



THE

LABOUR GAZETTE

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

PUBLISHED ON THE 15th OF EACH MONTH.

VOL. IX.—No. II.

NOVEMBER, 1901.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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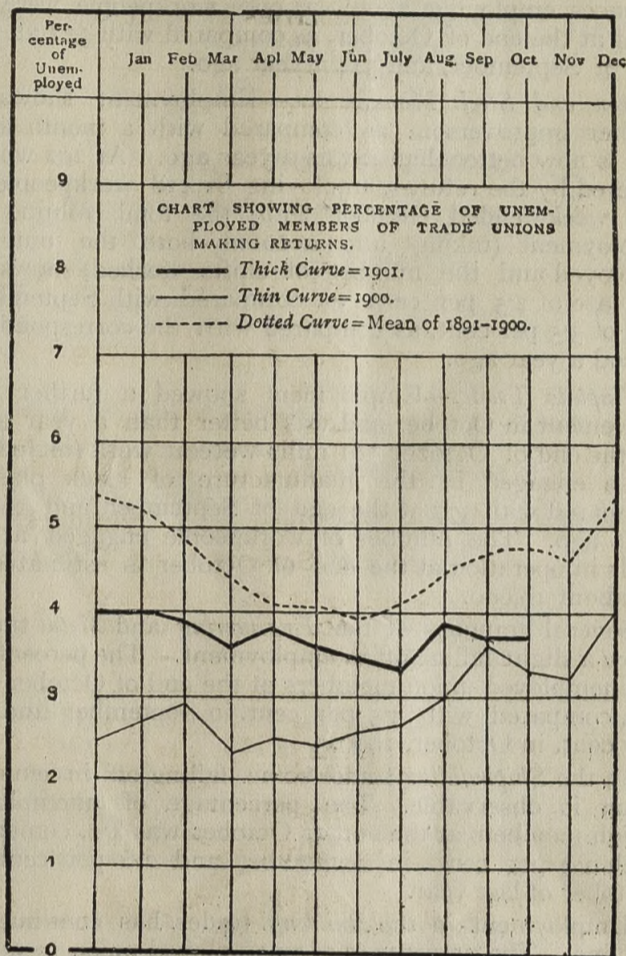
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EMPLOYMENT CHART.



STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN OCTOBER.

[Based on 2,390 returns, viz.: 1,727 from Employers, 562 from Trade Unions, and 101 from other sources.]

ON the whole the state of employment in October showed no change as compared with the previous month, but was not so good as a year ago. It was, however, considerably better than the average state of employment in October during the past ten years.

In the 142 Trade Unions, with an aggregate membership of 544,827, making returns, 19,995 (or 3.7 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of October, as compared with the same percentage in September, and with 3.3 per cent. in the 138 unions, with a membership of 535,668, from which returns were received for October, 1900.

Employment in various Industries.—Coal Mining.—Employment in the four weeks ended October 26th showed a decrease in the average number of days worked per week as compared with a year ago, but an increase in the number employed. As compared with September, there was practically no change. At collieries at which 483,117 workpeople were employed, the pits worked on an average 5.36 days per week during the four weeks

ended October 26th, as compared with the same average in the four weeks ended September 28th, and with 5.63 days per week a year ago.

Iron Mining.—Employment continues good, and shows practically no change as compared with September. As compared with a year ago there is a slight decrease in the average number of days worked, and a considerable decrease in the number of workpeople employed. The average number of days worked by 137 iron mines and open works, at which 15,418 workpeople were employed in the four weeks ended October 26th was 5.75 per week, as compared with 5.76 days in the four weeks ended September 28th and 5.78 days a year ago.

Pig Iron Industry.—Employment shows a slight decline and is considerably worse than a year ago. Returns relating to the works of 113 ironmasters show that 315 furnaces employing about 21,900 workpeople were in blast at the end of October, as compared with 321 at the end of September, and 344 a year ago.

Iron and Steel Manufacture.—Employment shows a further improvement as compared with a month ago, and is now better than it was a year ago. At 202 works covered by the returns, employing 81,418 workpeople in the week ended October 26th, the total volume of employment (taking into account both the number employed and the number of shifts worked) shows an increase of 2.5 per cent., as compared with September, and of 3.5 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

Tinplate Trade.—Employment showed a further improvement in October and was better than a year ago. At the end of October 381 mills were at work (including those engaged in the manufacture of black plates), compared with 377 at the end of September, and 360 a year ago. The number of workpeople engaged at the mills in operation at the end of October is estimated to be about 19,000.

Several branches of the **Engineering and Metal** trades show a slight falling off in employment. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of October was 3.7, compared with 3.5 per cent. in September and 2.9 per cent. in October, 1900.

In the **Shipbuilding** trades some falling off in employment is observable. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of October was 4.2, compared with 3.9 per cent. in September and 2.6 per cent. in October of last year.

Employment in the **Building** trades has continued to decline. The percentage of unemployed union members among carpenters and plumbers at the end of October was 3.1, compared with 2.9 per cent. in September. The percentage for October, 1900, was 2.5.

In the **Furnishing** trades employment is scarcely so good. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of October was 3.6, compared with 3.2 per cent. in September and 3.7 per cent. in October, 1900.

Most branches of the **Printing and Bookbinding** trades show a further improvement, as is usual at this season. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of October was 4.6, compared with 5.6 per cent. in September and 4.5 per cent. in October of last year.

Employment in the **Paper** trades shows but little change. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of October was 2.3, compared with 2.2 per cent. in September, and also in October, 1900.

In the **Leather** trades employment has continued to decline. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of October was 3.2, compared with 3.0 per cent. in September. The percentage for October, 1900, was 2.2.

Employment in the **Glass** trades is scarcely so good as in September, and shows a decline as compared with a year ago.

Employment in the **Boot and Shoe** trade continues slack in most centres.

Employment in the bespoke branch of the **Tailoring** trade shows an improvement; in the ready-made branch it remains slack.

Employment in the **Spinning** branch of the **Cotton** trade continues fair; in the **Weaving** branch employment has slightly improved but is still only moderate. Information respecting factories employing about 80,000 women and girls shows that 84 per cent. of those in spinning mills and 71 per cent. of those in weaving factories were working in factories giving full employment throughout the month, to be compared with 88 and 69 per cent. respectively in September, and with 64 and 52 per cent. respectively a year ago.

Employment in the **Woollen** trade shows an improvement and is fairly good. In the **Worsted** trade some improvement is apparent, but employment is still quiet. Employment in the **Hosiery** trade shows a little improvement.

Agricultural labourers were, on the whole, well employed during October, but in certain districts some men, mainly casual labourers, were in irregular work. The supply of labour has been equal to the demand in most of the districts reported on.

Dock and Riverside Labour in London.—During the four weeks ended October 26th the number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and principal wharves averaged 16,845, as compared with 16,335 in the preceding four weeks, and 17,711 in the corresponding period a year ago.

Trade Disputes.—Twenty-six fresh disputes began in October, 1901, involving 10,501 workpeople, of whom 5,488 were directly, and 5,013 indirectly affected. The corresponding number of disputes in September was 33, involving 8,654 workpeople, and in October, 1900, 30, involving 16,079 workpeople. Of the 26 disputes in October, 1901, 10 occurred in the mining and quarrying industries, 8 in the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades, 6 in the textile trades, and 2 in other industries. Of the 30 new and old disputes, involving 7,216 workpeople, of which the definite result is reported, 4, involving 1,304 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 16, involving 3,244 persons, in favour of the employers; and 10, involving 2,668 persons, were compromised.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes in wages reported during October affected 17,684 workpeople, the net effect of all the changes was practically no alteration. Of the total number, 7,848 received advances averaging 1s. 0½d. per week, and 9,836 sustained decreases averaging 8½d. per week. The net result of the changes reported in the previous month (September) was a decrease averaging 9½d. per head in the weekly wages of 172,890 workpeople, and during the corresponding month of last year (October, 1900) the net result was an advance of 1s. 11d. per head in the weekly wages of 142,776 workpeople.

The principal advance in October affected 5,500 coal miners in the Forest of Dean, and the principal decrease was that sustained by 7,000 ironstone miners in Cleveland.

One change, affecting 46 workpeople, was settled by a Conciliation Board, and changes affecting 9,979 workpeople took effect under sliding scales. Changes affecting 35 workpeople only were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work, and the remaining changes, affecting 7,624 workpeople, were arranged by direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

EXAMINATIONS FOR MINING MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES.

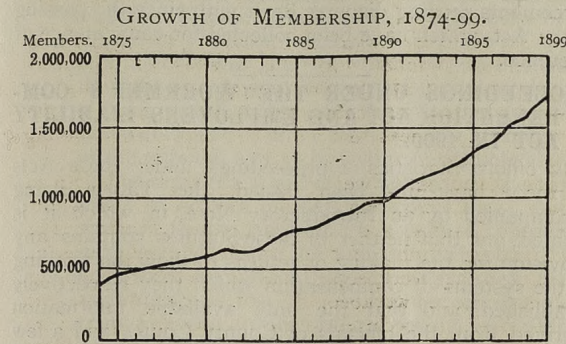
Manchester and Ireland District.—An examination for Certificates of Competency as manager or under-manager of a mine will be held for this district on Friday, 20th December, 1901, at the Municipal Technical School, Princess Street, Manchester. Intending candidates should communicate on or before the 16th day of December, with the Secretary of the Examination Board, Mr. T. Ratcliffe Ellis, 18, King Street, Wigan.

Newcastle District.—An examination for Certificates of Competency as manager or under-manager of a mine will be held for this district on January 9th and 10th, 1902. Intending candidates should communicate on or before Saturday, January 4th, with the Secretary of the Examination Board, Mr. M. Walton Brown, Neville Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

WORKMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

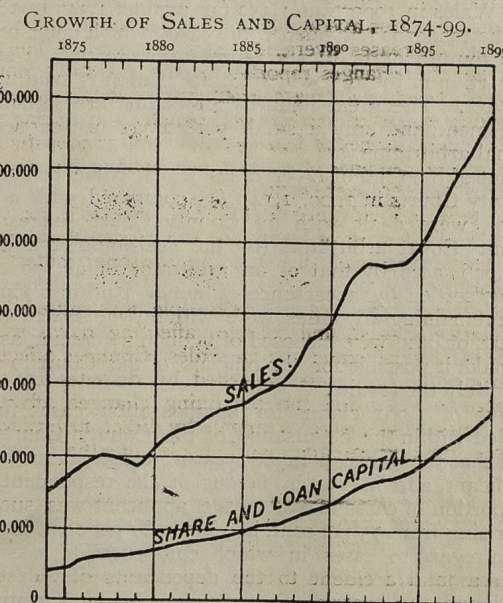
A REPORT* has been published relating to Workmen's Co-operative Societies of all classes in the United Kingdom. This is the first volume dealing exclusively with such Societies which has been prepared by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade.

The progress made by Co-operation in the United Kingdom in recent years has been continuous and remarkable. Between 1874 and 1899 the recorded membership of all classes of Workmen's Co-operative Societies increased from 403,010 to 1,681,342, the percentage which co-operators formed of the population of the United Kingdom rising from 1.2 to 4.1. The steady growth of membership from 1874 to 1899 is brought out in the chart below:—



The increase of the value of the total yearly transactions of these Societies has been still more rapid than that of their membership, the aggregate business for 1874 being valued at about 15 millions sterling, while that for 1899 amounted to £68,091,371, exclusive of the banking transactions of the English Wholesale Society, and of the output of the productive departments of the Wholesale and Retail distributive societies.

The following chart shows the amount of business done in each of the years 1874-99, and also the amount of share and loan capital of the Societies:—



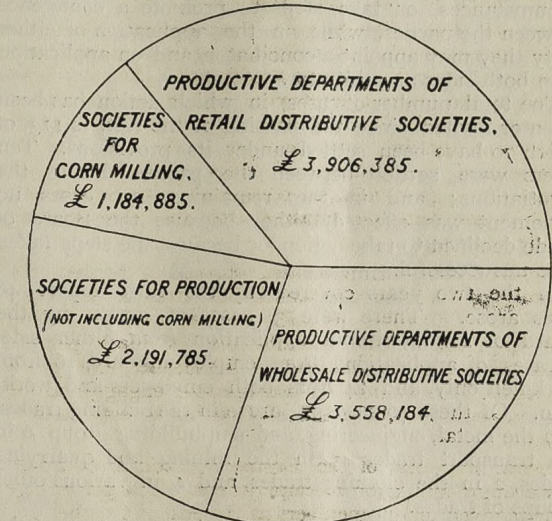
The majority of Co-operative Societies are associations established primarily for retail distribution. In 1899 societies of this type embraced more than nine-tenths of the total membership of all classes of societies, (1,613,461 out of 1,681,342) and accounted for two-thirds (£45,047,446 out of £68,091,371) of the total transactions of Co-operative Societies. Other distributive societies include the English Wholesale Society with a turnover of £14,345,370 (including £132,995, receipts of the Shipping Department), the Scottish Wholesale Society with

* Cd. 698, price 1s. 2½d. The Report can be obtained through any bookseller, or direct from the publishers, Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, E.C.

£5,014,189, and various Irish Societies with £265,257. Nearly one-half of these distributive societies have also productive departments, and they, together with the societies established for production, produced goods in 1899 of the total value of £10,841,239. Rather more than a third (£3,906,385) is produced by the workshops attached to the Societies for retail distribution, a third (£3,558,184) by the Wholesale Distributive Societies by which the retail stores are largely supplied, and the remainder (£3,376,670) by Societies established expressly for production, including the Corn-milling Societies, the output of which in 1899 was valued at £1,184,885.

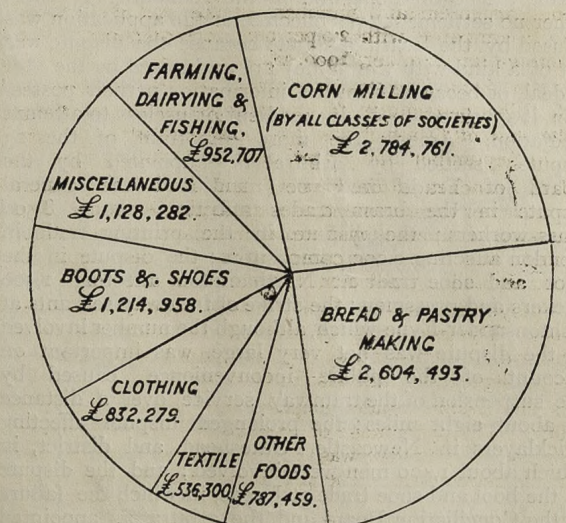
These proportions are presented in the accompanying chart:—

VALUE OF GOODS PRODUCED BY VARIOUS FORMS OF SOCIETIES IN 1899.



In the next Chart the total production (£10,841,239) of all classes of societies in 1899, is split up so as to show the nature and extent of the industries carried on. It will be seen that corn milling, and bread and pastry making each account for about one-fourth of the total production, followed by boot and shoe making with one-ninth.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN 1899, SHOWING NATURE OF INDUSTRY.



The Report also shows the extent to which employees of productive societies share in the membership, capital and management of the societies employing them, and the division of profit by these societies.

Other features of the Report to which attention may be called are the accounts given of various minor operations carried on by the Retail and Wholesale Co-operative Societies, such as the provision of dwellings for their members, banking, &c., as well as the work of various

classes of Societies, such as Building Societies and Labour Loan Societies, which partake more or less of a co-operative character.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT.

THE third Report* by the Board of Trade of proceedings under the Conciliation Act, 1896, which has recently been issued, covers a period of two years, viz., from July 1st, 1899, to the end of June 1901.

Under the Conciliation Act the Board of Trade, in addition to their functions in connection with the registration of Conciliation Boards, are authorised to take certain action in cases in which a dispute exists or is apprehended either between employer and workmen or between different bodies of workmen. The Board may, of its own initiative, inquire into the circumstances, or take steps to promote a conference between the parties, while, on the application of either party they may appoint a conciliator, and on application from both sides an arbitrator.

The total number of cases, in which action has been taken or invited since the passing of the Act, is 113, of which 70 have been settled under its provisions. Ten others were settled between the parties during the negotiations; and in the remaining 33 cases no settlement was effected, either because the Board of Trade declined to take action, or because the steps taken were unsuccessful.

In the two years covered by the third report 46 cases arose. There were 3 cases of action by the Board of Trade without application from either side, 3 cases of applications from employers only, 16 from workmen only, and 24 from both employers and workmen. Of these 46 cases, 24 arose in the building trades, 7 in the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding group, 6 in the transport trades, 3 in the mining and quarrying trades, 2 in the clothing trades, and 4 in various other groups of trades.

As regards the action taken and its results, 29 of the cases were settled under the Act, 14 of these being cases in which a stoppage of work had taken place, and 15 cases in which a stoppage appeared probable. Out of this total of 29 cases settled under the Act, 23 were adjusted by the appointment of arbitrators, 3 by the appointment of conciliators, and 3 by negotiations between the parties conducted by officials of the Board of Trade. Three other disputes were settled directly between the parties during the negotiations, and in the remaining 14 cases either no settlement was effected, or the application was refused by the Board of Trade because the dispute was not of a kind with which they are authorised by the Act to deal, or because, from the information in their possession, it appeared to be inexpedient or useless to attempt mediation. Among the more important of the 23 disputes settled by arbitrators appointed by the Board of Trade may be mentioned the general dispute in the brass trades affecting about 8,500 brass-workers; the dispute in the printing trade in London affecting 9,900 compositors; the dispute in the boot and shoe trade at Northampton affecting 1,500 clickers and pressmen; the strike of tramway servants at Ashton-under-Lyne which, although the number involved in the dispute was not very large, was important on account of the public inconvenience caused by the suspension of the tramway service over a distance of about eight miles; the prolonged dispute affecting bricklayers in Newcastle, Gateshead and district, in which about 1,400 men were involved; and the dispute in the boot and shoe trade at Leeds, in which the failure of the Conciliation Board and the arbitrators appointed by it to settle certain questions relating to wages led to an application by the Conciliation Board for the appointment of an umpire by the Board of Trade.

The total number of Conciliation Boards, which have been registered under the Act up to the present, is 19.

An interesting development in connection with the rules of conciliation boards and agreements between

*Third Report by the Board of Trade of Proceedings under the Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Act, 1896. (H.C. 296, 1901. Price 7d.) The Report can be obtained from any bookseller, or direct from the publishers, Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding-street, E.C.

employers and workpeople providing for the establishment of such boards is the insertion in many cases of a clause providing that, if the board fails to agree upon any question submitted to it, the Board of Trade shall be asked to appoint an arbitrator. No less than 35 boards are known to have adopted clauses of this character. So far, every application to the Board of Trade for the appointment of an arbitrator or an umpire under the rules of a conciliation board has been complied with. Provisions of this character provide a useful escape from the deadlock created when a conciliation board fails to agree, and, so far as possible, the Board of Trade have encouraged their adoption.

A list of agreements providing for reference to the Board of Trade is given in the report, together with the full text of the clauses dealing with this point; while in an Appendix will be found copies of the awards and agreements settling disputes dealt with since the passing of the Act, which have been collected for convenience of reference.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT IN 1900.

THE official Statistics of proceedings under these Acts in 1900* have just been issued, the Tables being accompanied by an Introductory Note, in which it is pointed out that neither of these Statutes contains any provision for the making of returns to show the working of the systems of compensation which they respectively established, and that the only available information (derived from the officials of County Courts and a few other sources) leaves untouched the great body of cases of compensation to workmen. It is also stated that as the Scottish statistics show, in points of importance, results different from the English, while in Ireland the number of cases is comparatively so small that they would not in any case materially affect the general totals, the chief results to be obtained from the Tables for England and Wales are summarised separately. The same course will be followed in this article.

Workmen's Compensation Act.—The total number of cases which came before County Courts in England and Wales in 1900, was 1,552 (as against 1,347 in 1899). As the reader is reminded, "the cases which come before the County Courts do not represent more than a small proportion of those in which compensation is paid under the Act. The great majority of claims are settled by agreement, and only a small percentage are carried to formal arbitration."

Out of the total of 1,552 cases which came before the County Courts in 1900, 1,145 (as compared with 999 in 1899), were dealt with by County Court Judges and County Court arbitrators (by the decision of the Judge in 1,046 cases, by that of an arbitrator in 29, 70 cases being settled by acceptance of money paid into Court). The remaining 407 cases were withdrawn, settled out of Court, or otherwise disposed of in such a manner as not to make it possible for the officials of the Court to state definitely the results.

Out of 1,061 claims for compensation cases finally settled within the cognisance of the County Courts we find that the decision in 867 cases was in favour of the applicant, and in 194 in favour of the respondent, the proportion of cases in which the applicant was successful rising from 75 per cent. in 1899 to 81 per cent. in 1900.

In regard to cases in which compensation was paid after a fatal accident to the dependants of a deceased workman, the average amount of such compensation in 1900 was £163 8s. 9d., as against £173 1s. 7d. in the previous year. With respect to the grants of compensation for non-fatal injury, in those cases in which these grants took the form of lump sums, the average was £39 3s. 11d., which is higher by £7 1s. 7d. than the corresponding figure for 1899, while with respect to those cases in which a weekly sum was assigned, there was an increase as against 1899, from 10s. 11d. to 11s. 6d. in cases of total, and from 9s. 2d. to 10s. 9d. in cases of partial incapacity.

* Statistics of Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, during the year 1900. (Cd. 316, 1901. Price 4d.) The Report can be obtained from any bookseller, or direct from the publishers, Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding-street, E.C.

The number of cases carried to the Court of Appeal was 90, or nearly 6 per cent. of the cases that came before the County Courts. This is an increase as compared with 1899, when the figure was 54, or 4 per cent. Of the 90 appeals, 31 were appeals by workmen and 59 by employers. Of the former 9, of the latter 25 were successful. There were 7 appeals to the House of Lords. In 6 of these cases the workman was the appellant, and in 5 of the 6 the appeal was successful.

Employers' Liability Act.—The number of cases under the Employers' Liability Act in England and Wales was 511 in 1900, as compared with 505 in 1899 and 681 in 1898. The average amount of damages in case of death was £158 16s. 7d. The average amount of solicitors' costs was £21 4s. (as against £9 17s. 9d. under the Workmen's Compensation Act).

Workmen's Compensation Act in Scotland.—The number of cases, which were brought before the Sheriff Courts in Scotland under the Workmen's Compensation Act in 1900, was 307,* of which 189 were decided by the Sheriff and 116 were otherwise disposed of, the remaining 2 being at *avisandum*. Of the 189 cases settled within the cognisance of the Court, 136 were decided in favour of the pursuer, and 53 in favour of the defender.

The average amount of compensation awarded to dependants in respect of fatal accidents was £149 10s. 2d., while as to compensation for non-fatal injuries, where a lump sum was paid, the amount averaged £13 16s. 5d., and where weekly payments were awarded, the average allowance was 10s. 8d. The average amount of solicitors' costs awarded in Scotland in respect of arbitrations in Sheriff Courts was £7 12s. 4d.

The number of appeal cases carried to the Court of Session was 32, of which 12 were appeals by workmen and 20 appeals by employers. The workmen won 4 out of their 12 appeal cases, while of the employers' 20 appeals 7 were successful.

Workmen's Compensation Act in Ireland.—In all, 83 cases came before the Irish County Courts in 1900, of which 74 were decided by the County Court Judge, 1 was settled by the acceptance of money paid into Court, and 8 were withdrawn, settled out of Court, etc. Of the 75 cases finally settled within the cognisance of the Courts, 47 were decided in favour of the applicants and 28 in favour of the respondents.

The average amount of compensation paid after fatal accidents to dependants of the deceased workmen was, in 1900, £110 1s. 4d.; the average lump sum awarded for non-fatal accidents was £17 8s. 1d., and the average weekly allowance awarded in respect of such accidents was 8s. 4d. The solicitors' costs awarded in Ireland in respect of arbitrations in County Courts averaged £7 8s. 7d. per case. Six cases were taken to the Irish Court of Appeal, 5 by workmen, all of which failed, and 1 by employers, which succeeded.

Contracting-out Schemes.—Only two additional schemes of compensation were certified in 1900, one for a factory affecting 129 persons, and the other for a mine affecting 1,179 persons. This brings the total number of certified schemes at the end of 1900 up to 49, and that of the workmen affected by them up to 132,009.

MUNICIPAL RELIEF WORKS IN FRANCE.† The total amount spent in 1900 by Municipalities in France on relief works for the unemployed was £67,007, as compared with £41,088 the year before. The expenditure of Marseilles in 1900 was greater than that of any other town, the amount being £4,160, of which £2,043 went in paying wages to 419 persons to whom relief-work was given, while the remaining £2,117 was spent in purchasing the necessary materials. Next to Marseilles came Angoulême with an expenditure of £2,821, which provided 63,263 days of work for 227 unemployed. Almost the same sum (£2,820) was spent by Saint-Ltienne in providing 329 unemployed applicants with work, at the rate of 2s. per day of 8 hours. The city of Tours spent £2,084, which sum provided 266 unemployed with 14,286 days of work; while Reims expended

* In addition to these there were 2 cases removed to the Court of Session and 1 case withdrawn, and of these there are no records of proceedings. † Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (Journal of the French Labour Department).

£1,660, and provided 18,439 days of work for 526 unemployed persons; and the City of Saint-Brieuc spent £1,604 in providing 350 unemployed with 27,673 days of work.

TRADE UNIONS IN 1900.

THE 13th Report* on Trade Unions in the United Kingdom, which has just been issued by the Labour Department, brings the information with regard to these and kindred organisations up to the end of 1900.

Membership of all Unions.

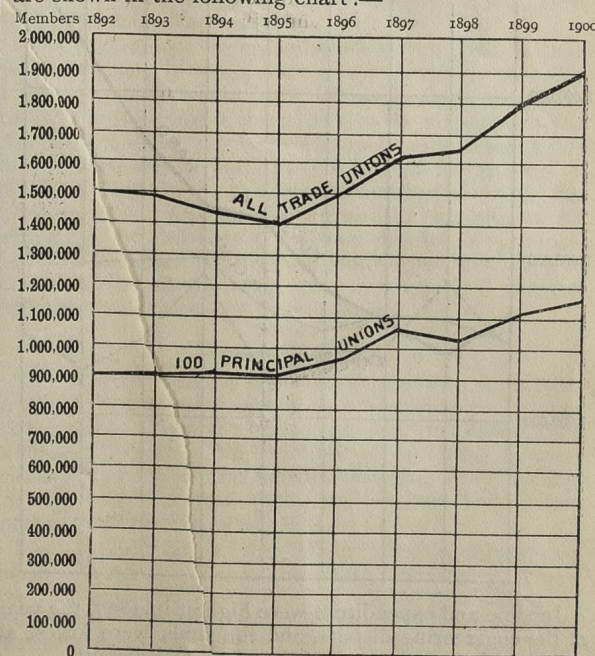
At the end of 1900 there were in existence 1,272 trade unions with a total membership of 1,905,116, as compared with 1,302 unions having 1,800,869 members at the end of 1899.

Sixty-nine 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 group alone containing 501,290 members, or 26 per cent. of the total. Of the 1,272 unions, 609 with a membership of 1,498,582 were registered under the Trade Union Acts, while 663 with a membership of 406,534 were not thus registered. Nearly 79 per cent. therefore of the entire membership is included in registered unions.

The Table below gives at the end of each of the years 1892-1900, (1) the membership of the 100 principal trade unions, the financial transactions of which are chosen for analysis, and (2) the membership over the same period of all other unions, together with the percentage increase or decrease in each year.

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 ...	904,399	—	597,959	—	1,502,358	—
1893 ...	908,957	+ 0.5	570,460	- 4.6	1,479,417	- 1.5
1894 ...	922,605	+ 1.5	513,695	- 10.0	1,436,300	- 2.9
1895 ...	914,402	- 0.9	493,344	- 4.0	1,407,746	- 2.0
1896 ...	961,193	+ 5.1	533,272	+ 8.1	1,494,465	+ 6.2
1897 ...	1,064,455	+ 10.7	549,543	+ 3.1	1,613,998	+ 8.0
1898 ...	1,042,847	- 2.0	605,885	+ 10.3	1,648,732	+ 2.2
1899 ...	1,117,443	+ 7.2	683,426	+ 12.8	1,800,869	+ 9.2
1900 ...	1,158,909	+ 3.7	745,207	+ 9.2	1,905,116	+ 5.8

The above Table shows that the total membership of the unions has increased between 1892 and 1900 by 402,758, or 26.8 per cent., the increase in 100 principal unions being 28.1 per cent., and in the other unions 24.8 per cent. The fluctuations in the membership of all unions and of the 100 principal unions during the period are shown in the following chart:—



* Cd. 773. Price 1s. 4d. The Report can be obtained through any bookseller, or direct from the publishers, Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding-st., E.C.

One hundred and thirty-eight unions included women and girls as members in 1900, compared with 140 unions in the previous year. The total female membership of these 138 unions at the end of 1900 was 122,047, or 6.4 per cent. of the total membership of all trade unions. Eighty-nine per cent. of the total female membership was in the textile trades.

Accounts of the 100 Principal Unions.

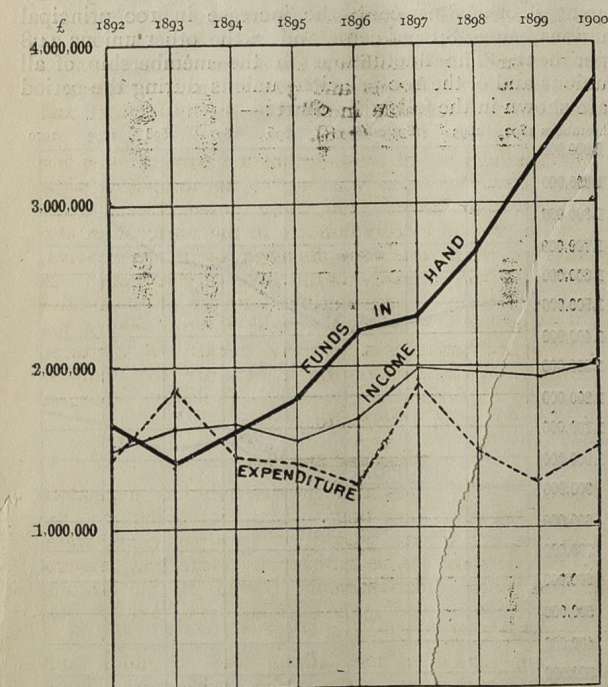
In the Report a detailed analysis is given of the accounts of 100 of the principal unions, and the financial position of these during the years 1892 to 1900 is shown in the following Table:—

Year.	Members-ship at end of Year.	Income.		Expenditure.		Funds at end of Year.	
		Amount.	Per Member.	Amount.	Per Member.	Amount.	Per Member.
1892	904,399	£ 1,473,086	s. d. 32 7	£ 1,431,701	s. d. 31 8	£ 1,619,689	s. d. 35 9½
1893	908,957	1,629,362	35 10½	1,868,349	41 1½	1,380,702	30 4½
1894	922,605	1,636,298	35 5½	1,436,533	31 1½	1,580,467	34 3½
1895	914,492	1,561,717	34 1½	1,394,593	30 6	1,747,591	38 2½
1896	961,193	1,676,726	34 10½	1,236,983	25 8½	2,187,334	45 6½
1897	1,064,455	1,983,633	37 3½	1,898,955	35 8½	2,272,012	42 8½
1898	1,042,847	1,919,090	36 9½	1,493,375	28 7½	2,697,727	51 8½
1899	1,117,443	1,865,477	33 4½	1,280,608	22 11	3,282,596	58 9
1900	1,158,909	1,974,611	34 1	1,490,582	25 8½	3,766,625	65 0

From this it appears that since 1892 the income of the 100 principal unions has increased from £1,473,000 to £1,975,000, the expenditure from £1,432,000 to £1,491,000, and the funds from £1,620,000 to £3,767,000. Compared with 1899 the amounts under these three heads also show an increase.

The amount of funds in hand at the end of 1900 equalled 65s. per member, an increase of 6s. 3d. per member compared with 1899, and of 29s. 2½d. compared with 1892. During the same period the increase per head has varied from 32s. 7d. in 1892 to 37s. 3½d. in 1897, and the expenditure from 22s. 11d. in 1899 to 41s. 1½d. in 1893.

The chart given below shows the fluctuations in income and expenditure, and the consequent fluctuations in the amount of funds in hand of the 100 unions in each of the years 1892-1900:—



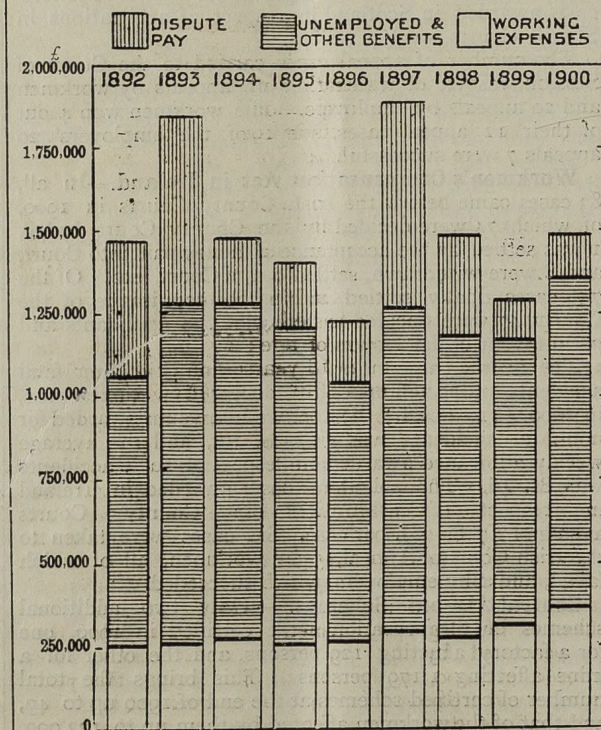
Income and expenditure were highest in 1897, the year of the engineering dispute, and the funds were lowest at the end of 1893, the year of the great coal dispute.

The following Table gives the expenditure of the unions

under the heads of dispute pay, unemployed and other benefits, and working expenses:—

Year.	Dispute Pay.		Unemployed and Other Benefits.		Working Expenses.	
	Amount.	Percentage of Total Expenditure.	Amount.	Percentage of Total Expenditure.	Amount.	Percentage of Total Expenditure.
1892	£ 389,948	27.2	£ 787,180	55.0	£ 254,573	17.8
1893	588,373	31.5	1,021,656	54.7	258,320	13.8
1894	766,293	11.6	991,089	69.0	279,151	19.4
1895	196,684	14.1	944,004	67.7	253,905	15.2
1896	171,100	13.8	792,662	64.1	273,221	22.1
1897	613,347	33.3	950,590	50.1	315,018	16.6
1898	313,430	21.0	872,061	58.4	306,984	20.6
1899	120,028	9.4	835,058	65.2	325,522	25.4
1900	150,283	10.1	967,333	64.9	372,966	25.0
Average for nine years	303,276	20.2	906,948	60.3	293,296	19.5

During the 9 years 1892-1900, the 100 principal unions have expended £13,500,000, of which amount over £8,000,000, or 60.3 per cent., has been spent in unemployed and friendly benefits such as payments to sick and superannuated members, funeral expenses, &c. About £2,750,000, or 20.2 per cent. of the total, has been spent on dispute pay, and the remaining 19.5 per cent. on working expenses. In 1900 only 10.1 per cent. was spent on dispute pay, the lowest percentage expenditure in any year except 1899, when it was 9.4 per cent. The proportionate yearly expenditure under each of these three heads is also brought out in the accompanying chart:—



As regards the funds of unions it appears that 29 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, 37 per cent. to those having between £2 and £4 per member, and 34 per cent. to those with less than £2 per member.

Trades Councils and Federations.

The number of trades councils in existence at the end of 1900 was 171, or the same as at the end of 1899; the membership, however, had increased during the year from 706,804 to 753,924. The number of federations of Trade Unions fell from 115 at the end of 1899 to 110 at the end of 1900, but the total membership of the federations increased from 1,520,004 to 1,725,214. These are gross totals, several unions being affiliated to more than one federation. The increase on the figures for 1899 is chiefly due to the increased membership of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

POTTERIES ARBITRATION.

THE Home Office having issued amended special rules for the regulation of injurious processes in the china and earthenware trades, and the manufacturers having taken exception to various proposals contained therein, the matters in difference were referred to arbitration. The arbitration proceedings began on November 7th, before Lord James of Hereford at umpire, with Mr. Chester Jones (nominated by the Home Office), and Mr. A. P. Llewellyn (nominated by the manufacturers), as arbitrators. Mr. Cripps, K.C., M.P., and Mr. Sutton appeared for the Home Office, Mr. Fletcher Moulton, K.C., M.P., and Mr. Brough, for the manufacturers, and Mr. Colefax for the operatives. The inquiry was continued on November 8th, 9th, and 11th, and on the following day Lord James announced that all rules, except Rules, 1, 2, and 6 would now be settled in the light of the evidence and discussion during the inquiry, and that, as revised, they would be issued and come into effect in due course. With respect to Rules 1, 2 and 6, dealing respectively with the exclusive use of fritted lead, with the standard of insolubility of lead used in glazes, and with the medical examination (with power of suspension) of adult males, he proposed to adjourn the arbitration for 18 months, with power then, if necessary, still further to adjourn it. The arbitration was then formally adjourned.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND MINES, ETC., IN FRANCE IN 1900.

Factories and Workshops.

THE number of factories and workshops (other than those under the administration of the War Office and Admiralty) subject to inspection under the French Factory and Workshop Acts in 1900 is stated to have been 309,377, of which 118,946 (or 33.4 per cent.) were visited by the Inspectors in that year. The total number of visits made amounted to 145,132. The workpeople employed in the 309,377 establishments subject to inspection were 2,802,006 in number, and those employed in the establishments visited 1,822,024, or 65 per cent. of all employed in establishments subject to inspection. These 1,822,024 workpeople consisted of 954 boys and 906 girls of from 12 to 13 years of age; 147,354 youths and 141,045 girls of from 13 to 18 years of age; and 453,489 women and 1,078,276 men of over 18 years of age.

Workshops, in which the only persons employed are parents and their children, are subject to no legal restrictions as to the age at which children may be employed, or the duration of the working day; it is stated that the number of these domestic workshops is increasing. In the case of all other factories and workshops children of 12 and under 13 years of age are excluded from employment, unless furnished with certificates attesting physical fitness and the completion of primary studies. In respect of the illegal employment of children below the age permitted by the law 783 contraventions were recorded in 1900, as compared with 1,076 the year before, their frequency in 1900 being greatest in glassworks, where they numbered 223, and in charitable institutions, where they numbered 210. The majority of the Inspectors are in favour of making 13 years the minimum age of admission in all cases, owing to the deceptions and abuses to which the present system gives rise in connection with the certificates required in the case of children under that age.

Under the Factory Law of March 30th, 1900, which came into operation as from that date, the maximum duration of the working day has been fixed at 11 hours (to be reduced to 10½ hours from April 1st, 1902, and to 10 hours from April 1st, 1904) for children, young persons under the age of 18, and women, and also for men, when they are employed in the same work-places with children, young persons, or women. Prior to the new law, the maximum duration of the working day was fixed differently for all

these classes. Thus, children under 16 could not be employed for more than 10 hours, young persons of 16 and under 18 for more than 11 (with a maximum weekly average of 60 hours), and women from their 18th year for more than 11 hours per day (without any specified weekly average). In the case of men of 18 years and upwards the daily working time was restricted to 12 hours, but only in establishments where either power-driven machinery was used, or the furnaces were kept going day and night, or more than 20 people were employed.

It appears from the Report that so far at least as the major industries are concerned, no serious change in the daily working time has resulted from the provisions of the new law on this point, seeing that scarcely any of those industries worked more than 11 hours per day prior to the passing of this law. But even in the trades in which the hours of labour had to be reduced in accordance with the new law, no perceptible effect on production has, so far as it is possible to form an opinion upon this point, been produced, and in most of these trades special measures have been resorted to with the view of preventing a falling off in production.

The number of contraventions in 1900 in respect of employment in excess of the legal working day was 1,613, as compared with 2,129 in the previous year. The group of trades, in which by far the greatest number of contraventions of the law in regard to this point took place, was that comprising millinery, dressmaking, and the manufacture of underlinen, etc., no less than 641 cases of infringement having been found in this group. This group is also by far the worst offender in respect of infringements of the provisions of the law forbidding night work for young persons under 18 and women. No less than 819, out of a total of 1,534 contraventions of this nature recorded in 1900, occurred in these trades. It is to be remarked that, taking all trades together, the contraventions of the law as to night work recorded in 1900 were nearly twice as numerous as those noted in 1899, which were 834 in number.

With regard to the hours of labour of adult males, as many as 892 cases of illegal employment were recorded, being 666 more than in 1899; this increase is stated to be due to the operation of the provision contained in the law of March 30th, 1900, limiting the hours of adult males to 11 per day, when employed in the same places as children, young persons, or women.

The law requires that women and children shall not be employed for more than 6 days in the week, nor on legal holidays. The number of infringements of the law in these respects recorded in 1900 was largest in laundries and in the millinery and dressmaking group of trades—446 in the former and 329 in the latter group—though also considerable in silk spinning mills (246), and in charitable institutions (218).

The total number of prosecutions for infractions of the Factory Laws in 1900 was 2,776, as compared with 1,837 the year before. Of these prosecutions, 2,246 resulted in the conviction and 101 in the acquittal of the defendant; while 389 were disposed of in other ways, and 40 were still *sub judice* at the date of the report. It is stated that in a considerable number of cases the Courts imposed a penalty of 1 franc for an offence for which the law provides a *minimum* penalty of 5 francs, and that in certain districts the Courts are too ready to accept the explanations given by employers charged with offences against the factory laws.

Mines and Quarries.

The number of mines and quarries liable to inspection in 1900 is stated to have been 39,422, employing 314,184 workpeople, of whom 35,500, or 11.3 per cent., were protected persons. The number of protected persons employed by the establishments visited by the Mining Inspectors in 1900 was 32,264, or 90.9 per cent. of the total number of such persons.

The application of the labour laws in mines and quarries is stated to be, on the whole, satisfactory. There were 23 prosecutions, in 1900, of which 16 resulted in convictions. In 1899 the number of prosecutions instituted was 5.

* Journal Officiel, October 17th, 1901.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN AUSTRIA IN 1900.*

THE number of factories and workshops visited by the Factory Inspectors in Austria, in 1900, was 15,335, as against 11,361 the year before, the number of visits made being 16,435, as compared with 12,435 in 1899. The number of workpeople employed in the establishments visited in 1900 was 702,855, as compared with 628,523 employed in those visited in 1899. The workpeople employed in the establishments visited in 1900 consisted of 43 boys and 12 girls of 10 but under 12 years of age, 359 boys and 192 girls of from 12 to 14 years of age, 27,466 boys and 14,189 girls of from 14 to 16 years of age, and 468,506 youths and men and 192,088 girls and women of over 16 years of age.

The number of children, young persons and women found to be employed under conditions constituting an infringement of the Factory and Workshop Laws in 1900 was 1,512. Among these were the 43 boys and 12 girls under the age of 12 years referred to above, the law forbidding the employment of children under that age in any industrial occupation. Sixty-five children (48 boys and 17 girls) under the age of 14 were found to be employed in workshops (the law forbidding their employment in factories) under conditions calculated to impair their health or physical development, or to interfere with their attendance at school, or in contravention of the provision limiting the employment of such persons to 8 hours per day. Four hundred and seventeen children (245 boys and 172 girls) under 14 years of age were found working in factories in contravention of the provision above referred to, which forbids the employment of children under 14 in factories. Three hundred and eighty-nine children, young persons and women were found working in dangerous or unhealthy trades in contravention of special rules issued for such trades. Two hundred and sixty-four children (252 boys and 12 girls) under 16, and 275 women (in factories) were discovered to be illegally employed on night work, the law forbidding the employment of children under 16, whether in factories or in workshops, between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m., and also prohibiting the employment of women of any age in factories between those hours. Lastly, 47 apprentices were found employed on work unsuitable to their physical capacity; all of these lads were employed in workshops.

Apart from any of the restrictions on the hours of labour of children, young persons and women above referred to, the Austrian law provides that in establishments classed as factories the hours of work of all the workpeople, including adults, of either sex shall not exceed 11 (intervals excluded), except in special trades, in which 12 hours are allowed to be worked, the list of such exempted industries being subject to revision every three years.

The following Table shows the length of the regular working day (intervals excluded) in the 6,315 establishments ranking as factories visited by the Inspectors in 1900:—

Group of Trades.	Number of Factories where the Regular Daily Working Hours (exclusive of Intervals) were					Total Number of Factories.
	9 or less.	Over 9 up to 10.	Over 10 up to 11.	11½	12	
Metal working ...	12	381	315	...	37	745
Engineering, shipbuilding, &c.	20	302	123	...	...	445
Textile trades ...	4	278	934	1	6	1,223
Clothing trades ...	4	67	115	...	...	186
Printing and allied trades, ...	143	27	9	...	...	179
Papermaking ...	3	64	229	2	24	322
Woodworking and furnishing	19	139	438	...	...	596
Chemical trades ...	7	193	282	6	13	411
Glass, pottery, brick, &c., making	15	195	580	11	27	828
Food, &c., preparation ...	26	128	643	281	2	1,080
Other trades ...	8	92	179	...	21	300
All trades in which factories were inspected	261	1,776	3,847	301	130	6,315

From the figures just stated it appears that the limit of 11 hours per day was exceeded in only 431 (scarcely 7 per cent.) of the factories visited. It is

* Bericht der k.k. Gewerbe-Inspectoren über ihre Amtsthätigkeit im Jahre 1900. Vienna, Government Printing Office, 1901.

stated that these 431 establishments were factories in which work is carried on continuously day and night, so that a shorter working day could not be introduced unless eight-hour shifts were adopted.

One hundred and sixty-one labour disputes were brought to the notice of the Inspectors in 1900, as against 231 in the previous year. The Inspectors intervened in 53 disputes in 1900, as compared with 131 in 1899.

WAGES OF BELGIAN COAL MINERS.

THE Belgian Labour Department has published a volume* giving figures with regard to the earnings of workpeople employed in and about coal mines in Belgium in October 1896, and May 1900, the former of these dates marking the commencement of the winter trade in a year of average prosperity, and the latter the close of the winter trade in a year of exceptional prosperity in the coal mining industry. In the inquiry, upon which these statistics are based, 63 collieries (the same in each year) were investigated, the total number of persons, whose earnings were ascertained, being 88,445 in 1896 (or 76·1 per cent. of all the persons then employed in and about Belgian coal mines) and 100,138 in 1900. The nature of the increase in the earnings of miners as between the two dates compared is shown by the following table, which relates to the wages earned in an ordinary working day by adult males. Overtime is excluded; no deduction is made for fines or for contributions to funds for provident purposes.

Earnings for a Day's Work (1 franc = 9·6d.).	Number of Workmen (adult males) who earned for an Ordinary Day's Work the sums shown in Column 1.			
	Underground.		Surface.	
	1896.	1900.	1896.	1900.
Under 1·50 frs. ...	155	8	374	135
1·50 frs. and under 2·00 frs. ...	801	119	677	503
2·00 " " " 2·50 " " ...	2,366	642	2,341	942
2·50 " " " 3·00 " " ...	7,660	1,492	5,449	2,410
3·00 " " " 3·50 " " ...	16,456	3,084	3,466	4,684
3·50 " " " 4·00 " " ...	13,444	5,706	1,376	4,082
4·00 " " " 4·50 " " ...	11,233	12,077	801	2,064
4·50 " " " 5·00 " " ...	5,053	11,850	341	952
5·00 " " " 5·50 " " ...	1,888	7,716	222	584
5·50 " " " 6·00 " " ...	785	6,495	44	191
6·00 " " " 6·50 " " ...	439	6,061	38	133
6·50 " " " 7·00 " " ...	190	5,865	10	58
7·00 " " " 7·50 " " ...	263	5,047	13	75
7·50 " " " 8·00 " " ...	—	2,612	—	11
8·00 " " " 8·50 " " ...	2	1,318	—	6
8·50 " " " 9·00 " " ...	—	771	—	1
9·00 " " and over ...	4	1,092†	—	4
Total ...	61,300	71,955	15,152	16,775

The Report concludes that, since 1896, the daily earnings of over three-fourths of the underground workmen have increased by sums varying from 1 to 2½ francs (9·6d. to 2s.), while the daily earnings of over three-fourths of the surface workmen have increased by 1 franc (9·6d.) only.

The total number of workpeople, other than adult males, whose earnings were investigated in this inquiry, was as follows: in 1896, boys under 16 years, 5,703 (3,898 underground, 1,805 at the surface); adult females, 4,336 (708 underground, and 3,628 at the surface); girls under 16, 1,796 (all except 3 employed above ground); in 1900, 5,419 boys (3,915 underground, 1,504 at the surface); adult females, 4,143 (199 below, 3,944 above ground); and 1,846 girls (employed with a single exception at the surface). When the earnings of these classes of workpeople in 1896 are compared with those in 1900, it is found that the wages of boys employed underground advanced generally by about 4½d. a day, but those of boys working at the surface exhibit no change of any importance. The earnings of women working underground increased usually by from 9½d. to 1s. 2½d. per day, but those of women employed above ground by not more than 4½d., which also represents roughly the limit of advance shown in the earnings of girls similarly employed.

* Statistique des Salaires dans les Mines de Houille (Octobre 1896—Mai 1900). Brussels: Imprimerie Fougere. 1901.

† Of these, 461 earned 9 frs. and under 9·50 frs.; 240, 9·50 frs. and under 10 frs.; and 391, 10 frs.

RECENT CONCILIATION & ARBITRATION CASES.

CASES UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT.

Shipwrights and Iron Shipbuilders at Bristol.

A dispute having arisen at Bristol regarding the distribution of work between the members of the Associated Shipwrights' Society and of the Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, it was decided by the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades (to which both Societies are affiliated), to refer the questions at issue to arbitration, and on the application of the Societies concerned the Board of Trade appointed Mr. A. A. Hudson, barrister-at-law, to act as umpire (see GAZETTE for September, p. 270). The Shipwrights' Society claimed that the Boilermakers' and Shipbuilders' Society had (1) violated the terms of a certain document dated April 13th, 1893, and further had (2) violated a rule of the above-named Federation, which provides that whenever any dispute exists between an employer or employers and any Society belonging to this Federation, "no member or members composing the Societies forming this Federation shall do any work of the men on dispute."

Mr. Hudson issued his award on October 21st, and decided as follows:—

"I award and decide (1) that the said Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society have not violated the terms of the said document of the 13th April, 1893, whether such document is or is not binding on the said Societies, and (2) that the said Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society have not violated the said rule (before referred to) of the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades of the United Kingdom."

Shipwrights and Iron Shipbuilders at Goole.

His Honour Judge Austin, the umpire appointed by the Board of Trade (see GAZETTE for September, p. 270), issued his award on October 30th. The shipwrights had protested against iron shipbuilders making their own templates, claiming that the making of wooden templates was shipwrights' work. The umpire's decision was as follows:—

"That as between the shipwrights and the boilermakers [iron shipbuilders], and without prejudice to the lawful orders of any employer of labour:—

(1) The boilermakers shall be entitled to make all such wood templates as are made in or about the ship in construction or repair and as can be made without the use of shipwrights' edge tools.

(2) The shipwrights shall be entitled to make all wood templates and moulds other than the templates mentioned in the last preceding paragraph of this my award."

Millmen at Tinplate Works near Swansea.

His Honour Judge Austin, the arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade (see GAZETTE for September, p. 270), issued his award on October 30th. One of the rollermen had broken a roll, and had been ordered by the employers to change places with another man. Both men objected to the proposed change, and were supported by the millmen, whereupon the employers stopped both mills. The questions referred to the arbitrator's decision were whether the employers were justified (1) in ordering the two men to change mills, and (2) in stopping the two mills entirely on these men refusing to change. The arbitrator decided that the employers were justified in regard to both points.

Coal Miners at Clydach Vale.

The Board of Trade have received a joint application from the Cambrian Collieries, Limited, and their workmen for the appointment of an arbitrator to determine the cutting price of coal in a certain seam. The application is in accordance with Clause 3 of the agreement of May 9th last, which terminated a prolonged dispute at these collieries (see GAZETTE for May, p. 137). The clause referred to provided that the employers and workpeople should endeavour to settle the matters in dispute which had been discussed during the stoppage and that, failing to settle within three months from the resumption of work, all matters remaining unsettled should be referred to an arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade.

The Board of Trade have appointed Mr. T. Bell, formerly H.M.'s Inspector of Mines for the Durham district, to act as arbitrator.

Boot and Shoe Trade, Northampton.

An application has been received by the Board of Trade from the Northampton Boot and Shoe Trade Conciliation Board for the appointment of an umpire to adjudicate upon certain proposals submitted by the employers' side of the Board upon which the Board are unable to agree. The Board of Trade have appointed Mr. J. Griffin Ward to act as umpire in accordance with the application.

REGULATION OF HOURS OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN FRANCE.

THE Board of Trade have received through the Foreign Office a copy of a Ministerial Order, dated October 10th, 1901, regulating the hours of labour of permanent way men, signalmen, pointsmen and level-crossing keepers employed on the railways belonging to the State and to the principal companies in France. (For similar Orders regulating the hours of other classes of railway servants see LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1899, p. 360.)

The new Order provides that for permanent way men, signalmen, pointsmen and level-crossing keepers on permanent duty the period of actual work shall not exceed 12 hours in any 24, and that the principal period of daily rest shall comprise not less than 9 consecutive hours. In the case of permanent way men living within the precincts of the railway, as also in the case of signalmen, pointsmen and level-crossing keepers, for whom dwellings near their place of duty are provided, the duration of the principal period of rest may be reduced to 8 consecutive hours, while it may be extended to 10 in the case of permanent way men, whose wives have charge of level-crossings and who are therefore obliged to get up in the night when called by the public. In the case of all permanent way men an interval of about an hour towards midday must be allowed for taking a meal, and if a man's hours of actual work exceed 11 out of 24, he is to have an additional interval of about half an hour either in the morning or the afternoon.

The various classes of employees above referred to are to be entitled to one whole day, or two half-days off duty per month. An off-duty day must comprise the whole of the time between the two consecutive nights of rest, while a half off-duty day must begin or end towards the middle of the usual working day, and must follow or precede a night's rest.

With regard to those posts, at which attendance is required day and night, if this duty has to be performed by men, the same man must not be employed on the night shift for more than 14 consecutive nights, and at the change of shifts, the man must be allowed a rest of not less than 24 consecutive hours. At certain posts, however, (e.g., level crossings) it is permitted to employ a woman during the day and a man during the night, without alternation of shifts; and in these cases each such employee must be allowed a period of uninterrupted rest of 36 hours once a month, but where the two are husband and wife, they may instead take 24 consecutive hours' rest simultaneously. These provisions are to apply to these employees in substitution for the general provisions referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The railway companies concerned are required to have the arrangements necessary to secure compliance with this Order in full force not later than January 20th, 1902.

CENSUS OF CANADA, 1901.

A BULLETIN giving preliminary figures of the fourth Canadian Census, has just been received by the Labour Department. It contains particulars as to the number of families and dwellings, and the population of the Dominion at March 31st, 1901, together with the number of inhabitants in the 21 principal Municipal Cities. The figures of the previous Census, on April 5th, 1891, are also given.

In 1901 the population of the Dominion was 5,338,883, as compared with 4,833,239 in 1891, an increase of 505,644, or 10·5 per cent.

The largest numerical increase in population since 1891 was in the province of Quebec, the population of which in 1901 was 1,620,974, being an increase of 132,439. The greatest proportionate increases, however, occurred as might be expected, in the more recently settled provinces and the North-West Territories. Of these latter the Unorganised Territories (Athabasca, Franklin, Keewatin, Mackenzie, Ungava and Yukon) come first with

an increase of 42,832 or 133.2 per cent., the Organised Territories (Alberta, Assiniboia E. and W.O. and Saskatchewan) next with an increase of 78,201 or 117.1 per cent., British Columbia shows an increase of 91,827 or 93.5 per cent. and Manitoba 93,958 or 61.6 per cent. In none of the remaining provinces (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Prince Edward Island) does the population show a greater rate of increase than 3.1 per cent. The smallest rate of increase is in Nova Scotia where it was only 1.9 per cent. One province, Prince Edward Island, shows a decrease of 5.3 per cent.

As regards the population of the municipal cities, Montreal (266,820) shows an increase of 46,645 or 21.2 per cent., and Toronto (207,971) an increase of 26,751 or 14.7 per cent. These are the only towns with a population of over 100,000. The largest rate of increase in towns of over 10,000 inhabitants was in Vancouver, the population of which increased from 13,709 in 1891 to 26,196 in 1900, an increase of 91.1 per cent. Winnipeg shows an increase from 25,639 to 42,336 of 65.1 per cent.

The following table shows the population of each province in 1901, together with the amount and rate of increase since 1891:

District.	Population		No. of Families		No of Dwellings	
	In 1901.	Increase in last decade.	In 1901.	Increase in last decade.	In 1901.	Increase in last decade.
British Columbia	190,000	91,827 93.5	39,000	18,282 88.2	38,000	17,984 89.8
Manitoba	246,404	93,958 61.6	49,102	17,316 54.5	48,415	17,625 57.2
New Brunswick	331,093	9,830 3.1	62,700	4,238 7.2	58,227	3,509 6.4
Nova Scotia	459,116	8,720 1.9	89,106	5,373 6.4	85,032	5,930 7.5
Ontario	2,167,978	53,657 2.5	451,839	37,041 8.9	442,625	35,677 8.8
Prince Edward Is.	103,258	*5,820 *5.3	18,746	145 0.8	18,530	141 0.8
Quebec	1,620,974	132,439 8.9	303,301	31,310 11.5	287,533	40,889 16.6
Organised Territories	145,000	78,201 117.1	29,500	15,085 104.6	28,300	14,171 100.3
Unorganised Territories	75,000	42,832 133.2	(Not given)	(Not given)	(Not given)	(Not given)
Total	5,338,883	505,644 10.5	1,043,294	121,651 13.2	1,006,662	129,066 14.7

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

(Compiled from returns supplied by the Home Office.)

The following Table shows the number of cases of lead, mercurial, and arsenic poisoning and of anthrax reported during October as having occurred in factories and workshops. Of the 74 cases of lead poisoning, 20 occurred in white lead works, as against 37 cases in October, 1900. The 7 cases included under arsenic poisoning were attributable to arseniuretted hydrogen gas. The deaths of 2 men (from anthrax) were reported during the month, the number of deaths reported in October, 1900, being 7, viz. 5 males from lead poisoning, and 1 man and 1 woman from anthrax.

Disease and Industry.	October, 1901.				Total Oct. 1900.
	Adults.		Young Persons.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Lead Poisoning—					
White Lead Works...	18	2	—	—	20
China and Earthenware ...	5	4	—	—	9
Red and Yellow Lead Works, Glass Cutting and Polishing, Enamelling of Iron Plates, Electrical Accumulator Works	6	—	—	—	6
Manufacture of Paints and Colours ...	4	—	—	—	4
Smelting of Metals ...	7	—	—	—	7
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping, Plumbing and Soldering, Printing, File Cutting	10	2	—	—	12
Coach Making, Shipbuilding, &c. ...	11	—	1	—	12
Other Industries ...	4	—	—	—	4
Total Lead Poisoning	65	8	1	—	74
Mercurial Poisoning	—	1	—	—	1
Arsenic Poisoning	7	—	—	—	7
Anthrax—					
Handling of Horsehair ...	—	—	—	—	1
Wool Sorting ...	1	—	—	—	1
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins	2	—	—	—	2
Other Industries ...	1	—	—	—	1
Total Anthrax	4	—	—	—	4

In addition to the cases included above, 28 cases of lead poisoning (including 3 deaths) were reported among house painters and plumbers. The number of such cases reported in October, 1900, was 28 (including 7 deaths.)

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

LABOUR IN THE COLONIES.

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

Canada.—It is too late in the year for the ordinary emigrant, other than general servants, to go to Canada.

New South Wales.—The report for 1900, issued under the Factories Act, shows that the number of factories and employees comprised within the Act both increased, and that trades were generally prosperous. Improvement was shown in the building trade, food and clothing factories, boot trade, hat trade, waterproof trade, tobacco factories, jam and fruit preserving factories, and the meat preserving depots; there was a falling off, however, in wool-washing and some other trades connected with the pastoral industry.

Victoria.—A report from Carisbrook states that there is very little demand for labour in that district. There continues to be a certain number of unemployed persons at Melbourne, but a really competent mechanic has not much difficulty in procuring work, though there is no actual demand for more hands. General female servants, able to do cooking, washing and housework, are in good demand throughout the State, and cooks, housemaids, nurses, etc., in the larger towns.

South Australia and Tasmania.—The present supply of labour is quite sufficient both in South Australia and Tasmania.

Queensland.—There continues to be a demand for skilled mechanics at Townsville and other places in the North, and for agricultural labourers in many of the Southern districts. Gold mining has been steadily increasing, and the yield of gold in 1900 was the largest on record. The number of miners has also increased, and a competent man has little difficulty in procuring employment in this industry, except where drought has interrupted the work of the mines.

Western Australia.—The Report of the Government Labour Bureau for the quarter ending 30th September last states as follows:—There is a demand for men in the building and other trades at Northam, York, and two or three other places, but the supply of men is sufficient at Perth, Fremantle, Albany, and all other towns, while at Coolgardie, Kalgoorlie, Boulder, and Collie, the supply is in some cases actually greater than the demand. There is no demand for miners anywhere, and at Coolgardie, Kalgoorlie, and Boulder, there is an over supply. There is a demand for agricultural labourers at nearly all farming centres in the south-west; general labourers are wanted at Northam, Dongarra, Bunbury, Bridgetown, and elsewhere, but there are more than enough at Coolgardie, Kalgoorlie, and Boulder; there is a good demand everywhere for female domestic servants.

Cape Colony and Natal.—The supply of skilled mechanics in the building trades in Cape Colony is now sufficient, and all persons are warned against going either to Cape Colony or to Natal at the present time in search of work.

Transvaal and Orange River Colony.—Men are wanted for the South African Constabulary in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. They must be good riders, good shots, single, strictly sober, and from 20 to 35 years of age. They must apply in their own handwriting to the Recruiting Officer, S.A.C. Recruiting Office, King's-court, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. They will be given free passages to South Africa. Trained women teachers also to the number of 100 (with special experience in teaching little children) are required for teaching in the refugee camps. Ability to teach singing is essential. Employment is for one year certain, with a prospect of permanent employment afterwards. The salary is £100 for the year, besides accommodation and rations. Second-class passages are given to and fro. Applications marked "Teachers for South Africa" must be made on or before November 23rd, enclosing two or three testimonials and brief account of applicant's experience, to the Secretary, Board of Education, Whitehall.

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

LABOUR ABROAD.

FRANCE.

Employment in September.—The following trades were reported as actively employed during September:—quarrying, watch, clock and jewellery making, wool spinning and weaving, pottery and glass manufacture, the chemical trades, and fishing and agriculture. No improvement was noted in gardening. There was no change in the state of employment in the typographical trades, joinery, cabinet making or road transport, nor in commercial occupations. Mining showed a slight improvement. The boot, shoe, and glove making trades, the various branches of the garment-making trades, lithographic printing, engraving, certain food preparation trades, and also the fur trades, showed increased employment; but there was a decline of employment in the building trades, carpentry, the metal and engineering trades, and cotton and silk spinning and weaving. There was increased activity in dock and wharf labour at the chief seaports, and a noticeable increase in the demand for domestic servants of various kinds. (See also LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1901, p. 299.)

Employment in October.—Reports made to the French Labour Department as to the state of employment during October by 805 trade unions, with a membership of 125,000, show that 11,470, or about 9 per cent. of the members, were out of work. The same percentage of unemployed was returned for September. The above figures are exclusive of the Trade Unions of coal miners in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais departments.

Coal Mining in September.—The average number of days worked per week by those employed underground in coal mines in September was 5.82, as compared with 5.77 in the previous month, and with 5.98 in September 1900. During the month full time (6 days and over per week) was worked by 57 per cent., and from 5 to 6 days by 41 per cent. of all employed in and about the mines. In the previous month the proportions were 40 and 60 respectively. The above particulars were supplied to the French Labour Department by the Committee of Coal Owners, and relate to more than 135,000 workpeople (over three-fourths of all employed in and about the mines).

Labour Disputes in September.—Thirty-two disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in September, the number of workpeople taking part in 29 of the disputes being 4,400. The corresponding number of disputes in August was 34, in 33 of which 5,249 workpeople took part, while in September 1900, there were 78 disputes, in which 17,655 workpeople took part. Of the 32 disputes in September last, 3 occurred in the building trades, 4 in the metal trades, 6 in the textile trades, 7 in transport, 3 in chemical trades, 3 in the hide and skin-working trades, and 3 in the food preparation trades, while 3 were in groups of trades other than those enumerated above. Twenty-eight new and old disputes came to an end in September, 4 being decided in favour of the workpeople, 16 in favour of the employers, while 8 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in September.—Four cases of recourse to the Conciliation and Arbitration Law were reported to the French Labour Department in September, the initiative being taken in 2 cases by the workpeople, and in the other 2 cases by the Justice of the Peace. Committees of conciliation were formed in 2 cases, and resulted in the settlement of one of the disputes, no agreement being arrived at in the other case. In the third case the employers made no reply to the invitation to constitute a committee of conciliation. In the remaining instance an agreement was arrived at before the committee was formed.

In the case of a strike of 27 operatives at a boot and shoe factory in Nancy, a settlement was reached as a result of direct negotiations between the Employers' Association and the Trade Union, the employers having requested the former to treat with the latter.

GERMANY.

Employment in October.—According to *Der Arbeitsmarkt* the state of employment in October was considerably

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

worse than in the previous month, the average number of applications for work per 100 situations at the employment registries being 198.1 as against 147.5 in September. The corresponding proportion for October 1900 was 135.3.

The same journal states that the Governments of Prussia, Bavaria, Hesse and Baden have decided to institute inquiries as to the existing scarcity of employment and as to the means for dealing with it. In Prussia, the duty of directing the inquiry is to be entrusted to the Governors of the various provinces, and in Bavaria to the Factory Inspectors, while the Government of Hesse has requested the Chambers of Commerce to report on the subject.

Sociale Praxis reports that the Prussian Ministry of Public Works has issued an Order directing the various State Railway Administrations to use all means at their disposal with the view to pressing on with the execution of any building operations, for which money has already been voted. The Government of Saxony has taken steps to provide work for the Saxon Iron and Steel Industry by placing its contracts for the supply of rolling-stock and rails for the State Railways at as early a date as possible.

Labour disputes in October.—Twenty-six disputes are reported by *Der Arbeitsmarkt* to have begun in October, as against 19 in September. Of the October disputes, 6 occurred in the building trades, 7 in the metal and engineering trades, 4 in the textile trades, 2 in the clothing trades, 3 in earthenware, pottery, etc., trades, and 3 in woodworking trades, the remaining dispute being in a trade not included in any of these groups.

BELGIUM.

Strikes among Miners.—With reference to the strike movement in the mining industry in Belgium (see LABOUR GAZETTE, October 1901, p. 301), Sir G. de Courcy-Perry, C.M.G., H.M. Consul-General at Antwerp, in a despatch to the Foreign Office, states that he was informed on October 15th that the majority of the 14,000 coalminers recently on strike at Liège had by that date returned to work, and that the strike could be considered as practically finished.

Measurement of Work and Calculation of Wages.—By a law which was passed on July 30th, 1901, and is to come into operation at a date to be fixed by Royal decree, employers are forbidden to use, for the purpose of measuring up work with a view to ascertaining the amount of wages due to workmen, any other than the metric system. So far as concerns the calculation of sums due in respect of wages, power is given to the Government to make, in regard to such branches of industry as the Government shall think fit, orders (a) forbidding wages to be reckoned otherwise than on the decimal system, and (b) prescribing the use of special measuring appliances. The new law, however, is not to apply to appliances intended to be used in measuring the wages due to agricultural labourers, domestic servants, or other workpeople lodged and boarded by their employers. The previous law required that payment of the wages of pieceworkers should take place at least once in every month, the workman receiving either payment in full or a payment on account; it is now enacted that, when making any such payment on account, the employer shall furnish to his employee particulars showing the quantity of work performed and the amount of wages paid.

AUSTRIA.

Central Reserve Fund for Accidents in the Mining Industry.—Besides contributing to their Local Provident Fund (see GAZETTE, February 1898, p. 39), all mine owners in Austria are obliged to contribute annually to a Central Reserve Fund for helping the local funds to bear extra burdens resulting from accidents through which more than 5 persons have been killed or disabled. This Central Fund is administered by a commission of 10 members (4 representatives of Government Departments, 4 mine owners, and 2 miners, the last 6 members being nominated by the Government), which fixes the annual contributions to the Central Fund.

The total amount required to be paid over to the Central Fund by employers for the year 1900 (their contributions being fixed at the maximum rate allowed, i.e., 0.1 per cent. on the amount of their

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

wages bill in that year) was £5,669, as compared with £5,200, the sum required for 1899. The Fund amounted at the end of 1900 to £33,931, an increase of £6,754 on the previous year. Two accidents of the kind contemplated by the Fund occurred in 1900, and resulted in the death of 70, and the permanent disablement of 4 miners, the former leaving 46 widows and 108 orphans to be provided for. The liability incurred in respect of these two accidents by the Local Provident Fund concerned amounted to £3,075, towards which it received a grant of £2,500 from the Central Reserve Fund. The number of persons insured with the different local Miners' Provident Funds in Austria at the end of 1900 was 178,129.—*Beiblatt zu den "Amtlichen Nachrichten" betreffend die Bergwerksbrüderladen. 12. Jahrgang, Nr. 2.*

SPAIN.

Strikes in various Trades in Malaga.—Reporting to the Board of Trade under date of October 14th, Mr. Alexander Finn, H.M. Consul at Malaga, states that during the two months preceding the date of his despatch, strikes for higher wages and less work had taken place in Malaga in the following trades and occupations:—Field labourers, builders and masons, ironworkers, carpenters, stonemasons, tramway drivers and conductors, railway employees, milk purveyors, stokers, spinning operatives, street sweepers, bookbinders, gasworkers, carters, quay labourers, and labourers on board ship. Only the last three, however, affected British shipping directly. The carters have secured that they shall not be called upon to take a load of more than 11½ cwt., and that they shall lend no hand in loading or in discharging their loads; while the quay labourers have obtained an advance from a wage amounting to 1s. 8½d. or 2s. 1d. per day (beginning at sunrise and ending at sunset) to a wage of 2s. 6½d. for a day of nine hours, and 3½d. an hour for overtime. Labourers on board ship keep the same daily wage as before, i.e., 3s. 6d. for ordinary cargo and 4s. 2½d. for coal, lead and similar materials, but have obtained the same reduction of hours as the others, with 6½d. an hour for overtime.

Strike of Firemen and Labourers connected with Shipping at Cadiz.—In despatches to the Board of Trade, dated October 28th and 30th, Mr. A. H. Vecqueray, H.M. Consul at Cadiz, reported concerning a strike of Spanish firemen at that port begun about October 18th. The men, who numbered upwards of 800, were in the employment of the "Compañia Transatlántica," and demanded increased pay, better food, shorter hours, more hands on board the vessels, and the dismissal of a man who had been in the service of the company for over 30 years. The strikers were joined by the lightermen, dock labourers, etc., with the result that work in the port was brought to a standstill, the salt industry more particularly being affected. On October 29th the lightermen, dock labourers, etc., held a meeting, and decided not to continue to co-operate with the Union of Firemen unless that Union provided funds for the purpose. This the Union declared itself unable to do; and on October 30th all the labourers returned to work, and ships were taking in their cargoes as usual.

The strike of firemen continued, but did not affect British interests.

Strike of Shore Labourers at Cartagena.—In a telegram to the Board of Trade, dated November 7th, H.M. Consul at Malaga reports that at Cartagena the shore labourers employed exclusively in loading minerals have struck against the customary reduction of the daily wage by 1 real (about 1½d.) in the winter months on account of the shorter hours worked as compared with the summer months.

RUSSIA.

Invalidity Pensions in Government Mines.—By virtue of a recent Russian law miners who are employed in the Government mines of the Empire, and have become incapacitated, wholly or partially, from working by reason of accident or of sickness caused by their employment, will in future be entitled to receive a pension. The law applies to all employees of either sex and whatever their age may be. If death ensues from the causes mentioned above, the pension becomes payable to the family (widow, children and parents) of the deceased. In the case of injuries received through the wilful act of the workman himself, he loses his right to a

pension, though, if death ensues, the pension will still be payable to his family.

The pension payable in case of total incapacity will be equivalent to two-thirds of the workman's average annual earnings during the last three years. In the event of the workman's death the widow will receive an allowance equivalent to one-half of the invalidity pension to which her deceased husband was entitled. (In the case of the death of a workwoman her surviving husband will be entitled to a similar allowance, if he is himself from any cause whatever incapacitated from working, but not otherwise.) If the deceased leaves one or two children, each child receives an allowance equivalent to one-sixth of the pension of the deceased parent, but if more than two, then the children, whatever their number, divide between them one-half of his pension. (Thus a widow and three children would, between them, receive two-thirds of the average earnings of the deceased.) If, however, children are left without either parent surviving, then each child gets one-third of the pension of his deceased father or mother, but so that the total sum payable to all such children together shall not exceed such pension. Parents have a claim to pensions only out of any balance left after deducting from two-thirds of the average earnings of the deceased workman the sum of all allowances payable to the widow and children; and no parents are entitled to any pension unless they can show that they had been dependent upon the deceased for support. Subject as above, parents will receive allowances equivalent in the aggregate to one-sixth of the pension of the deceased. The allowance of a widow or widower ceases on re-marriage, and those of children on their reaching the age of sixteen.—*Sociale Praxis.*

Co-operative Credit Associations.—The twenty-fifth annual report of the St. Petersburg Section of the Committee for Rural Loan and Deposit Societies and Industrial Co-operative Societies* gives the number of Co-operative Credit Associations existing in Russia on January 1st, 1900, as 703. Detailed statistics relating to the year 1898 are given for 604, out of a total of 699 Associations existing in 1898. These 604 associations had an aggregate membership of 224,371, share capital amounting to £763,060, a reserve capital of £231,087, loan capital (i.e., deposits with, and advances to, the associations) amounting to £1,664,252, and other capital amounting to £19,688. The advances made by the associations in 1898 amounted to £3,728,712; the aggregate profit (balance in capital account) was £86,600, and the amount paid out of profits as dividend on shares £49,798.

Although the number of associations making returns for 1898 was smaller by 15 than that of the societies supplying information for 1897, yet the number of members has risen by 5,980, while the amount of share capital returned is larger by £41,498, reserve capital by £14,253, loan capital by £201,283, and "other capital" by £3,473. The advances made by the associations were £246,232 in excess of the sums returned under these headings for 1897, and the amount paid out of profits as dividend on shares has risen by £2,339.

UNITED STATES.

SAN FRANCISCO CONSULAR DISTRICT.

Strike of Seamen and Dock Labourers at San Francisco.—Concerning the continuation of this dispute in Port Costa (see October GAZETTE, p. 302), Mr. Wellesley Moore, Acting British Consul-General at San Francisco, in a report to the Board of Trade dated October 9th, states that shortly before the inauguration of the general strike ordered by the City Front Federation, the grain stevedores at Port Costa had made an agreement with the shippers, under which the latter consented to pay overtime for all work done beyond a nine-hour day. As the men broke this agreement in obeying the mandate of the Federation, the shippers are only willing to accord them the old terms, viz., to pay overtime after a working day of 10 hours. The Union men decline to accept this proposition, and the work is being prosecuted by non-Union employees, whose board is being paid by the shippers to prevent intimidation. Business is not being seriously delayed, however, as these stevedores have become more expert than when first engaged.

Strike of Machinists at San Francisco.—Mr. Moore states that the machinists' strike at San Francisco, which commenced on May 21st, has not been affected by the settlement of the strike of seamen and dock labourers, and most of the ironworks are seriously crippled by the difficulties experienced in securing skilled workmen.

* *Otchét Komiteta o Selskikh Soudo-sberedatelnikh i promyshlennikh Tovarihtchestvakh.*

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER—COAL AND IRON MINING; PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

REPORTS ON SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.

(a) COAL MINING IN OCTOBER.

[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 continues good, but shows a decline of a quarter of a day per week in the average number of days worked by the collieries as compared with a year ago, with an increase, however, in the number employed. As compared with September there is practically no change.

The following Table relating to 1,363 pits, at which 483,117 workpeople were employed, gives the figures on which the above statement is based:—

District.	No. employed in Oct., 1901, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the pits in four weeks ended		
		26th Oct., 1901.	27th Oct., 1900.	28th Sept., 1901.
England and Wales	441,336	5'36	5'64	5'36
Scotland	41,171	5'34	5'57	5'38
Ireland	610	5'22	5'72	5'39
United Kingdom	483,117	5'36	5'63	5'36

The number of workpeople employed at the pits from which returns have been received for both periods was 2·8 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 80·7 per cent. were employed at pits working 5 or more days per week in the four weeks ended October 26th, as compared with 93·3 per cent. a year ago, and 81·7 per cent. in September.

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.	October, 1901.		Corresponding percentages in	
	No. of Workpeople employed.	Percentage proportion to total.	October, 1900.	September, 1901.
24 days (full time)	117,724	24·4	31·4	24·1
20 and under 24 days	222,021	46·2	61·9	57·6
16 " " 20 " "	82,625	17·1	5·8	14·0
12 " " 16 " "	5,643	1·2	0·8	3·4
8 " " 12 " "	1,615	0·3	0·1	0·5
Under 8 days	3,489	0·7	0·0	0·4
Total	483,117	100·0	100·0	100·0

The next Table, which gives detailed particulars for the different mining districts, shows that with three exceptions the average number of days worked per week was less in each district than in the corresponding period a year ago. It was greater in the Salop, Worcester and Warwick, Gloucester and Somerset, and North Wales districts. The decrease was greatest in South Wales and Monmouth district (0·64 of a day per week), more than half of this being caused by stoppages on the part of the miners on October 25th and 26th, with a view to restrict the output and maintain the price of coal. There was a decrease of half a day in Ireland and in Lancashire and Cheshire.

Compared with the previous month there was an increase of two-fifths of a day per week in Salop, Worcester and Warwick district and of nearly one-third of a day per week in Yorkshire and North Wales. The only large decrease (0·68 days per week) was in South Wales.

The highest averages during the month were worked in North Wales (5·81 days) Salop, Worcester and Warwick (5·78 days), Gloucester and Somerset (5·68 days), the Lothians (5·56 days) and Durham (5·50 days). In no district was the average less than 5 days per week.

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

District.	No. employed in Oct., 1901, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Collieries in four weeks ended			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Oct., 1901, as compared with	
		26th Oct., 1901.	27th Oct., 1900.	28th Sept., 1901.	A year ago.	A month ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland	37,718	5'38	5'54	5'43	−'16	−'05
Durham	90,067	5'50	5'61	5'56	−'11	−'06
Cumberland	7,175	5'48	5'76	5'42	−'28	−'06
Yorkshire	71,954	5'45	5'81	5'13	−'36	−'32
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	50,358	5'08	5'55	4'88	−'47	−'20
Derbyshire	41,035	5'47	5'70	5'41	−'36	−'06
Nottingham and Leicester	27,608	5'17	5'21	5'24	−'04	−'07
Staffordshire	27,369	5'20	5'53	4'99	−'33	−'21
Salop, Worcester and Warwick	9,507	5'78	5'63	5'36	+ '09	+ '42
Gloucester and Somerset ...	8,750	5'68	5'66	5'72	+ '02	−'04
North Wales	12,208	5'81	5'76	5'50	+ '05	+ '31
South Wales and Mon.	57,587	5'12	5'76	5'80	−'64	−'68
SCOTLAND.						
West Scotland	21,977	5'35	5'58	5'35	−'23	...
The Lothians	4,129	5'56	5'75	5'71	−'19	−'15
Fife	15,065	5'27	5'51	5'34	−'24	−'07
IRELAND.						
Ireland	610	5'22	5'72	5'39	−'50	−'17
Grand Total & Averages	483,117	5'36	5'63	5'36	−'27	...

The Exports of coal, coke, cinders, and patent fuel during October amounted to 3,985,234 tons, as compared with 3,799,352 tons in September and 4,110,568 tons in October, 1900.

(b) IRON MINING IN OCTOBER.

RETURNS relating to employment in this industry show that it remains good, with practically no change as compared with a month ago. As compared with a year ago there is a considerable decline in the number of workpeople employed, and a slight decline in the average number of days worked per week.

The average number of days worked in the four weeks ended October 26th by 137 iron mines and open works to which the returns relate was 5'75 per week, as compared with 5'76 days in the four weeks ended September 28th, and 5'78 days in October, 1900. The number of workpeople employed at the mines covered by the returns was 15,418 (or 1,414 less than a year ago), of whom 86·2 per cent. were employed at mines working 22 or more days during the four weeks ended October 26th, compared with 85·1 per cent. a year ago.

The following Table summarises the Returns received:

District.	No. employed in Oct., 1901, at the Mines included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Mines in 4 weeks ended			Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Oct., 1901, as compared with	
		26th Oct., 1901.	27th Oct., 1900.	28th Sept., 1901.	A year ago.	A month ago.
ENGLAND—		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cumberland and Lancashire	4,877	5'88	5'81	5'86	+ '07	+ '02
Cleveland	6,301	5'71	5'75	5'72	−'04	−'01
Lincolnshire and Leicestershire	738	5'35	5'39	5'72	−'04	−'37
Northamptonshire	652	5'92	5'88	5'86	+ '04	+ '06
Staffordshire and Shropshire	1,423	5'46	5'87	5'42	−'41	+ '04
Other places in England	78	5'79	5'41	5'76	+ '38	+ '03
SCOTLAND	1,258	5'87	5'86	5'81	+ '01	+ '06
IRELAND	91	6'00	6'00	6'00	...	...
Total and Averages	15,418	5'75	5'78	5'76	−'03	−'01

(c) PIG-IRON INDUSTRY IN OCTOBER.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry shows a slight decline, the number of furnaces in blast being less than a month ago. As compared with a year ago, the number in blast is much lower.

At the works of 113 ironmasters covered by the returns received, there were 315 furnaces in blast at the end of October, as compared with 321 in September, and

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

344 in October, 1900. During October three furnaces were re-lit in England and Wales, and nine were damped down or blown out; in Scotland one was re-lit and one was blown out.

The estimated number of workpeople employed at the 315 furnaces in blast at the end of October was 21,900. 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.		
	Oct., 1901.	Oct., 1900.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Oct., 1901.	Oct., 1901.	Sept., 1901.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Oct., 1901.
ENGLAND & WALES—						
Cleveland	79	90	- 11	79	84	- 5
Cumberland & Lancs.	45	44	+ 1	45	45	...
S. and S.W. Yorks....	16	17	- 1	16	17	- 1
Lincolnshire	12	14	- 2	12	13	- 1
Midlands	79	90	- 11	79	78	+ 1
Glamorgan and Mon.	14	18	- 4	14	13	+ 1
Other districts	7	8	- 1	7	8	- 1
Total England and Wales...	252	281	- 29	252	258	- 6
SCOTLAND	63	63	...	63	63	...
Total furnaces included in returns ...	315	344	- 29	315	321	- 6

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

EMPLOYMENT in these industries again shows an improvement both in numbers employed and in the average number of shifts worked as compared with a month ago, and is better than a year ago.

Numbers Employed.

At 202 works covered by the returns, 81,418 workpeople were employed in the week ended October 26th, as compared with 79,849 in the week ended September 28th, and 80,432 a year ago.

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

District.	Numbers employed in week ended			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Oct., 1901, as compared with	
	Oct. 26th, 1901.	Oct. 27th, 1900.	Sept. 28th, 1901.	A year ago.	A month ago.
England and Wales	68,313	67,726	67,112	+ 787	+ 1,401
Scotland	12,995	12,706	12,737	+ 199	+ 168
Total	81,418	80,432	79,849	+ 986	+ 1,569

Weekly Number of Shifts Worked.

Information as to the number of shifts worked has been received with respect to works employing about 88 per cent. of these workpeople, and the particulars are summarised in the Table below. The average number of shifts worked was 5.48 per man in the week ended October 26th, as compared with 5.45 in the week ended September 28th, and 5.36 in the corresponding week a year ago.

Number of Shifts worked.	Number employed in Oct., 1901, so far as returned.	Percentage proportion to Total.	Corresponding percentage in	
			Oct., 1900.	Sept., 1901.
Under 5 per week	4,686	6.5	13.0	8.4
5 per week	25,355	35.5	33.1	32.8
5½ per week	1,390	1.9	1.9	1.9
6 per week	39,432	55.2	51.2	56.0
Over 6 per week	612	0.9	0.8	0.9
Total	71,475	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

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

shifts worked by all the workpeople included in the first Table may be estimated at 446,043 in the week ended October 26th, 435,358 in the week ended September 28th, and 430,841 in the corresponding week a year ago. Thus the volume of employment at the works included in the returns was 2.5 per cent. greater than a month ago, and 3.5 per cent. greater than a year ago.

(e) EMPLOYMENT AT TINPLATE WORKS* IN OCTOBER.

EMPLOYMENT continued good and showed a further slight improvement during October, and was better than a year ago.

At the end of October 41 works with 198 mills had all their mills in operation, whilst 37 others had 183 mills at work out of a total of 251. Thus in all 381 mills were working, as compared with 377 at the end of September, and 360 mills a year ago. The number of people employed at the mills in operation at the end of October is estimated to be about 19,000.

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	41	198	...	198
Works giving partial employment	37	183	68	251
Total at end of October, 1901†	78	381	68	449
<i>Corresponding Total for Sept., 1901†</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>377</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>442</i>
<i>Corresponding Total for Oct., 1900†</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>438</i>

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

	Tinplates.			Blackplates.		
	Oct., 1901.	Sept., 1901.	Oct., 1900.	Oct., 1901.	Sept., 1901.	Oct., 1900.
To United States	Tons. 9,047	Tons. 9,455	Tons. 3,751	Tons. 27	Tons. 198	Tons. 3
„ Other Countries	14,066	16,127	17,382	4,458	3,995	4,737
Total	23,113	25,582	21,133	4,475	4,193	4,740

(f) EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN IN OCTOBER.

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

THE number of seamen shipped during October as the crews of foreign-going vessels, from certain selected ports (at which about 80 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared), was 36,212, or 1,071 more than in October, 1900. The supply of seamen and firemen is stated to have been equal to or in excess of the demand at all the ports except Barry, Bristol and Dublin, where the supply of A.B.'s for sailing vessels fell short of the demand.

During the ten completed months of the year, 355,011 men have been shipped, as compared with 334,117 in the corresponding period of 1900, the most marked increase occurring at the port of Liverpool.

Of the total number of seamen shipped in the ten months, 55,603 (or 15.7 per cent.) were foreigners, as against 14.8 per cent. in the corresponding period of 1900.

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

† It will be understood that, in addition to the works returned as giving full or partial employment, a certain number of tinplate works were wholly idle at each of the dates to which the returns relate, but the figures quoted are believed to give approximately the total number of works and mills actually in operation.

‡ Figures revised.

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER—SEAMEN; AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

Lascars who are engaged in Asia are not included in these figures.

Table showing the number* of men, &c., shipped as the crews of foreign-going vessels at some of the principal ports of the United Kingdom in October, 1901 and 1900 respectively, together with the number* shipped in the ten months ended October, in each of these years:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Men, &c., shipped in October, 1901.*			Total number shipped in 10 months ended October.*	
	In Sailing Vessels.	In Steam Vessels.	Total in Oct., 1901.	1901.	1900.
ENGLAND AND WALES.					
East Coast.					
Tyne Ports... ..	45	2,874	2,919	2,748	31,089
Sunderland ... ..	...	338	338	564	4,579
Middlesbrough ... ..	...	96	96	184	2,031
Hull... ..	...	926	926	1,083	10,445
Grimsby ... ..	...	46	46	94	886
Bristol Channel.					
Bristol	36	627	663	511	5,825
Newport, Mon. ... ..	...	643	643	780	8,215
Cardiff	210	3,889	4,099	4,319	43,955
Swansea	13	518	531	558	6,061
Other Ports.					
Liverpool	240	12,220	12,460	11,566	117,007
London	288	6,806	7,094	6,884	69,997
Southampton ... ..	...	2,877	2,877	2,245	24,502
SCOTLAND.					
Leith, Kirkcaldy, Methil, and Grangemouth	18	460	478	454	5,666
Glasgow	114	2,631	2,745	2,777	26,040
IRELAND.					
Dublin	8	71	79	203	1,202
Belfast ... ..	...	218	218	288	2,686
Total, Oct., 1901	972	35,240	36,212	...	355,011
<i>Ditto, Oct., 1900</i>	<i>1,007</i>	<i>34,194</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>35,141</i>	<i>334,117</i>

(g) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN OCTOBER.

THE Agricultural Correspondent to the Department on the basis of 233 returns from various parts of England reports as follows: Farm labourers were fully employed in October, chiefly at potato lifting, mangold pulling and storing, threshing, sowing wheat and beans, and in some districts picking apples.

The weather was fine during the greater part of the month, and very favourable for work in the fields, and consequently farm work is in a forward state. In some districts, particularly those in which the root crops were heavy, the supply of labour has been unequal to the demand, but in other districts, more especially in the Eastern Counties, the supply has been sufficient and some casual labourers have been in irregular work. In Norfolk there has been a fairly general fall in the rate of wages paid to ordinary agricultural labourers, viz., from 13s. to 12s., making the rate 1s. per week lower than in October, 1900.

Northern Counties.—Reports from Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland and Westmorland state that farm labourers have been, generally speaking, fully employed during the month of October, chiefly at lifting potatoes, turnips and mangolds. The supply of labour is said to be generally sufficient in these counties, but in a few districts some slight scarcity has been experienced. In Lancashire agricultural labourers are stated to have been generally well employed, but in North Lancashire a few men have been in irregular work. An employer in the Prescot Union writes: "Potato getting has been the principal employment. A large number of Irish labourers have been employed on some farms, and women and children from the villages and adjacent towns have been employed picking potatoes after the digger on other farms. In fact, there has been a big demand for all available labour."

Agricultural employment has been regular in the East Riding of Yorkshire, the weather having been favourable for potato gathering, wheat sowing and other outdoor work. Casual labourers are said to be fairly plentiful, but experienced farm labourers are somewhat scarce. A correspondent in the Patrington Union states, however, that there is less difficulty in hiring labour than a year ago, and that work is quite a week or ten days in advance of October, 1900. Reports have been received from the Unions of Beverley, Bridlington, Howden, Patrington, and Pocklington: In the North Riding employment has been generally regular and the supply of

* 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.

men sufficient. In the Scarborough Union, however, it is reported that the supply of labour has been "considerably above the demand, some villages having a dozen men in very irregular work." An employer in the Guisboro' Union writes: "Weather fine; employment regular, lifting potatoes and getting off mangolds; agricultural work forward." Farm labourers in the West Riding have been fully employed at raising potatoes, storing mangolds, etc. In the Wetherby Union it is stated that there has been difficulty in finding sufficient labour for getting in potatoes and mangolds. In the Selby Union, on the other hand, labour is said to be plentiful, and work well forward.

Midland Counties.—Regularity of employment is reported in Derbyshire and Cheshire, and the supply of farm labour is said to be about sufficient, except in the Worksop Union (Derby and Notts), where it is reported to be short. An employer in the Tarvin Union of Cheshire, writing on November 2nd, states that "the raising of root crops has gone on rapidly, and the land being dry, the carting away of potatoes and mangolds is nearly finished—few men remember so dry an October—and autumn work is well forward." Reports from Nottinghamshire state that agricultural employment has been regular, the weather being, on the whole, dry and suitable for outdoor work. The supply of labour is said to be just sufficient.

Farm labourers in Leicestershire have been generally in full employment, the weather having been favourable for autumn work, such as lifting roots, seeding and cleaning the land. A correspondent in the Barrow-on-Soar Union writes: "No doubt the dry weather, making it possible to be always on the land, has affected employment very favourably." In the Market Harborough Union, however, a few casual labourers are said to have been in irregular work. The supply of labour is reported to have improved, and to be about sufficient for requirements in most districts. A report from the Market Bosworth Union states that boys are almost unobtainable, owing to the demand for them at collieries and brickyards. Reports have been received from the Unions of Barrow-on-Soar, Billesdon, Blaby, Lutterworth, Market Bosworth, and Market Harborough. Agricultural employment is reported as having been regular in Staffordshire and Shropshire. Some scarcity of labour is reported, especially in connection with the gathering of root crops, but a correspondent in the Market Drayton Union states that the supply has been in excess of the demand, particularly in Irish casual labourers. Employment has been good with farm labourers in Worcestershire, the lifting of roots, and in some districts fruit or hop-picking, having given plenty of work. Reports have been received from the following Poor Law Unions: Evesham, Martley, Shipston-on-Stour, Tenbury, and Upton-on-Severn. The supply of labour is said to be short of the demand in the Shipston-on-Stour and Tenbury Unions, but about equal to the demand in the other Unions reported on. In the Tenbury Union it is stated that wages of day labourers have risen 6d. a day, owing to the employment afforded by the Birmingham water track. The rise is, however, regarded as only temporary. Agricultural labourers in Warwickshire have had regular employment with the exception of a few casual labourers in certain districts. Reports have been received from the Unions of Alcester, Banbury, Coventry, Meriden, Rugby, Stratford-on-Avon, and Warwick. A correspondent in the Rugby Union writes as follows: "Weather has been favourable for storing potatoes and mangolds and for wheat sowing." Most of the reports refer to a sufficiency of labour.

In Oxfordshire farm labourers are said to have been in regular employment. A report from the Thame Union states that: "The weather has been favourable for arable farming work. Wheat and winter beans have been planted, and the land is in a very forward state for spring seeding. The root crops are mostly secured, and little autumn cultivation remains to be done." The supply of labour is said to be very short in the Woodstock Union, but in the other Unions reported on the supply of men (with the exception of milkers) has been sufficient. Agricultural employment is stated to be regular in Northamptonshire. Labour is scarce in the Hardingstone and Oundle Unions, but a sufficient supply is reported in the Unions of Banbury, Kettering, and Wellingborough. A correspondent in the Hardingstone Union writes: "In some parishes a number of shoe hands are out of work and some of these now apply for (and are being employed at) farm work." In the Oundle Union it is stated that threshing has been carried on under difficulties, and that men can only be obtained by borrowing. In the Wellingborough Union, however, it is reported that "there has been less demand for casual labourers, and a few regular labourers have been discharged in some cases." In Buckinghamshire it is reported that employment has been quite regular and that the supply of labour

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has been about equal to the demand, owing chiefly to the lightness of the root crops. Milkers and stockmen, however, are still scarce. Reports have been received from the Unions of Aylesbury, Buckingham, Newport Pagnell, and Wycombe. Farm labourers in *Hertfordshire* and *Bedfordshire* have been, generally speaking, in regular employment during the month. The supply of shepherds and cattlemen is said to be short, but there is a sufficiency of other classes of labour. A correspondent in the Leighton Buzzard Union (*Beds*) writes as follows: "Men have been well employed getting up potatoes and mangolds and wheat sowing. The weather has been very favourable and work is getting forward."

Eastern Counties.—Agricultural labourers in *Huntingdonshire* have been fully employed, chiefly at getting up potatoes and mangolds and wheat sowing. With reference to the supply of labour, an employer in the St. Neot's Union states: "Still insufficient. Good men earn more in towns and at market garden work than farmers can afford to give." In *Cambridgeshire* employment has been good, and the supply of labour generally about sufficient, though boys are said to be scarce in the Chesterton Union. Reports have been received from the Unions of Chesterton, Ely, Linton, Newmarket, North Witchford, Whittlesey, and Wisbech. A correspondent in the Ely Union writes: "Hardly a man lost a day. No field operations stopped for a single day." Employment is said to be generally regular in *Lincolnshire*. In the Bourne Union, however, some men are said to have been in irregular work. Reports have been received from the following Poor Law Unions:—Bourne, Brigg, Caistor, Holbeach, Lincoln, Newark, Sleaford, and Spilsby. Scarcity of labour is reported in the Caistor and Holbeach Unions, but in the other Unions reported on the supply has been generally sufficient. A correspondent in the Newark Union writes: "We have plenty of men for the work of the farm. There will not be the usual number of days threshing, as the stackyards are all very small."

In *Norfolk* employment is stated to have been generally regular, but in certain districts some men have been in irregular work. The supply of labour has been sufficient in all the Unions reported on. A correspondent in the Downham Union states that "The very poor crop of roots in the county makes less need of extra labour, and the supply of labour is now quite equal to the requirements." An employer in the Henstead Union writes that "Weather has been open and the general work of the farm is more forward than usual at the time of year." Reports have been received from the following Poor Law Unions: Aylsham, Blofield, Docking, Downham, Erpingham, East and West Flegg, Forehoe, Freebridge Lynn, Guiltecross, Henstead, Loddon and Clavering, St. Faith's, Smallburgh, Swaffham, Thetford, and Walsingham. A fall of 1s. per week (1s. to 12s.) is reported in the wages of ordinary agricultural labourers in most of these Unions, the weekly rate being now 1s. lower than a year ago.

Farm labourers in *Suffolk*, with few exceptions, have been in regular employment during October. The supply of labour has been generally equal to the demand. A report from the Mildenhall Union states that threshing has kept labour employed during the early part of the month, and clearing mangolds and sowing wheat in the latter part. A correspondent in the Blything Union writes: "Root crops very light and work very forward owing to the grand autumn," and a large employer in the Bosmere and Claydon Union writes as follows: "Farm work was probably never so forward at the end of October as it is this year. Wheat planting is generally finished and mangolds mostly secured." Reports have been received from the Unions of Blything, Bosmere and Claydon, Cosford, Hartismere, Hoxne, Mildenhall, Plomesgate, Risbridge, Samford, Thingoe, and Wangford.

Agricultural employment has been generally regular in *Essex* and no scarcity of labour has been experienced, except in the case of horsemen and stockmen in a few districts. Reports have been received from the Unions of Billericay, Braintree, Colchester, Dunmow, Halstead, Maldon, Ongar, and Orsett. A correspondent in the Colchester Union writes as follows: "Weather dry and suitable for the cultivation of farms. Men fully employed but work well forward."

Southern and South-Western Counties.—In *Kent* agricultural employment has been, on the whole, regular, the weather being favourable for outdoor work, but a few men are stated to have been in irregular employment in the Maidstone and West Ashford Unions. The supply of labour is said to be sufficient in most of the Unions reported on. In the Thanet Union, however, men are scarce, and a report from the Sevenoaks Union states that there is "a great scarcity of really good farm labourers, but there are rather more casual labourers for threshing." A correspondent in

the Faversham Union writes as follows: "In consequence of 'bad times,' failure of the turnip crop and shortness of straw and hay there will be very few bullocks bought to fatten this winter, so extra yard or stock men will not be required." Employment is said to be generally regular in *Surrey*, but a few labourers have been in irregular work in certain districts. Scarcity of labour is reported in the Dorking Union, but in other Unions reported on the supply has been about sufficient. Farm labourers in *Sussex* have had regular employment. Reports have been received from the Unions of Battle, Chailey, Cuckfield, Hailsham, Petworth, Rye, and Uckfield. A report from the Rye Union states that "all have been in full work in hop gardens stacking the poles, etc., and in the fields pulling mangolds, etc." Generally speaking, the supply of labour has been about sufficient, and better than a year ago. Skilled men are, however, in demand in the Chailey and Uckfield Unions, and men for wood-cutting and copse work are stated to be scarce in the Petworth Union. Employment is said to have been regular in *Hampshire*, and the supply of labour is reported to be more plentiful than of late. A correspondent in the Christchurch Union writes: "Potato and mangold lifting has kept farm hands fully employed, but the broken weather throughout the month has considerably retarded this work—which is somewhat backward." Agricultural labourers in *Berkshire* have been well employed at pulling and storing mangolds, and other work. The supply of labour is said to have improved, but young men are scarce, and a report from the Wantage Union states that their rate of wages has increased 1s. per week since Michaelmas. In *Wiltshire* farm labourers have been fully employed during the month. A report from the Chippenham Union states: "All hands busy wheat sowing, getting up potatoes and mangolds, and threshing," and a correspondent in the Mere Union writes: "Mangold pulling, wheat sowing, and hedge trimming, etc., have kept farm hands fully employed." Reports have been received from the Unions of Amesbury, Bradford-on-Avon, Chippenham, Cricklade and Wootton Bassett, Devizes, Mere, Pewsey, Tisbury, Warminster, and Westbury and Whorwellsdown. The supply of ordinary labour is generally stated to be about sufficient, and better than a year ago, but complaints are still made of the scarcity of milkers and shepherds. Some slight irregularity of employment is reported in parts of *Dorsetshire*, chiefly due to showery weather. The supply of labour is reported to be generally equal to the demand. Agricultural labourers in *Somersetshire* are reported to have been well employed during October. An employer in the Yeovil Union writes as follows: "A busy month; potato digging, apple picking, cider making, mangold carting, and threshing have kept all hands busy," and a correspondent in the Wells Union states: "Crops all gathered in except roots, which are now being pulled and pitted for winter use." A sufficient supply of labour is reported in most districts, but in the Wells Union labourers are said to be scarce, and in the Taunton Union the supply is stated to be scarcely equal to the demand. Reports have been received from the following Poor Law Unions: Axbridge, Bridgwater, Chard, Clutton, Langport, Taunton, Wellington, Wells, Wincanton, and Yeovil.

Regularity of employment is reported in *Herefordshire*. A report from the Leominster Union states that the weather has been favourable for planting wheat, beans, and winter oats, and that apple picking and pole stripping have proceeded satisfactorily. The supply of labour has been about sufficient in most of the Unions reported on, but in the Ledbury Union it is stated that the supply is "very short indeed—much hops and fruit lost for want of labour," while in the Bromyard Union labour is said to be "very scarce indeed, young men leaving for the towns when chances offer." Employment has been good with agricultural labourers in *Gloucestershire*, and the weather has been fairly favourable for work in the fields. An employer in the Thornbury Union states that "there has been plenty of work for all hands, such as potato lifting, mangold pulling and storing, gathering apples and cider making." Scarcity of labour is reported in the Chipping Sodbury, Newent, and Northleach Unions, while the supply is said to be "none too plentiful" in the Dursley and Thornbury Unions, "sufficient" in the Barton Regis Union, and "plentiful" in the Stow-on-the-Wold Union.

Regularity of employment is reported in *Devonshire* and farm work is said to be generally in a forward state. There appears to have been a better supply of labour than in October, 1900, but there is still a scarcity of labour in parts of the county. Farm labourers in *Cornwall* have been fully employed, chiefly at taking up and storing turnips and mangolds, and threshing. With reference to the supply of labour, a correspondent in the Liskeard Union writes: "I do not hear such complaints as previously, possibly owing to the fine weather and forward condition of work. If one class of labour is more scarce than another it probably is cattlemen and youths."

(h) EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN THE TEXTILE TRADES IN OCTOBER.

ACCORDING to returns from women correspondents, employment for women showed a decline in the spinning branch of the cotton trade, but a slight improvement in the weaving branch. Information has been received

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER—WOMEN IN TEXTILE TRADES; DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR; LONDON.

with regard to 587 cotton, woollen and worsted mills, employing about 101,510 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.		
Cotton Trade—Spinning—				
October, 1901	84	7	6	3
September, 1901	88	7	3	2
October, 1900	64	18	14	4
Cotton Trade—Weaving—				
October, 1901	71	21	5	3
September, 1901	69	26	3	2
October, 1900	52	32	13	3
Woollen and Worsted Trades—				
October, 1901	79	21	...	...
September, 1901	77	19	3	1
October, 1900	65	28	7	...
Total of above Trades—				
October, 1901	76	17	5	2
September, 1901	76	19	3	2
October, 1900	58	28	12	2

Cotton Trade.—Spinning.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton spinning mills reported on is 27,720; of these 84 per cent. were employed in mills giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 88 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in September, and with 64 per cent. in October, 1900.

Cotton Trade.—Weaving.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton weaving factories reported on is 52,430; of these 71 per cent. were employed in factories giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 69 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in September, and with 52 per cent. in October, 1900.

Woollen and Worsted Trades.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the woollen and worsted mills reported on is 21,360; of these 79 per cent. were employed in mills giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 77 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in September, and with 65 per cent. in October, 1900.

(i) LONDON DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR IN OCTOBER.

EMPLOYMENT at the docks and wharves during October showed an improvement as compared with a month ago, but was not so good as a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and the principal wharves during the four weeks ended October 26th was 16,845, as compared with 16,335 in the preceding four weeks, and 17,711 in the corresponding period of 1900.

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

Period.	Labourers employed in Docks.			Labourers employed at 115 Wharves making Returns.	Total Dock and Wharf Labourers included in Returns.
	By Dock Companies or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
Week ended Oct. 5	8,335	2,400	10,735	6,201	16,936
" " " 12	8,245	3,116	11,361	6,324	17,685
" " " 19	7,904	2,200	10,104	6,335	16,439
" " " 26	7,384	2,527	9,911	6,409	16,320
Average for 4 weeks ended Oct. 26th, 1901	7,967	2,561	10,528	6,317	16,845
Average for Oct., 1900	8,486	2,534	11,020	6,691	17,711
Average for Sep., 1901	7,794	2,692	10,486	6,949	16,335

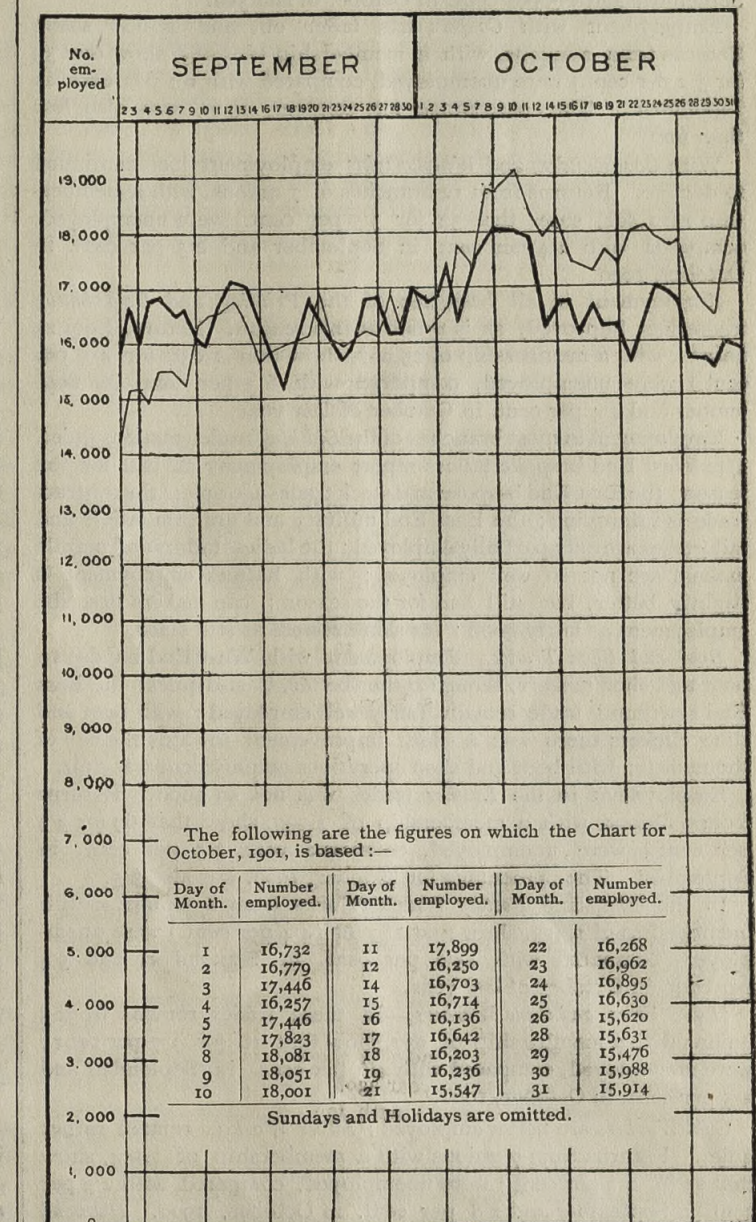
(2) **Daily Fluctuation.**—The daily fluctuation in the total estimated number of dock and wharf labourers employed by all the docks and principal wharves is

shown on the chart below. The numbers in October ranged from 15,476 on the 29th to 18,081 on the 8th.

During October, 1900, the total number of dock and wharf labourers employed varied from 16,183 on the 2nd to 19,090 on the 11th.

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

[The thick curve applies to 1901, and the thin curve to 1900.]



The following are the figures on which the Chart for October, 1901, is based:—

Day of Month.	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.
1	16,732	11	17,899	22	16,268
2	16,779	12	16,250	23	16,962
3	17,446	14	16,703	24	16,895
4	16,237	15	16,714	25	16,630
5	17,446	16	16,136	26	15,620
7	17,823	17	16,642	28	15,631
8	18,081	18	16,203	29	15,476
9	18,051	19	16,236	30	15,988
10	18,001	21	15,547	31	15,914

Sundays and Holidays are omitted.

Particulars respecting the employment of other classes of dock and riverside labourers will be found under "District Reports, London," on page 342.

DISTRICT REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS AND OTHERS.

LONDON.

General.—Returns from 469 branches of 126 unions, having an aggregate membership of 81,517, show that 3,307 (or 4.1 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of October, compared with 4.8 per cent. in September, and 3.6 per cent. in October, 1900.

Employment in the *Engineering, Metal and Shipbuilding* trades has continued to fall off. Returns from 160 branches of 29 unions, with an aggregate membership of 24,415, show that 882 (or 3.6 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3.3 per cent. in September, and 2.0 per cent. in October, 1900. Employment with sailmakers was fairly good.

In the *Building* trades employment was not so good. Returns from 188 branches of 8 unions paying unemployed benefit, with an aggregate membership of 13,366, show that 401 (or 3.0 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2.7 per cent. in September, and 2.8 per cent. in October, 1900. The plumbers and stonemasons describe employment as moderate; the stonemasons as quiet; the

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)—LONDON; NORTHERN COUNTIES.

carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, and painters and decorators as dull; the plasterers and glaziers as bad.

Employment in the *Furnishing* trades, though still quiet, has slightly improved. Returns from 36 branches of 16 unions, with a membership of 6,299, show that 284 (or 4.5 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 5.5 per cent. in September and 5.0 per cent. in October, 1900.

The *Woodworking* trades are not so well employed. Returns from 7 branches of 3 unions, having a membership of 900, show that 21 (or 2.3 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 1.9 per cent. in September and 1.5 per cent. in October of last year.

Employment with *Coopers* has fallen off, and is now slack. Returns from 2 unions, with a membership of 1,083, show that 35 (or 3.2 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 0.7 per cent. in September. The percentage for October, 1900, was also less than one.

With *Coachbuilders* and *Wheelwrights* employment has continued to decline. Returns from 12 branches of 7 unions, with a membership of 1,502, show that 52 (or 3.5 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2.4 per cent. in September and 2.3 per cent. in October, 1900.

Employment in all branches of the *Printing* and *Bookbinding* trades has improved, as is usual at this season. Returns from 25 unions, with a membership of 25,067, show that 1,038 (or 4.1 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 6.3 per cent. in September and 4.4 per cent. in October of last year.

Employment in most branches of the *Clothing* trades remains quiet. The West End bespoke tailors report employment as bad for the season; the East End bespoke and stock trades are quiet; the contract trade is improving; the East End military and uniform tailors and tailoresses are only partially employed; the ladies' tailors and mantle makers are not so well employed; with hatters employment is slightly better, but still bad for the season; cap makers describe employment as fairly good; fur skin dressers as still slack.

Boot and Shoe Trades.—Employment with West End handsewn boot and shoe makers, though rather better, is still quiet; the East End sewn trade remains fairly well employed; with boot and shoe clickers there was a slight improvement towards the end of the month; with boot and shoe operatives employment was dull.

Employment in the *Leather* trades was not so good. Returns from 9 unions, with a membership of 1,990, show that 69 (or 3.5 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2.5 per cent. in September. The percentage for October, 1900, was also 3.5.

In the *Glass* and *Pottery* trades returns from 8 unions, with a membership of 1,313, show that 189 (or 14.4 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 13.9 per cent. in September, and 5.4 per cent. in October of last year.

Hair, Fibre, and Cane Workers.—In these trades returns from 5 unions with a membership of 937 show that 16 (or 1.7 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4.0 per cent. in September and 2.5 per cent. in October, 1900.

Gold Workers are better employed; *Silver Workers* remain rather quiet. Returns from 7 unions with a membership of 1,104, show that 23 (or 2.1 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2.3 per cent. in September and 1.8 per cent. in October, 1900. *Diamond Workers* are only partially employed.

Employment in the *Tobacco* trades has continued to improve. Returns from 4 unions with a membership of 2,286 show that 51 (or 2.2 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 8.8 per cent. in September and 4.4 per cent. in October, 1900.

Dock and Riverside Labour.—The average number of dock and wharf labourers employed daily at all the docks and principal wharves was 16,845 in the four weeks ended October 26th, as compared with 16,335 in the preceding four weeks, and 17,711 in the corresponding period a year ago. Employment in mid-stream was fairly good during the first two weeks, but was only moderate in the last fortnight. It has been fairly good with deal porters, coal porters, and winchmen; moderate to fair with lightermen, stevedores, lumpers and corn porters. With fruit porters in Thames-street employment has been good, the average daily number employed being 370, compared with 358 in September and 326 a year ago.

ENGLAND: NORTHERN COUNTIES.

Tyne and Wear.

Coal Mining.—*Northumberland*.—The average number of days worked at the steam and house coal collieries for the four weeks ending October 26th, was 5.21 and 5.47 days per week, as against 5.47 and 5.46 days respectively in September, and 5.41 and 5.43 days a year ago. *Durham*.—During the four weeks ending 26th October, the gas, manufacturing, house and coking coal collieries have averaged

5.46, 5.68, 5.21, and 5.57 days per week respectively, as against 5.50, 5.68, 5.48, and 5.64 days in September. At 159 pits, employing 72,691 men and boys, an average of 5.51 days per week has been worked, as against 5.57 days in September, and 5.54 days in October, 1900.

Metal Mining.—Full time has been worked in the ironstone mines. Lead miners have worked 5 days per week.

Quarrying.—Employment in the Gateshead and district quarries has not been so active. The limestone workers at Stanhope have averaged 4 and 5 days per week and in the Weardale quarries 6 days have been worked. At Ferryhill, Haswell and Blyth, employment remains fairly good.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Steel plate and angle mills at Consett have only worked half time. In the Newburn and Spennymoor districts 5 and 6 shifts respectively have been worked. Bar mills generally have averaged 2 and 3 days per week. At Jarrow full time has been worked. Some forges are still badly employed. Steel smelters continue fairly busy. With the finished iron and steel workers employment is fair; with blastfurnacemen good.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—*On the Tyne*.—In the marine engine shops employment is good. Electrical engineers and locomotive builders remain busy. Boiler shops are not so active. Branches of these trades with 13,188 members, have 315 (or 2.4 per cent.) unemployed, as against 252 (or 1.9 per cent.) of their membership) at the end of September. *On the Wear*.—Employment continues good. Branches with 5,372 members have 94 (or 1.7 per cent.) idle, as against 82 (or 1.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September. On both rivers employment with iron and steel moulders remains good. With pattern-makers and shipwrights it is fair; with brassfinishers bad in ordnance works, fair in electrical and engineering works. Sail-makers are slack on the north side of the Tyne; busier elsewhere. With the drillers and hole cutters employment has declined; with whitesmiths and heating engineers it has been brisk.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Coal porters and shippers have averaged 5 days per week. Tyne watermen report employment as not so good; steam tugboat men, deal porters, lumpers and riggers, and pit prop carriers as fair; trimmers and teemers as moderate; sailors and firemen as not good.

Building Trades.—Slaters and tilers are busy. Joiners, plumbers and masons report employment as slightly falling off; plasterers as dull; bricklayers as moderate.

Printing and allied Trades.—Bookbinders and machine rulers report employment as good; letterpress printers as improved. Four out of six paper mills have worked full time.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Lathrenders report employment as bad; coopers as good; cabinet makers and upholsterers as dull; mill sawyers and machinists as dull on the Wear; fairly good on the Tyne.

Chemical and Glass Trades.—Bottle makers at Seaham Harbour are better employed; on the Wear full time has been worked. Pressed glass makers were fairly employed. The bleaching and soda departments in chemical factories have worked full time. Copper and lead workers have been steadily employed.

Fishing.—Trawl boats have landed good supplies of white fish; line fishing has been poor.—*J. Ratcliffe*.

Middlesbrough, Stockton and District.

Ironstone Mining.—Cleveland miners report employment as fairly good. The average number of days worked by the 21 mines furnishing returns was 5.71 days per week during the 4 weeks ended October 26th, as compared with 5.72 days per week in September, and 5.75 days per week in October, 1900. The number of workpeople employed at the mines was 6,301, the corresponding number a year ago being 6,734.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Employment at the finished iron and steel works is reported as brisk at Hartlepool, and fairly good elsewhere; as good at pipe and general foundries and metal expansion works; as fairly good at the blastfurnaces; as moderate at bridge works and chair foundries.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment with the engineers is reported as good at Hartlepool and Stockton, moderate at Darlington, Bishop Auckland and South Bank, bad at Middlesbrough; with ironfounders, smiths and strikers as good; with patternmakers, enginemen and cranimen as fair. Branches of these trades, with 4,480 members, have 78 (or 1.7 per cent.) unemployed, the same percentage of their membership as at the end of September.

Shipbuilding.—Employment is reported as steady at Hartlepool and Stockton, moderate at Middlesbrough, quiet at Whitby. Ship-

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

wrights and shipjoiners report employment as fair at Hartlepool and Stockton, moderate at Middlesbrough, slack at Whitby; smiths and strikers as good generally.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is fair.

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

Miscellaneous.—Printers report employment as fairly good; cement, concrete and pulp workers, mill sawyers and machinists as good; cabinet-makers as fair; tailors as moderate.—*A. Main*.

Cumberland and Barrow.

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

Coal Mining.—Employment at the coal mines of Cumberland shows a slight improvement in October as compared with September, but continues worse than a year ago. The average number of days worked during the four weeks ended October 26th at the 21 pits covered by the returns was 5.48 per week, as compared with 5.42 days in September, and 5.76 days in October, 1900. The number of workpeople employed at these pits in October, 1901, was 7,175, the corresponding number in October, 1900, being 6,759.

Iron Mining.—The average number of days worked by the Cumberland and North Lancashire iron mines continues greater than a year ago and the number of workpeople employed considerably less. As compared with September, employment shows little change. At the 49 mines covered by the returns, the average number of days worked during the four weeks ended October 26th, was 5.88 per week, as compared with 5.86 days a month ago, and 5.81 days a year ago. The number of workpeople employed at these mines in October, 1901, and 1900, were 4,877 and 5,746 respectively.

Pig Iron Manufacture.—During October no change occurred in the number of furnaces in blast in Cumberland and Lancashire. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of October was 45, as at the end of September, compared with 44 at the end of October, 1900. The estimated number of workpeople employed at the 45 furnaces in blast in October was about 3,630.

LANCASHIRE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.

Oldham and District.

Cotton Trade.—*Spinning*.—Employment in Oldham and district is fairly good; in Mossley it is somewhat irregular; in Rochdale and Stockport good; in Ashton-under-Lyne, Dukinfield, and Stalybridge moderate. Ring spinners, twiners, and cardroom workers report employment as fair, winders as moderate. *Weaving*.—Employment is reported as better on velvet goods, moderate on calicoes, and bad on fustians. Ball warpers, drawers, twisters, beamers, and sectional warpers report employment as moderate; reelers, yarn-knotters, and bundlers as fair.

Woollen and Silk Trades.—Woollen workers report employment as good in Stockport, Rochdale, and Milnrow. Silk dressers in Rochdale are better employed.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—A marked decline has shown itself in the engineering trade. Employment at textile machine making shops is reported as slack; with ironfounders, tinplate workers, toolmakers, patternmakers and brassfounders as moderate; with irongrinders, glazers, and plate moulders as slack; and with gasmeter makers and boiler makers as good.

Building Trades.—Painters and plasterers report employment as slack; bricklayers, stonemasons, plumbers and joiners as moderate.

Coal Mining.—Employment is reported as moderate.—*T. Ashton*.

Bolton and District.

Cotton Trade.—*Spinning*.—In Bolton spinners are fairly well employed, mills working full time. In Heywood and Bury employment is fairly good; in Chorley it has improved; in Wigan it is moderate. Cardroom operatives report employment as fair in Bolton, Chorley, Bury, and Heywood; as slightly irregular in Wigan. *Weaving*.—The improvement reported last month has been well maintained.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment with engineers is reported as fairly good; with steam engine makers as moderate; with roller makers, spindle and flyer makers, mill spindle makers, brassworkers, iron grinders, plate moulders, and metal workers as quiet. In Heywood, Bury, Chorley, and Wigan employment with ironworkers is reported as moderate.

Building Trades.—Employment with painters, plumbers and plasterers shows a decline; with flaggers, paviors and stone dressers it is active.

Coal Trade.—Employment with miners in the Bolton district is reported as moderate, averaging 4½ days per week; in Wigan, Hindley, Ince, and West Houghton as irregular at many collieries.

Miscellaneous.—Printers, carters, shoemakers and beltmakers report employment as fair; electrical and gas fitters as good; and general outdoor labourers as slack.—*R. Tootill*.

Blackburn, Burnley and District.

Cotton Trade.—*Weaving*.—Employment continues fair at Burnley and Accrington; it is moderate at Colne and Nelson, bad at Blackburn and Preston; at Darwen 1,600 looms are stopped. Hard waste weavers report a slight improvement. Twisters and drawers report employment as slack at Blackburn, moderate at Burnley; winders, warpers and tape sizers continue fairly well employed. *Spinning*.—Employment is reported as good at Blackburn, fair at Darwen and Accrington. Ring spinners and cardroom workers are fully employed throughout the district. Branches of spinners, twisters and drawers with 2,271 members have 41 (or 1.8 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 38 (or 1.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

Building Trades.—Employment continues fair.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment continues slack at the machine shops; at the engineering firms it shows a decline. Moulders report employment as bad.

Coal Mining.—Coal miners in the Burnley and Accrington districts report employment as good.

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

Manchester and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 24,765 members have 1,124 (or 4.5 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 895 (or 3.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers, ironfounders, boiler-makers, machine-workers, sheet metal workers, smiths and iron and steel wire drawers report employment generally as moderate; filesmiths and brass-workers as good; brassfounders as bad. In Stockport employment is slack; in Warrington moderate.

Building Trades.—Employment with carpenters and joiners, plumbers and painters in Manchester is moderate; with glassworkers good; with bricklayers, stonemasons, plasterers and builders' labourers it is bad. In Stockport employment is moderate.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Employment generally bad.

Clothing Trades.—The tailors, felt hatters and trimmers, and sh and jacket makers report employment as moderate; the hat and cap makers, umbrella makers and boot and shoe operatives as bad.

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

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

Transport Trades.—Employment is reported as moderate.

G. D. Kelley.

Liverpool and District.

Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.—Boilermakers and iron ship builders, brassfounders, iron and steel dressers, ironfounders, fitters, turners, patternmakers, and hammermen report employment as moderate; whitesmiths as good; shipwrights as still fair; ship joiners as dull. Coppermiths are affected by a dispute.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Coopers report employment as very fair; coachmakers, cabinet makers, upholsterers and mill-sawyers as still dull.

Transport Trades.—Seamen report employment as good; firemen and engine room workers as fair; dock labourers, flatmen, quay and railway carters, coal and salt heavers as rather dull.

Building Trades.—All branches report employment as dull.

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

Clothing Trades.—Bespoke tailors report employment as moderate

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)—YORKSHIRE.

but improving; ready made tailoring operatives, and boot and shoe makers as dull.

Glass and Chemical Trades.—Glass bottle makers report employment as moderate; glass flatteners as fair; chemical workers as moderate.

Coal Mining and Quarrying.—Coal miners report an average employment of five days per week. Quarrymen report employment as moderate.—C. Rouse.

A report from Winsford states that employment in the salt trade again shows a decline. Employment is reported as fair with moulders at Winsford; as good with fustian cutters at Winsford and Middlewich; as regular with boiler-smiths, brass workers and shipwrights.

YORKSHIRE.

Hull and District.

Shipbuilding, Engineering and Metal Trades.—The engineers, brass-founders and finishers, boiler-makers, drillers and hole cutters, shipwrights, sailmakers, and one society of smiths report employment as moderate; all other branches as bad. Employment is reported as moderate at Beverley and Goole; as bad at Grimsby; as good at Selby and Scunthorpe.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is moderate. At Bridlington, Driffield and Grimsby it is bad.

Transport Trades.—At Hull the pit prop and railway workers report employment as moderate; the seamen, dock labourers and lightermen as bad. At Goole the seamen and dock labourers and railway workers report employment as good. At Grimsby the general workers report employment as good; the seamen as moderate; the dock labourers as bad.

Fishing Industry.—The trawl fishermen, steam fishing vessel engineers and firemen, the curing-house and general labourers in the fishing trade at Hull and Grimsby report employment as moderate.

Printing and allied Trades.—The lithographic printers and the bookbinders at Hull, and the letterpress printers at Doncaster, report employment as moderate; the letterpress printers at Hull as bad.

Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.—The mill sawyers and coopers report employment as good; the cabinet makers and coachbuilders as moderate; the coachbuilders at Doncaster as bad.

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

Miscellaneous.—The bakers and confectioners report employment as good; the leather workers, boot and shoe makers, engine drivers and cranemen and general labourers as moderate; the brushmakers and tailors as bad.—W. G. Millington.

Leeds and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 8,574 members have 349 (or 4.1 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 286 (or 3.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment with engineers in Leeds and Wakefield continues to decline, and many firms are discharging men; with steelmakers it is quiet; with boiler-makers fair; with ironfounders and patternmakers moderate; with brass-founders and finishers slack; with machine workers and sheet metal workers fair. Stove grate workers are busy; wool comb, hackle, and gill makers quiet. At Stanningley employment with ironfounders is dull, but improving; with boiler-makers moderate.

Clothing Trades.—The improvement in the boot and shoe trade has been maintained, and employment has been steady throughout the month. Employment in the ready-made tailoring trade continues quiet, and bespoke tailors are slack.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the Leeds mills has been rather better. Willeyers, fettlers, warpdressers, and twisters, report a slight improvement; linen workers are working full time. Employment with blanket raisers is moderate; at the Wakefield worsted and cloth mills it is quiet.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is quiet.

Mining.—In the Leeds district employment at the pits continues good; at Castleford six days per week are being worked.

Leather Trades.—Employment with tanners has declined and is quiet; with curriers it is fair; with saddlers and harness makers slack.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment with letterpress printers is still slack; with lithographers it has slightly improved.

Glass Trades.—Employment with glass bottle makers in Leeds

Castleford and Wakefield has declined. Flint glass makers are slack.

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

Bradford, Huddersfield and District.

Worsted Trade.—In Bradford employment is reported as bad; wool-sorters, however, report it as very good, woolcombers as moderate. In Halifax and Keighley it remains quiet. In Huddersfield it shows a further improvement.

Woollen Trade.—Employment in and around Huddersfield is fair, with several mills working overtime, especially in the Colne Valley. In the heavy woollen district employment has improved.

Other Textile Trades.—Employment in the silk trade at Manningham continues slack; there is a slight improvement at Halifax and Brighouse. Employment in the cotton trade at Huddersfield and Halifax is slack. With dyers it is moderate.

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

Building Trades.—Employment generally is dull.

Miscellaneous.—Employment has improved with printers, and is fair with bookbinders and lithographers. It is quiet with glass-workers, fair with coal miners.—A. Gee.

Sheffield, Barnsley, and Rotherham District.

General.—Branches of societies (exclusive of coal miners) with 13,029 members have 265 (or 2.0 per cent.) unemployed as against 248 (or 1.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

Iron and Steel Industries.—Branches with 7,184 members have 156 (2.2 per cent.) unemployed as against 132 (or 1.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September. Engineers report employment as fairly good; engine, crane and boiler men, machine workers and core makers as fair; locomotive drivers and stokers, stove grate workers, wire drawers and ironfounders as moderate; boiler makers, steel smelters and iron and steel dressers as slack; Bessemer steel workers and railway spring makers as bad. At Barnsley employment is good with engineers and ironfounders; at Rotherham employment is quiet.

Cutlery and Tool Trades.—Pen and pocket knife cutters and forgers, razor forgers, grinders and hafters, handle and scale cutters, and haft and scale pressers report employment as good; table blade forgers and hafters as fair; edge tool and table and butcher blade grinders, file grinders, and pen and pocket blade grinders as moderate; file forgers as quiet; file hardeners, saw makers and file cutters as bad.

Other Metal Trades.—Silversmiths report employment as improved; platers and gilders as good; silver and electro finishers, plate, spoon and fork filers, and Britannia metal workers as fair; brass workers as moderate; silver and metal stampers and hollow-ware buffers as quiet. At Rotherham, brass workers report employment as good.

Coal Mining.—Returns from 73 collieries show an average of 5.5 days worked per week.

Building Trades.—Bricklayers report employment as dull; other branches as moderate. At Barnsley and Normanton employment is good; at Rotherham moderate.

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

Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.—Cabinet-makers report employment as fair; coach-makers and millsawyers as moderate; upholsterers as quiet. At Barnsley cabinet-makers report employment as good; box and bobbin makers as moderate. Wagon builders at Rotherham are still quiet.

Linen Trade.—Employment at Barnsley remains moderate.

Clothing Trades.—Bespoke tailors and ready-made tailoring operatives report a further improvement. Employment in the boot and shoe trades at Barnsley is moderate.

Glass Trades.—Glass bottle makers and flint glass workers are still well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Electrical workers, farriers, quarrymen, brick-makers and chemical workers, and gas workers report employment as good; bakers and paviors as fair; saddlers, harness makers and general labourers as quiet; potters at Rotherham as moderate; quarrymen, down quilt makers and paper makers at Barnsley as good; general labourers as slack.—S. Utley.

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)—MIDLAND COUNTIES.

ENGLAND: MIDLAND COUNTIES.

Derbyshire District.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers, brass moulders and finishers, iron and steel dressers report employment as moderate; boiler-makers as good; ironfounders as bad in Derby, moderate elsewhere; lace machine builders in Long Eaton as quiet; cycle makers as bad; farriers as improving; gas workers and pipe moulders in Ilkeston as good; stationary engine drivers and firemen as moderate; electric wire and cable makers as fair. Branches of societies with 2,118 members have 46 (or 2.2 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 29 (or 1.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

Quarrying.—Employment with limestone quarrymen is reported as fair; with chert quarrymen as improving.

Coal Mining.—Returns from 74 collieries employing upwards of 30,000 men and boys show an average of 5½ days worked per week.

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

Textile Trades.—Cotton weavers report employment as moderate; card room operatives, calico printers and engravers, hosiery workers, surgical bandage makers, gimp and trimming workers as good; elastic web weavers as bad.

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

Building Trades.—Employment generally is quiet, except with painters, who report it as fair.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers, bookbinders, and machine rulers report employment as moderate; lithographic printers as bad.—C. White Deacon.

Nottingham and District.

Lace Trade.—Employment is reported as having improved but it is not good.

Hosiery Trade.—There is a slight improvement reported in the half hose, and circular branches; and the hand frame branch on military orders is reported as busy. Employment is reported as bad with framework knitters, hand rib top makers, and Shetland shawl makers; as moderate with elastic bandage makers, and in the outside districts. Hosiery trimmers are not fully employed.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment is reported as bad with fitters, smiths, general mechanics and cycle makers; as moderate with lace and hosiery machine builders, tool makers, ironfounders, smiths, hammermen, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, needle makers, electric workers, and machine workers; as slack with boiler makers and brassfounders; as fair with bobbin and carriage makers, carriage straighteners, and iron and steel fettlers; as good with blast furnacemen. Employment is reported as fair generally at Mansfield; as moderate at Retford, Newark and Grantham. Branches with 3,065 members have 120 (or 3.9 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 129 (or 4.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is not so brisk.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Employment is reported as good with brushmakers; as fair with millsawyers and coopers; as moderate with cabinet makers, upholsterers, basket makers, packing-case makers and French polishers; as bad with coachmakers at Nottingham, fair at Mansfield and Worksop, moderate at Grantham and Newark.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as fair; lithographic printers and artists as moderate; bookbinders as steady.

Clothing Trades.—Bespoke tailors report employment as moderate, ready-made tailoring operatives as fair, boot and shoe operatives as slack.

Coal Mining.—Returns from 34 collieries employing 18,959 men show an average of 5.11 days worked per week, as compared with 5.09 days per week in September.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is reported as good with railway workers, colliery engine and firemen, stationary engine drivers, silk dressers, gas workers, and general labourers; as slack with female cigar makers; as quiet with saddle and harness makers, bakers, and cab and hackney carriage drivers.—W. L. Hardstaff.

Leicester and Northampton District.

Boot and Shoe Trade.—Employment at Northampton and Kettering continues slack, short time being general. At Leicester, Hinckley, and Anstey a slight improvement in most branches is reported. It is better on handsewn work, but bad with standard screw army bootmakers in Northamptonshire.

Other Clothing Trades.—Employment is improving with bespoke tailors, but is slack in the ready-made branch. It is good with corset makers, moderate with milliners and dressmakers.

Hosiery and Woolspinning.—At Leicester and Loughborough employment is reported as slacker with shirt, pant, hose, and half-hose workers; as improving in the seamless hose branch. It is fairly good with cardigan jacket and sweater makers; good with wool-spinners; slightly improved with dyers and trimmers.

Elastic Web Trade.—The improvement reported last month has been generally maintained, more particularly in the boot elastic weaving department.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment is slightly more regular with engine builders, patternmakers, turners, boiler-makers, and winders at Leicester, Northampton, and Rugby. It is slack at Loughborough, except with electric machinery builders; bad with ironfounders, needlemakers, toolmakers; slacker with blastfurnacemen and in the cycle trade.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment is less steady with coal-miners. It remains good with stone quarrymen and lime and cement getters, but is slacker with ironstone workers.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment with letterpress printers is brisk at Leicester and Kettering, fair at Loughborough and Northampton, quiet at Rugby. It is slack with lithographic printers, bookbinders, and machine rulers.

Building Trades.—All branches report employment as dull except at Rugby, where it is fairly good.

Leather Trades.—Employment with tanners and curriers is fair at Leicester, dull at Wellingborough, bad at Northampton.

Woodworking and Coachmaking Trades.—Tram, road car and railway wagon builders, carriage painters, polishers, and wood-cutting machinists continue fully employed. Employment is rather quieter with cabinet makers, slack with upholsterers.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is good with railway workers, except at Northampton and Rugby. It is fair with farriers and bakers; improved with button-makers, quiet with brushmakers and basket-makers; slack with cigar makers and brick and tile makers.

T. Smith.

Potteries District.

Pottery Trades.—A general decline is apparent. Short time of four days per week is the rule in most departments.

Iron and Steel Trade.—All branches continue fairly busy.

Mining and Quarrying.—Full time is general with coal miners and ironstone workers in the Potteries district. At Cheadle the miners are making five days per week.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers, boiler-makers and moulders in the Potteries report a slight improvement. At Crewe all branches continue fairly busy. At Stafford, Uttoxeter and Froghall employment is moderately brisk.

Textile Trades.—At Leek trimming weavers are fairly busy, other branches, especially the silk and braid departments, report a decline. At Congleton silk dressers and fustian cutters are slack. Silk and tape workers at Cheadle and Tean are busy.

Clothing Trades.—Tailors report an improvement. Boot and shoe makers at Stafford and Stone report a decline.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is dull.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as improved; lithographic artists and printers as fair; bookbinders as slack.

Miscellaneous.—Railway workers, gasworkers, and electric light fitters are busy. Brushmakers report a decline.—I. S. Harvey.

Wolverhampton and District.

Iron and Steel Trades.—The improvement among steel smelters has been maintained. In the mills and forges employment in the iron department is good, in the steel section quieter. In the Shropshire mills and forges ironworkers are slack, steel workers busy.

Engineering and allied Trades.—Electrical engineers continue busy. Engineers, boiler, bridge, tank, girder, and gasometer makers report employment as good; moulders as declining; cycle and motor makers as dull. Employment is slack at Madeley and Coalbrook Dale, and in the malleable iron trade at Walsall.

Hardware Trades.—Employment is good with makers of nuts and bolts, plantation and Brazil hoes, best gunlocks, stamped and light hollow-ware, electrical fittings, black castings, heating apparatus, malleable nails and protectors, and spectacle frames; also with galvanisers, japanners, stampers and piercers, cast iron hollow-ware tanners and turners and the chainmakers and strikers at Cradley Heath. At Wednesbury employment with carriage iron workers

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)—MID.; E. AND S.W. COUNTIES.

and spring and axle makers is good; with steel forgers moderate. In the iron plate trade it is good at the Lye, and fair at Wolverhampton and Bilston. It is moderate with makers of iron fences and hurdles, spring traps, spades and shovels, tips and cut nails, builders' ironmongery, and agricultural implements, and with tinplate workers, brassworkers, and filesmiths and the block-chain makers and anchor smiths at Cradley. It is quiet with makers of tubes, and edge tools; with wrought nail makers at Halesowen, spike and rivet makers at Black Heath and with lock, key and latch workers; slack in the anvil and vice trade at Dudley.

Coal Mining.—On Cannock Chase an average of nearly 4 days per week is being worked; in the Old Hill and Halesowen districts 4½ days per week; in the Tipton, Oldbury, Bilston, Wednesbury and Dudley districts 4 days per week. The Tamworth pits and those in Shropshire are working nearly full time.

Building Trades.—Employment with bricklayers is moderate; with plumbers and plasterers fair; with other branches unsettled.

Glass Trades.—Employment in all branches of the flint glass trade is quiet.

Leather Trades.—At Walsall employment with harness makers, and bit, stirrup, buckle and chain makers is good. The new brown saddlers are busy on military work. Gig saddlers and cart gear, case-hame, and spring hook makers are quiet.

Textile Trades.—At Kidderminster and Bridgnorth employment in the carpet trade is bad.

Clothing Trades.—Employment with bespoke tailors and ready-made tailoring operatives has improved. Employment in the boot and shoe trade is quiet.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment with letterpress printers is bad; with bookbinders moderate.—C. Anthony.

Birmingham and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 18,227 members have 664 (or 3·6 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 639 (or 3·5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

Engineering and allied Trades.—Ten branches of engineers report employment as moderate, one as good, and one as bad; tool-makers, patternmakers, smiths and strikers, and ironfounders as moderate. At Coventry and Redditch employment is moderate, at West Bromwich good. Employment in the cycle and motor industry is reported as quiet. Electrical workers are fully employed.

Brass and Copper Trades.—Employment in the brass and copper trades is reported as fair; in the fender trade as quiet at Birmingham, moderate at Dudley.

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

Other Metal Trades.—Makers of wrought iron and steel tubes for gas and steam, machine made rivets, nuts and bolts, weighing machines, stoves, and steel pens report employment as good; bedstead makers, iron and tin platemakers, makers of edge tools, light steel toys, wire and cut nails, wrought iron and steel hinges and hollow-ware, wire drawers, filecutters, axle makers and iron workers for railways as moderate. At Redditch employment in the needle trade is reported as good, in the fish-hook trade as moderate. At West Bromwich nut and bolt makers report employment as good; coach axle and coach fitting makers as fair; hollow-ware makers as moderate.

Building Trades.—Employment throughout the district is reported as quiet.

Glass Trades.—Flint glass makers report employment as bad; flint glass cutters as fairly good; glass bevellers and silverers as slack. At West Bromwich employment is fair.

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

Woodworking Trades.—Millsawyers and woodworking machinists report employment as quiet; coopers, packing-case makers, and carvers as fair; coachmakers as moderate; cabinet-makers as quiet. In the railway and wagon shops employment is moderate.

Miscellaneous.—Military gunworkers, ammunition makers, gas workers, and gasfitters report employment as good; letterpress printers, sporting gunmakers, general labourers, saddlers and harness makers as moderate; brickmakers as bad. At Redditch the fancy case makers are busy, overtime being worked. At Coventry employment with watchmakers continues moderate; with weavers quiet.—A. R. Jephcott.

ENGLAND: EASTERN COUNTIES.

Norfolk and Neighbouring Districts.

Clothing Trades.—All sections of the boot and shoe trade at Norwich report employment as bad, at Cambridge as fair. Ready-made tailoring factories are working full time; bespoke tailors report employment as fair.

Building Trades.—Employment continues fair in Cambridge and Newmarket, but throughout Norfolk it is declining.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Employment with electric and general engineers and shipwrights is dull at Yarmouth, good elsewhere.

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

Fishing Industry.—Employment in the fishing industry at Yarmouth and Lowestoft is good.

Miscellaneous.—Horticultural workers are still on full time; electric light, steam flour mill, riverside and dock workers are fairly well employed. Steam joinery works are not quite so busy. Corset and dress makers are fairly well employed. Confectionery works are on full time. Brushmakers are not busy. Organ builders are fully employed.—G. Cleverley.

Suffolk, Essex, and District.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Employment with engineers is good at Beccles and Halstead, fair at Bury St. Edmunds, moderate at Colchester and Chelmsford, declining at Ipswich, dull at Earl's Colne; it is moderate with boiler-makers, bad with shipwrights.

Clothing Trades.—Employment with boot and shoe operatives is bad; in the ready-made clothing trade it is slack at Colchester, moderate at Ipswich; it is fair with corset-makers at Ipswich and Sudbury.

Textile Trades.—Mat and matting weavers report employment as fairly good; horse hair weavers as good. Employment with silk workers is good at Ipswich, quiet at Braintree; good with factory operatives at Sudbury, but moderate with handloom weavers.

Building Trades.—Employment is quiet with carpenters; fair with bricklayers and stonemasons; moderate with painters; slack with plasterers.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as moderate; lithographers as improving; bookbinders as good.

Miscellaneous.—Quay labour is dull at Ipswich, fair at Harwich and Parkeston. Employment is fair with farriers; dull with general labourers.—R. W. Mather.

ENGLAND: SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.

Bristol and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 10,331 members have 485 (or 4·7 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 454 (or 4·2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

Clothing Trades.—Bespoke tailors and corset makers are reported as busy; boot and shoe operatives as fairly so. Employment with silk hatters is dull; with ready-made tailoring operatives and gloves moderate.

Engineering and allied Trades.—The wheelwrights, brassfounders and finishers, and shipwrights report employment as dull; the toolmakers, and railway wagon and coachmakers as bad; the tinplate workers as fair; the smiths and strikers as moderate. The ironfounders report employment as good at Trowbridge and Bristol, as dull at Gloucester; engineers as bad at Gloucester, as moderate elsewhere.

Coal Mining.—Employment is good throughout the district, most of the collieries working full time.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is dull.

Textile Trades.—In Trowbridge and district employment is fair on heavy woollens, bad on fancy woollens, and slack on covert coatings and ladies' dress goods.

Furnishing and Woodworking.—Cabinet makers report employment as fair; coopers as good; lathrenders as moderate; woodcutting machinists and upholsterers as dull.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment is fair with lithographic printers and artists; moderate with bookbinders and engravers; dull with letterpress printers.

Transport Trades.—Employment with railway men is fair; with sailors and firemen good. Dock work at Gloucester is fair, and in Bristol a general improvement has taken place.

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)—S.W. COUNTIES; WALES; SCOTLAND.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is dull with bakers, and general labourers; moderate with harness makers, and stone potters; good with brushmakers, and glass bottle makers; unsettled with tobacco workers; fair with curriers, brick and tile makers, cocoa and chocolate workers and basket makers.—J. Curle.

Plymouth and South-Western District.

Mining, Quarrying, and China Clay Industries.—In tin and copper mines employment is good. In granite quarries it is good; in slate quarries moderate; in limestone quarries quiet. China clay workers continue well employed.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Engineers, iron and steel shipbuilders, boiler-makers, ironfounders, and shipwrights are well employed in Government yards, but outside ironfounders and shipwrights are quiet. Iron caulkers, pattern makers, and brass and tinplate workers report employment as fair. At Dartmouth and Falmouth work in the ship and boat building yards continues moderate. Branches with 3,097 members have 30 (or 1·0 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 10 (or 0·3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is dull. Branches with 3,783 members have 80 (or 2·1 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 113 (or 3·0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

Clothing Trades.—Tailors report employment as slack; boot and shoemakers as fair. In shirt and collar and lace factories work is slack.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as fair; lithographers as quiet; bookbinders and paper rulers as dull.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Millsawyers and woodworking machinists report employment as quiet; carriage builders as moderate; cabinet makers in factories as slack; French polishers and upholsterers as quiet.

Dock and Quayside Work.—Coal lumpers, timber and grain carriers, and fish packers and carriers are fairly well employed.

Fishing Industry.—Trawlers have been fairly successful; hookers moderately so; drift fishing has been slack.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with excavators and navvies is good; with brushmakers fair; in market and fruit gardens dull.

W. Hedge.

WALES.

North Wales District.

Mining.—Employment has been brisk in coal mines; good at the lead mines in Denbighshire; slack at the lead and blende mines of Flintshire.

Quarrying.—Employment generally continues good.

Building Trades.—The bricklayers and carpenters and joiners report employment as fair; the painters, stonemasons, and plasterers as slack. Employment generally is slack at Oswestry.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The engineers report employment as steady at Sandycroft and Oswestry; as quiet at Ruabon; ironfounders at Wrexham as slack; coachmakers at Oswestry and railway wagon makers at Ruabon as steady; steel workers, blast furnacemen, and spelter workers as good; engine and boiler men at Mostyn as fairly good.

Clothing and Textile Trades.—Employment in the flannel and tweed industries continues quiet; with the bespoke tailors it is fair at Bangor, Rhyl, and Oswestry, slack elsewhere.

Printing Trades.—Letterpress printers at Wrexham report employment as good, at Carnarvon as fair.

Brick and Terra-cotta Trades.—Employment is good throughout the district.—G. Rowley.

South Wales District.

Coal Mining.—Employment throughout the district is reported as good.

Iron and Steel Trades.—In Cyfarthfa, Dowlais, Llanelly and Neath Districts, mills and furnaces are going regularly; in Ebbw Vale some mills have stopped.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Dock labourers and general hoblors have not been so well employed. The shipment of crews has not been so brisk.

Ship Repairing and Engineering.—There has been a decline in most yards. Branches of engineers and ironfounders with 3,443 members have 139 (or 4·0 per cent.) unemployed compared with 128 (or 3·7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September. In engineering works in the inland and colliery districts employment is reported as good.

Building Trades.—The carpenters and joiners report employment, as bad at Cardiff and Barry, fair at Swansea, moderate elsewhere; the masons and plasterers as moderate generally; the plumbers as bad; the painters as dull.

Miscellaneous.—Chemical and metallurgical workers are quiet; patent fuel workers are not so busy; wagon builders and repairers are well employed; lithographers and letterpress printers report employment as good.—T. Davies.

Tinplate Trade in South Wales, Monmouthshire, and Gloucestershire.—Employment continued good throughout October, showing a further slight improvement; it was considerably better than a year ago. At the end of October 369 mills were reported at work (including those engaged in the manufacture of blackplates), as compared with 364 at the end of September, and 348 a year ago. The number of workpeople employed at the 369 mills in operation at the end of October is estimated to be about 18,400.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 9,490 members have 376 (or 4·0 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 346 (or 3·7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

Coal Mining.—Employment is much the same as in September. In Mid and East Lothian fully 80 per cent. of the miners are working 11 days per fortnight. In West Lothian the general body of the miners are working 5 days per week.

Shale Miners and Oil Workers.—Returns from 26 mines employing 3,064 workpeople show that 1,695 were employed in mines working 24 days, 903 in mines working 22 and under 24 days and 466 in mines working under 22 days during the four weeks ended October 26th.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Branches with 2,145 members have 81 (or 3·8 per cent.) idle, as against 62 (or 2·9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September. Employment in Falkirk is reported as fair.

Shipbuilding.—Branches with 590 members have 74 (or 12·5 per cent.) idle, as against 71 (or 12·0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the woollen industry in Hawick, Selkirk and Galashiels continues fairly good. The hosiery workers are well employed in Selkirk and in Hawick except in the hand-made departments. The carpet weavers in Midlothian continue to work short time.

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

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Branches with 1,120 members have 54 (or 4·8 per cent.) idle, as against 35 (or 3·2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—The seamen and firemen report employment as bad; the dock labourers and coal porters as fair.

Printing and allied Trades.—Branches with 2,035 members have 24 (or 1·2 per cent.) idle, as against 30 (or 1·5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

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

Glasgow and West of Scotland.

Shipbuilding.—Employment continues fairly good, although rather quieter. Branches with 15,507 members, return 511 (or 3·3 per cent.) as idle, as against 454 (or 2·9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Tinplate workers, engineers, brass finishers and engine and cranemen report employment as fair; iron moulders, blacksmiths, brass moulders, iron, steel and brass dressers, pattern makers, iron grinders and iron drillers as good. Branches with 22,610 members return 687 (or 3·0 per cent.) as idle, as against 655 (or 2·8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

Building Trades.—Employment continues dull generally.

Mining.—Employment has been rather irregular in some parts of Stirlingshire. In Dumbartonshire, Lanarkshire, Ayrshire and Renfrewshire employment is good.

Clothing Trades.—Employment with bespoke tailors, ready-made tailoring operatives and tailors' machinists and pressers is fair; with waterproof makers good. Mantle makers are busy. With boot and shoe operatives employment is dull; with slipper makers fair; with knee boot and shoe makers good.

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

Textile Trades.—Employment is fairly good at Glasgow and New Mills; good at Kilbirnie, Greenock and Port Glasgow.

Printing and allied Trades.—Bookbinders report employment as good; other branches as dull.

Glass Trades.—Glass bottle makers are busy; flint glass makers and decorative glass workers fairly so; flint glass cutters dull but improving.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Employment generally is quiet; with coopers it is good.

Transport Trades.—Railway men, tramway men and hackney carriage drivers are busy; dock labourers, sailors and firemen fairly so; carters dull.

Miscellaneous.—Potters, pipemakers and finishers, carriers, basket-makers, rope spinners, paviors, setmakers, saddlers, labourers, stoneware throwers, scale beam makers, cork cutters, French polishers and carpet-makers are busy; brush-makers, gilders, bakers, calico engravers, spindle and flyer makers and mattress-makers continue dull.—A. J. Hunter.

Dundee and District.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the jute industry remains good. In the linen trade it is moderate.

Coal Mining.—Employment at the collieries in Fifeshire continues steady. Returns from pits employing 13,941 workpeople show an average of 5.2 days per week worked during the four weeks ending October 26th; the same average as in the two preceding months.

Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.—Employment generally remains good. At the shipbuilding yards it is fair. Patternmakers are affected by a dispute. Returns from branches of societies with 2,251 members give 66 (or 2.9 per cent.) as unemployed, as compared with 36 (or 1.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

Building and Woodworking Trades.—Employment in the building trade continues dull. In the cabinet making and furnishing trades it is still quiet. Societies with 1,750 members return 138 (or 7.9 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 105 (or 5.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

Fishing Industry.—The white fishing was poor at the beginning of the month, but improved towards the end.

Dock Labour.—Work has been plentiful.

Miscellaneous.—In the printing and allied trades employment has improved; in the tailoring trade it is quiet; in the boot and shoe trade moderate.—P. Reid.

Aberdeen and District.

General.—Branches of societies, with 4,556 members, have 177 (or 3.9 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 145 (or 3.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

Quarrying.—The masons and setmakers report employment as good; granite polishers as fair.

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

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

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—The boiler-makers, iron and steel shipbuilders, shipwrights, blacksmiths and patternmakers report employment as fair; engineers and ironmoulders as dull; tinsplate workers, brassfinishers and horseshoers as good. Branches of societies with 1,395 members have 47 (or 3.4 per cent.) idle, as against 29 (or 2.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

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

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

Fishing.—At the port of Aberdeen in October trawl and line boats landed 100,955 cwt., valued at £65,576, an increase in quantity, but a decrease in value as compared with the previous month.

Miscellaneous.—The upholsters report employment as quiet; sawmillers and saddlers as fair; cabinet makers and wood carvers, and enginemen and firemen as dull; bakers as bad; gas workers, labourers, tincase makers, and combmakers as good.—W. Johnston.

IRELAND.

Dublin and District.

Building Trades.—Employment is reported as fair, except with painters, stonecutters, and paviors.

Metal Trades.—Employment is good with boiler-makers and tinsmiths; fair with smiths, steam engine makers, and farriers; moderate with engineers; slack with brassfounders; bad with ironfounders and whitesmiths. Branches of societies with 1,142 members have 66 (or 5.8 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 60 (or 5.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Cabinet makers, coopers, and carpet-planners report employment as good; coachmakers, cart and wagon builders, and saddlers as fair; brushmakers as brisk; upholsterers as dull; basket-makers as bad.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment is good with bookbinders; fair with stereotypers; quiet with letterpress printers; bad with lithographers.

Clothing and Textile Trades.—Tailors report employment as bad; bootmakers as improving; silkweavers as good.

Miscellaneous.—Purveyors' assistants, bottle-makers, and stationary engine drivers report employment as good; mineral water operatives as bad; bakers as slack; corporation and general labourers as dull.—E. L. Richardson.

Belfast and District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering Trades.—Branches of societies with 8,722 members have 178 (or 2.0 per cent.) unemployed, as against 122 (or 1.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September. The sailmakers report employment as dull; blacksmiths as moderate; blacksmiths' helpers and strikers, carpenters and joiners, drillers and hole cutters, engineers, iron-turners, furnishing trades, machine workers, firemen, enginemen and cranemen, general labourers and platers' helpers as fair; boiler makers and iron shipbuilders, brassfounders, ironfounders, patternmakers, sheet metal workers, steam engine makers and shipwrights as good.

Linen Trades.—Societies with 2,834 members have 136 (or 4.8 per cent.) unemployed, as against 113 (or 4.0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September. The power loom tenters report employment as bad; flaxdressers and flaxroughers as dull; beetling enginemen as quiet; power loom yarddressers, and women workers as improving; linen lappers as fair; hackle and gill makers as good.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is dull.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Branches of societies with 927 members have 48 (or 5.2 per cent.) unemployed, as against 44 (or 4.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September. The coachbuilders report employment as bad; mill-sawyers as dull; packing-case makers and upholsterers as moderate; cabinet-makers, coopers and French polishers as fair; brush-makers as good.

Printing and allied Trades.—Branches with 887 members have 71 (or 8.0 per cent.) unemployed, as against 88 (or 9.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September. The lithographic printers report employment as bad; bookbinders, letterpress printers and lithographic artists as dull.

Clothing Trades.—The boot and shoemakers and tailors report a slight improvement.

Miscellaneous Trades.—Branches with 1,757 members have 40 (or 2.3 per cent.) unemployed, as against 35 (or 2.0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of September. The bakers, butchers, and sett makers report employment as fair; carters, railway workers and locomotive engine drivers as good.—R. Sheldon.

Cork and District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering Trades.—Boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders report employment as good in Haulbowline, moderate in Cork and Passage West; engineers as fair in Cork and Limerick, as dull in Waterford.

Building Trades.—Carpenters, joiners, and masons report employment as good in Cork; other branches as fair throughout the district.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Mill sawyers and wood-working machinists, coopers, coachmakers and cabinet makers report employment as good in Cork, as moderate elsewhere; packing-case makers and wagon makers as fair.

Textile and Clothing Trades.—Flax, tweed and feather operatives report employment as good; bespoke tailors, boot and shoe operatives as moderate.

Miscellaneous.—Printers, bakers, beef and pork butchers, railway and tramway employees, corporation and harbour employees, stationary enginemen and gasfitters report employment as fair.

P. O'Shea.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN OCTOBER.

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

THE total number of workpeople reported as killed by accidents during October was 367, or 66 more than in September, and 27 more than in October, 1900.

In the first group of industries shown in the following summary Table, including railways, mines, quarries, shipping, and factories, and employing 5,607,310 persons (according to the latest available figures), 328 were reported killed and 9,174 injured by accidents, as compared with 310 reported killed and 8,339 injured in October, 1900. These figures give one death in October, 1901, for every 17,095 persons employed in those industries. During the ten completed months of 1901, 3,372 persons were reported killed, and 78,198 injured, as against 3,702 reported killed and 75,278 injured in the corresponding period of 1900.

In the remaining occupations included in the Tables, 39 persons were reported killed and 1,197 injured in October, as compared with 30 reported killed and 1,150 injured in October, 1900.

SUMMARY TABLE.

	Killed.		Injured.		Number Employed according to latest Returns.
	Oct., 1901.	Oct., 1900.	Oct., 1901.	Oct., 1900.	
Railway Service—					
Accidents connected with movement of vehicles	47	45	382	408	534,141
Other Accidents	3	6	977	893	
Total Railway Service	50	51	1,359	1,301	534,141
Mines	79	79	415	410	814,517
Quarries (over 20 feet deep)	8	6	100	82	93,895
Shipping	116	105	148	153	235,544*
Factories	75	69	7,152	6,393	3,929,213
Total of above	328	310	9,174	8,339	5,607,310
Workshops	3	2	16	19	
Under Factory Act, 1895, Ss. 22, 23	24	20	1,013	918	Cannot be stated.
Under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	8	6	160	200	
Railway Contractors' Servants	4	2	8	13	
Grand Total	367	340	10,371	9,489	

DETAILED TABLES.

	Killed.		Injured.		Total.
	By Accidents connected with Movement of Vehicles.	By other Accidents on the Companies' Premises.	By Accidents connected with Movement of Vehicles.	By other Accidents on the Companies' Premises.	
Railway Service—					
Brakemen and Goods Guards	5	63	—	35	98
Engine Drivers	1	40	—	47	87
Firemen	4	42	—	67	109
Guards (Passenger)	1	9	—	9	18
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers)	8	13	—	106	119
Porters	4	62	1	253	315
Shunters	6	55	—	18	73
Miscellaneous Occupations	18	98	2	442	540
Contractors' Servants	4	1	—	7	8
Total for October, 1901	51	383	3	984	1,367
Total for October, 1900	47	418	6	901	1,314

Mines—	Underground.		Surface.		Total.
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
Explosions of Firedamp	—	14	—	—	14
Falls of ground	39	167	—	—	39
Shaft accidents	11	17	—	—	11
Miscellaneous	17	164	12	53	217
Total for October, 1901	67	362	12	53	415
Total for October, 1900	75	363	4	47	410

Quarries over 20 feet deep.	Inside.		Outside.		Total.
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
Explosives or Blasting	—	3	—	—	3
Falls of ground	5	25	—	2	27
During Ascent or Descent	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	3	57	—	13	70
Total for October, 1901	8	85	—	15	100
Total for October, 1900	6	67	—	15	82

Shipping—	Killed.		Injured.		Total.
	By Wreck or Casualty.	By other Accidents.	By Wreck or Casualty.	By other Accidents.	
On Trading Vessels—					
Sailing	53	2	20	14	73
Steam	4	1	37	117	41
On Fishing Vessels—					
Sailing	1	—	1	1	1
Steam	—	2	1	11	13
Total for October, 1901	58	5	58	143	148
Total for 3 months August to October, 1901	102	7	184	486	493
Total for 3 months August to October, 1900	147	9	800	499	508

Factories—	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
(a) Accidents reportable by Certifying Surgeons—					
Adults	59	1,651	1	225	60
Young Persons	13	559	2	144	15
Children	—	13	—	4	—
Total	72	2,223	3	373	75
(b) Other Accidents—					
Adults	—	3,844	—	103	—
Young Persons	—	546	—	54	—
Children	—	6	—	3	—
Total	—	4,396	—	160	—
Total Factories—					
October, 1901	72	6,619	3	533	75
October, 1900	69	6,012	—	381	69

Workshops—	Killed.		Injured.		Total.
	By Accidents connected with Movement of Vehicles.	By other Accidents on the Companies' Premises.	By Accidents connected with Movement of Vehicles.	By other Accidents on the Companies' Premises.	
Adults	3	12	—	—	3
Young Persons	—	4	—	—	—
Children	—	—	—	—	—
Total Workshops—	3	16	—	—	3
October, 1901	3	16	—	—	3
October, 1900	1	18	1	1	2

Factories & Workshops (classified by trades).	Killed.		Injured.		Total.
	By Accidents connected with Movement of Vehicles.	By other Accidents on the Companies' Premises.	By Accidents connected with Movement of Vehicles.	By other Accidents on the Companies' Premises.	
Textiles—					
Cotton	2	238	—	151	2
Wool and Worsted	4	81	—	63	4
Other Textiles	2	63	1	52	3
Non-Textiles—					
Extraction of Metals	4	138	—	2	4
Founding and Conversion of Metals	10	1,029	—	9	10
Machines, Engines and Engineering	10	1,464	—	8	10
Ship and Boat Building	7	974	—	—	7
Wood	5	271	—	—	5
Chemicals, &c.	1	184	—	8	1
Other Non-Textile Industries	30	2,193	2	240	32
Total for October, 1901	75	6,635	3	533	78
Total for October, 1900	70	6,030	1	382	71

Under Factory Act, 1895, Ss. 22, 23—	Killed.		Injured.		Total.
	By Accidents connected with Movement of Vehicles.	By other Accidents on the Companies' Premises.	By Accidents connected with Movement of Vehicles.	By other Accidents on the Companies' Premises.	
Docks, Wharves and Quays	9	431	—	—	9
Warehouses	6	332	—	1	6
Buildings to which Act applies	9	214	—	3	9
Laundries	—	13	—	19	—
Total for October, 1901	24	990	—	23	24
Total for October, 1900	20	892	—	26	20

Under the Notice of Accidents Act, 1894—	Construction or Repair.		Use or Working.		Total.
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
Bridge	—	8	—	—	8
Railway	1	—	—	—	1
Tramroad	—	39	—	—	39
Tramway	—	2	1	32	1
Tunnel	1	36	—	—	1
Other Works	4	38	—	4	4
Traction Engines	—	—	1	1	1
Total for October, 1901	6	123	2	37	8
Total for October, 1900	6	167	—	33	6

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

† Accidents during the working of railways being reportable under other Acts are not notified under the Act of 1894.

‡ Authorised by any local or personal Act of Parliament.

§ Or other steam engine or machine in the open air.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN OCTOBER, 1901.

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

Summary.—The changes in wages reported during October affected 17,684 workpeople, and the net effect of all the changes was an increase averaging 2½d. weekly per head. Of the total number, 7,848 received advances averaging 1s. 0½d. per week, and 9,836 sustained decreases averaging 8½d. per week. The net result of the changes reported in the previous month (September) was a decrease averaging 9½d. per head in the weekly wages of 172,890 workpeople, and during the corresponding month of last year (October, 1900) the net result was an advance averaging 1s. 11d. per head in the weekly wages of 142,776 workpeople.

The principal advance in October affected 5,500 coal miners in the Forest of Dean, and the principal decrease was that sustained by 7,000 ironstone miners in Cleveland.

Methods of Arrangement.—One change affecting 46 workpeople was settled by a Conciliation Board, and changes affecting 9,979 workpeople took effect under sliding scales. Changes affecting 35 workpeople only were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work, and the remaining changes, affecting 7,624 workpeople, were arranged by direct negotiations between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Summary for First Ten Months of 1901.—During the ten months, January to October, 1901, the number of workpeople (separate individuals) known to have received advances or sustained decreases is 873,052 as compared with 1,065,705 for the corresponding period of 1900. Of these, 404,070 have obtained a net increase averaging 1s. 11d. weekly per head, and 468,982 have sustained a net decrease averaging 4s. 3½d. weekly per head. The net effect of all the changes in 1901 is a decrease averaging 1s. 5d. weekly per head in the wages of those (873,052) affected, as compared with an increase averaging 3s. 7½d. weekly per head of those (1,065,705) affected in the corresponding period of 1900.

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

Locality.	Occupation.	Date from which Change took effect in 1901.	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.*	
			Inc.	Dec.		Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.
4 Increases—5,865 Workpeople. MINING AND QUARRYING. 4 Decreases—7,477 Workpeople.									
Cleveland	Ironstone Miners	21 Oct.	7,000		Decrease of 1½ per cent., leaving wages 22½ per cent. above standard of 1879.				
Skelton-in-Cleveland	Ironstone Miners	7 Oct.	30	14	Advance of about 6 per cent.				
	Haulage Enginemen		2		Decrease of about 2 per cent.				
Dalton-in-Furness	Iron Ore Miners	7 Oct.	264		Advance of 2d. per day.				
Stainton-in-Furness	Limestone Quarrymen	1 Oct.	69		Advance of 2d. per day under sliding scale.	32 0	33 0	1 0	
Forest of Dean	Coal Miners—Underground and Surface Workers	14 Oct.	5,500		Advance of 5 per cent., making wages 40 per cent. above standard of 1888†.				
Fife, Kinross and Clackmannan	Winding, and Pumping Enginemen	30 Sept.	280		Decrease of 3d. per shift (5s. 7d. to 5s. 4d.).	33 6	32 0		1 6
	Haulage Enginemen		70		Decrease of 2½d. per shift (5s. 3½d. to 5s. 1d.).	31 9	30 6		1 3
Lothians	Shale Mining—Enginemen	4 Nov.	113		Decrease of 3d. per day (5s. 7d. to 5s. 4d.).				
3 Increases—810 Workpeople. PIG IRON MANUFACTURE. 2 Decreases—267 Workpeople.									
Millom and Askam	Blastfurnacemen	— Oct.	200		Advance of 2½ per cent. under sliding scale.				
South Lancashire (two firms)	Blastfurnacemen	6 Oct.	213		Decrease of 1½ per cent., leaving wages 17½ per cent. above standard.				
Barrow-in-Furness	Blastfurnacemen	1 Oct.	490		Advance of 2½ per cent. under sliding scale, making wages 19 per cent. above standard.				
Wellington (near)	Blastfurnacemen	6 Oct.	120		Advance of 2 per cent.				
Mostyn	Blastfurnacemen	3 Oct.	54		Decrease of 1½ per cent., leaving wages 17½ per cent. above standard.				
3 Increases—178 Workpeople. IRON, STEEL AND METAL TRADES. 5 Decreases—1,972 Workpeople.									
Middlesbrough	Steel-mill Men	30 Sept.	580		Decrease of 4 per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages 23½ per cent. above standard.				
Stockton-on-Tees	Steel Sheet Workers	7 Oct.	52		Decrease of 5 per cent., leaving wages 2½ per cent. above standard.				
Barrow-in-Furness	Steel Workers—Rail-mill Men	7 Oct.	570		Decrease of 10 per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages 13 per cent. above standard.				
Kidderminster	Puddlers and Millmen	— Oct.	70		Decrease of 5 per cent.				
Aberavon (near)	Copper-mill Workers, Smelters and Casters	30 Sept.	100		Advance of 5 per cent.				
Morrington	Stokers (at Steel and Tinplate Works)	15 Sept.	16		Advance of 3d. per day.				1 6
Newport (Mon.)	Ironworkers—Sheet-mill Men	20 Sept.	56		Advance of 5 per cent., making wages 10 per cent. above standard of 1898.				
South Wales	Ironworkers—Puddlers and Millmen	7 Oct.	700		Decrease of 5 per cent.				
7 Increases—365 Workpeople. EMPLOYEES OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES. Decreases—Nil.									
Carlisle	Gas and Water Depts.—Stokers	5 Sept.	56		Advance of 3d. per shift (5s. to 5s. 3d.).				
	Lamp-lighters		16		Advance of 2s. per week for lighting, and of 1d. per hour for cleaning.				
	Mechanics	10 Oct.	13		Changes from weekly wages to hourly rates. Rates after change—8d. for plumbers, gasfitters and joiners, and 8½d. for bricklayers and masons.				

* Exclusive of overtime.

† At 4 collieries the percentage is stated to be 35 per cent. above standard. See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN OCTOBER—(continued).

Locality.	Occupation.	Date from which Change took effect in 1901.	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.*	
			Inc.	Dec.		Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.
EMPLOYEES OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES—(continued).									
Leeds	Gas Department—Pipe Layers	3 Oct.	178		Advance of 4d. per day.				2 0
Sheffield	Cleansing Department—Swillers	10 Oct.	28		Advance of 2s. per week.	20 0	22 0		2 0
			60		Advance of 3d. per load (9d. to 9½d.).				
Derby	Electric Light Dept.—Stokers, Joiners, &c.	3 Oct.	6		Advance of 2s. per week.	20 0	22 0		2 0
London (Hampstead, N.W.)	Dust-destroyer men	14 Oct.	8		Advance of 1½d. per hour.	24 0	26 0		
8 Increases—636 Workpeople. OTHER TRADES. 3 Decreases—120 Workpeople.									
Lintz Green	Fire-brick Makers	26 Oct.	15		Decrease of 2½ per cent.				
Maryport	Iron Ore Dischargers (Bucket Steadiers)	28 Oct.	36		Advance of 1s. per shift (4s. to 5s.).				
Middlesbrough and District	Bakers†	14 Oct.	48		Minimum rates of wages agreed to. Wages after change—Foremen, 36s., single and second hands, 32s., table hands, 30s. per week. Daily rates for jobbing hands—Foremen and single hands, 6s. 6d., other adults, 5s. 6d. per day.				
Honley	Dyers' Labourers	24 Oct.	13		Advance of 1s. per week.	22 0	23 0		1 0
Huddersfield	Dyers	4 Oct.	17		Advance of 1s. per week.				
Blackpool	Plasterers†	1 Oct.	80		Decrease of 3d. per hour (10d. to 9½d.).	40 10½	38 2½		2 8½
Bolton	Bleachers	18 Oct.	10		Advance in piecework rates of about 10 per cent.				1 0
Preston	Bookbinders	1 Nov.	5		Advance of 1s. per week.	29 0	30 0		1 0
Birmingham	Cabinet Makers (Overmantel and Fireplace Workers)	19 Oct.	25		Decreases of 2d. and 3d. per hour. Rate after change 9d. per hour.				
Leicester	Boot & Shoe Operatives (Makers & Finishers)	28 Sept.	7		Adoption of new piece statement, stated to be equal to an advance of about 10 per cent.				
Northamptonshire	Bootmakers (on hand-sewn army work)	22 Oct.	500		Advance of 3d. per pair.				

* Exclusive of overtime.

† See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.

NOTE.—For decreases in rates of Agricultural Labourers in Norfolk, see page 339.

FACTORIES, WORKROOMS AND SHOPS IN VICTORIA.

The report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Workrooms and Shops in Victoria for 1900 states that in that year there were 4,050 factories employing 52,898 persons (or an average of 13.1 persons per factory), as compared with 3,895 factories employing 49,546 persons (or an average of 12.7 persons per factory) in 1899. From a summary of the six Factories and Shops Acts in force, it appears that a factory or workroom is any place where goods are prepared for trade or sale, and in which (a) four or more persons are working; (b) steam, water, gas, oil or electric power is used; (c) one or more Chinese are working; (d) furniture is made, or bread or pastry is baked for sale. Nothing in the Acts applies to creameries, butter or cheese or concentrated or condensed milk factories, or to dairying or agricultural operations outside the metropolitan district.

In addition to the special boards brought into existence by the Act of 1896 for determining minimum rates of wages, 21 wages boards have been authorised under the Act of 1900 for the following trades:—Butchers, brickmakers, carriage-makers, cigar-makers, confectioners, coopers, engravers, fellmongers, jam-makers, jewellers, millet broom-makers, pastrycooks, plate glass workers, printers, pottery-makers, saddlers, stonemasons, tanners, tinmiths, woodworkers, woollen millworkers.

The special boards may consist of not less than four or more than ten members and a chairman. Half the members must be representatives of employers, and half of those employed in the trade. The members of a board may elect the chairman; if they do not do so the Governor in Council may appoint one. In the case of the furniture trade, the board is appointed by the Governor in Council, without election, an exception made in order to prevent the Chinese in the trade from electing the board. A board may fix either wages rates, or piecework rates, or both; it must also fix the hours for which the rate of wage is fixed, and the rate of pay for overtime; it may fix the proportion of apprentices or improvers to be employed in any process, trade or business and the wages to be paid to them. The determination of a special board applies to every city and town, and may be extended by the Governor in Council to any borough or shire or part of a shire. The Chief Inspector may grant a licence to any aged or infirm worker to work

at less than the minimum wage fixed by a board. The validity of a determination of a special board can only be questioned before the Supreme Court. Any person employed in a factory must be paid at least 2s. 6d. per week. No premium or bonus can directly or indirectly be charged for engaging or employing any female apprentice or improver in making articles of clothing or wearing apparel.

Statistics are given of wages earned under the regulations of existing boards, and of the rates of wages, not yet in operation, fixed by the new boards.

The report includes an account of the working of the provisions regulating the hours of work in shops.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN OCTOBER, 1901.

The changes in hours of labour reported in October affected 196 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by 2.78 hours per week per head.

Locality.	Occupation.	Date from which change took effect in 1901.	Approximate number of Workpeople affected.	Hours of labour in a full week.*		Extent of Decrease per week.
				Before change.	After change.	
Blyth	Fitters, Pattern-makers and Apprentices	6 Nov.	47	54	53	Hours 1
Carlisle	Employees of Local Authority—Plumbers and Gasfitters†	10 Oct.	9	55½	52½	3
			4	55½	50	5½
Middlesbrough & District	Bakers†	14 Oct.	48	60	54	6
Blackpool, Hampstead, N.W.	Plasterers†	1 Oct.	80	49	48½	½
		14 Oct.	8	60	48	12

* Exclusive of overtime.

† See also under Changes in Rates of Wages.

TRADE DISPUTES.

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

Number and Magnitude.—Twenty-six disputes were reported as having begun in October, 1901, compared with 33 in September last, and 30 in October, 1900. In these 26 disputes, 5,488 workpeople were directly, and 5,013 indirectly affected, a total of 10,501, which compares with 8,654 in September, 1901, and 16,079 in October, 1900.

Trades Affected.—In the coal mining industry 10 disputes took place, involving 9,030 workpeople; in the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades, 8 disputes, involving 963 workpeople; in the textile trades, 6 disputes, involving 376 persons; and in other trades 2 disputes, involving 132 workpeople.

Causes.—Of the 26 disputes, 5 arose on demands for advances, and 2 on objections to reductions in wages. Eight disputes arose on other wages questions, 4 on questions of employment of particular classes or persons, 3 on questions of working arrangements, and 4 from other causes.

Results.—Twenty-two new disputes, involving 5,781 workpeople, and 12 old disputes, involving 5,767 workpeople, were reported as having terminated. Of the 34 new and old disputes terminated, 4, involving 1,304 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 16, involving 3,244 persons, were decided in favour of the employers; and 10, involving 2,668 persons, were compromised. In the case of the remaining 4 disputes, involving 4,332 workpeople, certain points are still under consideration. At the end of October, 22 old disputes were reported to be still unsettled, involving altogether about 2,600 workpeople.

Duration of Disputes in Working Days.—The aggregate duration in October of all the disputes, new and old, was about 140,000 days, compared with 269,000 in September last, and 155,000 in October, 1900.

Summary for the First Ten Months of 1901.—For the ten completed months of 1901 the aggregate number of workpeople involved in the 527 disputes which commenced in these months was 154,322, as compared with 154,436 in the 499 disputes reported in the corresponding period of 1900. The total aggregate duration in working days was about 3,421,000, as compared with 2,542,000 in the corresponding period of 1900.

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

I.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN OCTOBER, 1901.

		10 Disputes. Oct.		COAL MINING. 9,080 Workpeople affected.		
Gateshead	Putters and Other Colliery Workpeople	51	700	3	2	For advance in wages Work resumed; putters summoned and ordered to pay damages for leaving work without notice.
Spennymoor	Putters	15	...	8	7½	Demand for additional "helpers-up" Work resumed unconditionally; boys summoned and ordered to pay damages. No settlement reported.
Maryport	Coal Miners	46	...	14	...	Against proposed reduction of 1½d. per ton in the standard hewing price for a certain seam. For payment for time they were delayed at pit bottom through an accident. Work resumed unconditionally.
Barnsley (near)	Drivers and Other Colliery Workpeople	125	675	15	4	Dispute as to interpretation of Home Office rule as to timbering. No settlement reported.
Rotherham	Coal Miners	2,313	2,252	31	...	Dispute as to punishment of a boy for alleged insubordination. Amicable settlement arrived at.
Mansfield (near)	Pit Lads and Other Colliery Workpeople	120	1,200	22	3	Refusal to descend the pit unless a certain man joined the South Wales Miners' Federation. Work resumed unconditionally.
Mardy	Coal Miners	350	...	1	1	Demand for dismissal of an "overman" Work resumed, the man in question having given notice to leave the colliery. Some joined the Federation, others left the colliery.
Pontardawe	Coal Miners	1,010	...	1	19	Refusal to work with non-unionists Pits working with other enginemen on old terms.
Treherbert	Coal Miners	162	...	1	10½	For reduction in hours of labour from 12 to 10 per day.
Wishaw	Colliery Enginemen	11	...	4	—	
		8 Disputes.		METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES. 963 Workpeople affected.		
Blyth	Fitters	26	...	8	13	The reduction in hours granted, and claim of fitters to work the machine in question withdrawn. Work resumed on advice of union executive, and matters satisfactorily arranged.
West Hartlepool	Riveters, Holders-up, Heaters and Catchers	225	...	9	2	Dispute as to payment to platers for shearing bulbs off beam ends. Union ordered men to resume work pending negotiations, which resulted in firm agreeing to pay the same as another firm. Work resumed pending arbitration.
Middlesbrough	Platers, Riveters, Caulkers, &c.	390	...	3	1	Against employment of shipwrights on work claimed by ship-joiners. Men partly replaced by non-union men, and some strikers resumed work on employer's terms. An advance granted.
Barrow-in-Furness	Ship Joiners	100	...	16	10	For advance in wages No settlement reported.
Leeds	Steel Smelters	19	...	4	5	Dissatisfaction with quality of char supplied Work resumed unconditionally.
Gorseinon	Bar Bank Men and Other Steel Workers	6	60	28	4	For advance in wages of 1s. per week No settlement reported.
Dundee	Pattern-makers, Rivet Heaters, Riveters, &c.	57	60	25	1	Dissatisfaction with quality of char supplied Work resumed unconditionally.
		6 Disputes.		TEXTILE TRADES. 376 Workpeople affected.		
Howley	Dyers' Labourers	13	...	12	10	Advance of 1s. per week granted. Amicable settlement arrived at.
	Cotton Weavers	160	...	14	1	Objection to conduct of overlooker Work to be tested at an early date.
	Cotton Spinners	58	50	23	4	Alleged bad material
Burnley	Creeblers, Cardroom Operatives, &c.	...	...	...	...
Choctey (near)	Spinners, Cardroom Operatives, and Other Workpeople	41	11	11	...	To get the employer to provide back tilters for "slubbing and roving" frame tenets, or pay compensation in lieu No settlement reported.
Padiham	Cotton Spinners	32	...	17	1½	Alleged bad work Work resumed on old conditions.
	Overlookers	11	...	17	—	Demand for extra payment for fixing sateen motions on looms. Places filled by other workpeople.
		2 Disputes.		MISCELLANEOUS TRADES. 132 Workpeople affected.		
Edinburgh	Bookbinders	104	...	25	—	For advance in wages of 10 per cent. on piece and of 2s. on weekly rates, reduction in hours of labour to 50 per week, and payment of time and half for overtime. Demands granted and agreement arrived at with all employers but one, as to dates when changes shall take effect. Chairman of Conciliation Board decided in favour of men.
Dundee	Dock Labourers	23	5	4	1	To enforce payment for the guaranteed minimum term of employment.

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

TRADE DISPUTES—(continued).

Locality.	Occupation.*	Number of Workpeople Affected.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration of Dispute in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.*	Result.
		Di-rectly.	Indi-rectly.*				
II.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN BEFORE OCTOBER, 1901, AND TERMINATED IN THAT MONTH.							
		3 Disputes.		BUILDING TRADES. 409 Workpeople affected.			
Leek	Bricklayers	44	...	1 May	140	For advance in wages and other alterations in working rules	Work resumed at old rate of wages; working rules mutually arranged.
	Builders' Labourers, Masons, Carpenters and Joiners	200	75	1 May	—	For advance in wages of 3d. per hour, and other alterations in working rules	Men replaced.
Swansea	Carpenters and Joiners, Plasterers, Painters and Plumbers	99	...	24 June	—	Lock-out of other branches for refusal to work with non-union labourers introduced by employers in above dispute	Men returned to work with the labourers provided by employers.
		3 Disputes.		MINING. 758 Workpeople affected.			
Chesterfield	Coal Hewers and Underground and Surface Daymen	184	118	11 Sept.	23	Dispute as to interpretation of clause in price list concerning "extra packing"	Word "extra" to be struck out of price list, and packs, when ordered by management, to be paid for. Work resumed on employer's terms.
Dalmellington	Ironstone Miners	406	...	13 June	96	Against reduction in wages of 9d. per day, instead of 6d.	Work resumed on old conditions by those for whom employment could be found.
Kilmarnock	Coal Miners	50	...	3 July	73	For advance in tonnage rates...	Work resumed on old conditions by those for whom employment could be found.
		2 Disputes.		SHIPBUILDING AND METAL TRADES. 133 Workpeople affected.			
Southampton	Ship Plumbers	9	...	9 Aug.	47	Against employment of an iron-pipe worker at plumbing	Places filled by non-unionists.
Briton Ferry	Ash Fillers and Other Workpeople (Copper Working)	2	122	12 Aug.	62	For advance in wages from 4s. 6d. to 6s. per day	Work resumed at advance of 6d. per day, pending further discussion of grievances.
		1 Dispute.		TEXTILE TRADES. 332 Workpeople affected.			
Royton	Card and Blowing Room Operatives, Ring & Mule Spinners, Winders, Warpers & Packers	277	55	21 Aug.	43	Dispute as to wages and other conditions of work	Mutual concessions as to matters in dispute.
		3 Disputes.		MISCELLANEOUS TRADES. 4,135 Workpeople affected.			
Lintz Green	Fire Brick Makers	15	...	8 July	95	Against proposed reduction in wages of 5 per cent.	Work resumed at a reduction of 2½ per cent.
Grimsby	Trawl Fishing Boat Enginemen, Fishermen, &c.	4,000	...	1 July	83	Against proposed change from payment by week to part payment by week and part by percentage on profits	Dispute referred to arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade. (See October LABOUR GAZETTE, p. 294.)
Wishaw	Machinists (Clothing Trade)	120	...	19 Apr.	155	Refusal of firm to discuss question of prices or to employ members of a trade union	Work generally resumed on employer's terms.

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

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN OCTOBER.

(Supplied to the Department by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.)

From the following summary of the changes in the Register of Industrial Organisations in October it will be seen that 1 Trade Union, 8 Co-operative Associations for Distribution, 25 Friendly Societies, 25 branches of existing Friendly Societies and 2 Building Societies were added to the Register of the United Kingdom during October. Six Trade Unions, 17 Industrial and Provident Societies, 42 Friendly Societies (including 28 branches), and 12 Building Societies, are reported as having ceased to exist, commenced to "wind-up," or had registration cancelled.

ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED.

Trade Unions.—England and Wales.—Coffee-stall Keepers' Protection Association, 41, West-lane, Bermondsey, S.E. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—(A) Associations for Distribution.—England and Wales.—Forest Supply Association, Ltd., Far Forest Vicarage, Rock, Worcester; Alcester and District Agric. Trading Soc., Ltd., Alcester Lodge, Alcester; Knowle and District Agric. Trading Soc., Ltd., The Hollies, Bakers-lane, Knowle, Birmingham; Nuneaton and District Agric. Trading Soc., Ltd., The Store, Nuneaton; Tytherington Ind. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Station-road, Tytherington, Falfield, Glos.; St. Pancras Cash Store Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 17, Prince of Wales-crescent, N.W.; Lifeguard Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 80, Coleman-street, E.C. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—Bawnboy Co-op. Home Industries Soc., Ltd., Bawnboy, Co. Cavan. (B) Associations for Production.—England and Wales.—None. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None. (C) Miscellaneous.—England and Wales.—None. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

Friendly Societies.—(A) New Societies.—England and Wales.—Ordinary Friendly, 4; Dividing, 1; Collecting, 1; Specially Authorised, 3; Working Men's Clubs, 10. Scotland.—Ordinary Friendly, 1; Specially Authorised, 1. Ireland.—Specially Authorised, 4. (B) New Branches of Existing Societies.—England and Wales.—20. Scotland.—5. Ireland.—None.

Building Societies.—England and Wales.—2. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

ORGANISATIONS DISSOLVED.

Trade Unions.—England and Wales.—Chesterfield and District Potters Trade Soc., Anchor Inn, Factory-street, Brampton; Independent Order Knights of Labour, Turf Hotel, North-street, Jarro-on-Tyne; Ilkeston Conservative Miners' Association, Rutland Hotel, Ilkeston; Ledbury Builders' Labourers' Soc., Swan Inn, Ledbury; Cheltenham Cab Proprietors and Drivers' Trade Union, Oddfellows Hall, Cheltenham; National Union of Firewood Cutters, 19, Glyn-road, Homerton, N. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—England and Wales.—Amalgamated.—West Bowling Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 312, Bowling Old-lane, Bowling, Bradford. Registration cancelled.—Raglan Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Society Stores, Raglan, Mon.; New Barnet Ind. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Co-op. Stores, New Barnet; Grange Club and Institute Soc., Ltd., 388, Southwark Park-road, S.E.; Mutual Aid Trading Soc., Ltd., 264, City-road, E.C.; Commercial and General Prov. Soc., Ltd., 5, Crown-court; 64, Cheapside, E.C.; Practical Aid to Thrift Association, Ltd., 264, City-road, E.C.; Matthews Improved Martin Self-Canting Anchor Syndicate, Ltd., 264, City-road, E.C.; Market Harboro' Working Men's Club and Institute Soc. Ltd., Kings Head-place, Market Harboro'; Jewish Baker's Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 42, Bury New-road, Manchester; Borough of Greenwich Progressive Club, Ltd., 54, Earlswood-street, E. Greenwich. Resolution to "wind up."—Birmingham Central Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 14, Pershore-street, Birmingham. Liquidator's final account received.—Clydach Vale Ind. Co-op. Soc. Ltd., 12 and 13, Marian-street, Clydach Vale, Glam.; Blaenclydach Ind. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 17, Clydach-road, Blaenclydach, Ystradfordwg, Glam.; Tyneside Associated Builders, Ltd., 318, Saltwell-road, Gateshead. By Instrument of Dissolution.—Bermondsey Gladstone Club Assoc., Ltd., 43, Grange-road, Bermondsey, S.E. Scotland.—Kirkcaldy and District Equitable Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Kirkcaldy. Ireland.—None.

Friendly Societies.—England and Wales.—By instrument of dissolution.—Ordinary Friendly, 9; Specially authorised, 1; Branches, 2. Registration cancelled.—Female, 1; Specially authorised, 1. Dissolved otherwise.—Branches, 15. Scotland.—Branches, 13. Ireland.—None.

Building Societies.—England and Wales.—By instrument of dissolution, 2; Notice of commencement of dissolution, 2. Notice of termination of dissolution, 4; Scotland.—Notice of commencement of dissolution, 2. Notice of termination of dissolution, 1. Notice of termination of "winding-up," 1. Ireland.—None.

PAUPERISM IN OCTOBER.

Data supplied by the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland.) THE number of paupers relieved in 35 selected Urban Districts of the United Kingdom on one day in the second week of October was 329,900, or 200 per 10,000 of the population* of those districts in 1901.

Compared with September, 1901, there is an increase of 3,241 in the number relieved, and of 2 in the rate per 10,000 of the population. Increases are shown in 22 districts, the largest being in the Central London District (12 per 10,000) and Leicester (8 per 10,000). Decreases are shown in 9 districts, the most marked being in Nottingham and Birmingham (4 each per 10,000). In the remaining 4 districts the rate is unchanged.

Compared with October, 1900, the number of persons relieved has increased by 12,930 and the rate per 10,000 by 6. Of the 35 districts 30 show increased rates, the largest increases being in the Leicester district (33 per 10,000), Dublin (19), Cork, Waterford and Limerick (18), East London (17), Cardiff and Swansea (14), Central London (12) and Hull (11). In 5 districts the rate has decreased, the most marked falling off occurring in the Galway district (21 per 10,000), and Paisley and Greenock district (11).

Selected Urban Districts.	Paupers on one day in second week of October, 1901.			Rate per 10,000 of Population.*	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with	
	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		A month ago.	A year ago.

ENGLAND & WALES.†						
Metropolis.						
West District	10,588	2,878	13,466	167	+ 6	+ 5
North District	14,305	8,179	22,484	213	+ 6	+ 4
Central District	6,716	2,791	9,507	454	+ 12	+ 12
East District	12,737	4,796	17,533	245	+ 6	+ 17
South District	20,917	18,245	39,162	224	+ 5	+ 7
Total Metropolis	65,263	36,889	102,152	225	+ 6	+ 7
West Ham						
	2,604	8,286	10,890	188	...	+ 4
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District	1,620	3,957	5,577	139	...	+ 4
Stockton & Tees District	1,006	3,733	4,739	230	+ 1	+ 3
Bolton, Oldham, &c.	3,498	7,391	10,889	147	- 3	+ 2
Wigan District	1,730	6,401	8,131	211	- 1	+ 1
Manchester District	8,563	8,121	16,684	185	+ 1	+ 3
Liverpool District	9,933	7,198	17,131	175	+ 2	+ 4
Bradford District	1,346	2,845	4,191	117	+ 2	+ 1
Halifax & Huddersfield	1,106	3,597	4,703	130	+ 1	+ 8
Leeds District	1,922	5,563	7,485	166	+ 1	+ 8
Barnsley District	604	2,862	3,466	154	+ 1	+ 2
Sheffield District	2,603	2,971	5,574	136	- 2	+ 5
Hull District	1,271	5,060	6,331	247	- 3	+ 11
North Staffordshire	1,817	6,021	7,838	220	- 2	+ 8
Nottingham District	1,778	4,951	6,729	174	- 4	+ 2
Leicester District	1,149	3,232	4,381	207	+ 8	+ 33
Wolverhampton District	3,159	12,139	15,298	248	+ 3	+ 3
Birmingham District	4,314	2,955	7,269	130	- 4	+ 6
Bristol District	2,616	6,538	9,154	248	- 2	+ 3
Cardiff & Swansea	1,598	7,341	8,939	257	+ 2	+ 14
Total "Other Districts"	51,633	102,876	154,509	181	...	+ 5
SCOTLAND.†						
Glasgow District	3,795	15,876	19,671	215	+ 4	+ 6
Paisley & Greenock District	573	2,272	2,845	109	...	- 11
Edinburgh & Leith District	1,410	5,466	6,876	180	+ 1	- 1
Dundee & Dunfermline	967	2,825	3,792	194	+ 1	+ 5
Aberdeen	492	2,644	3,136	204	...	- 1
Coatbridge & Airdrie	323	1,194	1,517	169	+ 1	- 4
Total for the above Scottish Districts	7,560	30,277	37,837	199	+ 3	+ 2
IRELAND.‡						
Dublin District	6,584	4,555	11,139	314	- 3	+ 19
Belfast District	3,249	249	3,498	103	+ 2	+ 1
Cork, Waterford & Limerick District	4,375	4,888	9,263	408	+ 2	+ 18
Galway District	334	298	632	184	+ 2	- 21
Total for the above Irish Districts	14,542	9,970	24,512	256	...	+ 10
Total for above 35 Districts in October, 1901	141,602	188,298	329,900	200	+ 2	+ 6

* The rates per 10,000 of population for October and September, 1901, are based upon the 1901 census figures in the case of districts in Great Britain, and the rate for October, 1900, upon the estimated populations in that year deduced from the 1901 figures. In the case of the Irish districts, however, the figures for 1901 are not yet available for Poor Law Unions, and the rates are, as in previous months, based upon the estimated populations deduced from the 1891 census returns.
† 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 OCTOBER.

DURING October the 6 Bureaux furnishing returns registered 1,522 fresh applications for work, as compared with 2,009 in October, 1900, a decrease of 487. Work was found by these bureaux for 655 persons, of whom 451 (306 males and 145 females) were engaged by private employers, 12 by Local Authorities, and 192 by the Salvation Army. The number engaged by private employers in October, 1900, was 798.

The number remaining on the registers at the end of October was 723, as compared with 691 at the end of October, 1900.

(I.) Work done in October.

Name of Labour Bureau.	No. of Fresh Applications by Workpeople during		No. of Situations offered by Employers during		No. of Workpeople found Work by Bureaux.			
	Oct., 1901.	Oct., 1900.	Oct., 1901.	Oct., 1900.	Engaged by Private Employers.		Engaged by Local Authorities.	
					Oct., 1901.	Oct., 1900.	Oct., 1901.	Oct., 1900.
London.								
Battersea	219	151	48	53	46	53	...	...
Salvation Army	310	784	125	436	119	436	...	...
Provincial.								
Ipswich	37	20	39	36	10	13	...	...
Plymouth	194	159	115	126	106	113	...	...
Liverpool	182	310	2	3	...	...	2	3
Glasgow	580	585	671	494	170	183	10	11
Total of 6 Bureaux	1,522	2,009	991	1,118	451	798	12	14

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

Engaged by Private Employers.	Men.	Lads and Boys	Women and Girls.	No. permanently engaged.		Total.
				Engaged.	Temporarily engaged.	
Building Trades	50	23	73	10	12	22
Carmen, Stablemen, Horsemen, &c.	20	19	39	...	100	100
Porters and Messengers	...	...	...	27	...	27
Bill Distributors, &c.	...	...	...	26	12	38
General Labourers	...	...	...	7	...	7
Other Occupations	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Males	140	166	306			
Women and Girls:						
Domestic Servants	66	14	80	5	50	55
Charwomen, daily work, &c.	10	...	10	...	...	...
Other Occupations	...	...	...	81	64	145
Total engaged by Private Employers	221	230	451			
Engaged by Local Authorities.						
Men, Lads and Boys	10	...	10	...	...	...
Women and Girls	2	...	2	...	...	...
Total engaged by Local Authorities	12	...	12			
Engaged by Salvation Army Authorities.						
Men	...	192	192	...	...	...
Grand Total for 6 Bureaux	233	422	655			

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

Occupation.	No. on Register at end of	
	Oct., 1901.	Oct., 1900.
Men:		
Building, Engineering and Metal Trades	112	78
Carmen, Stablemen, Horsemen, &c.	57	52
Clerks and Warehousemen	41	48
Porters and Messengers	55	51
General Labourers	184	193
Other Occupations	72	65
Total Men	521	487
Lads and Boys	37	54
Women and Girls:		
Charwomen, Daily Work, &c.	85	75
Servants	43	42
Others	37	33
Total Women and Girls	165	150
Grand Total for 6 Bureaux	723	691

* Engaged by Salvation Army Authorities.

FOREIGN TRADE OF UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Summary for October.

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

The value of the imports in October, 1901, was £44,351,403, a decrease of £4,144,205, or 8.5 per cent., as compared with those in October, 1900, whilst the total exports amounted to £30,294,732, thus showing a net increase of £565,373. The exports of British produce alone show a decrease of £759,294, or 3.1 per cent., but this is more than counterbalanced by an increase of £1,324,667, or 26.6 per cent. in the exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise.

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

Destination. (Country in which passengers contracted to land).	Month ended 31st Oct.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Oct., 1901.	Oct., 1900.		
	1901.	1900.		
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	£ 21,788,841	£ 20,647,459	—	£ 1,141,382
Metals	3,044,719	2,621,791	—	422,928
Chemicals, Dyestuffs, and Tanning Substances	413,115	423,825	10,710	—
Oils	917,248	1,048,268	131,020	—
Raw Materials for Manufactures	13,044,478	9,541,896	—	£ 3,502,582
Manufactured and Miscellaneous Articles	9,287,207	10,668,164	780,957	—
Total	£ 48,495,608	£ 44,351,403	—	£ 4,144,205

The imports of wheat show a decrease of 951,980 cwts., and £531,812; wheat meal and flour has also decreased, the quantity by 524,215 cwts., and the value by £342,941. Barley and oats both show increases, in the former case of 846,070 cwts. and £151,072, and in the latter 309,220 cwts. and £133,359.

The imports of raw cotton show a falling off in quantity of 685,188 cwts. and in value of £1,997,738. Wool also shows decreases amounting to £263,959 in value. Sawn or split wood and timber, planed or dressed, has diminished in quantity by 262,224 loads, and in value by £1,031,918.

Exports.—The following Table shows the value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures for the month ended 31st October, 1901, as compared with a like period of 1900, and the increase or decrease in each principal category:—

Destination.	Month ended 31st Oct.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Oct., 1901.	Oct., 1900.		
	1901.	1900.		
Animals, living	£ 91,137	£ 78,293	—	£ 12,844
Articles of Food and Drink	1,636,722	1,496,132	—	140,590
Raw Materials	3,987,227	2,908,618	—	1,078,609
Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured, viz—				
Yarns and Textile Fabrics	7,733,387	8,386,229	652,842	—
Metals, and Articles Manufactured therefrom (except Machinery and Ships)	3,603,162	3,354,125	—	249,037
Machinery and Millwork	1,590,199	1,594,128	—	3,929
Ships, new (not registered as British)	750,470	667,708	—	82,762
Miscellaneous	5,250,626	5,498,383	247,757	—
Total	£ 24,742,930	£ 23,983,636	—	759,294

The quantity of coal, coke, and fuel exported shows a decrease of 125,334 tons, whilst the value has fallen off by £1,119,609. The exports of cotton yarn were greater in quantity by 3,927,100 lbs. and in value by £86,741, than in October, 1900. Increases amounting to 56,685,400 yards and £490,788 also appear in the exports of cotton piece-goods, the quantities sent to Turkey, China, Bombay, and the Straits Settlements all being considerably larger than in October, 1900.

Tonnage of Shipping Entered and Cleared with Cargoes.—The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, with cargoes, during October, 1901, amounted to 3,176,232 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 3,830,328 tons, as against 3,330,706 tons entered and 3,838,903 tons cleared in October, 1900. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered with cargoes during October, 1901, amounted to 2,737,230 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 2,692,115 tons, as against 2,644,166 tons entered, and 2,585,589 tons cleared in October, 1900.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION IN OCTOBER.

Total Emigration.—The number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during October was 33,680, or 3,571 more than in October, 1900. Comparing the ten completed months of 1901 with the corresponding period of 1900, there is an increase of 2,349 viz., from 267,301 in 1900 to 269,650 in 1901.

British and Irish.—Of the 33,680 passengers in October, 20,185 were of British or Irish origin, being 1,157 more than in October, 1900. The number of passengers of British and Irish origin during the ten months ended October, 1901, was 153,097, an increase of 2,499 as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

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

Destination.	Total for ten months ended—	
	Oct., 1901.	Oct., 1900.
United States	11,350	10,592
British North America	1,436	1,812
Australasia	2,069	1,837
South Africa	3,065	2,657
Other places	2,265	2,130
Total	20,185	19,028

Foreign.—The remainder of the 33,680 passengers in October, viz., 13,495, were foreigners or persons whose nationality was not distinguished, being an increase of 2,414 as compared with a year ago.

The total number of foreigners, &c., who left the United Kingdom during the ten completed months of the year was 116,553 in 1901 and 116,703 in 1900.

Alien Immigration.—The number of aliens recorded on the Aliens Lists who arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continent during October was 12,116. Of these 6,212 were stated in the Lists to be en route to America or other places out of the United Kingdom, compared with 5,104 so stated in October, 1900. Those not stated on the Alien Lists to be on their way to America or other places out of the United Kingdom numbered 5,904 (including 1,373 sailors), the corresponding figures for October, 1900, being 5,816 (including 1,503 sailors). The figures for October, 1901, and 1900, and also for the ten months ended October in each year, are as follows:—

Destination.	Total for ten months ended—	
	Oct., 1901.	Oct., 1900.
Aliens not stated to be en route to America or other places out of the United Kingdom	5,904*	5,816*
Aliens en route to America or other places out of the United Kingdom	6,212	5,104
Total	12,116*	10,920*

EMPLOYMENT IN NEW ZEALAND IN 1900-1.

The report of the New Zealand Department of Labour for the year ended March 31st, 1901, states that the year has been one of unusual prosperity and continuous employment of labour, the only exception to the rule being the boot and shoe manufacture.

The annual returns show that the total number

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN OCTOBER.

DURING October 793 fresh applications for work were registered by eight Bureaux (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1899, p. 36) furnishing returns, and 853 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 213 persons, of whom 116 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps).

The number of fresh applications for domestic servants rose from 582 to 654, and the number of servants applying from 351 to 445; the number permanently engaged rose from 82 to 98. The demand for dress-makers, milliners, etc., fell slightly from 74 to 72, and the number requiring such situations from 72 to 50; the number engaged through the Bureaux was 36, compared with 32 in September.

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

WORK DONE IN OCTOBER.

	No. of Fresh Situations offered by Employers.	No. of Fresh Applications of Workpeople seeking Situations.	No. of Workpeople engaged by Employers.	
			Permanently.	Temporarily.
Summary by Bureaux.				
Central Bureau— 9, Southampton-street, W.C. ...	67	95	15	10
Society for Promoting Training and Employment— 22, Berners-street, W. ...	30	27	8	23
Y.W.C.A.— 26, George-street (1) ...	626	487	95	12
Hanover-square, W. (2) ...	84	99	25	11
Other Bureaux ...	46	85	10	4
Total of 8 Bureaux ...	853	793	153	60
Summary by Occupations.				
Superintendents, Forewomen, etc. ...	22	60	3	—
Shop Assistants ...	3	14	1	1
Dressmakers, Milliners, etc. ...	72	50	21	15
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists ...	31	63	6	18
Apprentices and Learners ...	18	8	7	6
Domestic Servants ...	654	445	98	18
Miscellaneous ...	53	153	17	2
Total Number in Oct., 1901 ...	853	793	153	60
Total Number in Sept., 1901 ...	786	672	133	51
Total Number in Oct., 1900 ...	864	860	174	49

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

	Month of October.		Ten Months ended October—	
	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.
Imported ...	Bales. 221,749	Bales. 394,559	Bales. 2,328,360	Bales. 2,437,882
Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns ...	286,921	239,990	2,485,832	2,407,511
Exported ...	30,178	31,198	267,124	294,050

Traffic Receipts.—The total receipts of 21 of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended November 2nd amounted to £7,088,305, an increase of £117,509 (or 1·7 per cent.), as compared with the corresponding period a year ago. The receipts from passenger traffic were £2,953,690, an increase of £37,332, and those from goods and mineral traffic £4,134,615, an increase of £80,177.

Fishery Statistics.—The total quantity of fish (exclusive of shell fish) landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom during October was 1,691,083 cwts., an increase of 152,411 cwts. as compared with October, 1900. In England and Wales there was an increase of 208,936 cwts., while in Scotland and Ireland there were decreases of 43,647 cwts. and 12,878 cwts. respectively.

Bankruptcies.—The bankruptcies gazetted during October numbered 367, being 7 more than in October, 1900, 41 more than in October, 1899, and 19 more than in October, 1898.

INDUSTRIAL PROSECUTIONS IN OCTOBER.

I.—Under Factory and Workshop Acts.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Nature of Offence.	Cases.	Con- victions.	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.
By Owners, Managers, &c.:				
Neglecting to Limewash ...	4	4	£ 5 5 0	£ 1 7 0
Allowing doors of Workshop (not being sliding doors) to open inwards ...	2	2	7 14 0	0 12 0
Neglecting to Fence Machinery ...	12	12	55 15 0	7 8 0
Employing Young Persons without necessary Certificates ...	53	50	39 15 8	26 3 10
Illegal Hours or Times of Employment—				
Before or after the legal hour ...	47	45	26 19 6	18 6 5
During meal times, or without proper intervals for meals ...	39	39	24 10 0	16 9 11
Beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted ...	11	11	5 6 6	3 3 11
On Sundays or holidays, or children on successive Saturdays ...	10	10	20 0 0	3 0 0
At night ...	9	9	7 5 0	3 7 6
Other ...	5	5	6 2 0	1 11 6
Neglecting Rules as to Registers, Abstracts, Notices, &c.—				
Not keeping Registers ...	46	46	41 14 4	16 8 10
Not affixing or properly filling up Notices and Abstracts ...	12	12	9 9 0	4 11 0
Not sending Notices required by Act ...	8	8	6 2 6	3 15 0
Not supplying sufficient or correct particulars for Prosecutions for Breach of (or not affixing) Special Rules ...	7	7	18 2 0	5 2 6
Prosecutions under Truck Acts ...	2	2	4 0 0	1 4 0
Other offences ...	3	3	6 10 0	1 0 0
By Workmen—				
Allowing children to clean machinery in motion, &c. ...	2	1	0 10 0	0 14 6
Prosecutions for Breach of Special Rules ...	2	2	0 1 0	0 12 0
Making false entry in Register ...	1	1	0 10 0	0 16 0
By Parents—				
Allowing children to be illegally employed ...	1	1	0 2 6	0 6 0
Connivance at personation of child ...	1	1	1 0 0	1 6 6
Total for October, 1901 ...	288	282	290 5 0	124 13 11
Total for October, 1900 ...	261	252	212 12 6	116 15 5

II.—Under the Mines and Quarries Acts.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Nature of Offence.	Prosecu- tions.	Con- victions.	Cases with- drawn.	Cases dis- missed.	Amount of Fines and Costs.
UNDER THE MINES ACTS.					
By Owners, Managers, &c.:					
Fencing ...	2	2	—	—	£ 7 0 0
Ventilation ...	1	1	—	—	22 0 0
Miscellaneous ...	4	1	3	—	2 0 0
By Workmen:					
Safety Lamps ...	17	16	—	1	26 4 0
Shot-firing and Explosives ...	6	5	—	1	3 17 0
Timbering ...	3	3	—	—	3 18 6
Lucifer Matches, Smoking, &c. ...	37	35*	—	2	65 16 0
Riding on Trams ...	16	16	—	—	18 2 6
Miscellaneous ...	31	31	—	—	50 4 6
Total for October, 1901 ...	117	110	3	4	199 2 6
Total for October, 1900 ...	54	52	1	1	93 14 0
UNDER THE QUARRIES ACT.					
By Owners, Managers, &c.:					
Special Rules ...	1	1	—	—	£ 13 8 6
By Workmen:					
Explosives and Blasting ...	2	2	—	—	2 17 0
Total for October, 1901 ...	3	3	—	—	16 5 6
Total for October, 1900 ...	4	4	—	—	9 5 6

III.—Under the Merchant Shipping Acts.

(Supplied by the Solicitor's Department, Board of Trade.)

Nature of Offence.	Prosecu- tions.	Convic- tions.	Total Penalties.	Total Costs.
By Owners or Masters of Ships:				
Overcrowding ...	1	1	£ 5 0 0	—
By Seamen:				
Fraudulently altering and using a Certificate of Discharge ...	2	2†	4 0 0	0 15 6
By Boarding House Keepers, and others:				
Demanding remuneration for find- ing employment ...	3	2	10 0 0	14 16 0
Illegal Boarding ...	1	1	0 10 0	0 8 0
Total for October, 1901 ...	7	6	19 10 0	15 19 6
Total for October, 1900 ...	5	5	42 5 0	1 18 0

* Two offenders were each sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment without the option of a fine.
† In these two cases, the Defendants went to prison for 14 days and 1 month, respectively, in default of payment of fine.