urban Districts.	Paupers on one day in second week of June, 1903.				Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with	
	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	A	
					month ago.	year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.*</b>						
<b>Metropolis.</b>						
West District ... ..	10,475	3,747	13,622	166	- 7	+ 5
North District ... ..	14,464	7,996	22,460	211	- 2	+ 3
Central District ... ..	6,606	2,948	9,554	472	- 15	+ 10
East District ... ..	13,470	5,357	18,827	262	- 4	+ 14
South District ... ..	22,134	18,615	40,749	227	- 5	+ 1
Total Metropolis ... ..	67,149	38,063	105,212	229	- 5	+ 5
West Ham ... ..	2,736	9,216	11,952	192	- 3	+ 3
<b>Other Districts.</b>						
Newcastle District ... ..	1,870	4,351	6,221	149	...	+ 11
Stockton & Tees District ... ..	1,066	3,794	4,860	231	- 8	- 3
Bolton, Oldham, &c. ... ..	3,628	7,920	11,548	184	+ 2	+ 6
Wigan District ... ..	1,829	6,224	8,053	206	- 2	- 4
Manchester District ... ..	8,555	7,880	16,435	178	- 9	- 3
Liverpool District ... ..	10,390	8,374	18,764	187	- 3	+ 6
Bradford District ... ..	1,371	2,786	4,157	115	- 1	...
Halifax & Huddersfield ... ..	1,143	3,655	4,798	132	- 1	+ 1
Leeds District ... ..	2,013	5,929	7,942	171	- 7	...
Barnsley District ... ..	633	2,804	3,437	147	- 2	- 6
Sheffield District ... ..	2,822	3,471	6,293	149	- 2	+ 2
Hull District ... ..	1,336	5,197	6,533	247	- 2	- 12
North Staffordshire ... ..	1,888	6,866	8,754	240	- 2	+ 11
Nottingham District ... ..	1,848	4,903	6,751	170	- 1	...
Leicester District ... ..	1,186	3,281	4,467	204	...	+ 24
Wolverhampton District ... ..	3,344	12,940	16,284	258	- 3	+ 4
Birmingham District ... ..	4,520	3,137	7,657	135	- 2	+ 6
Bristol District ... ..	2,648	6,597	9,245	245	- 3	- 2
Cardiff & Swansea ... ..	1,648	7,607	9,255	257	- 3	- 6
Total "Other Districts" ... ..	53,738	107,716	161,454	185	- 3	+ 2
<b>SCOTLAND.*</b>						
Glasgow District ... ..	3,901	16,677	20,578	219	- 5	+ 3
Paisley & Greenock District ... ..	556	2,402	2,958	172	- 2	- 3
Edinburgh & Leith District ... ..	1,538	5,468	7,006	179	- 3	+ 1
Dundee & Dunfermline ... ..	981	2,793	3,774	191	- 3	- 4
Aberdeen ... ..	542	2,826	3,368	211	...	+ 11
Coatbridge & Airdrie ... ..	299	1,346	1,645	178	+ 1	+ 8
Total for the above Scottish Districts ... ..	7,817	31,512	39,329	201	- 4	+ 2
<b>IRELAND.†</b>						
Dublin District ... ..	6,791	4,808	11,599	301	- 6	+ 4
Belfast District ... ..	3,179	226	3,405	89	- 3	+ 2
Cork, Waterford & Limerick District ... ..	4,330	4,842	9,172	372	- 13	- 12
Galway District ... ..	380	326	706	196	+ 5	+ 1
Total for the above Irish Districts ... ..	14,680	10,202	24,882	237	- 6	- 1
<b>Total for above 35 Districts in June, 1903</b>	<b>146,120</b>	<b>196,709</b>	<b>342,829</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>- 4</b>	<b>+ 2</b>

\* Exclusive of Vagrants; of Patients in the Fever and Small Pox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards; and of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.

† Excluding Casuals, but including persons maintained in Institutions for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, &c., who are classified as not able-bodied.

## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

## Summary for June.

The trade returns for June, 1903, show an increase in the value as compared with the corresponding month of 1902 of the Imports into the United Kingdom, the Exports of British produce, and also of the Exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise.

The value of the Imports in June, 1903, was £41,295,550, an increase of £630,235, or 1.5 per cent., as compared with those in June, 1902, whilst the total Exports amounted to £28,122,812, showing a total increase of £1,261,301. The Exports of British produce alone show an increase of £1,019,577, or 4.8 per cent., as compared with June, 1902, whilst there is an increase of £241,724, or 4.3 per cent. in the Exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise.

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

	Month of June.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1903 as compared with 1902.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1903 as compared with 1901.
	1901.	1902.	1903.		
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco	£ 17,871,213	£ 17,926,235	£ 18,339,916	+ 413,681	+ 468,703
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured.	13,465,548	12,129,898	12,024,404	- 105,494	- 1,441,144
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	10,153,138	10,437,211	10,756,552	+ 319,341	+ 603,414
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	221,139	171,971	174,678	+ 2,707	- 46,461
Total value of Imports	41,711,038	40,665,315	41,295,550	+ 630,235	- 418,488

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

	Month of June.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1903 as compared with 1902.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1903 as compared with 1901.
	1901.	1902.	1903.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	£ 1,199,154	£ 1,096,881	£ 1,224,117	+ 127,236	+ 24,963
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured	3,096,545	2,803,385	2,799,691	- 3,694	- 296,854
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	17,816,645	17,066,915	17,942,135	+ 875,220	+ 125,490
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	332,080	285,202	306,017	+ 20,815	- 26,063
Total value of Exports of British produce	22,444,424	21,252,383	22,271,960	+ 1,019,577	- 172,464

## Tonnage of Ships entered and cleared with Cargoes.

—The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, with cargoes, during the month ended June, 1903, amounted to 3,630,312 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 3,947,761 tons, as against 3,360,345 tons entered and 3,582,495 tons cleared in the month of June, 1902. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered with cargoes during June, 1903, amounted to 2,661,884 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 2,644,265 tons, as against 2,564,451 tons entered, and 2,525,324 tons cleared in June, 1902.

\* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.  
† The value of the Exports represents the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

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