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STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

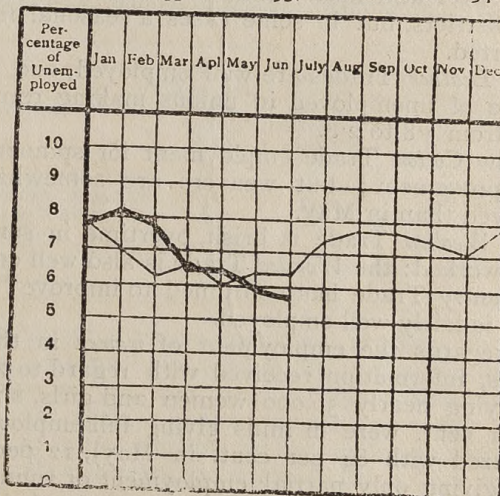
ON the whole there has been an improvement during the month in the state of the labour market, and the percentage of unemployed in unions making returns has declined.

In the 86 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 391,371, making returns, 21,964 (or 5·6 per cent.) are reported as unemployed at the end of June, compared with 6·0 per cent. in May, and 6·3 per cent. in the 52 unions making returns for June 1894.

The following chart enables a comparison to be made with last year:—

Chart showing the percentage of unemployed members of the trade unions making returns at the close of each month of 1894 and of each completed month of 1895.

The thick line applies to 1895, the thin line to 1894.



The proportions of unemployed in the 86 unions making returns may be classified as follows:—

	Unions.	Members.
Under 3 per cent.	34	99,079
3 and under 5 per cent.	19	97,850
5 and under 7 per cent.	13	93,879
7 and under 10 per cent.	6	32,386
10 per cent. and upwards	14	68,177
Total	86	391,371

Employment in Various Industries.—In the *Coal Mining* Industry the average number of days per week worked during June by the 975 pits, employing 238,977 persons, from which returns have been received was 4·23, compared with 4·57 in the previous month, and 4·76 in June 1894. The proportion of unemployed miners in the North of England has fallen from 5·2 per cent. in May, to 3·4 in June.

Iron Mining.—At 82 iron mines, employing 11,360 workpeople, the average number of days worked per week during June was 5·43, as against 5·74 in May.

In the *Pig Iron* Industry the number of furnaces in blast, so far as included in the returns, decreased during June from 287 to 280, compared with 291 at the end of June 1894. The number of workpeople employed decreased by about 2½ per cent. during the month.

16
95
SCIENCE

CO-OPERATION IN 1894.

THE following table shows the progress in 1894 of the workmen's co-operative societies in the United Kingdom. The figures are based upon information supplied by the societies direct to the Labour Department...

Table showing certain particulars relating to the Workmen's Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom, distinguishing distributive and productive societies, for the year ending December 31st 1894, with the totals for the year 1893:—

Table with multiple columns: Number of Societies, Number of Shareholders (Individuals, Societies), CAPITAL (Share and Loan, Reserve), Amount of Sales during 1894, and Net Profit. Includes sub-sections for Distribution (Retail Stores, English Wholesale Society, Irish Co-op Agency), Production (Bread Baking, Corn Milling, etc.), and Grand Totals for 1894 and 1893.

THE PIG IRON INDUSTRY AND THE EIGHT HOURS DAY.

State of the Industry in 1894.

THE report of the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association for 1894 gives particulars with regard to the Pig Iron Industry, both in the United Kingdom generally and in Cleveland.

The number of furnaces in the United Kingdom blowing, and out of blast, at the end of 1894 and 1893 is given as follows, on the authority of Ryland's list:—

Table with 4 columns: In blast, Out, Total, and a row for December 1894 and December 1893.

The effects of the Scottish coal dispute on the number of furnaces blowing in Scotland is shown in the following figures:—

Number of furnaces blowing in Scotland at end of each month of 1894.

Table with 3 columns: Month (January, February, etc.), and Number of furnaces.

As regards the Cleveland district only, it is stated that of 141 furnaces, 94 were in blast at the end of 1894, compared with 84 out of 143 at the end of 1893, and 91 out of 145 at the end of 1892.

The average production per furnace blowing in the Cleveland district was 613 tons per week in 1894, an increase of 11 tons on the previous year.

Only two formal meetings were held of the joint committee of employers and employed during 1894, but some matters were dealt with by referees appointed informally by the respective sides.

Cleveland Blast-furnacemen and the Eight Hours Shift.

Reference is made in the report to the application of the blast-furnacemen for an eight hours shift, which the Association was unable to entertain owing to the increased cost which would thereby be caused.

With reference to this question at issue between the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association and the Federation of Blast-furnacemen the Department has been supplied with further information by both sides.

Figures were submitted by the men for certain works showing a probable increase in the necessary staff of about 20 per cent. (viz., from 443 to 533).

The ironmasters' reply, dated January 28th 1895, entered in detail into the question, concluding that "even on the most favourable showing of the men, they are asking the Cleveland ironmasters to pay, in the aggregate, wages to an amount much in excess of what is now the case."

iron and steel exported from the United Kingdom. "It is the cheapness of the iron made in Cleveland which has secured the amount of work which has fallen to this district..."

Finally, readiness is expressed to go carefully into any schemes which "make the cost of an eight hours shift no greater than one of 12 hours."

THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

A REPORT prepared for the Labour Department by Miss Collet, one of the Labour Correspondents of the Board of Trade, on the Statistics of Employment of Women and Girls, in England and Wales, has now been issued.

The report is divided into three parts dealing with (1) Census returns of occupation for 1891; (2) Labour Department returns of the employment of married women in cotton, woollen, and worsted mills in 1894...

In Part I. it is shown that, on the whole, the proportion of women who are returned as occupied remained practically stationary in the decade 1881-91. The employment of married and of elderly women has, on the whole, diminished...

In the Textile Trades the employment of men and boys gained distinctly relatively to women and girls. In the Boot and Shoe Trade, in which the employment of female labour has increased relatively to the female population...

It must be noted also that there is not a single case of absolute decrease in numbers of males employed in any group employing more than 1 per cent. of occupied females* which does not also show an absolute decrease in the numbers of females employed...

In Part II. the results of the classification of the information given in the returns to the Labour Department are discussed for each trade separately. The main differences in the different trades, so far as the employment of married women is concerned, are as follows:—

In Part III. it appears that the average weekly wage of women and girls working full time, according to the returns in 1886, was:—

In the cotton mills in Lancashire and Cheshire 67.2 per cent. of the women and girls employed were women over 18 years of age and of these adult women 32.9 per cent. were either married or widowed.

In the woollen mills in Yorkshire 83 per cent. of the women and girls employed were women above 18 years of age, and of these adult women 29.8 per cent. were either married or widowed.

In the mixed woollen and worsted mills in Yorkshire 76.9 per cent. of the women and girls employed were women over 18 years of age, and of these adult women 23.6 per cent. were either married or widowed.

In the worsted mills in Yorkshire 62.9 per cent. of the women and girls employed were women above 18 years of age, and of these adult women 21.2 per cent. were either married or widowed.

The differences in the large towns in this respect, as shown in the returns, appear in the following table:—

Table with 3 columns: District, Percentage of total Female Operatives who were above 18, and Percentage of Female Operatives above 18 who were married or widowed. Includes sub-sections for In Cotton Mills, In Woollen Mills, and In Worsted Mills.

The percentage of girls under 18 years of age returned as half-timers in cotton mills was highest in Blackburn and Burnley, being above 27 in those towns and lowest in Salford, where less than 3 per cent. of the girls were half-timers.

In Part III. it appears that the average weekly wage of women and girls working full time, according to the returns in 1886, was:—

Table with 3 columns: Wage rate, Trade (cotton, woollen, worsted), and Location (Lancashire, Yorkshire, West of England).

The average weekly wage of half-timers (girls) in cotton mills ranged from 3s. 1d. in Rochdale and neighbourhood to 2s. 5d. in the Salford and Bury districts, and 2s. 2d. in the Lancaster district.

The Slums of Great Cities. Special Report of the Commissioner of Labour (United States).

This volume gives an account of an enquiry into the conditions of life in certain selected districts of the cities of Baltimore, Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia. The method adopted was that of personal canvas, and in all 83,852 persons living in 56,681 rooms, and members of 17,134 families are covered by the enquiry.

* In industries employing less than 1 per cent. of occupied females, hosiery is the one important exception to this rule, the number of males employed showing an actual decrease, the number of females an increase.

SITUATION IN LONDON BUILDING TRADES.

DURING the past month little of a definite character has taken place in connection with the renewal of the working agreement between employers and employed in these trades, which came to an end at the beginning of May. The position of matters up to date was stated on page 178 of the GAZETTE for June. Since then there seems to have been a disposition on the part of the operatives to bring the questions in abeyance to a definite issue, and the following propositions have been drawn up by the Building Trades Federation and submitted to the vote of the different societies concerned:—

"1st. That we recommend the trades to take a vote of their members to give notice to the builders for a code of working rules and 3d. per hour increase in wages." "2nd. That the trades agree, pending the decision of their members on the former resolution, that wherever the 1892 conditions are being violated, immediate and united action be taken to enforce the same."

The result of the voting on these propositions has not yet been made known, but it is understood that communications are still passing between the various operatives' organisations and the Central Master Builders' Association with a view to an amicable arrangement of the points at issue.

Outdoor Relief with Labour Test.*—A return showing as regards each union wholly or partly included in the counties of London, Middlesex, Surrey, York, Durham, Stafford, Warwick and Lancaster, the number of men who received outdoor relief from the guardians, and were set to work by them on a labour test, states that the number thus relieved was 5,498 in the year 1894, and 14,832 in January and February 1895. The distribution of the numbers was as follows:—

District.	During the year 1894.	From Jan. 1st 1895 to Feb. 28th 1895.
London, Middlesex and Surrey ...	1,874	11,949
Lancaster, Stafford and East Riding (Yorks) ...	1,045	1,401
Durham, Warwick, East and West Riding (Yorks) ...	2,579	1,482
Totals ...	5,498	14,832

LABOUR IN THE COLONIES.

(Monthly report, compiled by the Emigrants' Information Office, 31 Broadway, Westminster, S.W., from official and other reports, newspapers, &c., mostly dated May and June last.)

Canada.—The May bulletin of the Ontario Department of Agriculture states—"in only a few localities are farm labourers reported scarce. Taking the Province over there is more than a sufficiency. In most cases farmers report their help as being of good quality, but in a number of instances the statement is made, 'the right class is scarce.' Several correspondents refer to the fact that boys are being taken on, and it is hinted that in some cases they are expected to do a man's work. Wages continue to fall. The rate per month, with board, is now 15.75 dols., which is 73 cents less than in 1894; without board it is 23.64 dols. per month, a falling off of 84 cents. Day labourers receive 78 cents a day with board, or five cents less than in the preceding year; without board they get 1.07 dol., or four cents less than in 1894. Servant girls on the farm are hard to get."

The June bulletin of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture states that there is still a demand for female help on farms at 7 dols. to 10 dols. per month; wages for farm labourers average 16½ dols. for those employed for the summer months only, and 10½ dols. for those engaged by the year.

The Report for 1894 of the Civil Service Board of Canada states that there is "a much larger number of candidates" for positions as messengers, letter-carriers, &c., in the Civil Service, "than can possibly find employment."

New South Wales.—The Superintendent of the Labour Bureau in his April report gave his opinion that the number of men seeking for work was increasing;

* Outdoor relief (specified counties). P.P. 321 of 1895. Eyre and Spottiswood Price 1d.

1,304 persons registered themselves during that month as unemployed, most of whom were sent to work in country districts at clearing bush or prospecting for gold. A number of domestic servants also were found situations in the country; 7,735 persons were being employed on relief works near Sydney, receiving no money payments but rations only to the value of about 5s. a day per head. The disputes at the Newcastle Collieries—involving a reduction in the miners' wages—having been for the most part settled, the Northern Coal Trade seems now to be in a fair way to recover its old activity. The Southern Mines, however, are working very intermittently.

Victoria.—Notice of the following reductions in wages on many of the boats on the Murray has led to a strike on the part of the men; the wages of bargemen to be reduced from £8 to £7 a month, of cooks from £7 to £6 10s., and of deck-hands from £6 to £5 10s. With a view to encouraging the Victorian Coal Industry, the Government has made the terms of the new tenders for coal for the railways especially favourable to local mine-owners. The Government has adopted the principle of a minimum wage to be paid by the contractor in all kinds of Government contracts. In conformity with this principle, the wages of men employed on railway works have been raised from 5s. to 6s. a day.

South Australia.—A correspondent in the south-east of the colony states that on account of the depression in the price of all kinds of produce, wages in the country have been lowered generally from 15 to 20 per cent. The supply of labour everywhere is amply sufficient, and the applications for work from shearers have been very numerous. Difficulties have lately occurred in the Boot Trade owing to the introduction of special machinery for making and finishing boots.

Queensland.—A report from Bundaberg states: "A great many mechanics are accepting labourers' wages at odd jobs for lack of opportunity to work at their own trades."

New Zealand.—There has been great activity during the last year in the Gold Mining Industry. This still continues, especially at the gold fields in the Coromandel, Thames and Upper Thames districts in the North Island. According to the report of the Department of Labour, in several towns, as Napier, Westport, Christchurch, Dunedin, and Invercargill, the Building Trades during April were dull, but in some country places like Greymouth, Gisborne, Patea, and Martinborough, they were fairly busy. The Engineering Trades were dull almost everywhere except at Napier and Dunedin. The Boot Trades were fairly busy at Westport, Auckland, and Invercargill, were slack at Napier, and dull at Wellington and Oamaru, and had improved at Christchurch. With regard to unskilled labour, a good many men were out of employment, though, at the same time, large numbers were busy at bush-felling, road-making, grass-seeding, and fencing. The surplus of unskilled labour was especially marked in large towns like Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, and Invercargill. From recent returns it appears that the number of acres under all kinds of crop—exclusive of land in sown grasses—was 64,000 acres less in 1895 than in 1894; but that land in sown grasses increased by 131,000 acres. The number of holdings of one acre and upwards increased by 1,386.

Cape Colony.—From a recent return it appears that there are some 1,000 mechanics employed on the railways, and in the railway workshops, the average wage being under 7s. a day; the average rent paid by them was 40s. to 70s. a month for a house with two to four rooms and kitchen. The supply of qualified teachers for the lower grades of schools is still far short of the demand, although there are promising signs of a change; in the first and second class schools the supply is much better.

Natal.—The Coal Industry is still small, only some 40 skilled European miners being employed on an average at the Newcastle mines; all the ordinary labourers are natives or other coloured men.

LABOUR ABROAD.

FRANCE.

Employment in June.—Five per cent. of the members of trade unions reporting in June were returned as idle, the total membership of the reporting unions being 127,000. **Building Trades.**—Stone cutters were well occupied. From 7 to 8 per cent. of plasterers and painters were reported as unemployed. **Metal Trades.**—Few unemployed were reported in the Nord and Ardennes, except among the iron moulders at Monthermé in the latter Department, who were very slack. Ten per cent. of iron moulders in the Seine Department were reported idle. Metal workers at St. Chamond (Loire) and boiler-makers at Lyons were somewhat slack. **Coal Mining.**—Colliers in the Pas-de-Calais were said to be suffering through the poor sales of coal. **Textile Trades.**—Operatives in the various textile centres in the Nord Department were well occupied except at Turcoing. There was plenty of work in the Silk Trade of the Loire Department and elsewhere. Increases in the piece rates for ribbon weaving amounting to 15 to 25 per cent. were made since May in St. Etienne. **Gloves-makers** at all centres of the trade were very well occupied. **Glassworkers** in the Nord Department have entered on a slack period.*

Labour Disputes in June.—Forty-three fresh disputes occurred in June, compared with 52 in May and 33 in June 1894. The old disputes remaining unsettled at the beginning of June numbered 8. Thirteen of the fresh disputes were in the Textile Trades, 11 in the Building Trades, 3 each in the Clothing and Leather Trades, 2 each among metal-workers, dock labourers, and navvies, and 7 in unclassified trades. The number of work-people involved in 38 disputes for which information on this point is available was 4,378, of whom 2,299 were textile operatives, and 1,110 belonged to the Building Trades. The largest number engaged in any one dispute was 1,500—a strike of weavers in Avenes-les-Aubert, in the Nord Department, for increased wages. Of 24 disputes reported as settled during the month, only 2 terminated in favour of the workers; in 14 they were unsuccessful, and 8 were settled by compromise.*

Conciliation and Arbitration.—Twelve cases of recourse to the Conciliation and Arbitration Law were recorded in June. The *juges de paix* took the initiative in 6 cases, the workers in 4, and the employers and workers jointly in 1. Information is wanting as to the remaining case. In 4 cases strikes were either averted or settled; in 6 the proceedings failed in their object, in 1 the employers refused to treat, and the result of 1 has not been stated. Five of the above disputes originated in demands for shorter working hours at either the same or a higher rate of wages.*

Action against a Trade Union.—In a dispatch dated July 6th, Sir J. A. Crowe, H.M. Commercial Attaché at Paris, reports the result of an action brought by a workman against a trade union, somewhat similar to that reported on page 181 of last month's GAZETTE. The claimant was a coppersmith, who, in 1885, was employed in an establishment which the Copper Moulders' Union placed under boycott. All the workers, whether unionists or not, who remained in the establishment after this, were blacklisted. Being one of these, the complainant was hindered in obtaining employment in his trade since 1885; while, in 1893, the union caused his son to be dismissed by his employer. The First Chamber of the Court of Paris has awarded the claimant damages of £180 on his own account, and £20 on account of his son.

GERMANY.

The following is based on information supplied by Mr. T. R. Mulvany, H.M. Consul at Düsseldorf, under date of July 4th:—

Labour Disputes.—†The fresh disputes reported during

* From information supplied by the Office du Travail.
† Supplemented by information published in the Deutscher Reichsanzeiger.

June numbered 25, and those continued from previous months 4. The former consisted of 6 in the Woodworking Trades, 5 in the Building Trades, 3 each in the Mining (including Quarrying), Clothing, and Metalworking Trades, and 5 in unclassified trades. Of the fresh disputes, only 4 need special mention. The men belonging to 3 collieries at Ammendorf, near Halle, have struck for increased contract prices. A proposed reduction of wages has led to a strike of about 400 potters at 65 out of 98 works in Berlin; the men demand adherence to the price list fixed in 1886, and a working day of 9½ hours. Three hundred type-makers in Fürth are on strike for increased wages, and 500 porcelain workers at Königszell, Sorgau, and Sophienau in Silesia are also on strike; further particulars with regard to this strike are, however, wanting.

A settlement of the strike of Solingen penknife finishers and putters-together (see last month's GAZETTE) has been effected, a new price list having been accepted by both sides. Differences have, however, arisen owing to alleged irregularities in the application of the lists, and a renewal of the strike is expected. The grinders are also preparing a price list. The strikes of slaters in Mainz, and of bricklayers in Leipsic, reported last month, have also been terminated. In the former, all the men's demands were granted, while in the latter a compromise was effected by the Industrial Court, to which each side sent three representatives. The minimum wages per hour for bricklayers were fixed at 5'04d. till the end of September, 5'16d. from the end of September to the end of March, and 5'4d. from April 1st 1896. Out of a total of 8 disputes reported as settled during the month, 5 ended favourably and 1 unfavourably for the workers, and 2 were compromised.

Trade Union Benefit.—A table published in the *Gewerher Verein* gives the amount expended by this Association (a non-Social Democratic Union) under various heads. Under the heads of travelling, migration, &c., £906 was expended in 1894, compared with £908 in 1893 and £870 in 1892. For the unemployed (including strike pay) £2,389 was spent in 1894, £2,087 in 1893, and £1,712 in 1892. On special cases of want, sums of £357, £335, and £383 were expended in the same three years.

Extension of Accident Insurance of Workmen.—By a Decree of the Federal Council, dated June 14th, the crews of steam trawlers engaged in sea fishing have, from July 1st, been brought under the Workers' Accident Insurance Law.

Census of Occupations and Industries.—In conformity with a law for the purpose, passed on April 8th last, a census of occupations and industries was undertaken throughout the whole of the German Empire on the 8th of June. A similar census was undertaken in Germany in the year 1882.—*Deutscher Reichsanzeiger*.

SWITZERLAND.

The following is based on information supplied by the Swiss Workmen's secretary, and forwarded by Mr. Angst, H.M. Consul at Zürich, under date of June 29th:—

Labour Dispute.—A wages movement is in progress at Bâle, where the silk ribbon weavers demand a ten hours day and a minimum wage of 3s. 4d. per day. As the manufacturers refuse to grant these demands, a strike has ensued, which may extend. Silk ribbon weaving has been for a long time very dull, and the wages have in consequence declined, but now it is said that there is work enough for some time to come.

Workers' Organisations.—During the past few weeks different meetings of trade union delegates have taken place. The meeting of the Swiss Lithographers' Union resolved to collect a compulsory weekly subscription of 2½d. per member in case of a strike breaking out in Switzerland, and 1'4d. in case of strikes abroad. This is an independent union, and has not joined the Swiss Trade Unions' League. The Woodworkers' Union have decided to dissolve, so as to save the Section's expense, as they all belong to the Trade Unions' League. The Congress of this League, which took place on Whit Sunday and Whit Monday,

TRADE DISPUTES.

(Based on information obtained from Local Correspondents, Trade Union periodical returns, and newspaper reports. Application for particulars is made to the Employers and Trade Unions affected in each dispute, and the information so obtained up to the time of going to press is used.)

SIXTY-FIVE new disputes occurred in June 1895, as compared with 84 in May, and 85 in June 1894. Particulars obtained with regard to 53 of these disputes show that 8,549 persons were involved. Fourteen disputes took place in the Building Trades, 8 of which were chiefly due to wages questions, 4 were on questions of working arrangements, 1 was a refusal to work with non-unionists, and the remaining one was a demand for re-instatement of discharged colleagues.

The geographical distribution of the 65 disputes was as follows:—Northern Counties, 33; Midland Counties, 6; Western Counties and Wales, 5; Southern Counties, 1; London, 4; Scotland, 13; Ireland, 3.

Twenty-one old disputes, affecting about 3,100 workpeople, were settled during June, and at the end of the month it was known that 14 new and 34 old disputes, affecting together about 8,100 workpeople, were still unsettled.

I.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN JUNE 1895.

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Alleged Cause or Object, Establishments, Work-people, Commencement, Termination, Result. Includes categories like Building Trades, Clothing Trades, Metal Trades, Mining and Quarrying.

I.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN JUNE 1895—(continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Alleged Cause or Object, Establishments, Work-people, Commencement, Termination, Result. Includes categories like Seafaring, Dock, &c., Shipbuilding, Fitters (Marine Engineering), Ship Joiners, Boiler-makers, Textile Trades, Cotton Winders, Worsted Weavers, Cotton Weavers, Woollen Cloth Weavers, Cotton Spinners, Cloth Weavers, Flax-dressers, Loomers and Drawers, Woollen Weavers, Spinners, &c., Woollen Weavers, Miscellaneous Trades, Cabinet Makers, Cement Workers, Theatre Musicians, French Polishers, Flour Millers, Paper Makers, Flint Glass Workers, Wool Comb Makers.

II.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN BEFORE JUNE, BUT TERMINATED IN THAT MONTH.

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Alleged Cause or Object, Establishments, Work-people, Commencement, Termination, Result. Includes categories like Painters, Carpenters and Joiners, Plasterers and Labourers, Hand Drillers, Stonemasons, Coal Miners, Bricklayers, Steel Smelters, Fitters (Shipbuilding), Tailors, Hole-borers.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN JUNE.

(Based on information obtained from Local Correspondents, Superintendents of Mercantile Marine, and from Newspapers* and other sources, with corrections and additions supplied by many of the principal Employers' Associations and Trade Unions, and in some cases by the Employers concerned.)

THE changes in wages reported during June affected about 13,000 persons, of whom 9,000 were stated to have received increases and 4,000 suffered decreases. The principal classes affected by the increases were building operatives, blast-furnacemen and rivet-makers. In the Building Trade the number of workpeople whose wages were raised was over 4,000, including 3,000 masons in Glasgow and the neighbouring district who have obtained an advance of 1/2d. per hour and a revised code of working rules. Blast-furnacemen in Cumberland and the Barrow district have received an increase of 1 1/4 per cent., and at Ulverston 1 per cent.

The advance in the piece rates of between 300 and 400 rivet-makers in the South Staffordshire district is stated to equal about 12 1/2 per cent.

The reductions reported include particulars of 1,000 workpeople at Consett and Jarrow whose wages have fallen 2 1/2 per cent. under a sliding scale. Following on the general reduction in coal miners' wages in Northumberland during April, 800 colliery mechanics have now agreed to a reduction of 2d. per day, and at several collieries in Cumberland the miners have accepted reductions of 10 per cent.

Table with columns: Employment, Locality, Date of change, Approximate Number of workpeople directly affected (Inc., Dec.), Details of Change (Increases, Decreases), Estimated Earnings in a full week (Before change, After change, Increase per week, Decrease per week). Includes sections for BUILDING TRADES, COAL MINING, IRON AND STEEL TRADES, and MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

* In all cases the accuracy of newspaper reports is inquired into before the information is used here.
† The 20 bricklayers at Wolverhampton who have received an advance are engaged upon a particular job.
‡ The number of plasterers stated in the table is in addition to the 250 who received a similar advance from 8th April (see May GAZETTE).
§ The plasterers' labourers who now receive a 1/2d. per hour advance, received a 1/2d. (6d. to 6 1/2d.) from ... (see May GAZETTE).

Table with columns: Employment, Locality, Date of Change, Approximate Number of workpeople directly affected (Inc., Dec.), Details of Change (Increases, Decreases), Estimated Earnings in a full week (Before change, After change, Increase per week, Decrease per week). Includes sections for TEXTILE TRADES, CLOTHING TRADES, GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, MISCELLANEOUS, SEAMEN, and SAILORS & FIREMEN.

* The operatives at Yeaton worked at the reduced rates for 10 days, and then went on strike.

Reductions in the Hours of Labour of Railway Servants under the Railway Regulation Act 1893.

Preston.—As the result of representations to the Board of Trade under the above Act, inquiry was made into the hours of labour of the traffic foremen at Preston Joint Station. After investigation, the Board required the Companies to submit a revised schedule of time for duty of the men in question. This has now been done, and the daily hours of duty of the men (four in number)

have been reduced from 12 to 10, including meal times.
Cupar, Ladybank and Thornton Junction.—After inquiry, following upon representations to the Board of Trade, the North British Railway Company were required to submit a revised schedule for the hours of duty of the porters and carriage-shunters employed at these stations. As a result the hours of labour have been reduced in every case in which they appeared to the Board to be excessive. The number of persons affected was 14, of whom 12 had their hours reduced.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN JUNE.

THE number of workpeople reported during June to have had their hours of labour reduced was over 1,400, including upwards of 200 machine makers at Bradford, whose hours of labour have been reduced to 54 per week without any alteration in pay, and about 1,000 slate quarrymen at Nantlle. On the other hand, a firm of agricultural engineers at Bedford, who adopted the eight hours day last year (*see* May GAZETTE, 1894), have reverted to the former hours of labour.

Employment.	Locality.	Date of change.	Approximate number of workpeople directly affected.	Hours of labour in a full week (exclusive of overtime).		
				Before change.	After change.	Dec. or Inc. per week.
DECREASES.						
Building Trade.						
Carpenters and Joiners	Colne ...	1st June	61	Summer 54 Winter 47½	49½ 46½	4½ 1
Engineering Trade.						
Machine Makers...	Bradford ...	22nd June	Varying between 200 & 300	56½	54	2½
Quarrying.						
Slate Quarrymen	Nantlle ...	May	1,000	Summer 55½	52½	3
Furnishing Trade.						
Upholsterers ...	Liverpool ...	22nd May	145	54	51	3
INCREASES.						
Employees of Agricultural Engineer	Bedford ...	12th June	500	48	54	6

COMMITTEE ON THE IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN PRISON-MADE GOODS.

THE chairman wishes it to be known that the public proceedings of this Committee are about to terminate. Any persons wishing to lay before the Committee any evidence bearing on the subject under investigation (*see below*) should therefore at once communicate with the secretary, Mr. J. G. Willis, at the Board of Trade, S.W., stating the nature of the information they would propose to offer.

N.B.—The terms of reference instruct the Committee “to enquire into the extent to which goods made in foreign prisons are imported into this country, and to report whether any, and, if so, what steps can be taken effectually to restrict the importation of such goods.”

Relief Works in Ireland.—A return* presented to Parliament on 31st May 1895 contains particulars of relief works opened in certain portions of Ireland during the months of February, March and April 1895.† From these it appears that works were opened in the unions of Glenties and Milford, co. Donegal; Bawnboy, co. Cavan; Belmullet, Killala, Swinford, Westport, Ballinrobe and Ballina, in co. Mayo; and in Ballinrobe, Clifden, Galway and Oughterard in co. Galway. In all 81 relief works were opened, and the number of labourers employed simultaneously on three given dates was as follows:—On February 28th, 1,838; March 30th, 3,924; and on April 27th, 4,728. A small proportion of those employed were women and boys. In 74 cases the work done consisted of making, repairing and fencing roads, the remaining seven works comprising the making of four bridges and one boat slip and the repairing of two piers.

Information for Emigrants.—The new quarterly circulars of the Emigrants' Information Office were issued on July 1st, and contain the latest available information useful to intending emigrants to the British Colonies. Particulars are given as to the climate, government, and general characteristics of the various colonies, together with the demand for labour, the rates of wages prevailing, the cost of living, and as to the best method and cost of reaching them. The circulars can be obtained free on application to the Chief Clerk, Emigrants' Information Office, 31 Broadway, Westminster.

*Relief of Distress (Ireland), 1895. P.P. 287. Price 2½d.

†For previous Relief Works in Ireland see Report on Agencies and Methods for dealing with the Unemployed. (C.—7182, 1893), p. 264.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN JUNE.

(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 June, it will be seen that 8 Trade Unions, 3 Co-operative Associations for Distribution, 6 Associations for Production, 6 miscellaneous Industrial and Provident Societies, 30 new Friendly Societies, and 41 new branches of existing Friendly Societies have been added to the Register for the United Kingdom during the past month. Seventeen Building Societies, 1 Industrial and Provident Society, and 56 Trade Unions are reported as having ceased to exist, to have commenced “winding up,” or to have had registry cancelled.

NEW ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED.

Trade Unions.—*England and Wales.*—Radcliffe and District Enginemen's and Boilermen's Prov. Soc., Woolpack Hotel, Stand Lane, Radcliffe; Blacking Workers' Trade and Ben. Soc., 46 Hannah St., Rochdale Rd., Manchester; Saddleworth Weavers' Assoc., Green Lane, Delph; United Assoc. of Engine, Steam Hammer, and Crane Drivers and Boiler Attendants, 107 Plumstead Rd., Plumstead; Bricklayers' Labourers' Accident, &c., Soc., Ardwick Hotel, Foxhall Rd., Blackpool; Alliance Carpenters and Joiners, 45 Tonsley Hill, Wands-worth; Builders' Labourers' Prot. Accident, &c., Soc., Bull Hotel, Westgate, Mansfield; Parquet Layers, Bear and Rummer, Well St., Oxford St., London. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—None.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—(A) *Associations for Distribution.*—*England and Wales.*—Billingboro' Co-op. Soc., High St., Billingboro', Folkingham; Edwinstowe Co-op. Stores, Edwinstowe, Newark; Hipperholme Coal Club Soc., The Green, Hipperholme, Halifax. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—None.

(B) *Associations for Production.*—*England and Wales.*—Northern Co-op. Iron and Tinplate Productive Soc., Lucy St., West Stanley, Durham. *Scotland.*—Dundee Tailoring Co-op. Soc., 23 Panmure St., Dundee. *Ireland.*—Co-op. Dairy Societies at Drumcliffe, co. Sligo; Clondrohid, Macroom, co. Cork; Five Mile Burn, co. Leitrim; and at Mulgrave Cottages, Mulgrave St., Limerick.

(C) *Miscellaneous.*—*England and Wales.*—Commercial and General Prov. Soc., 5 Crown Court, Cheapside, E.C.; Thames and Medway Co-op. Barge-owning and Carrying Soc., 85 Copenhagen Rd., New Brompton; Old Bridge Freehold Land Soc., Thurcaston Rd., Leicester; Richmond W. Men's Club, Battenburg Rd., Richmond; Wolverhampton Central Independent Labour Club, 34 John St., Wolverhampton. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—Irish Tourist Association, 15 Molesworth St., Dublin.

Friendly Societies.—(A) *New Friendly Societies.*—*England and Wales.*—Ordinary Friendly, 4; Specially Authorised, 3; Juvenile, 11; Dividing, 5; Working Men's Clubs, 2; Benevolent, 1; Order, 1. *Scotland.*—Ordinary Friendly, 1. *Ireland.*—Loan and Investment Societies, 2.

(B) *New Branches of Existing Societies.*—*England and Wales.*—I.O. Rechabites, S.U., 6; A.O. Foresters, 4; O.G.O.T.A. Sons of Phoenix, 4; G.U.O.O. Fellows, 3; O. Sons of Temperance, 3; Various, 14. *Scotland.*—L.O. Ancient Shepherds, 3; Various, 3. *Ireland.*—I.O. Rechabites, S.U., 1.

OLD ORGANISATIONS DISSOLVED.

Trade Unions.—*England and Wales.*—South Wales and Mon. Tradesmen's General Association dissolved. Registry cancelled of 55 others.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—Nottingham Boot and Shoe Industrial Society.

Building Societies.—Dissolved by Instrument, 4. Have sent notice of commencement of dissolution, 3. Have sent notice of termination of dissolution, 10.

NOTICE.

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