

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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

PUBLISHED ON THE 15th OF EACH MONTH.

VOL. X.—No. 10.

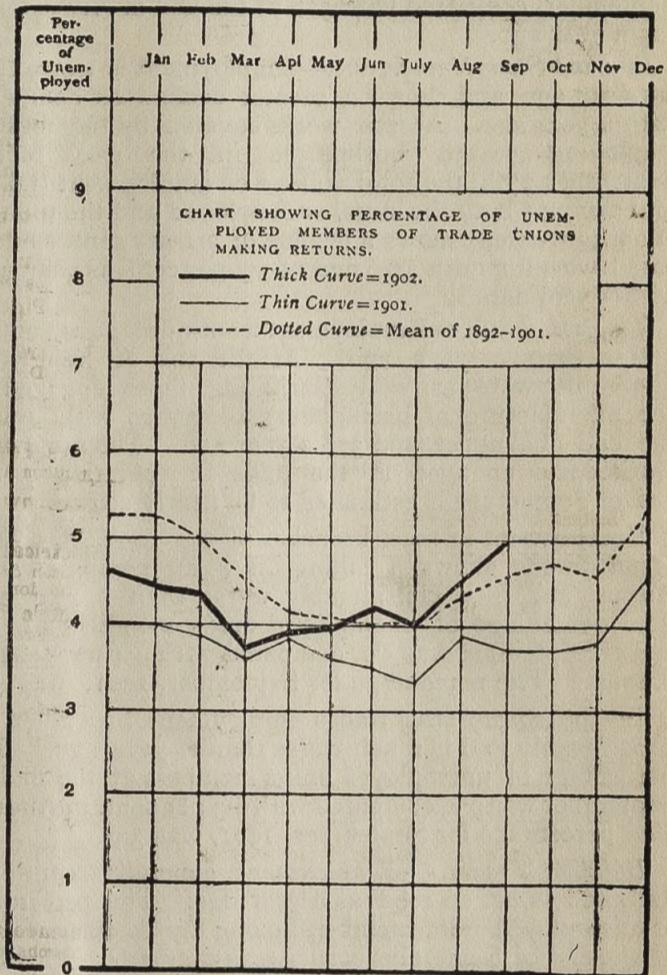
OCTOBER, 1902.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

CLASSIFIED CONTENTS TABLE.

Employment Chart	PAGE 273
State of the Labour Market in September ...	273
Special Articles and Reports—	
HARVEST WAGES IN 1902	275
CENSUS OF WARWICKSHIRE AND GLAMORGANSHIRE ...	277
THE STRIKE OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL-MINERS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	275
BELGIAN INDUSTRIAL CENSUS	278
INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN AUSTRIA IN 1901	279
THE PRICE OF BREAD	277
PRICES OF COAL AND IRON	277
RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES ...	280
Employment in Certain Industries and Districts—	
REPORTS ON CERTAIN INDUSTRIES.	
BUILDING TRADES	283
COAL MINING	284
IRON MINING	284
PIG IRON MANUFACTURE	284
IRON AND STEEL WORKS	285
TINPLATE WORKS	285
SHIPBUILDING	285
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR	286
LONDON DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR	287
SEAMEN	286
WOMEN IN TEXTILE TRADES	287
DISTRICT REPORTS.	
LONDON	288
ENGLAND: Northern Counties	289
Lancashire	289
Yorkshire	290
Midland Counties	291
Eastern Counties	292
South-Western Counties	292
WALES	293
SCOTLAND	293
IRELAND	294
Labour in the Colonies and Abroad—	
COLONIES	281
FRANCE	281
GERMANY	282
HOLLAND	282
AUSTRIA	282
SPAIN	282
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	282
Miscellaneous Reports for September—	
RECENT PROGRESS IN CO-OPERATION	280
INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED	300
FOREIGN TRADE OF UNITED KINGDOM	300
MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTES... ..	298
EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION... ..	287
Statistical Tables for September—	
TRADE DISPUTES	298
CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES	296
CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR... ..	297
INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS	295
WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX	297
LABOUR BUREAUX... ..	299
PAUPERISM	299
DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS	280
Notes and Reviews—	
EXAMINATION FOR MINING MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES ...	276
INFORMATION FOR INTENDING EMIGRANTS	294
BUILDING SOCIETIES IN 1901	294
CENSUS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA	279
YEAR BOOK OF FOREIGN LABOUR LEGISLATION	300

EMPLOYMENT CHART.



STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN SEPTEMBER.

[Based on 2,301 returns, viz.: 1,158 from Employers, 576 from Trade Unions, and 567 from other sources.]

The general state of employment has continued to decline, and is now not only worse than a year ago but below the average for the month of September in the last ten years. The falling off is most marked in the Shipbuilding and Engineering trades. On the other hand, employment for miners has remained good, and some branches of the Textile industries have improved.

In the 221 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 553,870, making returns, 27,522 (or 5.0 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 4.5 per cent. in August, and 3.7 per cent. in the 216 unions, with a membership of 542,917, from which returns were received for September, 1901. The mean percentage of unemployed returned at the end of September during the 10 years 1892-1901 was 4.6.

Employment in various Industries.—Coal Mining.—Employment in the four weeks ended September 27th continued good, and was about the same as a year ago. At collieries at which 490,795 workpeople were employed, the pits worked on an average 5.35 days per week during the four weeks ended September 27th, compared with 4.94 days in the four weeks ended August 23rd (which included general holidays) and 5.36 days per week in the four weeks ended September 28th

1901. The number employed at the pits was 1.5 per cent. greater than a year ago.

Iron Mining.—Employment continues good in this industry. In the 135 mines and open works covered by the returns, employing 15,657 workpeople, the average number of days worked by the mines in the four weeks ended September 27th was 5.81 per week, as against 5.69 (which included general holidays) in the four weeks ended August 23rd, and 5.76 a year ago. The number of workpeople employed was 1.4 per cent. greater than a year ago.

Pig Iron Industry.—Employment shows a slight decline as compared with a month ago, and is practically the same as a year ago. Returns relating to the works of 114 ironmasters show that 325 furnaces, employing about 22,400 workpeople, were in blast at the end of September, compared with 328 at the end of August, and 325 a year ago.

Iron and Steel Manufacture.—Employment is worse than a month ago, and shows a greater decline as compared with a year ago. At 201 works covered by the returns, employing 76,339 workpeople in the week ended September 27th, the total volume of employment (taking into account both the number employed and the number of shifts worked) shows a decline of 2.1 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 5.7 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Timplate Trade.—Employment continues good, and is better than a year ago. At the end of September 395 mills were at work (including those engaged in the manufacture of blackplates), compared with 402 at the end of August, and 378 a year ago. The number of workpeople engaged at the mills in operation at the end of September is estimated to be nearly 20,000.

Employment in most branches of the **Engineering** and **Metal** trades shows a falling off when compared with August and it is considerably worse than a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of September was 5.0, compared with 4.4 per cent. in August. The percentage for September, 1901, was 3.5.

In the **Shipbuilding** trades employment has fallen off considerably and is much worse than a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of September was 9.2, compared with 6.3 per cent. in August. The percentage for September, 1901, was 3.9.

Building Trades.—Employment generally continues dull, and is not so good as a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members among **Carpenters and Joiners** at the end of September was 3.3, as compared with 2.8 at the end of August, and 2.8 in September, 1901. The percentage for **Plumbers** was 5.9, as compared with 6.1 in August, and 5.3 in September of last year.

In the **Furnishing** trades employment has fallen off in several branches, and is not so good as a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of September was 4.3, compared with 3.9 per cent. in August, and 3.2 per cent. in September, 1901.

Employment in the **Printing** trade has continued to fall off, but in the **Bookbinding** trade it has improved, though in neither of these trades is employment so good as a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members in the **Printing** and **Bookbinding** trades at the end of September was 6.2, compared with 6.0 per cent. in August, and 5.6 per cent. in September a year ago.

Employment in the **Paper** trades has improved, but is not quite so good as a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of September was 2.4, compared with 3.1 per cent. in August, and 2.2 per cent. in September, 1901.

In the **Leather** trades employment has continued to decline, and is much worse than a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of September was 5.6, compared with 5.2 per cent. in August, and 3.0 per cent. in September of last year.

Employment in the **Glass** trades is slightly better than in August, and is also better than a year ago.

Employment in the **Coachbuilding** trades has continued to fall off, and is not so good as a year ago. The

percentage of unemployed union members at the end of September was 4.2, compared with 3.0 per cent. in August, and 3.6 per cent. in September, 1901.

Employment in the **Boot and Shoe** trade, although improved in a few centres, is, on the whole, bad.

Employment in the bespoke branch of the **Tailoring** trade has improved in London and is moderate, in the provinces it is dull; in the ready-made branch it is fair in some centres but quiet generally.

Employment in the **Hat-making** trade has somewhat improved, and is about the same as a year ago. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of September was 3.3, compared with 3.7 per cent. in August. The percentage for September, 1901, was also 3.3.

Employment in the **Spinning** branch of the **Cotton** trade shows a decline and is moderate. In the **Weaving** branch it has improved, but is still only moderate.

Information respecting cotton factories employing about 82,000 women and girls shows that 82 per cent. of those in spinning mills were working in mills giving full employment during the whole month, compared with 85 per cent. during August, and 88 per cent. a year ago. The corresponding percentage of full time for those employed in weaving factories was 79 per cent. during September, compared with 72 per cent. during August and 69 per cent. a year ago.

Employment in the **Woollen** and **Worsted** trades continues fairly good. In the **Hosiery** trade it shows a further decline in some branches, but is still fair.

Agricultural Labourers have been, generally speaking, well employed during September, chiefly at harvest work, but the unsettled weather in the first half of the month caused slight loss of employment to some casual labourers.

Dock and Riverside Labour in London.—During the four weeks ended September 27th the number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and principal wharves averaged 14,540, compared with 14,153 in the preceding five weeks and 16,335 in September, 1901.

Trade Disputes.—Eighteen fresh disputes began in September, involving 6,864 workpeople, of whom 1,581 were directly, and 5,283 indirectly affected. The corresponding number of disputes in August was 15, affecting 4,703 workpeople, and in September, 1901, 33, affecting 8,654 workpeople. Of the 18 new disputes in September, 1902, 5 took place in the mining industry, 5 in the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades, 4 in the textile industry and 4 in other trades. Of the 20 new and old disputes, affecting 4,968 workpeople, of which definite results were reported, 5, affecting 1,072 workpeople, were decided in favour of the workpeople, 3, affecting 955 workpeople, in favour of the employers, and 12, affecting 2,941 workpeople, were compromised.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes in rates of wages reported during September affected 134,997 workpeople, and the net effect of all the changes was a decrease averaging 9.3d. weekly per head of those affected. Of the total number, 27,147 received advances and 107,850 sustained decreases. The changes of the previous month affected 112,158 workpeople, the net result being a decrease averaging 6d. weekly per head. During September, 1901, the number affected was 172,890, and the net weekly result was a decrease of 9.3d. per head.

The principal advances reported were those affecting 3,700 blastfurnacemen in Cumberland, North Lancashire and the Midlands and 20,700 iron workers in the Midlands and South Wales. The principal decreases affected 101,000 coal miners in Scotland, 1,250 blastfurnacemen and 5,000 iron and steel workers in South Wales. One change, affecting 83,000 workpeople, was arranged by a Conciliation Board, and 16 changes, affecting 33,500 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. One change, affecting about 100 workpeople, was preceded by a dispute causing stoppage of work, and the remainder, affecting 18,400 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives.

HARVEST WAGES IN 1902.

RETURNS have been received from 130 farms in the Eastern, Midland, and Southern and South-Western Counties of England, giving the cash earnings for the corn harvest of 1902, of 1764 agricultural labourers, exclusive of the value of food or drink which may have been given in addition.

Generally speaking, the returns show that the harvest earnings were about 4 per cent. higher than last year.

This year's harvest was late in commencing, and was prolonged by unfavourable weather, and as a good deal of the corn was laid by storms, self-binding machines could not be so extensively used as in 1901. More hand labour was therefore required than a year ago, and although the number of labourers engaged was not much greater their services were required for a longer period. The average duration of the harvest on the 130 farms reported on was 33 working days, compared with an average of 24 days (based on returns from 124 farms) in 1901.

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

	No. of Farms to which returns relate.	No. of men employed at Harvest on the Farms reported on.	Average duration of Harvest.	Average Cash Earnings for Harvest, per man.
ENGLAND.			Working Days.	£ s. d.
Eastern Counties ...	42	722	30	7 5 2
Midland Counties ...	39	446	33	6 14 11
Southern and South-Western Counties	49	596	34	5 17 0
Total ...	130	1,764	33	6 13 1

It will be observed that the harvest earnings are highest in the great corn growing counties on the Eastern side of England (Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex), the average cash earnings per man being £7 5s. 2d. The payments in these counties, generally varied from about £6 15s. to £7 10s., though some men at piecework in the fen districts earned rather more. These rates are slightly higher than those prevailing in 1901, but in these counties the men are very frequently paid a lump sum for the whole harvest, and when this is the case, they lose a day's ordinary wages for every day the harvest is extended beyond the normal period. This year, however, it is stated that in many cases the farm labourers were engaged on other jobs at ordinary day wages on days when harvest work could not be done.

In the Midlands the average harvest earnings were about 10s. less than in the Eastern Counties, and in the Southern and South-Western Counties about 28s. less.

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

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

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

The Northern Counties have been excluded from the returns, as the majority of the men there are hired by

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

THE STRIKE OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL-MINERS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

SOME particulars regarding the strike of the miners in the Anthracite Coal Fields of Pennsylvania, which began on May 12th, 1902, have already been supplied by Mr. A. S. Raikes, secretary of H.M. Embassy at Washington (see GAZETTE, June, 1902, p. 161). According to a despatch dated September 9th, and transmitted through the same channel by Mr. E. Seymour Bell, British Commercial Agent in the United States, Mr. Carroll D. Wright, the Commissioner of Labour, was appointed in June last by the President of the United States to investigate and report to him the causes and conditions accompanying the present controversy between the operators and their miners, and his Report has just been made public.

The investigation was conducted by Mr. Wright in New York, he being represented in the coal regions by an experienced man. Mr. Wright says he knows of no strike that has presented so many varying conditions, conflicting views and irritating complaints. The present strike, he says, finds its root in the settlement of the strike in 1900, when the advance demanded by the miners was conceded (see GAZETTE, September, 1900, p. 268, October, 1900, p. 229, November 1900, p. 332). Since that time there has been increased sensitiveness and more intense irritation than in the previous 25 years. The Report recites what efforts were made to secure a conference between the operators and the miners before the present strike began, and how they failed, and says that from the first the efforts of the Union leaders were directed towards preventing a strike at this time, believing that at best it would result in great hardship and suffering for the miners and their families as well as work incalculable injury to the industrial interests of the country. Notwithstanding these efforts the strike was ordered by the Hazelton convention.

Mr. Wright says:

"The specific demands as given to me in writing by John Mitchell, the president of the United Mine Workers of America, are as follows:—

First. That there shall be an increase of 20 per cent. to the miners who are paid by the ton—that is, for men performing contract work. These men involve about 40 per cent. of all the miners.

Second. A reduction of 20 per cent. in the time of per diem employees. The mines are operated about 200 days a year, 10 hours a day. This demand, if granted, would result in reducing the day to 8 hours (20 per cent.), so that the mines would be operated 240 days at about the same pay; hence an equivalent of 20 per cent. increase in the earnings, no increase in the rates of per diem employee being demanded.

Third. That 2,240 lbs. shall constitute the ton on which payment is based for all coal mined where the miners are paid by weight. This would apply in any district where weighing coal would be practicable, and to those miners who are paid by the quantity, and not to those paid by the day.

"These constitute the specific demands of the coal mine employees, and there is no disagreement as to the substance of the demands. No grievances were presented. The powder question was practically settled in 1900. In their conferences the miners wished to have the matter of impurities and other local grievances taken up with the companies and their local employees for adjustment, these matters not constituting a part of the present controversy or the demands leading to it.

"These demands being rejected, the miners subsequently offered to accept one-half, that is to say, 10 per cent. increase in the pay per ton where mining is paid in that manner, and 10 per cent. decrease in the working day. They also offered to leave the whole matter to arbitration and investigation, and to accept the result, provided the operators themselves would comply with the recommendation of the investigating committee.

"All these demands and modified requests were rejected by the operators, and so the issue, clearly defined, remains an open one, the officers of the Unions claiming that they can hold out for 4 or 5 months, while the operators take the ground that they can hold out indefinitely, and let the matter adjust itself. The employees are willing to make a 3 years' contract on the offered terms—that is, one-half the original demands.

"Nearly all the operators, so far as learned, have no confidence in the ability of the miners' Union to control its own members to any such degree as to assist in maintaining proper discipline. Here is a sharp conflict, and one which reaches to the very essence of the irritating conditions that now attend anthracite coal mining.

"Some of the operators do not hesitate to say—and it is believed that this statement is favourably regarded by some of the Union officers—that no great progress will be made toward a more peaceful condition in the mining regions until the anthracite miners have a Union of their own, its autonomy individualised, and not complicated with that of the bituminous coal miners. This suggestion is made when discussing the question of discipline, the operators claiming that they had no trouble in the anthracite regions until the Union of bituminous coal miners undertook to organise the anthracite miners, and that if the anthracite coal miners had a Union of their own, which might possibly be affiliated with the bituminous coal miners, they (the operators) would be in a better position and in better temper, to meet their employees through their organisation than now, when they are obliged to deal with what they term strangers and outsiders.

"The bearing of the operators' position on this subject, taken in relation to the whole question of discipline, is one which should meet with thorough consideration on the part of all. A very well-known railroad president, although not of a coal operating road, did not hesitate to say that the present need in the anthracite mining business is for an entirely different type of men from those now engaged in it. If an anthracite coal miners' Union could be organised and officered by men from the anthracite industry, the whole matter would be far on the way to fairly satisfactory adjustment.

"All the operators whom I met disclaimed distinctly that they had any antagonism to labour Unions as such. They do object, and most seriously, to some of the methods adopted by the Unions, and they feel that when asked to make contracts with the Unions the latter should put themselves in a position to be pecuniarily responsible for carrying out such contracts.

"Much evidence has been offered to show the general condition of miners, their complaints and grievances, and the complaints and grievances of the operators. It is very clearly shown by the evidence that the miners have done something in the way of securing discipline, although they have disappointed the operators in such attempts. The miners claim that they have forced their members to accept discharge whenever they were wrong, and have ordered men back to work when the strike was not authorised by the labour Union; that when the officers of the Union have been able to see the manager of a company concerning any case, and have been allowed to confer, they have almost invariably been able to arrive at an adjustment of the difficulty; but that where the manager has refused to deal with the representatives of the Union there was no choice but to pass upon the matter according to the evidence of one side only, such evidence being taken as conclusive, and the officers being obliged to decide in favour of the men, who have preferred a wish not to work under existing conditions.

"This, it is claimed, injures the corporations, because the results have not been based upon full evidence. The miners feel that the corporations, when they refuse to recognise the right of the Unions to represent the men in adjusting any difficulty, cannot deny that the officers have the power to decide whether or not the employees shall strike. They also stated that if the operators will make an agreement with them, they will carry it out as far as it lies in their power to do so; but that without an agreement they are all the time quibbling as to conditions under which miners shall work. They feel that an agreement in writing will protect the corporations from unjust strikes, if they really desire such protection. The way it appears to the average workman is that the operators do not want an agreement that will bind them and prevent them from following their usual course.

"On the other hand, the operators contend that no such agreement would have any binding effect upon the miners, and that it is

ridiculous and foolish to undertake to make one; that they are interfered with constantly in their efforts to preserve order and good discipline.

"All this shows, and proves, clearly, that there is no confidence existing between the employees and their employers, and that suspicion lurks in the minds of everyone, and distrust in every action on either side.

"It is reported to me by reputable parties, who have no interest in the mining business one way or the other, that the chief difficulty lies in lack of organisation. This is shown by the existence of many practices in the management of coal mines which appear to be unwise, unfair and calculated to work hardship. There are many prosperous miners in the coal region, and, of course, there is also, as in every industry, great destitution. The whole problem is an extremely complex one and involves many practices that have been built up through long years. The mine owners too often have regarded the average miner as unreasonable, and likely to be unruly when occasion offered. The miner has come to regard the average owner as greedy and ready to do anything which shall take advantage of him. Long continued conditions on this basis of superstition make the question one of great difficulty.

"It would seem reasonable that if the men should be sure of steady work, they could well afford perhaps to take less wages, or even to continue on the present basis of payment. It is insisted by many that eight hours a day for six days in the week at less wages than they are now receiving would make the miners as prosperous a class of workmen as can be found in the United States.

"Some of the miners have testified that if they can be paid by honest weight they do not care anything about the increase of wages. They say they would rather work nine hours a day with a decreased wage, than on the old basis."

The British Commercial Agent adds that funds are coming in much more slowly than anticipated in aid of the strikers; so much so, that unmarried men who, as a class, earned from £12 10s. to £20 16s. 8d. a month, receive a ticket from the fund distributors for store provisions of the value of 6s. 3d. for two weeks. That of a married man ranges from 12s. 6d. to 18s. 9d., according to the size of his family.

Reporting under date of September 18th, Mr. Wilfred Powell, H.M. Consul at Philadelphia, stated that the stocks of anthracite, which, previous to the strike, were not so large as usual at that time of the year (May), were almost exhausted, and wholesale buying of large quantities had practically ceased.

According to newspaper reports, the coal operators and Mr. Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, at the invitation of the President of the United States, conferred with him on October 3rd, with a view to the settlement of the strike, but no concessions offered by either party were accepted by the other. It is stated that Mr. Mitchell offered to refer the settlement of the dispute to a committee appointed by the President, but that the operators declined this course. They said, however, that any individual miner in any of the mining camps, having a grievance against the operator of that particular mine, might submit it to the Judge of the District Court of that district, and they would abide by the result. They would not, however, recognise Mr. Mitchell or the miners' Union in the matter. It is stated that on October 6th Mr. Wright, the Commissioner of Labour, went to Philadelphia and gave Mr. Mitchell a message from President Roosevelt, stating that if Mr. Mitchell could secure the immediate return to work of the miners in the anthracite regions, the President would at once appoint a committee to investigate thoroughly all the matters at issue between the operators and the miners, and would do all in his power to obtain a settlement of those questions in accordance with the Report of the Commission. This offer was refused by Mr. Mitchell. On October 14th it was reported that the operators had agreed with President Roosevelt that a Commission should be appointed, to which should be referred all questions at issue between the companies and their employees, whether Unionists or non-Unionists, work to be resumed so soon as the Commission should have been constituted.

EXAMINATION FOR MINING MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES.

West Scotland District.—An examination for Certificates of Competency as manager or under manager of a mine will be held for this district on November 28th and 29th, 1902. Intending candidates should communicate on or before November 14th, 1902, with the Secretary of the Examination Board, Mr. Stuart Foulis, 140, Hope-street, Glasgow.

THE PRICE OF BREAD.

The following Table shows the price of ordinary household bread in London and 24 large provincial towns at the beginning of October and of each of the seven preceding months, as furnished to the Labour Department by its local correspondents. The figures for each place are comparable over the whole period and are believed to represent the prices most generally paid by work-people for ordinary household bread of average quality.

As compared with a month ago the price has remained unchanged in 23 of the towns. In Oldham, however, the price of the four pound loaf has fallen a halfpenny, and in London there appears to be a weakening of the price (5½d.) most generally paid in September, the price having fallen in some districts to 5d. per four pound loaf; in most districts of London however the price is still 5½d.

Place.	Price of 4 lbs. of Ordinary Household Bread on the undermentioned dates in 1902.							
	1st March.	1st April.	5th May.	2nd June.	1st July.	5th Aug.	1st Sept.	1st Oct.
London ...	d. 4½ & 5	d. 5 & 5½	d. 5 & 5½	d. 5½	d. 5½	d. 5½	d. 5½	d. 5½
Birmingham ...	4½ & 5½	4½ & 5½	4½ & 5½	4½ & 5½	4½ & 5½	4½ & 5½	4½ & 5½	4½ & 5½
Bolton ...	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Bristol ...	4½	4½	5	5	5	5	5	5
Cardiff ...	4½	4½	5	5	5	5	5	5
Derby ...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hudders- field	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Hull ...	4 & 5	4 & 5	4 & 5	4 & 5	4 & 5	4 & 5	4 & 5	4 & 5
Leicester ...	5	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Liverpool ...	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Manchester ...	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Middlesbro'	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Newcastle- on-Tyne	5	5	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Norwich ...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Nottingham ...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Oldham ...	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
Plymouth ...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Wolver'pton	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Aberdeen ...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Dundee ...	5	5	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Edinburgh ...	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Glasgow ...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Belfast ...	4½	4½	5	5	5	5	5	5
Dublin ...	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½

The mean London Gazette price of British wheat for the week ended 4th October, 1902, was 25s. 10d. per quarter, compared with 31s. 7d. for the week ended 30th August, a fall of 5s. 9d. per quarter. For the corresponding week a year ago, the price was 25s. 8d. per quarter.

PRICES OF COAL AND IRON.

The results of the last ascertainment of the selling prices of coal and iron are given in the Table below. It will be seen that, compared with the previous audits, there has been a general increase except in South Wales. Compared with a year ago it appears that there has been a fall in the price of coal in both districts for which particulars are given. In the case of pig iron, however, the ascertainment shows that in every district the prices realised in 1902 were higher than in the corresponding period of 1901. As regards manufactured iron, prices in the North of England were 5.7 per cent. lower than in 1901, but in the Midlands and the West of Scotland slight increases have taken place.

Changes in wages under sliding scale have taken place as a result of the ascertainment in Cumberland and Cleveland. In the former district, in addition to an advance of one per cent. under the scale, a special advance of ¾ per cent. was agreed to by the Joint Committee. In Cleveland the increase was 3 per cent. The Wages Board for the Midland District decided that although the increase in the selling price of manufactured iron was insufficient in itself to carry an advance of wages under the sliding scale, yet in order to restore the recognised relation between the Northern and Midland scales, puddlers' wages should be increased by 3d. per ton and millmen's by 2½d. per cent. (See also Changes in Rates of Wages, p. 296.)

Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Ascertained average selling price per ton.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) of last Audit as compared with	
		Last Audit.*	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.
Coal.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Northumberland:— (Average for all classes of coal at pit's mouth)	June-Aug.	7 4'44	7 3'64	8 6'34	+0 0'80	-1 1'90
South Wales and Monmouth:— (Average for certain classes of coal free on board)	July-Aug.	13 3'43† to 13 5'14†	13 3'43† to 13 5'14†	15 8'57† to 15 10'29†	...	-2 5'145†
Pig Iron.						
Cumberland ...	July-Sept.	60 7'34	59 10'00	59 6'50	+0 9'34	+1 0'84
Cleveland ...	...	48 1'01	45 8'31	45 10'90	+2 4'70	+2 2'11
West of Scotland...	May-July	54 5'26	52 8'57	53 4'56	+1 8'69	+1 0'70
Manufact'rd Iron.						
North of England:— (Rails, plates, bars and angles)	...	123 11'03	123 3'47	131 4'18	+0 7'56	-7 5'15
Midlands:— (Bars, angles, tees, hoops, sheets, plates, and strips, &c.)	July-Aug.	138 4'01	137 9'89	137 0'48	+0 6'12	+1 3'53
West of Scotland:— (Rounds, squares, flats, angles, tees, hoops and rods)	...	123 9'13	123 3'91	123 2'57	+0 5'22	+0 6'56

CENSUS OF WARWICKSHIRE AND GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Tenements.—In Warwickshire the number of tenements containing five or more rooms increased between 1891 and 1901 by 34.8 per cent., while the number of tenements with less than five rooms showed a decrease. The number of tenements with five or more rooms was 46.9 per cent. of the total number of tenements in 1891, and increased to 55.2 per cent. in 1901. In Glamorganshire the number of tenements with five or more rooms increased at a greater rate than the number of small tenements, being 57.7 per cent. of the total number of tenements in 1891 and 65.9 per cent. in 1901.

The percentage of the population living in small tenements is shown in the subjoined Table in which the population is classified according to the number of persons per room. For comparative purposes, the returns for London, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Durham and Staffordshire are also included.

Administrative County (together with County Boroughs).	Percentage of Total Population living in Small Tenements.					Total in Tenements with under 5 rooms.	Total Population.
	Over 4 persons per room.	Over 3 up to 4 persons per room.	Over 2 up to 3 persons per room.	Over 1 up to 2 persons per room.	One person per room and upwards.		
London ...	1'0	3'1	11'9	25'3	12'7	54'0	4,536,541
Lancashire ...	1	6	5'6	22'6	14'9	43'8	4,387,043
Yorkshire ...	3	1'2	8'1	24'8	15'0	49'4	3,599,752
Durham ...	2'4	6'7	20'5	32'2	12'0	73'8	1,187,474
Staffordshire ...	1	5	6'2	21'5	11'3	39'6	1,236,919
Warwickshire ...	1	8	6'9	20'3	11'8	39'8	959,904
Glamorganshire...	1	4	4'1	15'2	8'3	28'1	859,931

Occupations.—The following occupational headings have been selected by the Census Office and in some cases thrown into groups for comparison, "so as to represent with the smallest risk of error from alterations of classification or of methods of returns, the progression or retrogression of the leading industries" of each county.

WARWICKSHIRE.

From the table for the registration county of Warwickshire, it will be seen with regard to the "metal, machine and implement" trades that in every 1,000 males above 10 years of age, the number engaged in those industries in 1901 was 190, or 9 more than in 1891; the corresponding number in every 1,000 females, being 58 or 12 more

* Under the various sliding scale agreements, changes in wages, if any, resulting from these audits take place in the pig iron industry immediately after the period to which the audit relates, while in the manufactured iron trades, and in the South Wales coal trade they follow one month later. In Northumberland there is no sliding scale, but the ascertainment is taken into consideration by the Coal Trade Conciliation Board when determining the rate of wages of the miners.
† Exclusive of export duty.
‡ This is the difference between the limits within which the average values fell. The exact amount of the difference in value cannot be stated.

than in 1891. The proportion of the male population above 10 years engaged in the house building trades, increased from 63 to 73 per 1,000; of those engaged in transport on roads, from 32 to 43 per 1,000; in the cycle trade from 23 to 36 per 1,000, the corresponding increase amongst females being from 1 to 6 per 1,000. The proportion of the male population above 10 years engaged in agriculture, showed a decline from 67 to 50 per 1,000; in the silk trade there was a decline of 3 per 1,000 among males and of 6 per 1,000 among females. The proportion of the female population above 10 years of age engaged in indoor domestic service, fell from 87 to 73 per 1,000. In every 1,000 males above 10 years, the number engaged as commercial or business clerks was 24, or 3 more than in 1891; the corresponding number in every 1,000 females being 10, or 5 more than in 1891.

Occupation.	Number in		Inc. + Dec. -	Per 10,000 living of and above 10 years of age.		
	1891.*	1901.*		1891.	1901.	Inc. + Dec. -
Males.						
All Occupations	245,069	287,192	+42,123	8,394	8,528	+ 134
III.-4. Schoolmasters, Teachers, Professors, Lecturers	1,039	1,162	+ 123	36	35	- 1
V.-2. Commercial or Business Clerks	6,068	8,049	+ 1,981	208	239	+ 31
VI.-Conveyance of Men or Goods:						
1. On Railways (excluding Platelayers and Railway Labourers)	5,504	7,992	+ 2,488	189	237	+ 48
2. On Roads (including Domestic Coachmen and Grooms (IV., 2))	9,290	14,540	+ 5,250	318	432	+ 114
VII.-Agriculture (excluding Gardeners)	19,664	17,003	- 2,661	673	505	- 168
IX.-1. Coal and Shale Miners	4,205	6,987	+ 2,782	144	207	+ 63
X.-1-7. Metals, Machines, Implements	52,713	63,941	+ 11,228	1,805	1,899	+ 94
9. Cycle and Motor Manu- facture	6,614	12,150	+ 5,536	227	361	+ 134
XII.-1. House Building (ex- cluding Gasfitters, Lock- smiths and Bellhangers)	18,474	24,485	+ 6,011	633	727	+ 94
XIV.-Glass Manufacture ...	1,463	1,324	- 139	50	39	- 11
XVI.-2. Saddlery and Harness	1,409	1,413	+ 4	48	42	- 6
XVIII.-3. Silk Manufacture ...	1,336	682	- 654	46	20	- 26
XIX.-1. Tailors, Clothiers, Dressmakers, Milliners, Staymakers, Shirt- makers	3,084	3,360	+ 276	106	100	- 6
Boot, Shoe, Slipper, Patten, Clog Makers and Dealers	3,868	3,262	- 606	132	97	- 35
Other Occupations	110,338	120,842	+ 10,504	3,779	3,588	- 191
Females.						
All Occupations	120,403	131,478	+ 11,075	3,815	3,618	- 197
III.-4. Schoolmistresses, Teachers, Professors, Lecturers	3,358	3,934	+ 576	106	108	+ 2
IV.-1. Domestic Indoor Ser- vants (including those in Hotels, &c.)	27,618	26,634	- 984	875	733	- 142
3. Charwomen	3,103	3,631	+ 528	98	100	+ 2
3. Laundry and Washing Service	5,007	5,154	+ 145	159	142	- 17
V.-2. Commercial or Busi- ness Clerks	1,464	3,567	+ 2,103	46	98	+ 52
X.-1-7. Metals, Machines, Implements	14,651	21,223	+ 6,572	464	584	+ 120
9. Cycle and Motor Manufacture	475	2,330	+ 1,855	15	64	+ 49
XVI.-2. Saddlery and Harness	431	492	+ 61	14	14	-
XVIII.-3. Silk Manufacture ...	4,254	2,607	- 1,647	135	72	- 63
XIX.-1. Tailors, Clothiers, Dressmakers, Milliners, Staymakers, Shirt- makers, Seamstresses, (including XXII.-4. Machinists undefined)	16,127	13,944	- 2,183	511	384	- 127
Boot, Shoe, Slipper, Patten, Clog Makers and Dealers	850	665	- 185	27	18	- 9
Other Occupations	43,065	47,299	+ 4,234	1,365	1,301	- 64

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

In the registration county of Glamorganshire in every 1,000 males above 10 years of age the number engaged in coal and shale mining was 308 in 1901 or 29 more than in 1891; in the metal, machine and implement trades (including tinsplate) 66, or 3 more than in 1891; in the building trades 55, or 2 less than in 1891. The number engaged in the tinsplate trade was only 24 per 1,000, or 11 per 1,000 less than in 1891. The proportion of the

* The returns relate to the Registration County.

female population engaged in domestic service was 80 per 1,000 above 10 years of age or 30 less than in 1891.

Occupation.	Number in		Inc. + Dec. -	Per 10,000 living of and above 10 years of age.		
	1891.*	1901.*		1891.	1901.	Inc. + Dec. -
Males.						
All Occupations	240,178	292,271	+52,093	8,704	8,608	- 96
III.-4. Schoolmasters, Teachers, etc.	1,094	1,815	+ 721	40	53	+ 13
V.-2. Commercial or Business Clerks	4,377	6,031	+ 1,654	159	178	+ 19
VI.-Conveyance of Men or Goods:						
1. On Railways (excluding Platelayers and Railway Labourers)	6,235	9,383	+ 3,148	226	276	+ 50
2. On Roads (including Do- mestic Coachmen, IV., 2)	5,813	7,271	+ 1,458	211	214	+ 3
3. On Seas, Rivers and Canals	9,793	8,940	- 853	355	263	- 92
VII.-Agriculture (excluding Gardeners)	8,341	7,958	- 383	302	234	- 68
IX.-1. Coal and Shale Miners	76,948	104,643	+27,695	2,788	3,082	+ 294
X.-1-7. Metals, Machines, Im- plements (excluding Tin- plate and Tinsplate goods manufacturers)	17,546	22,464	+ 4,918	636	662	+ 26
Tinsplate manufacture and Tinsplate goods makers	9,601	8,105	- 1,496	348	239	- 109
XII.-1. House Building	15,572	18,528	+ 2,956	564	546	- 18
XIX.-1. Tailors, Clothiers, Dress- makers, Milliners, Stay- makers, Shirtmakers	2,561	2,782	+ 221	93	82	- 11
Boot, Shoe, Patten, Clog- makers and dealers	2,121	2,426	+ 305	77	71	- 6
Other Occupations	80,176	91,925	+ 11,749	2,905	2,708	- 197
Females.						
All Occupations	64,155	63,539	- 616	2,643	2,044	- 599
III.-4. Schoolmistresses, Teachers, Professors, Lecturers	3,136	4,811	+ 1,675	129	155	+ 26
IV.-1. Domestic Indoor Ser- vants (including those in Hotels, &c.)	26,595	24,834	- 1,761	1,095	799	- 296
3. Charwomen	1,386	1,576	+ 190	57	51	- 6
3. Laundry and Washing Service	2,294	2,299	+ 5	95	74	- 21
X.-Tinsplate Manufacture, Tinsplate Goods Makers	2,522	1,399	- 1,123	104	45	- 59
XIX.-1. Tailors, Clothiers, Dressmakers, Milliners, Staymakers, Shirt- makers, Seamstresses	12,424	13,255	+ 831	512	426	- 86
Other Occupations	15,798	15,365	- 433	651	494	- 157

BELGIAN INDUSTRIAL CENSUS.

The Belgian Labour Department has completed the Industrial Census (relating to the date October 31st, 1896), some account of which, based upon the Vols. I.-V. of the Reports embodying the results of this investigation, has already been given in the GAZETTE (January, 1901, p. 11, and December, 1901, p. 361). Vol. XVIII.,† recently published, contains a comprehensive summary of the results of the inquiry as a whole, upon which the particulars which follow are based.

Earnings.

Out of the total number of 467,542 workmen over 16 years of age, as to whose earnings information was obtained in this inquiry, about one-fourth (say 113,000) were shown to earn less than 2fr. 50c. (2s.) per day. But it is to be observed that this figure relates to money earnings only, and that a certain number of Belgian workmen receive either board or board and lodging from their employers, either in lieu of, or in addition to money wages; thus, among the 113,000 workmen returned as earning less than 2fr. 50c. (2s.) per day, are included some 1,400 workmen who received no money wages whatever. Rather less than one-fifth (87,000) of the workmen, to whose earnings these statistics relate, earned from 2fr. 50c. (2s.) to 3fr. (2s. 4'8d.), and rather more than one-fifth (100,000) earned from 3fr. (2s. 4'8d.) to 3fr. 50c. (2s. 9'6d.) per day; while the proportion of Belgian workmen over 16 years of age earning from 3fr. 50c. (2s. 9'6d.) to 4fr. 50c. (3s. 7'2d.) for a full day's work was about one-fourth (116,000), and those

* The returns relate to the Registration County.
† Recensement Général des Industries et des Métiers (31 Octobre, 1896), Volume XVIII., Exposé Général des Méthodes et des Résultats. Brussels, 1902. P. Weissenbruch, printer to the King.

whose daily earnings exceeded 4fr. 50c. (3s. 7'2d.) per day, were about one-tenth of the whole (say 50,000). It will be seen that the daily earnings of considerably more than one-half of the Belgian workmen over 16 years of age (say 65 per cent.) vary between 2s. and 3s. 7'2d. per day.

With respect to the earnings of workwomen over 16 years of age, the figures relate to 74,662 women in all, of whom two-fifths (say 30,000) earned less than 1fr. 50c. (1s. 2'4d.) per day (this number including some 2,200 who received no money wages at all); while about one-half (35,000) earned from 1fr. 50c. (1s. 2'4d.) to 2fr. 50c. (2s.) for a full day's work, and the earnings of one-tenth (9,000) exceeded 2fr. 50c. (2s.) per day.

Methods of Remuneration.

In regard to the methods of remuneration in force in Belgium, information was obtained in relation to 607,170 workpeople, of whom about three-fourths (447,878) received time-wages, and one-fourth (159,292) piece-wages. Taking the sexes separately, it is found that 3 out of 4 among the male operatives over 16 years of age (351,158 out of 471,650) were in receipt of time-wages, while among women of similar age the proportion employed on time-wage was not quite two-thirds of the whole (46,310 out of 73,322).

Out of the total of 607,170 workpeople mentioned above, 18,917 (about 3 per cent.) receive, in addition to fixed wages (in 15,851 cases time-wages, in 3,066 piece-wages), a premium on efficiency (bonus on output, premium on material saved, etc.).

In all, 1,338 workpeople, employed in 6 establishments, were found to be receiving, in addition to their wages, a share in the profits of the business.

Hours of Labour.

So far as concerns the duration of the working day,* the details were ascertained in the course of this inquiry in regard to 504,304 workpeople (not including workpeople in and about coal mines, whose hours are dealt with separately). It was found that about one-tenth of these workpeople (say 55,000) worked less than 10 hours a day, about one-third (170,000) about 10 hours, about one-seventh (75,000) about 10½ hours, about one-sixth (90,000) 11 hours, and about one-fifth (110,000) more than 11 hours. These figures relate to the whole of the 504,304 workpeople referred to above, without distinction of age or sex. If we take separately the 72,103 workwomen over 16 years of age included in this total, we find that about one-third (about 25,000) worked 10 hours or less per day, another one-third worked over 10 up to 11 hours, and the remaining one-third worked more than 11 hours.

Coming now to the 97,813 workpeople employed in and about coal mines, with respect to whose working hours information was obtained in this inquiry, we find that for 43,054 (nearly one-half) the hours of labour worked are over 9 up to 10, and for 16,127 (about one-sixth) more than 10 up to 10½ hours, while for about one-fourth (23,591) the hours of work exceed 10½. Taking separately the hours worked by hewers, it is found that out of a total of 19,318 hewers (over 16 years of age), 1,578 (8'2 per cent.) worked 8 hours or less, 2,638 (13'6 per cent.) over 8 up to 9 hours, 9,662 (49'8 per cent.) over 9 up to 10 hours, 1,212 (6'3 per cent.) over 10 up to 10½ hours, and 3,469 (18'0 per cent.) over 10½ hours, while the duration of the hours of labour of 799 workmen (4'1 per cent.) was variable or indeterminate. Thus the hours of labour (bank to bank) of about one-half of the hewers in Belgian coal-mines are seen to be over 9 up to 10 per shift, while nearly one-fifth of these workmen have a working day of over 10 up to 11 hours. The hours worked by trammers are shown to be longer than those worked by hewers, 2 out of every 3 Belgian trammers (8,326 out of 12,206) working more than 10½ hours (bank to bank), and rather more than 2 out of every 5 (5,037 out of 12,206) working over 11½ hours per shift.

Hand-work and Machinery.

The volume under review contains a summary of the

* By the duration of the working-day is meant as to all classes of workpeople, except those working underground in coal mines, the number of hours worked on an ordinary working day, excluding all intervals for meals, etc., and as to coal-miners employed underground the total number of hours of employment, from bank to bank.

statistics obtained in the course of the Census with respect to the use of motive power in Belgian manufacturing industry, and the conclusion is drawn that in numerous industries hand work still holds its own. Thus, while the number of persons engaged in weaving flax, cotton, wool, or silk, on power-driven looms is 23,541, that of the persons weaving these materials on hand-looms is no less than 25,751. So, again, there are only some 1,100 persons returned as making boots with the aid of machinery driven by mechanical power, as against about 38,000 making boots by hand; in hosiery manufacture the numbers are 370 operatives engaged in factories using power-driven machinery and 6,000 engaged in workshops or in their own homes without the aid of such machinery.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN AUSTRIA IN 1901.*

The number of factories and workshops visited by the factory inspectors in Austria in 1901 was 17,140, as against 15,335 the year before, the number of visits made being 18,455, as compared with 16,435 in 1900. The number of workpeople employed in the establishments visited in 1901 was 713,593, as compared with 702,855 employed in those visited in 1900. The workpeople employed in the establishments visited in 1901 consisted of 512 boys and 158 girls under the age of 14, 28,426 boys and 15,745 girls of from 14 to 16 years of age, and 470,325 youths and men, and 198,427 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 1901 was 1,263 (as compared with 1,512 the year before). Among these were 105 boys and 27 girls under the age of 12, the law forbidding the employment of children under that age in any industrial occupation. One hundred and thirty-seven boys and 21 girls under the age of 14 were found to be employed in workshops 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. Two hundred and fifty-nine boys and 107 girls under the age of 14 were found working in factories in contravention of the provision which forbids the employment of children under 14 in factories. Two hundred and seventy-four children, young persons, and women, were found working in dangerous or unhealthy trades, in contravention of special rules issued for such trades. One hundred and forty boys and 13 girls under 16, and 146 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 workshops, between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m., and also prohibiting the employment of women of any age in factories between these hours. Lastly, 34 apprentices were found to be employed on work unsuited to their physical capacity; all of these lads were employed in workshops.

One hundred and twenty-five labour disputes were brought to the notice of the inspectors in 1901, as against 161 the year before. The inspectors intervened in 55 disputes in 1901, as compared with 53 in 1900.

CENSUS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

PARTS I. and II. of the Results of the Seventh Census of Western Australia, taken for the night of 31st March, 1901, shows the population of Western Australia (exclusive of full-blooded aboriginals) classified according to habitations ages. The total population is returned as 184,124, of which total 112,875, or 61 per cent. are males and 71,249, or 39 per cent., females. As compared with 1891, the population shows an increase of 270 per cent. The rate of increase among the male population is returned as 279 per cent. as compared with 257 per cent. among the female. The largest percentage increases are shown to have taken place among persons returned as of 25 and under 45 years of age. Of the total population, 96,807 are returned as living in, and 87,317 outside, municipalities.

* Bericht der k.k. Gewerbe-Inspektoren über ihre Amtstätigkeit im Jahre 1901. Vienna, Government Printing Office 1902.

RECENT PROGRESS IN CO-OPERATION.

RETURNS received from the four Co-operative Wholesale Federations in the United Kingdom, for the second quarter of 1902, show total sales in their distributive departments amounting to £5,985,533, as compared with £5,716,244 in the corresponding period of 1901, an increase of £269,289 or 4.7 per cent.

The sales and transfers from the manufacturing to the distributive departments of the English and Scottish Wholesale Societies amounted to £1,180,161, compared with £1,088,020 in the second quarter of 1901, an increase of £92,141 or 8.5 per cent.

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

	Number of		Sales.			
	Societies.*	Members-ship.*	In 2nd quarter of		Increase in 1902 compared with 1901.	
			1902.	1901.	Amount.	Per cent on Sales.
ENGLAND AND WALES:—			£	£	£	
Distributive Departments	1,100	1,356,044	4,442,408	4,229,852	212,556	5.0
Manufacturing Departments			719,345†	646,345†	73,000	11.3
SCOTLAND:—			£	£	£	
Distributive Departments	287	274,763	1,461,543	1,406,792	54,751	3.9
Manufacturing Departments			460,816†	441,675†	19,141	4.3
IRELAND:—			£	£	£	
Butter Agency—Distributive Departments	†	†	61,090	56,398	4,692	8.3
Manufacturing Departments	†	†	†	†	†	†
Agricultural (Distribution)	28	3,367	20,492	23,202	2,710‡	11.7§

RECENT CONCILIATION & ARBITRATION CASES

(a) UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT.

Bricklayers at Kidderminster.

On April 1st the bricklayers at Kidderminster struck work for an advance of wages from 8d. to 9d. per hour, and other alterations of working rules. Applications were made to the Board of Trade on September 24th and 25th by the National Federation of Building Trade Employers, Midland Centre, and the Operative Bricklayers' Society, for the appointment of an arbitrator to deal with the matters in dispute. The Board of Trade have appointed His Honour Judge Austin to act in that capacity.

Stonemasons at Burton-on-Trent.

Applications under the Conciliation Act, dated September 18th and 20th, have been received from the National Federation of Building Trade Employers, Midland Centre, and the local branch of the Friendly Society of Operative Stonemasons, for the appointment of an arbitrator in connection with the dispute in regard to the wages of stonemasons, which commenced at Burton-on-Trent on July 1st. The Board of Trade have appointed His Honour Judge Austin to act as arbitrator.

Coopers at Hull.

On July 17th the Hull Coopers' Society applied for an advance of wages. A meeting was held between representatives of the Employers and the above-named Society, but no arrangement was arrived at and it was ultimately agreed to submit the matter to arbitration. An application on behalf of both parties for the appointment of an arbitrator was made to the Board of Trade on September 9th, and the Board appointed His Honour Judge Austin to act in that capacity. The Arbitrator heard the parties on September 30th.

* Number and membership of federated Societies.
† Transfers from manufacturing to distributive departments.
‡ Information not given.
§ Decrease.

(b) OTHER CASES.

Wages of Scottish Coalminers.

At a meeting of the Board of Conciliation for the Regulation of Wages in the Coal Trade of Scotland, held at Glasgow on the 19th August, a claim on the part of the coal owners for a reduction of 6¼ per cent. in wages was considered. The Board was unable to arrive at an agreement, and after an adjournment to 29th August, it was decided to refer the matter to a neutral chairman. Sheriff Jameson was unanimously selected, and the matter was laid before him at a further meeting of the Board held on 12th September. Sheriff Jameson awarded a decrease of 6¼ per cent., with the proviso that wages in no district should be reduced below 37½ per cent. above the 1888 standard, the minimum rate under the Conciliation Board agreement. The effect of this decision was that in Fife, Kinross and Clackmannan wages were decreased by 3¼ per cent. only.

About 83,000 underground workers were affected by the award.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

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

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

Disease and Industry.	CASES.				DEATHS.			
	1902.		1901.		1902.		1901.	
	Sept.	September	Sept.	September	Sept.	September	Sept.	September
Lead Poisoning—								
Smelting of Metals	3	25	36	—	—	—	2	
Brass Works	—	3	6	—	—	—	1	
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping	2	11	11	—	—	—	—	
Plumbing and Soldering... ..	2	18	18	—	—	1	—	
Printing	1	12	19	—	—	—	1	
File Cutting... ..	—	16	36	—	—	1	6	
Tinning and Enamelling of Iron	—	9	7	—	—	—	—	
Hollow-ware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
White Lead Works	15	106	144	—	—	—	6	
Red and Yellow Lead Works	1	9	11	—	—	—	—	
China and Earthenware*	6	65	78	1	3	4	—	
Litho-transfer Works	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	
Glass Cutting and Polishing	2	8	9	—	—	2	2	
Enamelling of Iron Plates	—	2	8	—	—	1	—	
Electrical Accumulator Works... ..	—	12	40	—	—	1	—	
Paint and Colour Works	4	33	46	—	—	—	—	
Coach Making	6	50	49	—	—	1	4	
Shipbuilding	2	10	23	—	—	—	1	
Paint used in other Industries	6	38	43	—	—	1	—	
Other Industries	3	46	64	—	—	—	1	
Total Lead Poisoning†	55	475	655	2	10	29		
Mercuriar Poisoning -								
Barometer and Thermometer making	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	
Furriers' processes	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	
Other Industries	2	2	7	—	—	—	—	
Total Mercurial Poisoning	2	4	16	—	—	—	—	
Phosphorus Poisoning—								
Lucifer Match Works	—	1	4	—	—	2	—	
Other Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Phosphorus Poisoning	—	1	4	—	—	2	—	
Arsenic Poisoning—								
Paints, Colours and Extraction of Arsenic	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	
Other Industries	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Total Arsenic Poisoning	—	5	3	—	—	—	1	
Anthrax—								
Wool Sorting	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	
Wool Combing	1	4	3	—	—	—	1	
Handling of Horsehair	2	9	9	—	—	1	1	
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)	1	8	17	—	—	4	4	
Other Industries	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Anthrax	4	27	31	—	—	5	7	

* Of the 6 cases in the china and earthenware industry in September, 4 were females.
† House Painters and Plumbers.—In addition to the cases included in the Table, 19 cases of lead poisoning (including 4 deaths) were reported during September among house painters and plumbers. The number of such cases reported for the nine months ended September, 1902, was 120 (including 30 deaths), and for the corresponding period of 1901, 120 (including 29 deaths).

LABOUR IN THE COLONIES.

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

Canada.

The last monthly report of the Canadian Department of Labour shows that skilled mechanics had been very busily employed in the building and other trades, that lumbermen had been very busy and good hands were scarce, and that owing to the good harvests, both in the east and the north-west, farm labourers and harvesters had been in great demand. It is too late in the season, however, for anyone other than female servants to emigrate this year to Canada, unless he goes to friends, or has enough means of his own to keep him while work is slack in winter. A good many coal miners in British Columbia are out of work, but in Nova Scotia there is a demand for skilled men.

Australia.

New South Wales.—No one is recommended to emigrate to New South Wales at the present time unless he is a skilled plumber, or has means of his own, or has secured employment. Large numbers of miners (except coal miners), pastoralists, and others are out of work owing to the severity of the drought, which has now lasted over six years, and it will be scarcely possible to provide work for all of these on either the reproductive or relief works initiated by the Government. The only opening at the present time is for female labour, either in domestic service, or in boot and shoe and clothing factories. The annual report on the Metropolitan and Newcastle factories for 1901 shows that the number of registered factories increased from 2,047 in 1900 to 2,195 in 1901, and the number of employees from 39,104 to 42,273. The principal increases were in the meat-preserving, jam and fruit canning, bacon-curing, shirt-making, and glass bottle making factories. The building trades and engineering shops were well employed during the year; more than half the furniture makers were Chinese; the wages of tailoresses improved. A dispute has arisen between the shipwrights and joiners in the shipbuilding trade, which may lead to trouble. The shearers have abated their demand, and now claim that their wages should be increased from 20s. per 100 to 22s. 6d. instead of to 25s. as previously asked; the dispute is still unsettled.

Victoria.—With the exception of Gippsland and the West, which are a little better off, the State is suffering severely from the drought, and emigrants without means are advised not to go there at present. The pay of railway employees, receiving £150 a year and over, has been reduced. Special Boards appointed under the Factories Acts, have fixed the lowest wages payable to persons manufacturing wicker goods at 1s. an hour; to compositors and stereotypers at 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 1d. an hour, to persons engaged on linotype or monoline work at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. an hour, and to lithographers and bookbinders at 1s. 1d. an hour; to males above 16 years old making boots and shoes at 6s. 8d. to 7s. 6d. per day of 8 hours, and to females with four years experience at 20s. per week of 48 hours; to male blacksmiths in the bedstead trade at 42s. per week of 48 hours, and to female polishers of japanned work at 22s. 6d. per week of 45 hours; to wool scourers in the woollen trade at 30s. a week, and to female warpers (first year) 15s. a week; and to persons making bottle or flue brushes at 48s. a week.

South Australia.—The drought has been severe, and there is no demand whatever for more labour; but good rains have just fallen in the agricultural districts, which should improve matters.

Queensland.—The long drought is causing great losses in Queensland, and there is no demand for more labour, except for a few farm labourers in the south, and for female servants in most parts.

Western Australia.—There is a good demand for farm labourers and female servants, but the supply of mechanics and miners is sufficient. The dispute between the miners and mineowners at Kalgoorlie has been settled by the Arbitration Court—rock drill men are to

receive 13s. 4d. to 14s. 4d. per shift (8 hours), and miners 11s. 8d.

New Zealand.

During the last few weeks work has been rather slack, as is usual during the winter season. For those emigrating now the prospects are good. In Taranaki the dairying industry is very prosperous, and dairy factories are increasing. Competent men have no difficulty in getting work on the land; the building and other trades have also been doing well, and building plots are sought for, and sell at advanced prices.

South Africa.

Permits to land are not now required in Cape Colony or Natal, but are still required by those proceeding to the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. There is no demand whatever anywhere for general labourers. Owing to the large numbers who have recently arrived, there is no special demand for mechanics anywhere; but really skilled mechanics—especially those in the building trades—have a very fair chance of work, if they can afford to keep themselves some little time while searching for it. They must remember that the cost of living is high in all parts, and in the Transvaal from two to three times as high as it is in England. A few experienced platelayers and carriage and wagon examiners are wanted for the Natal Railways; application should be made to the Agent-General for Natal, 26, Victoria-street, London, S.W.

There is a good demand for female domestic servants, but they should not go alone, unless they go to friends, as they will find suitable lodgings very expensive and difficult to obtain, and will incur other risks. Advanced passages to the Transvaal may be obtained by female servants in special cases on application to the South African Expansion Committee, Imperial Institute, London, S.W. Single men who can ride are wanted for the South African Constabulary. They should apply at the Recruiting Office in King's-court, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

LABOUR ABROAD.

FRANCE.*

Employment in September.—About 10 per cent. of the 149,000 members of 966 trade unions (exclusive of the Miners' Unions in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais districts) which made returns to the French Labour Department for September, were reported out of employment during the month. The corresponding percentage for August was approximately 11 per cent., and for September, 1901, about 9 cent.

Coal Mining in August.—The average number of days worked per week by those employed underground in coal mines in August was 5.81, the corresponding number of days both for the previous month and for August, 1901, being 5.77. During the month full time (6 days and over per week) was worked by 54 per cent., and from 5 to 6 days by 44 per cent. of all employed in and about the mines, the corresponding percentages for the previous month being 54 and 45 respectively. The foregoing particulars were supplied to the French Labour Department by the Committee of Coalowners, and relate to 140,000 work-people, or about three-fourths of all employed in and about the mines.

Labour Disputes in August.—Twenty-eight disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in August, 2,844 workpeople being involved in 26 of these. In the preceding month there were 34 disputes, in 32 of which 6,420 workpeople took part. Of the 28 new disputes, 6 occurred in the building trades, 1 in mining, 5 in the metal trades, 8 in the textile trades, 6 in the chemical and pottery trades, and 1 each in the hide and skinworking and pianoforte making trades respectively. Thirty-one new and old disputes came to an end in August; 2 terminated in favour of the work-people, 17 in favour of the employers, and 12 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in August.—Four cases of

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

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

recourse to the Conciliation and Arbitration Law were reported to the French Labour Department in August, the initiative being taken by the Justice of the Peace in 2 cases, and by the workpeople in 1; in the remaining case information on this point is wanting. Committees of Conciliation were formed in 3 cases. In one of these cases a complete, and in another a partial settlement was effected (terms being arrived at in 2 out of the 9 establishments concerned). In the one case, in which no Committee of Conciliation was formed, the proffered mediation was declined by the employers.

General Strike of Coalminers.—In a despatch to the Foreign Office, dated October 1st, 1902, Sir E. Monson, H.M. Ambassador at Paris, states that at a Congress of Miners which was held at Commentry at the end of September, a decision in favour of a general strike was carried by a small majority. The demands of the miners, as set forth in a letter addressed to the Prime Minister by the Secretary of the men's Committee, are: (1) A law for an eight hours' day; (2) a law granting pensions of two francs (say 1s. 7d.) a day to workmen of 50 years of age and 30 years of service; (3) a law fixing a minimum rate of wages; and (4) a law modifying previous legislation concerning miners and mining accidents.

According to a telegraphic despatch from Mr. Liddell, H.M. Consul at Lyons, under date of October 8th, a general strike of the coal miners of St. Etienne was voted on the preceding day; work was to cease on October 8th.

From newspaper reports it appears that on October 8th the National Committee of French Miners declared a general strike, and that on the following day nearly 100,000 miners in different parts of France were on strike.

GERMANY

Employment in September.—According to the Berlin journal *Der Arbeitsmarkt*, the state of employment showed a marked improvement as compared both with the preceding month and with September, 1901, the number of applications for work, per 100 situations offered at the public labour registries, being 133.6, 161.5 and 153.7 respectively in each of the three months under consideration.

Labour Disputes in September.—The same journal reports 29 disputes as having begun in September (as against 28 in the preceding month). Of these, 5 occurred in the building trades, 2 in mining and smelting, 7 in the metal and engineering trades, 3 in the pottery, etc., trades, 2 in the woodworking trades, 1 each in the textile, food preparation, and clothing trades respectively, and 7 in trades not included within any of the foregoing groups.

HOLLAND.

Amsterdam and Rotterdam Consular Districts.—In a despatch to the Foreign Office, under date of October 8th, Sir Henry Howard, H.M. Minister at the Hague, states that H.M. Consuls at Amsterdam and Rotterdam report that nothing of importance has occurred in the labour markets during the quarter ended September 30th, with the exception of a dispute in the building trade at Amsterdam as to the rate of wages for one class of workmen, which has been settled by a compromise. Up to the date of reporting, there had been no serious complaints at Amsterdam of want of employment for unskilled labour.

AUSTRIA.*

Employment in August.—The returns of the labour registries (public and private), which furnished reports to the Austrian Labour Department for August, show that, on the average, there were 177 applicants for every 100 situations offered in that month, as compared with 192 in July. Taking the sexes separately, there were, in the case of men, 236 applicants, on the average, for every 100 situations, as against 250 in July; while in the case of women there were 83 applicants, as compared with 93 in July.

Labour Disputes in August.—Eight disputes were reported to the Austrian Labour Department as having

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

begun in August, 670 workpeople being involved. Two of the disputes occurred in the metal trades, 2 in the textile trades, 3 in the clothing and cleaning trades, and 1 in woodworking. In 3 cases the disputes were decided in favour of the workpeople, in 3 in favour of the employers, while 2 disputes were compromised. (The foregoing particulars do not include disputes in the mining industry.)

SPAIN.

Strike of Bricklayers and Masons in Barcelona.—In despatches to the Foreign Office, dated September 17th and 20th, Mr. G. R. Smither, Acting British Consul-General at Barcelona, reports concerning a strike of bricklayers and masons in that city, which began on September 9th, its object being to obtain higher wages and shorter hours of labour. At the date of Mr. Smither's second despatch, the dispute was practically over, the strikers not having obtained any concession from their employers.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CHICAGO CONSULAR DISTRICT.

Labour Disputes in Chicago.—In two recent despatches to the Foreign Office, Mr. Erskine, Acting British Consul at Chicago, reports concerning a large number of disputes in the Consular district, mostly of short duration. The classes of workpeople concerned in these disputes are as follows: Telegraph messengers, cement workers, employees in "mail order houses," bakers (Jewish), workers in stockyards, in a wool house, and at a meat-canning establishment, ironworkers (erecting cranes), municipal labourers (sewer construction), paper-box makers, and barrel makers.

Working of Free Employment Offices in the State of Illinois in 1901.—The following particulars are based on a memorandum by Mr. Erskine, a copy of which has been supplied to the Board of Trade by the Foreign Office.

The free employment agencies were created by the State Government in 1899, and three offices were at once started in Chicago. (See GAZETTE, June, 1900, p. 165.) In 1901 another was started in Peoria, but has only been running a few months. The system is becoming more known to the public each year, and is gaining the confidence of employers in every line of trade. The law establishing these offices also placed a license on all private employment agencies of £40.

Out of 28,124 applications filed for help at the four existing offices during the year ended September 30th, 1901, 4,128 were not filled owing to the help desired not being available, and of 27,605 applications for employment filed 23,996 were successful.

The following particulars relate to the three Chicago offices only.

The labourer class was the most numerous among the men, 6,117 applying for work, and 5,859 obtaining it. Farm hands, housemen (to take the place of women servants) and teamsters, all filed more than 600 applications, and 659,536 and 496 respectively obtained employment. Clerks and salesmen filed 590 applications, but only 104 were successful. Among the females 3,391 applications for house work, etc., were filed, and 3,276 places were filled, 983 cooks applied and 905 were successful, 842 domestics who were all placed, 768 for kitchen and pantry work and 695 placed, 696 waitresses applied and 644 placed.

The Chicago offices have made very careful returns showing ages and nationality of applicants, and from this it appears that 14 per cent. of the males and 17 per cent. of the females were under 20 years of age, 32 per cent. male and 34 per cent. female 20 but under 30, 29 per cent. and 25 per cent. 30 but under 40, 14 per cent. of each sex 40 but under 50, 6 and 5 per cent. 50 and under 60, less than 1 per cent. of each sex over 60, while 4 per cent. of each sex did not report. Of males, 4,486 were married with 6,107 children dependent on them, and 3,111 women were married with 1,968 children. The men had been out of work an average of 18 days and the women 8 days.

Of all applicants for employment 6,690 were Americans, Irish 3,326, German 3,833, English 1,220, Italian 1,089, Canadian 504, Norwegian 639, Polish 370, Scandinavian 535, Scotch 288, Swedes 1,155, Welsh 55.

The expense of the three Chicago offices was £1,772 4s.

EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER—BUILDING TRADES.

REPORTS ON SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.

(a) EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADES IN SEPTEMBER.

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

RETURNS supplied by 85 Employers' Associations whose members are estimated to employ about 91,000 building operatives of all classes, and by Trade Unions with an aggregate membership of about 200,000, show that employment in the building trades generally continued dull in September, and worse than a year ago. Roughly speaking, returns from Employers' Associations covering rather more than half the number of workpeople referred to in the returns show employment to have been dull; one-third fair or moderate, rather less than one sixth good.

Bricklayers report that employment is about the same as in August, and quieter than a year ago. With masons it continues fairly good, and better than a year ago. Carpenters and joiners report employment as dull. The percentage of unemployed members among union carpenters and joiners was 3.3 at the end of September, as compared with 2.8 at the end of August, and 2.8 in September, 1901. With plasterers employment has improved, and is now reported as better than a year ago, except in Scotland. Plumbers report employment as moderate. The percentage of unemployed members among union plumbers was 5.9 at the end of September, as compared with 6.1 in August and 5.3 in September of last year. Slaters and tilers report employment as fair, painters as bad and worse than in August.

The following Table shows the state of employment in the principal districts for carpenters and joiners and plumbers, as indicated by the proportions of Trade Union members of these trades returned as unemployed at the end of the month:—

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Sept., 1902.*	Percentage returned as Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage for Sept., 1902, as compared with a	
		Sept., 1902.	August, 1902.	Sept., 1901.	Month ago.	Year ago.
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.						
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
London	7,397	4.5	4.6	2.5	-0.1	+2.0
Northern Counties and Middlesex	6,018	4.7	3.2	1.5	+1.5	+3.2
Lancashire and Cheshire	9,976	3.2	2.6	2.6	+0.6	+0.6
Yorkshire	4,792	3.2	2.5	2.6	+0.7	+0.6
East Midlands	2,989	1.0	1.3	0.7	-0.3	+0.3
West Midlands	4,597	1.8	1.4	1.8	+0.4	...
Eastern Counties	1,154	2.3	1.9	2.8	+0.4	-0.5
S. and S.W. Counties	5,593	2.8	2.5	2.0	+0.3	+0.8
Wales and Monmouth	1,682	3.8	3.2	3.4	+0.1	-0.1
SCOTLAND	4,878	3.6	1.4	6.4	+2.2	-2.8
IRELAND	4,828	3.8	3.8	5.0	...	-1.2
PLUMBERS.						
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
London	1,188	6.3	8.6	6.0	-2.3	+0.3
Northern Counties and Middlesex	1,508	6.4	4.9	2.6	+1.5	+3.8
Lancashire and Cheshire	2,509	6.8	7.5	4.5	-0.7	+2.3
Yorkshire	1,205	5.5	5.1	5.1	+0.4	+0.4
East Midlands	573	2.4	3.7	2.4	-1.3	+0.8
West Midlands	470	3.4	6.2	2.6	-2.8	+0.8
Eastern Counties	130	2.3	7.7	2.4	-5.4	-0.1
S. and S.W. Counties	508	6.9	3.2	6.6	+3.7	+0.3
Wales and Monmouth	272	7.0	8.6	11.8	-1.6	-4.8
SCOTLAND	1,686	5.5	5.4	7.8	+0.1	-2.3
IRELAND	609	5.7	4.6	7.2	+1.1	-1.5

London.—Employment generally continues slack, and the supply of labour is stated to be abundant in all branches. Masons report employment as fair, painters as worse than a month ago, carpenters and joiners as bad.

The returns received from employers by the Trade Correspondent show that 84 employers paid wages to 17,980 workpeople of all classes on the last pay day in September, as compared with 18,857 in August, and 18,790 in September, 1901.

Branches of carpenters and joiners with 7,397 members had 4.5 per cent. unemployed, as compared with 4.6 per cent. in August and 2.5 per cent. in September, 1901.

* Exclusive of Superannuated Members.

Branches of plumbers with 1,188 members had 6.3 per cent. unemployed, as compared with 8.6 per cent. in August, and 6.0 per cent. in September, 1901.

Northern Counties.—Employment generally is moderate. In the Tyne and Wear district it is reported as slack with house painters, dull with bricklayers, plasterers, and plumbers. At Hartlepool employment is reported as bad, at Middlesbrough moderate.

Lancashire and Cheshire.—Employment generally is dull. In Lancaster and district it is stated to be fair, in Birkenhead good. In Manchester and Liverpool employment is dull generally, but in the former city it is reported as moderate with painters and plasterers. Masons report employment as fair in Liverpool and good at Manchester. At Blackpool employment generally is quiet, but bricklayers are working overtime on corporation work. A report from St. Helens states that employment is brisk, and bricklayers and joiners are working overtime.

Yorkshire.—Employment generally continues quiet. It is reported as fair at Barnsley, Rotherham, Normanton and Driffield. An improvement is reported from Bradford, but employment is stated to be dull with masons. At Hull employment is reported as moderate except with plumbers, plasterers and painters, who report it as bad.

East Midland Counties.—Employment generally is reported as fair, but not so good as a year ago. At Northampton it is stated to be bad. At Leicester carpenters and joiners and masons report employment as bad, other branches as moderate. Bricklayers report employment as dull at Derby and Rugby, masons as slack at Nottingham.

West Midland Counties.—Employment generally continues quiet. At Birmingham it is still depressed, short time being worked and many men being out of employment. At Wolverhampton employment is reported as moderate, except with painters, who are slack. It is fairly good at Burton-on-Trent, and better than a month ago, municipal work affording employment to many. Employment is reported as fair at Dudley, Stourbridge, Leamington and Worcester.

Eastern Counties.—Employment generally is dull, and slightly worse than a month ago. At Norwich many bricklayers are out of employment. Employment is fair at Cambridge, Newmarket, Colchester and Ipswich. A return from the latter town refers to a big contract for an electric generation station.

Southern and South-Western Counties.—Employment generally continues fair, but not so good as a year ago. At Maidstone it is reported to be very slack. A return from Portsmouth states that employment is better than a month ago, and refers to a hotel contract and to Government works at Haslar as about to be started. A Bournemouth return mentions large contracts for tramway works. Returns from Plymouth, Bristol and Gloucester describe the state of employment as dull or bad.

Wales and Monmouth.—Employment generally is good with masons, dull with other branches. At Cardiff most branches report employment as bad. A return from Swansea states that employment is good, and better than a month ago, some overtime having been worked by masons, labourers and joiners.

Scotland.—Employment generally is fairly good. With painters and plasterers it is quiet; with carpenters and joiners it shows a decline, although still good and better than a year ago. Employment is dull with plumbers at Glasgow, and with joiners, painters and plumbers at Dundee.

Ireland.—Employment generally is dull. At Dublin masons, plasterers and slaters report employment as moderate; carpenters and joiners as declining; bricklayers and painters as dull. At Belfast employment is fair with plasterers; bad with plumbers; dull in other branches. Carpenters and joiners at Cork report employment as fair; other branches as dull.

EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER—COAL AND IRON MINING; PIG-IRON.

(b) COAL MINING IN SEPTEMBER.

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

EMPLOYMENT in this industry is good, being about the same as a year ago and (allowing for holidays) as in the preceding month. The number of workpeople employed is greater than a year ago.

The average number of days worked per week by the collieries included in the returns in the four weeks ended September 27th was 5'35, as compared with 4'94 days in the four weeks ended August 23rd, and 5'36 days in the four weeks ended September 28th, 1901. The average time lost by the collieries through holidays is estimated to have been 0'06 days per week, compared with 0'36 days per week in the previous month, and 0'05 days per week a year ago. Disputes account for the loss of 0'09 days per week in September, 0'16 days per week in August and 0'04 days per week a year ago.

The following Table, relating to 1,337 pits, at which 490,795 workpeople were employed, gives the figures for September 1902, in comparison with those for a month and a year ago:—

District.	No. employed in Sept., 1902, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the pits in four weeks ended		
		27th Sept., 1902.	28th Sept., 1901.	23rd Aug., 1902.
		Days.	Days.	Days.
England and Wales	448,818	5'34	5'36	4'90
Scotland	41,376	5'46	5'38	5'36
Ireland	601	5'31	5'39	4'83
United Kingdom	490,795	5'35	5'36	4'94

The number of workpeople employed at the pits from which returns have been received for both periods is 1'5 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 are employed. It will be seen that 83'5 per cent. were employed at pits working 5 or more days per week in the four weeks ended September 27th, as compared with 68'0 per cent. in the four weeks ended August 23rd, and 81'7 per cent. in the four weeks ended September 28th, 1901.

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

Number of days on which Coal was hewn and wound in four weeks.	September, 1902.		Corresponding percentages in	
	No. of Workpeople employed.	Percentage proportion to total.	September, 1901.	August, 1902.
24 days (full time)	114,719	23'4	24'1	3'3
20 and under 24 days	295,093	60'1	67'6	64'7
16 " " 20 " "	54,700	11'1	14'0	21'8
12 " " 16 " "	17,467	3'6	3'4	6'3
8 " " 12 " "	2,110	0'4	0'5	1'6
Under 8 days	6,706	1'4	0'4	2'3
Total	490,795	100'0	100'0	100'0

The next Table, which gives detailed particulars for the different mining districts, shows that the average number of days worked per week was greater than in the previous month in every district, mainly on account of holidays in August. As compared with a year ago eight districts showed an increase and eight a decrease. The greatest increase and decrease, amounting to over a quarter of a day per week, occurred in Cumberland, and Gloucester and Somerset districts respectively.

The highest averages during the month were worked in the Lothians (5'78 days), South Wales and Monmouth (5'74 days), Cumberland (5'71 days), North Wales (5'57 days), Fife (5'53 days), and Durham (5'52 days). The lowest averages were worked in Yorkshire (4'94 days) and in Lancashire and Cheshire (4'98 days). In the remaining eight districts the averages were between 5 and 5½ days.

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

District.	No. employed in Sept., 1902, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Collieries in four weeks ended			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Sept., 1902, as compared with	
		27th Sept., 1902.	28th Sept., 1901.	23rd Aug., 1902.	A year ago.	A month ago.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
ENGLAND & WALES.						
Northumberland	39,400	5'46	5'43	5'26	+ '03	+ '20
Durham	94,677	5'52	5'56	5'29	- '04	+ '23
Cumberland	7,115	5'71	5'42	5'29	+ '29	+ '42
Yorkshire	70,046	4'94	5'13	4'51	- '19	+ '43
Lancashire and Cheshire... ..	50,379	4'98	4'88	4'64	+ '10	+ '34
Derbyshire	40,133	5'37	5'41	4'65	- '04	+ '72
Nottingham and Leicester	27,257	5'31	5'24	4'62	+ '07	+ '69
Staffordshire	28,981	5'18	4'99	4'36	+ '19	+ '82
Salop, Worcester and Warwick	9,695	5'29	5'36	4'64	- '07	+ '65
Gloucester and Somerset... ..	9,000	5'45	5'72	4'81	- '27	+ '64
North Wales... ..	12,280	5'57	5'50	5'31	+ '07	+ '25
South Wales and Mon.	59,855	5'74	5'80	5'19	- '06	+ '48
SCOTLAND.						
West Scotland	20,665	5'34	5'35	5'21	- '01	+ '13
The Lothians	4,290	5'78	5'71	5'58	+ '07	+ '20
Fife	16,421	5'53	5'34	5'50	+ '19	+ '03
IRELAND.						
... ..	601	5'31	5'39	4'83	- '08	+ '41
Grand Total & Averages	490,795	5'35	5'36	4'94	- '01	+ '48

The Exports of coal, coke, cinders, and patent fuel during September amounted to 3,909,752 tons, as compared with 3,711,528 tons in August, and 3,799,352 tons in September, 1901.

(c) IRON MINING IN SEPTEMBER.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry continues good, showing practically no change (allowance being made for general holidays in August) as compared with a month ago. It is better than a year ago.

In the 135 mines and open works covered by the returns received, the average number of days worked in the four weeks ended September 27th was 5'81 per week, compared with 5'69 days in the four weeks ended August 23rd and 5'76 days a year ago. During August the time lost per week through holidays was 0'15 days.

The number of workpeople employed at the mines included in the returns was 15,657 (or 223 more than were employed at the same mines a year ago), and of these 93'3 per cent. were employed at mines working 22 or more days during the four weeks ended September 27th as compared with 84'1 per cent. in August and 86'4 per cent. a year ago.

The following Table summarises the returns received:—

District.	No. employed in Sept., 1902, at the Mines included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Mines in 4 weeks ended			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in September, 1902, as compared with	
		27th Sept., 1902.	28th Sept., 1901.	23rd Aug., 1902.	A year ago.	A month ago.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
ENGLAND—						
Cumberland and Lancashire	4,917	5'91	5'86	5'79	+ '05	+ '12
Cleveland	6,787	5'86	5'72	5'83	+ '14	+ '03
Lincolnshire and Leicestershire... ..	834	5'97	5'72	5'92	+ '25	+ '05
Northamptonshire	581	5'77	5'86	5'85	- '09	- '08
Staffordshire and Shropshire	1,131	4'74	5'42	4'71	- '68	+ '03
Other places in England... ..	120	5'61	5'76	5'97	- '15	- '36
SCOTLAND	1,201	6'00	5'81	5'21	+ '19	+ '79
IRELAND	86	6'00	6'00	5'94	...	+ '06
Total and Averages	15,657	5'81	5'76	5'69	+ '05	+ '12

(d) PIG-IRON INDUSTRY IN SEPTEMBER.

EMPLOYMENT shows a slight decline as compared with the end of August and is about the same as a year ago. At the works of 114 ironmasters covered by the returns received, there were 325 furnaces in blast at the end of September, as compared with 328 at the end of August, and 325 at the end of September, 1901. During the month two furnaces were re-lit and three blown out in

EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER—PIG-IRON; IRON AND STEEL AND TINPLATE WORKS; SHIPBUILDING.

England and Wales, and two were damped down or blown out in Scotland.

The estimated number of workpeople employed at the 325 furnaces in blast was 22,400.

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

Districts.	Present time compared with a year ago.			Present time compared with a month ago.		
	Sept., 1902.	Sept., 1901.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Sept., 1902.	Sept., 1902.	Aug., 1902.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Sept., 1902.
	Sept., 1902.	Sept., 1901.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Sept., 1902.	Sept., 1902.	Aug., 1902.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Sept., 1902.
ENGLAND & WALES—						
Cleveland	80	84	- 4	80	79	+ 1
Cumberland & Lancs. S. and S.W. Yorks....	43	45	- 2	43	43	...
Derby & Nottingham	15	17	- 2	15	16	- 1
Leicester, Lincoln and Northampton }	37	35	+ 2	37	38	- 1
Stafford & Worcester }	26	24	+ 2	26	26	...
S. Wales & Monmouth }	33	32	+ 1	33	33	...
Other districts	14	13	+ 1	14	14	...
... ..	7	8	- 1	7	7	...
Total England and Wales... }	255	258	- 3	255	256	- 1
SCOTLAND	70	67	+ 3	70	72	- 2
Total furnaces included in returns ...	325	325	...	325	328	- 3

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

As compared with August, employment shows a decline, and a still greater one as compared with a year ago.

At 201 works covered by the returns, 76,339 workpeople were employed in the week ended September 27th, compared with 77,672 in the week ended August 30th, and 79,399 a year ago.

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

District.	Numbers employed in week ended			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Sept., 1902, as compared with	
	Sept. 27th, 1902.	Sept. 28th, 1901.	Aug. 30th, 1902.	A year ago.	A month ago.
	Sept. 27th, 1902.	Sept. 28th, 1901.	Aug. 30th, 1902.	A year ago.	A month ago.
England and Wales	63,652	66,570	64,974	-2,918	-1,322
Scotland	12,687	12,829	12,698	-142	-111
Total	76,339	79,399	77,672	-3,060	-1,333

Weekly Number of Shifts Worked.

Information as to the number of shifts worked has been received with respect to works employing 89 per cent. of these workpeople, and the particulars are summarised in the Table below.

The average number of shifts worked per man was 5'37 in the week ended September 27th, as against 5'39 in the week ended August 30th, and 5'47 in the corresponding week a year ago.

Number of Shifts worked.	Number employed in Sept., 1902, so far as returned.	Percentage proportion to Total.	Corresponding percentage in	
			Sept., 1901.	August, 1902.
Under 5 per week	9,072	13'3	7'8	12'1
5 per week	21,573	31'7	33'3	35'0
5½ per week	680	1'0	2'1	1'4
6 per week	35,871	52'7	55'9	59'3
Over 6 per week	907	1'3	0'9	1'2
Total	68,103	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 shifts worked by all the workpeople included in the first Table may be estimated at 410,027 in the week ended September 27th, compared with 418,912 in the week ended August 30th, and 434,676 in the week

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

ended September 28th, 1901. Thus the volume of employment at the works included in the returns was 2'1 per cent. less than a month ago and 5'7 per cent. less than a year ago.

As compared with a year ago the volume of employment showed a decline throughout Great Britain, although there was a slight improvement in the average number of shifts worked in Yorkshire, more than counterbalanced by a decline in the numbers employed.

As compared with a month ago there was a slight improvement in the volume of employment in Yorkshire; in the rest of Great Britain there was a decline, which was, however, very slight in Wales and Monmouth and in Scotland.

(f) EMPLOYMENT AT TINPLATE WORKS* IN SEPTEMBER.

EMPLOYMENT shows a slight decline but continues good. It remains better than it was a year ago.

At the end of September 395 mills were working, as compared with 402 at the end of August, and 378 a year ago. Fifty-two works with 257 mills had all their mills in operation at the end of September, whilst 26 others were partially at work, having 138 mills working out of a total of 183. The number of workpeople at all the mills in operation at the end of September is estimated to be nearly 20,000.

Of the total number of mills at work, 383, employing over 19,000 workpeople, were in the South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire districts, compared with 390 at the end of August and 364 a year ago.

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

	No. of Works open.	No. of Mills in such Works		
		Working.	Not Working.	Total.
Works giving full employment	52	257	45	257
Works giving partial employment	26	138	45	183
Total at end of September, 1902* ...	78	395	45	440
Corresponding Total for Aug., 1902*	80	402	55	457
Corresponding Total for Sept., 1901*	77	378	64	442

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

	Tinplates.			Blackplates.		
	Sept., 1902.	Aug., 1902.	Sept., 1901.	Sept., 1902.	Aug., 1902.	Sept., 1901.
To United States	3,380	5,011	9,455	5	5	198
" Other Countries	20,935	22,632	16,127	6,763	2,887	3,965
Total	24,315	27,643	25,582	6,763	2,892	4,163

(g) SHIPBUILDING.

Tonnage under Construction.†

ACCORDING to the quarterly returns compiled by Lloyd's Register, there were 388 vessels (other than warships) under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of September, with a gross tonnage amounting to 1,000,714 tons. This tonnage shows a decrease of 128,868 tons as compared with the previous quarter, and of 413,406 tons as compared with a year ago.

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

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

EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER—SHIPBUILDING; SEAMEN; AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

In addition to the above, 55 warships (excluding submarine boats) with an aggregate displacement of 303,202 tons, were in course of construction at the end of September, a decrease of 23,938 tons as compared with the preceding quarter, and of 71,843 tons as compared with the end of September, 1901. Of the 55 warships, 14 (with 124,720 tons displacement) were being built at the Royal Dockyards, and 41 (with 178,482 tons) at private yards.

The following Table summarises the above figures:—

Description of Vessels.	Tonnage under construction on			Decrease, at end of Sept., 1902, as compared with	
	Sept. 30th, 1902.	June 30th, 1902.	Sept. 30th, 1901.	Three months ago.	A year ago.
Merchant Vessels— Tons gross... ..	1,000,714	1,129,582	1,414,120	128,868	413,406
War Vessels— Tons displacement ...	303,202	327,140	375,045	23,938	71,843

* Of the 388 merchant vessels building at the end of September, 358 were steam vessels with a gross tonnage of 977,725 tons, and 30 were sailing vessels with a gross tonnage of 22,989 tons. The number of steam vessels under construction in September was 23 less, and the tonnage 130,240 tons less, than at the end of June, 1902, and 82 vessels and 415,740 tons less than at the end of September, 1901. Sailing vessels show an increase of 1,372 tons gross as compared with the previous quarter, and an increase of 2,334 tons as compared with September, 1901.

The following Table shows the gross tonnage of vessels, other than warships, under construction in each of the principal shipbuilding districts. The figures include 96 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction:—

District.	At			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) at end of Sept., 1902, as compared with	
	30th Sept., 1902.	30th June, 1902.	30th Sept., 1901.	Three months ago.	A year ago.
Clyde	356,462	387,614	448,540	- 31,172	- 92,078
Tyne	173,820	192,488	279,426	- 18,659	- 105,597
Belfast... ..	172,219	186,752	229,018	- 14,533	- 56,799
Wear	125,005	155,058	190,509	- 30,953	- 65,504
Middlesbrough and Stockton	46,658	69,353	100,050	- 22,695	- 53,392
Hartlepool and Whitby ...	62,058	64,163	95,290	- 2,135	- 33,262
Barrow, Maryport and Workington	25,580	25,715	21,815	- 135	+ 3,765

It will be seen from the above Table that the decline in the tonnage of vessels (excluding warships) under construction at the end of September as compared with June, 1902, and with September, 1901, has been general.

(h) EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN IN SEPTEMBER.

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

The number of seamen shipped during September as the crews of foreign-going vessels from certain selected ports (at which about 80 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared) was 37,810,* or 1,761* more than during September, 1901. The supply of seamen at these ports is generally stated to be equal to or in excess of the demand.

During the nine completed months of 1902, 318,293* men were shipped, as compared with 318,776* in the corresponding period of 1901. Substantial increases occurred at the ports of Southampton, Cardiff and Liverpool, but these increases were counterbalanced by decreases at London, Tyne Ports, Swansea and Glasgow.

Of the total number of seamen shipped during the nine months, 51,763* (or 16.3 per cent.) were foreigners, the percentage for the corresponding period of 1901 being 15.7. Lascars who are engaged in Asia are not included in 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 September, 1902 and 1901, respectively, together with the number* shipped in the nine months ended September in each of these years:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Men, &c., shipped in September, 1902.*			Total in Sept., 1901.*	Total number shipped in nine months ended September.*	
	In Sailing Vessels.	In Steam Vessels.	Total in Sept., 1902.		1902.	1901.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
East Coast.						
Tyne Ports	62	2,993	3,055	2,934	27,141	
Sunderland	7	391	458	458	4,253	
Middlesbrough	—	338	338	244	2,427	
Hull	34	922	956	927	9,619	
Grimsby	—	7	7	44	739	
Bristol Channel.						
Bristol	—	580	580	579	5,162	
Newport, Mon.	62	685	745	801	6,955	
Cardiff	329	4,109	4,438	4,812	41,411	
Swansea	43	446	489	667	5,530	
Other Ports.						
Liverpool	221	12,425	12,646	12,954	105,760	
London	159	7,156	7,315	6,397	57,715	
Southampton	—	2,956	2,956	1,954	23,024	
SCOTLAND.						
Leith, Kirkcaldy, Methil, & Grange-mouth	4	549	553	416	5,092	
Glasgow	73	2,938	3,011	2,608	22,508	
IRELAND.						
Dublin	—	97	97	51	799	
Belfast	—	222	222	203	1,263	
Total, Sept., 1902 ...	994	36,816	37,810	—	318,293	
Dicto, Sept., 1901 ...	1,159	34,890	—	36,049	318,776	

(i) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN SEPTEMBER.

AGRICULTURAL labourers have been, generally speaking, well employed during September, chiefly at harvest work, but the unsettled weather in the early part of the month caused slight loss of employment to some casual labourers.

In most districts the corn harvest was prolonged over the greater part of September, and in the more northerly counties it was not completed at the end of the month on many farms. In consequence of the lengthened harvest, other work in the field fell somewhat into arrear, and in most cases there was no difficulty in finding work for farm labourers on days when harvesting was impracticable. The supply of extra labour has been, on the whole, sufficient and better than a year ago.

A report on harvest wages will be found on page 275.

Northern Counties.—Farm labourers have been in regular employment in *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*. The harvest was late, and on many farms was not completed at the end of the month. Reports from *Lancashire* state that agricultural employment has been regular, and that the supply of labour has been about equal to the demand. Agricultural labourers in *Yorkshire* have been well employed. The harvest has been slow, and although more labour was required than in 1901, the supply of extra men has, generally speaking, been equal to the demand.

Midland Counties.—In *Derbyshire* and *Cheshire* farm labourers have been well employed, chiefly at harvest work. The supply of extra men has been generally equal to the demand, notwithstanding the fact that more men were required than in 1901 owing to the bulk of straw and difficulty of cutting the corn. Farm labourers in *Nottinghamshire* and *Leicestershire* have been well employed. Harvest work was interrupted by unfavourable weather, but the men, in most cases, were found suitable employment on rainy days. The supply of extra men is stated to be better than a year ago. Regularity of employment is reported in *Staffordshire*. Casual labourers were well employed, as harvest was not generally completed until towards the end of the month.

* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, not of separate individuals.
† Including Avonmouth and Portishead.
‡ Including Barry and Penarth.
§ Based on 212 returns from correspondents in various parts of England.

EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER—AGRICULTURAL LABOUR; TEXTILE TRADES; DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR.

In *Shropshire* employment has been good. The supply of extra labour for harvest has been about sufficient.

Reports from *Worcestershire* state that harvest work was interrupted by rain in the early part of the month. The supply of casual labourers has been, on the whole, equal to the demand, but some employers have found a difficulty in procuring a sufficient number of men. Regularity of employment is reported in *Warwickshire*. Labour is said to be rather scarce in some districts but the supply is more plentiful than in 1901. Farm labourers in *Oxfordshire* have been, for the most part, in regular employment but some casual men lost time owing to showery weather. More men of this class have been available than usual. In *Northamptonshire* harvest work has extended over the greater part of the month. Some casual labourers were in irregular employment owing to showery weather. It is stated that "out of work" shoemakers have been applying for work on the farms. Employment in *Buckinghamshire*, *Hertfordshire* and *Bedfordshire* has been good with agricultural labourers. Some of the extra men engaged for harvest work, however, lost a little time through wet weather. The supply of this class of labour is said to have been generally equal to the demand in these counties.

Eastern Counties.—Employment has been good in *Huntingdonshire* and *Cambridgeshire*. Extra men were scarce in some districts, particularly while the harvest was in progress in the first half of the month. In *Lincolnshire* harvest work was interrupted by rain in the first fortnight of September, and consequently some casual labourers were not in full employment. The supply of this class of workers was generally sufficient, owing to the usual influx of Irish labourers at this season. Farm labourers in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* have been well employed. The harvest was prolonged by unsettled weather, and was not finished on most farms until about the 20th September. The labourers lost but little time, however, as in most cases other work was found for them on days when harvesting was impracticable. The supply of extra men has been sufficient, and in some districts in *Norfolk* it is stated that more men were available than were required. Regularity of employment is reported in *Essex*, except in the case of a few casual men in certain districts, who were in irregular work in the first fortnight of the month owing to wet weather.

Southern and South Western Counties.—Agricultural employment in *Kent* has been regular, and there has been a slight scarcity of extra labour in some districts. A correspondent in the *Malling Union* states that fewer hop pickers than usual came from London, owing to reports of the short crop, and there was consequently some scarcity of labour for the hop harvest. A correspondent in the *Maidstone Union* states, on the other hand, that owing to the short crop there was no difficulty in getting hop pickers. Regularity of employment is reported in *Surrey* and *Sussex*. The harvest was generally finished about the middle of the month. While it lasted there was some scarcity of extra men, but toward the end of September the demand slackened. Employment has been good with farm labourers in *Hampshire*. Casual labourers are stated to be scarce in the *Christchurch Union*, but in the other Unions reported on the supply is said to be sufficient. In *Berkshire* agricultural employment has been regular, and the supply of extra labour about sufficient. The corn harvest in *Wiltshire* and *Dorsetshire* was not generally completed until the latter half of the month, and most of the farm labourers have been in full employment. The supply of extra men has been sufficient in most of the districts reported on.

Farm labourers in *Somersetshire* were, on the whole, fully employed during September, but some casual labourers were in irregular work in consequence of wet weather. There was a fairly good demand for extra men, particularly in the early part of the month while the harvest was in progress, and men were scarce in some

districts. In *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire* some casual men have lost time through unfavourable weather, but many of them were found suitable work, such as hedge trimming, manure carting, etc., on wet days. The supply of labour has been more plentiful than a year ago, and has been about equal to the demand. Regularity of employment is reported in *Devonshire* and *Cornwall*, except in the case of a few casual labourers in certain districts who were not in full work owing to wet weather.

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

ACCORDING to returns from women correspondents, employment for women in September showed a decline in the spinning branch and an improvement in the weaving branch of the cotton trade. The improvement in the worsted trade was maintained. Information has been received with regard to 568 cotton, woollen and worsted mills, employing about 99,980 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—				
September, 1902	82	9	6	3
August, 1902	85	5	8	2
September, 1901	88	7	3	2
Cotton Trade—Weaving—				
September, 1902	79	16	3	2
August, 1902	72	19	5	4
September, 1901	69	26	3	2
Woollen and Worsted Trades—				
September, 1902	92	6	1	1
August, 1902	92	6	1	1
September, 1901	77	19	3	1
Total of above Trades—				
September, 1902	82	13	3	2
August, 1902	79	13	5	3
September, 1901	76	19	3	2

Cotton Trade.—Spinning.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton spinning mills reported on is 23,670; of these, 82 per cent. were employed in mills giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 85 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in August, and with 88 per cent. in September, 1901.

Cotton Trade.—Weaving.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton weaving factories reported on is 58,290; of these, 79 per cent. were employed in factories giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 72 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in August, and with 69 per cent. in September, 1901.

Woollen and Worsted Trades.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the woollen and worsted mills reported on is 18,020; of these, 92 per cent. were employed in mills giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 92 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in August, and with 77 per cent. in September, 1901.

(k) LONDON DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR IN SEPTEMBER.

EMPLOYMENT at the docks and wharves during September showed a slight improvement as compared with August, but continues much worse than a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and principal wharves during the four weeks ended September 27th was 14,540, as compared with 14,153 in the preceding five weeks, and 16,335 in the corresponding period a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER—DISTRICT REPORTS.

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

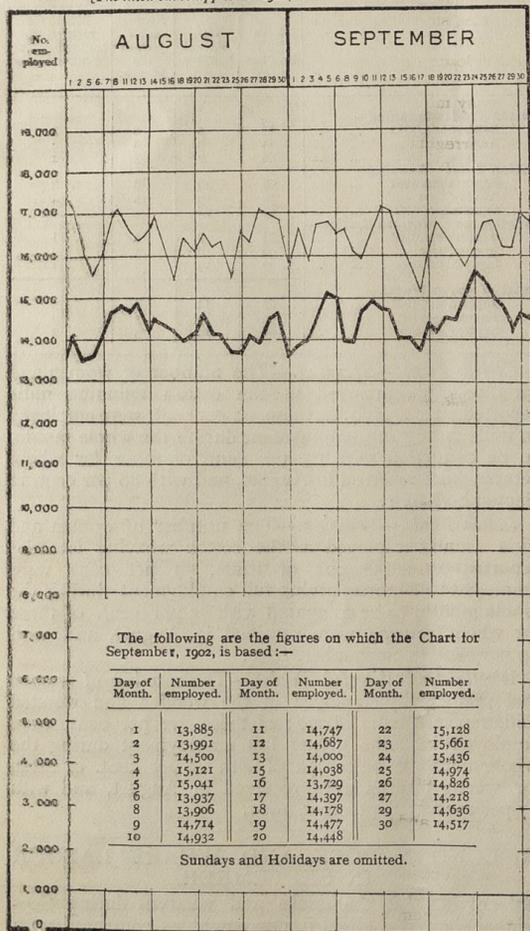
Period.	Labourers employed in Docks.			Total Dock and Wharf Labourers included in Returns.
	By Dock Companies or through Contractors	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.	
Week ended Sept. 6	6,357	2,203	8,560	5,852
" " " 13	6,409	2,291	8,700	5,798
" " " 20	7,005	1,394	8,399	5,612
" " " 27	7,174	1,859	9,033	6,010
Average for 4 weeks ended Sept. 27th, 1902	6,736	1,986	8,722	5,818
Average for Aug., 1902	6,455	2,280	8,735	5,418
Average for Sept., 1901	7,794	2,692	10,386	5,949

(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 September ranged from 13,729 on the 16th to 15,661 on the 23rd.

During September, 1901, the total number of dock and wharf labourers employed varied from 17,103 on the 12th to 15,160 on the 17th.

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed by all the Docks, and at 115 of the principal Wharves for each day during the months of August and September, 1902. The corresponding curve for August and September, 1901, is also given for comparison.

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



Employment in mid-stream has been moderate. With coal porters, deal porters and lumpers it has been fair; with corn porters, stevedores, winchmen and lightermen moderate. With fruit porters in Thames-street it has been fair, the average daily number employed being 294, compared with 273 in August and 358 a year ago.

DISTRICT REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS AND OTHERS.

NOTE.—Employment in the principal districts of the United Kingdom in the Building Trades and for Coal Miners, Iron Miners, Tinplate Workers, Agricultural Labourers and for Dock Labour in London, is dealt with in Articles on pp. 283-288, and is not included in the District Reports which follow.

LONDON.

General.—Returns from 451 branches of 126 unions, having an aggregate membership of 77,263, show that 4,953 (or 6.4 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of September, compared with 5.7 per cent. in August and 4.8 per cent. in September, 1901.

Employment in the **Engineering, Metal and Shipbuilding** trades has continued to fall off, particularly in the last-mentioned trade. Returns from 165 branches of 29 unions, with a membership of 22,730, show that 1,479 (or 6.5 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4.4 per cent. in August and 3.3 per cent. in September, 1901. Employment with sailmakers is slack, and not so good as last month.

Employment in the **Furnishing** trades shows but little change. Returns from 34 branches of 15 unions, with a membership of 6,112, show that 298 (or 4.9 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4.7 per cent. in August and 5.5 per cent. in September, 1901.

In the **Woodworking** trades employment is rather better. Returns from 9 branches of 5 unions, with a membership of 1,074, show that 33 (or 3.1 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3.6 per cent. in August and 1.9 per cent. in September of last year.

With **Coopers** employment has improved. Returns from 2 unions, with a membership of 1,070, show that 5 (or 0.5 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3.3 per cent. in August and 0.7 per cent. in September, 1901.

Coachbuilders and Wheelwrights are not so well employed. Returns from 12 branches of 7 unions, with a membership of 1,563 show that 43 (or 2.8 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2.5 per cent. in August and 2.4 per cent. in September, 1901.

Employment in the **Printing** trade is bad, but the **Bookbinding** trade continues to improve. Returns from 25 unions, with a membership of 24,832, show that 1,772 (or 7.1 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 6.6 per cent. in August. The percentage for September, 1901, was 6.3.

Employment in the **Clothing** trades has improved. The West End bespoke tailors describe it as moderate, but better than a month and a year ago; the East End clothiers' cutters as fair, and better than a month and a year ago; the bespoke trade being good, the contract trade quiet, and the stock trade fair; the tailors' machinists and pressers as fair, better than a month ago, but about the same as last year; the East End military and uniform tailors and tailoresses as better than last month, but not so good as a year ago; the ladies' tailors and mantle makers as good, and better than last month and a year ago; with silk hatters employment was dull at the commencement, but improved slightly towards the end of the month, though still worse than a month and a year ago; with cap makers employment was moderate, but worse than last month and a year ago; with fur skin dressers employment remained dull.

Boot and Shoe Trades.—Employment with the West End boot and shoe makers has been quiet, but improved towards the end of the month, and though not quite so good as last month is better than a year ago; with the East End sewround shoe makers it is bad for time of year, though better than last month, but not so good as a year ago; with boot and shoe operatives it is bad and worse than last month; with boot and shoe clickers it has improved slightly, though it is not so good as last year.

Employment in the **Leather** trades has still further fallen off, and is now bad. Returns from 10 branches of 10 unions with a membership of 1,597, show that 99 (or 6.2 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4.7 per cent. in August and 2.5 per cent. in September, 1901.

In the **Glass** trades returns from 8 branches of 7 unions with a membership of 1,008, show that 117 (or 11.6 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 14.6 per cent. in August and 13.9 per cent. in September of last year.

Hair, Fibre and Cane Workers.—In these trades returns from 5 branches of 5 unions, with a membership of 951, show that 52 (or 5.5 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3.8 per cent. in August and 4.0 per cent. in September, 1901.

Goldsmiths and Jewellers report employment as fair for time of year, and better than a month and a year ago; **Silver** workers as quiet, and about the same as last month; **Electro-plate** workers as slack; **Diamond** workers are better employed.

EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.).

(For employment in Building, Coal and Iron Mining and Tinplate Trades, Agricultural Labour and London Dock Labour, see Articles on pp. 283-288.)

Employment in the **Tobacco** trades, though rather better, is still bad. Returns from 3 unions, with a membership of 2,015, show that 255 (or 12.7 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 15.7 per cent. in August. The percentage for September, 1901 was 8.8.

ENGLAND: NORTHERN COUNTIES.

Tyne and Wear.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Employment with chain makers, strikers and anchor smiths is good; with stern frame smiths slack. Steel plate and bar mills at Consett have worked short time. At the Jarrow and Newburn mills employment has declined; with blast furnacemen, forge and hammermen, it remains fair. Steel smelters have averaged less than 5 shifts per week. At the finished iron and steel works employment is bad.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—On the Tyne.—In the engine shops employment continues fair; with rivetters, platers, and caulkers, it has declined. Branches with 13,082 members have 1,291 (or 9.9 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 652 (or 5.0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August. On the Wear.—Employment at most engine shops continues slack; with ship smiths it is fair; with rivetters and caulkers it has further declined. Branches with 5,446 members have 639 (or 11.7 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 394 (or 7.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August. Employment with the iron and steel moulders is fair, though declining, in the Newcastle and Gateshead district; good at Blaydon and Wallsend; in the Shields district it has declined; on the Wear it is bad. With brass finishers employment is reported as fair; with pattern makers and with the smiths and strikers on the Tyne as having declined; with sailmakers it is fair on the north side of the Tyne, slack on the south side; at Sunderland bad. With drillers and hole cutters employment continues slack; with shipwrights it is fair; with whitesmiths and heating engineers not so good; with ferris slacks; with engine and fire men dull.

Lead Mining.—Lead miners have practically worked full time. **Quarrying.**—Employment at most limestone quarries in Westgate and Stanhope is moderate; in the Gateshead district short time has been worked. At Blyth employment is fair.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Employment with trimmers and teamers on the north side of the Tyne and at Blyth has been good, at Tyne dock moderate, on the Wear fair; with steam packet and tugboat men, coalporters and shippers good; with lumpers, and riggers, and pit-prop carriers it is reported as having improved; with deal porters, quayside and dock labourers it has declined. The demand for sailors and firemen has not been good.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment generally is dull. **Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.**—Employment with upholsterers is reported as bad; with cabinet makers as quiet; with lath renders as fair. With millers on the Wear it is dull, on the Tyne it has declined. With coopers it remains dull.

Chemical and Glass Trades.—Employment in the glass trade is slack, short time being worked. Chemical factories have averaged less than three-quarter time. With coke yard workers employment continues dull; with white lead workers it has slightly improved; in cement factories it is fair; at copper works it has further declined.

Fishing.—Trawl and line boats have landed good supplies, but prices have been low. Herring boats have had fair catches.

J. Ratcliffe.

Middlesbrough, Stockton and District.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Employment in iron and steel works is reported as moderate; at the rail mills as fair; at blastfurnaces, metal expansion works and pipe foundries and bridge works as good; at chair and general foundries as moderate.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment with engineers is good at Bishop Auckland, fair at Middlesbrough, moderate at Darlington and South Bank, bad at Hartlepool and Stockton. With pattern makers it is bad at Hartlepool; fair elsewhere. With boiler-makers it is good at Darlington; moderate elsewhere. With ironfounders employment is moderate at Darlington and Middlesbrough; bad at Hartlepool and Stockton. With smiths and strikers and enginemen and cranemen it is moderate. Branches with 4,361 members have 379 (or 8.7 per cent.) unemployed, as against 276 (or 6.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

Shipbuilding.—Employment is reported as moderate at Middlesbrough, bad at Hartlepool and Stockton. Shipwrights report employment as fair at Middlesbrough, bad at Hartlepool, slack at Stockton; ship joiners as slack; smiths and strikers as moderate.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Sailors and firemen report employment as moderate at Middlesbrough, quiet at Hartlepool; dockers

as fair at Hartlepool, moderate at Middlesbrough; riverside labourers as slack.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with cabinet-makers is quiet; with cement, concrete and pulp workers and wagon builders it is reported as good.—A. Main.

LANCASHIRE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.

Oldham and District.

Cotton Trade.—**Spinning.**—Apart from the annual holidays, employment in Oldham and surrounding districts has not been so good. Employment is reported as having declined in Stalybridge, Ashton-under-Lyne and Dukinfield; as somewhat improved in Rochdale and Milnrow. In Stockport it continues moderate, in Mossley slack. Cardroom operatives and twiners report a slight decline. With throstle frame tenters and ring frame spinners employment is reported as fair; with winders as moderate. **Weaving.**—Employment with velvet weavers is good; with calico weavers moderate; on fustians and calico sheetings slack. Warpers, twisters, and drawers report employment as moderate; reelers as fair.

Woollen and Silk Trades.—Employment with woollen workers in Stockport, Rochdale and Milnrow continues good; with silk-dressers in Rochdale it is reported as bad.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The engineers report employment as bad. In all other sections, employment generally is moderate.

T. Ashton.

Bolton and District.

Cotton Trade.—**Spinning.**—Employment in Bolton during the earlier part of the month was reported as being very irregular, with a few mills working short time. At the end of the month it showed an improvement. In Heywood, Bury, Ramsbottom, Chorley and Wigan employment is irregular, and a few mills are running short time. Employment with cardroom operatives in Bolton is not good in many mills; in Wigan, Chorley and Bury it is reported as less regular. **Weaving.**—Employment on white goods continues somewhat irregular. In Moses Gate, Farnworth, Walkden and Bury there is much waiting for beams.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment with engineers is moderate; with steam engine makers fair; with spindle makers, iron grinders, roller makers and brass finishers slightly irregular; with iron machine fitters and allied trades it has improved. In Chorley, Bury, Wigan and Heywood employment with iron workers generally is slack.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with cloggers, shoemakers, tailors, leather workers, printers and carters is reported as moderate.

R. Tootill.

Blackburn, Burnley and District.

Cotton Trade.—**Weaving.**—Employment at Blackburn and Darwen is only moderate, many looms waiting for warps; at Burnley and Nelson it is slack; at Colne and Preston it is reported as bad. In the coloured goods weaving trade it continues to improve. Employment in the hard waste weaving trade it continues to improve. Employment with warp dressers is only moderate; with tape sizers, winders and warpers slack; with twisters and drawers it is slack at Blackburn, fair at Burnley. **Spinning.**—Employment in Blackburn and Accrington is reported as fair; in Burnley as moderate; in Darwen as bad. Ring spinners and card room workers are fully employed. Branches of spinners, twisters and drawers and warp dressers with 3,345 members have 113 (or 3.4 per cent.) unemployed, as against 107 (or 3.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers at Colne and Todmorden report employment as bad; ironfounders at Blackburn as slightly improved; at Todmorden as not so good. Employment in the machine shops shows further improvement.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with cabinet makers is moderate; with tailors and letterpress printers slack; with brick makers fair; with quarrymen good; with boot and shoe makers not so good; with calico printers and dyers fair.—W. H. Wilkinson.

Manchester and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 25,031 members have 1,121 (or 4.5 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 1,107 (or 4.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

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

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Coopers and french polishers report employment as bad; coach makers and wheel-

EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)

(For employment in Building, Coal and Iron Mining and Tinplate Trades, Agricultural Labour and London Dock Labour, see Articles on pp. 283-288.)

wrights as moderate; cabinet makers at Manchester as bad, at Warrington as moderate.

Clothing Trades.—Employment with tailors in all departments is slack; felt hat makers and trimmers, cap makers and boot and shoe makers report employment as quiet; umbrella makers and shirt and jacket cutters as good; shirt and jacket makers as moderate.

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

Textile Trades.—Cotton spinners and overlookers report employment as moderate; bleachers and dyers as bad; calico printers as good. In Macclesfield employment with cotton and silk workers is slack; with dyers moderate.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with basket and skip makers, and leather workers and in the transport trades is good.—G. D. Kelley.

Liverpool and District.

Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.—Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders, ship joiners, shipwrights and hammermen report employment as slack; coppersmiths, brass founders, iron and steel dressers and ironfounders as bad; pattern makers, fitters and turners as moderate.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Coachmakers report employment as bad; upholsterers and mill sawyers as quiet; cabinet makers and french polishers as slack; coopers as good.

Transport Trades.—Seamen report employment as dull; firemen and engine room workers as fair; dock labourers as fair at the north docks, slack at the south docks; quay and railway carters and flatmen as slack.

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

Clothing Trades.—Bespoke tailors report employment as slack; ready-made tailoring operatives as fair; boot and shoe makers as bad.

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

Quarrying.—Employment with stone quarrymen has improved. C. Rouse.

A report from Winsford states that employment in the salt trade is fair. With chemical workers at Middlewich it is fair; with moulders at Winsford, good. Employment is reported as moderate with fustian cutters; as fair with shipwrights, boiler-smiths, fitters and brassworkers.

YORKSHIRE.

Hull and District.

Shipbuilding, Engineering and Metal Trades.—At Hull the engineers report employment as good; steam-engine makers, smiths and strikers and machine workers as bad; other branches as moderate. At Doncaster the brassfounders and finishers, brass workers and boiler-makers report employment as moderate; engineers as bad. At Grimsby employment is bad with shipwrights; moderate in other branches. At Goole it is moderate with boiler-makers and shipwrights, bad with engineers.

Transport Trades.—Employment generally is moderate.

Fishing Industry.—At Grimsby the fishermen and general labourers report employment as good; steam fishing vessel engineers and firemen as moderate. At Hull the trawl fishermen, steam fishing vessel engineers and firemen, general labourers and curing-house workers report employment as moderate.

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

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

Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.—The cabinet makers, mill sawyers, wood-cutting machinists and coachbuilders report employment as moderate.

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

Leeds and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 9,273 members have 487 (or 5.3 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 502 (or 5.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment in the engineering trade in Leeds continues moderate. With ironfounders it is bad; with boiler-makers moderate; with steel workers fair; with steam engine makers, pattern makers, stove grate makers and sheet metal workers quiet; with brassworkers, machine workers and wool-comb, hackle and gill makers moderate. Employment in the engineering and iron trades at Wakefield is moderate. At Stanningley with ironfounders it is fair; with engineers quiet; with ironfounders at Rodley fair.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in most of the ready-made clothing factories has been quiet. With bespoke tailors it continues slack; with boot and shoe operatives it is fair.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the mills continues fair; wileys and fettlers report employment as fair; warp dressers and twisters in the cotton and worsted trades as greatly improved; blanket raisers and linen workers as good; at Wakefield employment in the worsted and cloth mills is moderate.

Leather Trades.—Employment with tanners, belt makers and lace cutters is slack; with curriers bad, most shops working short time; with leather shavers fair; with saddlers and harness makers quiet.

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

Glass Trades.—Employment generally is quiet.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Employment with brush-makers and cabinet makers is moderate; with coach makers slack; with polishers and upholsterers quiet.—O. Connellan.

Bradford, Huddersfield and District.

Worsted Trade.—Employment in Bradford continues fairly good in Halifax moderate; in Huddersfield it has slightly improved; the improvement in Keighley has been maintained. Employment with woolcombers and woollsorters is not quite so good, a large number of night workers in the wool combing branch being unemployed.

Woollen Trade.—Employment in the Huddersfield district continues fairly good. In the Colne Valley overtime and night work are increasing. Employment in the heavy woollen trade of Dewsbury and Batley has slightly improved.

Other Textile Trades.—Employment in the silk trade at Manningham has slightly improved; in Halifax and Brighouse it is fair. Employment in the cotton trade is fair. Dyers in Bradford and Huddersfield are only moderately employed.

Metal Trades.—Engineers in Bradford and Huddersfield report employment as only moderate; in Halifax and Keighley as bad; ironfounders in Huddersfield as good, in Keighley and Bradford as moderate, in Halifax as bad.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with lithographic and letterpress printers has slightly improved; with bookbinders it is fair; with cabinet makers moderate.—A. Gee.

Sheffield, Barnsley, and Rotherham District.

General.—Branches of societies (exclusive of coal miners) with 11,304 members, have 501 (or 4.3 per cent.) unemployed, as against 449 (or 3.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

Iron and Steel Industries.—Branches with 5,915 members, have 177 (or 3.0 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 208 (or 3.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August. Engineers boiler makers, wire drawers, railway spring makers, iron and steel dressers, locomotive drivers and stokers, spring smiths and strikers, and machine workers report employment as moderate; Bessemer steel workers, core makers, and stove grate workers as quiet; Siemens steel smelters as slack; ironfounders as rather bad. Employment with engineers and ironfounders at Barnsley is fair; with steel workers at Parkgate good; at Rotherham quiet. Employment with ironworkers is reported as quiet; with spring and axle makers it has improved; with bath makers it is quiet.

Cutlery and Tool Trades.—Employment is reported as fair in the spring knife industry and with saw makers; as quiet with saw-handle makers, handle and scale cutters, file grinders, and hand and machine cutters; as slack with forgers of large files; as moderate in other branches.

Other Metal Trades.—Employment with silver platers and gilders is good; with braziers and sheet metal workers fair; with brass workers moderate; in other branches quiet. At Rotherham brass workers are well employed.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment with letterpress and

EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)

(For employment in Building, Coal and Iron Mining and Tinplate Trades, Agricultural Labour and London Dock Labour, see Articles on pp. 283-288.)

lithographic printers is fair; with bookbinders and machine rulers quiet.

Linen Trade.—Employment is fairly good.

Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.—Cabinet makers report employment as fair; woodsawyers and machinists as moderate; coachmakers as slack. Employment with box and bobbin makers, and cabinet makers at Barnsley is moderate; with wagon builders at Rotherham slack.

Clothing Trades.—Bespoke tailors report employment as slack; with ready-made tailoring operatives and boot and shoe makers at Barnsley it is fair.

Glass Trades.—The glass bottle makers in the Swinton and Mexbro' districts report employment as bad. At Barnsley employment with bottle makers is slack; with flint glass workers moderate. At Rotherham makers of medicine bottles are busy.

Miscellaneous.—Railway workers, paviors, and bakers and confectioners report employment as moderate; tram and electrical workers as fair; farriers, saddlers and harness makers, and gas workers as quiet; colliery surface men and general labourers as slack. At Barnsley employment with down quilt and paper makers, and quarrymen is good. With brick makers, quarrymen, and chemical workers at Normanton, and with potters at Rotherham it is fair.—S. Utley.

ENGLAND: MIDLAND COUNTIES.

Derbyshire District.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers report employment in Chesterfield and New Mills as good, elsewhere as moderate; boiler makers as good; ironfounders as moderate; brass moulders and finishers as quiet; iron and steel dressers, stove grate workers, and wire drawers as fair; lace machine builders as good; cycle workers as bad. Branches with 2,048 members have 28 (or 1.4 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 31 (or 1.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

Quarrying.—Employment with limestone quarrymen is reported as good; with chert quarrymen it is very slack.

Coachbuilding and Woodworking Trades.—Employment with railway carriage and wagon builders in Long Eaton is reported as good, in Derby as slack; with coopers at Burton-on-Trent it is slack.

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

Clothing Trades.—Employment with readymade tailoring operatives is fair, in other branches quiet.

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

Miscellaneous.—Pit mechanics, gas workers, pipe moulders, urnacemen, general labourers, and railway workers report employment as fair.—C. White Deacon.

Nottingham and District.

Lace Trade.—Employment has improved slightly but is not good. It is fair in the levers and plain net sections. It is reported as moderate with warpers, curtain readers and auxiliary lace workers; as slack with female lace workers. Employment with dyers and with bleachers at Basford is moderate. It is reported as improved at Beeston; as moderate at Stapleford, Kimberley and Bulwell.

Hosiery Trades.—Employment is not so good generally, but has improved in some branches.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment is reported as fairly good in hosiery and lace machine building; and with pattern makers, iron and steel dressers, brass workers, brassfounders, bobbin and carriage makers, and carriage straighteners; as fair with electrical workers and general mechanics; as moderate with fitters and smiths, tool makers, boiler makers, cycle makers, tinplate workers, ironfounders, wheelwrights, smiths and strikers, and needle makers; as good at Grantham, and with blast furnacemen at Bulwell; as moderate at Retford, Newark, Mansfield and Beeston. Branches with 3,466 members have 109 (or 3.1 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 117 (or 3.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Employment is reported as quiet with cabinet makers and upholsterers; as fair with french polishers, basket makers, mill sawyers and packing case makers; as moderate with coach makers; as good with brush makers; as dull with coopers.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment is reported as improved

with letterpress printers; as slack with lithographic artists; as moderate with bookbinders and lithographic printers; as quiet with printers' assistants.

Clothing Trades.—Employment is reported as slack with bespoke tailors; as fair with ready-made tailoring operatives and mantle makers; as bad with boot and shoe operatives; as fair at Mansfield.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is reported as good with railway workers; as fair with engine and crane men, stationary engine-drivers, colliery enginemen and firemen, silk dressers, and bakers and confectioners; as quiet with saddle and harness makers; as improved with gas workers and female cigar makers.

W. L. Harvstaff.

Leicester and Northampton District.

Boot and Shoe Trade.—Employment has slightly improved at Leicester, Kettering and Desborough. It is slack at Northampton, Daventry, Rushden and Wellingborough. Makers of army hand-sewn boots continue fairly well employed.

Other Clothing Trades.—Employment has not improved with readymade tailoring operatives and bespoke tailors; with silk hatters it has declined; with corset makers it is good; with felt hat and cap makers, dress makers, milliners, and mantle makers it has improved.

Hosiery and Woolspinning Trades.—At Leicester employment with shirt and pant makers is good; with makers of fancy hosiery and cardigan jackets moderate. At Loughborough it is good with military pant and seamless hose makers; dull in other branches; dyers, trimmers and woolspinners are fully employed.

Elastic Web Trade.—Employment is fairly good with makers of shoe and broad webbings for export, slack in the narrow webbing branches.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment with general engineers has declined, except at Rugby. It is good with shoe machinery builders, typefounders, electric motor and car truck makers; fair with smiths, fitters, needlemakers and ironfounders; quiet with tool makers, pattern makers, moulders and cycle makers.

Stone and Ironstone Quarrying.—Employment has declined with stone quarrymen; settmakers are working short time. It is moderate with ironstone and cement workers.

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

Leather Trades.—Employment with leather dressers at Leicester has slightly improved. It is slack at Northampton and Wellingborough.

Woodworking and Coachmaking Trades.—At Loughborough employment with electric tram car builders, painters and polishers is good; with carriage and coach makers at Leicester and Northampton it is slack. Employment is bad with millsawyers, woodcutting machinists, cabinet makers and upholsterers.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with railway workers is good at Northampton and Rugby; fair at Leicester, Kettering and Wellingborough; it is fair with bakers and farriers; quiet with brick-makers; slack with cigar makers; it has improved with gasfitters, gas stokers, paviors, and road excavators.—T. Smith.

Potteries District.

Pottery Trades.—Employment generally has improved in the clay departments; hollow-ware pressers are slack; a large number are working short time. Printers and transferrers and oven men report a slight improvement. Women gilders and decorators are slack.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Employment generally has improved.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—In the Potteries and at Stafford employment has declined; with moulders it is slack. At Crewe employment is good; moulders are working overtime. With wire workers at Oakamoor and agricultural engineers at Uttoxeter and Rugeley it is good.

Quarrying.—Stone quarrymen at Alton and Hollington are working full time.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the silk trade at Leek and with fustian cutters at Congleton has declined; at Cheadle and Tean it is good.

Clothing Trades.—Tailors report a decline. Boot and shoemakers at Stafford and Stone report employment as improved though quiet. Corset makers are well employed.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers in the Potteries report employment as quiet; in Stafford as good; at Leek and Crewe as improved. With lithographic artists it is slack; with

EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.).

(For employment in Building, Coal and Iron Mining and Tinplate Trades, Agricultural Labour and London Dock Labour, see Articles on pp. 283—288).

lithographic printers fair; with bookbinders and machine rulers quiet.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with railway workers is good; with gas workers it has improved.—*I. S. Harvey.*

Wolverhampton and District.

Iron and Steel Trades.—In South Staffordshire the steel smelters report employment as having declined but as fairly good. In the mills and forges on common iron it is not so good, on steel, sheets and best iron it has improved. In Shropshire employment is fairly good.

Engineering and allied Trades.—Employment with electrical and general engineers is fair; with moulders bad; in the boiler trade fairly good; with cycle makers quiet; with motor makers fairly good. At Walsall, in the malleable iron trade, employment continues slack. At Madeley and Coalbrook Dale it is reported as fairly good.

Hardware Trades.—Employment is good with makers of nuts and bolts, iron fences, hurdles, safes, locks, latches, and keys, best gunlocks, malleable nails and protectors, and with stampers and piercers, galvanisers and japanners; fair with makers of edge tools, plantation and brazil hoes, tips, cut nails, tacks, builders' ironmongery, spring traps, spectacle frames, tubes, agricultural implements, steel toys, gas and electrical fittings, spikes, rivets, wrought nails, and light hollow-ware, and with hollow-ware tanners and turners, brassworkers, tinplate workers, and filesmiths; quiet with strikers, anchor smiths, forgemen, fork drawers, spade finishers, and makers of cable chains, black castings, railway axles, and coach ironwork, and in the iron and steel departments at Wednesbury; slack with makers of block and dollied chains, cycle castings and common gunlocks. In the iron plate trade at Wolverhampton, Bilston and the Lye, employment is bad. At Dudley, in the anvil trade, it is good; in the vice trade short time is being worked.

Glass Trades.—At Wordsley, Brettle Lane, and Stourbridge employment with flint glass makers and cutters and intaglio workers is quiet; with engravers it has improved.

Leather Trades.—Employment with brown saddlers is fair. In other branches it is reported as quiet.

Textile Trades.—At Kidderminster employment in the carpet trade is quiet. At Bridgnorth it has declined.

Clothing Trades.—Employment with ready-made tailoring operatives and bespoke tailors is rather quiet. Boot and shoe operatives are working short time.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as slightly improved. In other branches it is fair.

*C. Anthony.***Birmingham and District.**

General.—Branches of societies with 17,927 members have 649 (or 3·6 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 579 (or 3·2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

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

Brass and Copper Trades.—Employment in the brass trade is reported as moderate; in the brass and copper tube trades as good; in the wire and metal branches as fairly good; with cased tube workers as fair; with fender and fire brass makers as very quiet; at Dudley as improved.

Jewellers, Silversmiths, and Electroplaters.—Jewellers report employment as improved; silversmiths as quiet; Britannia metal workers as good; plate glass bevellers and silverers as fair.

Other Metal Trades.—Makers of household articles, hollow ware, axles, stoves, ranges, lamps, heating apparatus, wrought iron and steel hinges, nuts and bolts, gas, steam and water tubes, pens, and general ironwork report employment as good; makers of bedsteads, light and heavy steel toys, spades, shovels, cut and wire nails, machine made rivets and nails, and oddside casters, and iron and tinplate workers as fair; file cutters as moderate. At West Bromwich employment is reported as fairly good. At Redditch employment in the needle and fish hook trades is good.

Glass Trades.—Flint glass makers report employment as bad; flint glass cutters as moderate. Employment at West Bromwich is reported as moderate.

Clothing Trades.—Boot and shoe makers, bespoke tailors and Jewish workers report employment as quiet.

Woodworking Trades.—Coachmakers, coopers, and packing-case makers report employment as moderate; millsawyers and wood-working machinists as quiet; carvers and cabinet makers as bad. In the railway and wagon shops employment is reported as fair.

Miscellaneous.—Saddlers, ammunition makers, and military gun workers report employment as good; harness makers, bridle cutters, gasfitters, letterpress printers, and sporting gun makers as moderate; gasworkers and general labourers as improved. At Redditch employment in the fancy case trade is reported as good; in the fishing tackle trade as moderate; at Coventry in the watch trade as fair; in the weaving trade as quiet.—*A. R. Jephcott.*

ENGLAND: EASTERN COUNTIES.

Norfolk and Neighbouring Districts.

Clothing Trades.—At Norwich employment with turn shoe operatives is fairly good; with clickers fair; in other sections of the boot and shoe trade bad. At Cambridge boot and shoe makers are fairly well employed. Bespoke tailors report employment as slack at Yarmouth, fair at Norwich and Lynn. Ready-made tailoring operatives are fairly well employed.

Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.—Employment with engineers at Norwich, Yarmouth, Thetford, and Lynn is fairly good; with boilermakers good. Shipwrights report employment as good at Lowestoft, dull at Yarmouth.

Textile Trades.—The silk and crape factories at Norwich and Yarmouth are running full time. Mat and matting weavers at Diss are fairly well employed.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment with letterpress printers is slack; with linotype operators good; with bookbinders fair.

Fishing Trade.—A large number of boats are arriving at Yarmouth and Lowestoft for the autumn herring fishing.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with tinplate workers, smiths, fitters, and electric light workers is good; with brush makers rather slack; with railway workers, confectioners, and steam flour, oil cake, steam joinery, and jam factory workers fairly good.—*G. Cleverley.*

Suffolk and Essex District.

Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.—Engineers report employment as moderate at Ipswich, dull at Colchester. Employment is good with boilermakers and moulders; fair with shipwrights.

Clothing Trades.—At Ipswich employment with boot and shoe operatives is slack; with ready-made tailoring operatives good. Corset makers, dressmakers and milliners continue well employed.

Textile Trades.—Mat, matting and horse-hair weavers report employment as good; silk weavers at Braintree as quiet, at Halstead as dull; hand-loom weavers at Sudbury as quiet; factory workers as good.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment is good with letterpress printers at Chelmsford, fair at Ipswich and Colchester, slack at Beccles and Bungay; fair with lithographers and bookbinders.

Miscellaneous.—Shipping and dock labour has been good. Employment with brickmakers has declined; it is slack with general labourers; good with horticultural builders.—*R. W. Mather.*

ENGLAND: SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.

Bristol and District.

General.—Societies with 9,967 members have 403 (or 4·0 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 414 (or 4·1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Trades.—The ironfounders, tinplate workers, wheelwrights, brass founders and finishers, and tool makers report employment as dull; smiths and strikers, and engineers as moderate; boilermakers as dull at Bristol, good at Swindon; shipwrights and wire workers as fair; railway coach-makers at Swindon as good.

Printing and allied Trades.—The letterpress printers report employment as good at Hereford and Bath, fair at Gloucester, bad at Bristol. Employment with paper makers is good; with lithographic printers fair; with bookbinders it has improved.

Clothing Trades.—Employment with boot and shoe operatives in Bristol is bad, with many on short time; in the Kingswood district it is fair. With bespoke tailors and corset makers employment is fair; with silk hatters quiet; with ready-made tailoring operatives moderate; with glove makers good.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—The cabinet makers and lath renders report employment as fair; turners, woodcutting machinists and coopers as dull; upholsterers and horticultural joiners as moderate; box and packing case makers, and shop fitters as bad.

EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.).

(For employment in Building, Coal and Iron Mining and Tinplate Trades, Agricultural Labour and London Dock Labour, see Articles on pp. 283—288).

Textile Trades.—Employment in Trowbridge and district is reported as fair on heavy goods, slack in other departments. At Twer-ton-on-Avon weavers report employment as bad.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Employment generally has been slack at Gloucester and Bristol.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is good with silversmiths, quarrymen, and tobacco, cocoa and chocolate workers; fair with earthenware potters; dull with glass bottle makers, stone potters, curriers, basket makers, bakers, and brushmakers; bad with glass bevellers and cutters.—*J. Cwile.*

Plymouth and South Western District.

Mining, Quarrying, and China Clay Industries.—Employment with tin and copper miners has improved, but is still quiet. In granite and limestone quarries it is good; in slate quarries fair. China clay workers are steadily employed.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Employment in the Government yards with engineers, boilermakers, iron and steel shipbuilders, ironfounders and shipwrights continues moderate. In private yards it is quiet with engineers, ironfounders and shipwrights; at Dartmouth and Falmouth it has declined. Employment with pattern makers and iron caulkers is steady; with brass and tinplate workers fair. Branches with 3,298 members have 59 (or 1·8 per cent.) unemployed, the same percentage of their membership as at the end of August.

Clothing Trades.—Employment with bespoke tailors and ready-made tailoring operatives is dull; in shirt and collar factories it has slightly improved; with boot and shoe makers it is quiet.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment with letterpress and lithographic printers is fair; with bookbinders and paper rulers it continues quiet.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Mill sawyers and wood-working machinists, french polishers, upholsterers and coach builders report employment as quiet. In cabinet factories it is dull.

Transport Trades.—Employment with coal lumpers and grain carriers is moderate; with fish packers and carters quiet; with dock labourers at clay and stone ports it has been fair.

Fishing Industry.—Trawlers, hookers and drifters have secured only light catches; hook and line whiting and mackerel boats have done fairly well.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with navvies and excavators has further declined; with brickyard workers it is moderate; with brushmakers quiet; in market and fruit gardens dull.—*W. Hedge.*

WALES.

North Wales.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The engineers at Oswestry report employment as fair, at Ruabon as quiet. Employment with steel workers, blast furnacemen, tinplate workers, spelter workers, and engine and boiler men is good; with ironfounders and coachmakers fair.

Lead Mining.—Employment continues quiet.

Quarrying.—Employment continues good.

Clothing Trades.—The bespoke tailors at Bangor report employment as quiet; at Oswestry as improved; at Carnarvon as fair.

Printing Trades.—The letterpress printers report employment as good.

Brick and Terra-cotta Trades.—Employment continues good.

*G. Rowley.***South Wales and District.**

Ship Repairing and Engineering.—Employment at the seaports is bad. At the general engineering and foundry works in the outlying districts it is reported as good. Branches of engineers and ironfounders, with 3,462 members, have 175 (or 5·1 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 142 (or 4·1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—The shipment of coal and patent fuel has been fair generally, at Swansea good. Employment with iron ore, pitwood and general cargo workers is fair; with timber and corn porters quiet; with general hoblers and dock labourers moderate. The shipment of crews has been moderate.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Employment is reported as good.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with metallurgical workers is moderate; with chemical workers dull; with patent fuel workers moderate; good at Swansea; with wagon builders and lifters good; with bookbinders moderate; with lithographic and letterpress printers it has further declined.—*T. Davies.*

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 13,124 members have 491 (or 3·7 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 411 (or 3·2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

Shale Mining.—At the 26 mines covered by the returns, the average number of days worked during the four weeks ended September 27th, was 5·7 per week, compared with 5·7 in August, and 5·8 in September, 1901. The number of workpeople employed in September, 1902, was 2,700, compared with 2,700 in August, and 3,007 a year ago.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Branches with 2,152 members have 134 (or 6·2 per cent.) idle, compared with 118 (or 5·4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August. The tinsmiths and hammermen report employment as fair; engineers, pattern makers, blacksmiths, horse shoers and brassfounders as quiet, iron moulders as bad. Branches in Falkirk with 4,135 members have 59 (or 1·4 per cent.) idle, compared with 65 (or 1·6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August. The iron moulders, pattern makers and range and stove fitters report employment as fair.

Shipbuilding.—Branches with 572 members have 102 (or 17·8 per cent.) idle, compared with 73 (or 12·7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August. The boilermakers and shipwrights report employment as bad.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the woollen industry in Selkirk, Galashiels and Hawick continues good; with hosiery workers it is good; with the carpet weavers in Midlothian it has improved slightly, some broad loom weavers working full time.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Branches with 1,097 members have 101 (or 9·2 per cent.) idle, compared with 70 (or 6·4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August. The lath splitters and french polishers report employment as good; sawmillers, coachmakers and upholsterers as fair; coopers and cabinet makers as bad.

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

Printing and allied Trades.—Branches with 2,431 members have 44 (or 1·8 per cent.) idle, compared with 30 (or 1·2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August. The stereotypers and bookbinders report employment as good; compositors, press and machine men as fair; lithographic printers, typefounders and lithographic artists as bad.

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

Glasgow and West of Scotland.

Shipbuilding.—Employment has not been so good. Branches with 13,255 members return 698 (or 5·3 per cent.) as idle, compared with 467 (or 3·5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment has declined. Branches with 22,914 members return 1,101 (or 4·8 per cent.) as idle, compared with 1,079 (or 4·6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August. Shipyard helpers report employment as very dull.

Clothing Trades.—Ready-made tailoring operatives report employment as good; bespoke tailors as improved; boot and shoe operatives and slipper makers as dull; knee boot and shoe makers as fair.

Textile Trades.—In Glasgow employment on harness curtains and skirtings is good; on cotton gingham fair; in the silk trade and with carpet weavers dull. At Newmilns, Greenock and Port Glasgow employment is good. At Kilbirnie factories are running full time.

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

Glass Trades.—Employment with glass bottle makers, flint glass cutters, and decorative glass workers is fair; with medical bottle makers dull; with flint glass makers good.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Employment continues good. *Transport Trades.*—Employment with dock labourers, sailors and firemen, railway men, tramway men, carters and hackney carriage drivers is not so good.

Miscellaneous.—Basket makers, rope spinners, gilders, sett makers, paviors, scale beam makers, calendermen, calico engravers, stone-ware throwers, brush makers and cork cutters report employment as fair; tobacco pipe makers and finishers, saddlers, curriers, french polishers, mattress makers, potters, bakers, dyers and spindle makers as quiet.—*A. J. Hunter.*

EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)

(For employment in Building, Coal and Iron Mining and Tinplate Trades, Agricultural Labour and London Dock Labour, see Articles on pp. 283-288.)

Dundee and District.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the jute trade continues fairly good. In the linen trade it has declined; with carpet weavers it is good; with calender workers fair.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Engineers, boilermakers and iron shipbuilders, shipwrights and brass workers report employment as dull; iron moulders and blacksmiths as moderate; pattern makers as fair. Branches of societies with 2,374 members report 236 (or 9.9 per cent.) as idle, as against 215 (or 9.0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Cabinet makers, french polishers, upholsterers and woodworking machine men report employment as fair.

Dock Labour.—Employment at the docks has been better.

Fishing Industry.—At Dundee 120 trawlers landed 8,742 boxes of fish and 92 scores of cod. The coast line boats have had only moderate catches.

Miscellaneous.—Letterpress printers report employment as fair; bookbinders and lithographers as moderate; bakers as fair; boot and shoe makers as bad; dyers and bleachfield workers as good; floorcloth and linoleum workers as fairly good.—J. Mann.

Aberdeen and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 3,439 members have 81 (or 2.4 per cent.) unemployed, the same percentage of their membership as at the end of August.

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

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

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—The boilermakers, iron and steel shipbuilders, tinplate workers, pattern makers, and horse shoers report employment as fair; iron moulders as fairly good; engineers as moderate; shipwrights, blacksmiths and brass finishers as good. Branches of societies with 1,270 members have 21 (or 1.7 per cent.) idle as against 20 (or 1.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

Clothing and Textile Trades.—The boot and shoemakers report employment as good; bespoke tailors and boot and shoe operatives as quiet; textile workers as good.

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

Fishing.—At the port of Aberdeen in September trawl and line boats landed 106,349 cwts., valued at £58,702, an increase both in quantity and value as compared with the previous month.

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

IRELAND.

Dublin and District.

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Trades.—Boilermakers, farrriers, tinsmiths, and hammermen report employment as good; electric workers, shipwrights and steam engine makers as fair; brassfounders as dull; engineers and smiths as moderate; ironfounders and whitesmiths as bad. Branches of societies with 1,408 members have 58 (or 4.1 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 78 (or 5.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Employment with brush-makers and coopers is good. Upholsterers report employment as moderate; other branches as fair.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment with letterpress and lithographic printers and bookbinders is dull; stereotypers and dispatch assistants are fairly well employed. Branches of societies with 1,406 members have 174 (or 12.4 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 134 (or 9.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August.

Clothing and Textile Trades.—Silk weavers report employment as good; tailors as moderate; boot and shoe operatives as good; bootmakers as dull.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with bakers, butchers, bottlemakers, hairdressers, and stationary engine drivers is reported as good; with grain weighers, mineral water operatives, and purveyors' assistants as bad; with railway men and labourers as fair.

E. L. Richardson.

Belfast District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering Trades.—Branches of societies with 9,032 members have 210 (or 2.3 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 186 (or 2.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August. The blacksmiths, sheet metal workers and engineers report employment as moderate; helpers and strikers, boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders, drillers, machine workers, steam engine makers, shipwrights, ship riggers, sailmakers, enginemen, cranimen and firemen, general labourers and platers' helpers as fair; brassfounders, carpenters and joiners, pattern-makers, ironfounders, and the furnishing trades as good.

Linen Trades.—Societies with 3,844 members have 77 (or 2.0 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 114 (or 3.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August. The beetlers, powerloom yarn dressers and yarn bundlers report employment as fair; flax dressers, flax roughers, hackle and gill makers, powerloom tenters and women workers as improved; linen lappers as good.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Branches of societies with 994 members, have 45 (or 4.5 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 43 (or 4.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of August. The coachbuilders report employment as slack; coopers as dull; french polishers and upholsterers as quiet; packing case makers as fair; cabinet makers as good.

Printing and allied Trades.—Branches of societies with 882 members, have 72 (or 8.2 per cent.) unemployed, the same number as at the end of August. Letterpress printers report employment as dull; lithographic printers as bad; lithographic artists as moderate.

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

Miscellaneous.—Societies with 1,714 members, have 46 (or 2.7 per cent.) unemployed, the same number as at the end of August. The square sett makers report employment as dull; bakers as slack; butchers as quiet; carters and railway workers as good.

R. Sheldon.

Cork and District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—Employment is reported as good in Haulbowline, fair in Cork, dull in Passage West; with engineers as dull in Waterford and Limerick, fair elsewhere; with shipwrights as fair.

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

Woodworking Trades.—Mill sawyers, woodworking machinists, packing-case makers, coopers and cabinet makers report employment as moderate in Cork, Limerick and Waterford, dull elsewhere; coachmakers as good; brush and bellows makers as dull.

Miscellaneous.—Corporation labourers, harbour, brewery, distillery, creamery, railway and tramway workers, and carters report employment as good; coal and quay labourers and tanners as fair.

P. O'Shea.

Building Societies in 1901.—The Seventh Annual Report (Part I) by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies of the Proceedings of the Registrars under the Building Societies Acts during 1901, together with an abstract of the Annual Accounts of Statements of Societies for the year 1900, was issued in August. During 1901 40 new societies were incorporated in England, and three in Ireland, while three societies in England formerly unincorporated obtained certificates of incorporation. No new societies were incorporated in Scotland.

Information for Intending Emigrants.—The free quarterly circulars of the Emigrants' Information Office were issued on October 1st, and contain information useful to intending emigrants as to the demand for labour, rates of wages, and cost of living. Particulars are also given as to the cost of reaching the various Colonies, the arrangements at each for receiving emigrants, and as to various other matters of interest to emigrants. Copies of the circulars can be obtained free on application to the Chief Clerk, Emigrants' Information Office, 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

Two new handbooks containing information useful to intending emigrants have also been issued. One deals with Ceylon and is issued at one penny; the other dealing with the Argentine Republic is issued at twopenny. Copies can be obtained from Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, London, or from the Chief Clerk, Emigrants' Information Office, 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN SEPTEMBER.

(Based on information supplied by the Home Office and the Board of Trade.) THE total number of workpeople reported as killed by accidents during September was 349, or 6 less than in August, but 48 more than in September 1901.

In the first group of industries shown in the following summary Table, including railways, mines, quarries, shipping, and factories, and employing 5,678,104 persons (according to the latest available figures), 310 persons were reported killed and 8,364 injured by accidents in September, 1902, as compared with 270 reported killed and 7,892 injured in September, 1901. These figures give one death in September, 1902, for every 18,316 persons employed in those industries. During the first nine completed months of the year, 2,947 persons were reported killed and 72,359 injured, as against 3,026 reported killed and 69,022 injured in the corresponding period of 1901.

In the remaining occupations included in the Tables, 39 persons were reported killed and 1,175 injured in September, 1902, as compared with 31 reported killed and 1,065 injured in September, 1901.

SUMMARY TABLE.

	Killed.		Injured.		Number Employed according to latest Returns.
	Sept., 1902.	Sept., 1901.	Sept., 1902.	Sept., 1901.	
Railway Service—					
Accidents connected with movement of vehicles	36	50	326	344	575,834
Other Accidents	7	6	762	802	
Total Railway Service	43	56	1,088	1,146	575,834
Mines	96	80	341	352	839,178
Quarries (over 20 feet deep)	16	8	114	76	94,188
Shipping	96	71	173	149	239,691*
Factories	59	55	6,648	6,169	3,929,213
Total of above	310	270	8,364	7,892	5,678,104
Workshops	—	1	17	15	Cannot be stated.
Under Factory Act, 1901, Ss. 103-5	27	21	1,017	845	
Under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	11	9	126	192	
Railway Contractors' Servants	1	—	15	13	
Grand Total	349	301	9,539	8,957	

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.	Killed.	Injured.
Railway Service—						
Brakemen and Goods Guards	1	54	—	24	1	78
Engine Drivers	1	27	—	36	1	63
Firemen	2	53	—	43	2	96
Guards (Passenger)	—	7	—	14	—	21
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers)	12	14	1	92	13	106
Porters	7	38	1	199	8	237
Shunters	2	50	—	8	2	58
Miscellaneous	11	85	5	346	16	429
Contractors' Servants	1	1	—	14	1	15
Total for September, 1902	37	327	7	776	44	1,103
Total for September, 1901	50	348	6	811	56	1,159
Mines—						
Explosions of Firedamp	16	33	—	—	16	33
Falls of ground	43	127	—	—	43	127
Shaft accidents	9	12	—	—	9	12
Miscellaneous	19	133	9	36	28	169
Total for September, 1902	87	305	9	36	96	341
Total for September, 1901	72	304	8	48	80	352
Quarries over 20 feet deep.						
Explosives or Blasting	2	9	—	—	2	9
Falls of ground	4	22	—	—	4	22
During Ascent or Descent	2	1	—	—	2	1
Miscellaneous	8	70	—	12	8	82
Total for September, 1902	16	102	—	12	16	114
Total for September, 1901	7	63	1	18	8	76

	Killed.		Injured.		Total.	
	By Wreck or Casualty.	By other Accidents.	By Wreck or Casualty.	By other Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
Shipping—						
On Trading Vessels—						
Sailing	23	—	10	22	33	22
Steam	14	3	44	133	58	136
On Fishing Vessels—						
Sailing	—	—	3	2	3	2
Steam	—	2	2	11	2	13
Total for September, 1902	37	5	59	168	96	173
Total for 3 months, July to September, 1902	159	18	180	738	339	756
Total for 3 months, July to September, 1901	77	6	177	684	254	630

	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Factories—						
(a) Accidents reportable by Certifying Surgeons—						
Adults	53	1,527	1	180	54	1,707
Young Persons	3	499	2	134	5	633
Children	—	17	—	6	—	23
Total	56	2,043	3	320	59	2,363
(b) Other Accidents—						
Adults	—	3,580	—	93	—	3,673
Young Persons	—	553	—	47	—	600
Children	—	8	—	4	—	12
Total	—	4,141	—	144	—	4,285
Total Factories—						
September, 1902	56	6,184	3	464	59	6,648
September, 1901	54	5,712	1	467	55	6,189

	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.	Killed.	Injured.
Workshops—						
Adults	—	10	—	1	—	11
Young Persons	—	5	—	1	—	6
Children	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Workshops—						
September, 1902	—	15	—	2	—	17
September, 1901	—	14	1	1	1	15

	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.	Killed.	Injured.
Factories & Workshops (classified by trades).						
Textiles—						
Cotton	2	226	—	136	2	362
Wool and Worsted	3	97	1	49	4	146
Other Textiles	1	74	—	49	1	123
Non-Textiles—						
Extraction of Metals	6	120	—	—	6	120
Founding and Conversion of Metals	9	956	1	13	10	969
Marine and Locomotive Engineering	2	635	—	—	2	635
Ship and Boat Building	3	977	—	—	3	977
Wood	4	297	—	2	4	299
Chemicals, &c.	2	170	—	5	2	175
Other Non-Textile Industries	24	2,647	1	212	25	2,859
Total for September, 1902	56	6,199	3	466	59	6,665
Total for September, 1901	54	5,726	2	468	56	6,184

	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.	Killed.	Injured.
Under Factory Act, 1901, Ss. 103-5—						
Docks, Wharves and Quays	13	425	—	—	13	425
Warehouses	5	334	—	3	5	337
Buildings to which Act applies	9	218	—	2	9	220
Laundries	—	9	—	26	—	35
Total for September, 1902	27	986	—	31	27	1,017
Total for September, 1901	21	813	—	32	21	845

	Construction or Repair.		Use or Working.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Under the Notice of Accidents Act, 1894—						
Bridge	—	7	—	—	—	7
Canal	—	—	—	5	—	5
Railway	4	27	—	—	4	27
Tramroad	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tramway	—	2	—	23	—	25
Tunnel	6	27	—	—	6	27
Other Works†	1	35	—	—	1	35
Tramway Engines‡	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total for September, 1902	11					

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN SEPTEMBER, 1902.

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

Summary.—The net effect of all the changes in rates of wages reported during September was a decrease averaging 9½d. weekly per head in the wages of the 134,997 workpeople affected. Of the total number, 27,147 received advances averaging 7½d. per head per week, and 107,850 sustained decreases averaging 1s. 2d. per head per week. The changes of the previous month affected 112,518 workpeople, the net result being an average decrease of 6d. weekly per head. During September, 1901, the net result of all the changes in wages was a decrease averaging 9½d. per head in the weekly wages of 172,890 workpeople.

The principal advances reported were those affecting 3,678 blastfurnacemen in Cumberland, North Lancashire, and the Midlands, and 20,700 iron workers in the Midlands and South Wales. The principal decreases affected 101,000 coal miners in Scotland, and 6,250 iron and steel workers and blastfurnacemen in South Wales.

Methods of Arrangement.—One change, affecting 83,000 workpeople, was arranged by a Conciliation Board, and 16 changes, affecting 33,502 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. One change, affecting 96 workpeople, was preceded by a dispute causing stoppage of work, and the remainder, affecting 18,399 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives, without stoppage of work.

Summary for First Nine Months of 1902.—For the nine months, January to September, 1902, the number of workpeople (separate individuals) known to have received advances or sustained decreases is 812,777, as compared with 870,624 for the corresponding period of 1901. Of these, 66,305 have obtained a net increase averaging 1s. 0½d. weekly per head, and 741,852 have sustained a net decrease averaging 2s. 2½d. weekly per head, while 4,620 have had downward and upward changes and are now at the same level as at the beginning of the year. The net effect of the changes in 1902 is a decrease averaging 1s. 11d. weekly per head in the wages of those (812,777) affected, as compared with a decrease of 1s. 5d. weekly per head of those (870,624) affected in the corresponding period of 1901.

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

Locality.	Occupation.	Date from which Change takes effect in 1902.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in <i>Italics</i> .)	Estimated Rate of Wages in a full week.*		Increase or Decrease in a full week.*	
			Increase.	Decrease.		Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.
2 Increases—12 Workpeople. BUILDING TRADES. Decreases—Nil									
Alderley Edge	Plasterers	1 June 1 Dec.	12	12	Advance of ¼d. per hour (8d. to 8½d.) Further advance of ¼d. per hour (8½d. to 9d.)	s. d. 34 10½	s. d. 37 1	s. d. 2 2½	s. d. 2 2½
2 Increases—312 Workpeople MINING AND QUARRYING. 1 Decrease—101,000 Workpeople.									
Dalton-in-Furness	Iron Ore Miners	6 Oct.	243	...	Advance of 1d. per day (5s. 4d. to 5s. 5d.) under sliding scale	32 0	32 6	0 6	...
Stainton-in-Furness	Limestone Quarrymen	1 Oct.	69	...	Advance of 0.13d. per ton under sliding scale	...	...	...	...
Scotland	Coal Miners— Underground Workers	17 Sept.	83,000	...	In Fife, Kinross and Clackmannan a decrease of 3½ per cent.; in Other Districts a decrease of 6½ per cent. under Conciliation Board, leaving wages of hewers in All Districts 37½ per cent. above the standard of 1888.	...	...	...	...
	Surface Workers (including Enginemen)	17 Sept.	18,000	...	Decrease of 1d. per shift	...	...	...	...
11 Increases—26,340 Workpeople. IRON AND STEEL TRADES. 3 Decreases—6,850 Workpeople.									
Eston	Steel Workers	1 Sept.	1,176	...	Advance of 3 per cent. under sliding scale, making wages 19½ per cent. above the standard	...	...	...	...
Stockton-on-Tees	Steel Sheet Workers	Oct.	125	...	Advance of 2½ per cent., making wages 5 per cent. above the standard	...	...	...	...
Middlesbrough	Steel Workers	1 Oct.	550	...	Advance of 1 per cent. under sliding scale, making wages 12 per cent. above the standard	...	...	...	...
West Cumberland	Blastfurnacemen	Oct.	1,350	...	Advance of 1 per cent. under sliding scale, and a special advance of ½ per cent., making wages 24 per cent. above the standard	...	...	...	...
Workington	Steel Workers (except Enginemen, Cranemen and Firemen)	Sept.	600	...	Decrease of 1 per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages 10½ per cent. above the standard	...	...	...	...
Millom and Askam	Blastfurnacemen	5 Oct.	146	...	Advance of 1 per cent. under sliding scale, making wages of furnacemen 23½ per cent., and of other workpeople 20½ per cent. above the standard	...	...	...	...
	Other Workpeople		111
Ulverston	Blastfurnacemen	5 Oct.	132	...	Advance of 1 per cent. under sliding scale, making wages 20½ per cent. above the standard	...	...	...	...
Barrow-in-Furness	Blastfurnacemen	1 Oct.	450	...	Advance of 1½ per cent. under sliding scale, making wages 21 per cent. above the standard	...	...	...	...
Midlands (including parts of S. Yorks., S. Lancs. and Cheshire)	Ironworkers— Puddlers	Oct.	20,000	...	Advance of 3d. per ton (8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.) Advance of 2½ per cent.	...	...	...	...
	Millmen		
North Staffordshire	Blastfurnacemen	Oct.	600	...	Advance of 1½ per cent. under sliding scale, making wages 22½ per cent. above the standard	...	...	...	...
South Staffordshire	Blastfurnacemen	Oct.	1,000	...	Advance of 2½ per cent.	...	...	...	...
South Wales	Blastfurnacemen	1 Oct.	1,250	...	Decrease of ½ per cent. under sliding scale leaving wages 13½ per cent. above the standard	...	...	...	...
South Wales	Ironworkers— Puddlers	Oct.	700	...	Advance of 3d. per ton under sliding scale Advance of 2½ per cent. under sliding scale	...	...	...	...
Millmen	...			...		...	...	...	...
South Wales	Iron and Steel Workers	1 Oct.	5,000	...	Decrease of ½ per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages 15½ per cent. above the standard	...	...	...	...

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

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

Locality.	Occupation.	Date from which Change takes effect in 1902.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in <i>Italics</i> .)	Estimated Rate of Wages in a full week.*		Increase or Decrease in a full week.*	
			Increase.	Decrease.		Before change.	After change.	Increase.	Decrease.
6 Increases—463 Workpeople. OTHER TRADES. Decreases—Nil.									
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Compositors and Readers (Newspaper work)	15 Aug.	9	...	Advance of 3s. per week	s. d. 42 0	s. d. 45 0	s. d. 3 0	...
North Shields	Tramway Servants— Motor Men	Aug.	25	...	Advance of ¼d. per hour (5¼d. to 5½d.)	30 3	31 7½	1 4½	...
	Conductors		25	...		24 9	27 6	2 9	...
Huddersfield	Woolen Weavers	10 Sept.	60	...	Adoption of new price list, stated to have resulted in an advance of about 10 per cent.	—	—	—	...
Honley, Huddersfield	Worsted and Woollen Weavers	Aug.	78	...	Advance of about 7½ per cent. on piece rates	—	—	—	...
Manchester	Pattern Card Makers†	1 Sept.	170	...	Advance of 2s. per week	30 0	32 0	2 0	...
Dublin	Upholsters	13 Aug.	96	...	Advance of 1s. per week	35 0	36 0	1 0	...
SEAMEN.†									
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Able Seamen & Firemen	Sept.	20	...	Advance of 1s. 6d. per week	30 0	31 6	1 6	...

* Exclusive of overtime. † See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.
‡ The numbers given are those of men shipped at the revised rates during September on voyages for which the predominant rate has been changed.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN SEPTEMBER, 1902.

THE only change in hours of labour reported in September affected 170 pattern card makers at Manchester,* whose working hours were reduced on 1st September by 2½ per week (52½ to 50 hours).

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN SEPTEMBER.

DURING September 834 fresh applications for work were registered by seven Bureaux furnishing returns, and 721 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 202 persons, of whom 97 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps).

The number of fresh applications for domestic servants rose from 417 to 498, and the number of servants applying from 285 to 348; the number permanently engaged rose from 42 to 72. The demand for dress-makers, milliners, etc., rose from 17 to 73, and the number requiring such situations rose from 44 to 107; the number engaged through the Bureaux was 41, compared with 6 in August.

The Returns for the Manchester, Liverpool and Edinburgh Bureaux are for the present grouped together in the following Table, which shows the work done by the seven Bureaux during September:—

WORK DONE IN SEPTEMBER.

	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.	54	64	15	10
Society for Promoting Training and Employment— 22, Berners-street, W.	29	39	5	22
Y.W.C.A.— 26, George-street (1)	475	450	67	17
Hanover-square, W. (2)	100	150	27	23
Other Bureaux	63	131	15	1
Total of 7 Bureaux	721	834	129	73
Summary by Occupations.				
Superintendents, Forewomen, etc.	38	123	8	—
Shop Assistants	2	11	1	22
Dressmakers, Milliners, etc.	73	107	19	19
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists	31	73	9	4
Apprentices and Learners	28	15	4	4
Domestic Servants	498	348	72	25
Miscellaneous	51	157	16	3
Total Number in Sept., 1902	721	834	129	73
Total Number in August, 1902	520	564	63	38
Total Number in Sept., 1901	785	659	133	51

* See also under Changes in Rates of Wages.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Total Emigration.—The number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during September was 51,256, as compared with 39,156 in September, 1901. Comparing the nine completed months of 1902 with the corresponding period of 1901, there was an increase of 61,284, viz., from 235,784 in 1901 to 297,068 in 1902.

British and Irish.—Of the 51,256 passengers in September, 28,487 were of British or Irish origin, an increase of 4,930 as compared with a year ago. For the nine months of 1902 the total number was 156,082, as compared with 132,541 in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 23,541, chiefly accounted for by the larger numbers bound for South Africa and British North America.

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

Destination. (Country in which passengers contracted to land.)	Sept., 1902.	Sept., 1901.	Total for nine months ended	
			Sept., 1902.	Sept., 1901.
United States	17,488	15,368	86,168	85,039
British North America	3,215	2,358	21,937	13,530
Australasia	1,641	1,756	9,844	10,626
South Africa	4,877	2,546	29,636	15,112
Other Places	1,266	1,529	8,497	8,224
Total, British and Irish	28,487	23,557	156,082	132,541

Foreign.—The remainder of the 51,256 passengers in September, viz., 22,769, were foreigners or other persons whose nationality was not distinguished, being 7,170 more than in September, 1901. For the nine months ended September, 1902, their number was 140,986, as against 103,243 in the corresponding period of 1901, the difference being due to increases in the numbers proceeding to the United States and British North America.

Alien Immigration.—During September 20,624 aliens arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continent. Of these 11,607 were stated in the Alien Lists to be en route to places out of the United Kingdom, an increase of 2,695 as compared with September, 1901. Those not stated to be on their way to places out of the United Kingdom numbered 7,465 (exclusive of seamen), or 1,862 more than a year ago. The figures for September, 1902 and 1901, and also for the nine months ended September in each year are as follows:—

	Sept., 1902.	Sept., 1901.	Total for nine months ended	
			Sept., 1902.	Sept., 1901.
Aliens not stated in the Alien lists to be en route to other countries	1,552	1,370	12,055	11,870
Aliens stated in the Alien lists to be en route to other countries	7,465	5,603	50,384	43,288
Gross Total	20,624	15,885	158,926	120,984

TRADE DISPUTES IN SEPTEMBER.

Number and Magnitude.—Eighteen disputes began in September, compared with 15 in August and 33 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

Trades affected.—In the following Table the new disputes in September are classified by trades affected:—

Summary of all New Disputes in September. Table with columns: Group of Trades, No. of Disputes, No. of Workpeople affected (Directly, Indirectly, Total).

Causes.—Of the 18 new disputes, 5 arose on demands for advances in wages, 5 on objections to reductions, 1 on another wages question, 1 on a question of hours of labour, 2 on questions of employment of particular classes or persons, and 4 on details of working arrangements.

Principal Trade Disputes.

Table with columns: Occupation, Locality, Number of Workpeople Affected, Date when Dispute began in 1902, Duration of Dispute in Working Days, Alleged Cause or Object, Result.

* These figures are exclusive of the numbers involved in the pit lads' dispute. Most of the workpeople affected by this dispute resumed work in July. The dispute, however, continued or broke out afresh in August at certain collieries.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTES.

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

Table with columns: Month of September (1902, 1901, 1900), Nine months ended September (1902, 1901, 1900), Imported, Forwarded to Inland Towns, Exported.

The slight decline in imports during September as compared with a year ago is mainly accounted for by a falling off of 3,767 bales in the importation of American cotton.

Results.—Twelve new disputes affecting 2,436 workpeople and 13 old disputes affecting 3,869 workpeople were reported as having terminated.

Aggregate Duration.—The aggregate duration in September of all disputes, new and old, amounted to 250,300 working days, as compared with 586,200 days in the previous month and 269,000 days in the corresponding month of last year.

Summary for the First Nine Months of 1902.—For the nine completed months of 1902 the aggregate number of workpeople involved in the 308 disputes which commenced in these months was 209,046, as compared with 141,451 in the 480 disputes reported in the corresponding period of 1901.

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

increase of 740,207 bales compared with the corresponding period ended September, 1900.

Traffic Receipts.—The total receipts of 20 of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended October 4th amounted to £7,874,339, an increase of £113,735 (or 1.5 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Fishery Statistics.—The total value of the fish (including shell fish) landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom during August was £1,091,433, an increase of £107,396 as compared with August, 1901.

Bankruptcies.—The bankruptcies gazetted during September numbered 353, being 74 more than in September, 1901, 64 more than in September, 1900, and 55 more than in September 1899.

PAUPERISM IN SEPTEMBER.

(Data supplied by the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland.) THE number of paupers relieved in 35 selected Urban Districts of the United Kingdom on one day in September was 336,561, corresponding to a rate of 202 per 10,000 of the estimated population of those districts in 1902.

Compared with August, 1902, there was an increase of 2,116 in the number relieved, and of 1 in the rate per 10,000 of the population. Increases are shown in 21 districts, the largest being one of 5 per 10,000 in the Galway district.

Compared with September, 1901, the number of persons relieved has increased by 9,902, and the rate per 10,000 of the population by 4. Twenty-three of the districts show increased rates, the greatest being in Central London (25 per 10,000), Galway (17), Liverpool (13), North Staffordshire (12), and Cork, Waterford and Limerick district (10).

Table with columns: Selected Urban Districts, Paupers on one day in second week of September, 1902 (In-door, Out-door, TOTAL), Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with (A month ago, A year ago).

Table for ENGLAND & WALES: Metropolis, Other Districts, and Total "Other Districts".

Table for SCOTLAND and IRELAND, including Glasgow District, Belfast District, etc.

* The rates for September and August, 1902, are computed on the estimated populations in 1902, and the rate for September, 1901, upon the population in 1901.

LABOUR BUREAUX IN SEPTEMBER.

DURING September the six Bureaux furnishing returns registered 1,630 fresh applications for work, as compared with 1,487 registered in September, 1901, an increase of 143. Work was found by these Bureaux for 832 workpeople, of whom 687 (547 males and 140 females) were engaged by private employers, and 145 by the Salvation Army.

The number of workpeople remaining on the registers at the end of September was 786, as against 724 a year ago.

(I.) Work done in September.

Table with columns: Name of Labour Bureau, No. of Fresh Applications by Workpeople during (Sept. 1902, Sept. 1901), No. of Situations offered by Employers during (Sept. 1902, Sept. 1901), No. of Workpeople found Work by Bureau (Engaged by Private Employers, Engaged by Local Authorities).

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

Table with columns: Engaged by Private Employers (Men, Women and Girls), Engaged by Local Authorities (Men, Women and Girls), Engaged by Salvation Army Authorities (Men), Grand Total for 6 Bureaux.

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

Table with columns: Occupation, No. on Registers at end of (Sept., 1902, Sept., 1901), Grand Total for 6 Bureaux.

* Engaged by Salvation Army.

FOREIGN TRADE OF UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Summary for September.

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

The value of the Imports in September, 1902, was £41,764,491, an increase of £3,555,700, or 9.3 per cent., as compared with those in September, 1901, whilst the total Exports amounted to £28,605,776, showing a net increase of £1,866,239. The Exports of British produce alone show an increase of £1,837,799, or 8.4 per cent. as compared with September, 1901, whilst there is an increase of £28,440, or .6 per cent. in the Exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise.

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

	Month ended 30th Sept.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1902 as compared with 1901.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1902 as compared with 1900.
	1900.	1901.	1902.		
I. Animals, living (for food)	£ 876,017	£ 803,264	£ 724,457	- 78,807	- 151,560
II. Articles of food and drink	17,784,259	16,269,171	17,774,301	+ 1,505,130	- 9,958
Tobacco	592,104	490,408	802,474	+ 312,066	+ 210,370
III. Metals	2,870,902	2,539,188	2,371,934	- 167,254	- 498,968
IV. Chemicals, dyestuffs and tanning substances	383,239	444,576	400,477	- 44,099	+ 17,238
V. Oils	925,358	816,507	985,335	+ 168,828	+ 59,977
VI. Raw materials for textile manufactures	2,833,324	2,549,203	2,782,020	+ 232,817	- 51,304
VII. Raw materials for sundry industries and manufactures	6,483,410	5,189,448	6,159,940	+ 970,492	- 323,470
VIII. Manufactured articles	7,041,414	7,484,937	8,663,209	+ 1,178,272	+ 1,621,795
IX. (A.) Miscellaneous articles	1,358,349	1,512,172	995,898	- 516,274	- 362,451
(B.) Parcel post	84,476	109,917	104,446	- 5,471	+ 19,970
Total value	41,232,852	38,208,791	41,764,491	+ 3,555,700	+ 531,639

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

	Month ended 30th September.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1902 as compared with 1901.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1902 as compared with 1900.
	1900.	1901.	1902.		
I. Animals, living	£ 114,990	£ 84,372	£ 95,792	+ 11,420	- 19,198
II. Articles of food and drink	1,337,444	1,481,926	1,717,765	+ 235,839	+ 380,321
III. Raw materials	4,043,999	2,763,064	2,660,872	- 102,192	- 1,383,127
IV. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured, viz.:					
(A.) Yarns and textile fabrics	7,909,164	8,245,363	8,386,092	+ 140,729	+ 476,928
(B.) Metals and articles manufactured therefrom (except machinery and ships)	3,376,608	3,012,641	3,614,374	+ 601,733	+ 237,766
(C.) Machinery & millwork	1,576,854	1,368,618	1,560,695	+ 192,077	- 16,159
(D.) Ships, new (not registered as British)	1,565,325	189,827	462,081	+ 272,254	- 1,103,244
(E.) Apparel and articles of personal use	899,404	844,220	1,064,815	+ 220,595	+ 165,411
(F.) Chemicals & chemical and medicinal preparations	627,217	680,399	774,814	+ 94,415	+ 147,597
(G.) All other articles, either manufactured or partly manufactured	2,853,870	3,012,479	3,237,207	+ 224,728	+ 383,337
(H.) Parcel post	254,936	288,393	234,594	- 53,799	- 20,342
Total value	24,559,811	21,971,302	23,809,101	+ 1,837,799	- 750,710

Tonnage of Ships entered and cleared with Cargoes.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, with cargoes, during the month ended September, 1902, amounted to 3,420,002 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 3,956,472 tons, as against 3,199,095 tons entered and 3,719,363 tons cleared in the month of September, 1901. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered with cargoes during September, 1902, amounted to 2,764,216 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 2,742,202 tons, as against 2,652,291 tons entered, and 2,583,831 tons cleared in September, 1901.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN SEPTEMBER.

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

UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED.

THE total number of Industrial Societies registered in September was as follows: Under the Trade Union Acts, 6; under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 14; under the Friendly Societies Act, 92 (including 48 branches of existing societies); under the Building Societies Acts, 1; in all, 113.

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

Trade Unions.—*England.*—5, viz., Universal and Borough Councils Employees' Union, Fortune of War, King's-road, St. Pancras, N.W.; Male Relief Stammers' Soc., Apple Tree and Mitre Inn, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane, E.C.; Cave House Painters and Decorators, 28, London-street, Fitzroy-square, W.; City of Birmingham and Suburban Master Bakers' Protection Assoc., 74, St. Mary-street, Ladywood, Birmingham; London Unity of Jobbing Weekly and Freight Lightermen of the River Thames, "Cock and Bottle," China-walk, Lambeth-road, S.E. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—1, viz., Hammermen's Soc. of Dublin, Trades' Hall, Capel-street, Dublin.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—*England and Wales.*—*Co-operative Societies mainly for Distribution,* 4, viz., Hackney Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 45, Lower Clapton-road, N.E.; Mid-Rhondda Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Gilmour-street, Llwynypia, Glam.; Buckingham Indus. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 5, Market-square, Buckingham; Phoenix Indus. and Prov. Soc., Ltd., 19 and 20, Queen-street, Nantyglo, Mon. *Co-operative Societies mainly for Production,* 1, viz., Chesham Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, Ltd., 34, Gladstone-road, Chesham, Bucks. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—*Co-operative Societies mainly for Distribution,* 1, viz., Killanney Co-op. Home Industries Soc., Ltd., Killanney, Ballina, co. Mayo. *Co-operative Societies mainly for Production,* 2, viz., Urlingford Co-op. Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Urlingford, co. Kilkenny; Greenane Co-op. Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Greenane, co. Tyrone. *Miscellaneous.*—2 Workmen's Clubs and 4 Miscellaneous Societies.

UNIONS AND SOCIETIES DISSOLVED.

The total number of Industrial Unions and Societies reported as having commenced to "wind-up," or had registration cancelled in September, was as follows:—Under the Trade Union Acts, 8; under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 7; under the Friendly Societies Act, 151 (including 132 branches of Societies); under the Building Societies Acts, 16; in all 182.

Trade Unions.—*England.*—8, viz., Leeds Jewish Slipper Makers, Riveters and Finishers, Mason's Arms, Regent-street, Leeds; Cab Trade Council, 4a, Heathcote-street, St. Pancras, N.W.; Amal. Cigarette Makers and Tobacco Cutters, 16, Downs Park-road, Hackney, N.E.; Nat. Soc. of Asphalt Workers, 2, Henrietta-street, Creek-road, Deptford, S.E.; Liverpool Corporation Workmen's Union, Oddfellows Hall, St. Anne-street, Liverpool; Mansfield Builders' Labourers' Trade Soc., Durham Ox Inn, Stockwell Gate, Mansfield; General Tram and Bus Workers' Union, 398, Walworth-road, S.E.; Bilston and Dist. Builders' Labourers' Protective Accident and Burial Soc., Himley Arms, Dudley-street, Bilston. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—None.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—*England.*—6, viz., Cancelled, Assoc. Jewellers, Ltd., 55, High-street, Battersea, S.W. Liquidators' Final Return received, Equitable Land and Investment Soc., Ltd., 44, Finsbury-square, E.C.; New Cross and Deptford Indus. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 249a, Evelyn-street, Deptford, S.E.; Rotherhithe and District Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 24, Rotherhithe New-road, S.E.; North East London Indus. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 17, Victoria-park Square, N.E. Commencement of winding-up, Liverpool Co-op. Prov. Assoc., Ltd., 17, Camden-street, Liverpool. *Scotland.*—1 Workmen's Club. *Ireland.*—None.

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

YEAR BOOK OF FOREIGN LABOUR LEGISLATION.*

The Fifth Annual of Labour Legislation has been issued by the Belgian Labour Department. It contains the text (in French) of the enactments and special rules affecting labour promulgated in the course of 1901 in Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Luxemburg, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Greece, the United States of America, Peru, and the United Kingdom and British Colonies. An appendix contains a supplement to the Fourth Annual, dealing with laws passed in 1900 in Serbia, the United States of America, and British Colonies, but not included in the preceding volume.

* *Annuaire de la Législation du Travail, 5e Année—1901.* Published by the Belgian Labour Department Société Belge de Librairie, Rue Treurenberg, 16, Brussels. 1902. Price about 2s. 1d.

Printed by VEALE, CHIFFERIEL & Co., Ltd., 31 to 37 Cursitor Street, London, E.C., and Published for His Majesty's Stationery Office by HORACE MARSHALL & SON, Temple House, Temple Avenue, London, E.C. Sole Advertising Contractors—RATCLIFFE, DUNBAR & Co. 1 Lombard Court, Lombard Street, E.C.—Oct., 1902.