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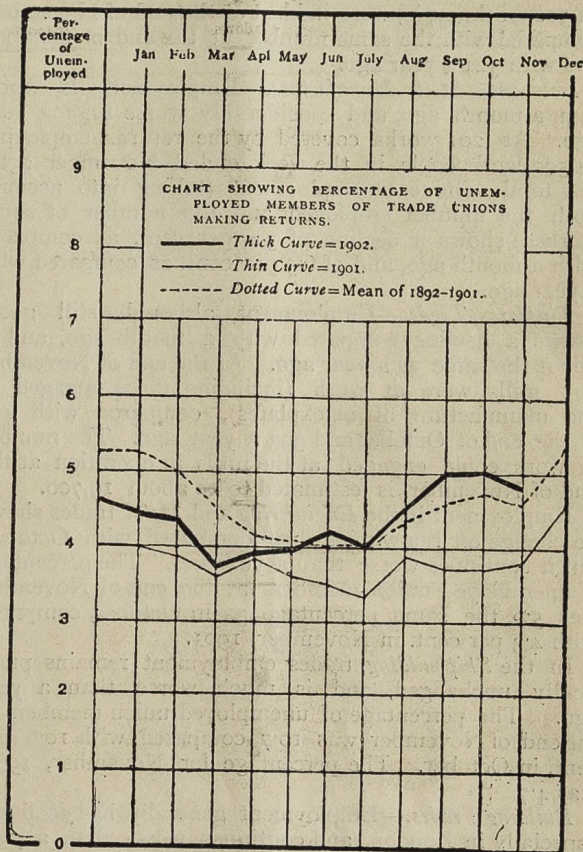
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## EMPLOYMENT CHART.



## STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN NOVEMBER.

[Based on 2,326 returns, viz.: 1,153 from Employers, 573 from Trade Unions, and 600 from other sources.]

DURING November no marked change took place in the general state of employment. Compared with the previous month there has been some further decline in Iron and Steel Works, and an improvement in Cotton Spinning. Employment in the Printing trades shows the usual seasonal improvement, which largely accounts for the diminution in the percentage of unemployed members of trade unions shown below. Compared with a year ago employment has fallen off, particularly in the Iron and Steel and Shipbuilding industries. Employment for Dock Labourers in London shows a decline.

In the 224 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 549,197, making returns, 26,454 (or 4·8 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 5·0 per cent. in October, and 3·8 per cent. in the 216 unions, with a membership of 545,832, from which returns were received for November, 1901. The mean percentage of unemployed returned at the end of November during the past decade was 4·6.

**Employment in various Industries.—Coal Mining.**—Employment in the four weeks ended November 22nd continued good, and was slightly better than a year ago. At collieries at which 495,647 workpeople were employed, the pits worked on an average 5·51 days per week during the four weeks ended November 22nd, compared with



5.52 days in the four weeks ended October 25th, and 5.33 days per week in the four weeks ended November 23rd, 1901. The number employed at the pits was 1.4 per cent. greater than a year ago.

**Iron Mining.**—Employment continues good. In the 134 mines and open works covered by the returns, employing 15,823 workpeople, the average number of days worked by the mines in the four weeks ended November 22nd was 5.81 per week, as compared with 5.78 in the four weeks ended October 25th and 5.72 a year ago. The number of workpeople employed was 1.9 per cent. greater than a year ago.

**Pig Iron Industry.**—Employment shows no change as compared with a month ago, and is slightly better than a year ago. Returns relating to the works of 114 ironmasters show that 324 furnaces, employing about 22,300 workpeople, were in blast at the end of November, compared with the same number at the end of October, and with 321 a year ago.

**Iron and Steel Manufacture.**—Employment is worse than a month ago, and considerably worse than a year ago. At 201 works covered by the returns, employing 74,500 workpeople in the week ended November 29th, the total volume of employment (taking into account both the number employed and the number of shifts worked) shows a decline of 3.0 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 6.5 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

**Thinplate Trade.**—Employment, although still good, shows a decline compared with a month ago, and is about the same as a year ago. At the end of November 395 mills were at work (including those engaged in the manufacture of blackplates), compared with 402 at the end of October and 393 a year ago. The number of workpeople engaged at the mills in operation at the end of November is estimated to be about 19,700.

Employment in the **Engineering and Metal** trades shows no change on the whole when compared with October, but it continues worse than a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of November was 5.0, the same percentage as in October, compared with 4.3 per cent. in November, 1901.

In the **Shipbuilding** trades employment remains practically unchanged, and is much worse than a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of November was 10.7 compared with 10.6 per cent. in October. The percentage for November, 1901, was 4.7.

**Building Trades.**—Employment generally has declined, especially in London, and continues worse than a year ago. In Scotland, however, it is fair. The percentage of unemployed union members among **Carpenters and Joiners** was 4.4 at the end of November, as compared with 4.0 at the end of October, and 3.9 in November, 1901. The percentage for **Plumbers** was 5.7 at the end of November, as compared with 5.8 in October, and 4.2 in November, 1901.

In the **Furnishing** trades employment is scarcely so good, and is about the same as a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of November was 4.3, compared with 4.0 per cent. in October and 4.2 per cent. in November, 1901.

Employment in the **Printing and Bookbinding** trades has continued to improve in most branches, as is usual at this season, but it is not so good as a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of November was 3.0, compared with 4.9 per cent. in October, and 2.6 per cent. in November of last year.

Employment in the **Paper** trades shows but little change, and is about the same as a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of November was 2.3, compared with 2.2 per cent. in October, and 2.1 per cent. in November 1901.

Employment in the **Glass** trades shows but little change when compared with October, but is worse than a year ago.

Employment in the **Coachbuilding** trades has continued to fall off, but is rather better than a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of November was 5.6, compared with 4.5 per cent. in October, and 6.0 per cent. in November, 1901.

In the **Leather** trades employment has fallen off in most branches, and is considerably worse than a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of November was 7.3, compared with 4.6 per cent. in October. The percentage for November, 1901, was 3.3.

Employment in the **Boot and Shoe** trade continues quiet.

Employment in the bespoke branch of the **Tailoring** trade shows a decline, and is only moderate; in the ready-made branch it is quiet in some centres, but fair generally.

Employment in the **Hat-making** trade has fallen off, and is about the same as a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of November was 3.6, compared with 2.4 per cent. in October. The percentage for November, 1901, was also 3.6.

Employment in the **Spinning** branch of the **Cotton** trade shows an improvement and is good; in the **Weaving** branch it is still only moderate.

Information respecting cotton factories employing about 92,000 women and girls shows that 85 per cent. of those in spinning mills were working in mills giving full employment during the whole month, compared with 89 per cent. during October, and 94 per cent. a year ago. The corresponding percentage of full time for those employed in weaving factories was 82 per cent. during November, compared with 79 per cent. during October, and 71 per cent. a year ago.

Employment continues good in the **Woollen** trade. In the **Worsted** trade a decline is reported in the Bradford district, but employment generally is still fairly good. In the **Hosiery** trade employment shows a further improvement and is good.

**Agricultural Labourers** have been generally in full employment during November. There was a fairly good demand for extra labour, but the supply was sufficient in the great majority of the districts reported on.

**Dock and Riverside Labour in London.**—During the five weeks ended November 29th the number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and principal wharves averaged 15,080, compared with 15,157 in the preceding four weeks, and 15,909 in the corresponding period a year ago. The average number employed in November during the five years 1897-1901 was 16,649.

**Trade Disputes.**—Twenty-four fresh disputes began in November, involving 6,436 workpeople, of whom 4,987 were directly, and 1,449 indirectly affected. The corresponding number of disputes in October was 23, affecting 12,229 workpeople, and in November, 1901, 25, affecting 6,809 workpeople. Of the 24 disputes in November, 1902, 1 took place in the building trades, 4 in the mining industry, 4 in metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades, 9 in textile trades, 3 in clothing trades, and 3 in other trades. Of the 24 new and old disputes, affecting 7,453 workpeople, of which definite results were reported, 5, involving 1,029 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople, 10, involving 4,785 persons, in favour of the employers, and 9, involving 1,639 persons, were compromised.

**Changes in Rates of Wages.**—The changes in rates of wages reported during November affected 247,300 workpeople, of whom 245,500 received advances and 1,800 sustained decreases. The net effect of all the changes was an increase averaging 7.4d. weekly per head of those affected. The changes of the previous month affected 479,950 workpeople, the net result being a decrease averaging 6d. weekly per head. During November, 1901, the number affected was 258,000, and the net weekly result was a decrease averaging 7.4d. weekly per head.

The principal changes reported were advances, affecting 140,000 coal miners in South Wales and Monmouth, and 101,000 in Scotland. One change, affecting 83,000 workpeople, was arranged by a Conciliation Board, and 3 changes, affecting about 141,700 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. Three changes, affecting about 500 workpeople, were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work, and the remainder, affecting about 22,100 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives, without stoppage of work.

TRADE UNIONS IN 1901.\*

THE 14th Report on Trade Unions in the United Kingdom, which has just been issued by the Labour Department, brings the statistics of Trade Unions, Trades Councils, and Federations of Trade Unions, up to the end of 1901.

Membership of All Unions.

The number of separate workmen's trade unions known to the Department as being in existence at the end of 1901 was 1,236, with a total membership of 1,922,780, as compared with 1,252 unions with 1,910,614 members at the end of 1900, an increase in membership of 12,166, or only 0.6 per cent, which compares with 5.9 per cent. in 1900, and 9.4 per cent. in 1899. This falling off in the rate of growth is doubtless connected with the downward movement in the labour market which began during the year 1901. The figures given in the Report indicate that the membership of trade unions, especially in the less skilled industries, tends to expand most rapidly in years of improving trade, while in periods of diminishing employment there is usually a check to the rate of increase, or even an actual decline.

Sixty-eight per cent. of the total membership of all Trade Unions is found in the building, mining, textile, and metal, engineering, &c., groups of trades, the 59 unions of the mining and quarrying group alone containing 514,536 members, or nearly 27 per cent. of the total.

Of the 1,236 unions, 589 with a membership of 1,503,415 were registered under the Trade Union Acts, while 647 with a membership of 419,365 were not thus registered. Over 78 per cent., therefore, of the entire membership is included in registered unions.

The Table below gives at the end of each of the 10 years, 1892-1901, (1) the membership of the 100 principal unions, and (2) the membership of all other unions. The annual percentage increase or decrease in membership is also shown:—

Year.	100 Principal Unions.		Other Unions.		All Unions.	
	Total.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) per cent.	Total.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) per cent.	Total.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) per cent.
1892 ...	895,487	—	607,811	—	1,503,298	—
1893 ...	899,791	+ 0.5	580,500	- 4.5	1,480,291	- 1.5
1894 ...	914,588	+ 1.6	522,437	- 10.0	1,437,025	- 2.9
1895 ...	906,308	- 0.9	502,178	- 3.9	1,408,486	- 2.0
1896 ...	953,204	+ 5.2	548,272	+ 8.0	1,499,476	+ 6.4
1897 ...	1,055,951	+ 10.8	537,802	+ 2.9	1,613,753	+ 7.9
1898 ...	1,034,790	- 2.0	614,671	+ 10.2	1,649,461	+ 2.2
1899 ...	1,108,587	+ 7.1	695,310	+ 13.1	1,803,897	+ 9.4
1900 ...	1,153,642	+ 4.1	756,972	+ 8.9	1,910,614	+ 5.9
1901 ...	1,161,226	+ 0.7	761,554	+ 0.6	1,922,780	+ 0.6

One hundred and forty-four unions contained women and girls as members in 1901 compared with 145 unions in 1900. The total female membership of these 144 unions at the end of 1901 was 120,078.

Accounts of the 100 Principal Unions.

As in previous reports, financial details are given as to 100 principal unions only. These unions, however, include over 60 per cent. of the total membership of the whole.

The figures of income, expenditure, and accumulated funds all show increases compared with the previous year, both absolutely and in proportion to membership. Expenditure has risen considerably more than income, chiefly on account of increased payments for "unemployed" and "dispute" benefits. The proportionate expenditure, however, on these two objects, though greater in 1901 than in the previous year, was considerably below the annual average of the last decade. The greatest increase is in the accumulated funds, which have risen by over £400,000 during the year.

The financial position of the 100 principal unions

\* Cd. 1348. Price 11d. The Report can be obtained through any bookseller, or direct from the publishers, Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, E.C.

during the years 1892 to 1901 is shown in the following Table:—

Year.	Member-ship at end of Year.	Income.		Expenditure.		Funds at end of Year.	
		Amount.	Per Member.	Amount.	Per Member.	Amount.	Per Member.
1892 ...	895,487	£ 1,467,535	32 9d.	£ 1,426,613	31 10d.	£ 1,605,067	35 10d.
1893 ...	899,791	1,623,756	36 1	1,858,949	41 3d.	1,369,874	30 5d.
1894 ...	914,588	1,630,257	35 7d.	1,432,841	31 4	1,567,290	34 3d.
1895 ...	906,308	1,555,039	34 3d.	1,389,207	30 8	1,733,122	38 3
1896 ...	953,204	1,666,655	35 0d.	1,231,977	25 10d.	2,170,800	45 6d.
1897 ...	1,055,951	1,977,702	37 5d.	1,891,763	35 10	2,256,739	42 9
1898 ...	1,034,790	1,912,072	35 11d.	1,489,244	28 9d.	2,679,567	51 9d.
1899 ...	1,108,587	1,857,748	33 6d.	1,276,789	23 0d.	3,260,526	58 10
1900 ...	1,153,642	1,970,135	34 1d.	1,474,611	25 6d.	3,756,050	65 1d.
1901 ...	1,161,226	2,061,501	35 6	1,655,635	28 6d.	4,161,916	71 8d.

From the above it appears that since 1892 the income of the 100 principal unions has increased from £1,468,000 to £2,062,000, the expenditure from £1,427,000 to £1,656,000, and the funds from £1,605,000 to £4,162,000.

The amount of funds in hand at the end of 1901 was equal to 71s. 8d. per member, an increase of 6s. 6d. per member compared with 1900, and of 35s. 10d. compared with 1892. During the same period the income per head has varied from 32s. 9d. in 1892 to 37s. 5d. in 1897, and the expenditure from 23s. 0d. in 1899 to 41s. 3d. in 1893.

The following Table shows the expenditure of the unions under the heads of "dispute pay," "unemployed and other benefits," and "working and miscellaneous expenses":—

Year.	Dispute Pay.		Unemployed and Other Benefits.		Working and Miscellaneous Expenses.	
	Amount.	Percentage of Total Expenditure.	Amount.	Percentage of Total Expenditure.	Amount.	Percentage of Total Expenditure.
1892 ...	£ 369,949	27.3	£ 784,040	55.0	£ 252,624	17.7
1893 ...	588,373	31.6	1,013,698	54.6	256,878	13.8
1894 ...	267,050	11.7	988,249	68.9	277,542	19.4
1895 ...	196,686	14.4	940,594	67.7	251,927	18.1
1896 ...	171,816	13.9	788,788	64.1	271,373	22.0
1897 ...	635,379	33.5	944,324	49.9	314,060	16.6
1898 ...	313,434	21.1	869,863	53.4	305,947	20.5
1899 ...	126,029	9.4	812,300	65.2	324,460	25.4
1900 ...	150,283	10.2	964,884	65.4	359,444	24.4
1901 ...	204,517	12.3	1,072,272	64.8	378,845	22.9
Average for ten years	293,552	19.4	919,901	60.8	299,310	19.8

During the 10 years 1892-1901 the 100 principal unions have expended £15,100,000, of which amount £9,200,000 or 60.8 per cent. has been spent on unemployed and friendly benefits such as payments to sick and superannuated members, funeral expenses, &c. About £2,940,000 or 19.4 per cent. of the total has been spent on dispute pay, and the remaining 19.8 per cent. on working and other miscellaneous expenses. In 1901 the expenditure on dispute pay was 12.3 per cent., the lowest percentage expenditure on dispute pay in any year being 9.4 per cent. in 1899.

As regards the funds of unions it appears that nearly 32 per cent. of the members of the 100 principal unions belong to societies having an amount of funds equal to more than £4 per member, 38 per cent. to those having between £2 and £4 per member, and 30 per cent. to those having less than £2.

Trades Councils and Federations.

The number of Trades Councils in existence at the end of 1901 was 181, the total number of trade unionists represented on them being 785,618. In 1900, the number of trades councils was 177 and their membership 762,475. The number of Federations of Trade Unions fell from 109 at the end of 1900 to 107 at the end of 1901, but the membership increased from 1,710,000 to 1,778,000. These are gross totals, several unions being affiliated to more than one federation. The General Federation of Trade Unions has a membership of 421,000, and the Miners' Federation a membership of 344,000.



RECENT CASES UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT.

Cabinet Makers in London.

The London Cabinet Makers' Conciliation Board having failed to agree upon certain matters submitted to them, a joint application, under the Conciliation Act, was made on November 25th, for the appointment of a neutral person to act as Conciliator whose decision on the case submitted shall be final and binding on both parties.

Bookbinders in London.

On November 13th application was made by the Bookbinding Trade Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, representing the employers, and by the London Societies of Journeymen Bookbinders, for the appointment of an arbitrator to deal with certain matters in dispute in the bookbinding trade in London.

The Board of Trade on November 21st appointed Mr. C. J. Stewart to act as arbitrator.

Engineers and Boilermakers at Glasgow.

Differences having arisen between the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders as to which of the two societies is entitled to do certain work in connection with the Niclausse boilers in course of erection on board H.M.S. "Berwick" at Glasgow, an agreement was signed on behalf of the two societies, on November 17th, providing that the matters in dispute should be made the subject of a demarcation agreement between the two societies, and that the terms of the agreement should be drawn up and settled by an arbitrator, to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

THE PRICE OF BREAD.

In continuance of the record of variations in the price of bread, published periodically in the Labour Gazette, returns have again been collected from the principal Co-operative Societies in Great Britain, and local correspondents; showing the price of ordinary household bread per 4 lbs. on December 1st, 1902.

(i.) Returns from Co-operative Societies.

The figures in the following Table are based on 234 returns from Co-operative Societies in England and Wales and 130 from Scotland, and give the highest, lowest, and the mean of the prices returned.

Table with columns: District, Present Price (1st Dec., 1902.), Price last quarter (1st Sept., 1902.), Price a year ago (2nd Dec., 1901.). Rows include England and Wales, Scotland, and Great Britain.

\* Kincardine, Forfar, Fife, Clackmannan, and the Lothians.

As compared with 1st September, the mean district prices for December show little change. For Great Britain the average mean price at 1st December was 5.08d., as compared with 5.09d. three months ago.

(ii.) Returns from Local Correspondents.

The returns furnished by local correspondents relate to London and 24 large provincial towns at the beginning of December and of each of the nine preceding months. Though it is not possible to state that the quality of the bread referred to is in all cases the same, the figures for each place are believed to be, generally speaking, comparable over the whole period, and to represent the prices most usually paid by workpeople for ordinary household bread of average quality.

As compared with a month ago the price has remained unchanged in all the towns given in the Table.

Table with columns: Place, 1st March, 1st April, 5th May, 1st July, 1st Sept., 1st Oct., 3rd Nov., 1st Dec. Rows list various towns like London, Birmingham, Bolton, etc.

(iii.) Imports of Wheat, and Wheat-meal and Flour.

The imports of wheat from foreign countries and the colonies from 1st September to 30th November amounted to 23,737,627 cwts. (5,538,780 quarters), compared with 18,365,820 cwts. (4,285,358 quarters) in the corresponding three months of 1901.

Table with columns: Month, Quantity of British Wheat, Average Price, Imported Wheat, Average Price, Imported Wheat-meal and Flour, Average Price. Rows list months from January to November.

\* No change was recorded in any of the towns at 2nd June or at 5th August. † Import Duty commenced in this month.

It will be observed that the price of British wheat is now lower than in any of the previous ten months of this year. The average declared value of imported wheat in October and November was 6s. 6½d. per cwt., which is a lower figure than in any of the months except April.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

(1) Workmen's Compensation Acts.

"INJURY BY ACCIDENT." The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, provides that if in any employment to which this Act applies, personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment is caused to a workman, his employer shall, subject as therein mentioned, be liable to pay compensation as therein specified.

Compensation was claimed from a railway company by the widow and son of a workman employed by the company, who died shortly after an accident which he met with while using a bogey to come down the line. Having lost control of the bogey, he was thrown on his head, and after a few weeks died.

The Sheriff-Substitute found that the deceased did not die as a result of "personal injury by accident," within the meaning of the Act, and held that his widow and son were not entitled to compensation. On appeal, the Court of Session held that the accident was the efficient cause of the death of the deceased.

"ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT." A miner, employed by a coal company, was working in one of their pits, when, in endeavouring to replace a hutch on to the rails, he strained his back.

Although not a part of his regular and ordinary work, the operation, on which he was engaged when he received this injury, was one which he might at any time be expected to perform. The Sheriff-Substitute refused to award compensation to the miner; and the miner appealed, the matter coming before the Court of Session on a case stated by the Sheriff-Substitute.

SUB-CONTRACTOR: WORK NO PART OF BUSINESS OF UNDERTAKERS.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, provides that "where, in an employment to which this Act applies, the undertakers as hereinafter defined contract with any person for the execution by or under such contractor of any work, and the undertakers would, if such work were executed by workmen immediately employed by them, be liable to pay compensation under this Act to those workmen in respect of any accident arising out of and in the course of their employment, the undertakers shall be liable to pay to any workman employed in the execution of the work any compensation which is payable to the workman . . . by such contractor, or would be so payable if such contractor were an employer to whom this Act applies, provided that the undertakers shall be entitled to be indemnified by any other person who would have been liable independently of this Section."

This Section shall not apply to any contract with any person for the execution by or under such contractor of any work which is merely ancillary or incidental to, and is no part of, or process in, the trade or business carried on by such undertakers respectively."

A coal company had a contract with a shipping company to supply coal for bunkering their vessels, the coal being delivered on board free of charge. In carrying out this contract the colliery company carted the coal to the quay, and contracted with a master coal porter to trim the coal on the quay and cart it on board the vessels. On July 23rd, 1901, there being then no vessel of the shipping company's at the quay, but one being expected to arrive there, the colliery company sent some coal in carts, which was received and placed on the wharf. A workman employed by the master coal porter, in taking this coal from the carts and trimming it, ready to be put on board the vessel when it should arrive, was waiting on the arrival of the carts, when he slipped and fell into

the water, and was drowned. His widow and children claimed compensation from the shipping company. The Sheriff-Substitute found that the shipping company were occupiers of the quay at the time the accident took place, and fixed the compensation due from that company to the widow and children at £187 4s. The shipping company appealed; and the Court of Session held that this company were not occupiers of the quay, and that the work, on which the deceased was employed, was no part of the company's business, and that the company were not liable to pay compensation; and the Court recalled the judgment of the Sheriff-Substitute. —Mrs. Agnes Nisbet or Stewart v. The Dublin & Glasgow Steam Packet Company, Court of Session, November 4th.

"ON OR IN OR ABOUT A FACTORY."

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, applies only to certain classes of employment, including "employment by the undertakers as hereinafter defined, on or in or about a . . . factory." A workman claimed compensation from the firm, by whom he was employed, in respect of injuries which he sustained on December 11th, 1901, in the course of his employment. At the time of the accident this workman was working at a locomotive engine, which was the property of the firm, in a shed belonging to and used by a railway company, of which shed the firm were tenants. This shed is about half a mile from the firm's works, with which it has no direct connection by rail, and had been used by them for similar purposes for several weeks at a time on many occasions before Martinmas, 1901. The Sheriff-Substitute found that the shed formed part of the factory, in which the firm carried on their business, and made an award against them in favour of the workman. The firm appealed; and the Court of Session held that the shed was not a factory, within the sense of the Act, and recalled the interlocutor of the Sheriff-Substitute, and gave judgment in favour of the firm, with expenses. —John Ferguson v. Andrew Barclay, Sons & Co., Limited, Court of Session, November 12th.

WHO IS A "WORKMAN"?

In the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, the term "Workman" includes every person who is engaged in an employment to which this Act applies, whether by way of manual labour or otherwise, and whether his agreement is one of service or apprenticeship or otherwise, and is expressed or implied, is oral or in writing."

A quarrymaster had occasion to arrange for the removal of surface earth at his quarry, this work being called "tiring." A man named Penman, then employed by him as a quarry labourer, hearing of this, came to the quarrymaster, together with a workman named Hayden, not previously in his employ, and these two men, after seeing what the work to be done was, gave in to the quarrymaster a written offer, which he accepted in writing. Penman and Hayden started on the work, and were subsequently joined by a third man, with whom they agreed that he should have an equal share in what was received for the work. The three men also for a fortnight employed a man to help them, paying him a fixed weekly wage, but with that exception they did the whole of the work themselves. They supplied the labour only, all plant and tools being provided by the quarrymaster. He and his foremen exercised no control during the work over the men, who were not tied down to hours. Payments on account were made by the quarrymaster to Penman and Hayden practically weekly. The receipts bore to be for payments on account of "tiring" a portion of the quarry, and were signed by Hayden. In arriving at the amount to be paid there was sometimes a rough measurement made of the "tirr" removed; sometimes the quantity of earth removed was estimated by the eye only.

While the work was in progress, a quantity of the "tirr" collapsed, and, falling on Hayden, killed him. His widow claimed compensation from the quarrymaster.

After Hayden's death the work done was regularly measured; and the amount due in respect thereof at the agreed price per cubic yard, after deduction of all weekly payments on account, was paid to Penman, who gave a receipt for this money.

The Sheriff-Substitute held that the deceased was a workman, in the sense of the Act, and assessed the compensation due to his widow at £187 4s. The matter then came before the Court of Session on a stated case, the question for the decision of the Court being whether the deceased was a workman, in the sense of the Act. The Court answered the question in the negative. —Hayden v. Dick, Court of Session, November 27th.

APPEAL TO COURT OF SESSION: "QUESTION OF LAW."

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, provides (as to Scotland) that "any application to the Sheriff as arbitrator shall be heard, tried, and determined summarily in the manner provided by the 52nd Section of the Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Act, 1876, save only that parties may be represented by any person authorised in writing to appear for them, and subject to the declaration that it shall be competent to either party within the time and in accordance with the conditions prescribed by act of sederunt to require the Sheriff to state a case on any question of law determined by him, and his decision thereon in such case may be submitted to either division of the Court of Session, who may hear and determine the same finally, and remit to the Sheriff with instruction as to the judgment to be pronounced."

A workman in the employment of a firm of engineers and iron-founders met with an accident while at work, which resulted in one of his eyes having to be removed. He was unable to work for four weeks and two days, after which he returned to his employment with the firm; and on January 10th, 1902, while still in their employment, he made an application for compensation to be paid to him by them in respect of his injury. On



February 15th, 1902, he was discharged by the firm. The Sheriff-Substitute made an award in favour of the workman for 17s. a week (one-half of his average weekly earnings) for two weeks out of the period during which he was unable to work, and at the same rate from February 15th, 1902, until the further orders of the Court. The Sheriff-Substitute was asked by the defenders to state a case, which would raise the question whether in respect of the pursuer having returned to the same employment, and having remained continuously therein up to the date of the raising of the action, he was entitled to get any compensation other than 17s. a week for the fortnight, and a penny a week thereafter to keep his right open. In the questions submitted to the Sheriff-Substitute the defenders imported the absences from work which occurred before and after the judgment of the Sheriff-Substitute. The Sheriff-Substitute refused to state a case, on the ground that the case proposed raised a question of law which was not pleaded, and which did not arise on the facts disclosed by the evidence. The defenders presented a note to the Court of Session asking the pursuer to show cause why the Sheriff-Substitute should not be ordered to state a case on the questions which they proposed. They lodged a minute amending the questions, which eventually were whether the award of the Sheriff-Substitute was warranted having regard to the facts that no evidence was led before him to show that the earning capacity of the workman had been prejudicially affected by the accident, and that a month after the accident he was continuously employed at an equally good wage, and whether the compensation given for the two weeks should not have been limited to a nominal rate, with liberty to the workman to apply to the Court for more. The Court referred the note to one of the Lords of Session, who, after hearing counsel for the appellants, refused the note, and declined to order the Sheriff-Substitute to state a case, holding that the questions submitted were questions of fact and not questions of law. The pursuer was found entitled to modified expenses.—*Richard Ness v. Beath & Keay, Court of Session, November 27th.*

### (2) Employers' Liability.

#### DAINGEROUS CONDITION OF MACHINERY: LIABILITY OF EMPLOYER.

A boy, who had been injured while working a lift, sued (by his father as next friend) his employers to recover damages. The action was brought under the common law, and not under the Employers' Liability Act. The accident, which caused the injury, took place on March 2nd, 1901. A few days before that date this boy was called upon by his employers' foreman to work the lift in question. According to his case, he was given no instructions as to how the lift should be worked, and had had no experience of such machines. The lift was alleged to have been in a dangerous condition owing to the fact that it had a parquet floor, which it was part of the boy's duty to polish daily with oil, so that it became smooth and slippery. On the day of the accident the boy was down in the basement, and was told to take the lift to a higher storey. He pulled the rope, and his left leg slipped on the floor, with the result that, on the lift's rising, the leg was hanging outside, and was in consequence so severely injured that it became necessary to amputate it. On the other hand, evidence was given on behalf of the employers to the effect that the boy had had previous experience in the working of lifts, and had worked the lift in question for some days before the accident. He received instructions from the engineer as to how the lift should be worked. The floor of the lift was not of such a nature as had been described by the boy, and there had been no negligence on the part of the employers or their servants. At the end of the case a plan of the lift was put in evidence, and handed to the jury, which showed that the lift had no inner gate; but no evidence was given by witnesses on this point.

The Judge left the following questions to the jury; he also asked the jury to assess the damages, whatever their answers to the questions left to them might be:—1. Was there any defect in the lift, or in the construction of the lift, that contributed to or caused the accident? 2. Did the cleaning with the oil cause the lift to be dangerous? If it did, did the danger arise from the orders of the superintendent of lifts, and, if so, were those orders given on his own authority or by the directions of the defendants? 3. If there was any such danger as in the last question mentioned, was it known to the defendants? 3a. Or to the defendants' representatives? 4. Had the plaintiff before and at the time of the accident full knowledge of the nature of the work he was to do, and the danger, if any, attendant upon it? 5. Was the accident occasioned by any neglect on the part of the defendants or their superintendent to take due and reasonable care in giving the plaintiff proper directions or instructions as to the working of the lift?

In answer to question 1 the jury said the lift was defective through the absence of an inner gate. The answer to the first part of question 2 was "Yes," and to the second part, "By the superintendent with the direction of the defendants." In answer to 3 and 3a they said there was no evidence that the danger was known to the defendants or to their representatives. "No" in answer to number 4, and "Yes" to number 5. They assessed the damages at £450, and the Judge directed judgment to be entered for the plaintiff for that amount (*see GAZETTE, June, 1902, p. 158*).

The Defendants applied to the Court of Appeal that judgment should be entered for them, or that a new trial of the action should be granted. The Court of Appeal held that, so far as concerned the answer of the jury to question 1, the Court could not act on that answer, which must be dismissed from the consideration of the case except as negating the imputation of any other defect in the lift; that their finding that instructions to clean the lift with oil had been given by the superintendent of lifts "with the direction of the defendants" could not be justified, there having been no evidence of any such direction having been given by the

defendants; that there was no evidence that the plaintiff had not been properly instructed, and in any case there was no connection between the accident and the alleged want of instruction. The accident happened in consequence of the floor being slippery; and the floor was slippery because the oil, with which it had been cleaned, had not been wiped up. The Court held that the whole of the evidence led to the conclusion that the plaintiff had failed to establish the liability of his employers; and directed that judgment should be entered for the defendants.—*Lloyd v. Woolland Brothers, Court of Appeal, November 6th.*

#### ALLOWING BOY TO CLEAN MACHINERY IN MOTION.

A boy, aged 13, employed by a cotton spinning company, was cleaning the weights at the back of a mule, and placed his hand on the drawband in order to remove a piece of cotton. His arm was caught in the machinery and injured. He brought an action against the company, claiming damages in respect of his injuries. It was shown in evidence that two Inspectors of Factories had warned the company to have the machinery fenced. On behalf of the company it was contended that the boy had been guilty of contributory negligence, and witnesses were called who deposed that it was no part of the boy's duty to clean the band or the scroll, and he had never been told to do so. The Judge put the following questions to the jury: (1) Was the machinery dangerous? (2) Was the plaintiff allowed by the defendants to clean the middle drawband and scroll whilst in motion? (3) Did the defendants take reasonable care to keep the machinery in good condition so as not to expose their servants to unnecessary risks? (4) Was the plaintiff acting without reasonable care? The jury replied in the affirmative to the first two questions, "No" to the third, and to the fourth "No, having regard to the plaintiff's youth and experience"; and they assessed the damages at £300, suggesting that this sum should be secured for the benefit of the plaintiff. Judgment was entered accordingly.—*Harrison v. Rhodes, Limited, Manchester Assizes, November, 13th and 14th.*

#### NEGLIGENCE OF FOREMAN.

A moulder, employed by an iron company, was working at their foundry, when his eye was injured by being struck by hot metal. A difficulty having been experienced by the furnaceman in getting metal to flow, owing to the two holes provided for that purpose having been filled up through metal having got cold in them, a foreman proceeded to increase the size of the holes, when the metal came out very freely, and, as it fell on some damp plates, an explosion occurred, with the result that a part of the metal struck the eye of this moulder, who sued the company for damages. The Sheriff-Substitute found for the pursuer, and assessed the damages at £125, with expenses, but the Sheriff recalled and dismissed the action, with expenses. On appeal, the Court of Session reverted to the decision of the Sheriff-Substitute, holding that the accident was due to the fault of the defendants or their foreman, for whom they were responsible.—*Charles Wright v. The Forth and Clyde and Sunnyside Iron Companies, Limited, Court of Session, November 20th.*

### (3) Trade Union Acts.

#### INDUCING EMPLOYERS TO BREAK CONTRACT OF APPRENTICESHIP ACTION AGAINST TRADE UNION.

By a deed of apprenticeship, entered into in 1900, a workman, employed as a labourer by a firm of stonemasons, covenanted with this firm to serve them for three years at a weekly salary, and they covenanted to teach him the trade. The workman was the son of a stonemason, and at this date was 25 years of age. The firm were members of a stonemasons' Trade Union, but this workman was not a member. Rules had been drawn up between employers and employed, which this firm had agreed to and signed, and which included the following:—"Apprentices.—That boys entering the trade shall not work more than three months without being legally bound apprentice, and in no case to be more than 16 years of age, except masons' sons and stepsons. Employers to have one apprentice to every four masons on an average." On May 20th, 1901, the secretary of the Trade Union wrote to the firm that they had placed themselves in a difficult position, but the members of the Union considered the firm's action a direct infringement of the rule, and, if this workman started working at the trade, they were bound to protest against the firm for introducing an individual not of the trade, and in accordance with their general rule the Union had empowered their members working for the firm to take prompt action in the matter.

The workman brought an action against the Trade Union and the secretary of its local branch for £50, as damages for their wrongfully and maliciously procuring to be broken the contract of apprenticeship referred to above, and for unlawfully conspiring to procure that contract to be broken, and to injure and molest him in his trade or calling. He also claimed an injunction. In answer to interrogatories the Union admitted that "prompt action" in their letter of May 20th, 1901, meant that the masons in the firm's employ should give two hours' notice and leave their employ if they thought fit.

The County Court Judge held that the evidence disclosed no cause of action against the Trade Union or its branch secretary. The workman appealed; and the King's Bench Division allowed the appeal, and gave judgment for a new trial (*see GAZETTE, June, 1902, p. 158*). The defendants appealed; and the plaintiff brought a cross-appeal, asking that judgment might be entered for him. The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal of the defendants, and allowed the cross-appeal of the workman, directing judgment to be entered for him for £50.—*Read v. The Friendly Society of Operative Stonemasons and Others, Court of Appeal, August 6th and November 4th.*

In another case a joiner brought an action against a federation of master builders, the chairman and secretary, and a member of committee, for wrongfully and maliciously procuring him to be discharged from his employment. The defendant federation was one of a number of similar local organisations in neighbouring places, all of which were affiliated to the Lancashire and Cheshire Building Trades Society. The plaintiff was secretary of the local branch of a joiners' Trade Union. There was a trade dispute between the joiners in the locality and their employers; and the plaintiff ceased working in consequence of the dispute, but subsequently obtained employment with a firm in another place, this firm being members of one of the allied federations. One of the rules of the Lancashire and Cheshire Society provided that in every case of dispute no member should employ any workman who was on strike or locked-out from the workshop of another member. The defendants asked the Society to intervene for the purpose of inducing the plaintiff's employers to discharge him; and, as a result, this firm wrote to their foreman that the plaintiff had better be paid off, else they would get into trouble. The plaintiff was accordingly paid off and discharged. The County Court Judge found that there was no evidence of any act done with an intention to injure the plaintiff, and that there was no evidence of anything except acts by the defendants to further their own purposes, and gave judgment in favour of the defendants. The plaintiff appealed; and the King's Bench Division held that the County Court Judge had come to a correct conclusion, and dismissed the appeal, with costs. Leave to appeal was given.—*Bulcock v. St. Anne's Master Builders' Federation and Others, King's Bench Division, November 4th.*

### EMPLOYMENT IN THE COLONIES.

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

#### Canada.

Reports for October show that there was plenty of work then in almost every trade, but there is no demand for more labour during the winter season.

#### Australia.

*New South Wales.*—The effects of the long drought are such that employment is difficult to obtain, especially in country districts. Engineers, masons, and carpenters have been doing pretty well, but wharf labourers and many other workmen have been slack. Altogether the present is not a suitable time for emigrants without money to go to New South Wales. Besides the general scarcity of employment, the cost of living has risen, bread and meat being especially dear. The Government are endeavouring to alleviate the distress caused by the drought by the promotion of public works, including water conservation works, by the distribution of seed, and by making advances to settlers.

*Victoria.*—There is no demand for more labour, owing to the drought. The strike of coalminers at Outtrim has been settled.

*South Australia.*—The principal opening in South Australia is for fruit-growers with capital. There is practically no demand for mechanics or other labourers. There is a good demand for female servants, but they are expected to work hard.

*Queensland.*—The report of the Queensland Government Labour Bureau for the quarter ending the 30th September last shows that there was a good demand for agricultural and general labourers in the South, for general labourers and female servants in the North, and that there was no demand for mechanics or miners anywhere.

*Western Australia.*—The minimum wages of plasterers at Perth have been fixed at 1s. 6d. an hour, and those of linotypers at 6s. per week of 48 hours. There is a good demand for competent farm labourers and female servants, but none for miners, and only in a few places for mechanics. There is a good opening for farmers with a little capital, and free grants of 160 acres are made.

*Tasmania.*—Skilled miners and carpenters can generally find employment on the West Coast, and skilled farm labourers in other parts of the island.

#### New Zealand.

The last reports show that employment was in some cases difficult to obtain, but that an improvement was expected as the busy season approached. This has now commenced, and there are good openings for skilled farm labourers and milkers, and to a less extent for mechanics.

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

#### South Africa.

*Permits.*—The following Official Notices have been issued:—

"In consequence of the abolition of Martial Law in Cape Colony and Natal, permits to land will not be required by persons proceeding to any of the ports or places in these Colonies. Permits are, however, still required by those who wish to proceed to the Transvaal or Orange River Colony.

"After the 1st of December, 1902, no permits to proceed to the Transvaal or Orange River Colony will be issued in the United Kingdom, or by His Majesty's Consular Officers abroad, or elsewhere than at the South African ports.

"Persons wishing to proceed to the Transvaal or Orange River Colony should therefore apply for the necessary permits to enable them to do so to the Transvaal and Orange River Colony Permit Office at the port at which they propose to land.

"They are warned that such permits are liable to be refused by the Government of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and it is suggested that, in order to avoid disappointment and delay, they should ascertain, before sailing for South Africa, from the Permit Office at the port where they propose to land, whether permits will be granted to them; or at least should forward their application for a permit at least one week before their departure. Application forms may be obtained at the Emigrants' Information Office, the principal South African shipping offices in London and Southampton, and elsewhere.

"Under the Peace Preservation Ordinances now in force in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, persons who enter those Colonies without permits may be ordered to leave, and if such order is not obeyed within a given time, they will be liable to fine and imprisonment."

*Cape Colony.*—There is a demand for skilled mechanics, especially those in the building trades, in the inland towns only, and not at Cape Town or the other towns on the coast which are already full of immigrants, but at Kimberley the supply both of miners and mechanics is greater than the demand. The cost of living is very high, and there is no demand whatever for general labourers or incompetent mechanics. There is a good demand for female servants in the towns, but they should not go without special precautions.

*Natal.*—There is a demand for governesses at £3 a month, and for female servants. The wages of female clerks, shop assistants, typists, and waitresses are not sufficient to pay for much more than board and lodging, unless the wage-earner lives at home with her parents, so that persons belonging to any of these classes are not recommended to emigrate. A few good platelayers are wanted for the Government Railways; they must be from 25 to 40 years of age, and have had five years' experience; wages offered are £11 and £15 a month; free passages are provided; application must be made to the Agent-General for Natal, 26, Victoria Street, London, S.W. All emigrants must remember that the cost of living in Natal is high.

*Transvaal.*—The latest reports are to the effect that the supply of labour both at Johannesburg and Pretoria is more than sufficient, that a great many skilled mechanics and large numbers of unskilled labourers are unable to find work, and that a good deal of distress prevails. Emigrants, therefore, are warned against going to the Transvaal at the present time, unless they have already secured employment there, or take not less than £100 with them to meet the very high cost of living. The masons' strike is over, and wages have been raised to £6 15s. a week. Railway employees on the Eastern line have struck because their allowances have been reduced. There is a good demand for female domestic servants, but they should not go alone, unless they go to friends, as they will find suitable lodgings very expensive and difficult to obtain, and will incur other risks. The Transvaal Government grants assisted passages to women of this class specially selected by the South African Expansion Committee, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., to whom application must be made. Such emigrants are carefully protected on route, and must sign an agreement



to re-pay £12 out of their wages by monthly instalments of £1. Recruiting in this country for the South African Constabulary has now ceased.

*Orange River Colony.*—There is some demand for good carpenters, masons, fitters and painters at 16s. to £1 a day, but this demand is fluctuating. The cost of living is very high, and accommodation is either unattainable or very dear. Female servants are in demand at £3 a month, but the caution given above as to those going to the Transvaal applies here also.

## LABOUR ABROAD.

### FRANCE.

*Employment in October.\**—The chief industrial feature of October was the general strike of coal miners referred to in last month's GAZETTE (p. 308), which affected about three-fourths of the total number of workpeople employed in and about the mines. Metal smelting and manufacture were adversely affected by this dispute, and experienced a depression which had not disappeared at the end of the month. The cotton trades were fairly well employed; but woollen and silk manufacture were slack. Employment showed some improvement in printing and bookbinding, in garment-making, and in the boot and shoe trades. The slack season had not yet set in for the building trades, notwithstanding the approach of winter, and the pottery trades were fully employed. There was considerable scarcity of employment in the food-preserving and dependent trades owing to the ill-success of the sardine fishery. Rain in the early part of the month delayed beetroot lifting, and the sugar-refining trade was affected in consequence.

The 981 Trade Unions which made returns as to the state of employment during October, reported 16,800, or 10 per cent. of their total membership, as being out of work (the coalminers on strike not being included in these figures).

*Coalmining in October.\**—The effects of the strike in the coalmining industry are reflected in the returns of employment of coalminers in October, which show the average number of days worked per week by those employed underground to have been only 2.33 in that month, as compared with 5.80 the month before, and 5.98 in October, 1901. Taking all workpeople together (surface as well as underground), it appears that only 21 per cent. worked full time (6 days and over per week), as against 58 per cent. in September last.

The foregoing particulars were supplied to the French Labour Department by the Committee of Coalowners, and relate to about 124,000 workpeople—nearly three-fourths of the total number employed.

*Labour Disputes in October.\**—Twenty-seven disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in October, 24 of them having involved 13,908 workpeople. The strike in the coal mining industry, which began in September, continued through October, the number of workpeople involved increasing from 3,423 to 111,266. In September, 28 disputes were reported as having begun, in 23 of which 5,332 workpeople participated, while in October, 1901, there were 40 fresh disputes, 4,160 workpeople taking part in 39 of them. Three of the new disputes in October last took place in the metal trades, 11 in the textile trades, 3 in the clothing trades, 4 in transport, 3 in the woodworking trades, and 3 in trades not included within these groups.

*Conciliation and Arbitration in October.\**—Five cases of recourse to the Conciliation and Arbitration Law were reported to the French Labour Department in October, the Justice of the Peace taking the initiative in 3 cases and the workpeople in 1 case; information on this point is not given in the case of the remaining dispute. In 3 cases committees of conciliation were formed, resulting in the settlement of 2 disputes, the third (a strike involving 8,000 weavers in 20 establishments) being afterwards compromised. In one of the two cases, in which committees were not formed, the employer refused to discuss the points at issue, and the dispute eventually terminated

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

in his favour; in the second case the employers declined to meet the workpeople in a committee of conciliation, and the dispute was still in progress at the time of reporting.

*Strike of Coalminers.*—The termination of the strike in the French coalmining industry, so far as concerned the departments of the Nord and Pas-de-Calais, was reported in last month's GAZETTE (p. 308), when it was stated that in the mines situated in the Loire district and at Carmaux the dispute still continued. In a despatch to the Foreign Office, dated November 29th, Mr. L. C. Liddell, H.M. Consul at Lyons, reported the strike in the coalmines of the Loire basin as terminated, and stated that about 85 per cent. of the workmen had gone back to work.

From an account, which appears in the November issue of the journal of the French Labour Department, it appears that the strike of the Loire coalminers arose out of the proposal of the coalowners to reduce the wages of miners under the following circumstances. By an award given in January, 1900, in an arbitration agreed to at the conclusion of a previous trade dispute, the miners were given a bonus of 9 per cent. on wages, and it was decided that this rate of bonus should hold good until June 30th, 1901, at which date, three months' notice being given to the Prefect of the Loire department by either side, a fresh award should determine whether the condition of the coal mining industry justified the maintenance of the bonus at its full rate or a lower rate. No such notice was given on June 30th, 1901, or at all, but the bonus of 9 per cent. continued to be paid. On July 31st, 1902, the employers posted up notices stating that the 9 per cent. bonus would, as from August 16th, 1902, be replaced by one of 3 per cent. The Miners' Federation of the Loire complained that this reduction in wages was to be made without the three months' notice which, as they contended, was required by the award. The employers, however, maintained that the award had no application, having lapsed after June 30th, 1901. The strike began on October 8th (see October GAZETTE, p. 282), and was ultimately referred to arbitration. According to a newspaper report, the terms of the award pronounced by the arbitrator provide that the 9 per cent. bonus shall be replaced by one of 5 per cent. up to June 30th, 1903, then by one of 4 per cent. up to November 30th, 1903, after which it will be 3 per cent. up to June 30th, 1904.

From a newspaper report, dated December 5th, it appears that recourse has also been had to arbitration in regard to the strike of coal miners at Carmaux, and that the men have accepted the arbitrator's award, which was partially in their favour, and have resumed work.

*Strike of Seamen and Dock Labourers at Marseilles.*—Reporting to the Foreign Office under date of November 27th, Mr. M. C. Gurney, H.M. Consul-General at Marseilles, stated that all the French seamen in that port had, on the previous day, left their ships, and that a deputation, consisting of the President and Secretary of the French Seamen's Federation, had proceeded to the Mercantile Marine Office to lay their views before the Superintendent. The movement, which has resulted in the present strike, began some months ago; and, from information supplied to the Foreign Office by Mr. Gurney, under date of September 8th, it appears that the Seamen's Federation maintained that, in the matter of hours of labour, the Shipping Companies did not adhere to the terms of the agreement made between the seamen and their employers in August, 1900, after the strike of seamen in the port of Marseilles (see GAZETTE, September, 1900, pp. 266-7). Under that agreement the men obtained an increase of pay of 17.4 per cent. and a 9 hours day. The wording of the rules as to overtime pay is open to misinterpretation, and the men consider they have been wronged. Overtime work should be paid at the rate of 3.84d. per hour for seamen and 4.8d. for firemen; but, as the rules stand now, the men have been often made to put in extra hours without extra pay. Another grievance was that many men had been discharged on grounds of insufficient work, and the Federation considered that this was not justified by facts. Mr. Gurney stated that the claims put forward in the matter of increased pay were as follows:—

On oversea voyages, sailors to receive £3 12s. instead of £3 6s. 5d. per month; firemen, £4 8s. instead of £4. On coasting vessels, deck-hands £3 8s. instead of £3 1s. 7d.; firemen £4 instead of £3 14s. 5d. per month.

As to hours of work, these should not exceed 9 per day, whether the ship were at sea or at anchor; every extra hour to be paid at the rate of 4.8d. With 9 working hours at sea, the men to take their meals when on watch and not when off watch.

Telegraphing to the Board of Trade on December 12th, Mr. Gurney stated that a considerable number of dockers at Marseilles had struck that morning at the request of the Seamen's Federation, with the result that the discharging of cargo from British vessels was interfered with. A telegram, dated December 15th, from the same source, stated that the coal heavers had resumed work. Both parties to the strike of seamen had refused arbitration offered by an admiral.

From newspaper reports it appears that a new list of claims has been drawn up by the Strike Committee in concert with delegates appointed by the Minister of Marine. The new demands are, in outline, as follows:—When at sea the men composing a crew will owe their services in the navigation of the vessel, but will not consent to work as dockers, &c., except when the safety of the vessel requires it, or in any case of absolute necessity. Of such necessity the captain will be sole judge, but he will have to enter a statement of his reasons in the log-book. The scale of pay will remain the same as that fixed by the agreement of 1900. The numbers of men composing the crews will be determined by a special law, but this law will not apply when vessels are lying in the harbour at Marseilles. It was also stated that the French Cabinet had on December 9th decided that Admiral Rouvier should, in the name of the Government, ask the seamen and their employers to accept arbitration; and that he should offer to act as an arbitrator or as umpire.

### GERMANY.

*Employment in November.*—According to the Berlin Journal *Der Arbeitsmarkt*, the state of employment was much less favourable than in the preceding month, but was rather better than in November, 1901, the number of applications for employment per 100 situations offered at the public employment registries being 225.8 in November last, as compared with 174.3 in October, and 247.9 in November, 1901.

*Labour Disputes in November.*—The same journal reports 11 disputes as having begun in November, as compared with 29 in October. Two of the November disputes occurred in the building trades, 3 in the textile trades, 2 in the clothing trades, 1 each in the metal and engineering group of trades, the pottery trades, and woodworking, etc., trades, and 1 in a trade not classified.

### AUSTRIA.\*

*Employment in October.*—The statistics of the labour registries (public and private), which furnished returns to the Austrian Labour Department for October, show that, on an average, 162 applications were made for every 100 situations offered in that month, as compared with 148 in September. Taking the sexes separately, there were, in the case of men, 199 applicants on the average for every 100 situations, as against 202 in September; while in the case of women there were 111, as compared with 85 in September.

*Labour Disputes in October.*—Six disputes were reported to the Austrian Labour Department as having begun in October, the number of workpeople who took part in 5 of these being 951. Two of the October disputes occurred in the metal and engineering trades, 2 in the clothing and cleaning trades, 1 in transport and 1 in the woodworking, etc., trades. The results were reported in 3 cases, 2 disputes being decided in favour of the workpeople and 1 being compromised. (The foregoing particulars do not include disputes in the mining industry, statistics as to which are prepared quarterly.)

### RUSSIA.

*Loans to Co-operative Butter Factories.*—Imperial sanction was given on July 11th (N.S.) to a proposal of the Minister of Agriculture and Imperial Domains for granting Government loans to Co-operative Dairy Associations in Western Siberia, to enable

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

them to erect and fit up butter factories and refrigerating rooms for the storage of butter. The amount to be lent to any society must not exceed a sum corresponding to 25 roubles (£2 12s. 9d.) per member, or a maximum of 3,000 roubles (about £317), and must be repaid within five years.—*Viestnik Financ'off*, 13th (26th) October, 1902.

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Expulsion of Militiamen from Trade Unions.*—In the account of the strike of railway motormen at Glen Falls, New York, which appeared in last month's GAZETTE (p. 310), it was stated that disturbances having taken place after the employment of some non-Union men in the place of the strikers, a portion of the State militia was called out for duty, and on October 8th the Schenectady Trades Assembly voted unanimously to recommend the expulsion from its respective Local Unions of all members of the Unions who were members of the State National Guard. In despatches dated November 15th and 25th, Sir P. Sanderson, H.M. Consul-General at New York, reports that the resolution has been put into force by the Schenectady Local Union of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, which has expelled one of its members on the ground that he belonged to the National Guard of the State, and informed his employers that the members of the Union refused to work with him, with the result that these employers were obliged to discharge the workman.

*New Hampshire. Amendment of Law as to Employment of Children.*—The Bulletin of the United States Department of Labour for September contains the text of an Act of the State of New Hampshire, approved March 7th, 1901, which amends the Law previously in force in relation to the employment of children. The former Law, which related exclusively to manufacturing establishments, prohibited the employment in any such establishment of any child under 10 years of age, enacted that no child under 16 unable to read and write might be so employed during the school terms, and in any case required that children should furnish certificates showing that they had attended school in the preceding year as therein specified. The new Law raises the age of employment in manufacturing establishments to 12, forbids the employment in any such establishment or in any mechanical, mercantile, or other employment, of any child under 14 during school terms, and provides that no child under 16 shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment, or in any other such employment as just mentioned, in school terms, unless furnished with a certificate of ability to read at sight, and write legibly simple sentences in the English language, and that no minor shall be employed unless possessing such ability to read and write, while a free public evening school is maintained in the district in which he resides, unless he is a regular attendant at such evening school or at a day school. In any case, in which a doctor certifies that such school attendance, in addition to daily labour, would be prejudicial to health, the minor may be employed for such period as the school authority may determine. The new Act took effect upon its passage.

### CUBA.

*Strike in Tobacco Factories at Havana.*—In a telegram to the Foreign Office, dated November 24th, Mr. Carden, H.M. Minister at Havana, stated that a strike at certain tobacco factories, which had broken out the previous week, had become general, and that all business had been stopped. Telegraphing on the following day, Mr. Carden reported the strike to be practically over.

### ARGENTINA.

*Strike at Buenos Aires.*—Telegraphing to the Foreign Office under date of November 25th, Mr. F. S. Clarke, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Aires, reported that a state of siege had been proclaimed in that capital, and in the provinces of Santa Fé and Buenos Aires, on account of a serious strike of workmen. A law has been passed, by which the Government are empowered to prevent the admission into the Republic of obnoxious foreigners, and to expel those already there.



EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—BUILDING TRADES.

REPORTS ON SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.  
(a) EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES IN NOVEMBER.

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

Returns supplied by 82 Employers' Associations whose members are estimated to employ about 95,000 building operatives of all classes, and by Trade Unions with an aggregate membership of about 200,000, show that employment in the building trades generally was very dull in November, and worse than in October and in November of last year. The returns from Employers' Associations covering about 69 per cent. of the workpeople referred to in the returns show employment to have been dull, about 20 per cent. fair or moderate, and 11 per cent. good.

Bricklayers report employment as bad, owing partly to the weather, and worse than a month or a year ago. With masons employment continues fairly good, and about the same as a year ago. With carpenters and joiners employment is dull generally, and worse than a month or a year ago. It is, however, fair in Scotland. The percentage of unemployed members among union carpenters and joiners was 4·4 at the end of November, as compared with 4·0 in October and 3·9 in November, 1901. Painters report employment as bad, and worse than a month ago. With plasterers employment is bad generally, but fair in Scotland. Employment continues dull with plumbers. The percentage of unemployed members among union plumbers was 5·7 at the end of November, as compared with 5·8 in October and 4·2 in November, 1901. Slaters and tilers report that employment continues moderate.

The Table given below shows the state of employment in the principal districts for carpenters and joiners and plumbers, as indicated by the proportions of Trade Union members of these trades returned as unemployed at the end of the month. It will be seen that in both branches the greatest increase in the number of unemployed members, as compared with both a month and a year ago, has taken place in London:—

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Nov. 1902.*	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in Percentage for Nov., 1902, as compared with a	
		Nov., 1902.	Oct., 1902.	Nov., 1901.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.</b>						
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
London ... ..	7,103	6·8	4·8	3·5	+ 2·0	+ 3·3
Northern Counties and Middlesex ... ..	1,416†	3·5	4·6	2·4	– 1·1	+ 1·1
Lancashire and Cheshire ... ..	10,194	4·2	3·9	4·5	+ 0·3	– 0·3
Yorkshire ... ..	5,100	7·0	6·4	4·8	+ 0·6	+ 2·2
East Midlands ... ..	2,927	2·9	2·5	3·3	+ 0·4	– 0·4
West Midlands ... ..	4,728	3·4	3·4	2·2	... ..	+ 1·2
Eastern Counties ... ..	1,159	3·2	2·8	3·7	+ 0·4	– 0·5
S. and S.W. Counties ... ..	5,764	3·6	3·0	2·8	+ 0·6	+ 0·8
Wales and Monmouth ... ..	1,640	4·0	3·2	2·9	+ 0·8	+ 1·1
SCOTLAND ... ..	4,663	1·7	3·6	6·2	– 1·9	– 4·5
IRELAND ... ..	4,889	4·8	4·0	5·8	+ 0·8	– 1·0
<b>PLUMBERS.</b>						
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
London ... ..	1,222	12·1	7·2	7·3	+ 4·9	+ 4·8
Northern Counties and Middlesex ... ..	127†	3·1	18·4	2·5	– 15·3	+ 0·6
Lancashire and Cheshire ... ..	2,084	5·5	6·9	3·7	– 1·4	+ 1·8
Yorkshire ... ..	1,092	4·0	3·4	2·8	+ 0·6	+ 1·2
East Midlands ... ..	590	2·7	2·1	1·8	+ 0·6	+ 0·9
West Midlands ... ..	505	4·6	4·5	0·7	+ 0·1	+ 3·9
Eastern Counties ... ..	130	1·5	2·3	1·5	– 0·8	– 0·8
S. and S.W. Counties ... ..	515	5·6	6·5	3·8	– 0·9	+ 1·8
Wales and Monmouth ... ..	185	5·4	6·3	8·2	– 0·9	– 2·8
SCOTLAND ... ..	1,607	4·2	3·6	6·0	+ 0·6	– 1·8
IRELAND ... ..	281	5·7	3·3	2·9	+ 2·4	+ 2·8

London.—Employment in the building trades in London has still further declined. Bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers and painters report employment as bad, masons as good for the time of year. While all branches have been involved, the depression appears to have affected the painters and carpenters most, and the masons least. The returns from employers are stated to

\* Exclusive of Superannuated Members.  
† This total does not include members of branches returned as affected by strike.

indicate that the character of many of the workmen applying for employment points to a not inconsiderable influx of provincial operatives into the Metropolis.

The returns received from employers by the Trade Correspondent show that 83 employers paid wages to 14,465 workpeople of all classes on the last pay day in November, as compared with 14,810 in October, and 15,110 in November, 1901.

Branches of carpenters and joiners with 7,103 members had 6·8 per cent. unemployed, as compared with 4·8 per cent. in October, and 3·5 per cent. in November, 1901. Branches of plumbers with 1,222 members had 12·1 per cent. unemployed, as compared with 7·2 per cent. in October, and 7·3 per cent. in November, 1901.

Northern Counties.—Employment generally continues moderate. In the Tyne district employment is fairly good with carpenters and joiners; fair with slaters; slack with plumbers; dull with bricklayers and plasterers. At Hartlepool employment is dull.

Lancashire and Cheshire.—Employment generally continues dull, and not so good as a year ago. At Manchester carpenters and joiners and plumbers report employment as moderate; bricklayers and painters as bad. At Liverpool masons report employment as fair, all other branches as very dull. At Bolton employment generally is fairly good. At Oldham it is quiet, except with plumbers, who report it as moderate. A report from Accrington states that much short time has been worked. Employment generally is fair at Darwen and Lancaster.

Yorkshire.—Employment generally continues dull, and worse than a year ago. At Barnsley and Rotherham it is reported as fairly good for the time of year. At Sheffield employment generally continues slack, but masons report a slight improvement. Employment is reported as fair at Bradford, bad at Dewsbury, good at Driffield and moderate at Bridlington. It is moderate with masons at Hull and with painters and plumbers at Doncaster.

East Midland Counties.—Employment generally has declined, and is now reported as dull and worse than a year ago. At Nottingham it is reported that bricklayers, plasterers and masons are leaving the town, but carpenters and joiners and plumbers are not affected so much by the slackness. At Leicester and Northampton employment is bad. At Mansfield it is good and better than a month ago, at Newark fair. Bricklayers and carpenters report employment as good at Coalville.

West Midland Counties.—Employment generally continues dull, and worse than a year ago. At Birmingham plumbers report employment as moderate, other branches as very quiet or bad. At Wolverhampton employment is moderate with bricklayers; dull with other branches. A decline is reported at Dudley and Walsall. In the Potteries district employment continues very quiet, and many operatives are reported to be unemployed or working short time. Employment is reported as bad at Coventry and Stourbridge; fair at Leamington; fairly good at Kidderminster and Worcester.

Eastern Counties.—It is reported that the building trade throughout Norfolk is becoming greatly depressed. In Cambridgeshire employment, though declining, is rather better than in Norfolk. In Suffolk it is dull, and short time is general. At Norwich employment is worse than a month ago, and large numbers of bricklayers, carpenters, painters, plasterers, and labourers are unemployed, with no immediate prospect of work. Masons report employment as good at Norwich, fair at Cambridge. Employment continues fair at Ipswich and Colchester, but in the former town carpenters and joiners are working three-quarter time at some firms.

Southern and South-Western Counties.—Employment generally continues to decline, and is worse than a year ago. At Chatham and Rochester it is reported as fair, though painters are very slack; at Canterbury it is fairly brisk. At Portsmouth employment is reported as fair, and better than a month ago. At Plymouth carpenters

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—COAL AND IRON MINING.

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

Number of days on which Coal was hewn and wound in four weeks.	November, 1902.		Corresponding percentages in	
	No. of Workpeople employed.	Percentage proportion to total.	November, 1901.	October, 1902.
24 days (full time) ... ..	176,757	35·7	30·4	32·9
20 and under 24 days ... ..	266,465	53·8	67·7	58·6
16 " " 20 " " ... ..	38,242	7·7	13·9	7·8
12 " " 16 " " ... ..	8,803	1·8	2·5	0·8
8 " " 12 " " ... ..	292	0·0	0·4	0·0
Under 8 days ... ..	5,088	1·0	1·1	1·1
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>495,647</b>	<b>100·0</b>	<b>100·0</b>	<b>100·0</b>

and joiners, bricklayers, plumbers and masons report employment as moderate or fair, plasterers and painters as bad. At Exeter it is stated to be fair generally, but bad with labourers. At Bristol masons and plasterers report employment as improving, other branches as dull or bad. Employment generally is fair at Stroud; at Cheltenham it is bad, and worse than a month ago. At Gloucester bricklayers report an improvement. Masons are busy at Bath and Corsham.

Wales and Monmouth.—Employment generally is dull, especially in the seaport towns, where it is worse than a month ago. At Swansea it is stated to be good generally, and better than a month ago; but painters report it as bad. At Newport plumbers and painters report employment as moderate.

Scotland.—Employment generally is fair, except with painters, who report it as dull and worse than a month ago. At Edinburgh plasterers report employment as good, joiners as fair, other branches as bad. Employment generally is fair at Glasgow, but it is dull with plumbers, bad with painters. At Dundee plumbers and painters report employment as bad.

Ireland.—Employment generally continues dull. At Dublin plasterers report employment as moderate, stonecutters as good, bricklayers and carpenters as dull, slaters and tilers as fair, and painters as bad. At Belfast plumbers report employment as moderate, other branches as dull. At Cork, Limerick and Waterford all branches report employment as dull.

(b) COAL MINING IN NOVEMBER.

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

EMPLOYMENT in this industry continued good during November, and was practically the same as in October. As compared with a year ago, a slight improvement is shown.

The average number of days worked per week by the collieries included in the returns in the four weeks ended November 22nd was 5·51, compared with 5·52 days in the four weeks ended October 25th, and 5·33 days in the four weeks ended November 23rd, 1901. The average time lost by the collieries through holidays and disputes was slight in each of the periods compared; but the period in 1901 included stoppages on two days on the part of the majority of the miners in South Wales and Monmouth with a view to restrict the output and maintain the price of coal.

The following Table, relating to 1,334 pits, at which 495,647 workpeople were employed, gives the figures for November 1902, in comparison with those for a month and a year ago:—

District.	No. employed in Nov., 1902, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the pits in four weeks ended		
		22nd Nov., 1902.	23rd Nov., 1901.	25th Oct., 1902.
		Days.	Days.	Days.
England and Wales ... ..	453,323	5·51	5·32	5·52
Scotland ... ..	41,705	5·51	5·38	5·45
Ireland ... ..	619	5·24	5·06	5·31
<b>United Kingdom ... ..</b>	<b>495,647</b>	<b>5·51</b>	<b>5·33</b>	<b>5·52</b>

The number of workpeople employed at the pits from which returns have been received for both periods is 1·4 per cent. greater than a year ago.

In the next Table the workpeople are grouped according to the number of days worked at the pits at which they were employed. It will be seen that 89·5 per cent. were employed at pits working 5 or more days per week in the four weeks ended November 22nd, compared with 90·8 per cent. in the four weeks ended October 25th, and 82·1 per cent. in the four weeks ended November 23rd, 1901.

The next Table, which gives detailed particulars for the different mining districts, shows that the average number of days worked per week was greater than in the previous month in nine districts, the increase however being very slight; in the remaining seven districts the average number of days was less, the decline amounting to about one-quarter of a day per week in the Nottingham and Leicester district.

As compared with a year ago there was an increase in every district except Derbyshire, amounting to about two-fifths of a day per week in South Wales and Monmouth (see remarks above) and in Cumberland, and about one-third of a day in Northumberland and Yorkshire.

The highest averages during the month were worked in South Wales and Monmouth (5·88 days), and North Wales (5·78 days), the lowest were worked in Nottingham and Leicester (5·19 days) and Ireland (5·24 days). In the remaining twelve districts the averages were between 5½ and 5¾ days.

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

District.	No. employed in Nov., 1902, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Collieries in four weeks ended			Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in Nov., 1902, as compared with	
		22nd Nov., 1902.	23rd Nov., 1901.	25th Oct., 1902.	A year ago.	A m'nth ago.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
ENGLAND & WALES.						
Northumberland ... ..	39,821	5·47	5·13	5·45	+ 34	+ 0·2
Durham ... ..	96,484	5·54	5·49	5·52	+ 0·5	+ 0·2
Cumberland ... ..	7,197	5·69	5·28	5·83	+ 41	– 1·4
Yorkshire ... ..	72,219	5·26	4·96	5·33	+ 30	– 0·7
Lancashire and Cheshire ... ..	50,314	5·34	5·24	5·29	+ 10	+ 0·5
Derbyshire ... ..	40,250	5·50	5·53	5·67	– 0·3	– 1·7
Nottingham and Leicester ... ..	25,112	5·19	5·08	5·43	+ 11	– 1·4
Staffordshire ... ..	30,659	5·57	5·30	5·58	+ 27	– 0·1
Salop, Worcester and Warwick ... ..	9,725	5·70	5·62	5·52	+ 0·8	+ 1·8
Gloucester and Somerset ... ..	9,077	5·68	5·64	5·77	+ 0·4	– 0·9
North Wales ... ..	12,300	5·78	5·75	5·70	+ 0·3	+ 0·8
South Wales and Mon. ... ..	60,165	5·88	5·43	5·84	+ 45	+ 0·4
SCOTLAND.						
West Scotland ... ..	21,296	5·45	5·34	5·36	+ 11	+ 0·9
The Lothians ... ..	4,298	5·68	5·66	5·62	+ 0·2	+ 0·6
Fife ... ..	16,111	5·53	5·36	5·51	+ 17	+ 0·2
IRELAND ... ..	619	5·24	5·06	5·31	+ 18	– 0·7
<b>Grand Total &amp; Averages</b>	<b>495,647</b>	<b>5·51</b>	<b>5·33</b>	<b>5·52</b>	<b>+ 1·8</b>	<b>– 0·1</b>

The Exports of coal, coke, cinders, and patent fuel during November amounted to 4,101,322 tons, as compared with 4,430,499 tons in October, and 3,469,365 tons in November, 1901.

(c) IRON MINING IN NOVEMBER.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry continues good, and is slightly better than a year ago.

In the 134 mines and open works covered by the returns received, the average number of days worked in the four weeks ended November 22nd was 5·81 per week, compared with 5·78 days in the four weeks ended October 25th, and 5·72 days a year ago.

The number of workpeople employed at the mines included in the returns was 15,823 (or 295 more than



EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—PIG IRON; IRON AND STEEL AND TINPLATE WORKS.

were employed at the same mines a year ago), and of those 90·1 per cent. were employed at mines working 22 or more days during the four weeks ended November 22nd as compared with 84·8 per cent. in October and 80·3 per cent. a year ago.

The following Table summarises the returns received:—

District.	No. employed in Nov., 1902, at the Mines included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Mines in 4 weeks ended			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in November, 1902, as compared with	
		22nd Nov., 1902.	23rd Nov., 1901.	25th Oct., 1902.	A year ago.	A month ago.
<b>ENGLAND—</b>						
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	4,921	5·88	5·89	5·90	— '01	— '02
Cleveland ...	6,934	5·75	5·64	5·72	+ '11	+ '03
Leicestershire and Northamptonshire	855	5·96	5·35	5·96	+ '61	...
Staffordshire and Shropshire ...	1,172	5·57	5·46	5·37	+ '11	+ '20
Other places in England ...	131	5·56	5·86	5·65	— '30	— '07
SCOTLAND ...	1,155	6·00	5·91	5·86	+ '09	+ '14
IRELAND ...	94	5·94	5·91	6·00	+ '03	— '06
<b>Total and Averages</b>	<b>15,823</b>	<b>5·81</b>	<b>5·72</b>	<b>5·78</b>	<b>+ '09</b>	<b>+ '03</b>

(d) PIG-IRON INDUSTRY IN NOVEMBER.

EMPLOYMENT shows no change as compared with the end of October; it is a little better than a year ago.

At the works of 114 ironmasters covered by the returns received, there were 324 furnaces in blast at the end of November, as compared with the same number at the end of October, and with 321 at the end of November, 1901. During the month three furnaces were re-lit and four damped down or blown out in England and Wales; two were re-lit and one blown out in Scotland.

The estimated number of workpeople employed at the 324 furnaces in blast was 22,300.

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

Districts.	Present time compared with a year ago.			Present time compared with a month ago.		
	Nov., 1902.	Nov., 1901.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Nov., 1902.	Nov., 1902.	Oct., 1902.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Nov., 1902.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES—</b>						
Cleveland ...	81	80	+ 1	81	80	+ 1
Cumberland & Lancs.	40	43	- 3	40	42	- 2
S. and S.W. Yorks...	16	16	...	16	15	+ 1
Derby & Nottingham	39	36	+ 3	39	39	...
Leicester, Lincoln and Northampton	26	24	+ 2	26	26	...
Stafford & Worcester	32	33	- 1	32	33	- 1
S.Wales & Monmouth	13	14	- 1	13	13	...
Other districts ...	7	8	- 1	7	7	...
<b>Total England and Wales...f</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>- 1</b>
<b>SCOTLAND ...</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>+ 3</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>+ 1</b>
<b>Total furnaces included in returns ...</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>+ 3</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>...</b>

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

EMPLOYMENT shows a further decline as compared with a month ago, and a marked falling off as compared with a year ago.

At 201 works covered by the returns, 74,500 workpeople were employed in the week ended November 29th, compared with 75,894 in the week ended October 25th, and 78,263 a year ago.

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

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

District.	Numbers employed in week ended			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Nov., 1902, as compared with	
	Nov. 29th, 1902.	Nov. 30th, 1901.	Oct. 25th, 1902.	A year ago.	A month ago.
England and Wales ...	62,201	65,227	63,423	- 3,026	- 1,222
Scotland ...	12,299	13,036	12,471	- 737	- 172
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>74,500</b>	<b>78,263</b>	<b>75,894</b>	<b>- 3,763</b>	<b>- 1,394</b>

Weekly Number of Shifts Worked.

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

The average number of shifts worked per man was 5·33 in the week ended November 29th, compared with 5·39 in the week ended October 25th, and 5·42 in the corresponding week a year ago.

Number of Shifts worked.	Number employed in Nov., 1902, so far as returned.	Percentage proportion to Total.	Corresponding percentage in	
			Nov., 1901.	Oct., 1902.
Under 5 per week ...	8,287	12·3	8·6	11·8
5 per week ...	25,519	37·9	37·4	35·0
5½ per week ...	968	1·5	1·4	1·0
6 per week ...	31,573	47·3	51·6	57·4
Over 6 per week ...	665	1·0	1·0	0·3
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>67,310</b>	<b>100·0</b>	<b>100·0</b>	<b>100·0</b>

Assuming that the workpeople not included in this Table worked the same average number of shifts per man as those who are included, the total number of shifts worked by all the workpeople included in the first Table may be estimated at 396,963 in the week ended November 29th, compared with 409,102 in the week ended October 25th, and 424,390 in the week ended November 30th, 1901. Thus the volume of employment at the works included in the returns was 3·0 per cent. less than a month ago and 6·5 per cent. less than a year ago.

As compared with a year ago the volume of employment at the works covered by the returns showed a slight improvement in the Lancashire, Cumberland and Cheshire district; it was practically unchanged in the Midlands and in Wales and Monmouth; it showed a decline in Northumberland and Durham, Yorkshire, and Scotland.

As compared with a month ago the volume of employment showed a slight increase in the Lancashire, Cumberland and Cheshire district. In every other district there was a decline.

(f) EMPLOYMENT AT TINPLATE WORKS\* IN NOVEMBER.

EMPLOYMENT although still good showed a decline compared with the previous month; and was about the same as a year ago. An arrangement has been made between the employers and the workmen to stop all the mills one week per month, commencing with December.

At the end of November 395 mills were working, as compared with 402 at the end of October, and 393 a year ago. Fifty-three works with 271 mills had all their mills in operation at the end of November, whilst 25 others were partially at work, having 124 mills working out of a total of 169. The number of workpeople employed at the mills in operation at the end of November is estimated to be about 19,700.

Of the total number of mills at work, 383, employing about 19,100 workpeople, were in the South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire districts, compared with 390 at the end of October and 380 a year ago.

\* 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 NOVEMBER.—TEXTILE TRADES; AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

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 ...	53	271	...	271
Works giving partial employment ...	25	124	45	169
<b>Total at end of November, 1902*</b> ...	<b>78</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>440</b>
<i>Corresponding Total for Oct., 1902*</i> ...	79	402	46	448
<i>Corresponding Total for Nov., 1901*</i> ...	78	393	55	448

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

	Tinplates.			Blackplates.		
	Nov., 1902.	Oct., 1902.	Nov., 1901.	Nov., 1902.	Oct., 1902.	Nov., 1901.
To United States ...	3,995	4,645	7,542	...	3	34
Other Countries ...	20,618	22,507	17,371	5,062	7,323	3,777
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>24,613</b>	<b>27,152</b>	<b>24,913</b>	<b>5,062</b>	<b>7,326</b>	<b>3,811</b>

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

ACCORDING to returns from women correspondents, employment for women in November showed a slight improvement in the weaving branch of the cotton trade; owing to the erection and repairs of machinery in some mills the percentage working full time in the spinning branch showed a decline. Information has been received with regard to 621 cotton, woollen, and worsted mills, employing about 109,450 women and girls, and is summarised in the following Table, which also gives for comparison the corresponding figures for the previous month and for a year ago:—

Trade and Month.	Percentage ordinarily employed in Mills which were			
	Working full Time throughout the Month.		Working Short Time during some part of the Month.	Closed during some part of the Month for repairs, bad trade, disputes, or other causes.
	With Full Employment.	With Partial Employment.		
<b>Cotton Trade—Spinning—</b>				
November, 1902 ...	85	9	1	5
October, 1902 ...	89	6	3	2
November, 1901 ...	94	4	2	—
<b>Cotton Trade—Weaving—</b>				
November, 1902 ...	82	13	2	3
October, 1902 ...	79	16	3	2
November, 1901 ...	71	23	6	—
<b>Woollen and Worsted Trades—</b>				
November, 1902 ...	93	5	2	—
October, 1902 ...	91	8	—	1
November, 1901 ...	84	12	4	—
<b>Total of above Trades—</b>				
November, 1902 ...	84	11	2	3
October, 1902 ...	84	12	2	2
November, 1901 ...	80	15	4	1

**Cotton Trade.—Spinning.**—The number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton spinning mills reported on is 26,480; of these, 85 per cent. were employed in mills giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 89 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in October, and with 94 per cent. in November, 1901.

**Cotton Trade.—Weaving.**—The number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton weaving factories reported on is 65,870; of these, 82 per cent. were employed in factories giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 79 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in October, and with 71 per cent. in November, 1901.

\* See footnote to second column of page 340.

**Woollen and Worsted Trades.**—The number of women and girls usually employed in the woollen and worsted mills reported on is 17,100; of these, 93 per cent. were employed in mills giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 91 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in October, and with 84 per cent. in November, 1901.

(h) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN NOVEMBER.\*

FARM labourers were generally in full employment during November. The greater part of the month was fine, and ample employment was afforded in raising and storing the root crop (which was a heavy one in most districts), threshing, ploughing, wheat sowing, etc. There was a fairly good demand for extra labour, but the supply was generally sufficient. In parts of the country (particularly in the South-Western counties), outdoor work was interrupted to some extent by rain, which occasioned loss of work to some casual labourers.

**Northern Counties.**—Reports from *Durham, Cumberland and Westmorland* state that farm labourers have been generally in regular employment during November. The supply of extra men for root pulling, etc., has been quite equal to the demand in these counties. In *Lancashire* outdoor work has been interrupted to some extent by rain. A report from the Garstang union states that most of the Irish harvestmen returned home immediately after harvest this year, and consequently English casual labourers were in better demand for digging potatoes and getting up swedes and mangolds. Regularity of employment is reported in *Yorkshire*. There has been a fairly good demand for extra men for pulling and storing turnips and mangolds, lifting potatoes, etc., but the supply of labour for this work was, generally speaking, sufficient. It is stated that good progress has been made during the month in overtaking the arrears of autumn work caused by the protracted harvest, but that at the end of the month a good deal of ploughing remained to be done. It is reported that at the yearly hirings held in November at various towns in Yorkshire, wages showed no material change as compared with those agreed to a year ago.

**Midland Counties.**—Farm labourers, with few exceptions, have been regularly employed in *Derbyshire* and *Cheshire*, chiefly at pulling and storing roots and potatoes, ploughing and wheat sowing. A sufficiency of casual labourers is reported, but men for permanent situations on farms are said to be short of the demand. In *Nottinghamshire* and *Leicestershire* the weather has been generally favourable, and farm work has proceeded with little interruption. There has been a fair demand for extra men, the supply of whom has been sufficient. Waggoners, ploughboys, stockmen and shepherds are, however, stated to be scarce. Regularity of employment is reported in *Staffordshire*, but a few casual labourers are said to have lost time through wet weather. A report from the Seisdon Union states that the supply of extra men for turnip cutting, etc., is more plentiful than in 1901. In *Shropshire* ample employment has been afforded in harvesting the root crops, and it is stated that in the Wellington Union there has been a scarcity of extra labour for this work.

Farm labourers in *Worcestershire* have been, generally speaking, in full employment. It is reported that there has been no scarcity of extra labour for getting in the root crops, but that the supply of stockmen and carters continues to fall short of the demand. Agricultural employment has been generally regular in *Warwickshire*, but some casual men in certain districts have not had constant work. Employment has been regular in *Oxfordshire* with agricultural labourers. The weather was favourable during the greater part of the month, and good progress was made with field work. The supply of casual labourers in this county is stated to be equal to the demand. In *Northamptonshire* there has been a fair demand for extra men to assist in lifting roots and threshing, but,

\* Based on 223 returns from correspondents in various parts of England.



EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—AGRICULTURAL LABOUR; DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR.

generally speaking, no difficulty has been experienced in obtaining sufficient labour for this work. Farm labourers have been, on the whole, in regular employment in Buckinghamshire, Herefordshire, and Bedfordshire, but a few casual labourers have been in irregular work.

**Eastern Counties.**—Agricultural employment in Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire has been generally regular. A few casual labourers, however, have not been in full employment. In Lincolnshire there has been a demand for extra men for threshing, turnip and mangold raising; and other work; and while the supply of labour has been, on the whole, sufficient, there has been a slight scarcity of casual men in certain districts. Farm labourers in Norfolk and Suffolk have been, for the most part, fully employed getting up turnips and mangolds, preparing roots for stock, ploughing, wheat sowing, and threshing. The heavy root crops caused a demand for extra men, and in parts of Norfolk the supply of casual labourers has been insufficient. Generally speaking, however, the supply was equal to the demand, and a few casual men are said to have been in irregular work in certain districts. Regularity of employment is reported in Essex. The weather has been generally favourable for outdoor work, and fair progress has been made with threshing, raising roots, etc.

**Southern and South-Western Counties.**—Regularity of employment is reported in Kent, with the exception of a few casual labourers in certain districts. The supply of this class of labour is said to be generally equal to the demand. In Surrey and Sussex agricultural employment was regular during the greater part of the month. In the last week, however, outdoor work was interrupted to some extent by rain, and consequently some casual labourers lost time. A report from the Rye Union states that hedge cutting and trimming up the outsides of the fields was resorted to after the showers. There has been no dearth of casual labour in these counties. Agricultural labourers in Hampshire have been well employed on the whole. The weather was fine until towards the end of the month, when rain occasioned loss of employment to some casual labourers. In Berkshire a few casual men also lost time through wet weather in the last week of the month. Regularity of employment is reported in Wiltshire. A few casual men, however, were not in constant work, owing chiefly to rainy weather in the latter part of the month. There has been a plentiful supply of extra labour for storing roots and threshing in most parts of the county. Stockmen and carters continue to be scarce. Farm labourers in Dorsetshire have been, for the most part, well employed, and the supply of extra men is reported to be equal to the demand.

In Somersetshire casual labourers were in demand, particularly in the early part of the month, but some men of this class lost time through wet weather. Agricultural labourers in Herefordshire and Gloucestershire have been in regular work, with the exception of some casual labourers whose employment was affected by unfavourable weather and by a lessening of the demand for extra workers towards the end of the month. Carters and milkers continue to be scarce in these counties. In Devonshire and Cornwall work in the fields was hindered by rain. There was plenty of work to be done, but some casual labourers have been in irregular employment owing to the wet weather. Some of the reports refer to a scarcity of extra men.

(i) LONDON DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR IN NOVEMBER.

EMPLOYMENT at the docks and wharves during November showed a slight decline as compared with October, and was worse than a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and principal wharves during the five weeks ended November 29th was 15,080, as compared with 15,157 in the preceding four weeks, and 15,909 in the corresponding period a year ago.

(1) Weekly Averages.—The following Table shows

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

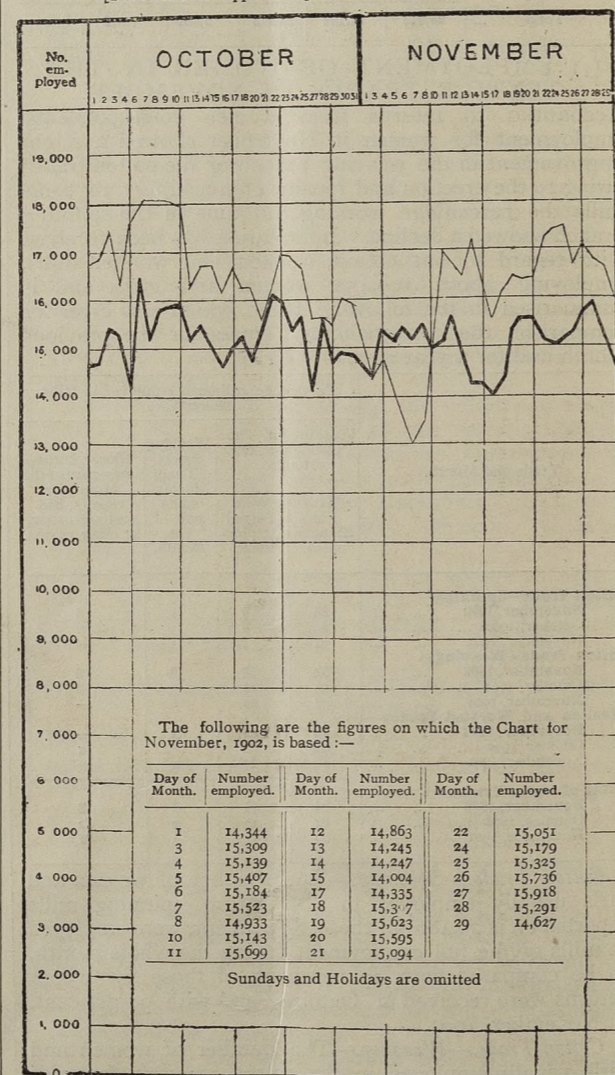
Period.	Labourers employed in Docks.		Labourers employed at 115 Wharves making Returns.	Total Dock and Wharf Labourers included in Returns.	
	By Dock Companies or through Contractors	By Ship-owners, &c.			
Week ended Nov. 1	6,580	2,180	8,760	6,181	14,941
" " 8	6,475	2,275	8,750	6,499	15,249
" " 15	6,375	2,075	8,450	6,321	14,771
" " 22	6,998	1,799	8,797	6,370	15,167
" " 29	6,939	2,209	9,148	6,198	15,346
Average for 5 weeks ended Nov. 29th, 1902	6,673	2,093	8,766	6,314	15,080
Average for Oct., 1902	6,781	2,153	8,934	6,213	15,157
Average for Nov., 1901	7,079	2,376	9,455	6,454	15,909

(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 November ranged from 14,004 on the 15th to 15,918 on the 27th.

During November, 1901, the total number of dock and wharf labourers employed varied from 13,011 on the 17th to 17,479 on the 25th.

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 October and November, 1902. The corresponding curve for October and November, 1901, is also given for comparison.

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



Employment in mid-stream, and with lightermen, stevedores, lumpers, winchmen, and corn porters, has been moderate; it has been fair with deal and coal porters. With fruit porters in Thames-street employment has also been fair, the average daily number employed being 307, compared with 304 in October and 365 a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—SEAMEN; DISTRICT REPORTS.

(j) EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN IN NOVEMBER.

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

THE number of seamen shipped during November as the crews of foreign-going vessels from certain selected ports (at which about 80 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared) was 32,709, or 989 more than during November, 1901. The supply of seamen at these ports is generally stated to be equal to or in excess of the demand. Reductions in the predominant rates of wages of A.B.'s and firemen at Bristol and Avonmouth were reported during the month (see Table of Changes in Wages on pages 350-1).

During the eleven completed months of 1902, 388,306\* men were shipped, as compared with 386,708 in the corresponding period of 1901. Increases occurred at Cardiff, Liverpool, Southampton, Middlesbrough and Newport, but these increases were partly balanced by decreases at the other ports covered by the returns.

Of the total number of seamen shipped during the eleven months, 62,994\* (or 16.2 per cent.) were foreigners, the percentage for the corresponding period of 1901 being 15.7. Lascars who are engaged in Asia are not included in the figures.

Table showing the number\* of men, &c., shipped as the crews of foreign-going vessels at some of the principal ports of the United Kingdom in November, 1902 and 1901, respectively, together with the number\* shipped in the eleven months ended November in each of these years:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Men, &c., shipped in November, 1902.*			Total in Nov., 1901.*	Total number shipped in eleven months ended November.*	
	In Sailing Vessels.	In Steam Vessels.	Total in Nov., 1902.		1902.	1901.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES.</b>						
<b>East Coast.</b>						
Tyne Ports ...	—	2,020	2,020	2,279	32,223	33,345
Sunderland ...	—	391	391	227	4,480	4,819
Middlesbrough ...	—	273	273	177	2,916	2,208
Hull ...	18	959	977	1,024	11,396	11,469
Grimsby ...	—	46	46	20	901	941
<b>Bristol Channel.</b>						
Bristol ...	—	479	479	746	6,109	6,571
Newport, Mon. ...	33	783	816	847	8,713	8,162
Cardiff ...	99	4,747	4,837	4,300	50,946	47,973
Swansea ...	—	587	587	407	6,923	6,468
<b>Other Ports.</b>						
Liverpool ...	122	11,163	11,285	10,407	129,694	127,414
London ...	111	5,891	6,002	6,188	70,573	72,145
Southampton ...	—	2,187	2,187	2,308	27,417	26,810
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
Leith, Kirkcaldy, Methil, & Grange-mouth ...	—	395	395	382	5,927	6,048
Glasgow ...	71	2,043	2,114	2,198	27,702	28,238
<b>IRELAND.</b>						
Dublin ...	—	86	86	35	988	1,237
Belfast ...	—	214	214	175	2,319	2,861
<b>Total, Nov., 1902 ...</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>32,264</b>	<b>32,709</b>	—	<b>388,306</b>	—
<b>Ditto, Nov., 1901 ...</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>30,918</b>	—	<b>31,720</b>	—	<b>386,708</b>

DISTRICT REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS AND OTHERS.

NOTE.—Employment in the principal districts of the United Kingdom in the Building Trades and for Coal Miners, Iron Miners, Tinplate Workers, Agricultural Labourers and for Dock Labour in London, is dealt with in Articles on pp. 338-342, and is not included in the District Reports which follow.

LONDON.

General.—Returns from 454 branches of 127 unions, having an aggregate membership of 77,515, show that 4,142 (or 5.4 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of November, compared with 5.8 per cent. in October and 3.6 per cent. in November, 1901.

Employment in the Engineering, Metal and Shipbuilding trades shows but little change. Returns from 167 branches of 30 unions, with a membership of 22,983, show that 1,561 (or 6.8 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 6.9 per cent. in October and 3.7 per cent. in November, 1901. Employment with Sailmakers was bad.

Employment in the Furnishing trades has fallen off. Returns from 34 branches of 15 unions, with a membership of 6,098,

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

show that 291 (or 4.8 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4.0 per cent. in October, and 5.0 per cent. in November of last year.

In the Woodworking trades employment has continued to decline. Returns from 9 branches of 5 unions, with a membership of 1,063, show that 61 (or 5.7 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4.5 per cent. in October. The percentage for November, 1901, was 2.5.

With Coopers employment is slightly better. Returns from 2 unions, with a membership of 1,070, show that 43 (or 4.0 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4.4 per cent. in October and 5.3 per cent. in November, 1901.

Coachbuilders and Wheelwrights show a still further decline in employment. Returns from 12 branches of 7 unions, with a membership of 1,576, show that 72 (or 4.6 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3.2 per cent. in October, and also in November of last year.

Owing to seasonal causes employment in the Printing and Book-binding trades has considerably improved. Returns from 25 unions, with a membership of 24,885, show that 756 (or 3.0 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 5.5 per cent. in October. The percentage for November, 1901, was 1.9.

Employment in the Clothing trades has been fair. The West End bespoke tailors describe it as moderate, but better than last month; the East End clothiers' cutters as fair in the bespoke and shipping branches, but quiet in the stock trade, better on the whole than last month, and about the same as a year ago; the garment workers as better than last month and last year; the East End military and uniform tailors and tailoresses as fair, better than last month, but worse than a year ago; the ladies' tailors and mantle makers as slack, worse than last month, and also a year ago, short time being worked; with silk hatters employment was good in the early part of the month, but quiet towards the end, rather better than last month but worse than a year ago; with cap makers employment was fair, slightly better than last month, but worse than a year ago; fur skin dressers were slack, worse than last month, and also last year.

Boot and Shoe Trades.—Employment with handsewn boot and shoe makers was quiet, worse than last month, but about the same as a year ago; with the East End sewaround shoe makers it was also worse than last month and a year ago, short time being general; with boot and shoe operatives it remains quiet and about the same as last month and last year; with boot and shoe clickers it is still bad, worse than last month and also a year ago, short time being general.

Employment in the Leather trades is not so good. Returns from 10 branches of 10 unions with a membership of 1,599, show that 100 (or 6.3 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4.0 per cent. in October and 3.1 per cent. in November, 1901.

In the Glass trades returns from 8 branches of 7 unions with a membership of 1,209, show that 127 (or 10.5 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 10.2 per cent. in October and also in November of last year.

Hair, Fibre and Cane Workers.—In these trades returns from 5 branches of 5 unions, with a membership of 962, show that 20 (or 2.1 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2.2 per cent. in October and 1.8 per cent. in November, 1901.

Goldsmiths and Jewellers describe employment as fair, better than last month and also than a year ago; Silver workers as fair, rather better than last month but not so good as last year; Electro-plate workers as moderate. Diamond polishers are steadily employed, cutters are slack, but better than a year ago.

Employment in the Tobacco trades has improved. Returns from 3 unions with a membership of 1,967, show that 84 (or 4.3 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 8.4 per cent. in October and 4.9 per cent. in November, 1901.

ENGLAND: NORTHERN COUNTIES.

Tyne and Wear.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Sheet mills have been idle two or three days. Bar and angle mills are working short time. Steel plate mills have had fuller employment. With steel smelters employment is bad at Newburn, moderate at Jarrow and in the Consett district. Forge and hammer men are fairly well employed on the Tyne; one or two forges on the Wear are slack. Employment of stern frame smiths shows a decline, but is still fair. With chain and anchor smiths it is good; with blast furnacemen moderate. At the finished iron and steel works it is bad.



## EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)

(For employment in Building, Coal and Iron Mining and Tinplate Trades, Agricultural Labour and London Dock Labour, see Articles on pp. 338—342.)

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.**—On the Tyne.—Employment continues to decline with platers, riveters and caulkers. It is bad generally with fitters. Machine men and iron turners are better employed. Employment is slack in some departments of the ordnance works, moderately busy in one or two others. Branches with 13,090 members have 1,469 (or 11·2 per cent.) idle, as against 1,617 (or 12·3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. On the Wear.—Employment in the engine and boiler shops remains slack. It is somewhat worse with frame benders, riveters, and platers. With ship smiths it has declined. Branches of these trades with 5,461 members have 789 (or 14·4 per cent.) idle, as compared with 767 (or 14·1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. With the iron and steel moulders in the Shields district employment is described as quiet; at Wallsend, and in the Newcastle and Gateshead district, as moderate; on the Wear generally, as bad. With pattern makers it is fair. Drillers and hole cutters on both rivers, shipwrights, brass finishers, farriers, smiths and strikers, are slack. With whitesmiths and heating engineers employment has slightly declined. Sailmakers show a further decline.

**Lead Mining.**—Lead ore miners have been fully employed.

**Quarrying.**—Employment has been fairly good.

**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—Tyne watermen report employment as dull; steam packet men on both rivers as fair; with coal porters and shippers, trimmers and teamers, it continues good; with lumpers and riggers, and pit prop carriers it is fair; with deal porters moderate; with quayside and dock labourers fair. The demand for sailors and firemen has further declined.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Letterpress printers describe employment as still quiet, but improving; bookbinders and machine rulers as moderate. Paper mills, with three exceptions, have worked full time.

**Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.**—Coopers report employment as dull; upholsterers and lath renders as bad; cabinet makers as still quiet.

**Chemical and Glass Trades.**—Employment continues bad with copper ore smelters. It has been slack with bottle makers on the Wear and at Blaydon, moderate at Seaham Harbour. Pressed glass makers have slightly improved; with flint glass makers employment has been fair. In the soda and bleaching departments in chemical factories it has been fairly good. White lead works continue quiet. Cement factories have worked full time. A number of coke yard workers are still idle.

**Fishing.**—The unsettled weather during the month interrupted trawl and line fishing. Good supplies of fish were landed when the boats were able to work, and fairly high prices were obtained.

J. Ratcliffe.

## Middlesbrough, Stockton and District.

**Iron and Steel Trades.**—Employment at the rail mills is reported as good; at plate and angle mills as moderate; at blast furnaces and pipe foundries it continues good; at metal expansion works it is fair; at bridge works good at Middlesbrough, moderate at Darlington and Hartlepool. At Hartlepool employment in iron and steel works is fair; at chair and general foundries moderate.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Employment with engineers is moderate at Middlesbrough and South Bank, bad at Darlington, Hartlepool and Stockton; with ironfounders moderate at Darlington and Middlesbrough, bad at Hartlepool and Stockton; with pattern makers fair at Darlington and Middlesbrough, moderate at Hartlepool and Stockton; with smiths and strikers, and engine and crane men bad; with boiler-makers good at Darlington, moderate at Middlesbrough, slack at Hartlepool and Stockton. Branches with 4,354 members have 450 (or 10·3 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 479 (or 11·1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

**Shipbuilding.**—Employment is reported as moderate at Middlesbrough, slack at Hartlepool and Stockton; with shipwrights as fair at Middlesbrough, slack at Hartlepool, bad at Stockton; with smiths and strikers, and engine and crane men as bad.

**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—Sailors and firemen report employment as fair generally; dockers as moderate at Middlesbrough, as having declined at Hartlepool; river-side labourers as slightly improved.

**Miscellaneous.**—Letterpress printers' report employment as moderate at Stockton, as good elsewhere; millsawyers, cement, concrete and pulp workers as fair; wagon builders as good; binet makers as quiet; tailors as slack.—A. Main.

## LANCASHIRE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICT.

## Oldham and District.

**Cotton Trade—Spinning.**—Employment continues good in Oldham and neighbourhood. In Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge, Dukinfield, Droydsden and Mossley it has improved. At Stockport it is moderate; at Rochdale good. Cardroom workers, ring-frame spinners and throstle frame tenters are better employed. Twiners report employment as moderate.

**Weaving.**—Employment with velvet weavers is good; with calico weavers moderate. On fustian goods and calico sheetings it continues slack. In the winding and warping departments employment is reported as moderate; in the reeling branch as fair.

**Woollen and Silk Trades.**—Employment in the woollen industry is reported as good at Stockport, Milnrow and Rochdale. In the silk-dressing trade of Rochdale it continues bad.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Employment at textile machine making works and at engineering shops is reported as bad; with ironfounders, boiler-makers, iron grinders, glazers, gas meter makers, brassfounders, tinplate workers and spindle and flyer makers as moderate; with plate moulders, pattern makers and tool makers as slack.

## Bolton and District.

**Cotton Trade—Spinning.**—In Bolton a further slight improvement is reported, no mills running short time, and spinners being well employed. In Chorley spinners are not regularly employed. The improvement in Bury, Heywood and Wigan has been well maintained. Cardroom operatives in Bolton report employment as fairly good; in Wigan as somewhat irregular; in Chorley as moderate; in Bury as fair. **Weaving.**—Employment is reported as fair in Bolton, moderate in Bury. In Farnworth and Walkden it has improved.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Employment with engineers in Bolton continues moderate; with steam engine makers it is fair; with roller makers, spindle makers, and iron dressers irregular; with machine fitters it has slightly improved. In Bury employment with loom makers and machine fitters is moderate, with other branches of ironworkers irregular. In Wigan employment with iron and steel workers is moderate. With iron workers generally in the Hindley and Ince districts it is not good.

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment with cloggers and shoemakers is moderate; with carters, lurrymen, printers, tailors and leather workers fair.—R. Tootill.

## Blackburn, Burnley, and District.

**Cotton Trade—Weaving.**—The weavers in Blackburn and Preston report employment as bad; in Burnley it continues fair; in Darwen some slackness is reported. **Spinning.**—Spinners report employment as bad in Burnley, moderate in Accrington, good in Darwen. Branches of twisters and drawers, spinners and warpdressers, with 3,334 members have 194 (or 5·8 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 126 (or 3·8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—At Todmorden engineers report employment as bad; ironfounders as slack.

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment with cabinet makers is reported as quiet; with woollen block printers as slightly improved.

## Manchester and District.

**General.**—Branches of societies with 25,121 members have 1,161 (or 4·6 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 1,207 (or 4·8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Engineers, machine workers, smiths and strikers, and sheet metal workers report employment as moderate; ironfounders and boiler-makers as bad; wire drawers at Warrington as moderate, at Manchester as bad; brassfounders as quiet; brassworkers as good.

**Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.**—Wheelwrights and coopers report employment as bad; coach makers and cabinet makers as bad in some branches, moderate in others; french polishers as quiet; upholsterers as moderate.

**Clothing Trades.**—Bespoke tailors report employment as bad; Jewish tailors as moderate; boot and shoe operatives as bad; shirt and jacket makers as moderate; felt hat makers and trimmers as bad.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Letterpress printers, lithographic artists, bookbinders, and pattern-card makers report employment as moderate; lithographic printers as bad; electrotypers as good.

## EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)

(For employment in Building, Coal and Iron Mining and Tinplate Trades, Agricultural Labour and London Dock Labour, see Articles on pp. 338—342.)

**Textile Trades.**—At Manchester cotton spinners, powerloom overlookers and bleachers, dyers and finishers report employment as moderate. At Macclesfield dyers and cotton weavers report it as good; silk weavers as bad; silk dressers and finishers as moderate. Most silk throwing mills are working short time.

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment with carters and leather workers is reported as good.

## Liverpool and District.

**Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.**—Boiler-makers, iron ship-builders, shipwrights, copper-smiths, hammermen, brass and ironfounders and ship joiners report employment as having declined; pattern makers, fitters, turners and ship painters as moderate.

**Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.**—Cabinet makers report employment as rather better; coachmakers, mill sawyers, wood-cutting machinists, french polishers and upholsterers as dull; coopers as fair.

**Transport Trades.**—Dock labourers report employment as fair at the north docks; slack at the south docks; flatmen, quay and railway carters, seamen, firemen and coal trimmers as dull.

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

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment in the tailoring and boot and shoe trades is reported as fair.

**Glass and Chemical Trades.**—Glass bottle makers report employment as bad; glass makers and flatteners as good; decorative glass workers as fair. Employment with chemical workers continues moderate.

**Quarrying.**—Employment continues fair.—C. Rouse.

A report from Winsford states that employment in the salt trade is rather dull; with chemical workers at Middlewich fair; with moulders at Winsford good; with fustian cutters in both towns moderate; with shipwrights, boiler-smiths, brassworkers and fitters it has been regular.

## YORKSHIRE.

## Hull and District.

**Shipbuilding, Engineering and Metal Trades.**—At Hull the engineers report employment as good; ironfounders, boiler-makers and drillers and hole cutters as bad; other branches as moderate. At Doncaster the brassworkers report employment as good; engineers and boiler-makers as bad, short time being worked. At Grimsby the sailmakers and general labourers report employment as moderate; other departments as bad. At Goole the boiler-makers, drillers and hole cutters, and shipwrights report employment as good.

**Transport Trades.**—Coal porters report employment as moderate; seamen and firemen at Grimsby and Goole as moderate, at Hull as bad; gas workers at Grimsby as good; dock labourers at Grimsby as good, at Hull and Goole as moderate; railway workers at Goole and lightermen at Hull as moderate.

**Seed Crushing, Paint, and Colour Trades.**—The seed crushing mill-workers at Hull report employment as fair; paint and colour workers as moderate.

**Fishing Industry.**—At Grimsby the general labourers employed in the fishing trade report employment as good; trawl fishermen and other fishing trade workers as moderate; steam fishing vessel engineers and firemen as bad. At Hull the trawl fishermen, steam fishing vessel engineers and firemen, and general fishing trade workers report employment as moderate.

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

**Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.**—The millsawyers and woodcutting machinists and coopers at Hull report employment as fair; cabinet makers and coachbuilders at Hull and Doncaster as moderate.

**Miscellaneous.**—The enginemen, cranemen, boiler-men and firemen report employment as good; brush makers, boot and shoe makers, tailors, and bakers and confectioners as moderate; leather workers as bad.—W. G. Millington.

## Leeds and District.

**General.**—Branches of societies with 8,637 members have 402 (or 4·7 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 421 (or 4·9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Employment in the engineering trade continues quiet; with ironfounders and steam engine makers

it is slack; with boiler-makers it has declined; with steel workers and blast furnacemen it is fair; with pattern makers it has slightly improved; with machine workers, brassworkers, stove grate workers, sheet metal workers, and wool comb, hackle and gill makers it is quiet. At Wakefield employment in the engineering and iron trades is quiet, some shops being on short time; at Stanningley with engineers and ironfounders it is slack.

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment in the ready-made clothing factories is quiet; with Jewish operatives slack; with bespoke tailors quiet; with boot and shoe operatives in Leeds, Pudsey and Bramley it is fair.

**Textile Trades.**—Employment in the Leeds cloth mills continues fair; with warp dressers and twisters, willeys and fettlers it is good; with blanket raisers and linen workers quiet, short time being worked.

**Leather Trades.**—Employment with tanners and curriers improved slightly early in the month, but has again declined. With leather shavers it continues fair; with saddlers and harness makers it is slack.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Employment with letterpress printers has improved; with lithographers and bookbinders it is moderate; with paper mill workers quiet.

**Glass Trades.**—Employment with glass bottle makers continues bad at Leeds; at Wakefield it has improved.

**Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.**—Employment with brush makers is fair; with polishers and cabinet makers quiet generally; with wheelwrights moderate; with coach makers bad.—O. Connellan.

## Bradford and Huddersfield District.

**Worsted Trades.**—Employment in Bradford and district has declined. The improvement at Halifax and Huddersfield has been maintained. In Keighley employment is reported as good. With woollorters and woolcombers employment is reported as bad, a large proportion of the night workers in the woolcombing industry being unemployed.

**Woollen Trade.**—Employment in the Huddersfield district remains fairly good. In the Colne Valley overtime and night work still continue at many mills. Employment in the heavy woollen trade in Dewsbury and Batley is fair.

**Other Textile Trades.**—Employment in the silk trade at Manningham is reported as having slightly declined; at Brighouse it has slightly improved. Employment in the cotton trade at Huddersfield is fair, at Brighouse it is reported as good, full time being worked. Dyers at Bradford report employment as quiet, at Huddersfield as fairly good.

**Metal Trades.**—Engineers in Bradford report employment as improved; at Keighley, Huddersfield and Dewsbury as moderate; at Halifax as quiet. Ironfounders at Bradford and Huddersfield report it as not so good; at Dewsbury as moderate; at Halifax as bad; at Keighley as good. In the wire trade at Brighouse it is reported as good.

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment with letterpress and lithographic printers has slightly improved; with bookbinders it is fair; with cabinet makers quiet; in the glass trade bad; with tailors it has slightly improved.—A. Gee.

## Sheffield, Barnsley and Rotherham District.

**General.**—Branches of societies (exclusive of coal miners) with 11,902 members have 492 (or 4·1 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 530 (or 4·5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

**Iron and Steel Industries.**—Branches with 6,474 members have 220 (or 3·4 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 202 (or 3·1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. Engineers, boiler-makers, railway spring makers, stove grate workers, some sections of the engine men, boiler firemen, and cranemen report employment as moderate; Bessemer steel workers and spring smiths and strikers as quiet; wire drawers, Siemens steel smelters and machine workers as slack; ironfounders in many shops as bad. At Barnsley engineers and ironfounders report employment as good; ironworkers at Parkgate and Rotherham as quiet, at Masboro' as fair; steel workers at Parkgate as fair, at Eccles as quiet; spring and axle makers and bath makers as quiet. Stove grate workers are fairly well employed.

**Cutlery and Tool Trades.**—Table and butcher blade forgers and strikers, pen and pocket blade forgers, and spring knife cutlers report employment as good; edge tool grinders, pen and pocket blade grinders, forgers of small files, and all branches of the razor trade as moderate; table blade grinders and hafters and machine



## EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.).

(For employment in Building, Coal and Iron Mining and Tinplate Trades, Agricultural Labour and London Dock Labour, see Articles on pp. 338—342.)

file cutters as fair; saw makers, file grinders, haft and scale pressers and saw handle makers as quiet; engineers' tool makers, saw grinders, forgers of large files, hand file cutters, and handle and scale cutters as slack. Employment in the mining tool trade is fair.

*Other Metal Trades.*—Braziers and sheet metal workers report employment as good; brass workers as moderate; platers and gilders as fair; silversmiths and silver and electro-plate finishers as quiet; other branches as slack. At Rotherham the brass workers are busy.

*Printing and allied Trades.*—Employment with letterpress printers is good; lithographic printers, bookbinders, and machine rulers report it as moderate.

*Linen Trade.*—Employment continues moderate.

*Coachbuilding and Woodworking Trades.*—Employment with electric car builders is good; coach makers, sawyers, and machinists report it as moderate; cabinet makers as quiet; upholsterers as fair. At Barnsley employment with box and bobbin makers is slack; with cabinet makers fair. At Rotherham wagon builders and cabinet makers report employment as quiet.

*Clothing Trades.*—Employment is good in the tailoring and boot and shoe trades.

*Glass Trades.*—Bottle makers, with the exception of medicine bottle makers, report employment as bad. Flint glass workers are moderately employed.

*Miscellaneous.*—Railway and tram workers, quarrymen, chemical workers, down quilt makers, paper makers and potters report employment as fair; gas workers, and bakers and confectioners as moderate. Employment with paviors and street masons is slack in Sheffield, moderate in Barnsley and Rotherham.—S. Utley.

## ENGLAND: MIDLAND DISTRICTS.

## Derbyshire District.

*Engineering and Metal Trades.*—Engineers report employment as good in Chesterfield, moderate elsewhere; boiler-makers as good; lace machine builders in Long Eaton as moderate; cycle makers as bad; ironfounders in Chesterfield as having declined, in Derby as moderate; iron and steel dressers and brass moulders and finishers as quiet; electric wire and cable makers as fair. Branches with 2,127 members have 34 (or 1.6 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 25 (or 1.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

*Quarrying.*—Employment with limestone quarrymen is reported as fair; with chert quarrymen it is not quite so good.

*Textile Trades.*—Elastic web weavers, card and blowing-room operatives, and lace makers report employment as fair; calico printers as bad; engravers and cotton weavers as good. With gimp and trimming workers it is fair; with silk winders and doublers quiet.

*Coachbuilding and Woodworking Trades.*—Employment with railway carriage and wagon builders in Derby has further improved; in Long Eaton it is fair; coopers at Burton-on-Trent report it as slack.

*Clothing Trades.*—Employment with ready-made tailoring operatives is fair, in other branches moderate; with boot and shoe operatives it is reported as good in Chesterfield, as moderate in Derby.

*Printing and allied Trades.*—Employment is reported as moderate.

*Miscellaneous.*—Pit mechanics, pipe moulders, furnacemen, stationary engine drivers and firemen, gas workers and general labourers, report employment as fair; bakers and confectioners as slack.—C. White Deacon.

## Nottingham and District.

*Lace Trade.*—Employment generally has improved. It is reported as fair in the levers and plain net sections, and the warp lace branch and with warpers; as quiet with curtain readers and card punchers; as moderate with curtain makers; as good with bleachers at Basford; as moderate with dyers at Nottingham.

*Hosiery Trade.*—Employment generally has improved. It is reported as fair with power frame work knitters; as good with rib top makers; as slack with hand frame workers; with Shetland shawl makers at Hucknall Torkard it is bad.

*Engineering and Metal Trades.*—Employment is reported as moderate and irregular with fitters and mechanics in repairing and jobbing shops; as fair with lace and hosiery machine builders; as slack with engineers, pattern makers, machine workers, ironfounders, boiler makers, smiths and strikers, wheelwrights and blacksmiths, and iron and steel dressers; as good with tool machinists, tin

plate workers, electric workers, blastfurnacemen, brassfounders, bobbin and carriage makers, and carriage straighteners; as improved with cycle makers and farriers. Branches with 3,344 members have 112 (or 3.3 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 102 (or 3.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

*Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.*—Employment is reported as quiet with cabinet makers, upholsterers, french polishers and coach makers; as fair in other branches; as quiet at Worksop, Grantham, Newark and Mansfield.

*Printing and allied Trades.*—Employment is reported as good with letterpress printers; as moderate with lithographic printers; as quiet with bookbinders and lithographic artists; as fair with printers' assistants and machine rulers.

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

*Miscellaneous.*—Employment is reported as good generally with railway workers, colliery engine drivers, engine and crane men, stationary engine drivers, and gas workers; as moderate with saddle and harness makers; as slack with bakers; as improved with female cigar makers.—W. L. Hardestaff.

## Leicester and Northampton District.

*Boot and Shoe Trade.*—Employment is rather slack in most branches. With clickers at Leicester it has slightly improved, at Northampton it is slack. Lasters and finishers are not so well employed.

*Other Clothing Trades.*—Employment with bespoke tailors is good; with ready-made tailoring operatives it is less regular. With corsetmakers at Market Harborough it is good, at Leicester moderate. With silk hatters it is slack; with cap makers, milliners, dress and mantle makers fair.

*Hosiery and Woolspinning Trades.*—In the hosiery trade at Leicester employment is good. At Loughborough it has declined in most branches. It is regular with dyers, trimmers, and scourers; good with wool spinners.

*Elastic Web Trade.*—Employment is moderate with makers of boot webs for export; quiet with makers of braids and cords; slack in the narrow webbing department.

*Engineering and Metal Trades.*—In the principal branches of the engineering trade employment is reported as moderate. It is good with typefounders, electrical engineers, and makers of shoe machinery. It has improved with ironfounders, moulders, and toolmakers. It is slack with smiths and fitters at Leicester. With cycle makers and repairers it has declined.

*Stone Quarrying.*—Employment is moderate with granite quarrymen, sett makers and kerb dressers.

*Earthenware Trades.*—Employment is fair with makers of conduit pipes, drain pipes, and firebricks; quiet with faced brick and sanitary ware makers.

*Printing and allied Trades.*—Letterpress printers report employment as good at Kettering, quiet at Northampton. It is moderate with lithographic printers; good with bookbinders and machine rulers.

*Leather Trades.*—Employment is regular at Leicester; slack at Northampton.

*Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.*—Employment with electric tramcar builders, cabinet makers, painters and polishers is good at Loughborough. Employment generally is moderate with road carriage builders; bad with millsawyers, woodcutting machinists, cabinet makers, upholsterers and furniture makers; it is good at Loughborough with electric tramcar builders.

*Miscellaneous.*—Employment is good with most railway workers, and with saddlers and harness makers, gas fitters, stokers, and electric light workers; fair with bakers and confectioners; quiet with brush makers and cardboard box makers; bad with general outdoor labourers; with cigar makers it has improved; with farriers it has declined.—T. Smith.

## Potteries District.

*Pottery Trades.*—The improvement in the clay department has been fairly well maintained in most branches. Sanitary pressers continue busy. Employment with printers and transferrers is reported as slightly improved; with artists and women gilders and decorators it is quiet.

*Iron and Steel Trades.*—Employment is reported as having declined in most branches.

## EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.).

(For employment in Building, Coal and Iron Mining and Tinplate Trades, Agricultural Labour and London Dock Labour, see Articles on pp. 338—342.)

*Engineering and Metal Trades.*—Employment in the Potteries continues slack. At Crewe it is fair in most branches. The improvement at Stafford has been maintained. At Uttoxeter and Rugeley employment with agricultural engineers continues good.

*Quarrying.*—Stone quarrymen at Alton and Hollington are fully employed.

*Textile Trades.*—Employment in the silk trade at Leek is good in the braiding and dyeing branches; with trimming weavers it continues slack. At Congleton with trimming weavers it is slack; with dressers moderate; with fustian cutters it is bad.

*Clothing Trades.*—Tailors report employment as having declined. In the boot and shoe trade at Stafford and Stone it is quiet, the majority of the operatives being on short time.

*Printing and allied Trades.*—Employment with letterpress printers is fair; lithographic artists and printers report it as slightly improved; with bookbinders and machine rulers it is slack.

*Miscellaneous.*—Employment with railway and gas workers is good.—I. S. Harvey.

## Wolverhampton and District.

*Iron and Steel Trades.*—In South Staffordshire steel smelters report employment as having declined. In the mills and forges it is good generally. Employment in Shropshire is fair and steady.

*Engineering and allied Trades.*—Employment is slack with electrical engineers; moderate with general engineers; bad with moulders and cycle makers; good with motor, boiler, bridge, girder, tank, and gasometer makers, at Walsall in the malleable iron trade it is bad; at Coalbrook Dale and Madeley, in the engineering departments, it is good; in foundry departments it has slightly improved.

*Hardware Trades.*—Employment is good with makers of nuts and bolts, iron fences, hurdles, safes, brazil and plantation hoes, malleable nails and protectors, and cycle castings, and with stampers and piercers, cast hollow-ware tinnerns and turners, galvanisers and japanners; moderate with makers of best gunlocks, vermin traps, edge tools, agricultural implements, spikes, rivets, wrought nails, tubes, spectacle frames, hinges, builders' ironmongery, steel toys, black castings, and gas and electrical fittings; with brassworkers, filesmiths, fork drawers and spade finishers, and with cable chain makers and strikers at Cradley Heath; quiet with anchorsmiths; slack with makers of tips, cut nails, tacks, and block and dolly chains. Employment has improved with makers of axles, springs, and coach iron work, and in the iron and steel forging departments at Wednesbury. In the iron plate trade at Wolverhampton and Bilston it is fair; at the Lye slack. At Dudley, in the anvil trade, it is fair; in the vice trade slack.

*Glass Trades.*—At Wordsley, Brettle Lane and Stourbridge employment with flint glass makers is moderate; with other branches slack.

*Leather Trades.*—Employment with new brown saddlers is fair; with other branches bad.

*Textile Trades.*—A further improvement is reported at Kidderminster. At Bridgnorth employment is steady. At Tamworth in the clothing factories it is moderate.

*Clothing Trades.*—Employment in the tailoring trades is bad; with boot and shoe operatives quiet.

*Printing and allied Trades.*—Employment is reported as fair. C. Anthony.

## Birmingham and District.

*General.*—Branches of societies with 17,019 members have 513 (or 3.0 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 564 (or 3.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

*Engineering and allied Trades.*—Engineers, tool makers, ironfounders and pattern makers report employment as moderate; smiths and strikers and electrical engineers as good. At Coventry, Redditch and West Bromwich engineers and tool makers are moderately employed. Employment in the cycle industry is reported as fair at Coventry, as quiet at Redditch; in the motor trade as fair.

*Brass and Copper Trades.*—Employment in the brass and copper trades is reported as good; with fender and fire brass makers as fair.

*Jewellers, Silversmiths and Electro-platers.*—Jewellers report employment as fair on silver work, quiet on gold work; Britannia metal workers as good; silversmiths and electroplaters as moderate; plate glass bevellers and silverers as fair.

*Other Metal Trades.*—Employment is reported as good with makers of axles, stoves, lamps, heating apparatus, steel pens,

hollow-ware, and iron and steel tubes; as moderate with makers of steel and wrought iron hinges, light and heavy steel toys, picks, shovels, spades, bedsteads, cut nails and constructional ironwork, and with tinplate workers and nail and oddside casters; as quiet with ironplate workers and file cutters, and with makers of machine-made rivets and wire nails. Employment at Redditch in the needle and fish hook trades is reported as good; at West Bromwich with spring makers as good, with nut and bolt makers as fair.

*Glass Trades.*—Flint glass workers report employment as fair; flint glass cutters as moderate.

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

*Woodworking Trades.*—Cabinet makers report employment as bad; carvers, coach makers, millsawyers, and woodworking machinists as quiet; coopers and packing case makers as fair. In the railway and wagon shops employment is fair.

*Miscellaneous.*—Gas fitters, gas workers, military gun makers, brown saddlers and fancy leather workers, report employment as good; ammunition makers and letterpress printers as fairly good; sporting gun makers as moderate; harness makers, bridle cutters and curriers as slack. At Coventry employment in the watch trade is good, with weavers and general labourers fair; at Redditch in the fancy case trade it is good, in the fishing tackle trade quiet. At West Bromwich printers report employment as good.

A. R. Jephcott.

## ENGLAND: EASTERN COUNTIES.

## Norfolk and Neighbouring Districts.

*Clothing Trades.*—Employment with bespoke tailors is fair; with ready-made tailoring operatives it is not good; with boot and shoe operatives it is good in some departments, short time is being worked in others, and several men and boys are unemployed. Employment with dress and shirt makers is dull; with corset makers fair.

*Engineering and Shipbuilding.*—Employment with electric and general engineers is fair. Shipwrights at Yarmouth and Lowestoft report employment as dull.

*Textile Trades.*—Employment with mat and matting weavers at Diss is good. In the silk and crape factories at Norwich and Yarmouth it is not good.

*Printing Trades.*—Lithographic and letterpress printers and linotype operators report employment as fair. Bookbinders and machine rulers are on full time.

*Fishing Trade.*—The herring fishing at Yarmouth and Lowestoft is drawing to a close. Nearly all the Scotch boats have returned north after a most successful season.

*Miscellaneous.*—Horticultural workers are on full time. Employment with steam, flour and oil mill workers and maltsters is good; with steam saw mill and joinery workers dull; with electric light workers good in Norwich, fair elsewhere; with confectioners and riverside workers it is fair.—G. Cleverley.

## Suffolk, Essex, and District.

*Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.*—Engineers generally report employment as fair; as moderate at Colchester and Chelmsford; pattern makers at Ipswich as good; boiler-makers and moulders as fair; shipwrights as dull.

*Clothing Trades.*—Employment is slack with boot and shoe operatives; good with ready-made tailoring operatives at Ipswich, moderate at Colchester; fair with bespoke tailors, milliners, dress-makers, and corset makers.

*Textile Trades.*—Employment in the mat and matting industry is good. In the silk trade at Sudbury it is good with factory workers; quiet with hand-loom weavers; moderate at Halstead; quiet at Braintree. Horse hair weavers continue busy.

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

*Miscellaneous.*—Shipping and dock labour has been slack at Ipswich. Employment is fair with horticultural builders, confectioners, and sawmill workers; good with gas workers and oil and flake mill operatives; fair with general labourers at Chelmsford, Ipswich, and Sudbury; dull elsewhere; slack with brickmakers.

R. W. Mather.

## ENGLAND: SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.

## Bristol and District.

*General.*—Returns from branches of societies with 9,564 members, show 538 (or 5.6 per cent.) as unemployed, compared with 489 (or 5.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.



## EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.).

(For employment in Building, Coal and Iron Mining and Tinplate Trades, Agricultural Labour and London Dock Labour, see Articles on pp. 338-342.)

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Boilermakers, shipwrights and ironfounders report employment as bad; brassfounders and finishers as dull; pattern makers and fitters as moderate; smiths and strikers, and tin plate workers as fair; tool makers as improved; wireworkers as good. At Swindon all branches report employment as good.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Employment with letterpress printers has improved. With lithographic printers and paper bag makers it is good; with bookbinders and paper makers fair.

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment in the boot and shoe trade at Kingswood continues moderate. At Bristol it is slack. Bespoke tailors and silk hatters report employment as moderate; corset makers and glove makers as good; ready-made tailoring operatives as fair.

**Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.**—Employment is dull with coopers, turners, woodcutting machinists and upholsterers; moderate with cabinet makers; fair with french polishers.

**Textile Trades.**—Employment at Trowbridge has improved, and is good in the woollen, fair in the worsted departments. At Twerton the weavers report employment as improved.

**Transport Trades.**—Employment with sailors and firemen is slack. Dock labour has been good at Bristol, bad at Gloucester.

**Quarrying.**—Employment is fair in the hard stone quarries; good in the Bath stone quarries.

**Miscellaneous.**—The basket makers, glass bottle makers and glass bevelers report employment as fair; cocoa and chocolate makers as good; harness makers as moderate; bakers, confectioners and carriers as dull; general labourers as bad. Brushmakers are on short time.—*J. Curie.*

## Plymouth and South Western District.

**Mining, Quarrying and China Clay Industries.**—Employment with tin and copper miners is quiet in the Calstock district, fair in the more important Cornish centres. In the eastern limestone and granite quarries it has declined, in the western quarries it is fair. In china clay pits it continues fair and regular.

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.**—Engineers and ironfounders report employment as having slightly declined; boilermakers, iron and steel shipbuilders, iron caulkers and pattern makers as fair; shipwrights as good in Government yards, as quiet with private firms and at Falmouth and Dartmouth; with brass and tin plate workers it continues moderate. Branches with 3,389 members have 39 (or 1.2 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 46 (or 1.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment with tailors is dull generally; with boot and shoe makers it continues quiet; with shirt and collar makers it is moderate. At lace factories employment has declined, but home workers are well employed.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Letterpress printers report employment as fair in Plymouth and Devonport, as quiet elsewhere. With lithographic printers it is bad; with bookbinders and paper rulers fair.

**Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.**—Employment with mill-sawyers and woodworking machinists, french polishers and upholsterers is quiet; in cabinet factories it is reported as moderate.

**Transport Trades.**—Employment with general dock and quayside labourers has been quiet; with fish packers and carters fair; at clay and stone ports moderate.

**Fishing Industry.**—Operations have been impeded by stormy weather. Trawlers and drift boats did little early in the month; hook and line boats have had fair catches of whiting; good takes of herrings and pilchards have been made in the intervals of better weather.

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment with navvies and excavators is fair; with brickyard workers rather quiet; in market and fruit gardens bad.—*W. Hedge.*

## WALES.

## North Wales.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Employment with engineers is quiet; with steelworkers, blast furnacemen, engine men, and spelter workers it continues good. With coach makers it is fair; with ironfounders bad.

**Lead Mining.**—Employment continues quiet.

**Quarrying.**—Employment continues good.

**Clothing and Textile Trades.**—Employment in the woollen and

tweed industries is good. Bespoke tailors report employment as quiet at Rhyl, as fair at Bangor.

**Printing Trades.**—Letterpress printers report employment as good.

**Brick and Terra-cotta Trades.**—Employment is reported as good. *G. Rowley.*

## South Wales and District.

**Ship Repairing and Engineering.**—Employment at the ports is reported as bad. At the engineering works and foundries in the outlying and colliery districts it is good. Branches of engineers and ironfounders with 3,447 members, have 214 (or 6.2 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 180 (or 5.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—The shipment of coal and patent fuel has been good. Employment with iron ore and pitwood workers is moderate; with timber and corn workers rather slack; with general hoblens and dock labourers irregular. The shipment of crews has been moderate.

**Iron and Steel Trades.**—Employment generally is good.

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment with metallurgical workers is moderate; with chemical workers dull; with patent fuel workers moderate generally, good at Swansea; with wagon builders and lifters good; with lithographic and letterpress printers moderate generally.—*T. Davies.*

## SCOTLAND.

## Edinburgh and District.

**General.**—Branches of societies (not including outdoor building trades) with 13,177 members have 472 (or 3.6 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 515 (or 3.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

**Shale Mining.**—At the 27 mines covered by the returns, the average number of days worked during the four weeks ended November 22nd, was 5.60 per week, compared with 5.62 in October and 5.70 in November 1901. The number of workpeople employed in November, 1902, was 2,653, compared with 2,690 in October and 3,048 a year ago.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Branches with 2,153 members have 159 (or 7.4 per cent.) idle, compared with 132 (or 6.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. The tinsmiths report employment as good; brassfounders as fair; ironmoulders, engineers, pattern makers, blacksmiths, horse shoers, and hammermen as bad. Branches in Falkirk with 4,069 members have 57 (or 1.4 per cent.) idle, compared with 64 (or 1.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

**Shipbuilding.**—Branches with 559 members have 77 (or 13.8 per cent.) idle, compared with 76 (or 13.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. The boilermakers report employment as bad; shipwrights as good on new work, as fair on repair work.

**Textile Trades.**—Employment in the woollen industry in Galashiels and Selkirk continues good; in Hawick spinners are busy, weavers are not so well employed. The hosiery workers are fully employed. The carpet weavers in Midlothian report employment as good on narrow looms; those employed on broad looms are working five days per week.

**Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.**—Branches with 1,095 members have 83 (or 7.6 per cent.) idle, compared with 106 (or 9.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. The lath splitters report employment as good; cabinet makers and saw millers as fair; coopers, french polishers, upholsterers and coach makers as bad.

**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—Employment with the seamen and firemen, dock labourers and coal porters continues quiet.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Branches with 2,461 members have 27 (or 1.1 per cent.) idle, compared with 39 (or 1.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. The bookbinders report employment as good; compositors, press and machine men, lithographic printers and lithographic artists as fair; stereotypers as quiet; typefounders as bad.

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

## Glasgow and West of Scotland.

**Shipbuilding.**—Employment has not been quite so good. Branches with 13,273 members return 970 (or 7.3 per cent.) as idle, compared with 844 (or 6.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. Shipyard helpers report employment as bad.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Employment shows a further slight decline. Engineers, iron and steel workers, blacksmiths,

## EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.).

(For employment in Building, Coal and Iron Mining and Tinplate Trades, Agricultural Labour and London Dock Labour, see Articles on pp. 338-342.)

## IRELAND:

## Dublin and District.

**Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Trades.**—Employment generally is slack. Boilermakers, engineers, ironfounders, shipwrights and whitesmiths report employment as bad; brassfounders as improved; electric workers, smiths and steam engine makers as moderate; farriers, tinsmiths and hammermen as good. Branches of societies with 1,426 members, have 119 (or 8.3 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 172 (or 12.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

**Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.**—Coach makers report employment as bad; saddlers as dull. Other branches are well employed.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Employment has improved. Branches of societies with 1,396 members have 98 (or 7.0 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 167 (or 11.9 per cent. of their membership), at the end of October.

**Clothing and Textile Trades.**—Employment is reported as good with all branches except bespoke boot makers.

**Miscellaneous.**—Bakers, purveyors' assistants, bottle makers and stationary engine drivers report employment as fair; railway men and tramway men as regular; mineral water operatives as bad. *E. L. Richardson.*

## Belfast District.

**Shipbuilding and Engineering Trades.**—Branches of societies with 8,996 members, have 234 (or 2.6 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 206 (or 2.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. The boiler makers and iron shipbuilders report employment as slack; engineers, ironfounders and blacksmiths as moderate; blacksmiths' helpers and strikers, sheet metal workers, carpenters and joiners, machine workers, steam engine makers, shipwrights, sailmakers, drillers, enginemen, crane men and firemen, and general labourers as fair; brassfounders, pattern makers, ship riggers and the furnishing trades as good.

**Linen Trades.**—Branches of societies with 3,761 members have 63 (or 1.7 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 79 (or 2.0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. The beetlers report employment as quiet; power loom tenters and women workers as improved; flax dressers, flax roughers and linen lappers and power loom yarn dressers as fair; hackle and gill makers as good.

**Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.**—Branches of societies with 1,019 members have 55 (or 5.4 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 35 (or 3.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. The coachbuilders report employment as slack; mill-sawyers as dull; cabinet makers, brush makers, coopers, packing-case makers, french polishers and upholsterers as fair.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Societies with 920 members have 70 (or 7.6 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 69 (or 7.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. The lithographic printers report employment as bad; letterpress printers and bookbinders as quiet; lithographic artists as good.

**Clothing Trades.**—The tailors report employment as fair; boot and shoe makers as quiet.

**Miscellaneous.**—Societies with 1,855 members have 50 (or 2.7 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 55 (or 3.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. The bakers, butchers, carters, paviors and municipal employees report employment as fair; square settmakers as bad; locomotive engine drivers and railway workers as good.—*R. Sheldon.*

## Cork and District.

**Shipbuilding and Engineering.**—Boiler makers and iron shipbuilders, fitters, turners, blacksmiths, coppersmiths and shipwrights report employment as moderate in Haulbowline, as dull in Passage West and Cork.

**Woodworking Trades.**—Mill sawyers and woodworking machinists, cabinet makers, coach makers, brush and bellows makers, and packing-case makers report employment as dull; coopers as fair.

**Textile and Clothing Trades.**—Flax, tweed and feather operatives report employment as moderate; bespoke tailors, ready-made tailoring operatives and boot and shoe operatives as dull.

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment with railway workers, stationary enginemen and firemen and brewery and distillery workers is good; with harbour and corporation employees and gas workers fair; with coal and quay labourers dull.—*P. O'Shea.*

iron drillers and brassmoulders report employment as fair; the pattern makers and brassfinishers as improved; tinplate workers and coppersmiths as dull; iron, steel and brass dressers as bad. Branches with 23,095 members return 1,126 (or 4.8 per cent.) as idle, compared with 1,143 (or 5.0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

**Clothing Trades.**—Ready-made tailoring operatives report employment as fair; with knee-boot and shoe makers it is fair; with boot and shoe operatives and slipper makers dull.

**Textile Trades.**—Employment in Glasgow is fair generally. At Newmilns, Kilbirnie, Greenock, and Gourrock it is good.

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

**Glass Trades.**—Employment with glass bottle makers and flint glass makers is good; with medical glass bottle makers dull; with flint glass cutters it has improved.

**Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.**—Employment continues good.

**Transport Trades.**—Employment with dock labourers, sailors, firemen, tramway men, railway men and carters is good; with hackney carriage drivers it continues dull.

**Miscellaneous.**—Tobacco pipe makers and finishers, sett makers, paviors, scale beam makers, rope spinners, basket makers, cork-cutters, and potters report employment as fair; stoneware throwers, saddlers, brush makers, bakers, spindle and flyer makers, curriers, gilders and mattress makers as quiet. *A. J. Hunter.*

## Dundee and District.

**Textile Trades.**—Employment in the jute industry is fair; in the flax trade slack; with carpet weavers fair; with calender workers moderate.

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.**—Engineers report employment as bad; boilermakers and shipbuilders, iron moulders and blacksmiths as moderate; pattern makers, shipwrights and drillers as fair. Branches of societies with 2,412 members return 193 (or 8.0 per cent.), as unemployed, compared with 163 (or 6.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

**Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.**—Cabinet makers and french-polishers report employment as fair; upholsterers as moderate; sawmillers and woodworking machine men as good.

**Dock Labour.**—Employment has been good.

**Fishing Industry.**—At Dundee 113 trawlers landed 7,919 boxes of fish, and 96 scores of cod, a smaller quantity than in October. On coast line boats fishing has been irregular, owing to the weather.

**Miscellaneous.**—Letterpress and lithographic printers report employment as good; boot and shoe makers as moderate; tailors as fair; bakers and bleachfield workers as quiet.—*J. Mann.*

## Aberdeen and District.

**General.**—Branches of societies with 3,397 members have 98 (or 2.9 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 82 (or 2.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

**Quarrying.**—The masons and granite polishers report employment as good; sett makers as fair.

**Transport Trades.**—The railway workers, carters and hackney carriage drivers report employment as good; dock labourers as moderate.

**Shipbuilding and Engineering.**—The boilermakers, iron and steel shipbuilders, and engineers report employment as moderate; shipwrights, blacksmiths, brassfinishers and pattern makers as good; tinplate workers and horse shoers as fair; ironmoulders as dull. Branches of societies with 1,237 members, have 28 (or 2.3 per cent.) idle, compared with 30 (or 2.4 per cent. of their membership), at the end of October.

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

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Employment is reported as good.

**Fishing.**—At the port of Aberdeen in November trawl and line boats landed 96,808 cwts., valued at £62,087, a decrease both in quantity and value as compared with the previous month.

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



CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN NOVEMBER, 1902.

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

**Summary.**—The net effect of all the changes in rates of wages reported during November was an increase averaging 7½d. weekly per head in the wages of the 247,385 workpeople affected. Of the total number, 245,562 received advances averaging 7½d. per head per week, and 1,823 sustained decreases averaging 1s. 7½d. per head per week. The changes of the previous month affected 47,953 workpeople, the net result being an average decrease of 6d. weekly per head. During November, 1901, the net result of all the changes in wages was a decrease averaging 7½d. per head in the weekly wages of 257,961 workpeople.

The principal changes reported were advances affecting 140,000 coal miners in South Wales and Monmouth, and 101,000 in Scotland.

**Methods of Arrangement.**—One change, affecting 83,000 workpeople, was arranged by a Conciliation Board, and 3 changes, affecting 141,739 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. Three changes, affecting 501 workpeople, were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work, and the remainder affecting 22,145 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives, without stoppage of work.

**Summary for First Eleven Months of 1902.**—For the eleven months, January to November, 1902, the number of workpeople (separate individuals) known to have received advances or sustained decreases is 875,178, as compared with 890,037 for the corresponding period of 1901. Of these, 85,912 have obtained a net increase averaging 1s. 2d. weekly per head, and 783,382 have sustained a net decrease averaging 1s. 11½d. weekly per head, while 5,884 have had downward and upward changes and are now at the same level as at the beginning of the year. The net effect of the changes in 1902 is a decrease averaging 1s. 8d. weekly per head in the wages of those (875,178) affected, as compared with a decrease of 1s. 6½d. weekly per head of those (890,037) affected in the corresponding period of 1901.

NOTE.—It will be understood that increments accruing under scales of pay, as in the case of policemen, some municipal employees, and many railway servants, &c., are not recorded here. 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 1902.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)	Estimated Rate of Wages in a full week.*		Increase or Decrease in a full week.*	
			Increase.	Decrease.		Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.
<b>BUILDING TRADES.</b> <i>Decreases—Nil.</i>									
Dundee	Plasterers	13 Nov.	85	...	Advance of ½d. per hour (8½d. to 9d.)	34 0	36 0	2 0	...
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING.</b> <i>1 Decrease—72 Workpeople.</i>									
Nottingham	Engine Winders, Fanmen, Stokers, &c.	29 Oct.	15	...	Advances of 5d. per shift to 5 men, and of 4d. per shift to 10 men	—	—	—	...
South Wales and Monmouthshire	Coal Miners	1 Dec.	140,000	...	Advance of 1½ per cent. under sliding scale, making wages 48½ per cent. above the standard of December, 1879	—	—	—	...
Scotland	Coal Miners:— Underground Workers	1 Dec.	83,000	...	Advance, under Conciliation Board, of 3½ per cent. in Fife, Kinross and Clackmannan, and of 6½ per cent. in other districts, making wages of hewers 41½ and 43½ per cent. respectively above the standard of 1888	—	—	—	...
	Enginemen Surface Workers	1 Dec.	18,000	...	Advance of 1d. per shift	—	—	—	...
Weardale	Workpeople at Limestone Quarries	20 Oct.	1,500	...	Advance of 3 per cent. making wages of quarrymen on piece and time work, joiners, smiths and engine drivers 26½ per cent., and all other classes, including brakemen and firemen 25½ per cent. above the standard of 1879	—	—	—	...
Kilsyth	Settmakers	11 Nov.	72	...	Decrease in piece prices for making two sizes of setts	—	—	—	...
<b>IRON AND STEEL TRADES.</b> <i>Decreases—Nil.</i>									
Eston	Steel Workers	2 Nov.	1,179	...	Advance of ½ per cent. under sliding scale, making wages 20 per cent. above the standard.	—	—	—	...
Workington	Steel Workers (except Enginemen, Cranemen and Firemen)	Nov.	560	...	Advance of 3½ per cent. under sliding scale, making wages 14 per cent. above the standard.	—	—	—	...
Leeds (near)	Blastfurnacemen	9 Nov.	116	...	Advance of 3d. per shift	—	—	1 9	...
	Labourers	9 Nov.	43	...	Advance of 2d. per shift	—	—	—	...
	Metal Carriers	9 Nov.	7	...	Advance of 5 per cent. on tonnage rate	—	—	—	...
Leeds	Boiler Firemen at Steel Works	12 Nov.	14	...	Advance of 3d. per day	—	—	1 6	...
<b>ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES</b> <i>9 Decreases—1,619 Workpeople.</i>									
The Tyne, Wear and Hartlepool	Millsawyers and Wood-cutting Machinists	29 Oct.	229	...	Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week	39 6	38 0	1 6	...
Sunderland	Forgemen, Helpers, Smiths, and Strikers	30 Oct.	79	...	Decrease of 5 per cent. off piece rates	—	—	—	...
	Iron and Steel Ship-builders	27 Nov.	661	...	Decrease of 5 per cent. off piece rates, and of 1s. 6d. per week off time rates. Time rates after change—Angle-iron smiths 39s. 4d., platers 37s. 3d., riveters and caulkers 35s., holders on 29s.	—	—	—	...
Barrow-in-Furness	Sheet Iron Workers, &c.	27 Nov.	15	...	Decrease of 5 per cent. off piece rates, and of 1s. 6d. per week off time rates (38s. 6d. to 37s.)	—	—	—	...
	Drillers	27 Nov.	152	...	Decrease of 5 per cent. off piece rates, and of 1s. per week off time rates (27s. to 26s.)	—	—	—	...
	Ship Painters	27 Nov.	36	...	Decrease of 1s. per week	36 0	35 0	1 0	...
	Platers' Helpers, &c.	27 Nov.	264	...	Decrease of 5 per cent. off piece rates	—	—	—	...
	Smiths' Strikers	27 Nov.	127	...	Decrease of 5 per cent. off piece rates, and of 6d. per week off time rates (24s. to 23s. 6d.)	—	—	—	...
Dundee	Drillers and Hole Cutters	5 Dec.	56	...	Decrease of 5 per cent. off piece rates and of ½d. per hour off time rates (8d. to 7½d.)	—	—	—	...

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

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

Locality.	Occupation.	Date from which Change takes effect in 1902.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)	Estimated Rate of Wages in a full week.*		Increase or Decrease in a full week.*	
			Increase.	Decrease.		Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.
<b>OTHER TRADES.</b> <i>Decreases—Nil.</i>									
Huddersfield	Woollen and Worsted Weavers	1 Dec.	79	...	Advance of 10 per cent. on piece prices	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Airdrie	Compositors and Machinemen	3 Nov.	16	...	Advance of 2s. 6d. per week	30 0	32 6	2 6	...
Dundee	Dock Labourers	27 Nov.	350	...	Advance of 1d. per hour (8d. to 9d.) during Winter period	—	—	—	...
<b>EMPLOYEES OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.</b> <i>Decreases—Nil.</i>									
<b>Gas Workers:—</b>									
Bradford	Foremen Stokers	9 Oct.	12	...	Advance of 2s. per week	42 0	44 0	2 0	...
	Stokers	9 Oct.	265	...	Advance of 1s. 3d. per week	38 9	40 0	1 3	...
	Engine Tenters	9 Oct.	12	...	Advance of 1s. per week	27 0	28 0	1 0	...
	Coke Wheelers	9 Oct.	60	...	Advance of 1s. per week	25 6	26 6	1 0	...
Leeds	Platelayers, Paviers, and Labourers	12 Nov.	84	...	Advances of 1s. per week to 62 men, of 1s. 1d. to 20, of 2s. 1d. to one, and of 4s. 2d. to one	—	—	—	...
Aberdeen	Gas Workers (Shift Men)	6 Nov.	165	...	Payment of time and a half for Sunday labour in lieu of time	—	—	—	...
<b>SEAMEN.†</b>									
Bristol	Able Seamen & Firemen	Nov.	32	...	Decrease of 10s. per month	—	—	—	...
Avonmouth and Portishead	Able Seamen, Firemen and Trimmers	Nov.	100	...	Decrease of 10s. per month	—	—	—	...

\* Exclusive of overtime.

† The numbers given are those of men shipped at the revised rates during November on voyages for which the predominant rates have been changed.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN NOVEMBER, 1902.

The only change in hours of labour reported in November affected 106 seal skin carriers, tanners, &c., and school bag makers at Dundee, whose working hours were reduced on 1st November to 48 per week, the average reduction per head being about 5½ hours per week.

RECENT PROGRESS IN CO-OPERATION.

RETURNS received from the four Co-operative Wholesale Federations in the United Kingdom for the third quarter of 1902, show total sales in their distributive departments amounting to £5,909,427, as compared with £5,579,935 in the corresponding period of 1901, an increase of £329,492, or 5.9 per cent.

The sales and transfers from the manufacturing to the distributive departments of the English and Scottish Wholesale Societies amounted to £1,153,165, compared with £1,026,008 in the third quarter of 1901, an increase of £127,157, or 12.4 per cent.

The following Table shows separately the particulars returned by each Federation:—

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> South Wales and Monmouth:— (Average for certain classes of coal free on board)	Sept.–Oct.	13 5'14" to 13 6'86"	13 3'43" to 13 5'14"	15 5'14" to 15 6'86"	+0 1'715"	–2 0'00"	
<b>Pig Iron.</b> West of Scotland:—	Aug.–Oct.	57 5'11"	54 5'26"	53 10'07"	+2 11'85"	+3 7'04"	
<b>Manufact'rd Iron.</b> North of England:— (Rails, plates, bars and angles)	Sept.–Oct.	125 7'36"	123 11'03"	130 3'20"	+1 8'33"	–4 7'84"	
Midlands:— (Bars, angles, tees, hoops, sheets, plates, and strips, &c.)	Sept.–Oct.	138 7'72"	138 4'01"	138 0'88"	+0 3'71"	+0 6'84"	
West of Scotland:— (Rounds, squares, flats, angles, tees, hoops and rods)	Sept.–Oct.	126 2'11"	123 9'13"	123 3'40"	+2 4'98"	+2 10'71"	
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES:—</b> Distributive Departments Manufacturing Departments	1,111	1,358,101	£ 4,409,588 722,159	£ 4,166,120 633,236	£ 243,468 88,923	5'8 14'0	
<b>SCOTLAND:—</b> Distributive Departments Manufacturing Departments	287	275,923	£ 1,433,508 431,006	£ 1,350,744 392,772	£ 82,764 38,234	6'1 9'7	
<b>IRELAND:—</b> Butter Agency:— Distributive Departments Manufacturing Departments Agricultural (Distribution)	†	†	£ 63,508 †	£ 60,745 †	£ 2,763 497	4'5 27'4	

\* Sales and transfers from productive to distributive departments.  
† Information not given.

PRICES OF COAL AND IRON.

THE results of recent ascertainties of the selling prices of coal and iron are given in the Table below. They all show an increase as compared with the previous audit.

In the manufactured iron trade there has been an advance in the average selling price of about 1s. 8d. per ton in the North of England, 4d. per ton in the Midlands, and 2s. 5d. per ton in the West of Scotland, where, also, an increase of nearly 3s. per ton in the price of pig iron has taken place. In South Wales there has been a slight increase in the selling price of coal.

The recently ascertained prices also show an increase as compared with a year ago, except in the case of North of England manufactured iron, which is now 4s. 8d. per ton lower, and in South Wales where the price of coal has fallen about 2s. per ton.

In South Wales the increase in the selling price of coal, as shown by the last ascertainment carried with it, under the sliding scale, an increase in wages of 1½ per cent. on "standard" (see p. 350), but none of the other recent ascertainties have affected wages.

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> South Wales and Monmouth:— (Average for certain classes of coal free on board)	Sept.–Oct.	13 5'14" to 13 6'86"	13 3'43" to 13 5'14"	15 5'14" to 15 6'86"	+0 1'715"	–2 0'00"	
<b>Pig Iron.</b> West of Scotland:—	Aug.–Oct.	57 5'11"	54 5'26"	53 10'07"	+2 11'85"	+3 7'04"	
<b>Manufact'rd Iron.</b> North of England:— (Rails, plates, bars and angles)	Sept.–Oct.	125 7'36"	123 11'03"	130 3'20"	+1 8'33"	–4 7'84"	
Midlands:— (Bars, angles, tees, hoops, sheets, plates, and strips, &c.)	Sept.–Oct.	138 7'72"	138 4'01"	138 0'88"	+0 3'71"	+0 6'84"	
West of Scotland:— (Rounds, squares, flats, angles, tees, hoops and rods)	Sept.–Oct.	126 2'11"	123 9'13"	123 3'40"	+2 4'98"	+2 10'71"	

\* 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, and in the South Wales coal trade they follow one month later.  
† Exclusive of export duty.  
‡ This is the difference between the limits within which the average values fell. The exact amount of the difference in value cannot be stated.



TRADE DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER.

Number and Magnitude.—Twenty-four disputes began in November, compared with 23 in October and 25 in the corresponding month of last year.

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

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

Causes.—Of the 24 new disputes, 3 arose on demands for advances in wages, 5 on objections to reductions, 4 on other wages questions, 8 on questions of employment of particular classes or persons, 2 on details of working arrangements, and 2 from other causes.

Results.—Eighteen new disputes affecting 5,890 workpeople and 10 old disputes affecting 3,154 workpeople were reported as having terminated.

Aggregate Duration.—The aggregate duration in November of all disputes, new and old, amounted to 308,000 working days, as compared with 257,000 days in the previous month and 239,000 days in the corresponding month of last year.

Summary for the First Eleven Months of 1902.—For the eleven completed months of 1902 the aggregate number of workpeople involved in the 406 disputes which commenced in these months was 249,172, as compared with 163,069 in the 571 disputes reported in the corresponding period of 1901.

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTES.

Cotton Statistics.—The following Table shows the number of bales of cotton imported, forwarded from ports to inland towns, and exported during the month of November and also during the eleven completed months of 1902, with comparative figures for 1901 and 1900:—

Table with columns: Month of November, Eleven months ended November, Bales (Imported, Forwarded, Exported).

Traffic Receipts.—The total receipts of 20 of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended December 6th amounted to £6,898,247, an increase of £279,014 (or 4.2 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Explosions of Firedamp.—The total value of the fish (including shell fish) landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom during November was £860,408, a decrease of £48,700 as compared with November, 1901.

Fishery Statistics.—The total value of the fish (including shell fish) landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom during November was £860,408, a decrease of £48,700 as compared with November, 1901.

Bankruptcies.—The bankruptcies gazetted during November numbered 345, being 77 less than in November, 1901, 66 less than in November, 1900, and 2 more than in November, 1899.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT REPORTED IN NOVEMBER.

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

The total number of workpeople reported as killed by accidents during November was 370, or 54 more than in October, and 55 less than in November, 1901.

In the first group of industries shown in the following summary Table, including railways, mines, quarries, shipping, and factories, and employing 5,678,103 persons (according to the latest available figures), 343 persons were reported killed and 8,860 injured by accidents in November, 1902, as compared with 399 reported killed and 8,679 injured in November, 1901.

In the remaining occupations included in the Tables, 27 persons were reported killed and 1,237 injured in November, 1902, as compared with 26 reported killed and 1,164 injured in November, 1901.

SUMMARY TABLE. Table with columns: Killed (Nov. 1902, Nov. 1901), Injured (Nov. 1902, Nov. 1901), Number Employed according to latest Returns.

Table with columns: Railway Service, Mines, Quarries, Shipping, Factories, Workshops, Railway Contractors' Servants, Grand Total.

DETAILED TABLES. Table with columns: Killed, Injured, Total.

Table with columns: Railway Service (Brakesmen and Goods, Guards, Engine Drivers, Firemen, Permanent Way Men, etc.), Mines (Explosions of Firedamp, Falls of ground, Shaft accidents, etc.), Quarries over 20 feet deep.

Table with columns: Underground, Surface, Total.

Table with columns: Shipping (On Trading Vessels, On Fishing Vessels, etc.), Total for November, 1902.

Table with columns: Factories (Accidents reportable by Certifying Surgeons, etc.), Total for November, 1902.

Table with columns: Factories & Workshops (classified by trades), Total for November, 1902.

Table with columns: Under Factory Act, 1901, Ss. 103-5 (Docks, Wharves and Quays, etc.), Total for November, 1902.

Table with columns: Under the Notice of Accidents Act, 1894 (Bridges, Canals, Railway, Tramroad, etc.), Total for November, 1902.

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



PAUPERISM IN NOVEMBER.

(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 November was 348,294, corresponding to a rate of 208 per 10,000 of the population of those districts in 1902.

Compared with October, 1902, there was an increase of 9,814 in the number relieved, and of 6 in the rate per 10,000 of the population. With the exception of the Bristol district, where there is a small decrease, every district shows an increased rate, the most marked increases being shown in the Central London district (19 per 10,000), Stockton and Tees district (14), West Ham, Cork, Waterford and Limerick, and Galway districts (11 each), and South London (10).

Compared with November, 1901, the number of persons relieved has increased by 9,819, and the rate per 10,000 of population by 3. Of the 35 districts 24 show increased rates, the greatest increases being in Galway district (18 per 10,000), Stockton and Tees district (16), Central London and West Ham (15 each), Cork, Waterford and Limerick (12), Liverpool (11) and Cardiff and Swansea (10). In 10 districts the rate shows a decrease, the most marked falling off being in the Leicester district (10 per 10,000), Wigan (9), Barnsley, Nottingham, and Belfast (7 each).

Table with multiple columns showing pauperism statistics for England & Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. Columns include District, In-door, Out-door, Total, Rate per 10,000, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000.

\* 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.

LABOUR BUREAUX IN NOVEMBER.

DURING November the six Bureaux furnishing returns registered 2,131 fresh applications for work, as compared with 1,597 registered in November, 1901, an increase of 534. Work was found by these Bureaux for 695 workpeople, of whom 551 (394 males and 157 females) were engaged by private employers, 8 by Local Authorities, and 136 by the Salvation Army. The number engaged by private employers in November, 1901, was 607.

The number of workpeople remaining on the registers at end of November was 1,164, as against 777 a year ago.

(I.) Work done in November.

Table showing work done in November by Labour Bureau, categorized by London and Provincial districts. Columns include Name of Labour Bureau, No. of Fresh Applications, No. of Situations offered, and No. of Workpeople engaged.

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

Table showing employment found for workpeople during November 1902, categorized by Engaged by Private Employers, Engaged by Local Authorities, and Engaged by Salvation Army Authorities. Columns include Men, Women and Girls, Lads and Boys, and Total.

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

Table showing usual occupations of workpeople on registers at end of month, categorized by Occupation, Men, Women and Girls, and Grand Total for 6 Bureaux.

\* Engaged by Salvation Army.

FOREIGN TRADE OF UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Summary for November.

The Trade returns for November, 1902, show a decrease in the value as compared with the corresponding month of 1901 of the Imports into the United Kingdom, but an increase in the value of the Exports of British produce, and of the Exports of Foreign and Colonial merchandise.

The value of the Imports in November, 1902, was £45,118,056, a decrease of £1,692,497, or 3.6 per cent., as compared with those in November, 1901, whilst the total Exports amounted to £29,987,961, showing a net increase of £2,065,924. The Exports of British produce alone show an increase of £1,814,802, or 7.9 per cent., as compared with November, 1901, whilst there is an increase of £251,122, or 4.9 per cent. in the Exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise.

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

Table showing imports for November 1902 compared with 1901 and 1900, categorized by Month ended 30th Nov. and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1902 as compared with 1901.

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

Table showing exports for November 1902 compared with 1901 and 1900, categorized by Month ended 30th November and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1902 as compared with 1901.

Tonnage of Ships entered and cleared with Cargoes.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, with cargoes, during the month ended November, 1902, amounted to 3,079,042 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 3,814,271 tons, as against 2,951,827 tons entered and 3,538,859 tons cleared in the month of November, 1901. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered with cargoes during November, 1902, amounted to 2,570,350 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 2,428,338 tons, as against 2,491,567 tons entered, and 2,464,385 tons cleared in November, 1901.

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 showing the number of cases of Lead, Mercurial, Phosphorus, and Arsenic Poisoning, and Anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act, categorized by Disease and Industry, Cases, and Deaths.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN NOVEMBER.

DURING November 744 fresh applications for work were registered by seven Bureaux furnishing returns, and 602 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 227 persons, of whom 111 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps).

The number of fresh applications for domestic servants fell from 637 to 439, and the number of servants applying from 461 to 395; the number permanently engaged rose from 88 to 93. The demand for dress-makers, milliners, etc., fell from 85 to 47, and the number engaged through the Bureaux was 37, compared with 54 in October.

The Returns for the Manchester, Liverpool and Edinburgh Bureaux are for the present grouped together

\* The 3 cases in the china and earthenware industry in November affected females.

† House Painters and Plumbers.—In addition to the cases included in the Table, 17 cases of lead poisoning (no deaths) were reported during November among house painters and plumbers. The number of such cases reported for the eleven months ended November, 1902, was 155 (including 30 deaths), and for the corresponding period of 1901, 158 (including 35 deaths).



in the following Table, which shows the work done by the seven Bureaux during November:—

WORK DONE IN NOVEMBER.

	No. of Fresh Situations offered by Employers.	No. of Fresh Applications of Workpeople seeking Situations.	No. of Workpeople engaged by Employers.	
			Permanently.	Temporarily.
<b>Summary by Bureaux.</b>				
Central Bureau— 9, Southampton-street, W.C. ...	46	75	14	7
Society for Promoting Training and Employment— 22, Berners-street, W. ...	35	33	8	32
Y.W.C.A.— 26, George-street (1) ...	416	443	89	12
Hanover-square, W. (2) ...	65	98	31	16
Other Bureaux ...	40	96	16	2
<b>Total of 7 Bureaux ...</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>Summary by Occupations.</b>				
Superintendents, Forewomen, etc. ...	13	55	5	—
Shop Assistants ...	5	14	2	2
Dressmakers, Milliners, etc. ...	47	67	20	17
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists ...	26	45	8	21
Apprentices and Learners ...	15	12	6	6
Domestic Servants ...	439	395	93	18
Miscellaneous ...	57	156	24	5
<b>Total Number in Nov., 1902 ...</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>Total Number in Oct., 1902 ...</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Total Number in Nov., 1901 ...</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>58</b>

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

**Total Emigration.**—The number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during November was 29,628, as compared with 20,679 in November, 1901. Comparing the eleven completed months of 1902 with the corresponding period of 1901, there is an increase of 77,385, viz., from 290,071 in 1901 to 367,456 in 1902.

**British and Irish.**—Of the 29,628 passengers in November, 15,649 were of British or Irish origin, an increase of 3,812 as compared with a year ago. For the eleven months of 1902 the total number was 196,973, as compared with 164,522 in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 32,451, chiefly accounted for by the larger number bound for South Africa and British North America.

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

Destination. (Country in which passengers contracted to land).	Nov., 1902.	Nov., 1901.	Total for eleven months ended	
			Nov., 1902.	Nov., 1901.
United States ...	6,029	5,270	105,103	101,662
British North America ...	981	376	25,519	15,335
Australasia ...	1,606	1,514	13,439	14,219
South Africa ...	5,392	2,895	40,604	21,071
Other Places ...	1,641	1,782	12,317	12,235
<b>Total, British and Irish ...</b>	<b>15,649</b>	<b>11,837</b>	<b>196,973</b>	<b>164,522</b>

**Foreign.**—The remainder of the 29,628 passengers in November, viz., 13,979, were foreigners or other persons whose nationality was not distinguished, being 5,137 more than in November, 1901. For the eleven months ended November, 1902, their number was 170,483, as against 125,549 in the corresponding period of 1901, the difference being chiefly due to increases in the numbers proceeding to the United States and British North America.

**Alien Immigration.**—During November 14,895 aliens arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continent. Of these 7,567 were stated in the Alien Lists to be en route to places out of the United Kingdom, an increase of 2,956 as compared with November, 1901. Those not stated to be on their way to places out of the United Kingdom numbered 6,277 (exclusive of seamen), or 1,812 more than a year ago. The figures for November, 1902 and 1901, and also for the eleven months ended November in each year, are as follows:—

	Nov., 1902.	Nov., 1901.	Total for eleven months ended	
			Nov., 1902.	Nov., 1901.
Aliens not stated in the Alien lists to be en route to other countries	1,051	1,018	14,209	14,264
Aliens stated in the Alien lists to be en route to other countries	6,277	4,469	61,668	52,292
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,567</b>	<b>4,611</b>	<b>112,867</b>	<b>76,647</b>
<b>Gross Total</b>	<b>14,895</b>	<b>10,094</b>	<b>188,744</b>	<b>143,203</b>

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN NOVEMBER.

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

UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED.

THE total number of Industrial Societies registered in November was as follows: Under the Trade Union Acts, 4; under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 17; under the Friendly Societies Act, 64 (including 32 branches of existing societies); under the Building Societies Acts, 8; in all, 93.

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

**Trade Unions.**—England and Wales.—4, viz., Bradford and District Card Grinders Assoc., Carlton-chambers, Westgate, Bradford; United French Polishers' London Soc., 14, Holloway-road, N.; Cardiff International Tailors, Machinists, and Pressers' Trade Union, Victoria-buildings, Clare-road, Cardiff; Newsagents, Booksellers, and Stationers' National Union, 190, Fleet-street, E.C. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

**Industrial and Provident Societies.**—England and Wales.—Co-operative Societies mainly for Distribution, 8, viz., Hoylake, West Kirby, and District Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 25, South-road, West Kirby, Birkenhead; Clacton Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 2, Warwick-parade, Old-road, Clacton-on-Sea; Achva Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 4, Coborn-street, Bow, E.; Spilsby Collecting Depot, Ltd., Spilsby; Street and District Collecting Depot, Ltd., High-street, Street, Som.; Buckingham Agric. Trading Assoc., The Store, Buckingham; Manchester Polish Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 6, Wellington-road, Crumpsall, Manchester; Welshpool and District Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Brook-street, Welshpool. Miscellaneous Societies, 1 Workmen's Club, and 4 others. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—Co-operative Societies mainly for Distribution, 1, viz., Stewartstown Co-op. Home Industries Soc., Ltd., Stewartstown. Co-operative Societies mainly for Production, 3, viz., Donegal Co-op. Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Donegal; Maghera and Bryansford Co-op. Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Newcastle; Glenfinn Co-op. Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Welchtown.

UNIONS AND SOCIETIES DISSOLVED.

The total number of Industrial Unions and Societies reported as having commenced to "wind-up," or had registration cancelled in November, was as follows:—Under the Trade Union Acts, 6; under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 5; under the Friendly Societies Act, 29 (including 11 branches of Societies); under the Building Societies Acts, 12; in all 52. Among these were the following:—

**Trade Unions.**—England.—4, viz., National Municipal Labour Union, 30, Fleet-street, E.C.; National Union of Typists, 61 and 62, Chancery-lane, W.C.; Liverpool Lightermen's Union, 13, Washington-buildings, Liverpool; National Enginemen and Firemen's Protection Assoc., Station Hotel, Dewsbury. Scotland.—2, viz., Scottish United Brotherly Soc. of Calico Cylinder Printers; Glasgow Journeymen Hairdressers and Barbers' Union. Ireland.—None.

**Industrial and Provident Societies.**—England.—5, viz., Manchester Portmanteau Manufacturers, Ltd., 7, York-street, Great Clowes-street, Lower Broughton, Manchester; Seaton Hirst Prov. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Hirst, Morpeth; Harrow-road and Queen's Park Indus. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 443, Harrow-road, N.W.; Bourne Co-op. Indus. and Prov. Soc., Ltd., North-street, Bourne; N. Shields Builders, Ltd., Coach-lane, N. Shields. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

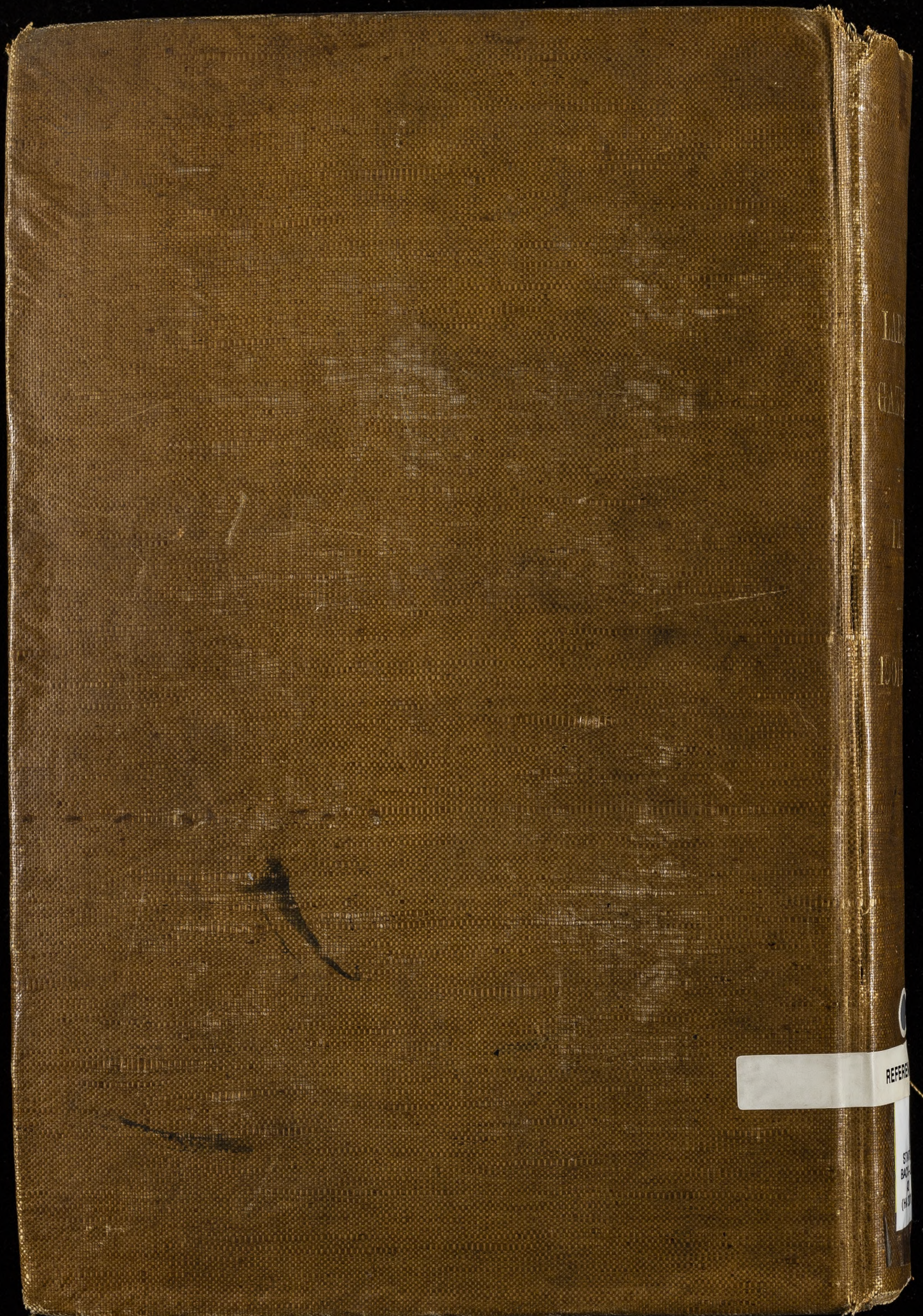
**New Appointments.**—Mr. George Elmhirst Duckering, 35, Paradise Street, Birmingham, and Mr. Frederic George Mudford, 39, Victoria Street, London, S.W., have been appointed Inspectors of Factories and Workshops under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

Mr. Arthur John Owen has been appointed an Inspector (with the title of Inspector's Assistant) under the same Act, to the Leicester district.

**Information for Intending Emigrants.**—Two new handbooks have been issued giving general information useful to intending emigrants to the Uganda Protectorate, and to the East Africa Protectorate. They can be obtained price sixpence each, post free, of the Chief Clerk, Emigrant's Information Office, 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

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