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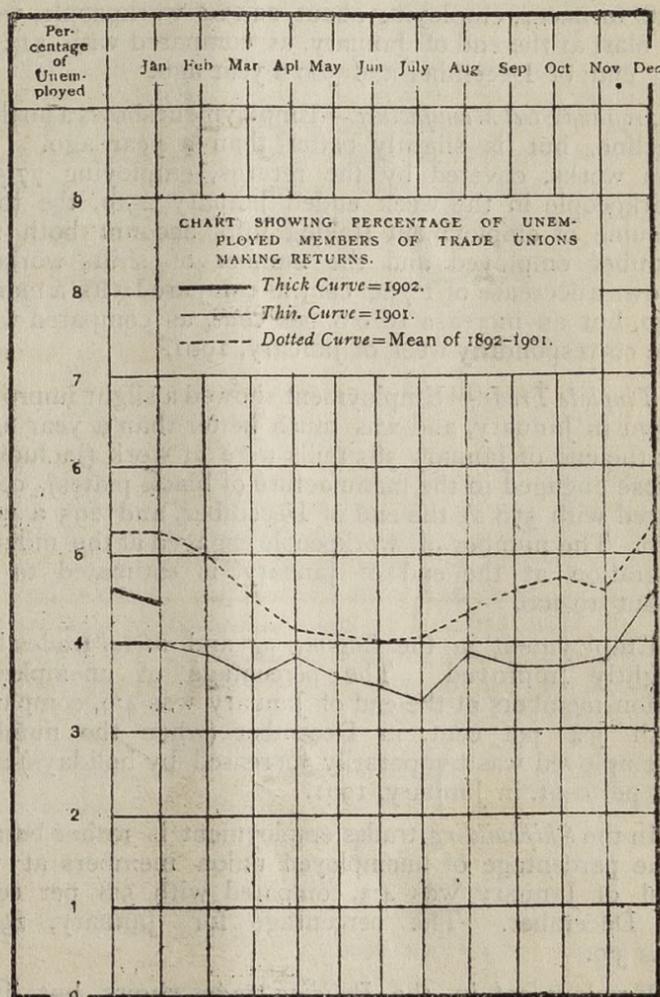
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EMPLOYMENT CHART.



STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN JANUARY.

[Based on 2,365 returns, viz.: 1,223 from Employers, 575 from Trade Unions, and 567 from other sources.]

EMPLOYMENT has somewhat improved during January, but it is not quite so good as a year ago. The general percentage of unemployed returned by trade unions at the end of January is higher than a year ago, but lower than the mean percentage for January during the past ten years. Comparison with the percentage returned as unemployed at the end of December is somewhat affected by the interruption of business caused by the Christmas holidays.

Decreases in rates of wages were reported during the month, affecting about 154,000 workpeople in the mining, iron and steel industries.

In the 151 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 553,218, making returns, 24,470 (or 4.4 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of January, as compared with 4.6 per cent. in December, and with 4.0 per cent. in the 144 unions, with a membership of 545,539, from which returns were received for January, 1901. The mean percentage of unemployed returned at the end of January during the 10 years 1892-1901 was 5.3.

Employment in various Industries.—Coal Mining.—Employment in the four weeks ended January 25th continued good. The number of workpeople employed

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showed little change as compared with December, but was about 2 per cent. more than in January, 1901. At collieries at which 480,211 workpeople were employed, the pits worked on an average 5.29* days per week during the four weeks ended January 25th, as compared with 5.46 days per week in the four weeks ended December 21st.

Iron Mining.—Employment in this industry continues to be good. As compared with a year ago the number of workpeople employed has decreased. The average number of days worked by 131 iron mines and open works at which 15,475 workpeople were employed in the four weeks ended January 25th was 5.53* per week, as against 5.77 days in the four weeks ended December 21st.

Pig Iron Industry.—Employment shows a slight improvement and is better than a year ago. Returns relating to the works of 113 ironmasters show that 318 furnaces, employing about 22,200 workpeople, were in blast at the end of January, as compared with 315 at the end of December and 309 a year ago.

Iron and Steel Manufacture.—Employment shows a further decline, but is slightly better than a year ago. At 202 works, covered by the returns, employing 77,554 workpeople in the week ended January 25th, the total volume of employment (taking into account both the number employed and the number of shifts worked) shows a decrease of 1.7 per cent. as compared with a month ago, but an increase of 0.6 per cent. as compared with the corresponding week of January, 1901.

Tinplate Trade.—Employment showed a slight improvement in January, and was much better than a year ago. At the end of January 385 mills were at work (including those engaged in the manufacture of black plates), compared with 378 at the end of December, and 295 a year ago. The number of workpeople engaged at the mills in operation at the end of January is estimated to be about 19,200.

Employment in the **Engineering and Metal** trades has slightly improved. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of January was 4.9, compared with 5.4 per cent. in December (when the number unemployed was temporarily increased by holidays) and 4.1 per cent. in January, 1901.

In the **Shipbuilding** trades employment is rather better. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of January was 4.3, compared with 5.8 per cent. in December. The percentage for January, 1900, was 3.9.

Employment in the **Building** trades shows but little change. The percentage of unemployed union members among carpenters and plumbers at the end of January was 5.0, compared with 5.2 per cent. in December and 4.7 per cent. in January, 1901.

In the **Furnishing** trades employment has still further declined and is now bad. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of January was 7.6, compared with 5.9 per cent. in December and 7.3 per cent. in January of last year.

The **Printing and Bookbinding** trades show a further falling off in employment. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of January was 5.4, compared with 4.7 per cent. in December and 4.1 per cent. in January, 1901.

Employment in the **Paper** trades shows but little change. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of January was 2.4, compared with 2.5 per cent. in December and 1.6 per cent. in January of last year.

In the **Leather** trades employment has continued to decline to some extent. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of January was 3.8, compared with 3.6 per cent. in December, and 3.5 per cent. in January, 1901.

* The average time worked in the January, 1902, period was reduced by the New Year holidays.

Employment in the **Glass** trades is somewhat better than in December, but not quite so good as a year ago.

Employment in the **Boot and Shoe** trade shows a further improvement but is still slack at most centres.

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

Employment in the **Spinning** branch of the **Cotton** trade has improved and is good; in the **Weaving** branch it has improved slightly but is still only moderate.

Information respecting factories employing about 79,230 women and girls shows that 93 per cent. of those in spinning mills and 75 per cent. of those in weaving factories were working in factories giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 91 and 73 per cent. respectively in December, and with 89 and 86 per cent. respectively a year ago.

Employment in the **Woollen** trade is fairly good. In the **Worsted** trade there is a general improvement. In the **Hosiery** trade employment is good and shows a further improvement.

Agricultural Labourers were, generally in full employment during January, the weather having been unusually fine for the time of year.

Dock and Riverside Labour in London.—During the four weeks ended January 25th the number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and principal wharves averaged 16,253 as compared with 16,322 in the preceding four weeks, and 17,482 in January 1901.

Trade Disputes.—Thirty-three fresh disputes began in January, 1902, involving 23,558 workpeople, of whom 6,898 were directly and 16,660 indirectly affected. The corresponding number of disputes in December was 14, involving 3,236 workpeople, and in January, 1901, 29, involving 17,754 workpeople. Of the 33 disputes in January, 1902, 11 occurred in the mining and quarrying industries, 4 in metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades, 13 in the textile trades, and 5 in other industries. Of the 33 new and old disputes, involving 22,770 workpeople, of which the definite result is reported, 6, involving 2,155 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 13, involving 5,675 persons, in favour of the employers; and 14, involving 14,940 persons, were compromised.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes in wages reported during January, affected 156,678 workpeople, and the net effect of all the changes was a decrease averaging 5.4d. weekly per head. Of the total number 2,783 received advances and 153,895 sustained decreases. The changes of the previous month affected 44,701 workpeople, the net result being a decrease of 1s. 0.4d. weekly per head. During January, 1901, the number affected was 54,692, and the net weekly result was a decrease of 1s. 7.4d. per head.

The principal decrease was that sustained by 135,000 coal miners in South Wales.

Eleven changes affecting 142,315 workpeople took effect under sliding scales. Seven changes, affecting 1,470 workpeople, were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work, and the remainder, affecting 12,893 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives.

ACCIDENTS IN THE BUILDING TRADES.

The Home Office has sent to master builders in the United Kingdom a letter, dated February 1st, 1902, enclosing a Memorandum as to the means of preventing accidents in the building trades. Copies of the Memorandum are also being forwarded to Coroners, so that they may be in a position to form an opinion in the case of fatal accidents on buildings as to whether or not the necessary precautions have been observed by the persons responsible. The Memorandum is a reprint with some additions and modifications of a report which appeared in the Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for 1900. The modifications introduced have been made upon the suggestions of leading experts who have been consulted.

THE LABOUR MARKET IN 1901.

IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1901, p. 39, it was shown that although employment in 1900 continued good on the whole, there was some falling off from the exceptional briskness of 1899. The statistics collected by the Department relating to employment in 1901 again show some decline in most of the leading industries, but it should be borne in mind, when considering the following analysis of some of the more important statistics, that employment was exceptionally good both in 1899 and the early part of 1900.

The monthly returns furnished by Trade Unions show that the mean percentage of their members unemployed at the end of each month in 1901 was 3.8, compared with 2.9 in 1900 and 2.4 per cent. in 1899. The figure for 1901, however, compares favourably with the mean for the 10 years 1892-1901, viz., 4.6 per cent.

Coal Mining.—Returns are furnished monthly to the Department, mainly by coal owners, relating to employment at collieries. These returns, which cover nearly 60 per cent. of all the coal miners in the Kingdom, show that in 1901 there was a decided falling off in the average number of days worked by the mines, as compared with 1900, the decline being seen in all of the important coal fields. The average number of miners employed has, on the other hand, increased by 4.6 per cent. at the pits covered by the returns. The following Table gives for each of the principal districts the average number of days worked per week* in each of the years 1895-1901, and it will be seen that there was a steady rise in the figures for the United Kingdom from 1895 to 1900, the upward movement being checked in 1901.

Principal Coalfields.	Mean No. of days worked per week by Coal Mines making returns.						
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Yorkshire ...	4.50	4.78	5.12	5.26	5.55	5.57	4.99
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	4.63	4.90	5.03	5.23	5.43	5.42	4.95
Midlands ...	4.28	4.42	4.68	4.94	5.25	5.36	4.88
South Wales and Monmouth ...	5.17	5.28	5.47	5.75	5.75	5.61	5.31
Durham ...	5.12	5.23	5.36	5.45	5.53	5.53	5.33
Northumberland ...	4.69	4.79	5.09	5.18	5.32	5.35	5.20
West of Scotland ...	5.06	5.21	5.37	5.32	5.23	5.33	5.14
United Kingdom ...	4.74	4.92	5.13	5.25	5.46	5.47	5.12

Iron Mines and Open Works.—The monthly returns received relate to mines, &c., at which about 15,300 workpeople were employed, a large proportion of the total number engaged in this industry. These returns show that in 1901 there was a decline both in the average number of days worked per week and in the number of persons employed. In the four years 1896-1899 the average number of days on which the mines were working varied between 5.72 and 5.76 per week. In 1900 the average dropped to 5.65, and in 1901 there was a further fall to 5.58 days per week. The decline affected most of the more important districts. The average number of workpeople employed in 1901 was 7.6 per cent. less than in 1900.

The following Table shows the average number of days per week on which iron ore was got and drawn in each of the years 1896 to 1901 at the mines and open works covered by the returns:—

Year.	Principal Districts.				United Kingdom.
	Cumberland and Lancashire.	Yorkshire (Cleveland).	Staffordshire and Shropshire.	Scotland.	
1896 ...	5.84	5.79	5.10	5.66	5.72
1897 ...	5.88	5.76	5.27	5.75	5.76
1898 ...	5.86	5.79	5.38	5.31	5.75
1899 ...	5.85	5.71	5.59	5.70	5.76
1900 ...	5.73	5.60	5.49	5.69	5.65
1901 ...	5.73	5.53	5.32	5.60	5.58

* The Table only professes 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.

† The majority of mines in South Wales and Monmouth were idle for about six months in 1898.

Manufacture of Pig Iron.—The information furnished to the Department respecting employment in this industry covers the great majority of the blast furnaces in the United Kingdom. The returns show that on the whole employment in 1901 was much worse than in the preceding year. During 1901 the 117 ironmasters, to whose works the returns relate, had, on an average, 307 furnaces in blast, as compared with 368 in 1900. The average number of workpeople employed at the furnaces in 1901 is estimated at 21,600.

The following statement gives the average number of furnaces in blast, at the works of the 117 ironmasters to whose works the returns relate, in each of the years 1896-1901:

Year.	Number of Furnaces.
1896	346
1897	352
1898	353
1899	379
1900	368
1901	307

Iron and Steel Works.—The Department receives monthly statements as to employment in iron puddling and rolling and steel making and rolling from the owners of about 200 works. In the case of 175 of these works, the statistics cover the whole of the four years 1898-1901, and they show that the mean number of workpeople employed in those works in 1901 was less than in 1900 or 1899, but greater than in 1898, the figures being as follows:—

Year.	Number of Workpeople.
1898	71,241
1899	75,373
1900	76,446
1901	74,857

Tinplate Manufacture.—The decline in employment in this industry which set in during 1900 was arrested in March, 1901, and employment improved steadily up to the end of the year. The mean number of tinplate mills in operation during the second half of 1900 was 354, and in the corresponding half of 1901, 371. The mean for the year 1901 was 342 mills (employing about 17,000 workpeople), compared with 384 in 1900 and 381 in 1899. As compared with the years 1896-1898, however, last year shows an improvement.

The following Table gives the average number of mills in operation and the total exports of tinplates and sheets and black plates in each of the last six years:—

Year.	Average Number of Mills in Operation.	Exports of	
		Tinplates and Sheets.	Black Plates.
		Tons.	Tons.
1896	318	266,965	48,408
1897	323	271,230	58,648
1898	322	250,983	58,327
1899	381	256,373	85,729
1900	384	272,877	66,278
1901	343	271,657	51,307

In the **Engineering and Metal** trades the mean proportion of unemployed returned by Trade Unions in 1901 was 3.8 per cent., as against 2.7 in 1900 and 2.4 per cent. in 1899.

In the **Shipbuilding** industry the mean percentage returned by Trade Unions as unemployed increased from 2.5 in 1900 to 3.7 in 1901. The figure for 1901 is, however, lower than in any of the years 1891 to 1898.

Employment in the **Building** trades declined in 1901. The mean percentage of unemployed union members among carpenters and plumbers was 3.7 in 1901, as compared with 2.5 in 1900. The percentage in 1901 is higher than in any year since 1895.

In the **Printing and Bookbinding** trades employment declined slightly in 1901, the mean percentage returned by Trade Unions as unemployed being 4.5, as against 4.2 per cent. in 1900. The figure for last year is higher than for any year since 1895.

In the following Table the percentage of unemployed in all the Trade Unions making returns, and in each of

* Trade Unions in the other branches of the building trade do not, as a rule, pay unemployed benefit, and make no returns of members unemployed.

the groups above referred to, is set out for the ten years 1892-1901:—

Years.	All Trades covered by returns from Trade Unions.	Principal groups of Trades.			
		Engineering and Metal.	Ship-building.	Building (Carpenters and Plumbers)	Printing & Book-binding.
1892	6.3	7.6	10.0	3.0	4.3
1893	7.5	9.1	16.3	3.8	4.1
1894	6.9	9.1	15.7	4.1	5.7
1895	5.8	6.4	12.5	3.8	4.9
1896	3.4	2.6	8.2	1.8	4.3
1897	3.5	3.6	7.6	1.6	3.9
1898	3.0	3.7	4.7	1.3	3.7
1899	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.5	3.9
1900	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	4.2
1901	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.5
Mean for 10 years	4.6	5.1	8.4	2.7	4.4
Mean number of members in 1901 covered by returns	544,834	153,857	65,183	80,116	51,471

Textile Trades.—According to returns received from women correspondents, employment for women in the spinning branch of the cotton trade was slightly better in 1901 than in 1900, but in the weaving branch not quite so good. In the woollen and worsted trades it was better than in 1900. The following Table shows the average percentages employed in factories giving full employment in each of the last three years. The number of women and girls usually employed at the establishments reported on is about 26,000 in the cotton spinning branch, 52,000 in the cotton weaving branch, and 19,000 in the woollen and worsted trades.

Year.	Average Monthly Percentages of Women and Girls ordinarily employed at establishments giving full employment throughout the month.		
	Cotton Spinning Mills.	Cotton Weaving Factories.	Woollen and Worsted Trades.
1898	89	74	69
1899	96	90	90
1900	83	78	73
1901	84	70	77

Dock and Wharf Labour in London.—The average daily number of labourers employed at all the docks and the principal wharves of London was greater in each of the first nine months of 1901 than in the corresponding months of 1900. The average daily number for the year was 16,454 in 1901 and 15,530 in 1900. The daily number ranged from 18,643 on January 24th to 13,011 on November 7th.

Agricultural Labourers were, for the most part, in full employment throughout the year. Casual labourers, however, experienced some slight irregularity of employment in several districts. In the early part of the year this was due to wet weather. In the summer and autumn, owing to drought, the hay and corn crops and also the root crops were generally light, and casual men not greatly in demand. At the end of the year some extra hands again lost a little in some districts owing to farm work being in a forward state, due to fine weather in the autumn. Generally speaking the supply of men was better than in 1900.

DIRECTORY OF INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

A REVISED edition of the Directory of Industrial Associations* has just been issued by the Board of Trade. The volume has been somewhat enlarged and brought up to date and contains lists of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Trades Councils, Federations of Trade Unions and Trade Councils, Conciliation and Arbitration Boards and Joint Committees, Free Labour Associations, Workmen's Co-operative Societies (Distributive and Productive), Co-operative Agricultural and Credit Banks, and certain Centralised and Affiliated Friendly Societies, together with the names and addresses of their secretaries.

* Directory of Industrial Associations in the United Kingdom. [Cd. 945 of 1902. Price 8d. + postage, or 11d. including postage in United Kingdom. The book can be ordered through any bookseller or direct from Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, E.C.]

CENSUS OF THE COUNTY OF LONDON.

THE complete statistical Tables for the County of London have now been published, giving returns of area, houses and population, also of population classified by ages, condition as to marriage, occupations, birthplaces and infirmities. [Cd. 875. Price 1s. 9d.]

POPULATION.
In 1801 the population of London was 959,310; in 1901 it was 4,536,541; it has therefore increased during the century nearly fivefold. The highest intercensal rate of increase (21.2 per cent.) was in the decennial period terminating in 1851; with the exception of a small rise in the period 1871-81 a decline in the rate of increase has been in steady progress since that date; and the lowest rate of increase (7.3 per cent.) is that of the intercensal period just concluded. That the rate of growth of population within the area of London still continues to diminish is shown by the fact that the increase from 1891 to 1896, the year of the intermediate census, was 201,212, or 4.8 per cent., whereas from 1896 to 1901 it was only 107,012, or 2.4 per cent. on the census figures for the former year.

The enumerated population of the County of London showed an increase of 308,224 during the 10 years 1891 to 1901, but, as the natural increase during that period by excess of births over deaths was approximately 491,000, it follows that the loss by migration exceeded 180,000. This migration of population from London is undoubtedly one of the causes of the rapid increase of suburban districts lying round the county boundary. The population of the "Greater London" of the Registrar General's Weekly Return increased by over 947,000, to which the County of London contributed only 308,000, and the districts lying outside the county boundary 639,000.

In the City of London and six of the central metropolitan boroughs the enumerated population showed an actual decline of over 67,000 in the 10 years, notwithstanding that the recorded excess of births over deaths in that period amounted approximately to 70,000. In these central boroughs, with one exception a decrease of population has regularly occurred during the last four intercensal periods, and has been due in great measure to the transformation of dwelling-houses into warehouses, offices and business premises.

The County contains the City of London and twenty-eight Metropolitan Boroughs constituted under the London Government Act, 1899. The following Table shows the increase and decrease of population since 1891 in the area covered by each of the several boroughs and in the City of London, arranged in the order of their rate of increase or decrease.

Boroughs.	1891.	1901.	Change in Population in decade.	
			Number.	Per cent.
Boroughs with Increase of Population, 1891-1901.				
Fulham	91,790	137,289	45,499	49.6
Wandsworth	155,524	232,034	76,510	49.2
Lewisham	88,933	127,495	38,562	43.4
Greenwich	78,493	95,770	17,277	22.0
Hampstead	68,126	81,942	13,816	20.3
Woolwich	98,994	117,198	18,184	18.4
Hammersmith	97,283	112,239	14,956	15.4
Battersea	150,166	168,907	18,741	12.5
Camberwell	233,706	259,339	25,633	11.0
Hackney	199,606	219,272	19,666	9.9
Deptford	101,770	110,398	8,628	8.5
Lambeth	278,393	301,895	23,502	8.4
Stoke Newington	47,988	51,247	3,259	6.8
Paddington	135,955	143,976	8,021	5.9
Islington	319,155	334,991	15,836	5.0
Stepney	285,116	298,600	13,484	4.7
Kensington	170,071	176,688	6,557	3.9
Southwark	202,479	206,180	3,701	1.8
Chelsea	72,954	73,842	888	1.2
Poplar	166,880	168,822	1,942	1.2
Bethnal Green	128,929	129,680	751	0.6
St. Pancras	234,749	235,317	568	0.2

Boroughs with Decrease of Population, 1891-1901.				
Bermondsey	136,014	130,760	5,254	3.9
Shoreditch	124,727	118,637	6,090	4.9
St. Marylebone	144,083	133,301	10,782	7.5
Finsbury	109,981	101,463	8,518	7.7
Westminster, City of	201,966	183,011	18,955	9.4
Holborn	66,781	59,405	7,376	11.0
City of London	37,702	26,923	10,779	28.6

TENEMENTS.

The total number of separate tenements rose from 937,606 in 1891 to 1,019,546 in 1901, an increase of 8.7 per cent. Of this total the tenements containing five or more rooms increased from 307,037 to 347,516, an increase of 13.2 per cent., while the increase of those with less than five rooms was from 630,569 to 672,030, or 6.6 per cent. The rate of increase in the larger tenements was therefore exactly double that shown in the smaller tenements. The tenements with five or more rooms were equal to 32.7 per cent. of the total tenements in 1891, and to 34.1 per cent. in 1901. The reduction in the percentage of smaller tenements was most marked in the tenements of one room, where there was an actual numerical decline from 172,502 in 1891 to 149,524. Moreover, the number of single room tenements in which more than two persons were enumerated declined from 56,622 to 40,762, while the number of one-roomed tenements with six or more inmates on the Census night declined from 4,097 to 1,802. The tenements of two rooms showed a slight, and those of three and four rooms a marked, increase upon the numbers returned in 1891.

The proportion of tenements with less than five rooms, which was 65.9 per cent. in the County of London, as a whole showed marked variations in the Metropolitan boroughs. The lowest percentages were 30.9 in Lewisham, 42.2 in Hampstead, and 42.3 in Wandsworth; while the highest percentages were 80.5 in Stepney, 82.9 in Southwark, 84.1 in Bethnal Green, 84.9 in Shoreditch, and 85.1 in Finsbury. The proportion of single-room tenements (which was 14.7 per cent. in all London) showed still wider variations in the several boroughs, ranging from 3.5 per cent. in Lewisham, 4.1 in Wandsworth, and 6.4 in Hampstead, to 24.8 in Shoreditch, 26.3 in St. Marylebone, 26.4 in Finsbury and 27.0 in Holborn. It is, however, to be noted that these high percentages showed in each case a decline from those that prevailed in 1891.

From the Census returns the subjoined table has been compiled showing the percentage of population in tenements with less than five rooms in the different boroughs arranged in the order of increase or decrease in population. The average number of persons to a room in the groups of tenements with less than five rooms is also given.

Borough.	Percentage of Population living in				Total.	Number of Persons per room in Tenements of less than 5 rooms.
	1 room.	2 rooms.	3 rooms.	4 rooms.		
Fulham	3.2	9.9	23.4	22.8	59.3	1.3
Wandsworth	1.4	4.2	11.7	15.6	32.9	1.2
Lewisham	1.2	3.6	6.7	11.2	22.7	1.1
Greenwich	2.5	7.8	12.3	20.5	43.1	1.3
Hampstead	2.2	8.9	10.6	7.8	29.5	1.3
Woolwich	2.7	8.4	12.7	19.7	43.5	1.3
Hammersmith	4.4	12.6	17.2	15.0	49.2	1.4
Battersea	3.7	13.4	18.0	19.6	52.7	1.3
Camberwell	3.4	9.5	15.3	17.2	45.4	1.3
Hackney	4.1	10.3	16.5	16.9	47.8	1.3
Deptford	3.7	9.3	13.4	20.6	47.0	1.3
Lambeth	6.2	13.3	15.6	15.5	50.7	1.4
Stoke Newington	2.8	9.3	12.4	11.8	36.3	1.2
Paddington	6.4	15.7	17.3	11.5	50.9	1.4
Islington	7.8	19.5	17.2	14.1	58.6	1.5
Stepney	11.6	22.2	20.2	16.1	70.1	1.8
Kensington	6.4	15.7	11.5	8.0	41.6	1.6
Southwark	9.8	21.8	22.0	18.2	71.8	1.6
Chelsea	9.0	16.0	16.0	10.1	51.1	1.4
Poplar	4.9	13.0	21.0	23.6	62.5	1.5
Bethnal Green	9.8	21.9	25.0	19.5	76.2	1.7
St. Pancras	11.7	26.1	16.8	11.6	66.2	1.6
Bermondsey	6.7	18.7	19.7	20.0	65.9	1.5
Shoreditch	12.7	26.5	21.0	17.3	77.5	1.7
St. Marylebone	12.3	22.1	13.3	7.9	55.6	1.6
Finsbury	14.2	31.0	21.0	11.0	77.2	1.8
Westminster, City of	7.6	16.6	13.6	7.9	45.7	1.4
Holborn	14.3	23.2	15.4	7.2	60.1	1.6
City of London	5.3	14.0	12.0	8.2	39.5	1.4

The decline in the proportion of small tenements has been accompanied not only by a decline in the proportion of the population living in small tenements but also by a decline in the average number of persons to a small tenement. This is shown in the following table, which gives for 1891 and 1901 the number of tenements with under five rooms, the number of persons living in them, their proportion to the total population, and the average number of persons per tenement.

Rooms in Tenements.	Number of Tenements.	Total Inhabitants.	Percentage of Population.	Average number of Persons per Tenement.
1891.				
1	172,502	386,489	9.2	2.2
2	189,707	688,942	16.3	3.6
3	153,189	664,343	15.7	4.3
4	115,471	593,378	14.0	5.2
Total Tenements with under 5 rooms	630,569	2,333,152	55.2	3.7
1901.				
1	149,524	304,874	6.7	2.0
2	201,431	701,203	15.5	3.5
3	181,542	752,221	16.6	4.1
4	139,533	691,491	15.2	5.0
Total Tenements with under 5 rooms	672,030	2,449,789	54.0	3.6

The average number of persons per tenement varies considerably in the different boroughs, as is seen in the Table given below, in which the boroughs are arranged according as they have a greater or less number of persons per single room tenement.

Borough.	Average Number of Persons per Tenement living in Tenements with				Percentage of Population living in 1 room Tenements.
	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	
Stepney	2.6	4.2	5.1	5.8	11.6
Bethnal Green	2.4	3.9	4.8	5.8	9.8
Finsbury	2.3	4.0	5.0	5.5	14.2
Holborn	2.3	3.6	4.1	4.3	14.3
Shoreditch	2.3	3.9	4.9	5.7	12.7
Deptford	2.1	3.1	3.8	4.8	3.7
Poplar	2.1	3.4	4.3	5.3	4.9
Bermondsey	2.0	3.5	4.5	5.3	6.3
Islington	2.0	3.5	4.0	5.0	7.8
Kensington	2.0	3.6	4.2	4.9	6.4
St. Marylebone	2.0	3.6	4.2	4.8	12.3
St. Pancras	2.0	3.7	4.2	5.1	11.7
Southwark	2.0	3.6	4.4	5.3	9.8
Battersea	1.9	3.3	3.8	4.8	3.7
Hackney	1.9	3.1	3.9	4.8	4.1
Lambeth	1.9	3.3	3.9	4.7	6.3
Westminster, City of	1.9	3.1	4.0	4.5	7.6
City of London	1.8	3.4	3.6	4.2	5.3
Camberwell	1.8	3.2	4.0	4.8	3.4
Fulham	1.8	3.1	3.9	4.8	3.2
Hammersmith	1.8	3.2	3.9	4.8	4.4
Paddington	1.8	3.4	3.8	4.6	6.4
Woolwich	1.8	2.9	3.6	4.6	2.7
Chelsea	1.7	3.2	4.0	4.7	9.0
Greenwich	1.7	2.9	4.0	4.9	2.5
Hampstead	1.7	3.1	3.7	4.5	2.2
Stoke Newington	1.6	3.0	3.4	4.2	2.8
Wandsworth	1.6	2.7	3.6	4.5	1.4
Lewisham	1.5	2.7	3.4	4.2	1.2

RHODE ISLAND AND KANSAS INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

Rhode Island, U.S.A.—The thirteenth annual report of the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics for the State of Rhode Island includes comparative tables of statistics relating to wages, numbers employed and capital invested in the textile trades in 1897 and 1898. The returns show that there was a decrease in the average yearly earnings of operatives employed in the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods in 1898, and an increase in the earnings of these employed on hosiery and knit goods, and silk goods, and also in bleaching, dye and print works. Similar statistics are also given with regard to 249 firms engaged in the jewellery and silverware industries and employing 8,767 persons. The report also gives a detailed account of decisions of the courts affecting labour. The fourteenth annual report carries on the comparison of the textile trade returns with those for 1899, from which it appears that in that year there was an increased demand for labour over the preceding year, and that the average yearly earnings per person increased by 5.25 per cent. The record of strikes and lock-outs for the year 1899 shows an unusually large number of labour disturbances. The report gives Tables showing the work done by the Illinois free public employment offices.

Kansas, U.S.A.—The sixteenth annual report of the Kansas Bureau of Labour and Industry gives tables showing particulars of earnings, cost of living, savings, investments, value of houses, &c., with regard to wage earners in the railway service, in the building and certain miscellaneous trades, and on farms, the information being supplied by the workpeople themselves. The report also gives returns from the eight largest railway companies operating within the State as to salaries and wages of 24,252 workpeople grouped in thirty-one classes of labour; the average wage of these employees is shown to be £109, ranging from an average of £60 for the trackmen, to £758 for the general officers.

WORKMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1900.

The following details, showing the position in 1900 of Workmen's Co-operative Societies for Distribution and Production in the United Kingdom, are based upon returns sent direct to the Labour Department and upon reports published by the Co-operative Union, and the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society. The Department is also indebted to the courtesy of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for particulars relating to certain Societies.

The information thus obtained relates to 1,832 Societies, with a total membership in 1900 of 1,778,799, a share, loan and reserve capital of £30,936,043, and trade, during 1900, amounting to £83,936,143, upon which a total profit of £8,507,155 is shown.

This compares with a total of 1,802 Societies, with respect to whose position in 1899 information was given in the GAZETTE for December, 1900 (p. 358), the details there stated showing these Societies to have had in that year an aggregate membership of 1,677,018, share, loan and reserve capital amounting to £28,116,657, trade during 1899 amounting to £75,380,506, and a total profit of £7,765,322.

Of the total trade of the 1,832 Societies, as to whose working in 1900 details were available, £71,863,487 represents the distributive sales of 1,540 Societies, of which 1,439 were retail distributive Societies with a total trade of £50,053,567; 4 were wholesale Federations with a trade of £21,721,489; and 97 were Irish agricultural, home industries, and poultry Societies, with a total trade of £88,431.

The remaining £12,072,656 represents the total value of the sales and transfers* of the Societies engaged in production. Of this, £4,242,213, or 35.1 per cent., was the out-put of the productive departments of 610 retail distributive Societies; £4,165,030, or 34.5 per cent., the out-put of the productive departments of the English and Scottish Wholesale Societies; £1,226,995, or 10.2 per cent., the sales of eight Corn Mill Societies; the remaining £2,438,418, or 20.2 per cent., being the sales of 284 Associations for production of various kinds.

The total number of persons directly employed at the end of 1900 by 1,820 Societies making returns on this point was 84,283, of whom 46,972 were engaged in distribution and 37,311 in production. Out of the total of 46,972 persons engaged in distribution, 42,271 were employed by retail distributive Societies, 4,582 by wholesale Federations, and 119 by Irish agricultural and poultry Societies; while of the 37,311 persons engaged in production, 15,428 were employed by retail distributive Societies, 12,131 by wholesale Federations, 429 by Corn Mills, and 9,323 by other productive Associations.

Of the total capital of the Societies (£30,936,043), returns made to the Co-operative Union state that £10,682,921 was invested otherwise than in the trade of the individual Societies. Of this sum, £5,110,947 was invested in dwelling-houses let or sold to members, £4,147,649 in other Co-operative Societies, and £1,424,325 in various other securities.

With respect to the share in the profits of Co-operative Societies allotted to their employees, returns made by 295 Societies, employing a total of 27,472 persons, show that in 1900 these Societies allotted to their employees out of their profits an aggregate sum of £65,239, equivalent to 5.5 per cent. on the wages of these employees. Out of this total of £65,239, the sum of £35,644 was paid by 234 retail distributive Societies, of which £31,564 was the amount paid to the persons employed in their distributive departments (at the average rate of 6.2 per cent. on wages) and £4,080 was the amount paid to the workpeople employed in their productive departments (equivalent to 4.8 per cent. on wages). The Scottish Wholesale Society paid to its employees out of its profits the sum of £9,939, of which £2,760 (equal to 3.3 per cent. on wages) was paid to the employees in its distributive, and £7,179 (at the same rate on wages) to the employees in its productive departments. The sum of £48 (2.3 per cent. on wages)

* The goods produced by the distributive Societies are not usually sold direct by the productive departments, but are transferred to the distributive departments.

was paid to its employees out of its profits by a Corn Mill Society; while the total sum of £19,608 was paid to their employees out of their profits by 59 Associations for production of various kinds, being equivalent to 6.7 per cent. on the wages of these employees. In addition, 24 of the Associations last referred to allotted out of their profits to Provident Funds for the benefit of their employees an aggregate amount of £1,116.

SICKNESS IN RELATION TO OCCUPATION IN HUNGARY.

A DETAILED Report on Sickness Insurance in Hungary,* recently issued by the Royal Hungarian Central Statistical Office, supplies some data bearing on the frequency and duration of sickness in relation to occupation. In the collection of these data the returns of those Sick Funds only were used, in which membership is practically confined to persons of the same occupation or of kindred occupations. Returns from 220 Sick Funds, with an aggregate membership of 225,774, were thus made use of. This represents approximately one-half of all the Sick Funds operating under the Hungarian Sickness Insurance Law, and about one-third of all the workpeople insured under that Law in 1898, the year to which the Report relates.

It is to be noted that the Returns cover sickness from every cause (including child-birth and accidents), but only those cases, in which there is incapacity for work exceeding three days, and that the allowances payable under the law cease as a general rule after the illness has lasted for a period of 20 weeks.

The rate and average duration of sickness among insured workpeople in the trades and occupations, to which these statistics relate, were found to be as shown in the following Table:—

Trade or Occupation.	Membership of Sick Funds (Mean for 12 months).	Cases of Sickness per 100 Members.	Days of Sickness paid for.	
			Per Member.	Per Sick Member.
Carpenters and Masons	8,533	30	5.96	22.71
Stonecutters	1,588	31	5.47	21.95
Painters (indoor and sign)	2,610	24	4.56	21.99
Building Trades, unspecified	306	66	8.73	13.29
Engineering and Iron Trades	14,415	56	7.42	16.30
Locksmiths, Fitters, &c.	3,999	87	8.2	19.76
Tinsmiths and Brassfounders	1,543	38	4.94	16.55
Gold and Silversmiths and Watch and Clock Makers	969	41	5.67	18.76
Textile Trades	5,771	39	5.08	16.10
Dyers (blue)	889	72	7.20	14.44
Boot and Shoe, &c., Making	5,103	26	4.00	21.52
Tailoring	4,690	31	3.99	18.20
Railway Service	102,623	31	3.89	14.59
Navigation	2,427	22	3.03	21.05
Bookbinding	1,702	26	6.50	25.39
Papermaking	2,198	50	5.69	15.56
Furniture Making	1,922	39	5.05	20.41
Cart Building	457	18	2.63	16.93
Saw-milling	4,820	49	4.18	12.49
Match Factories	337	53	6.69	18.19
Chemical Trades, unspecified	1,058	70	6.07	10.77
Glass and Porcelain Trades	1,831	26	3.08	14.60
Brick and Cement Trades	6,402	30	3.42	14.15
Millers	1,566	48	6.20	15.67
Bakers	2,264	49	4.72	12.57
Butchers	1,409	33	5.29	16.56
Distillery Workers	654	31	3.98	15.59
Sugar Factory Workers	5,391	50	5.41	13.80
Tobacco Factory Workers	18,341	72	8.07	16.81
Gas Workers	1,812	39	6.97	23.72
Leather Workers	977	62	7.95	17.90
Hotel Employees, Waiters, &c.	1,954	12	2.45	21.58
Commercial Employees	15,193	12	2.01	18.32
Hairdressers	1,207	87	2.82	6.30
TOTAL AND AVERAGES	225,774	38	4.70	15.94

Thus, as regards immunity from sickness, hotel service and commercial employment rank foremost among the occupations dealt with in the Table, the rate of sickness in each being only 12 cases per 100 insured. But in these, as in most of the other occupations for which a low rate of sickness is shown, the average duration of sickness is found to be rather high.

The Report regards as "healthier occupations" those in which a low average duration of sickness is not outweighed by a high rate of sickness, as, for instance, in the case of saw-milling.

On the other hand, gasworking and stonecutting are regarded as belonging to the "unhealthier occupations" because their high average duration of sickness is not offset by a low rate.

* Ungarische Statistische Mittheilungen. Neue Folge. Band XXI. Die Krankenkassen der Länder der Ungarischen Krone im Jahre 1898. Buda-Pesth, Pester Buchdruckerei-Actien-Gesellschaft, 1901. Price 6 Kronen (about 5s. 0d.)

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION ACT IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

By the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1901, passed by the Legislature of New South Wales on December 10th, 1901, provision is made for the registration and incorporation of Industrial Unions, and for the settlement of industrial disputes by a Court of Arbitration. This Act is to continue in force until June 30th, 1908.

Subject to the conditions laid down in the Act, the Registrar to be appointed under the Act shall register as an Industrial Union (a) any person or company or association of persons or companies employing at least 50 persons, or (b) any Trade Union or association of Trade Unions, or (c) any branch, and shall issue to such Union a certificate of incorporation. Industrial Unions are to be classified as Industrial Unions of Employers and Industrial Unions of Employees. The Court of Arbitration to be constituted under the Act is to consist of a President, who shall be a Judge of the Supreme Court, to be named by the Governor, and two other members, appointed by the Governor, one from among a list of persons recommended by Industrial Unions of Employers, the other from among a list of persons recommended by Industrial Unions of Employees. The Governor may appoint such person as he thinks fit. When an industrial dispute involving technical questions is referred to it, the Court may appoint two assessors for the purpose of advising it on such questions, one of whom shall be a person nominated by such of the parties to the dispute as, in the opinion of the Court, have interests in common with the employers, the other a person nominated by such of the parties as, in the opinion of the Court, have interests in common with the employees. In default of nomination, the Court may appoint an assessor or assessors without nomination.

The Court of Arbitration will have power, on reference in pursuance of the Act, to hear and determine, according to equity and good conscience, any industrial dispute or any industrial matter referred to it by an Industrial Union or by the Registrar, and may summon, send for and examine witnesses and documents. The Act provides that the President and each member of the Court shall be sworn, before entering upon the hearing of any dispute, not to disclose to any person whatsoever, any matters or evidence relating to any trade secret or to the profits or financial position of any witness or party, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred pounds and dismissal from office for a violation of such oath, and shall at the request of any party or witness hear such evidence *in camera*. No matter may be referred, and no application may be made to the Court except by an Industrial Union, or by any person affected or aggrieved by an order of the Court; and no industrial dispute shall be referred to the Court, nor may any application be made to the Court for the enforcement of any award of the Court by an Industrial Union, except in pursuance of (a) a resolution passed by the majority of the members present at a special meeting of such Union, or (b) where in the opinion of the Registrar it is impracticable to summon a meeting of all the members of the Union, a resolution passed, in accordance with rules made by the Court, by a majority of the officers of the Union specified in such rules. But the Registrar will have power to inform the Court of any breach of the Act, or of any order or award of the Court, and to refer to the Court an industrial dispute when the parties thereto or some or one of them are not Industrial Unions.

The Act also provides that any Industrial Union may make an agreement relating to any industrial matter with another Union or with an employer, which, if made for a specified term not exceeding 3 years, and if a copy is filed with the Registrar, will be binding on the parties thereto and on every person while he is a member of any Union which is a party to the agreement, and that any such agreement, as between the parties bound by the same, shall have the same effect, and may be enforced in the same way as an award of the Court of Arbitration.

The Act contains the following further provisions, with respect to strikes and lock-outs, to the dismissal of employees, to the fixing of a minimum wage, to giving preference for employment to members of Unions, and to the enforcement of the awards and orders of the Court of Arbitration:—

34. Whoever—
 - (a) before a reasonable time has elapsed for a reference to the Court of the matter in dispute; or
 - (b) during the pendency of any proceedings in the Court in relation to an industrial dispute,
 - (1) does any act or thing in the nature of a lock-out or strike; or suspends or discontinues employment or work in any industry; or
 - (2) instigates to or aids in any of the above-mentioned acts,
 shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and upon conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand pounds, or imprisonment not exceeding two months:

Provided that nothing in this Section shall prohibit the suspension or discontinuance of any industry or the working of any persons therein for any other good cause:

And provided that no prosecution under this Section shall be begun except by leave of the Court.
35. If an employer dismisses from his employment any employee by reason merely of the fact that the employee is a member of an Industrial Union, or is entitled to the benefit of an award, order, or agreement, such employer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds for each employee so dismissed.
- In every case it shall lie on the employer to satisfy the Court that such employee was so dismissed by reason of some facts other than those above-mentioned in this Section: Provided that no proceedings shall be begun under this Section except by leave of the Court.
36. The Court in its award or by order made on the application of any party to the proceedings before it, at any time in the period during which the award is binding, may—
 - (a) prescribe a minimum rate of wages or other remuneration, with provision for the fixing in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be specified in the award or order, by some tribunal specified in the award or order, of a lower rate in the case of employees who are unable to earn the prescribed minimum; and
 - (b) direct that as between members of an Industrial Union of Employees and other persons, offering their labour at the same time, such members shall be employed in preference to such other persons, other things being equal, and appoint a tribunal to finally decide in what cases an employer to whom any such direction applies may employ a person who is not a member of any such Union or branch.
37. In any proceeding before it the Court may do all or any of the following things with a view to the enforcement of its award, order, or direction—
 - (1) declare that any practice, regulation, rule, custom, term of agreement, condition of employment, or dealing whatsoever in relation to an industrial matter, shall be a common rule of an industry affected by the proceeding;
 - (2) direct within what limits of area and subject to what conditions and exceptions such common rule shall be binding upon persons engaged in the said industry, whether as employer or as employee, and whether members of an Industrial Union or not;
 - (3) fix penalties for any breach or non-observance of such common rule so declared as aforesaid, and specify to whom the same shall be paid;
 - (4) grant an injunction to restrain any person from breaking or non-observing any order, award, or direction of the Court;
 - (5) order the cancellation of the registration of an Industrial Union;
 - (6) order that any member of an Industrial Union shall cease to be a member thereof from a date and for a period to be named in the said order;
 - (7) fix penalties for a breach or non-observance of any term of an award, order, or direction not exceeding five hundred pounds in the case of an Industrial Union, or five pounds in the case of any individual member of the said Union, and specify the persons to whom such penalty shall be paid;
 - (8) impose a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds for any breach or non-observance of an award, order, or direction by a person bound by such award, order, or direction who is not a member of an Industrial Union;

and all fines and penalties for any breach of an award, order, or direction of the Court may be sued for and recovered either—

- (a) in the Court by the persons entitled to receive the same; or (b) before a Stipendiary or Police Magistrate, sitting alone as a Court of Petty Sessions, under the Small Debts Recovery Act, 1899, notwithstanding any limitation as to amount contained in that Act, by an inspector appointed under the Factories and Shops Act of 1896, or any Act amending the same.

Provided that any appeal from an order of a Court of Petty Sessions under this Section shall lie to the Court on the terms and in the manner prescribed by the rules of the said Court.

38. Any person or Industrial Union who is affected by any order, award, or direction of the Court may, whether such person or Union was or was not a party to the proceedings in which the order, award, or direction complained of was made, apply at any time to the Court to be relieved from any obligation imposed by such order, award, or direction. And the Court in entertaining and dealing with such application shall have all the powers conferred upon it by this Act.

40. Where the award or order of the Court, or an industrial agreement, binds specifically a corporation, person, Industrial Union, Trade Union, or branch, any property held by such corporation, person, Union or branch, or by any trustee on his or its behalf, shall be available to answer such award, order, or agreement, and any process for enforcing the same; and in the case of any such Union or branch, if the property so held is insufficient to fully satisfy the said award, order, agreement, or process, the members of such Union or branch shall be liable for such deficiency: Provided that no member shall be so liable for more than ten pounds.

CURRENT RATES OF WAGES OF ORDINARY DAY LABOURERS IN GERMANY, 1897-1901.*

In accordance with a Resolution of the Imperial Diet, periodical Returns are published by the German Government, showing the rates of wages for ordinary day labourers in the various towns and parishes throughout Germany. These rates are ascertained separately for men, women, boys and girls, by the Higher Administrative Authorities, and serve as the basis for calculating in certain cases the daily allowances payable to workpeople under the Sickness and Accident Insurance Laws. The latest Return of this kind was issued in the last week of December, 1901, and has been used for the following Table, in which a comparison is made between the newly ascertained rates and those shown in a similar Return published at the end of 1897. The comparison is limited to adult labour, and to the 33 cities and towns of Germany having a population exceeding 100,000 on December 1st, 1900, the date of the last census.

Table with columns: Town, Men (End of 1901, End of 1897, Increase in Amount, Increase in Per cent.), Women (End of 1901, End of 1897, Increase in Amount, Increase in Per cent.). Lists towns like Berlin, Hamburg, Leipzig, Breslau, Dresden, Cologne, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Nuremberg, Hanover, Magdeburg, Düsseldorf, Stettin, Chemnitz, Charlottenburg, Königsberg, Stuttgart, Bremen, Altona, Elberfeld, Halle, Strasburg, Dortmund, Barmen, Danzig, Mannheim, Aix-la-Chapelle, Brunswick, Essen, Posen, Kiel, Crefeld, Cassel.

* Anhang zu Nr. 52 des Central-Blattes für das Deutsche Reich, Dec. 31st, 1901, similar appendix to No. 52 of the same publication, Dec. 27th, 1897; and Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, 1901.

At Hamburg, Cologne, Altona and Mannheim there has been no change in the daily rates of wages of these men between 1897 and 1901, and at Berlin the increase was 5 per cent. only. At 20 of the towns the increase was about 10 to 20 per cent.; at 5 about 25 to 30 per cent.; at 2 very nearly 40 per cent.; while at Leipsic the increase was no less than 50 per cent.

In the case of women, the current daily rate for labour of the kind dealt with in these Returns has risen in 23 out of the 33 cities under consideration, while Hamburg, Cologne, Magdeburg, Altona, Halle, Dortmund, Danzig, Mannheim, Aix-la-Chapelle and Essen show no change as compared with four years ago. The increases in the rates for women range from 6.9 per cent. (Berlin, Strasburg and Crefeld) to 39.6 per cent. (Posen).

PRICES OF COAL AND IRON.

A COMPARISON between the last two audits shows a fall in the ascertained average selling prices of coal and pig iron in all districts for which figures are published. In the case of pig iron the fall is considerable. As regards manufactured iron the average prices show increases in two districts and a fall in the third.

As a result of these ascertainment the wages of coal miners have been reduced—in Northumberland by the decision of the Conciliation Board, and in South Wales by the operation of the sliding scale. In each of the pig iron districts the wages of blastfurnacemen have fallen, in Cumberland by 1 1/4 per cent., in Cleveland by 1 1/4 per cent., and in the West of Scotland by 5 per cent. In the manufactured iron districts of the North of England, the Midlands, and the West of Scotland, the changes in the selling prices have been insufficient to carry with them any alterations in wages under the various sliding scales now in operation.

Compared with a year ago a considerable fall in the ascertained prices is shown amounting in the case of Northumberland coal to 27 per cent., in that of pig iron to 22 per cent. in Cumberland, 34 per cent. in Cleveland, and 16 per cent. in Scotland. Manufactured iron has fallen 22 per cent., 23 per cent., and 18 per cent. in the North of England, Midlands, and West of Scotland respectively.

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

* The periods covered by the last Audits were as follows:— Coal, Northumberland, September to November. South Wales, November and December. Pig Iron, Cumberland and Cleveland, October to December. West Scotland, November to January. Manufactured Iron, All Districts, November and December. 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 are taken into consideration by the Coal Trade Conciliation Board when determining the rate of wages of the miners. † Exclusive of export duty. ‡ The exact amount of the difference cannot be stated.

AGRICULTURAL HIRINGS IN SCOTLAND FROM AUGUST TO DECEMBER, 1901.

INFORMATION has been received by the Department from a Correspondent in Scotland as to the rates of wages obtained by farm servants at the yearly and half-yearly hiring fairs which took place in Scotland during the last six months of 1901 in the counties of Aberdeen, Argyll, Ayr, Banff, Berwick, Caithness, Clackmannan, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Elgin, Fife, Forfar, Haddington, Inverness, Kincardine, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Linlithgow, Nairn, Peebles, Perth, Renfrew, Ross, Cromarty, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Stirling, and Wigton.

Speaking generally, there was but little change in wages, and in nearly every district farm servants who remained in their places got their former rates. Those who sought new places not infrequently had to accept slight reductions. Reports of this character came from Aberdeen, Ayr, Banff, Elgin, Fife, Forfar, Kincardine and Perth. A report from Aberdeenshire is as follows:—"As a rule the attendance of farm servants at the fairs was larger than in most recent years. For once it could be said that the supply of servants, notably of ploughmen, was more than equal to the demand. As a natural result, there was a slight fall in wages for servants shifting places. For men the fall ran in most cases from 20s. to 20s. for the half-year. Servants remaining in their places got their old wages."

It is stated that, owing to farm work having been well forward, farmers were not infrequently able to have a rather smaller staff during the winter, and that owing to some dulness in the building and some other trades the ranks of the farm servants found a few recruits.

In a few districts wages had an upward tendency. In Stirling a report states that "The best class of married ploughmen and dairymaids was scarce, and both looked for, and often got, a slight increase in wages." In Argyll, Clackmannan, Haddington and Peebles wages are said to have been "well maintained," and in Roxburgh the wages in some cases, especially lads, tended upwards.

The rates of cash wages vary a good deal according to the payments made in kind. Married men (who are generally shepherds, men in charge of cattle, and first horsemen), in addition to their cash wages, usually get free cottages and allowances of oatmeal, milk, and potatoes. Coal is frequently carted free, and in some districts allowances of coal are given. Unmarried men are usually given their board and lodging free, except in the Border Counties and the Lothians. It is usual for unmarried ploughmen to get from £12 to £16 for the half-year with board and lodging, specially good men getting up to £17 and £18. Married men get in some cases from £40 to £50 a year and a free house and garden, with, perhaps, coals and an allowance of milk. But more frequently they get less money and more perquisites, such as meal and potatoes. Superior cattlemen in the chief cattle breeding and feeding districts get about the same rates of wages as the better class of ploughmen—from about £15 to £18 for the half-year, with board and lodging, or a free house and allowance of meal, milk, fuel and potatoes. Less experienced men get £3 to £5 less in money. Lads usually get from £6 to £10 for the half-year with board and lodging.

Women at the hirings were scarce in all parts of Scotland and the wages generally rose. Byre-women in the South-Western Counties got from £7 to £11 for the half-year with board and lodging. Girls and women for house-work got £6 to £10 and board and lodging.

Cottages are more generally found on large farms than small ones, the smaller farmers more usually employing unmarried men, lodging and boarding them in the farm houses. This is often known as the "kitchen system."

Several systems for lodging and boarding unmarried men are in existence. In many cases, particularly on the smaller farms, they lodge and board in the farmhouse, or board in the farmhouse and sleep in an apartment at the farm steading, usually adjoining the stable. In a good many districts they are frequently lodged and

boarded in the houses of the married men. Another system is to lodge them in a bothy adjacent to the farm buildings. Food is either cooked for the men in the bothy, or else the bothy system is adopted in its fullest sense, and the men cook their own food in the bothy, in which case they usually receive allowances of meal, and sometimes milk, and a small quantity of potatoes, and buy the remainder. Occasionally food is provided for the bothy men in the kitchen of the farmhouse. Beds, blankets, towels, the necessary furniture, lights, and coals are also provided. Bothies are chiefly found on the larger farms. Generally speaking, the bothy system is much more common in the north-eastern part of Scotland than the southern. In the Border counties and the Lothians, it practically does not exist. The system is the most prevalent in Forfar, Kincardine and Perth. It also prevails to a greater or lesser extent in the counties of Inverness, Elgin, Banff, Nairn, Aberdeen, Fife, Kinross, and Clackmannan, though the "kitchen system" is likewise in existence in these counties. In Caithness, Orkney, Sutherland and Ross the kitchen system is not a common one, the unmarried men, and in Sutherland and Ross the unmarried women also, either lodging in bothies or in the houses of the married farm servants.

In the Border counties and the Lothians most farmers engage their employees by families who live in cottages on the farm on which they work, though there are some unmarried men hired by the year or half-year, mainly on the smaller farms, who are lodged and boarded in the farmhouses. In other parts of Scotland the proportion of the boarded men is usually larger than that of the married men; but the number of married men which a farmer can engage depends, of course, on the cottage accommodation on his farm, the English village system being but little known in Scotland.

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1901.

THE New South Wales Census Returns as to ages of the people in 1901 have been published. The total population (including 4,287 Aborigines, whose ages were not ascertained) amounted to 1,359,133 persons. Their distribution according to age, sex and district is summarised in the following Table:—

Table with columns: District, Population, Percentage of Population (All Ages, Under 21 Years, 21 and under 65 Years, 65 Years and upwards). Categories include MALES and FEMALES, with sub-categories for Sydney and Suburbs, Country Municipalities, Rest of New South Wales, and New South Wales (excluding Aborigines).

INFORMATION FOR INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

THE free quarterly circulars of the Emigrants' Information Office were issued on January 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.

CASE UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT.

Building Trade, Maidstone.

THE Board of Trade on February 7th received an application for the appointment of an arbitrator from the parties to the dispute in the building trade at Maidstone. On the 8th inst. the Board appointed Mr. G. R. Askwith, barrister-at-law, who heard the parties at Maidstone on the 12th inst., and published his award on the 13th inst. The award is as follows:—

WHEREAS certain differences have arisen between the members of the Maidstone Building Trades' Association and members of the Allied Building Trades, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the Operative Bricklayers' Society, in Maidstone, with reference to the rules of the Maidstone Building Trades' Association. And whereas both employers and employed agreed that the matters in difference should be referred to the Board of Trade for arbitration under the Conciliation Act, 1896, and the Board of Trade duly appointed me, the undersigned, to act as arbitrator. Now I, the undersigned, having taken upon me the burthen of the arbitration and having heard representatives of both employers and employed and considered the arguments and documents laid before me, and having ascertained that the matters in dispute were the hours to be worked in the winter months and the overtime rule in rules proposed by the Maidstone Building Trades' Association, do make and publish my award as follows:—

Rule 2 shall read—From 1st Saturday in December to 1st Saturday in February work to commence 8 a.m.; work to terminate 4.30 p.m. Dinner half-hour. Except in case of shops, when one hour may be allowed for dinner, in which case work will terminate at 5 p.m.

Rule 3 shall read—All overtime made at the request of the employers to be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter. Overtime shall not be reckoned until each full day has been made, except where time is lost by stress of weather. On Saturday overtime shall commence at 12 noon. Christmas day, Good Friday, Sundays and all bank holidays to be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter.

Bricklayers employed in gauged and fire work, except domestic work and foundations to boilers or ovens, to be paid 1d. per hour extra. Men employed for well work involving work below ground level or superintendence at the well mouth to be paid 1d. per hour extra.

As witness my hand this 13th day of February, 1902.

(Signed) G. R. ASKWITH.

HOME OFFICE ORDERS.

Workshop used as a Sleeping Place.—The Home Secretary has made an Order,* dated January 17th, 1902, under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, modifying the proportion of cubic feet of space to be provided in a workshop (other than a domestic workshop) occupied by day as a workshop and by night as a sleeping place. The Order fixes the minimum amount of space required for each worker at 400 cubic feet. (The amount prescribed by the Section of the Act modified by this Order was 250 cubic feet, or during any period of overtime 400.)

Newspaper Printing Offices.—The Home Secretary has made an Order, dated February 3rd, 1902, authorising occupiers of factories, in which is carried on the printing of newspapers, to substitute some other day for Saturday as regards the hour, at which the employment of young persons is required to end on Saturday, in respect of some only of the young persons employed therein, subject to the condition that a list of the young persons, in respect of whom another day is substituted, shall be kept constantly affixed in the factory. (Under the Order of December 20th, 1882, in relation to this matter the occupier of a printing office could substitute another day for Saturday, but only as to all young persons employed in his office.)

Ventilation in Humid Textile Factories.—The Home Secretary has made an Order, dated February 4th, 1902, under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, prescribing that the means of ventilation to be provided and maintained in textile factories, other than cotton cloth factories, in which atmospheric humidity is artificially produced by steaming or other mechanical appliances, and in which special rules or regulations with respect to humidity are not in force, shall be such as to supply not less than 600 cubic feet of fresh air per hour for each person employed.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES AND TRADE UNIONS IN QUEENSLAND.

THE sixteenth annual report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies, Building Societies and Trade Unions in Queensland states that the total membership of the Benefit Friendly Societies for 1900 was 30,726 (29,075 males and 1,651 females); the income was £105,500, of which about £6,700 was obtained from investments, and £98,800 from members.

At the end of 1900 there were 24 registered Trade Unions, of which 7 were employers' and 17 labour unions. The income for the year was about £350, nearly all of which was expended in management.

Statutory Rules and Orders, 1902; No. 23 (Eyre & Spottiswoode). Price 1d.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE following are among the more interesting legal cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, reported in January. The accounts are based principally upon reports appearing in newspapers:—

CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION UNDER ACT: SUBSEQUENT ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

The Act provides that, if in any employment to which this Act applies personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment is caused to a workman, his employer shall, subject as therein mentioned, be liable to pay compensation as therein specified, "provided that . . . when the injury was caused by the personal negligence or wilful act of the employer, or of some person for whose act or default the employer is responsible, nothing in this Act shall affect any civil liability of the employer, but in that case the workman may at his option, either claim compensation under this Act, or take the same proceedings as were open to him before the commencement of this Act; but the employer shall not be liable to pay compensation for injury to a workman by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment both independently of and also under this Act, and shall not be liable to any proceedings independently of this Act, except in case of such personal negligence or wilful act as aforesaid."

A workman, who had been injured by accident, claimed compensation under the Act from the firm by whom he was employed. His claim was dismissed by the Recorder (on the ground that the workman had not been long enough in the employment of the firm to be entitled to compensation under the Act). He then brought an action against the firm, claiming damages. The firm pleaded among other defences that the workman, having exercised his option by claiming compensation under the Act, was debarred by the provision of that Act cited above from bringing the action. The Judge at Nisi Prius entered judgment for the firm, on the ground that this was a good defence. The workman applied to the Divisional Court for a new trial; and the Court decided in his favour, the judgment being accordingly set aside, and a new trial ordered.—*Beckley v. Scott, King's Bench Division (Ireland), January 23rd.*

ACCIDENT TO SERVANT OF SUB-CONTRACTOR: LIABILITY OF "UNDERTAKERS."

The Act provides that "where, in an employment to which this Act applies, the undertakers as hereinafter defined contract with any person for the execution by or under such contractor of any work, and the undertakers would, if such work were executed by workmen immediately employed by them, be liable to pay compensation under this Act to those workmen in respect of any accident arising out of and in the course of their employment, the undertakers shall be liable to pay to any workman employed in the execution of the work any compensation which is payable to the workman . . . by such contractor, or would be so payable if such contractor were an employer to whom this Act applies. This Section shall not apply to any contract with any person for the execution by or under such contractor of any work which is merely ancillary or incidental to, and is no part of, or process in, the trade or business carried on by such undertakers respectively."

The Act applies only to certain classes of employment, including "employment by the undertakers as hereinafter defined, on or in or about a . . . factory."

In the Act, "Factory" has the same meaning as in the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1878 to 1891, and also includes any dock, wharf, quay, warehouse, machinery, or plant, to which any provision of the Factory Acts is applied by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895.

By Section 23 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, it is provided that certain provisions of the Factory and Workshop Acts shall apply to "every dock, wharf, quay, and warehouse, and, so far as relates to the process of loading or unloading therefrom or thereto, all machinery and plant used in that process," and that for the purpose of the enforcement of those provisions "the person having the actual use or occupation of a dock, wharf, quay, or warehouse, or of any premises within the same, or forming part thereof . . . shall be deemed to be the occupier of a factory."

In the Act, "Undertakers" in the case of a factory "means the occupier thereof within the meaning of the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1878 to 1895."

A contractor had a contract with a coal company to load bunker coal from the quay-breast at a harbour into the steamers belonging to a steam packet company at certain rates per ton. The coal company brought the coal to the quay on carts, and employed this contractor under the agreement to put the coal from the carts upon the quay-breast, and to trim and load the coal with planks and barrows, or, in the case of one of the packet company's steamers, by shoots, into the bunkers. A labourer, employed at weekly wages by the contractor, after having been engaged in bringing the coal from the carts, and laying it upon the breast of the quay, and trimming it ready to be shipped, was waiting on the quay, when he fell into the river, and was drowned. At the time of the accident no machinery was being used by the contractor or by this labourer; and the berth was not occupied by any vessel; but one of the packet company's steamers was then coming up the river, and arrived about an hour after the accident. The widow of the deceased labourer claimed compensation from the coal company; and the Sheriff found in law that the defenders were not "undertakers," within the meaning of the Act; and on this ground he assailed the coal company, with expenses.

On appeal, the Court of Session affirmed the decision of the Sheriff.—*Agnes Nisbet or Stewart v. The Darnogil Coal Company, Limited, Court of Session, January 14th.*

WHAT IS A "FACTORY"? BARGE IN DOCK.

The widow of a labourer, employed by a milling company, who lost his life by falling from a barge belonging to the company while shifting the barge in a wet dock, claimed compensation from his employers. There was no machinery or plant of any kind in or near the dock. The Recorder found that the deceased was a labourer, not a seaman; that his death was caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, and was not attributable to his serious and wilful misconduct, and took place while he was employed in a dock, which was a factory within the meaning of the Act, and awarded compensation to his widow. The company appealed; and the Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal with costs, affirming the decision of the Recorder on the ground that the deceased was a workman employed in a factory within the meaning of the Act, and that the company, as the persons having the actual use or occupation of the dock in which the accident took place, were liable to pay compensation as the "undertakers."—*Hanlon v. Dublin North Milling Company, Limited, Court of Appeal (Ireland), January 16th.*

"AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS": HOW CALCULATED.

The amount of compensation under the Act, where death results from the injury, if the workman leaves any dependants wholly dependent upon his earnings at the time of his death, is "a sum equal to his earnings in the employment of the same employer during the three years next preceding the injury, or the sum of £150, whichever of these sums is the larger, but not exceeding in any case £300 . . . and if the period of the workman's employment by the said employer has been less than the said three years, then the amount of his earnings during the said three years shall be deemed to be 156 times his average weekly earnings during the period of his actual employment under the said employer."

The widow of a workman, employed by a coal company, who had been killed by accident while working in one of the company's pits, claimed compensation, on behalf of herself and her children, from the company. The deceased entered into the employment of the company on Thursday, August 15th, 1901, and worked on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, but did not work on Sunday, August 18th. He then worked continuously from Monday, August 19th, to Sunday, September 1st (on which day he was killed), including Sunday, August 25th. While thus employed, he was paid at the rate of 5s. 10d. per shift. The Sheriff-Substitute held that the average weekly earnings of the deceased, calculated on the footing of a seven days' week (the deceased having worked 14 days continuously prior to the accident) were £2 os. 10d., and awarded his widow and children £300, with expenses. The company appealed; and the questions submitted to the Court of Session were (1) Whether, the period of the employment of the deceased having extended from Thursday, August 15th, till Sunday, September 1st, 1901, inclusive, his average weekly earnings fall to be calculated by dividing his total earnings for that period by the 4 calendar weeks in which he was employed? (2) Whether the weekly earnings of the deceased were rightly calculated by the Sheriff-Substitute on the basis of a seven days' working week? The Court answered the first question in the affirmative, holding that the basis, upon which the amount of the compensation should be ascertained, was to discover the period over which the actual employment of the deceased extended, calculate how much in these four weeks he earned, and divide that amount by four, so as to discover his average weekly wages. The weekly earnings multiplied by 156 would bring out the amount of compensation due, which in this case would amount to £193 7s. 6d. The Court accordingly fixed the compensation at that sum. No expenses were allowed to the company.—*Mary Middleton or Peacock v. The Niddrie and Benhar Coal Company, Limited, Court of Session, January 21st.*

LABOUR IN THE COLONIES.

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

Canada.—The report of the Dominion Labour Department for January states "Employment is general, except in those branches of particular trades, which are affected by the winter season, as outdoor construction work and the like; and in some parts the demand considerably exceeds the supply. The coal mining industry on Vancouver Island (British Columbia) is, however, to be further excepted. Owing to recent fires in some of the mines, a temporary closing, and a part reduction of the working force for other reasons in others, a number of miners and their helpers have been unemployed." During 1901 the building, metal, engineering and ship-building trades were very busy, and the printing and many other trades were also well employed. There is a fair demand at the Rossland mines in British Columbia for miners and mine labourers, and a good demand for carpenters, painters, paper hangers, and female servants, the latter receiving 20 dols. to 30 dols. a month with

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

board and lodging; a blacksmith, who can also do wheel-rights' work, can always get good wages in British Columbia.

New South Wales.—Reports from Yerilderie and Hillston state that the only demand is for a few carpenters. At Orange the only demand is for female servants, and a few farm labourers. At the Broken Hill silver mines work is very dull owing to low prices, and many men are out of employment.

Victoria.—The supply of labour is for the most part sufficient. The minimum wages for labourers in the pottery trade have been fixed at 36s. to 40s. per week of 48 hours, and for females over 18 years of age employed in the making of general pottery at 20s.; for compositors, letterpress machinists, and stereotypers in the printing trade at 50s. to 52s. per week of 48 hours; for linotype or monoline work at 63s. per week of 42 hours; for lithographers and bookbinders at 52s. per week of 48 hours; and for general butchers at 45s. per week of 52 hours.

South Australia.—A report from South Australia states that there is a fair demand through the summer months for farm and general labourers at 15s. to 25s. a week with board and lodging; that there is a good demand for female servants, but that there is no demand for miners, station hands or mechanics.

Queensland.—A report from Brisbane states that there is practically no demand for more labour, except in the case of female servants. At Rockhampton the only demand is for female servants and a few farm or general labourers.

Western Australia.—The dispute in the building trade at Perth and Fremantle has been settled; the week's work is fixed at 48 hours, and the rate of 1s. 4½d. an hour remains unaltered; piece work is abolished.

New Zealand.—A report from Invercargill states that there is a good demand for farm and general labourers, shepherds and female servants, but not for mechanics, except for those competent to engage in gold dredging, which is an increasing industry. At Auckland farm and general labourers, station hands, female servants and carpenters are wanted, but not miners. At Wellington miners, female servants, engineers and blacksmiths are in demand. In most parts of the Colony there is a demand for competent farm labourers, and lads for milking.

Cape Colony.—No one is now allowed to land in South Africa without a permit. This must be applied for at the Permit Office, 39, Victoria Street, London, S.W. The applicant must possess £100, or prove that he is in a position to maintain himself in South Africa. Applicants living within fifty miles of London must apply in person. These permits are no guarantee that the holders will be allowed to proceed inland. The Permit Office does not include persons wishing to go out to farm, without any definite farm in prospect, amongst those having knowledge of a trade or profession. From a large number of official reports dated at the end of 1901, which have been received from all parts of the Colony, it appears that there was a demand for skilled labour in King William's Town, Grahamstown, East London, Wellington, Beaufort West, Somerset West, Stellenbosch, Willowmore, Port Nolloth, Mafeking and some other small places, and for female servants in many parts. This demand was owing to so many men having joined the irregular forces at higher wages, and to various military demands. Rates of wages, and prices of provisions were rising in most districts.

Natal.—There is a good demand throughout the Colony for men in the building trades, such as carpenters, bricklayers, stonemasons, plasterers, painters, etc. Competent men of good character can obtain reduced third-class passages at £10 2s. and 12 guineas a head by applying to the Agent-General for Natal, 26, Victoria-street, London, S.W. A few railway guards, platelayers, locomotive boiler makers, locomotive fitters, turners, and machine men of 5 years' experience are also wanted. Permits to land must be obtained from the Permit Office,

39, Victoria-street, London, S.W. The cost of living in Natal has risen considerably.

Orange River Colony and Transvaal.—Only refugees, Government employees, and persons engaged in a service of a public nature will be permitted to proceed to the Transvaal. Candidates for the new South African Constabulary should apply to The Recruiting Officer, S.A.C. Recruiting Office, King's Court, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.; they must be good riders, good shots, single, strictly sober, and from 20 to 35 years of age; they will be given free passages to South Africa. Farriers also are wanted for this Force.

LABOUR ABROAD.

FRANCE.

*Employment in January.**—Seasonal slackness prevailed in January in the building, quarrying, garment-making, hat-making, carpentry and joinery trades. There was a slight decline of employment in mining, but some improvement was noted in metal smelting and manufacture. On the whole, there was a slight increase of activity in the textile trades, notably in spinning, weaving, finishing, and trimmings manufacture. In the printing trades and in bookbinding employment continued satisfactory. The hide and skin-working trades, boot and shoe making and the food preparation trades continued steadily employed. There was no change in the demand for agricultural labourers or gardeners, but woodcutters were very busy, and the men engaged in the coast fisheries were satisfactorily employed.

Out of 129,000 members of 880 Trade Unions (not including the Miners' Unions in the Nord and Pas-de-Calais) which made returns to the French Labour Department, 16,466, or about 13 per cent., were out of work in January. The corresponding percentage in the previous month was about 10, and in January, 1901, a little over 12.

Coal Mining in December.†—The average number of days worked per week by those employed underground in coal mines in December was 5.47, as compared with 6.00 in the previous month, and 5.31 in December, 1900. During the month full time (6 days and over per week) was worked by 3 per cent., and from 5 to 6 days by 95 per cent. of all employed in and about the mines, the corresponding percentages for the previous month being 90 and 10 respectively. The above particulars were supplied to the French Labour Department by the Committee of Coal Owners, and relate to about 135,000 workpeople, or over three-quarters of all employed in and about the mines.

Labour Disputes in December.†—Twenty-nine disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in December, the number of workpeople known to have taken part in 24 of these disputes being 5,350. The same number of disputes, viz., 29, also occurred in the previous month, and in 26 of those disputes 8,503 workpeople took part. In December 1900, 39 disputes were reported, involving 8,569 workpeople. Two of the disputes of December last were in the building trades, 2 in mining, 6 in metal trades, 6 in textile trades, 5 in clothing trades, 4 in transport, the remaining 4 being in trades not included within any of the foregoing groups. Of 27 new and old disputes which terminated in December, 4 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 16 in favour of the employers, and 7 were compromised.

GERMANY.

Employment in January.—The state of employment, according to *Der Arbeitsmarkt*, was slightly better than a month ago, but less favourable than in January, 1901. The average number of applications for work per 100 situations offered at the employment registries making returns was 220.2 in January, as compared with 240.6 in December and 168.8 in January, 1901.

Labour Disputes in January.—The same journal reports 25 disputes as having begun in January, as compared

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

with 14 in the preceding month. Of these, 2 occurred in the metal and engineering trades, 8 in the textile trades, 2 in the glass, pottery, &c., group of trades, 6 in woodworking trades, and 7 in trades not included within any of the foregoing groups.

BELGIUM.*

Employment in December.—On the whole, the state of the labour market in December, throughout the greater part of Belgium was distinctly unfavourable. Many of the principal industries were working short time; and nearly everywhere the number of applications for situations was greatly in excess of the number of situations offered.

So far as coal mining was concerned, the situation was favourable, work being even found for a part of the redundant labour from other trades. No improvement was reported in quarrying, or in iron and steel manufacture; both of these trades, the latter especially, were very slack. Several branches of the engineering trades were very quiet, but orders from the Government caused a revival of activity in those engaged in the manufacture of railway material. Signs of approaching depression were observed in the glass trades. In garment-making, although this was its busy season, employment was far from plentiful. In the sugar manufacturing industry, the busy season ended rather prematurely; and it appears especially difficult this year to find employment for the thousands of workpeople thus thrown on the labour market. In the textile trades the woollen industry (save in the worsted spinning branch) was fully employed; and linen and cotton manufacture, showed some improvement, although employment in the latter was much below the average.

Labour Disputes in December.—Only two new disputes were reported to the Belgian Labour Department as having begun in December last, 130 workpeople being involved; but 4 others, begun before the first of that month, were also in progress during December. In these latter about 500 workpeople took part. One of the new disputes occurred in an iron foundry, and the other in a jam factory; the workpeople in the former case demanding the dismissal of a foreman, and in the latter an increase in wages. In both cases the workpeople were unsuccessful. Of 3 other disputes which terminated during the month, 1 ended in favour of the workpeople, 1 in favour of the employers, and the result in the remaining case was indeterminate.

Unemployed in Trade Unions in Ghent.—The following Table shows the percentage of unemployed members of Trade Unions at Ghent for each of the past six years. The percentage shown for each year is the average of the percentages for the separate months of that year:—

Year ended Nov. 15th.	Building Trades.		Metal Trades (Smelting and Manufacture).		Textile Trades.		Woodworking.	
	Num. ber.	Member-ship.	Num. ber.	Member-ship.	Num. ber.	Member-ship.	Num. ber.	Member-ship.
Number and Membership of Trade Unions reporting:—								
1896	9	1,293	4	1,012	9	8,670	6	1,195
1897	9	1,140	4	1,966	9	8,775	5	1,011
1898	7	967	4	2,032	9	8,031	5	905
1899	6	735	4	1,971	9	7,504	4	825
1900	6	584	5	2,065	9	8,852	4	967
1901	7	593	6	2,137	6	9,513	4	970
Average percentage of Membership reported unemployed:—								
1896	19.8		1.5		1.9		4.4	
1897	17.4		2.0		2.3		1.8	
1898	8.1		3.3		2.8		2.2	
1899	9.6		1.9		1.8		1.6	
1900	15.7		1.7		1.4		2.7	
1901	9.8		3.7		1.6		4.5	

Municipal Grants for Relief of Unemployed in Brussels.—The Municipal Council of the City of Brussels has voted a sum of £400 for distribution among unemployed workpeople; while sums of £120 and £160 have been voted for a similar purpose by the Local Authorities of the suburbs of Molenbeek-Saint-Jean and Saint-Gilles, respectively. In the case of the second of the two sums

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

last mentioned, one-half is to be distributed among Trade Unions having unemployed benefit funds.

Co-operative Societies in 1901.—Two hundred and three co-operative societies were established in Belgium during the year 1901. Seventy-six of these are described as agricultural societies. Of the remaining 127 societies, 43 were distributive (stores), 23 productive, 72 savings and loan and 7 insurance societies, while 31 were societies not coming within any of the foregoing categories. The number of co-operative societies existing in Belgium on December 31st, 1901, was 1,706, as against 873, 1,128, 1,297, and 1,522 on the corresponding date of each of the years 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900 respectively.

AUSTRIA.

*Employment in December.**—The returns of the Labour Registries (public and private) furnishing reports to the Austrian Labour Department, show that for every situation offered in December, there were on an average 2.3 applicants as against 1.8 in November. Taking the sexes separately, we find that, while in the case of men there were on an average 3.3 applicants for each situation in December, as against 2.5 in November, there was only one applicant per situation on an average among women in both months.

*Labour Disputes in December.**—Ten labour disputes were reported to the Austrian Labour Department as having begun in December, the number of workpeople who took part being 1,902. Two of these disputes occurred in the building trades, 3 in engineering trades, 2 in the paper trades, 2 in woodworking and indiarubber trades, and 1 in glass, pottery, etc. trades. In 4 cases the disputes terminated in favour of the workpeople, in 3 cases in favour of the employers, while in 1 case a compromise was effected, the result not being reported in the remaining 2 cases.

Strike of Ship's Firemen at Trieste.—In a despatch to the Board of Trade, dated February 3rd, Mr. H. L. Churchill, H.M. Consul at Trieste, reports that a strike of the firemen of the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company took place on January 31st, and that four regular liners were prevented, in consequence, from sailing at their advertised times on February 2nd and 3rd.

DENMARK.

State-aided Provision against Sickness in 1900.—The Official Statistical Yearbook for 1901 recently issued by the Government Statistical Bureau of Denmark contains statistics relating to the Friendly Society Sick Funds recognised and subsidised by the State under the Law of April 12th, 1892 (see GAZETTE, March, 1898, p. 71). It shows that the number of Sick Funds of this kind existing at the end of 1900 was 1,104, with a total membership of 302,008 (as against 1,014 funds with an aggregate membership of 266,516 at the end of 1899). Honorary members, paying contributions without being entitled to benefits, are not included in the figures just stated. The average number of days of sickness per member in 1900 was 5.6 for men, and 5.1 for women (as against 5.7 and 5.0 respectively in 1899).

The total expenditure of these Sick Funds in 1900 was £162,465 (as against £139,502 in 1899), of which total £150,276 was disbursed in sick relief, and £12,189 went to defray the expenses of administration. The amount expended in sick relief was made up of the following items:—Money allowances, £65,287; doctors' fees and conveyance of patients, £55,009; cost of medicines, &c., £19,671; and expenses of hospital treatment, £10,309.

The total revenue of the Sick Funds in 1900 was £172,041 (as against £145,989 the year before), the principal items being members' contributions amounting to £108,775, and State subsidies amounting to £46,653, while subventions amounting to £3,572 were obtained from Local Authorities.

The property of the Sick Funds amounted to £131,507 (as compared with £117,425 in 1899).

SPAIN.

Strikes in Barcelona.—Referring to his previous despatch (see GAZETTE, January, 1902, page 13), Mr. J. F. Roberts, H.M. Consul-General at Barcelona, reporting to the Foreign Office under date of January 13th, states that the strikes continue, and that the position was getting every

* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Austrian Labour Department.
† *Statistisk Aarbog*, 6te Aarsgang, 1901. Gyldendal Bookselling Establishment, Copenhagen. Price 2 kroner (about 2s. 3d.).

day more aggravated. On the date of reporting, nearly every class of labour was on strike; factories were closed, and steamers were blocked in the harbour unable to discharge.

Wages and Hours of Labour on the Quays at Malaga.—In a despatch to the Board of Trade, dated January 13th, Mr. A. Finn, H.M. Consul at Malaga, sends particulars of an agreement drawn up and signed on January 8th by the gangers, stevedores and quay labourers of that port, which contains the following (among other) provisions. Under the new agreement, which is to remain in force for a term of four years, the following rates of wages per day are to be paid:—

	s.	d.
For labour on board steamers ...	3	8½
" " sailing vessels ...	3	0
Loading lead (if exceeding 50 tons) ...	4	6
" " (if under 50 tons) ...	3	8½

Loading or unloading coal or mineral to be left open to special agreement.

It is further provided that, on Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, Corpus Christi, and Assumption (August 15th) double prices shall be paid; and that working hours for the months of April to September (both inclusive) shall be from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., and for the remaining months from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Extra hours are to be reckoned and paid for when work is carried on until 8 p.m., allowing one hour for dinner. For every extra hour (at lead, &c.) up to midnight the rate of pay is to be 9d., and for every such hour after midnight, 10½d. During the hours allowed for food no work is to be carried on.

All labour is to be paid for on the conclusion of the same. Should the work engaged for be suspended or discontinued, the labourer is to receive a full day's pay. Should a labourer be dismissed from work before the regular hour, or before completion of the work he is doing, he is to receive full pay.

With respect to labour on sailing vessels, the gangers are to be at liberty to work with 8 men in a gang, but may not pass with the same gang from one vessel to another. The engagement of labour of every kind is to take place at a specified locality. No labourer is to be discharged without a just cause. (With regard to terms previously in force in relation to quay labour at Malaga, see GAZETTE, November, 1901, p. 336.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Recent Strikes.—In a despatch to the Foreign Office dated December 21st, 1901, Mr. A. Carnegie Ross, H.M. Consul at Buenos Aires, states that the frequent occurrence of strikes in various parts of the Argentine Republic had become very noticeable during the preceding two months. In the south of the Province of Buenos Aires there was a strike on the extension works of the Southern Railway, and another among the labourers working in the large warehouses in Bahia Blanca. In the town of Buenos Aires several strikes took place, the most noteworthy being a strike of the labourers in the wool stores, which resulted in the closing of the great wool market. This strike only lasted a few days, the men having obtained their demands. They demanded a day of ten hours, that on holidays and Sundays and for overtime they should receive double pay; the minimum pay to be four dollars, paper, (about 8s.) quarter days not to be counted, anything less than a day being considered a half; that work be from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., with two hours interval at mid-day.

During the week previous to the date of the present report, the strike movement had extended to include all the stevedores and dock labourers. Ships' crews were being employed doing stevedore work, in spite of which the shipping in the port was well-nigh paralysed. The stevedores' demands are practically the same as those of the warehouse labourers mentioned above, with the further stipulation that only men belonging to the men's society shall be employed. It is stated that the strikers were fairly orderly, but that some did not hesitate to threaten with arms those who had endeavoured to get work done in spite of them. Police protection had to be asked for, and it was afforded in many cases.

EMPLOYMENT IN JANUARY—SEAMEN; AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

The following Table summarises the above figures:—

Description of Vessels.	Tonnage under construction on			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) at end of Dec., 1901, as compared with	
	Dec. 31st, 1901.	Sep. 30th, 1901.	Dec. 31st, 1900.	Three months ago.	A year ago.
Merchant Vessels—					
Tons gross...	1,359,205	1,414,120	1,259,919	- 54,915	+ 89,286
War Vessels—					
Tons displacement ...	333,325	375,045	390,145	- 41,720	- 56,820

Of the 469 merchant vessels under construction at the end of 1901, 426 were steam vessels with a gross tonnage of 1,327,702 tons, and 43 were sailing vessels of 31,503 tons gross. As compared with the previous quarter, the number of steam vessels has fallen off by 14, and the tonnage by 65,763, while as compared with a year ago the number of vessels has increased by 10, and the tonnage by 71,583 tons. The number of sailing vessels under construction was 6 more, and the gross tonnage 10,848 tons more than at the end of the September quarter, and 16 vessels and 17,703 tons more than at the end of 1900.

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 Dec., 1901, as compared with	
	31st Dec. 1901.	30th Sept. 1901.	31st Dec. 1900.	Three months ago.	A year ago.
Clyde ...	451,830	448,540	397,353	+ 3,290	+ 54,477
Tyne ...	257,919	279,426	250,792	- 21,507	+ 7,127
Belfast ...	215,881	229,018	189,295	- 13,137	+ 26,586
Wear ...	177,437	190,509	175,785	- 13,072	+ 1,652
Middlesbrough and Stockton	92,340	100,050	104,910	- 7,710	- 12,570
Hartlepool and Whitby ...	84,845	95,290	101,430	- 16,445	- 16,583
Barrow, Maryport and Workington	22,665	21,815	2,772	+ 850	+ 19,893

It will be noticed that there was a marked falling off in the tonnage of merchant vessels under construction at December 31st, in most districts, as compared with the figures for September 30th, two districts only showing slight increases. As compared with a year ago, however, there has been an increase in the tonnage building, except in the Hartlepool and Whitby, and Middlesbrough and Stockton districts, the increase in tonnage in the Clyde district amounting to 13.7 per cent.

(2) Total Output in 1901.

The annual return shows that as regards both merchant ships and warships the output of the year 1901, in the United Kingdom has "surpassed all previous returns. The returns of mercantile tonnage launched in 1899 and 1900, which were themselves unprecedented, have now been exceeded by 108,000 tons and 82,000 tons respectively; while for warships the highest total hitherto reported, viz., 191,000 tons which was reached in 1898, is less by 20,000 tons than the figures for 1901." During the year 639 vessels of 1,524,739 tons gross (including 48 sailing vessels of 23,661 tons) were launched, in addition to 41 warships of 211,969 tons displacement. Of the warships 8 with a displacement tonnage of 64,910 tons were launched at Government yards, as compared with 4 vessels and 5,230 tons in 1900.

(g) EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN IN JANUARY.

(Data supplied by the Marine Department of the Board of Trade.) The number of seamen shipped during January 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 33,912, or 2,597 less than in January, 1901. The falling off is most marked in the South Wales ports and in London. The supply of seamen is generally stated to be equal to or in excess of the demand.

Of the total number of seamen shipped during the month, 5,665 (or 16.7 per cent.) were foreigners, the percentage for January, 1901, being 16.1. 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 January, 1902 and 1901 respectively:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Men, &c., shipped in January, 1902.*			Total in Jan., 1901.*
	In Sailing Vessels.	In Steam Vessels.	Total in Jan., 1902.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.				
East Coast.				
Tyne Ports ...	58	2,573	2,631	2,679
Sunderland ...	...	508	508	489
Middlesbrough ...	...	141	141	257
Hull ...	8	1,207	1,215	1,195
Grimsby ...	...	39	39	51
Bristol Channel.				
Bristol ...	...	502	502	497
Newport, Mon. ...	11	953	964	1,063
Cardiff ...	169	4,647	4,816	5,540
Swansea ...	...	436	436	829
Other Ports.				
Liverpool ...	159	10,566	10,725	10,566
London ...	155	5,950	6,105	7,019
Southampton ...	...	2,744	2,744	2,589
SCOTLAND.				
Leith, Kirkcaldy, Methil, and Grange-mouth ...	...	563	563	650
Glasgow ...	59	2,037	2,096	2,385
IRELAND.				
Dublin ...	...	94	94	211
Belfast ...	...	333	333	518
Total, January, 1902 ...	619	33,293	33,912	...
<i>Ditto, January, 1901</i> ...	896	35,613	...	36,509

(h) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN JANUARY.

AGRICULTURAL labourers were, for the most part, in full employment during January. The weather was unusually fine for the time of year, and outdoor work proceeded with very little interruption. Farm work is generally stated to be well advanced. The demand for extra men is consequently small, and in most of the districts reported on the supply of labour is equal to the present requirements of employers.

Northern Counties.—In the counties of *Durham*, *Cumberland*, and *Westmorland*, the reports show that employment has been regular on the whole, though slightly interrupted by frost and storms. Most of the reports refer to a plentiful supply of labour, and it is stated that some men who did not secure engagements at the hiring fairs have been in irregular work. Agricultural labourers in *Lancashire* are said to have been in regular employment in most of the districts reported on. The supply of labour is stated to be quite equal to the demand. Farm labourers in *Yorkshire* have been generally speaking regularly employed during January, though a few casual men in certain districts lost some time either through unfavourable weather or owing to the small demand for extra hands.

Midland Counties.—In *Derbyshire* and *Cheshire* agricultural employment has been generally regular. In parts of *Derbyshire* some difficulty has been experienced by farmers in getting extra men for threshing. Employment has been regular in *Nottinghamshire*, and the supply of labour has been equal to the demand. Regularity of employment is also reported in *Leicestershire* but a few men have lost some time in certain districts. The weather has been, on the whole, suitable for farming operations; work is well forward and the demand for extra men has been small, and quite equalled by the supply. Farm labourers in *Staffordshire* and *Shropshire* have been, for the most part, well employed during the month. Some scarcity of labour is reported, particularly in the case of the more skilled classes, such as carters and stockmen.

* 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 245 returns from correspondents in various parts of England.

EMPLOYMENT IN JANUARY—AGRICULTURE; WOMEN IN TEXTILE TRADES; DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR.

Agricultural employment has been generally regular in *Worcestershire*, farm work being very little hindered by unfavourable weather. The supply of labour has been about sufficient for the limited requirements of the season but there has been no surplus. In *Warrickshire* there have been no men in irregular work in the districts reported on. The supply of labour is said to be equal to the demand. Regularity of employment is reported in *Oxfordshire*. A correspondent in the *Thames Union* states that "work has been plentiful in machine work, hedging, ditching, road mending and woodcutting." The supply of labour is said to be about sufficient. Farm labourers in *Northamptonshire* have been well employed. The weather has been open, and manure carting, ploughing, etc., have been proceeded with, almost without interruption. With reference to the supply of labour a correspondent states that there is now much less difficulty in procuring extra labour than during the last year or two. With the exception of a few casual men, farm labourers in *Buckinghamshire*, *Hertfordshire* and *Bedfordshire* have been fully employed during January. Farm work is well forward, the weather having been favourable for field operations. The supply of ordinary labourers is sufficient for the demand, but there are some complaints of a scarcity of cattlemen.

Eastern Counties.—Agricultural labourers in *Huntingdonshire* and *Cambridgeshire* have, with few exceptions, had regular employment during the month. Farm work is well in hand, and the demand for extra men is, in most districts, small and quite equalled by the supply. Regularity of employment is reported in *Lincolnshire*. The supply of agricultural labour in the county is said to be generally sufficient. In *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* employment has been regular on the whole, but a few casual labourers have been in irregular work in some districts. Ploughing, threshing, hedging and ditching are well advanced, and consequently few extra hands are required. The supply of labour is said to be quite sufficient in most districts. Farm labourers in *Essex* have been, for the most part, in full employment, owing chiefly to the fine open weather. Good labour is said to be scarce in some of the districts reported on, but, generally speaking, the supply of labour is stated to equal the demand.

Southern and South Western Counties.—Agricultural employment in *Kent* is said to have been generally regular, the weather having been favourable during the greater part of the month. The supply of labour is sufficient in most districts and better than a year ago, but there has been some scarcity of men for wood cutting. Regularity of employment is reported in *Surrey* and *Sussex*. The supply of labour has been, generally speaking, equal to the demand, but some correspondents refer to a scarcity of cowmen, carters and lads and, in one district, of men for cutting underwood. Employment has been regular in *Hampshire*, except for a few casual labourers in certain districts. The weather has been fine and farm work is well advanced. The reports state that there is sufficient labour for the time of year. In *Berkshire* employment has been regular and the supply of labour equal to the demand. Farm labourers in *Wiltshire* have been, generally speaking, regularly employed at such work as ploughing, carting manure, threshing, hedging, etc., the weather having been favourable for outdoor work. Labourers are said to be more plentiful than in 1901, but some scarcity is still reported in the case of milkers and shepherds. Regularity of employment is reported in *Dorsetshire*, and the supply of labour is stated to be about sufficient for present needs. A correspondent writes that: "Labourers now living in the towns are applying for situations on the farms; they are not well suited for country work in many cases."

In *Somersetshire* employment has been generally regular. Farm work is in a forward state, and though labour is said to be scarce in certain districts, most of the reports referred to a sufficiency of men. Regularity of employment is reported in *Herefordshire*. Some scarcity of good

labourers is reported, but the supply of labour is said to be generally better than a year ago. Agricultural labourers in *Gloucestershire* have been, for the most part, fully employed during January, and farm work has proceeded with very little interruption by unfavourable weather. Casual labourers are stated to be fairly plentiful, but the more skilled classes of farm labourers continue to be scarce. Farm labourers have been, generally speaking, fully employed in *Devonshire* and *Cornwall*, though a few casual men in certain districts have not had constant work. The supply of efficient labour is said to be rather scarce in many of the districts reported on.

(i) EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN THE TEXTILE TRADES IN JANUARY.

ACCORDING to returns from women correspondents, employment for women showed a slight improvement in both branches of the cotton trade. Slackness in the woollen and worsted trade continued, although at the end of the month there was an improvement. Information has been received with regard to 593 cotton, woollen and worsted mills, employing about 97,540 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—				
January, 1902 ...	93	4	2	1
December, 1901 ...	91	6	1	2
January, 1901 ...	89	7	2	2
Cotton Trade—Weaving—				
January, 1902 ...	75	21	3	1
December, 1901 ...	73	20	4	3
January, 1901 ...	86	12	1	1
Woollen and Worsted Trades—				
January, 1902 ...	57	40	2	1
December, 1901 ...	57	42	1	...
January, 1901 ...	67	23	10	...
Total of above Trades—				
January, 1902 ...	77	20	2	1
December, 1901 ...	74	21	3	2
January, 1901 ...	83	13	3	1

Cotton Trade.—Spinning.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton spinning mills reported on is 27,180; of these, 93 per cent. were employed in mills giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 91 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in December, and with 89 per cent. in January, 1901.

Cotton Trade.—Weaving.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton weaving factories reported on is 52,050; of these, 75 per cent. were employed in factories giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 73 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in December, and with 86 per cent. in January, 1901.

Woollen and Worsted Trades.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the woollen and worsted mills reported on is 18,310; of these, 57 per cent. were employed in mills giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with the same percentage of those for whom returns were received in December, and with 67 per cent. in January, 1901.

(j) LONDON DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR IN JANUARY.

EMPLOYMENT at the docks and wharves during January was much the same as in December, but not so good as a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and the principal wharves during the four weeks ended January 25th, was 16,253, as

EMPLOYMENT IN JANUARY—DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR; LONDON.

compared with 16,322 in the preceding four weeks, and 17,482 in January, 1901.

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

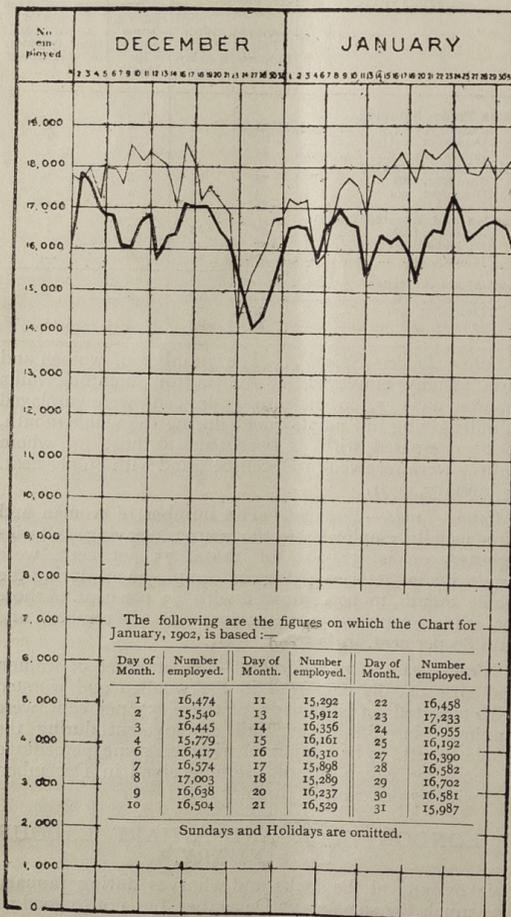
Period.	Labourers employed in Docks.			Labourers employed at 115 Wharves making Returns.	Total Dock and Wharf Labourers included in Returns.
	By Dock Companies or through Contractors	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
Week ended Jan. 4	6,762	3,117	9,879	6,138	16,017
" " " 11	7,008	2,688	9,696	6,709	16,405
" " " 18	6,286	3,104	9,390	6,598	15,988
" " " 25	7,585	2,436	10,021	6,579	16,600
Average for 4 weeks ended Jan. 25th, 1902	6,911	2,836	9,747	6,506	16,253
Average for Jan., 1901	8,541	2,671	11,212	6,270	17,482
Average for Dec., 1901	7,341	2,688	10,029	6,293	16,322

(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 January ranged from 15,289 on the 18th to 17,233 on the 23rd.

During January, 1901, the total number of dock and wharf labourers employed varied from 15,632 on the 5th to 18,643 on the 24th.

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 December, 1901, and January, 1902. The corresponding curve for December, 1900, and January, 1901, is also given for comparison.

[The thick curve applies to 1901-02, and the thin curve to 1900-01.]



Particulars respecting the employment of other classes of dock and riverside labourers will be found under "District Reports, London," on page 51.

DISTRICT REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS AND OTHERS.

LONDON.

General.—Returns from 470 branches of 129 unions, having an aggregate membership of 81,294, show that 4,332 (or 5.3 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of January, compared with 5.2 per cent. in December and 4.2 per cent. in January, 1901.

Employment in the *Engineering, Metal and Shipbuilding* trades shows but little change. Returns from 160 branches of 29 unions, with a membership of 24,524 show that 967 (or 3.9 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4.1 per cent. in December and 2.5 per cent. in January, 1901. Employment with sailmakers remains bad.

In the *Building* trades employment remains practically unchanged. Returns from 187 branches of 8 unions paying unemployed benefit, with a membership of 13,305, show that 546 (or 4.1 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4.0 per cent. in December, and 5.1 per cent. in January, 1901. The plumbers describe employment as moderate; the painters and decorators as improving; the stone-masons as quiet; the glaziers as fair; the bricklayers, carpenters and joiners and stone carvers as dull; the plasterers as bad.

Employment in the *Furnishing* trades, though somewhat improved, remains bad. Returns from 35 branches of 16 unions, with a membership of 6,035, show that 542 (or 9.0 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 9.9 per cent. in December, and 10.2 in January, 1901.

In the *Woodworking* trades employment has continued to fall off. Returns from 9 branches of 5 unions, with a membership of 1,056, show that 42 (or 4.0 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3.6 per cent. in December. The percentage for January of last year was 4.1.

Employment with *Coopers* has fallen off. Returns from 2 unions, with a membership of 1,070, show that 62 (or 5.8 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3.4 per cent. in December and 3.1 per cent. in January, 1901.

With *Coachbuilders* and *Wheelwrights* employment is rather better. Returns from 12 branches of 7 unions, with a membership of 1,508, show that 53 (or 3.5 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3.9 per cent. in December. The percentage for January, 1901, was 2.9.

Employment in the *Printing and Bookbinding* trades has continued to fall off. Returns from 27 unions, with a membership of 24,926, show that 1,554 (or 6.2 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 5.6 per cent. in December, and 3.6 per cent. in January, 1901.

Employment in the *Clothing* trades still remains quiet. The West End bespoke tailors report employment as dull; the East End bespoke and stock trades are quiet, as is usual at this season; the contract trade is fair; the tailors' machinists and pressers are badly employed; with the military and uniform tailors and tailoresses employment is not so good; with the ladies' tailors and mantle makers employment is rather better; with hatters employment is depressed but improving; with capmakers it is quiet; with fur skin dressers it is fair.

Boot and Shoe Trades.—Employment with the West End hand-sewn boot and shoe makers was quiet at the beginning of the month, but improved towards the end; in the East End sewaround trade it was bad; with boot and shoe clickers it was improving; with boot and shoe operatives it was quiet.

Employment in the *Leather* trades was rather better. Returns from 9 unions, with a membership of 1,975, show that 67 (or 3.4 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4.2 per cent. in December and 4.3 per cent. in January, 1901.

In the *Glass and Pottery* trades returns from 7 unions, with a membership of 1,294, show that 191 (or 14.8 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 14.9 per cent. in December and 10.1 per cent. in January, 1901.

Hair, Fibre and Cane Workers.—In these trades returns from 5 unions, with a membership of 949, show that 39 (or 4.1 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4.4 per cent. in December. The percentage for January, 1901, was 6.3.

Goldsmiths and Jewellers report employment as slack, short time being worked; **Silver and Electro-plate Workers** remain quiet; **Diamond Cutters and Polishers** are rather better employed.

Employment in the *Tobacco* trades remains bad. Returns from 4 unions, with a membership of 2,276, show that 175 (or 7.7 per cent.)

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

were unemployed, compared with 6.7 per cent. in December and 4.6 per cent. in January, 1901.

Dock and Riverside Labour.—The average number of dock and wharf labourers employed daily at all the docks and principal wharves was 16,253 in the four weeks ended January 25th, as compared with 16,322 in the preceding four weeks, and 17,482 in January, 1901. Employment in mid-stream, only moderate at first, steadily improved, and was good at the end of the month. It has been fair with coal porters, winchmen, lightermen and stevedores; moderate with deal porters and lumpers; fair with corn porters at Millwall and Surrey docks, moderate elsewhere. With fruit porters in Thames-street employment has been fair, the average daily number employed being 320, compared with 355 in December and 387 a year ago.

ENGLAND: NORTHERN COUNTIES.

Tyne and Wear.

Coal Mining.—Northumberland.—The average number of days worked per week at the steam and house coal collieries for the four weeks ending January 25th (in which period the New Year holiday occurred), was 4.83 and 5.08 days, as against 5.26 and 5.45 days in December. **Durham.**—Gas, manufacturing, house, and coking coal collieries have averaged during January 5.22, 5.33, 5.26, and 5.29 days per week, as against 5.44, 5.68, 5.59, and 5.69 days in the four weeks ended December 21st. Employment at coke yards continues bad.

Metal Mining.—Ironstone miners have worked five days per week.

Quarrying.—Limestone workers in Weardale were idle three weeks owing to bad weather; at Stanhope less time has been worked. One or two whinstone quarries are fairly busy. Employment has been rather better in and around Haswell, Ferryhill and Coxhoe. It still remains dull in the Gateshead district, and has not improved at Blyth. With the stone breakers and paviors it is good.

Iron and Steel Trades.—A number of blastfurnacemen have been suspended. In the smelting shops employment has fallen off. The steel plate mills at Consett and Newburn have worked full time. Bar, angle and sheet mills have worked irregularly. Forgemasters on the Tyne are a little busier. Employment at the finished steel and iron works has been steadier.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—On the Tyne.—Employment generally has been more regular. In boiler shops work still remains quiet. Outside fitters have been fairly busy. Repair work in the lower reaches of the river remains quiet. Engine builders continue fairly busy. Branches with 13,096 members have 431 (or 3.3 per cent.) unemployed, as against 777 (or 5.9 per cent. of their membership) in December. **On the Wear.**—Employment with shipsmiths continues good; with riveters and caulkers steady. Engine shops continue moderately busy. Branches of these trades with 5,417 members have 194 (or 3.6 per cent.) unemployed, as against 376 (or 6.9 per cent. of their membership) in December. On both rivers brassfinishers, drillers and hole cutters and shipwrights are still only moderately busy. Whitesmiths and heating engineers report employment as fair; enginemasters as moderate.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Tugboat men on the Wear are slack. Coal porters and shippers have averaged rather less than full time. Tyne watermen continue dull. Employment with trimmers and teemers is reported as only moderate; with pit prop carriers, lumpers and riggers as fair; with quayside and dock labourers as improved. The demand for sailors and firemen was below the supply.

Building Trades.—Employment is moderate.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers are busy. Bookbinders and allied are fully employed. Some paper mills continue slack.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Employment with coopers is fairly good; with woodcutters and machinists dull; with latherers fair; with upholsterers quiet; with cabinet makers bad.

Chemical and Glass Trades.—Pressed glass makers are still working 3 and 4 shifts per week, with a number unemployed. Bottlemakers on the Wear have not been quite so busy. At Seaham employment is moderate. Employment with piece workers in lead factories, chemical workers and copper workers has improved; with cement workers it is quiet.

Fishing.—Catches have been below the average. Prices have been high.—J. Ratcliffe.

Middlesbrough, Stockton and District.

Ironstone Mining.—Employment with the Cleveland miners is reported as bad, one mine being stopped and most of the mines working short time. The average number of days worked at the 21 mines furnishing returns was 5.48 days per week during the four weeks ending January 25th. The number of workpeople employed at these mines was 6,395, the corresponding number a year ago being 6,670.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Employment generally is only moderate at the iron and steel works; it is fair at metal expansion works; steady at bridge works at Darlington, moderate elsewhere; moderate at pipe, chair and general foundries. Blast furnacemen are rather slack.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment with engineers is moderate at Bishop Auckland, Middlesbrough, Stockton and South Bank, bad at Darlington and Hartlepool; with pattern-makers fair at Darlington, moderate elsewhere; with ironfounders moderate at Darlington, declining at Middlesbrough, bad at Hartlepool and Stockton; with boilermakers, smiths and strikers, and engine and cranimen it is moderate. Branches with 4,502 members have 246 (or 5.5 per cent.) unemployed, as against 202 (or 4.4 per cent. of their membership) in December.

Shipbuilding.—Employment generally is moderate.

Building Trades.—Painters report employment as bad; slaters as fairly good; carpenters and joiners, bricklayers and plumbers as moderate.

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

Miscellaneous.—Letterpress-printers report employment as good; cement and concrete workers and pulp workers as fair; mill-sawyers and woodcutting machinists as moderate; cabinet makers and tailors as slack. Wagon works are fairly busy.—A. Main.

Cumberland and Barrow.

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

Coal Mining.—At the 21 pits in Cumberland covered by the returns, the average number of days worked during the four weeks ended January 25th, was 5.20 per week. One or two days were lost during this period at most of the pits owing to the New Year holidays. The number of workpeople employed at the 21 pits in January was 7,256, as compared with 6,911 in January, 1901.

Iron Mining.—The average number of days worked during the four weeks ended January 25th at the 44 mines in Cumberland and North Lancashire from which returns have been received was 5.79 per week. Several mines were closed on New Year's Day. The number of workpeople employed at these 44 mines in January, 1902, was 4,847, as compared with 5,645 a year ago.

Pig Iron Manufacture.—During January one blast furnace was blown out in North Lancashire. At the end of the month there were 42 furnaces in blast, as compared with 43 at the end of December, and with 41 a year ago. The number of workpeople employed at these furnaces in January was estimated to be about 3,500.

Shipbuilding.—According to the returns of shipbuilding compiled by *Lloyd's Register*, there were 8 vessels other than warships under construction (see note, page 47) in the Barrow, Maryport, and Workington District at the end of December, 1901, with a gross tonnage of 22,665 tons, as compared with 7 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 21,815, at the end of the previous quarter, and 7 vessels and 2,772 tons a year ago. The tonnage of warships under construction at the end of December was 41,300 tons displacement. At the end of September the same tonnage of warships was under construction, together with five submarine boats. The displacement tonnage under construction a year ago was 66,250 tons. During the year 1901, 9 vessels (not warships) with a gross tonnage of 2,815 tons were launched, as compared with 10 vessels and 2,427 tons in 1900. Seven war-ships of 26,700 tons displacement were launched in 1901, and 3 of 27,470 tons in 1900.

LANCASHIRE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.

Oldham and District.

Cotton Trade.—Spinning.—In Oldham operative cotton spinners continue to be well employed. Employment is reported as improving in Ashton-under-Lyne; as good in Heywood, Rochdale, and Stockport; as moderate in Mossley and Stalybridge. Twiners,

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

winders and reeler report employment as moderate; card-room and ring-frame workers as good. *Weaving*.—The weavers report employment as good on velvets, moderate on calicoes, and slack on fustians. Employment with ballwarpers, beamers, twisters, drawers and sectional warpers is reported as moderate.

Woolen and Silk Trades.—Employment in the woollen industry in Rochdale, Milnrow and Stockport continues good. Silkdressers in the Rochdale district report employment as bad.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers report employment as bad; pattern-makers, irongrinders, gasmeter makers, brass workers and ironfounders as moderate; tinplate workers as fair; plate-moulders and toolmakers as slack.

Building Trades.—Employment with plumbers and joiners is reported as moderate; with bricklayers, plasterers and painters as slack.

Coal Mining.—The miners are still working full time at the pits in Oldham and district.—*T. Ashton*.

Bolton and District.

Cotton Trade.—*Spinning*.—In Bolton employment continues fairly good, all mills working full time; in Bury, Heywood, Radcliffe and Ramsbottom it is fairly regular; in Chorley, Wigan and Horwich it is reported as moderate or slightly irregular. Cardroom operatives are reported as moderately employed in Bolton, and as still irregularly employed in Bury, Wigan, Chorley and Ramsbottom. *Weaving*.—Employment on white goods is fairly good; on coloured goods it is irregular.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers are still fairly well employed; steam-engine makers are not so well employed as last month. Employment with roller makers, iron moulders and spindle and flyer makers continues irregular. In Heywood, Chorley, Wigan and Bury employment is not good.

Building Trades.—Most branches of the building trades are depressed; paviors, stone dressers and pipe fitters are moderately employed.

Coal Trade.—Miners in the Bolton district are only moderately employed. In Walkden, Radcliffe, Hindley and Wigan colliers are working an average of four days per week.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with tailors and carters is fairly good; with shoemakers, cloggers, printers and general labourers bad.—*R. Toothill*.

Blackburn, Burnley and District.

Cotton Trade.—*Weaving*.—Employment continues bad at Blackburn and Preston; it is fairly good at Burnley and Accrington. At Nelson and Colne there is no improvement, several firms working short time. At Darwen there is an improvement, two mills containing 622 looms having restarted. Hard waste weavers are only moderately employed. Twistors and drawers report employment as moderate at Burnley, slack at Blackburn. Warp dressers are slack in the Brierfield, Nelson and Colne districts. Winders, warpers and tape-sizers report employment as moderate. *Spinning*.—Employment is reported as moderate with spinners at Blackburn, good at Accrington and Darwen. Cardroom workers and ring spinners continue well employed. Branches of spinners, and twistors and drawers, with 2,223 members, have 45 (or 2.0 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 47 (or 2.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

Building Trades.—Employment is bad with painters, plasterers and joiners; slack with masons and labourers.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment with engineers is reported as bad at Todmorden, moderate at Colne; ironfounders are still slack at Blackburn and Todmorden; machine shops are slack.

Coal Mining.—Coal miners report employment as good at Accrington and Burnley.

Miscellaneous.—Tailors report employment as quiet; cabinet makers as slack; woollen block printers as bad; calico printers and letterpress printers as moderate; stone quarrymen as slack; brick makers as fairly good; boot, shoe, and slipper makers in the Rossendale district are reported as slack.—*W. H. Wilkinson*.

Manchester and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 24,641 members have 1,646 (or 6.7 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 1,499 (or 6.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers, boiler-makers and machine workers report employment as moderate; ironfounders, brassworkers and brassfounders as bad; flemishers and sheet metal workers are busy; wire drawers in Manchester and Warrington are slack; smiths and strikers throughout the district report employment as moderate.

Textile Trades.—Cotton spinners and weavers, and silk dressers, dyers and finishers report employment as moderate; handloom silk weaving has improved; silk throwers are slack; dyers in Macclesfield report employment as moderate; bleachers, dyers and finishers in Manchester as bad.

Clothing Trades.—Tailors in both bespoke and ready-made departments, and boot makers are slack. Felt hat makers and trimmers, and umbrella makers report employment as quiet; cloth cap and hat makers as improving; shirt and jacket cutters as busy; shirt and jacket makers as moderate.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is slack throughout the district. Bricklayers at Northwich and plumbers at Warrington report employment as moderate; concreters and asphalters are busy.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Coachmakers report employment as moderate in railway shops and as improving in private trade; cabinet makers in Warrington are fairly well employed, but employment in the furnishing trades in Manchester generally is reported as quiet; with wheelwrights and coopers it is bad.

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

Transport Trades.—Employment continues plentiful.—*G. D. Kelley*

Liverpool and District.

Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.—Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders report employment as improved; shipwrights and hammermen as fair; ship joiners as declining; brass and iron foundry, pattern-makers, fitters, and iron and steel dressers as rather quiet; ship painters as better.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Cabinet makers, upholsterers French polishers, coachbuilders, mill-sawyers and coopers report employment as quiet.

Building Trades.—All branches report employment as dull.

Transport Trades.—Seamen report employment as fair; firemen and engine room workers as dull; dock labourers as fairly good; quay and railway carters as slightly improved; Mersey flatmen as rather quiet.

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

Clothing Trades.—All branches of the tailoring and boot and shoe trades report employment as dull.

Glass and Chemical Trades.—Glassmakers and sheet glass flatteners report employment as good; glass bottle makers as moderate; decorative glass workers as bad; chemical workers as slack.

Mining and Quarrying.—Coal miners continue to average five days per week. Employment with quarrymen is moderate.—*C. Rouse*.

A report from Winsford states that employment in the salt trade is fair on the whole, although dull in one branch. It is good with fustian cutters at Winsford and Middlewich, and regular with shipwrights, boat repairers, fitters, smiths and brassworkers. In the building trade it is moderate at Middlewich, bad at Winsford.

YORKSHIRE.**Hull and District.**

Shipbuilding, Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers, braziers and sheet metal workers, whitesmiths, boiler-makers, shipwrights and sailmakers report employment as moderate; machine workers, smiths and strikers, ironfounders, drillers and hole cutters, platers' helpers, brassfounders and finishers, pattern makers and general labourers as bad. At Grimsby shipwrights report employment as good; smiths' strikers and sailmakers as moderate; engineers as bad. Employment is moderate at Doncaster and Goole, good at Selby.

Building Trade.—Employment generally is moderate.

Transport Trades.—Dock labourers and lightermen at Hull and Grimsby report employment as good; dock labourers at Goole as moderate; coal trimmers at Hull as slack; pit prop and timber workers as bad; seamen and firemen at Hull and Grimsby as bad, at Goole as good.

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

Seed-crushing, Paint and Colour Trades.—Seed-crushing mill workers report employment as good; paint and colour workers as bad.

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

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress and lithographic printers, bookbinders and machine rulers report employment as moderate.

Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.—Coopers report employment as good; mill-sawyers and wood cutting machinists as quiet; cabinet makers and coachbuilders as moderate.

Miscellaneous.—Leather workers, brushmakers, bakers, enginemen and crane-men report employment as moderate; shoemakers, tailors and general labourers as bad.—*W. G. Millington*.

Leeds and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 8,854 members have 603 (or 6.8 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 615 (or 6.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The engineering industry in Leeds, Wakefield and Stanningley continues quiet, many shops being on short time and discharging hands. Ironmoulders and steel workers are slack. Boilermakers are moderately employed in Leeds, slack at Stanningley. Brass workers, pattern-makers, machine workers, wool-comb, hackle and gill makers, stove-grate workers and sheet metal workers report employment as quiet.

Clothing Trades.—In the ready-made tailoring trade employment has improved and is fairly good. Bespoke tailors remain slack. Employment in the boot and shoe trade is bad in Leeds, moderate at Bramley.

Textile Trades.—Employment is quiet at most mills. Willeyers and fettlers, warp dressers and twistors, and blanket raisers report employment as moderate; linen workers as fair. At Wakefield some mills are on short time.

Building Trades.—Employment is dull at Leeds and Castleford; fair at Harrogate.

Mining.—Employment in the pits at Leeds continues good, full time being worked; at Castleford employment is averaging three and four days per week; at Dewsbury and Morley five days.

Leather Trades.—Tanners, carriers and leather shavers report employment as quiet; saddle and harness makers as slack.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as slack; lithographers as moderate; bookbinders and machine rulers as fair; paper mill workers as good.

Glass Trades.—Employment in the glass bottle trade in Leeds has slightly improved, but is still only moderate; at Castleford and Wakefield it is quiet.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Employment with brush-makers is fair; with coachmakers and cabinet makers slack; with polishers improving; with wheelwrights and smiths moderate.—*O. Connellan*.

Bradford, Huddersfield and District.

Worsted Trade.—Employment in the piece trade has slightly improved in Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield and Keighley. Wool-sorters report employment as very good; machine wool combers as slightly better.

Woolen Trade.—Employment in and around Huddersfield continues fairly good. In the Colne Valley overtime and nightwork have been resumed. Employment in the heavy woollen trade in Dewsbury and Batley is reported as fair.

Other Textile Trades.—Employment in the silk trade at Manningham is about the same as last month, at Halifax it is a little better, at Brighouse moderate. In the cotton trade it shows a slight improvement. It is fair in the carpet trade. Dyers are very busy at Bradford, and fairly well employed at Huddersfield.

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

Building Trades.—Employment is quiet.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with letterpress printers, bookbinders and lithographers is quiet; with glassworkers fair; with basket makers poor; with miners good.—*A. Gee*.

Sheffield, Barnsley and Rotherham District.

General.—Branches of societies (exclusive of coal miners and building trades) with 10,870 members have 524 (or 4.8 per cent.) unemployed, the same percentage of their membership as at the end of December.

Iron and Steel Industries.—Branches with 6,266 members have 324 (or 5.2 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 367 (or 5.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December. Ironfounders and iron and steel dressers report employment as bad, and all sections are slacker than last month. At Barnsley engineers are fairly busy, ironfounders are moderately employed.

Cutlery and Tool Trades.—All branches of the razor and spring knife cutlery trades are fairly well employed. Haft and scale pressers, and handle and scale cutters report employment as moderate; edge tool grinders, saw makers and table knife cutters as quiet; some branches of the file trade as moderate, others as slack; engineers' tool makers are also slack.

Other Metal Trades.—Employment in the silver and electro-plate trades is bad. Brass workers report employment as moderate, braziers and sheet metal workers as fair. At Rotherham brass workers are quiet.

Coal Mining.—Returns from 78 collieries show an average of 5.6 days per week worked.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is slack. At Normanton it is fair, at Barnsley moderate.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers, lithographers, bookbinders and machine rulers report employment as fair.

Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.—Railway carriage and wagon builders and cabinet-makers report employment as quiet; coachmakers, wood sawyers and woodworking machinists as slack. At Barnsley cabinet makers report employment as good; box and bobbin makers as moderate.

Linen Trade.—Employment at Barnsley is reported as moderate.

Clothing Trades.—Bespoke tailors are slack. In Barnsley ready-made tailoring operatives report employment as moderate; machinists and pressers as quiet; boot and shoe workers as bad.

Glass Trades.—Bottle makers report employment at Mexbrow and Swinton as slack, at Barnsley as moderate; flint glass workers as fair.

Miscellaneous.—Gas workers are busy; bakers and confectioners, electrical workers and colliery surface men are fairly well employed. Farriers and general labourers are quiet; paviors and forge labourers are slack.—*S. Utley*.

ENGLAND: MIDLAND COUNTIES.**Derbyshire District.**

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers, brassmoulders and finishers, and iron and steel dressers report employment as moderate; ironfounders in Chesterfield as declining, in Derby as improving; boiler-makers as good; electric wire and cable-makers, farriers, pipe moulders and wire drawers as good. Branches with 2,057 members have 54 (or 2.6 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 42 (or 2.0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

Coal Mining.—Reports from 62 collieries employing upwards of 23,800 men and boys show an average of 5.2 days worked per week.

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

Building Trades.—Employment generally is dull.

Clothing Trades.—Employment continues quiet in nearly all branches.

Quarrying.—Employment in limestone quarries is reported as rather quiet; with chert quarrymen it is fair.

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

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

Nottingham and District.

Lace Trade.—Employment generally has improved. It is still only moderate with dyers and bleachers, and women workers in the finishing departments are not well employed. It is good at Beeston, fair at Stapleford, moderate at Kimberley and Bulwell.

Hosiery Trade.—Employment generally has improved. It is only moderate at Calverton, Carlton, Woodborough, Basford and Bulwell; fairly good at Arnold. It is slack with elastic bandage makers.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment is reported as bad with fitters, mechanics and smiths on general work; as moderate with lace and hosiery machine builders and cycle workers; as improved with tool machinists and tinplate workers; as slack with ironfounders and brassfounders and finishers; as moderate with iron and steel dressers, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, farriers and smiths and strikers; as fair with bobbin

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

and carriage makers and straighteners; as better with needle-makers; as fair with electric workers and blastfurnacemen. Employment is reported as moderate generally at Grantham, Mansfield, Retford, Newark and Beeston. Branches with 2,951 members have 148 (or 5.0 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 163 (or 5.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

Coal Mining.—Returns from 31 collieries employing 17,197 men show an average of 5.16 days worked per week, as against 5.03 days per week in December.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is dull.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Employment is reported as bad with cabinet-makers and basket makers; as quiet with coach-makers and upholsterers; as good with packing case makers, coopers and brushmakers. Employment is moderate at Newark, Grantham and Mansfield.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment is reported as good with letterpress printers and bookbinders; as moderate with lithographic printers and artists.

Clothing Trades.—Employment is reported as bad with bespoke tailors, moderate with ready-made clothing operatives; as fair with blouse and mantle makers; as bad with boot and shoe operatives.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is reported as fair with railway workers, gas workers, engine and crane men and stationary engine drivers; as good with bakers; as moderate with cab and hackney carriage drivers, silk dressers and saddlers; as slack with female cigar makers.—*W. L. Hardstaff.*

Leicester and Northampton District.

Boot and Shoe Trade.—Employment is still improving with lasters, finishers and machinists at Leicester, and is slightly better at Northampton. It is quiet at Rushden and bad at Hinckley and Kettering.

Other Clothing Trades.—Bespoke tailors report work as slack, those engaged in the ready-made branch as slightly improved. Corset makers are busy; milliners and dressmakers moderately so. Employment is improving with silk hatters, but remains quiet with felt hatters and cap makers.

Hosiery and Woolspinning.—Employment at Leicester is fairly regular in the hose, half-hose, shirt and pant and Tam O' Shanter branches; quiet with the makers of Cardigan jackets, sweaters and fancy hosiery. There is a slight improvement in the trade generally at Loughborough. Work is regular with trimmers, dyers and woolspinning operatives.

Elastic Web Trade.—The improvement reported last month has been maintained in all branches except with braid workers.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment in most branches of engineering is slacker at Leicester and Loughborough. At Northampton and Rugby it is quiet. Makers of shoe and hosiery machinery report an improvement and work is more regular.

Mining and Quarrying.—Coal miners at the South Leicestershire pits have not been so fully employed. Work is still good with stone quarrymen; rather dull with ironstone workers and blast furnace men.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as good at Leicester, Northampton and Kettering, as fair at Rugby, as rather quiet at Loughborough. It is fairly regular with lithographic printers, and brisk with bookbinders.

Building Trade.—Employment generally is dull.

Leather Trade.—Employment has improved at Leicester with tanners and curriers. It is fairly good at Northampton, dull at Wellingborough.

Woodworking and Coachmaking Trades.—Electric tram and horse car builders, painters and polishers are regularly employed, but work is slack with coachmakers. It is moderate with cabinet makers, upholsterers and wood cutting machinists.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is good with railway workers, bakers and lime and cement workers; fairly good with button makers and farriers; declining with cigar makers; slack with brick makers and basket-makers.—*T. Smith.*

Potteries District.

Pottery Trade.—Employment continues scarce in most branches. Sanitary pressers and printers and transferers report an improvement; electrical turners are fairly busy; other branches report a decline.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Employment continues brisk throughout the district.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment with engineers continues good in most towns. Boilermakers in Crewe are busy, and in North Staffordshire full time is the rule. Brass and copper workers at Oakamoor and Froghall are fairly busy.

Mining and Quarrying.—Coal and ironstone miners continue busy, double turns being worked at some collieries. Stone quarrymen report a decline due to the severe weather.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the silk trade at Leek is quiet in most branches. At Congleton fustian cutters continue busy; towel weavers are slack.

Clothing Trades.—Tailors report employment as quiet. Boot and shoemakers at Stafford have nearly half their number on short time. At Stone employment is bad.

Building Trades.—Employment in the building trade is bad, outdoor operations being at a standstill.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment is fair with letterpress printers; moderate with lithographic artists and printers, bookbinders and machine rulers.

Miscellaneous.—Railway workers are fairly busy; brushmakers are slack; gasworkers continue busy.—*I. S. Harvey.*

Wolverhampton and District.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Steel smelters are still working full time. Employment at the mills and forges has improved.

Engineering and allied Trades.—Electrical engineers are busy. Employment with engineers is moderate, with moulders and boiler, bridge, tank and gasometer makers good. Cycle and motor makers report an improvement. At Coalbrook Dale and Madeley most branches are working short time. Malleable iron workers at Walsall report improvement.

Hardware Trades.—Employment is good with makers of iron fences and hurdles, electrical and gas fittings, best gunlocks, cycle castings and spectacle frames and with stampers and piercers, fork makers and drawers; moderate with makers of nuts and bolts, plantation and Brazil hoes, spades, tips, cut nails and agricultural implements, with tinplate and brass workers, japanners, galvanisers and filesmiths, with the chain makers and strikers and block chain makers at Old Hill and Cradley Heath, and in the iron-plate trade at the Lye. It is slack with makers of edge tools and common gunlocks, and in the ironplate trade at Bilston and Wolverhampton. An improvement is reported with axle, spring and carriage iron workers and with iron and steel forgers at Wednesbury, and with the anchor smiths at Cradley. The anvil and vice makers at Dudley report no improvement. Employment is quiet with makers of tubes, builders' ironmongery, cast and light hollow-ware, locks, keys and latches, with tanners and turners, wrought nail makers at Halesowen and the spike and rivet makers at Black Heath.

Coal Mining.—On Cannock Chase the average time worked is 4 days per week; at Tipton, Oldbury, Dudley, Halesowen, Old Hill and Black Heath 4½ days per week. The Shropshire pits are averaging 5 days per week.

Glass Trades.—At Wordsley, Brettle Lane and Stourbridge employment in the glass trade is unsatisfactory in all branches.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is moderate. Painters are slack.

Leather Trades.—Employment at Walsall is good with brown saddlers and with buckle, cart gear, chain, case-hame and spring hook makers; fair with harness stitchers; quiet with gig saddlers and harness, collar, and bit and stirrup makers.

Textile Trades.—At Kidderminster employment in the carpet trade is brisk, except in the spinning department; at Bridgnorth employment is good. The Tamworth tape mills continue working full time.

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

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment with letterpress printers is indifferent, with other branches moderate.—*C. Anthony.*

Birmingham and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 18,140 members have 653 (or 3.6 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 628 (or 3.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

Engineering and allied Trades.—Ten branches of engineers report employment as moderate, one as good; ironfounders, smiths and strikers as moderate; pattern makers as quiet; toolmakers as bad; electrical engineers and cycle makers as good; motor makers as fair. Engineers report employment as good at West Bromwich, moderately good at Coventry and Redditch; cycle makers as good at Coventry and Redditch.

EMPLOYMENT IN JANUARY—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)—E. AND S.W. COUNTIES.

Brass and Copper Trades.—Employment generally is reported as only moderate.

Jewellers, Silversmiths and Electroplaters.—Jewellers, silversmiths and electroplaters report employment as quiet; britannia metal workers as moderate.

Other Metal Trades.—Makers of spades, shovels, constructional iron work, wrought iron and steel hinges, machine made rivets, weldless tubes for cycles, steel pens, nuts, bolts and axles report employment as good; wire and cut nail makers, wire workers, hollow ware, light and heavy steel toy, iron plate and tinplate, scale and weighing machine makers as moderate; bedstead workers and filecutters as bad; automatic machine makers at West Bromwich and needle makers at Redditch as moderate.

Building Trades.—Employment throughout the district continues quiet.

Glass Trades.—Flint glass makers again return employment as bad; flint glass cutters, and glass bevellers and silverers as slack. At West Bromwich employment is reported as fairly good.

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

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

Miscellaneous.—Gas workers, gasfitters, ammunition makers and military gun makers report employment as good; letterpress printers, sporting gunmakers, saddlers, harness makers and general labourers as moderate; brickmakers as improving. At Redditch employment in the fishing tackle trade is reported as fair. At Coventry employment is fair with watchmakers, quiet with weavers.—*A. R. Jephcott.*

ENGLAND: EASTERN COUNTIES.

Norfolk and Neighbouring Districts.

Clothing Trades.—Employment has slightly improved with boot and shoe operatives at Norwich. Ready made tailoring operatives are not very busy; bespoke tailors and corset makers are fairly well employed; dressmakers are still slack.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is dull; carpenters and joiners report an improvement.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Employment with electrical and general engineers, boiler-makers and shipwrights is good.

Textile Trades.—Mat and matting weavers are fairly well employed; silk and crape factory workers remain slack.

Fishing Industry.—Fishing generally at Yarmouth and Lowestoft is dull.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with electric light workers, flour and oil-cake mill operatives, maltsters, organ builders and coach builders remains fair; horticultural builders are not quite so busy; confectionery workers are dull; steam joinery works are not busy. Employment with letterpress printers is slack; with bookbinders fair. Many unskilled labourers are out of employment.

G. Cleverley.

Suffolk, Essex and District.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Trades.—Employment is reported as good with engineers at Beccles, moderate at Ipswich, Bury St. Edmund's, Chelmsford, Halstead, and Earls Colne, bad at Colchester; as slack with moulders; moderate with boilermakers; bad with shipwrights.

Clothing Trades.—In the boot and shoe and tailoring trades employment is moderate; corset makers continue well employed.

Textile Trades.—Employment is good in the mat and matting industry at Sudbury, Long Melford and Lavenham, fair at Hadleigh and Glemsford, dull at Haverhill; good with horsehair weavers at Long Melford and Haverhill. Silk weavers report employment as quiet at Braintree, fair at Ipswich.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is dull.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment is fairly good with letterpress printers; moderate with lithographers and bookbinders.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with quay and riverside workers is slack; it is bad with general labourers, good with maltsters, improving with brickmakers.—*R. W. Mather.*

ENGLAND: SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.

Bristol and District.

General.—Branches of societies (not including boot and shoe operatives and miners) with 10,546 members have 719 (or 6.8 per cent.) out of work, as against 760 (or 7.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

Engineering and allied Trades.—Employment is fair with brass-founders and tinplate workers; moderate with toolmakers; dull with smiths, ironfounders and wheelwrights; bad with pattern-makers, shipwrights and railway coachmakers. Nine branches of engineers report employment as moderate, one as bad; boiler-makers report it as good at Swindon, moderate at Bristol.

Building Trades.—Employment is moderate at Cheltenham, Swindon, Stroud, Tewkesbury, Bridgwater, Trowbridge and Hereford. In the remainder of the district it is dull.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Cabinet makers report employment as moderate; upholsterers and polishers as slack; coopers as bad; lathrenders and woodcutting machinists as dull.

Clothing Trades.—Hatters and wholesale tailoring operatives report employment as slack; bespoke tailors, gloves, shirt and collar makers as fair. Employment for boot and shoe operatives in Bristol has further declined. In the Kingswood nail boot trade there is a slight improvement.

Coal Mining.—In the Forest of Dean and Radstock districts coal miners report a slight decline. In and around Bristol employment continues good.

Transport Trades.—Employment with sailors, marine firemen, and grain porters is fair; with railroad men, timber and general dock labourers it is slack.

Printing and allied Trades.—Lithographic printers and bookbinders report employment as moderate; letterpress printers as good; paper makers as slack.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the Stroud district cloth mills is fair. Silk workers in West Somerset are reported as busy.

Miscellaneous.—Tobacco workers, glass bottle makers, cocoa and chocolate workers, and earthenware potters report employment as good; curriers, glass bevellers and bakers as fair; silversmiths, saddle and harness makers, basket makers and general labourers as dull. Brushmaking has declined.—*J. Cwile.*

Plymouth and South Western District.

Mining, Quarrying and China Clay Industries.—In tin and copper mines employment is not so good, owing to the stoppage of mining operations in the Calstock and Redruth districts. In granite and slate quarries work continues moderate and regular; in limestone quarries it has improved. China clay workers are moderately employed.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Boilermakers, iron and steel shipbuilders, ironfounders and shipwrights report employment as good; engineers as moderate; pattern-makers and iron caulkers as fair in Government yards, quiet in private yards and at Falmouth and Dartmouth. In drill and implement making shops work continues dull. Branches with 3,130 members have 13 unemployed, as compared with 19 at the end of December.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is dull. Branches with 3,629 members have 157 (or 4.3 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 139 (or 3.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

Clothing Trades.—Employment is quiet with tailors; moderate with boot and shoe makers; fair in shirt and collar factories; moderate in clothing factories.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment is fair with letterpress printers; moderate with lithographers; good with bookbinders; improved with paper rulers.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Mill sawyers and wood-working machinists, carriage builders, cabinet makers, French-polishers and upholsterers report employment as quiet.

Transport Trades.—Employment with coal lumpers and timber and grain carriers is fair; with fish packers and carters moderate; with quay workers at Teignmouth, Charlestown and Penryn good.

Fishing Industry.—Trawlers, hookers and drift boats only secured light catches in the early part of the month; there was a little improvement later.

Miscellaneous.—Excavators, navvies and brickyard workers are moderately employed. In market and fruit gardens little is being done.—*W. Hedge.*

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

WALES.

North Wales District.

Mining.—Employment is good at the coal, lead and blende mines.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is dull.

Quarrying.—Employment continues good.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment with engineers is fair; with steelworkers good; with blastfurnacemen slack; with coach and wagon makers steady; with engine and boiler men fair; with spelter workers good.

Clothing and Textile Trades.—The woollen and tweed workers in Montgomeryshire continue fully employed. Tailors are quiet.

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

Brick and Terra Cotta Trades.—Employment continues good.

G. Rowley.

South Wales District.

Coal Mining.—Employment generally is good.

Ship Repairing and Engineering.—Employment in Cardiff, Newport and Swansea is bad; at Barry moderate. At the engineering works in the inland and colliery districts it is good. Branches of engineers and iron founders with 3,424 members have 108 (or 3·2 per cent.) unemployed, as against 157 (or 4·7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December. Boilermakers, shipwrights, ship carpenters, mechanics' helpers and general labourers have a higher percentage of unemployed.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Employment generally is good throughout the district.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Shipping generally has been rather quiet. Dock hoblers and general dock labourers have had rather irregular employment and the shipment of crews has been slow.

Building Trades.—Employment in the inland and colliery districts is reported as moderate or good; in the seaport towns as bad.

Miscellaneous.—Chemical and metallurgical workers report employment as slow; patent fuel workers as not so brisk. Wagon builders, repairers and lifters are well employed. Lithographers, letterpress printers and bookbinders report a decline.—T. Davies.

Tinplate Trade in South Wales, Monmouthshire, and Gloucestershire.—Employment has been fair and is slightly better than in December, and much better than a year ago. At the end of January 373 mills were at work (including those engaged in the manufacture of black plates), as against 365 at the end of December, and 284 at the end of January, 1901. The number of workpeople employed at the end of January is estimated to be about 18,600.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 12,877 members have 578 (or 4·5 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 497 (or 3·8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

Coal Mining.—In Mid and East Lothian employment has been good, but time has been lost owing to a fire at one colliery and a dispute at another. In West Lothian about three-fifths of the miners have obtained five days' work per week, the remainder about nine days' work per fortnight.

Shale Miners and Oil Workers.—Returns from 26 mines employing 2,968 workpeople show that 554 were employed at mines working 22 and under 24 days, 1,752 in mines working 20 and under 22 days, and 662 in mines working 18 and under 20 days, during the four weeks ended January 25th.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Branches with 2,203 members have 84 (or 3·8 per cent.) idle, the same percentage of their membership as at the end of December. The horse shoers report employment as good; tinsmiths as fair; ironmoulders, engineers, blacksmiths, pattern makers and brassfounders as quiet; hammermen as bad. Branches in Falkirk with 3,702 members have 80 (or 2·2 per cent.) idle, as against 89 (or 2·4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December, all branches report employment as fair.

Shipbuilding.—The shipwrights report employment as good; the boilermakers as fair.

Textile Trades.—Employment in all branches of the woollen industry continues good in Hawick, Selkirk and Galashiels. The hosiery workers in Selkirk and Hawick continue to be fully employed. Carpet weavers in Midlothian employed on narrow looms are fully employed; those on broad looms are still working short time.

Building Trades.—All branches report employment as bad.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Branches with 1,097 members have 124 (or 11·3 per cent.) idle, as against 90 (or 8·1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December. The sawmillers report employment as fair; the cabinet makers, coopers, French polishers, coachmakers, lathsplitters and upholsterers as bad.

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

Printing and allied Trades.—Branches with 2,383 members have 62 (or 2·6 per cent.) idle, as against 30 (or 1·2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December. The compositors, stereotypers, press and machine men and bookbinders report employment as fair; the lithographic artists, lithographic printers and typefounders as bad.

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

Glasgow and West of Scotland.

Shipbuilding.—Employment has been rather quieter than last month. Branches with 15,452 members return 761 (or 4·9 per cent.) as idle, as against 669 (or 4·2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Tinplate workers, engineers, brass finishers, and engine and crane men report employment as fair; pattern makers, iron moulders, blacksmiths, brass moulders, iron, steel and brass dressers, iron grinders, and iron drillers as good. Branches with 23,409 members return 1,269 (or 5·4 per cent.) as idle, as against 887 (or 3·9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

Building Trades.—Employment continues dull generally. The painters are a little busier.

Mining.—Employment is good throughout the district.

Clothing Trades.—Employment is still dull in the tailoring and boot and shoe trades; mantle and waterproof makers are fairly busy.

Textile Trades.—Employment generally is good. At New Mills an improvement is reported in the lace trade.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers, electrotypers and stereotypers report employment as dull; lithographic artists as improved; bookbinders as not quite so good.

Glass Trades.—Glass bottle makers and flint glass makers are busy. Flint glass cutters and decorative glass workers are still dull.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Employment continues dull.

Transport Trades.—Dock labourers, sailors and firemen report employment as good; hackney carriage drivers as dull; carters as fair.

Miscellaneous.—Brush makers, curriers, potters, tobacco pipe makers and finishers, rope spinners, basket makers, paviors, sett makers, gilders, stoneware throwers, cork cutters and scale beam makers are well employed. Saddlers, spindler and flyer makers, calico engravers, dyers, bakers and mattress makers are still dull.—A. J. Hunter.

Dundee and District.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the jute industry continues fairly good; in the linen trade it is only moderate.

Coal Mining.—Employment has been fairly good during January. Reports from pits making returns show an average of five days a week worked during the three weeks of the month in which work was carried on.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Engineers generally report employment as moderate; one branch as bad; shipbuilders and boiler-makers as good; shipwrights and blacksmiths as fairly good; moulders as moderate. Branches of societies with 2,304 members report 124 (or 5·4 per cent.) as idle, compared with 121 (or 5·3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

Building and Woodworking Trades.—Employment in most branches of the building trade is bad; in the furnishing trade it is moderate; with sawmillers good. Societies with 1,705 members have 360 (or 21·1 per cent.) idle, compared with 189 (or 10·9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

Dock Labour.—Labour at docks and wharves continues good.

Fishing Industry.—Good weather prevailed in the early part of the month and fair catches were obtained. In the latter part of the month the weather was not so favourable.

Miscellaneous.—In printing and allied trades employment is good; in the tailoring trade slack; in the boot and shoe trade moderate; in the baking trade dull; in the bleaching trade bad; in the floorcloth and linoleum trade unsatisfactory.—J. Mann.

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

Aberdeen and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 2,968 members have 178 (or 6·0 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 174 (or 5·8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

Quarrying.—The masons report employment as dull; granite polishers as fair; settmakers as good.

Building Trades.—The plasterers and plumbers report employment as bad; all other branches as dull.

Transport Trades.—The railway workers report employment as good; carters as fair; dock labourers as dull.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—The boiler-makers, iron and steel shipbuilders, blacksmiths, brassfinishers and patternmakers report employment as fair; shipwrights as dull; engineers and tinplate workers as bad; ironmoulders as slack; horseshoers as good. Branches of societies with 1,202 members have 63 (or 5·2 per cent.) idle, as against 64 (or 5·4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

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

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

Fishing.—At the port of Aberdeen in January trawl and line boats landed 78,570 cwts., valued at £66,676, a decrease both in quantity and value as compared with the previous month.

Miscellaneous.—Upholsterers, sawmillers, engine and firemen, hackney carriage drivers and general labourers report employment as fair; cabinet makers, saddlers and bakers as dull; combmakers as bad; coopers and gas workers as good.

W. Johnston.

IRELAND.

Dublin and District.

Building Trades.—All branches report employment as dull, except the plasterers and whiteners, with whom it is fair.

Metal Trades.—Boiler makers and farriers report employment as good; brassfounders, ironfounders, tinsmiths and steam engine makers as fair; engineers and smiths as moderate; whitesmiths as bad. Branches of societies with 1,118 members have 62 (or 5·5 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 52 (or 4·6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Coopers report employment as good; brushmakers and cart and wagon builders as fair; other branches as bad.

Printing and allied Trades.—Lithographic printers report employment as bad; other branches are busy.

Clothing and Textile Trades.—Employment with tailors is improving; with bootmakers it is fair.

Miscellaneous.—Employment in all branches of the provision trade has declined; bottlemakers report it as fair; hairdressers and stationary engine drivers as good; tramway men, railway men and job carriage drivers as regular.—E. L. Richardson.

Belfast and District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering Trades.—Branches of societies with 8,964 members have 268 (or 3·0 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 278 (or 3·1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December. The carpenters and joiners, and engineers report employment as dull; boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders, drillers, ironfounders and pattern-makers as quiet; blacksmiths, blacksmiths' helpers and strikers, brassfounders, furnishing trades, machine workers, steam engine makers, enginemen, cranemen, and firemen, general labourers and platers' helpers as fair; shipwrights as good.

Linen Trades.—Societies with 2,782 members have 86 (or 3·1 per cent.) unemployed, as against 96 (or 3·4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December. The women workers report employment as fair, all the mills having recommenced running full time; the flaxdressers, flax roughers, and hackle and gill makers as dull; beetling enginemen as quiet; linen lappers as fair; power loom tenters and power loom yarn dressers as improving.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is dull.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Branches with 969 members have 65 (or 6·7 per cent.) unemployed, as against 59 (or 6·3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December. Brushmakers, coach builders and upholsterers report employment as bad; the cabinet makers, coopers and French polishers as fair.

Printing and allied Trades.—Branches of societies with 880 members have 61 (or 7·0 per cent.) unemployed, as against 65 (or 7·3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December. The lithographic printers report employment as bad; bookbinders and lithographic artists and designers as quiet; letterpress printers as fair.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the tailoring and shoe trades is reported as quiet, and still declining.

Miscellaneous.—Branches with 1,932 members have 43 (or 2·2 per cent.) unemployed, as against 39 (or 2·1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of December. The carters report employment as dull; bakers, butchers, railway workers, municipal employees and square sett makers as fair; locomotive engine drivers as good.

R. Sheldon.

Cork and District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders and engineers report employment as good in Passage West, Haulbowline and Cork; as dull in Waterford and Limerick; shipwrights and ship joiners, riggers and sailmakers as fair.

Building Trades.—Carpenters and joiners, and painters report employment as good; stone cutters as fair; other branches as dull.

Woodworking Trades.—Employment is good with cabinet makers, coach, wagon, and cart makers, mill sawyers and woodworking machinists, and packing-case makers; dull with cork cutters and coopers.

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

Miscellaneous.—Railway and tramway employees, stationary engine men and harbour board employees report employment as good; brewery and distillery workmen as fair; coal porters and general quay labourers as dull.—P. O'Shea.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

(Compiled from returns supplied by the Home Office.)

THE following Table shows the number of cases* of lead and phosphorus poisoning and of anthrax reported during January as having occurred in factories and workshops. There were 58 cases of lead poisoning reported in January, 1902, as compared with 72 a year ago, the falling off having occurred chiefly at white lead works. The deaths of 5 men were reported, 4 being from lead poisoning and 1 from anthrax. In January, 1901, the number of deaths reported was 3, all from lead poisoning.

Disease and Industry.	January, 1902.				Total Jan. 1901.
	Adults.		Young Persons.		
	M.†	F.†	M.†	F.†	
Lead Poisoning—					
White Lead Works...	9	—	—	—	9
Clink and Earthenware ...	7	3	—	—	10
Litho-transfer Works ...	—	1	—	—	1
Red and Yellow Lead Works, Glass Cutting and Polishing, Electrical Accumulator Works	5	—	—	—	5
Manufacture of Paints and Colours ...	2	—	—	—	2
Smelting of Metals, Brass Works, Tinning and Enamelling of Iron Hollow-ware	4	1	—	—	5
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping, Plumbing and Soldering, Printing, File Cutting, Coach Making, Shipbuilding, &c. ...	13	—	—	—	13
Other Industries ...	3	2	—	—	5
Total Lead Poisoning ...	51	7	—	—	58
Mercurial Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	3
Phosphorus Poisoning (Lucifer Match-works)—	1	—	—	—	1
Anthrax—					
Wool Combing ...	1	—	—	—	1
Handling of Horsehair ...	—	1	—	—	1
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins	2	—	—	—	2
Other Industries ...	2	—	—	—	2
Total Anthrax ...	5	1	—	—	6

In addition to the cases included above, 10 cases of lead poisoning were reported among house painters and plumbers. The number of such cases reported in January, 1901, was 10 (including 2 deaths.)

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

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN JANUARY, 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 changes in rates of wages reported during January affected 156,678 workpeople, and the net effect of all the changes was a decrease averaging 5³/₄d. weekly per head. Of the total number, 2,783 received advances, and 153,895 sustained decreases. The changes of the previous month affected 44,701 workpeople, the net result being a decrease of 1s. 0³/₄d. weekly per head; and during January, 1901, the number affected was 54,692, and the net weekly result a reduction of 1s. 7³/₄d. per head.

The principal decrease of the month was that sustained by 135,000 coal miners in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

Methods of Arrangement.—Eleven changes affecting 142,315 workpeople took effect under sliding scales. Six changes affecting 1,470 workpeople were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work, and the remainder, affecting 12,893 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives.

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

Locality.	Occupation.	Date from which Change took effect in 1902.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)	Estimated Rate of Wages in a full week.*†		Increase or Decrease in a full week.*†	
			Inc.	Dec.		Before change.	After change.	In-crease.	De-crease.

1 Increase—60 Workpeople. BUILDING TRADES. 2 Decreases—115 Workpeople.									
						s. d.		s. d.	
Perth and Crieff ...	Plasterers ...	10 Mar.	45	Decrease of 4d. per hour (8 ³ / ₄ d. to 8d.)	34 11	32 10 ¹ / ₂	...	2 0	...
Limerick ...	Carpenters and Joiners	17 Jan.	70	Advance of 3d. per hour (6 ³ / ₄ d. to 7d.)	31 7 ¹ / ₂	32 8	...	1 0 ¹ / ₂	...
				Change in system of payment, from daily rate of 5s. 8d. to hourly rate of 7d.	34 0	32 8	...	...	1 4

1 Increase—60 Workpeople. MINING AND QUARRYING. 9 Decreases—145,898 Workpeople.									
						s. d.		s. d.	
Northumberland	Deputies ...	...	1,000	Decrease of 4d. per day (6s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.)	40 0	38 0	...	2 0	...
	Winding Enginem	...	570	Decrease of 3d. per day (5s. 8d. to 5s. 5d.)	34 0	32 6	...	1 6	...
	Hauling and Pumping Enginem	3 and 10 Feb.	...	...	33 6	32 0	...	1 6	...
	Colliery Mechanics	...	1,550	Decrease of 3d. per day (5s. 5d. to 5s. 2d.)	32 6	31 0	...	1 6	...
Cleveland ...	Firemen ...	...	230	Decrease of 5 per cent., leaving wages 26 per cent. above the standard of November, 1879	—	—	...	—	...
	Ironstone Miners	20 Jan.	6,400	Decrease of 1 ¹ / ₂ per cent., leaving wages 21 per cent. above the standard of 1879	—	—	...	—	...
Maryport (near)	Coal Hewers ...	3 Feb.	60	Decrease of 10 per cent. ...	30 0	29 0	...	1 0	...
	Shiftmen ...	...	6	Decrease of 2d. per day ...	33 0	32 0	...	1 0	...
Dalton-in-Furness	Iron Ore Miners ...	13 Jan.	263	Decrease of 2d. per day under sliding scale (5s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.)	33 0	32 0	...	1 0	...
Stainton-in-Furness	Limestone Quarrymen ...	1 Jan.	70	Decrease of 0 ³ / ₄ d. per ton under sliding scale ...	—	—	...	—	...
Clee Hill (Shropshire)	Stonebreakers, Quarrymen, Labourers, &c.	14 Jan.	584	Decrease of 2d. per day ...	—	—	...	1 0	...
Holywell (near)	Lead Miners ...	1 Jan.	135	Decrease of 10 per cent. ...	—	—	...	—	...
South Wales and Monmouthshire	Coal Miners ...	1 Feb.	135,000	Decrease of 2 ¹ / ₂ per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages 6 ³ / ₄ per cent. above the standard of December, 1879	—	—	...	—	...
Monmouthshire (Western District)	Winding Enginem	4 Jan.	60	Advance to a standard rate of 4s. 9d. per day plus full sliding scale percentages. Bonus and allowances previously paid withdrawn	—	—	...	—	...
Ratho (Midlothian)	Quarry Labourers	6 Jan.	30	Decrease of 3d. per hour (6 ³ / ₄ d. to 6d.)	—	—	...	—	...

1 Increase—600 Workpeople. PIG IRON MANUFACTURE. 4 Decreases—4,017 Workpeople.									
Millom and Askam	Blastfurnacemen	5 Jan.	145	Decrease of 1 ¹ / ₂ per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages of furnacemen 20 per cent., and of other workers 17 ¹ / ₂ per cent. above the standard	—	—	...	—	...
	Other Workpeople	...	105	...	—	—	...	—	...
South Lancashire (2 firms)	Blastfurnacemen	2 Jan.	213	Decrease of 1 ¹ / ₂ per cent., leaving wages 16 per cent. above the standard	—	—	...	—	...
North Staffordshire	Blastfurnacemen	4 Jan.	600	Advance of 1 ¹ / ₂ per cent. under sliding scale, making wages 18 ¹ / ₂ per cent. above the standard	—	—	...	—	...
Mostyn	Blastfurnacemen	2 Jan.	54	Decrease of 1 ¹ / ₂ per cent., leaving wages 16 per cent. above the standard	—	—	...	—	...
Scotland	Blastfurnacemen and Labourers	1 Feb.	3,500	Decrease of 5 per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages 15 per cent. above the standard of 1st January, 1899	—	—	...	—	...

3 Increases—30 Workpeople. STEEL AND ENGINEERING TRADES. 4 Decreases—3,365 Workpeople.									
Eston	Steel Workers	5 Jan.	1,368	Decrease of 1 ¹ / ₂ per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages 18 ¹ / ₂ per cent. above the standard	—	—	...	—	...
Workington	Steel Workers (except Enginem, Cranemen and Firemen)	Jan.	450	Decrease of 10 ¹ / ₂ per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages 9 ¹ / ₂ per cent. above the standard	—	—	...	—	...
Middlesbrough	Steel Workers	1 Jan.	547	Decrease of 14 per cent. under sliding scale, leaving wages 9 ¹ / ₂ per cent. above the standard	—	—	...	—	...
Wakefield (near)	Furnace Weighmen	Jan.	6	Advance of 2 ¹ / ₂ 1. per shift (3s. 7 ¹ / ₂ d. to 3s. 10d.)	—	—	...	—	...
Wednesbury and District	Gas and Water Tube Fitting and Socket Makers	16 Jan.	1,000	Decrease of 5 per cent.	—	—	...	—	...
Norwich	Carpenters and Wiremen (Electric Light Works)	1 Jan.	14	Advance of 3d. per hour (7 ³ / ₄ d. to 8d.)	33 9	36 0	...	2 3	...
Dublin	Boilermakers	18 Jan.	10	Advance of 2s. per week	38 0	40 0	...	2 0	...

* Exclusive of overtime.
† Where the winter and summer hours are known to differ in any trade, the weekly rate given in the Table is, in the absence of exact figures, the result of averaging the wages for five summer and two winter weeks. When a change in wages is accompanied by a change in hours of labour, the weekly wages before and after change are computed on the basis of the old and new hours respectively.
‡ See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.

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

Locality.	Occupation.	Date from which Change takes effect in 1902.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)	Estimated Rate of Wages in a full week.*		Increase or Decrease in full week.*	
			Inc.	Dec.		Before change.	After change.	In-crease.	De-crease.
8 Increases—2,038 Workpeople.									
Liverpool ...	Litho Printers ...	1 Jan.	194	...	Advance of 2s. per week	33 0	35 0	2 0	...
Rochdale ...	Carters ...	22 Jan.	460	...	Advance of 1s. per week	—	—	1 0	...
Birmingham ...	Bakers & Confectioners	1 Jan.	800	...	Minimum rate of wages adopted. Weekly wages after change—Forehands 32s.; Second hands 27s., and 30s. when taking charge; Third hands 24s.; Juniors 20s. Jobbing hands 5s. 6d. per day	—	—	—	...
Chesterfield ...	Riveters (Boot and Shoe)	6 Jan.	63	...	New statement adopted, resulting in an advance of 6d. per dozen	—	—	—	...
Nottingham ...	Bookbinders ...	20 Jan.	21	...	Advance of 2s. per week	30 0	32 0	2 0	...
Northamptonshire	Boot Lasters (Army Work)	29 Jan.	500	...	Decreases of 1d. and 2d. per pair	—	—	—	...
Yeovil ...	Glovemakers ...	26 Jan.	22	...	Advance of 10 per cent. in piece rates	—	—	—	...
Swansea ...	Dock Gate Men ...	1 Jan.	23	...	Advance of 1s. per week to 8 men, and of 2s. per week to 15 men	—	—	1 7 ¹ / ₂	...
Edinburgh ...	Cable Car Drivers and Conductors	3 Jan.	450	...	Advance of 2s. per week	—	—	2 0	...

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN JANUARY, 1902.

The changes in hours of labour reported in January affected 1,167 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by about 5³/₄ hours per week per head.

Locality.	Occupation.	Date from which change takes effect.	Approximate number of Workpeople affected.	Hours of labour in a full week.*		Extent of Decrease per week.
				Before change.	After change.	
Birmingham	Bakers and Confectioners†	1 Jan.	800	—	Day work 60 Night work.	—
Hkeston ...	Hosiery Workers	29 Jan.	60	54	54	1 ¹ / ₂
Worcester ...	Boiler Fitters, Turners & Fitters, Moulders, Carpenters and Labourers	1 Jan.	177	54	53	1
Limerick ...	Carpenters and Joiners†	17 Jan.	130	56 ¹ / ₂	56	1 ¹ / ₂

£144,484 in butter, and £92,269 in farinaceous substances. The decrease of £245,961 in "metals" is mainly due to decreased imports of tin, iron ore and lead, and the decrease of £201,558, in "raw materials for sundry industries and manufactures" to decreased imports of caoutchouc, paper making materials, wool and sheepskins.

Exports.—The decrease of £498,957, to which attention has been called in the second paragraph of this article, is mainly the result of the following decreases, viz., £484,174 in "raw materials" and of £164,007 in "yarns and textile fabrics," with a net increase of £213,523 in the value of the exports of "articles of food and drink." The detailed tables show that the decrease of £484,174 in the value of raw materials is accounted for by a decrease of £521,046 in the exports of coal, coke and fuel, whilst the decrease in the value of yarns and textile fabrics is chiefly accounted for by a decrease of £65,546 in that of cotton yarn, £30,389 in "cotton, other manufactures of," and £40,178 in "silk, manufactures of all sorts." Under "articles manufactured and partly manufactured, metals and articles manufactured therefrom," appears a decrease of £82,602 in the value of iron, unwrought and wrought, which is counter-balanced by an increase of £81,857 in copper, unwrought and wrought.

Tonnage of Shipping Entered and Cleared with Cargoes.—The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, with cargoes, during the month ended January, 1902, amounted to 2,981,215 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 3,382,667 tons, as against 2,676,365 tons entered and 3,399,565 tons cleared in January, 1901. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered with cargoes during January, 1902, amounted to 2,608,070 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 2,579,268 tons, as against 2,370,886 tons entered, and 2,361,671 tons cleared in January, 1901.

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 January, with comparative figures for January, 1901:—

	Month of Jan.	
	1902.	1901.
Imported	Bales. 612,057	Bales. 455,063
Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns	348,112	298,707
Exported	40,228	26,018

Traffic Receipts.—The total receipts of 20 of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the five weeks ended February 8th amounted to £7,904,229, an increase of £277,321 (or 3·6 per cent.). The receipts from passenger traffic were £3,112,799, an increase of £91,145, and those from goods and mineral traffic £4,791,430, an increase of £186,176.

Fishery Statistics.—The total quantity of the fish (exclusive of shell fish) landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom during January was 832,316 cwts., an increase of 87,628 cwts., as compared with January, 1901. In England and Wales there was a decrease of 9,294 cwts., in Scotland an increase of 104,397 cwts., and in Ireland a decrease of 7,475 cwts.

Bankruptcies.—The bankruptcies gazetted during January numbered 349, being 3 less than in January, 1901, 9 less than in January, 1900, and 35 less than in January, 1899.

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

PAUPERISM IN JANUARY.

(Data supplied by the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland.)
THE number of paupers relieved in 35 selected Urban Districts of the United Kingdom on one day in the second week of January was 348,193, or 209 per 10,000 of the population* of those districts in 1902.

Compared with December, 1901, there is an increase of 2,734 in the number relieved, and of 2 in the rate per 10,000 of the population. Increases are shown in 25 districts, the largest being in Coatbridge and Airdrie district (10 per 10,000), and Stockton and Tees district (9 per 10,000). Seven districts show small decreases in the rates, while in the remaining 3 districts the rate is unchanged.

Compared with January, 1901, the number of persons relieved has increased by 9,547 and the rate per 10,000 by 4. Of the 35 districts 26 show increased rates, the largest increases being in Cork, Waterford and Limerick district (21 per 10,000), Central London (16 per 10,000), Coatbridge and Airdrie (13 per 10,000), and East London, Leeds, and Leicester districts (12 each per 10,000). In 7 districts the rate has decreased, while in the remaining 2 districts the rate per 10,000 remains the same.

Selected Urban Districts.	Paupers on one day in second week of January, 1902.			Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.*	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with	
	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		A month ago.*	A year ago.*
ENGLAND & WALES.†						
Metropolis.						
West District	11,303	3,015	14,318	176	+ 1	+ 5
North District	14,819	8,579	23,398	221	+ 1	+ 1
Central District	7,252	3,033	10,285	499	+ 5	+ 16
East District	13,294	5,118	18,412	287	+ 2	+ 12
South District	22,095	19,466	41,561	235	+ 1	+ 2
Total Metropolis	68,763	39,211	107,974	236	+ 1	+ 4
West Ham	2,796	8,696	11,492	191	+ 2	- 4
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District	1,741	4,011	5,752	141	+ 1	+ 2
Stockton & Tees District	1,189	3,971	5,160	248	+ 9	+ 11
Bolton, Oldham, &c.	3,847	7,819	11,666	187	+ 6	+ 3
Wigan District	1,907	6,474	8,381	216	- 2	+ 2
Manchester District	9,423	8,580	18,003	198	+ 1	+ 2
Liverpool District	10,783	7,412	18,195	184	+ 3	+ 6
Bradford District	1,455	2,945	4,400	122	+ 3	- 2
Halifax & Huddersfield	1,168	3,731	4,899	135	+ 2	+ 6
Leeds District	2,070	5,893	7,963	174	+ 3	+ 12
Barnsley District	645	2,998	3,643	189	- 1	+ 1
Sheffield District	2,843	3,062	5,905	142	+ 1	+ 6
Hull District	1,423	5,275	6,698	237	+ 5	+ 3
North Staffordshire	1,925	6,443	8,368	232	+ 5	+ 4
Nottingham District	1,887	4,958	6,845	175	- 1	- 5
Leicester District	1,284	3,054	4,338	203	- 3	+ 12
Wolverhampton District	3,453	12,738	16,191	280	+ 2	+ 4
Birmingham District	4,734	3,005	7,739	188	...	+ 6
Bristol District	2,719	6,810	9,529	285	+ 3	...
Cardiff & Swansea	1,812	7,454	9,266	261	- 1	+ 8
Total "Other Districts"	56,308	106,663	162,971	189	+ 2	+ 4
SCOTLAND.†						
Glasgow District	4,410	16,092	20,502	221	+ 1	+ 5
Paisley & Greenock District	676	2,434	3,110	183	+ 3	- 6
Edinburgh & Leith District	1,713	5,408	7,121	184	+ 1	- 2
Dundee & Dunfermline	1,040	2,894	3,934	200	...	+ 4
Aberdeen	552	2,672	3,224	206	...	- 7
Coatbridge & Airdrie	382	1,337	1,719	189	+ 10	+ 13
Total for the above Scottish Districts	8,773	30,837	39,610	205	+ 1	+ 2
IRELAND.†						
Dublin District	7,048	4,877	11,925	336	+ 6	+ 7
Belfast District	3,459	238	3,697	107	- 1	- 1
Cork, Waterford & Limerick District	4,693	5,137	9,830	434	+ 3	+ 21
Galway District	370	324	694	205	- 6	...
Total for the above Irish Districts	15,570	10,576	26,146	272	+ 2	+ 6
Total for above 35 Districts in January, 1902	152,210	195,983	348,193	209	+ 2	+ 4

* The rates for January, 1902, and December, 1901, are computed on the estimated populations in 1902, and the rate for January, 1901, upon the population in 1901. The 1901 census has been taken as the basis in the case of England and Scotland, but in the case of the Irish districts the population figures for 1901 are not yet available for Poor Law Unions, and the rates are therefore computed from the estimated populations based on the census of 1891.
† Exclusive of Vagrants; of Patients in the Fever and Small Pox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards; and of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.
‡ Excluding Casuals, but including persons maintained in Institutions for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, &c., who are classified as not able-bodied.

LABOUR BUREAUX IN JANUARY.

DURING January the six Bureaux furnishing returns registered 1,542 fresh applications for work, as compared with 1,553 in January, 1901, a decrease of 11. Work was found by the six bureaux for 711 persons, of whom 532 (395 males and 137 females) were engaged by private employers, 8 by Local Authorities, and 171 by the Salvation Army. The number engaged by private employers in January, 1901, was 542.

The number remaining on the registers at the end of January was 762, as compared with 755 at the end of January, 1901.

(I.) Work done in January.

Name of Labour Bureau.	No. of Fresh Applications by Workpeople during		No. of Situations offered by Employers during		No. of Workpeople found Work by Bureaux.			
	Jan., 1902.	Jan., 1901.	Jan., 1902.	Jan., 1901.	Engaged by Private Employers.		Engaged by Local Authorities.	
					Jan., 1902.	Jan., 1901.	Jan., 1902.	Jan., 1901.
London.								
Battersea	209	182	48	44	46	43	...	...
Salvation Army	384	346	213	202	213	202	...	...
Provincial.								
Ipswich	50	37	58	56	28	27	...	...
Plymouth	190	210	110	130	102	123	...	...
Liverpool	135	204	3	12	1	5	...	...
Glasgow	574	574	480	432	142	142	7	7
Total of 6 Bureaux	1,542	1,553	882	876	532	542	8	7

(II.) Employments found for Workpeople during January, 1902.

Engaged by Private Employers.	No. permanently engaged.	No. temporarily engaged.	Total.
Building Trades	35	29	64
Carmen, Stablenen, Horsemen, &c.	18	10	28
Porters and Messengers	30	14	44
Bill Distributors, &c.	...	195	195
General Labourers	20	...	20
Other Occupations	33	6	39
Lads and Boys	10	6	16
Total Males	135	260	395
Women and Girls:—			
Domestic Servants	65	13	78
Charwomen, daily work, &c.	6	42	48
Other Occupations	11	...	11
Total Females	82	55	137
Total engaged by Private Employers	217	315	532
Engaged by Local Authorities.			
Men, Lads and Boys	5	3	8
Women and Girls	...	...	...
Total engaged by Local Authorities	5	3	8
Engaged by Salvation Army Authorities.			
Men	...	171	171
Grand Total for 6 Bureaux	222	489	711

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

Occupation.	No. on Register at end of	
	Jan., 1902.	Jan., 1901.
Men:—		
Building, Engineering and Metal Trades	129	116
Carmen, Stablenen, Horsemen, &c.	63	44
Clerks and Warehousemen	54	43
Porters and Messengers	78	46
General Labourers	177	202
Other Occupations	57	77
Total Men	558	588
Lads and Boys	31	84
Women and Girls:—		
Charwomen, Daily Work, &c.	79	67
Servants	68	54
Others	26	...
Total Women and Girls	173	143
Grand Total for 6 Bureaux	762	785

* Engaged by Salvation Army.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN JANUARY.

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

THE total number of workpeople reported as killed by accidents during January was 377, or 84 less than in December, and 53 less than in January, 1901.

In the first group of industries shown in the following summary Table, including railways, mines, quarries, shipping, and factories, and employing 5,607,310 persons (according to the latest available figures), 342 were reported killed and 8,146 injured by accidents in January, 1902, as compared with 404 reported killed and 8,050 injured in January, 1901. These figures give one death in January, 1902, for every 16,396 persons employed in those industries.

In the remaining occupations included in the Tables, 35 persons were reported killed and 1,159 injured in January, 1902, as compared with 26 reported killed and 1,110 injured in January, 1901.

SUMMARY TABLE.

	Killed.		Injured.		Number Employed according to latest Returns.
	Jan., 1902.	Jan., 1901.	Jan., 1902.	Jan., 1901.	
Railway Service—					
Accidents connected with movement of vehicles	38	43	335	419	534,141
Other Accidents	7	5	979	947	...
Total Railway Service	45	48	1,314	1,366	534,141
Mines	84	98	362	404	814,517
Quarries (over 20 feet deep)	10	10	87	86	93,895
Shipping	125	167	344	414	235,544*
Factories	78	81	6,039	5,780	3,929,213
Total of above	342	404	8,146	8,050	5,607,310
Workshops	1	3	20	22	Cannot be stated.
Under Factory Act, 1901, Ss. 103-5	21	17	978	889	Cannot be stated.
Under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	10	5	147	186	Cannot be stated.
Railway Contractors' Servants	3	1	14	13	Cannot be stated.
Grand Total	377	430	9,305	9,160	Cannot be stated.

DETAILED TABLES.

	By Accidents connected with Movement of Vehicles.		By other Accidents on the Companies' Premises.		Total.
	Killed.	In-jured.	Killed.	In-jured.	
Railway Service—					
Brakemen and Goods Guards	5	83	1	40	6
Engine Drivers	2	35	1	72	3
Firemen	3	34	...	83	3
Guards (Passenger)	...	14	1	20	1
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers)	7	11	1	106	8
Porters	...	36	...	218	2
Shunters	6	47	...	15	6
Miscellaneous Occupations	13	75	3	425	16
Contractors' Servants	1	2	2	12	3
Total for January, 1902	39	337	9	991	48
Total for January, 1901	48	424	6	955	49
Mines—					
Explosions of Firedamp	...	14	...	...	14
Falls of ground	43	145	...	...	43
Shaft accidents	5	12	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	28	154	8	37	36
Total for January, 1902	76	325	8	37	84
Total for January, 1901	79	346	19	68	404
Quarries over 20 feet deep.					
Explosives or Blasting	5	8	...	...	8
Falls of ground	...	20	...	...	20
During Ascent or Descent	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	4	46	1	13	5
Total for January, 1902	9	74	1	13	10
Total for January, 1901	9	79	1	13	10

	Killed.		In-jured.		Total.
	By Wreck or Casualty.	By other Accidents.	Killed.	In-jured.	
Shipping*—					
On Trading Vessels—					
Sailing	30	—	15	26	45
Steam	24	5	41	291	65
On Fishing Vessels—					
Sailing	2	—	—	1	2
Steam	10	—	3	21	13
Total for January, 1902	66	5	59	339	125
Total for 3 months November, 1901, to January, 1902	326	9	190	633	516
Total for 3 months November, 1900, to January, 1901	250	17	220	767	479

	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Killed.	In-jured.	Killed.	In-jured.	
Factories—					
(a) Accidents reportable by Certifying Surgeons—					
Adults	56	1,314	12	170	68
Young Persons	6	392	3	107	9
Children	—	7	1	2	1
Total	62	1,714	16	279	78
(b					

TRADE DISPUTES.

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

Number and Magnitude.—Thirty-three trade disputes began in January, 1902, compared with 14 in December last, and 29 in January, 1901. In the 33 new disputes, 6,898 workpeople were directly, and 16,660 indirectly, affected, a total of 23,558, which compares with 3,236 in December last, and 17,754 in January, 1901.

Trades Affected.—In the mining and quarrying industries 11 disputes took place, involving 18,836 workpeople; in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades, 4 disputes, involving 285 workpeople; in the textile trades, 13 disputes, involving 3,772 workpeople; and in other trades 5 disputes, involving 665 workpeople.

Causes.—Of the 33 disputes, 3 arose on demands for advances in wages, 4 on objections to reductions, and 11 on other wages questions, 4 on questions of hours of labour, 5 on questions of employment of particular classes or persons, and 6 from other causes.

Results.—Thirty new disputes, involving 22,851 workpeople, and 7 old disputes, involving 450 workpeople, were reported as having terminated. Of the 37 new and old disputes terminated, 6, involving 2,155 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 13, involving 5,675 persons, were decided in favour of the employers; and 14, involving 14,940 persons, were compromised. In the case of the remaining 4 disputes, involving 531 workpeople, certain points are still under consideration.

Duration of Disputes in Working Days.—The aggregate duration in January of all the disputes, new and old, was about 128,000 days, compared with 164,000 in December last, and 350,000 in January, 1901.

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

I.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN JANUARY, 1902.

		11 Disputes.		MINING AND QUARRYING.		18,836 Workpeople affected.	
Maryport (near)	Coal Hewers, Shift Men and Labourers	63	16	Jan. 6	24	Against proposed reduction in tonnage and yardage prices	Modified reduction agreed to.
Maryport	Coal Miners, Surface Workers, &c.	72	145	13	2	Against proposed reduction of special allowance for difficult working in certain portions of mine	Work resumed pending investigation, with contingent reference to arbitration.
Gateshead	Putters, Underground and Surface Workers	45	801	9	1½	Alleged short payment in the case of putter boys	Work resumed unconditionally.
Gateshead (near)	Coal Miners	1,040	...	23	1	Refusal to use an alleged dangerous form of explosive	Men agreed to make trial of another form of explosive.
Barnsley	Artizans, Surface Labourers, and other Colliery Workpeople	61	470	23	1	Because of dismissal of the foreman smith	Work resumed, pending service of notices.
Leeds	Coal Miners and other Colliery Workpeople	19	6	8	...	Failure to agree upon a price list for a new seam	No settlement reported.
Rotherham	Coal Hewers, Fillers, and other Colliery Workpeople	684	806	15	2	Dispute as to collection by management of money for wages of check-weighmen and pick sharpeners	Workmen in future to collect the sub-scriptions.
Clee Hill (Shropshire)	Stone Breakers, Quarrymen, Labourers and Lads, Blacksmiths, Settmakers and Engine Drivers	584	64	1	11	Against reduction in piece prices to stonebreakers, and change to system of payment by the hour to daymen	Work resumed at reduced prices, but payment by the hour not entered.
Monmouthshire (Western District)	Winding Enginemen, and other Colliery Workpeople	60	12,000	1	3	Winding enginemen demanded standard wage of 4s. 9d. per day, with full sliding scale percentages; other workpeople refused to descend pits under new enginemen.	Standard rate raised to 4s. 9d. per day, with full sliding scale percentages; men to forego all bonuses and allowances previously paid.
Aberbeeg	Coal Miners	1,600	...	27	3	Dispute as to interpretation of an agreement as to double shift	Interpretation previously arrived at between men's committee and management accepted.
Dalkeith	Coal Miners	300	...	7	5	Against proposed alteration in starting time from 6 a.m. to 7 a.m.	Work resumed on old conditions.

		4 Disputes.		METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES.		285 Workpeople affected.	
Jarrow-on-Tyne	Ship Painters	141	...	17	6	Against employment of labourers on work claimed by painters	Men resumed work unconditionally after being summoned for breach of contract. The summonses subsequently withdrawn.
Long Eaton	Wagon Builders and Repairers	31	...	13	...	Objection to performing certain work previously done by ironworkers	No settlement reported.
Worcester	Welded Boilermakers and Fitters	48	...	2	3	Against proposed re-arrangement of working hours, involving the adoption of the "one break" system	Boilermakers started at old hours fitters accepted new terms involving a reduction of one hour per week.
Newport (Mon.)	Shipwrights	65	...	20	5½	For new price list and code of working rules	Work resumed on old conditions pending a conference.

		13 Disputes.		TEXTILE TRADES.		3,772 Workpeople affected.	
Bamber Bridge	Ring Spinners	17	...	10	14	Dispute as to price to be paid after speed of frames had been increased	Employer promised an average weekly wage of 20s. 6d.
Burnley	Cotton Winders	16	...	9	1	Request to winders to fill their own twist in future—formerly done for them	Winders to be allowed use of hoist while doing the work in question.
	Cotton Weavers	125	...	30	2	Alleged bad material	Work resumed pending decision as to amount of special compensation to be paid.
Colne	Cotton Weavers and Other Workpeople	24	6	2	18	For payment of list prices	Work to be woven out at list prices under new management.

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

TRADE DISPUTES—(continued.)

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

I.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN JANUARY, 1902—(continued.)

		5 Disputes.		TEXTILE TRADES.—(continued.)		665 Workpeople affected.	
Macclesfield	Cotton Weavers	500	...	Jan. 16	1	Alleged bad material	Better material promised.
Padiham	Cotton Weavers	140	...	30	1½	Dissatisfaction with conditions of employment	Work resumed on old terms.
Preston	Cotton Weavers, &c.	320	...	22	7	Alleged excessive "driving"	Work resumed unconditionally.
Brighouse	Worsted Weavers	31	...	8	2	Dispute as to price to be paid after speed of looms had been increased	Work resumed at a reduction of 10 per cent.
Huddersfield	Cotton Spinners and Other Workpeople	16	130	10	6	Against discharge of five men for being without little piecers	Spinners to endeavour to obtain little piecers.
Luddenden Foot	Pattern Weavers	15	...	9	13	Dispute as to rate of wages to be paid on change from piece to hourly rates	Work resumed on employer's terms by a few for whom employment could be found.
Brechin	Wet Winders, Weavers, &c. (Flax Manufacture)	51	600	14	...	Alleged bad material	No settlement reported.
	Shifters, Boys, Spinners, Weavers, Calenders, &c.	240	1,516	10	4	Against loss of wages on account of shortened working time under the new Factory Act	Work resumed on employers' terms.
Dundee	Spool Winders (Jute Manufacture)	25	...	24	—	Against proposed reduction in piece prices	Workpeople replaced.

		5 Disputes.		OTHER TRADES.		665 Workpeople affected.	
Sheffield	Carters, Street Sweepers, Labourers, and Ashpit Getters-out (Local Authority)	206	80	27	1	For re-instatement of a discharged carter	Work resumed by advice of trade union officials. Health Committee inquired into matter and confirmed the dismissal of carter.
Manchester	Bookbinders and Machine Rulers	32	...	24	...	Against the introduction of female labour in binding	Men replaced.
Newton-le-Willows	Bookbinders	14	...	23	...	Refusal to do work sent by a Liverpool firm whose men were on strike	Workpeople replaced.
Maidstone	Bricklayers, Carpenters & Joiners, and Labourers	89	20	6	...	Dispute as to time of commencing work in winter months, and as to payment for overtime	Question in dispute referred to arbitrator appointed by Board of Trade under Conciliation Act (see p. 42).
Maybole	Benchmen, Finishers and Clickers (Boot and Shoe Trade)	224	...	21	14	Against reduction of 1½d. per dozen for machine skived counters, and for extras on other classes of work	Mutual concessions made.

II.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN BEFORE JANUARY, 1902, AND TERMINATED IN THAT MONTH.

		1901		1902		1901	
Frizington (Cumberland)	Iron Ore Miners	160	...	30 Dec.	5	Refusal to work with two non-unionists	The two men joined the trade union upon certain conditions.
Liverpool and Birkenhead	Coppersmiths	86	...	14 Oct.	79	For advance in wages of 2s. 6d. per week, and an outside allowance of 8d. per day	Work resumed on old conditions.
Nottingham	Lace Curtain Readers, Correctors and Punchers	16	...	16 Dec.	32	Dispute as to rate of wages to be paid to an apprentice over 21 years of age	Amicable arrangement as to the case in dispute; rules as to employment of apprentices mutually agreed upon.
Rowley Regis	Quarrymen and Settmakers	50	...	22 Nov.	56	Against proposed system of working three-quarter time	Work resumed on full time.
London, S.W.	Cigarette Makers	23	...	27 Nov.	...	Because of discharge of a fellow worker	A few resumed work on employer's terms, remainder were replaced.
Perth and Crieff	Plasterers	45	...	18 Dec.	14	Against proposed reduction in wages from 8½d. to 8d. per hour	Wages to be reduced to 8d. per hour on 10th March, 1902.
Limerick	Carpenters and Joiners	70	...	1 May	221	For advance in wages and a code of working rules	Wages advanced 1½d. per hour, hours of labour reduced, and a code of working rules agreed to.

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

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION IN JANUARY.

Total Emigration.—The number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during January was 12,843, as compared with 12,847 in January, 1901.

British and Irish.—Of these 12,843 passengers, 7,819 were of British or Irish origin, an increase of 221 as compared with a year ago.

The following Table gives the figures for January, 1901 and 1902:—

Destination. (Country in which passengers contracted to land.)	Jan., 1902.	Jan., 1901.
United States	3,100	3,381
British North America	526	197
Australasia	1,348	1,473
South Africa	1,450	1,440
Other places	1,395	1,107
Total, British and Irish	7,819	7,598

Foreign.—The remainder of the 12,843 passengers, viz., 5,024, were foreigners or other persons whose nationality was not distinguished, being 225 less than in January, 1901.

Alien Immigration.—During January 6,935 aliens arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continent. Of these 2,803 were stated to be en route to America or other places out of the United Kingdom, an increase of 479 as compared with January, 1901. Those not stated to be on their way to America or other places out

of the United Kingdom numbered 4,132*, or 70 more than a year ago. The figures for the different periods are shown in the following Table:—

	January, 1902.	January, 1901.
Aliens not stated to be en route to America or other places out of the United Kingdom	4,132*	4,062*
Aliens en route to America or other places out of the United Kingdom	2,803	2,324
Total	6,935*	6,386*

FACTORY AND MINE INSPECTION IN NORWAY IN 1900.

The report on Factory and Mine Inspection for the year 1900 states the total number of establishments subject to inspection in Norway to have been 3,173, employing 79,457 workpeople on December 31st of that year. Of these, 70,631 were adults (58,166 men and 12,465 women), 5,524 were between the ages of 16 and 18 (3,838 youths and 1,686 young women); 2,695 were between the ages of 14 and 16 (2,024 boys and 671 girls), and 607 (451 boys and 156 girls) were from 12 to 14 years of age. The number of accidents reported during 1900 was 598, of which 18 were fatal.

* These numbers are inclusive of sailors, to the number of 1,140 in January, 1902, and 1,234 in January, 1901.

+ Arbeidsretninger fra Fabrikksinspektøren for 1900. Published by the Norwegian Home Department. Christiania: 1901. W. C. Fabritius & Sons.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN JANUARY.

DURING January 783 fresh applications for work were registered by seven Bureaux (see LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1899, p. 36) furnishing returns, and 920 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 210 persons, of whom 99 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps).

The number of fresh applications for domestic servants rose from 359 to 640, and the number of servants applying from 231 to 406; the number permanently engaged rose from 63 to 80. The demand for dress-makers, milliners, etc., rose from 75 to 130, and the number requiring such situations rose from 50 to 101; the number engaged through the Bureaux was 62, compared with 22 in December.

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 January.

WORK DONE IN JANUARY.

	No. of Fresh Situations offered by Employers.	No. of Fresh Applications of Work-people seeking Situations.	No. of Workpeople engaged by Employers.	
			Permanently.	Temporarily.
Summary by Bureaux.				
Central Bureau— 9, Southampton-street, W.C. ...	65	93	7	6
Society for Promoting Training and Employment— 22, Berners-street, W. ...	40	52	9	18
Y.W.C.A.— 26, George-street (1) ...	606	404	73	14
Hanover-square, W. (2) ...	168	134	42	25
Other Bureaux ...	41	100	13	3
Total of 7 Bureaux ...	920	783	144	66
Summary by Occupations.				
Superintendents, Forewomen, etc....	25	46	4	—
Shop Assistants ...	1	5	—	1
Dressmakers, Milliners, etc. ...	130	101	39	23
Secretaries, Clerks, Typists ...	36	62	4	21
Apprentices and Learners ...	34	10	3	1
Domestic Servants ...	640	406	80	19
Miscellaneous ...	54	133	14	1
Total Number in Jan., 1902 ...	920	783	144	66
Total Number in Dec., 1901 ...	518	450	106	60
Total Number in Jan., 1901 ...	898	725	158	55

TRADE UNIONS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE following particulars relating to labour organisations in the United States of America are taken from the current issue of the quarterly *Bulletin* of the Department of Labour of the State of New York.

The aggregate membership of the Trade Unions of the United States at the beginning of 1901 is stated to have been, approximately, 1,603,000, of whom 1,200,000 belonged to Unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labour, 147,000 to five Railway Brotherhoods; 136,000 to other National Unions, and about 120,000 to the Knights of Labour and un-enumerated Unions.

Among the Unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labour the United [Coal] Mine Workers of America had the largest membership (275,000). Next came the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (70,000 members); the International Association of Machinists (45,000 members); the Iron Moulders' Union of North America (40,000 members); the Cigarmakers' International Union of America (35,000 members); the International Typographical Union (32,900 members); the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America (32,000 members), and the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association (30,000 members).

Among the Unions not affiliated to the American Federation of Labour were the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (45,000 members); the Western Federation of [Gold, Silver and Copper] Miners (40,000 members); the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union (39,000 members); the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen (36,000 members); and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (35,000).

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN JANUARY.

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

FROM the following summary of the changes in the Register of Industrial Organisations in January it will be seen that 3 Trade Unions, 6 Co-operative Associations for Distribution, 6 Co-operative Associations for Production, 8 Miscellaneous Industrial and Provident Societies, 43 Friendly Societies, and 14 branches of existing Friendly Societies and 5 Building Societies were added to the Register of the United Kingdom during the month. One Trade Union is stated to have amalgamated with another Society. Two Industrial and Provident Societies, 26 Friendly Societies, 7 branches of Friendly Societies, and 6 Building Societies, are reported as having ceased to exist, commenced to "wind-up," or had registration cancelled.

ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED.

Trade Unions.—*England and Wales.*—Walsall Bridle Cutters Trade Protection Society; "Rising Sun" Inn, Green Lane, Walsall, Bristol and Western Counties Laundry Dyeing and Cleaning Trades Assoc., "King David" Hotel, St. Michaels Hill, Bristol; Wigan and District Hairdressers' Society, Minorca Hotel, King Street, Wigan. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—None.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—(A) *Associations for Distribution.*—*England and Wales.*—Circle Co-op. Ladies and Children's Outfitters, Ltd., 9, Charterhouse Buildings, London, E.C.; Menlove Tea Trading Assoc., Ltd., 21, Mincing Lane, London, E.C.; Neasden Co-op. Coal Soc., Ltd., 65, Gresham Road, Willesden, N.W.; Southam and District Agric. Trading Soc., Ltd., The Fields, Southam, Rugby; Lledrod Agric. Soc., Ltd., The Stores, Lledrod, Llanilar, Aberystwyth; Taibach and Port Talbot Co-op. Soc., Ltd., High Street, Taibach, Port Talbot. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—None. (B) *Associations for Production.*—*England and Wales.*—Desborough Corset Manufacturers, Ltd., Paddock Lane, Desborough, Market Harboro. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—Croagh Co-op. Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Croagh, co. Limerick; Lough Egish Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Lough Egish, Shantonagh, co. Monaghan; East Clare Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Bodyke, co. Clare; Bilbao Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Bilbao, co. Limerick; Shercock Agric. and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Shercock, co. Cavan. (C) *Miscellaneous.*—Edmondsley and Daisy Hill Workmen's Club, Ltd., Club House, Front Street, Edmondsley, Chester-le-Street; Binchester and Middlestone Moor Workmen's Club and Institute, Ltd., Club House, High Durham Street, Middlestone Moor, Spennymoor; Beamish and West Pelton Club, Ltd., Club House, Beamish, co. Durham; Coundon and District Working Men's Club and Institute, Ltd., Club House, Wharton-street, Coundon, Bishop Auckland; Byers Green Working Men's Club and Institute, Ltd., Club House, North-street, Byers Green, Spennymoor; Lincolnshire Public-house Trust Assoc., Ltd., Palfrey Chambers, Silver-street, Lincoln; Southwark Park Club and Institute Soc., Ltd., 388, Southwark Park Road, S.E.; Newspaper Workers' Club and Institute, Ltd., 4, Pemberton Row, Gough Square, London, E.C. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—None.

Friendly Societies.—(A) *New Friendly Societies.*—*England and Wales.*—Ordinary Friendly, 6; Dividing, 6; Juvenile 3; Collecting, 1; Specially Authorised, 3; Working Men's Clubs, 18. *Scotland.*—Ordinary Friendly, 1; Juvenile, 1. *Ireland.*—Specially Authorised, 4. (B) *New Branches of Existing Societies.*—*England and Wales.*—13. *Scotland.*—1. *Ireland.*—None.

Building Societies.—*England and Wales.*—5. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—None.

ORGANISATIONS DISSOLVED.

Trade Unions.—*England and Wales.*—Manchester Printers and Stationers' Cutters Union, 129, Oldham Street, Manchester. (*Amalgamated.*) *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—None.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—*England and Wales.*—Commenced to "Wind-up."—Gwersyllt and Summerhill District Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Summerhill, Wrexham; Rotherhithe and District Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 24, Rotherhithe New Road, S.E. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—None.

Friendly Societies.—*England and Wales.*—By instrument of dissolution.—Ordinary Friendly, 6; Dividing, 3; Female, 1; Orders, 1; Collecting, 2; Specially authorised, 1. *Registration cancelled.*—Ordinary Friendly, 4; Dividing, 1; Female, 1; Specially authorised, 2; Working Men's Clubs, 4. *Dissolved otherwise.*—Branches, 7. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—None.

Building Societies.—*England and Wales.*—By instrument of dissolution, 1; notice of commencement of dissolution, 2; notice of termination of dissolution, 3. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—None.