## THE

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## STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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.

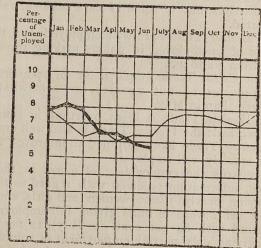
In the 86 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 391,371, making returns, 21,964 (or 5.6 per cent.) are reported as unemployed at the end of June, compared with 6.0 per cent. in May, and 6.3 per cent. in the 52 unions making returns for June 1894.

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

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
To tome the new year To	otal	86	391,371

Employment in Various Industries.—In the Coal Mining Industry the average number of days per week with minds and stry 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 21 per cent. during the month.

## EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE-GENERAL SUMMARY.

Returns from 157 employers show that the number employed by them at Steel and Tinplate Works, Rolling Mills, and Puddling Furnaces at the end of June was 52,708, as compared with 53,350 in June 1894. Returns from 30 tinplate manufacturers show that they had 114 mills in operation, as compared with 140 at the end of June 1804.

Employment in the Engineering and kindred Trades generally shows some improvement, the percentage of unemployed union members having fallen from 6.6 in May to 6.7 in June, compared with 9.0 per cent. in

Employment in *Shipbuilding* has practically remained stationary during the month, the percentage of unemployed returned being 11.5, compared with 11.4 last month and 13.2 in June 1894.

The Building Trades continue busy. The percentage of unemployed in unions making returns remains the same as in May, viz., 2.5 compared with 3.5 in June 1894.

Most branches of the Furnishing and Wood-working Trades are well employed. The percentage of unemployed union members has fallen from 2.5 to 2.4 compared with 4.4 in the corresponding month last year.

The Printing group of Trades remains fairly steady on the whole. The percentage of unemployed in unions making returns is 5.5 compared with 5.6 last month, and 6.4 in June 1894. Paper-makers are not so well employed.

The ready-made *Clothing* Trade has been fairly busy, but was slackening towards the end of the month; the same is the case with the bespoke trade.

The Boot and Shoe Trade continues fairly busy in most districts, but in some cases a seasonal falling-off

is reported.

The Leather Trades are well employed, and the percentage of unemployed in unions making returns has

fallen from 3.8 to 2.8.

In the *Cotton* Trade employment for spinners shows no improvement; but weavers are somewhat better

employed than in May.

The Woollen Trade is brisk, overtime in some cases being worked; the Worsted Trade is also well employed; the Hosiery Trade has continued to improve; the Silk Trade is fairly well employed.

As regards the employment of women in the Textile Trades, information received with regard to 284 mills, employing nearly 56,000 women and girls, shows that 87 per cent. were in mills giving full employment (as compared with 84 per cent. in May), 12 per cent. in mills giving only partial employment or running short time; the mills employing the remainder being closed during the whole or part of the month.

The number of Seamen shipped at the principal ports was 10.4 per cent. less than in the previous month, and

2'4 per cent. less than in June, 1894.

In most of the principal ports Dock and Riverside Labourers have been better employed. In London, the average number of dock labourers employed at the docks and principal wharves was only 13,330, compared with 13,884 for May, but there was an improvement in

the last week of the month.

Agriculture.—Employment, during the month of June, is reported to have been satisfactory in almost all districts.

Trade Disputes.—The number of fresh disputes occurring in June was 65, as compared with 84 in May and 85 in June 1894. Fourteen disputes took place in the Building Trades, and the same number in the Textile Trades, 12 in Mining and Quarrying, 4 each in the Clothing and Shipbuilding Trades, 3 in connection with seafaring and dock labour, 5 in the Metal Trades, and the remaining 9 in the miscellaneous group of industries. In 53 of the 65 disputes, 8,549 persons were involved, an average of 161 persons per dispute, as compared with 270 in the previous month.

Twenty-one old disputes, affecting about 3,100 people, were brought to a settlement in June, and at the end of

the month it was known that 14 new and 34 old disputes, involving together about 8,100 persons, were still unsetled.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.—The number of workpeople affected by changes in wages reported during June was only about 13,000, as compared with 111,000 in May and 20,000 in the corresponding month of last year. The increases affected about 9,000 persons, including over 4,000 building operatives and 1,700 blast-furnacemen. The decreases include 1,000 steel millmen at Consett and Jarrow and about 1,400 coal miners in Cumberland.

Four cases of reductions in hours of labour affected over 1,400 workpeople, and there was one increase affecting 500 persons.

Pauperism.—Returns received respecting 35 selected urban districts show that the number of persons relieved on one day in the middle of June was 322,654 (or 220 per 10,000 of population) in 1891, as compared with 328,189 in May, and 311,945 in June 1894.

Emigration and Immigration.—The total number of British and Irish passengers who left these islands for places out of Europe during June was 16,363, as compared with 12,750 in June 1894, an increase of 3,613, principally accounted for by the number proceeding to the United States. The alien immigrants who arrived from the Continent during the month numbered 7,463 or 687 more than in June 1894; of these 7,463 aliens, 3,839 were stated to be *en voute* to America, an increase of 413 over the corresponding month of last year.

## II.—REPORTS ON SPECIAL INDUSTRIES. (a)—COAL MINING IN JUNE.

The returns received relating to employment in the Coal Industry show a decrease in employment both as compared with last month and with the corresponding period last year. Any exact comparison is, however, rendered difficult, as in England and Ireland the Whitsun holidays fell in June this year, while in the Scotch districts the holidays always occur at the beginning of May.

A summary of the particulars in the returns received gives the following results:—

The average number of days worked per week in 975 pits, at which 238,977 workpeople were employed, in the four weeks ending June 29th, was 4.23, compared with 4.57 days per week in the previous month, and 4.76 in the corresponding month last year.

the corresponding month last year.

The following table shows that 74,541, or 31'2 per cent., of the workpeople included in the returns were employed at the pits which worked 20 days or more during the four weeks; 125,725, or 52'6 per cent., at pits which worked 12 and under 20 days; and 38,711, or 16'2 per cent., at pits working less than 12 days.

I.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE WORKPEOPLE ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED BY THE COLLIERIES.

Number hewn as	of day nd wo ended	und	in	the f	our w	l was eeks	Number of Work- people employed at the Collieries working the number of days stated in Column 1.	Percentage pro- portion employed at Collieries working the number of days stated in Column 1.
Under	, days	s	200				187	(ī.
4 and	under	6.0		3			4,222	1.8
		8	11				5,891	2.2 - 10.3
6 ,,	11	IO	"			•••	11,147	2.2 16.3
	11	12					17,264	7.2)
10 ,,	11	14	"	•••				11.1)
12 ,,	11	14	,,		•••	***	26,527	
14 ,,	11	16	11			•••	32,334	13'5 52'6
16 ,,	"	18	"				26,749	11.5
	11	20	11			•••	40,115	16.8)
18 ,,	"	-	"	4000			36,328	15'2)
20 ,,	"	22	"		•••	•••		14.0 31.5
22	**	24	"		•••	•••	33,377	2.0
24 days	s (full	tim	e)				4,836	20)
	Tota						238,977	100.0

By classifying the districts according to the average number of days worked, it appears that 65,451 out of the total number (238,977) of workpeople included in the returns, or 27.4 per cent., were employed in districts

## EMPLOYMENT IN J. NE-SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.

in which the average number of days worked was more than 5 per week, while 42,714, or 17'9 per cent. of the whole number, were in districts in which the average number of days worked was between 4 and 5, while the unusually large number of 130,812, or 54'7 per cent., were in pits working an average of between 3 and 4 days a week.

July 1895.

II.—CLASSIFICATION OF DISTRICTS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED PER WEEK,

District.	No. employed at the Collieries in- cluded in Table.	Average No. of days on which coal was hewn and wound per week.
(a) 5 days and upwa	ards per week.	angle Stiff
South Wales and Monmouth	3,441 5,070 38,079 18,861	5'32 5'31 5'20 5'02
(b) 4 and less than 5 d	ays per week.	Section 9
Durham Ireland Fife and Clackmannan Northumberland	137 2,169	4°94 4°90 4°72 4°26
(c) Over 3 but less than a	days per week.	med no.
Lancashire and Cheshire North Wales Ortshire Salop, Worcester, and Warwick staffordshire Sloucester and Somerset Portyshire Notts and Leicester	. 4,693 36,391 4,096 15,930 5,780 21,291	3'95 3'75 3'65 3'55 3'47 3'29 3'21

In all districts, with the exception of the Lothians and Ireland, the time worked was greater in the fortnight ending June 29th than in the previous fortnight. This is probably to be accounted for by the fact that the Whitsuntide holidays came at the beginning of the month in England.

A comparison of the average number of days worked by the pits in each district during the four weeks ended June 29th with the figures of a year ago shows that the only improvement last month was in the three Scotch districts, with 24,471 men, while in the remaining 13 districts there was a falling off. The greatest increase was in the Lothians, and amounted to rather less than 1½ days per week. The greatest decrease was in Derby, and amounted to 1⅓ days per week. Compared with May 1895, South Wales and Monmouth, Ireland and Cumberland, show an improvement, Durham remaining the same. The other districts show a falling off, the greatest being in the Notts. and Leicester district, amounting to nearly a day per week.

III.—Comparison of the Average Number of Days Worked by Collieries in June 1895 and 1894, and in May 1895.

	1095 AND	1894, AND	IN MAY I	895.
District.*	No. employed in June 1895 at the Collieries	Days per Week in		
Told de les persebbs	included in the Table.	June 1895.†	June 1894.	May 1895
(a) Districts in wh	ich June 18	395 exceeds	June 1894	
The Lothians West Scotland Fife and Clackmannan	3,441 18,861 <b>2</b> ,169	5'32 5'02 4'72	4.11 4.48 4.31	5'35 5'04 5'04
(b) Districts in which	h June 1895	is less tha	n June 189	94.
South Wales and Monmouth Durham Ireland Cumberland Worthumberland Lancashire and Cheshire Staffordshire Staffordshire Salop, Worcester and Warwick North Wales Yorkshire Gloucester and Somerset Notts. and Leicester Derby	38,079 32,726 137 5,070 7,682 33,980 15,930 4,096 4,633 36,391 5,780 8,711 21,291	5'20 4'94 4'90 5'31 4'26 3'95 3'47 3'55 3'75 3'65 3'29 3'11 3'21	5'35 5'19 5'27 5'69 4'92 4'72 4'26 4'37 4'60 4'54 4'41 4'34 4'54	4'90 4'94 4'86 5'17 5'08 4'42 4'23 4'28 4'15 4'15 4'03 3'79

<sup>\*</sup> The districts are arranged according to the difference in the number of days worked in June 1895 and 1894.
† The Whitsuntide holidays occurred in June 1895.

A comparison of the number of workpeople employed in June 1895 and June 1894, respectively, so far as the particulars are given in the returns, shows that there were 983 men employed in June 1895 for every 1,000 in June 1894.

The proportion of unemployed miners in unions in the north of England was 3.4 per cent. at the end of the month, as compared with 5.2 in May and 5.6 in April.

The quantity of coal exported from the United Kingdom was 2,976,871 tons in June; 3,112,206 tons in the previous month, and 3,014,455 tons in June 1894.

Note.—The above tables only profess to state the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short days) on which coal was hewn and wound at the collieries at which a certain number of persons were employed on the last pay day in June. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons employed at these collieries worked the whole number of days.

## (b) IRON MINING INDUSTRY IN JUNE.

EMPLOYMENT in the Iron Mining Industry during June shows little change as compared with the previous month. Returns received from the owners of 82 iron mines and open-works employing 11,360 workpeople, show the average number of days per week worked during the four weeks ended 29th June to have been 5'43, as against 5'74 in May. The June figure, however, has no doubt been affected somewhat by the Whitsuntide holiday.

The following is a summary of the particulars received:

District.	No. of Mines from which returns	Total No. of work- people employed	Average nur worked pe 4 wee	er week in
A THE SCHOOL A SECTION	were received.	at end of June.	June.	May.
Cumberland and Lancashire Other places in England Scotland Ireland	39 36 5 2	5,211 5,605 484 60	5'79 5'08 5'52 5'63	5'91 5'58 5'94 3'51
Total	82	11,360	5'43	5.74

Of the 11,360 persons employed at these 82 mines 4,591, or 40'4 per cent., were at mines working full time; 3,649, or 32'1 per cent., at mines which worked 22 and under 24 days in the four weeks; 1,488, or 13'1 per cent., at mines working 20 and under 22 days; and 1,632, or 14'4 per cent., at mines working less than 20 days.

# (c) EMPLOYMENT AT STEEL AND TINPLATE WORKS, PUDDLING FURNACES, AND ROLLING MILLS IN JUNE.

RETURNS received from 157 employers show that 52,708 workpeople were employed by these firms at the end of June, as compared with 53,350 in June 1894, a decrease of 642. There are decreases of 225 among those employed in steel-making, and 708 among tinplate-workers, and an increase of 273 among iron puddlers and rollers.

The largest falling off is in South Wales and Monmouth, where it amounted to 1,214 workpeople engaged in these trades (or 10.8 per cent.), of whom 710 were tinplate-workers. On the other hand, the Northumberland and Durham and the Midland districts show slight increases, while the North Wales district remains stationary. In Scotland, the total number employed increased by 943 (or 16.6 per cent.), of whom 676 were puddlers and rollers.

Returns from 30 tinplate manufacturers state that they had 114 mills in operation in the last week of June, as compared with 122 in the previous month and 140 in June of last year.

The number of hours during which the various works

<sup>\*</sup> Allowance is made in all the calculations for short days.

## EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE-SPECIAL INDUSTRIES (continued).

were in operation during the last week of June was about the same as in June 1894.

Table showing the number of persons employed\* in the undermentioned occupations at the end of June 1895 and 1894, respectively, by 157 employers making returns:—

	Number Employed.								
Occupation.	Englar Wa		Scotla	and.	United Kingdom.				
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	June 1895.	June 1894.	June 1895.	June 1894.	June 1895.	June 1894.			
Steel Making, Casting, Melting, Rolling, and Forging	20,788	21,303	3,496	3,206	24,284	24,509			
Iron Puddling and Rolling Tinplate Workers	9,244 6,395	9,647 7,103	2,520	1,844	11,764 6,395	11,491 7,103			
Other workpeople who can- not be separately classi- fied as above*	9,660	9,619	605	628	10,265	10,247			
Totals	46,087	47,672	6,621	5,678	52,708	53,350			

## (d) PIG IRON INDUSTRY IN JUNE.

The number of furnaces in blast at the end of June as returned by 105 ironmasters owning about 85 per cent. of the total number of blast furnaces in the United Kingdom, was 280, as against 291 in June 1894, a decrease of 11. The largest proportionate decline, compared with last year, was in South and South-West Yorkshire, amounting to 5 out of 11 furnaces in blast. There was a decrease of 8 in Cleveland and 6 in the Midlands; 4 in Cumberland and Lancashire, and one in Glamorgan and Monmouth. In Scotland, 11 more furnaces were reported to be in blast at the end of last month than in May 1894.

At the 280 furnaces, 18,932 persons were employed, or 375 less than at the 291 furnaces last year.

In England and Wales the decrease in number employed amounted to 1,012, while the returns for Scotland show an increase of 637.

Scotland show an increase of 637.

As compared with May 1895, there is a falling-off of 5 furnaces in England and Wales, and of 2 in Scotland. One furnace was re-lit in Cleveland, and a new furnace was lit in the Glamorgan and Monmouth district. Five furnaces were damped down or blown out in Cleveland, 2 in Lanarkshire, and I each in the South and South-West Yorkshire district and the Glamorgan and Monmouth district. The number of workpeople employed in all districts has decreased by 504.

The following table summarises the returns received:

Comparison of the number of furnaces in blast at end of June
1895 with the number in blast at end of June 1894, and
at end of May 1895, so far as included in the returns made
to the Department:—

			e compared ear ago.	Present time compared with a month ago.			
Districts.	June 1895.	June 1894.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June 1895.	June 1895.	May 1895.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June 1895.	
ENGLAND & WALES— Cleveland Cumberland & Lancs. S. and S.W. Yorks Lincolnshire Midlands Glamorgan and Mon. Other districts	85 36 6 14 60 17 9	93 40 11 14 66 18	-8 -4 -5  -6 -1 +2	85 36 6 14 60 17	89 36 7 14 60 17	-4  -1 	
Total England and Wales	227	249	-22	227	232	-5	
SCOTLAND	53	42	+11	53	55	-2	
Total furnaces included in returns	280	291	-11	280	287	-7	

The monthly circular issued by the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association gives the following particulars respecting the Pig Iron Industry in Cleveland:—

Production.—During June 237,154 tons of pig iron were produced, as compared with 250,422 tons in May, and 251,226 tons in June 1804.

Stocks.—There is again a slight reduction in stocks, though the figures are still high as compared with last year. The amounts

are: for June 30th, 300,344 tons: for May 31st, 300,998 tons; and for June 30th 1894, 163,666 tons.

Shipments—The total shipments (foreign and coastwise) from Middlesbrough during June, amounted to 93,082 tons, a decrease of 4,320 tons on May 1895, but an increase of 11,030 tons on June 1894.

The quantity of pig iron shipped from all ports to foreign countries and British Possessions during June, was 103,484 tons, as compared with 96,498 tons in June 1894, and 81,861 tons in June 1893.

## (e) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN JUNE.

The Agricultural Correspondent to the Department, on the basis of returns from 150 correspondents, directly referring to 187 parishes, and from one Agricultural Labourers' Union, reports as follows:—Employment during the month of June was almost without exception satisfactory, there being plenty of work at haymaking and also turnip-hoeing. Changes of wages in an upward direction are reported in districts in the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Lincoln, Cambridge, Oxford, Northampton, Berks and Kent.

#### ENGLAND.

Northern Counties.—Employment is reported to have been quite satisfactory during the month of June in Northumberland, Durham, Derbyshire, Westmoreland, Cumberland and Lancashire. Reports from the Unions of Malton, Great Ouseburn, Easingwold and Ripon in Yorkshire state that employment is regular. Hay wages for men who are not hired run from 3s. to 3s. 6d. a day, with beer or coffee. Sometimes extra payment is made for overtime. Satisfactory reports come from the Nantwich Union of Cheshire as regards regularity of employment. During hay-time food and beer are given in addition to the weekly wage of 15s., and overtime is sometimes paid. In the Belper Union of Derbyshire ordinary hands get at hay-time overtime money, a meal, and three pints of beer a day; extra hands 18s. a week, no overtime money, but about two meals and five pints of beer on busy days.

Midland Counties. In the Bridgnorth Union of Shropshire no resident labourers are reported out of work. A few migratory Irish labourers were in irregular employment. Ordinary hands get 15s. to 25s. in a lump sum at the end of hay harvest, in addition to ordinary wages, or 10s. and beer; extra men get 3s. 6d. to 4s. a day, and less if beer is provided. In five parishes in the Market Drayton Union about 5 per cent. were in irregular work owing to the comparative failure of the early turnip crop through the drought. In the Bashford and Southwold Unions of Nottingham employment is reported to be regular. Also reports from Leicestershire from the Unions of Blaby and Billesdon, Barrow-on-Soar and Melton Mowbray state that employment is satisfactory. Hay wages run from 15s. to 20s. a week, and generally beer extra. Satisfactory reports also come from the Alcester Union of Warwickshire, the Oakham Union of Rutland, the Kettering Union of Northamptonshire, and the St. Neot's Union of Huntingdonshire. In the first week in June wages at Eye Green, Northampton, rose from 13s. and 14s. to 14s. and 15s.

Eastern Counties .- Reports from Norfolk, from the Unions of Downham Market, Swaffham, Depwade, and Loddon and Clavering, state that employment was regular in June. Satisfactory reports come from the Unions of Braintree, Colchester, and Maldon in Essex. In Suffolk, no men are reported out of work in the Unions of Samford, Plomesgate, Thingoe, Mildenhall, and Blything. At Rendlesham, weekly wages rose from 10s. to 11s. on June 22nd. In Cambridgeshire, satisfactory reports come from the Unions of Linton, Chesterton, Wisbech, March, Peterborough, Ely, and North Witchford. At Whittlesey and Thorney, wages rose from 13s. and 14s. to 14s. and 15s. In Lincolnshire, satisfactory reports come from the Unions of Stamford, Brigg, Sleaford, Louth, and Bourne. In certain parishes in the Bourne Union wages rose from 2s. to 2s. 3d. a day early in June. In the above counties ordinary weekly wages are paid to regular men at hay-time, with 3d. to 4d. an hour for overtime and beer. Grass and clover mowing by piecework is paid at 3s. to 5s. an acre. Hoeing turnips by pi has been frequently undertaken in June.

Home Counties.—From the Home Counties of Buckingham, Berks, Hertford, Kent, Oxford, and Bedford, all the reports state that the men were fully employed during June, except a few in four parishes in the Hollingbourne Union of Kent. At Shendley and Brook End, in the Newport Pagnell and Winslow Upions, ordinary

## EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE-SPECIAL INDUSTRIES (continued).

wages, namely, 13s. to 14s. a week, are paid during hay-time, with 3d. an hour overtime, and 6d. a day beer money. In the neighbourhood of Buckingham hay wages are 18s. to 21s. a week inclusive. At Peasmore, in the Wantage Union of Berkshire, bay wages for day work are the ordinary wage of 10s. a week, 10d. a day beer money, and extra for overtime; but the mowing is generally being done by piecework. At Fawley, hay wages are 3s. a day, 6d. an hour for overtime, and 10d. a day for beer during carting. Mowers have been earning about 25s. a week. On June 10th the ordinary weekly wage rose from 9s. to 10s. In the Hemel Hempstead, St. Alban's, and Buntingford Unions of Hertfordshire, labourers at hay-time have been paid ordinary wages, with overtime and beer money; extra hands about 2s. 6d. a day and beer, with extra beer for overtime. In the Hollingbourne Union of Kent, 10 or 12 per cent. were said to have been in irregular work during June in four parishes, but returns from four other parishes in that Union, and two from the Melton Union, state that all are in full work. During hay-making, beer and 3d. overtime is given, in addition to ordinary wages of 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. a day. Cherry-pickers, and men at work in hop gardens, were raised to 3s. a day in June, but most are employed at piecework, at which more is earned; women are also helping. In the Thame and Abingdon Unions of Oxfordshire, the ordinary wages of 11s. to 13s., with overtime and beer extra, are paid at havtime. Carting by piecework, 2s. 6d. an acre. At Ascot and Stradhampton, wages were raised from 10s. to 12s. at the end of May, and in the Thame Union from 12s. and 14s. to 13s. and 15s. Boys were also raised 6d. a week.

Western Counties.—Reports from the Unions of Pewsey, Devizes, Warminster, and Wilton, in Wiltshire, and from the Unions of Beaminster, Dorchester, and Wimborne, in Dorsetshire, state that employment is regular. At hay-time ordinary wages of 10s. to 12s. a week are paid, with overtime and beer. Extra hands get 2s. 6d. to 3s. a day. In Gloucestershire satisfactory reports come from the Unions of Cirencester, Winchcombe, and Barton Regis; in Herefordshire from the Leominster Union; in Devonshire from the Crediton Union; in Somerset from the Langport and Wells Unions, and in Cornwall from the Redruth Union. In these counties at hay-time ordinary wages are paid, with extra for overtime and beer.

## (f) SHIPBUILDING IN PROGRESS.

A SUMMARY of Shipbuilding returns, issued by Lloyd's Register, for the quarter ending June 30th, shows that the gross tonnage of vessels, excluding warships, under construction in the United Kingdom on June 30th 1895 was 707,079 tons, as compared with 718,204 tons at the corresponding date of 1894, a decrease of 1.5 per cent. As compared with each of the three intervening quarters, the tonnage shows an increase; in particular, as compared with the quarter ending March 31st, an increase of 50,761 tons, or 7.7 per cent. The total tonnage of warships under construction at the end of June was 286,350 tons, an increase of 22,725 tons on last quarter, and of 81,072 tons on the corresponding quarter of 1894.

Of the 339 vessels other than warships, 289, with a gross tonnage of 672,795 tons were steam vessels, and 50, with a gross tonnage of 34,284 tons, were sailing vessels. The steam tonnage alone was slightly greater than that in construction last year. The figures for the end of last quarter were 310 steam vessels, with a gross tonnage of 628,605 tons, and 46 sailing vessels, with a gross tonnage of 27,713 tons. Thus the tonnage of sailing vessels has increased proportionately more than that of steamers.

The following statement gives the gross tonnage of vessels (exclusive of warships) under construction at the principal shipbuilding centres at the end of June 1895 and 1894 respectively:—

District.	At June 30th 1895.	At June 30th 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.	
		Tons gross.	Tons gross.	Tons gr'ss	Tons gr'ss
Clyde		247,397	239,196	8,201	-
Tyne		121,688	131,018	100 March 100 Ma	9,330
Wear		95,041	111,725	-	16,684
		45,434	69,125		23,691
		46,790	53,740	2 40-2	6,950
Barrow, Maryport and Workingt	ton	10,620	23,922	_	13,302
Belfast		110,038	56,260	53,778	

The returns of vessels "preparing" (i.e., ordered but not commenced) give a total of 163,680 tons, a decrease of 1.4 per cent. on the figures (165,933 tons) for June 1894. On the other hand, they show an increase of 28 per cent. on the abnormally low figure (127,904 tons) for last quarter.

## (g) LONDON DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR IN JUNE.

On the whole employment for dock labourers in London in June was slightly below the average for May. There was, however, a marked improvement in the last week. From the returns furnished to the Department, it is estimated that the average daily number of dock labourers employed in all the docks in London and at 96 of the principal wharves was 13,330 for the five weeks ending June 29th, compared with 13,884 for the previous four weeks. The maximum number employed on any one day is estimated at 14,281 on June 28th, and the minimum at 12,343 on June 22nd.

Detailed Figures.—(1) The average daily number of

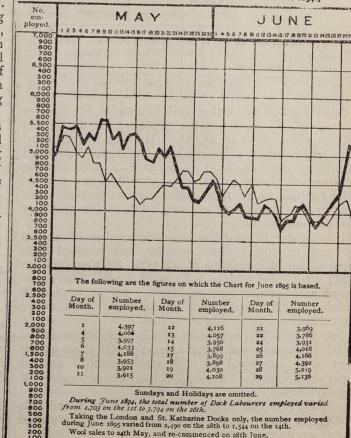
Detailed Figures.—(I) The average daily number of dock and wharf labourers employed in each week of the month is set forth in the following table:—

	Labourers	employed in	Docks.	Labourers	Total Dock	
Period.	By Dock Companies or through Contractors	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	employed at 96 Wharves	and Wharf	
1st week of June 2nd ,, , 3rd ,, ,, 4th ,, ,, 5th ,, ,,	6,930 6,948 7,015 6,411 7,284	1,694 1,634 1,519 1,361 1,719	8,624 8,582 8,534 7,772 9,003	4,831 4,877 4,886 4,754 4,805	13,455 13,459 13,420 12,526 13,808	
Average for 5 weeks ending June 29th	} 6,917	1,584	8,501	4,829	13,330	
Average for 4 weeks ending May 25th	} 7,457	1,425	8,882	5,002	13,884	

(2) The daily fluctuation in the number of labourers employed by the London and India Docks Joint Committee during May and June is clearly shown on the following chart. The numbers ranged during June from 3,768 on the 15th, to 5,219 on the 28th.

Chart showing the total number of Dock Labourers employed by the Joint Committee at the London, St. Katharine, East and West India, Victoria and Albert Docks, and the Town Warehouses, for each day during the months of May and June 1895. The corresponding curve for May and June 1894 is also given for comparison. Dock Labourers employed by Shipowners direct, Stevedores, and Coal Porters are not included.

[The thick curve applies to 1895, and the thin curve to 1894.]



<sup>\*</sup> The table does not include workpeople engaged in machining or other engineering or constructive processes.

## EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE-SPECIAL INDUSTRIES (continued).

The returns furnished do not give the comparative figures for June 1894 of wharf labourers and men employed by shipowners, &c., but for the labour employed by the dock companies in June 1895 and 1894 the figures are as follows:—

Period.						ers employed rectly or thro		
					1895.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
		of June			6,930	7,138	_	208
2nd	,,	11			6,948	7,227	-	279
3rd	"	"	•••		7,015	6,852	163	
4th	"	11	•••		6,411	6,752	165	341
5th	"	,,	•••		7,284	7,119	165	_
	Avera	ige for 5 v	weeks		6,917	7,017	alj <u>-</u> 2813	100

Employment at the wharves has slightly fallen off on the South side.

The fruit wharves in Upper Thames Street have been busy. Employment has been good for deal and corn porters. Lightermen generally have been well employed.

## (h) EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN THE TEXTILE AND HAT TRADES IN JUNE.

JUDGING from the returns received from women correspondents the state of employment for women in the Textile Trades generally has improved as compared with the previous month, employment in the cotton mills (of which the majority included are weaving mills) showing an improvement as well as woollen and worsted mills.

Information has been received with regard to the employment of women and girls in 284 cotton, woollen, worsted and silk mills. In the case of 193 mills the numbers employed are known approximately. If the same average number be assumed to be employed in the remaining 91 mills as in those for the same trade for which numbers are known, the information may be summarised as follows:—

State of Employment.	Number		ate Estimate I Girls emplo	
	Mills.	Number.	Percentage.	Percentage for May.
Full time	248 26 8 1	48,602 4,853 1,804 605	87 9 3	84 13 1 2
Total	284	55,864	100	100

Cotton Trade.—According to this estimate, the number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton mills reported on was 43,358. Of these 85 per cent. were employed in mills working full time (compared with 81 per cent. in May), 11 per cent. in mills running full time but giving partial employment, 3 per cent. in mills running short time, while mills employing 1 per cent. of the number were closed during the whole or part of the month.

Woollen and Worsted Trades.—The number of women and girls employed in the woollen and worsted mills reported on is estimated at 11,231. Of these 96 per cent. were employed in mills working full time (compared with 92 per cent. in May), 1 per cent. in mills running full time but giving partial employment, and 3 per cent. in mills running short time.

Silk Trade.—The number of women and girls employed in the silk mills is estimated at 1,275. Of these 94 per cent. were employed in mills working full time, and 6 per cent. in mills running full time but giving partial employment.

Felt and Silk Hat Trade.—About 500 women and girls in Denton were reported on, all of whom were employed in hat works running short time.

## (i) EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN IN JUNE. (Data supplied by the Marine Department of the Board of Trade.)

During June the number of seamen shipped from the principal ports of the United Kingdom as the crews of foreign going vessels was 798 less than in the corresponding month of last year, the figures being 32,678 in 1895, and 33,476 in 1894. All ports showed a decrease, except Sunderland, Middlesbrough, Liverpool, and Southampton.

The supply of able seamen for steamships, and of firemen and trimmers, was stated in every case to be equal to or in excess of demand, but at Swansea, Leith and Dublin, seamen for sailing vessels were stated to be scarce.

A slight downward tendency was shown in the rates of wages of seamen and firemen at a few ports. Full details of these changes will be found in the table of "Changes in Wages," on p. 223.

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 June 1895 and 1894 respectively:—

reconstruction of the		of Men, &c n June 1898	Total in	In- crease	De-	
Principal Ports.	In Sailing Vessels.	In Steam Vessels.	Total in June 1895.	June 1894.	in 1895.	crease in 1895.
ENGLAND.		HOST AS		autorio de	250.00	SW
Tyne Ports	92	3,104	3,196	3,424		228
Sunderland	33	581	614	553	61	
Middlesbrough	31 83	606	637 1,132	498 1,237	139	705
Grimsby	- 03	1,049	93	197		105
Bristol Channel.						
Bristol	6	123	129	183		54
Newport, Mon	48	855	903	1,300		397
Cardiff Swansea	897	4,186	5,083 613	5,440 796		357
	213	400	013	790		183
Other Ports. Liverpool	458	9,560	10.018	9,405	613	W
London	581	5,237	5,818	6,023	013	205
Southampton	55	1,457	1,512	1,317	195	
SCOTLAND.				17009	2008	25,75
Leith, Kirkcaldy	100	464	564	603		39
and Grangemouth					The state of	33
Glasgow	206	1,937	2,143	2,255		112
IRELAND.	No. of Second	S STATE OF	PART OF THE PART O	COLUMN TO SERVICE	The state of	6121918
Dublin	10	32	42	55		13
Belfast	34	147	181	190		9
Total June 1895	2,847	29,831	32,678			798
Ditto, June 1894	2,670	30,806		33,476		

## III.—DISTRICT REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS AND OTHERS.\*

## LONDON.

Employment in Yarious Industries.—On the whole but little change has taken place in the condition of employment during the month. Returns received relating to 347 branches of 77 trade unions in the London district, with a membership of 63,377, show 2,976 (or 4.7 per cent.) unemployed at the end of June compared with 4.3 per cent. last month, and 4.8 per cent. for April.

The Engineering, Metal and Shipbuilding Trades continue fairly busy, though the latter are not quite so well employed as in May. Reports from 103 branches of 23 unions show that out of a membership of 19,555, 1,104 (or 5.6 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of June, compared with 5.7 per cent. in May, and 7.1 per cent. in June 1894.

All branches of the Building Trades, with the exception of the plumbers, continue well employed. Returns from 178 branches of 7 unions paying unemployed benefit, and having a membership of 12,648, show that 289 (or 2·3 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of June, compared with 2·1 per cent. in May and 5·6 per cent. in June 1894. The bricklayers and stone-carvers, with an aggregate membership in the London district of 6,906, describe employment as good; the carpenters and joiners, masons and plasterers, with a membership of 15,952, as fair; and the painters, plumbers and sawyers, with a membership of 3,096, as moderate.

Though not quite so brisk as last month, employment in the Furnishing and Wood-working Trades continues good. Reports from

\* When it is stated in these reports that "the carpenters," "the plumbers " &c. make certain reports, reference is usually made to the Unions connected with these trades, unless it is otherwise specified.

## EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)—LONDON AND NORTHERN COUNTIES.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

38 branches of 19 unions, with an aggregate membership of 7,096, show that 143 (or 2.0 per cent.) were unemployed, against 1.6 per cent. last month, and 8.1 per cent. in June 1894.

The Printing Trades are steadily employed, but the Bookbinding Trades continue slack. Returns from 15 unions, with an aggregate membership of 19,055, show that 849 (or 4.5 per cent.) were unemployed both in May and June, compared with 50 per cent. in June 1894.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the Wholesale Clothing Trade has fallen off to some extent. The West-End Tailoring Trade has continued busy. The East-End Bespoke Trade has declined. The Hat Trade is described as fairly good, though not so brisk as usual at this season of the year. Fur-skin dressers and furriers have fallen off owing to seasonal causes,

Boot and Shoe Trades.—Employment in the machine branch has been good, but a slight falling off was noticeable at the end of the month. In the high-class bespoke branch employment has continued to be exceptionally good.

Employment in the *Leather* Trades has still further improved, all branches describing trade as good, though the saddle and harness makers are getting quiet. Returns from four unions, with an aggregate membership of 1,062, show that 16 (or 1.5 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of the month, compared with 3.1 per cent. in May.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Employment at the docks and wharves was not quite so good in June as in May, though there was a marked improvement in the last week of the month. The average daily number of dock labourers employed at all the docks and at 96 of the principal wharves was 13,330, compared with 13,884 in May. The falling off in employment at the wharves has been chiefly on the south side. Labourers at the fruit wharves have been busy; deal and corn porters and lightermen well employed. Further details are given at page 197. The number of seamen shipped in foreign-going vessels during the month was 5,818, as compared with 5,577 in May, and 6,023 in June 1894.

Miscellaneous.—Employment with glass-makers and blowers has continued to improve, bevellers and silverers are fairly busy; the Silver Trades are fairly well employed; the scientific instrument makers are slack; the tinplate and brass-workers are improving; the brass-founders, farriers, and coach-makers are busy; the coopers are fairly busy; the basket-makers and horse-hair and fibre-workers are well employed; the bass-dressers are improving; the mat and matting-makers are still working short time; the brush-makers are quiet; the Tobacco Trade continues slack; the pottery-moulders in the sanitary branch are depressed, the throwers are improving, the pipe-machine hands are fairly well employed.

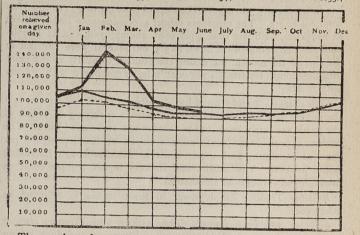
Disputes and Trade Movements.—Four fresh disputes have been reported during the month, the most extensive being a strike of 700 male and female jute-workers for the return of a reduction from wages of 10 per cent. made eighteen months ago. An advance of 5 per cent. in the chief departments was conceded. Another dispute, involving 111 members of various branches of the Building Trades, arose from objection to the sub-letting of certain plastering work. The other disputes were among bricklayers and French polishers.

Labour Bureaux.—The five labour bureaux furnishing returns registered during June fresh applications from 2,256 workpeople, and 338 employers. During the month, work, permanent or temporary, was found through the bureaux for 862 persons, of which number 120 were engaged by local authorities. In the case of 564 workpeople for whom work was found, the employment was stated to be temporary.

Pauperism.—The number of persons relieved on the last day of the second week of June, in the Metropolis, was 97,453, or 231 per 10,000 of population, a decrease of 6 per 10,000 as compared with May, when the total was 99,693. The decrease extended over all the Metropolitan districts, and was highest in the Central district, where it amounted to 10 per 10,000, followed by the East district with 9 per 10,000. As compared with the corresponding month of last year, however, an increase of 5,157 is shown in the total number relieved, the number for June 1894 being 94,536. The increase is highest in the Southern district, while the Eastern district shows a slight decrease. The rate of pauperism in West Ham was 240 per 10,000 of population in June, 242 in May, and 225 in June 1894.

The following chart shows the seasonal variations in the volume of pauperism in London at the middle of each month for the years 1893, 1894, and 1895:—

[The thick curve represents 1895; the thin curve 1894; and the dotted curve 1893.]



The number of vagrants relieved in London on the last day of the second week of June was 1,029.

### ENGLAND: NORTHERN COUNTIES.

## Tyne and Wear District.

Coal Mining.—Durham.—The Coal Trade in Durham shows little change. Five large collieries producing gas and steam "smalls" are slack, numbers of men being suspended. Two out of three pits laid idle in May have, however, re-started. The number of unemployed pitmen in receipt of stoppage pay, owing to depression of trade, is 2,249, or 3.8 per cent., as against 6.1 per cent. in May. 751 are also idle through other causes. Northumberland.—The demand for steam coal continues to improve, some collieries working full time. Pits producing house coal are slack, only working 4½ days per week. The number of unemployed miners is 321, or 1.6 per cent., as against 3.4 per cent. in May.

Iron Mining and Quarrying.—The Weardale iron and lead mines are only moderately employed. Seven limestone quarries continue slack. The Gateshead and district stone quarries are busy.

Shipbuilding and Engineering .- On the Tyne .- Employment in the four principal yards is fairly good, and other yards are improving. Repair work during the month has been slack, and boiler shops are not so busy. Employment in engineering firms is more regular. Locomotive building continues quiet. The Ordnance Works and the electrical engineers are busy. Returns from 49 branches, with a membership of 10,142, show a percentage of 9.5 unemployed boiler-makers, shipbuilders, and engineers, as against 12.3 in May. The pattern-makers have 9.3 per cent., the moulders about 12 per cent., and the joiners 3 per cent. unemployed. On the Wear.-In the shipbuilding yards, with few exceptions, work continues bad, caulkers, riveters, and platers being slack. Employment in the engineering shops shows no improvement. Of the 4,084 members of these trades making returns, 21 per cent. are unemployed, as against 16.5 in May. The pattern-makers have 12.9 per cent. unemployed, the moulders about 15 per cent., the joiners 3'5, and the shipwrights, out of 1,200 members, 8 per cent. The local iron and steel plate and angle mills are fairly employed, one firm working an average of five days per week. Smelters are working full time.

Dock and Riverside Labour.—General riverside labourers report employment as still scarce. Coal-porters on both rivers are slack, with 4 per cent. out of a membership of 1,800 wholly unemployed. The wherry men on the Tyne report employment as more regular. Seagoing men have been in fair demand.

Building Trades.—These trades on both rivers continue brisk.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The letterpress printers on the
Tyne have 8'1 per cent. unemployed as against 10 per cent. in May.

The bookbinders continue busy. Paper-makers are well employed, and working full time.

Miscellaneous.—Glass bottle-makers report little change during the month except at Blyth, where two "holes" of hands have commenced full time. Pressed glass-makers have still 7½ per cent. out of work. Employment in the Chemical Industry is dull. Cement, white lead and copper factories continue quiet. The Durham cokemen have about 1 per cent. idle, as in May.—J. Ratcliffe.

## Middlesbrough, Stockton, and District.

Iron Mining.—The Cleveland miners report employment as fair.
Iron and Steel Trades.—The Finished Iron Trade continues dull.
Employment at the steelworks is good, and fair at the blast-furnaces, and the mills are working more regularly. The foundries generally are working better. No change is reported at the bridge works. Pipe foundries are busy.

## EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE-DISTRICT REPORTS (continued) .- NORTHERN COUNTIES AND LANCASHIRE.

has fallen from 7.3 to 6 3; at Hartlepool from 9.4 to 9.3; at Stockton from 8.4 to 7.5. The moulders report a considerable improvement at Stockton, with less than 4 per cent. unemployed, and at Hartlepool the percentage went down to 5.5, but several were paid off at the end of the month, increasing the number to nearly 20 per cent. Middlesbrough reports 6.4 per cent. idle, as compared with 7.3 per cent. in May.

200

Shipbuilding.—Employment has slightly improved, except amongst the joiners and shipwrights, who have more unemployed. Most of the yards are fairly busy, but a number are still out of work. The joiners report 6 per cent. on the books at Hartlepool, 6.6 per cent. at Stockton, and 4 per cent. at Middlesbrough (including house joiners). The smiths and strikers report 4.3 per cent. as unemployed throughout the district.

Building Trades.—Employment in these trades is reported as fairly good.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—The Sailors and Firemen report an improvement at Middlesbrough. Riverside and dock labour was good at first, but much quieter at the end of the month. At Hartlepool there has been an improvement, though nearly 30 per cent. are still unemployed.

Miscellaneous.—The salt-workers report employment as good; the printers as slack; the tailors as fairly busy; the saw-millers as fair .- A. Main.

## LANCASHIRE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.

Oldham and District.

Textile Trades.—There is no improvement in the Cotton Spinning Industry. Of the 20,692 spinners and card-room operatives in Oldham, Stalybridge, Stockport, Ashton-under-Lyne, Mossley and Rochdale, making returns, 1,450 (or 7 per cent.) are receiving unemployed benefit, besides a number who have exhausted their benefit and are still out of employment. Weavers, winders and ring frame tenters are well employed; twiners and reelers only moderately so. In Stalybridge one mill is being worked three days

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The engineers in Oldham report employment as moderate. In the machine shops the workmen are better employed, especially in the ring frame and throstle departments. Boiler-makers, ironfounders, brass finishers and tinplateworkers are well employed.

Coal Mining.—Employment at the coal mines is only moderate.

Building Trades.—The bricklayers, joiners and plumbers report employment as moderate; the plasterers as fair; the painters as good. Out of 726 union members in these trades, two are unemployed.—T. Ashton.

Bolton and District.

Cotton Trade.—In Bolton the spinning branch remains depressed. Employment is irregular, some mills being on short time, and 72 members receiving out-of-work pay, as compared with 57 at the end of May. Weaving continues normal. In Bury the spinners, card-room operatives and weavers report employment as dull, few mills working full time, and many looms being stopped. In Chorley employment is irregular in the spinning and weaving departments.

Engineering and Iron Trades.—In Bolton engineering has decidedly improved. The Machine-making Trade is less active, but some departments are moderately busy. Steel Smelting and kindred Trades are depressed, employment being irregular. In Wigan the engineers are busy; the iron-rolling mills are working full time; the steel-rolling mills are depressed; the steel smelters are moderately busy; the Cycle Trade is fairly busy. In Bury engineering is slack; machine shops are busy.

Coal Mining.—There is a slight improvement in this industry in the Wigan district, most of the collieries working an extra day per

Building Trades.—These trades are unusually active in Bolton, with few unemployed, and fairly good in Wigan and Bury; but unsettled in Chorley, owing to the joiners' dispute.—R. Tootill.

## Burnley, Accrington, and District.

Cotton Trade.—Employment in the ordinary Weaving Trade has slightly improved, fewer looms being stopped for warps; but in the Blackburn district several weavers are unemployed, owing to the stoppage of firms. The Sateen Trade is again reported as worse, numbers of looms being now engaged on other cloths. The Coloured Goods Trade continues fair. In the Spinning Industry there is little change; in the Accrington district, although full time is being worked, 11 (or 2.6 per cent.) of the members are returned as unemployed. In Preston 9 (or 1 per cent.) are cesses at St. Helens, but none at Widnes.

Engineering.—At Middlesbrough the percentage of unemployed | receiving out-of-work benefit, but three firms are only working three days per week. At Blackburn 21 (or 2 per cent.) are on outof-work benefit and 83 (or 8 per cent.) have been stopped through a dispute of weavers. In the surrounding localities few men are totally unemployed.

Engineering and Metal Trades .- Machine-making continues good. and turners, millwrights, fitters, smiths, and moulders are fully employed. Tinplate-workers continue fairly well employed.

Building Trades.—Employment in these trades continues good. Miscellaneous.-The Calico Printing and Dyeing Trades are fairly

good, work being regular. Brick-making is becoming a large industry in this locality, finding work for a considerable number of men.-W. H. Wilkinson.

#### Manchester and District.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The improvement in the Engineering Trade at Manchester, Northwich, and Warrington continues, with a small reduction in the number out of employment. The brassfounders and finishers report employment as moderate; the braziers and sheet-metal workers as good, with fewer unemployed; the wire-drawers and wire-weavers in Warrington as fair.

Textile Trades.- Cotton spinning continues moderate, but the mules are working more regularly, and at Macclesfield employment is still good. The Silk Trade shows no decline; dressers, dyers and finishers are fully employed.

Clothing Trades.—The Tailoring Trade is fair, but in the wholesale department has slightly declined. Cap-makers continue busy; ready-made mantle and shirt-makers remain dull. Among waterproof garment-makers and umbrella-makers employment is dull. The Felt Hat Trade is slack, only firms employed on ladies' hats

Building Trades.—Employment in these trades has been, on the whole, good in Manchester and moderate at Stockport.

Furnishing and Wood-working Trades.—The upholsterers report employment as good, and the cabinet-makers and coopers are busy. Coachmaking in both Manchester and Warrington is good.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The letterpress printers report trade as bad, with 5 per cent. unemployed; the lithographic printers as no better; the bookbinders as dull. In Stockport printers are busy, and in some cases working overtime.

Salt Works.—Short time is still being worked at Northwich.

## Barrow-in-Furness District.

Iron and Steel Trades.—The Iron Trade has not been satisfactory. At Workington, however, it has improved, three furnaces being blown in at the beginning of June. The Steel Trade continues unsatisfactory, and only a part of the Barrow works are running.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Marine engineering is fairly busy, but all other branches are slack; the pattern-makers are only moderately busy, and several iron-moulders have been discharged through slackness, but steel-moulders are fairly busy. Iron shipbuilding is slack, and in all branches men have been discharged.

Mining.—The coal miners of the Cumberland district have been fairly well employed during the month. Several iron miners are unemployed owing to the stoppage of mines.

Shipping and Railways.—Shipping at the Barrow docks is inactive. At Whitehaven and Workington employment is better, but principally in the Coasting Trade. Railway traffic is unsatisfactory, several of the men still working short time.

Building Trades.—All branches of these trades are busy, with no unemployed .- 7. D. Cowper.

## Liverpool and District.

Shipping, Dock, and Riverside Labour.—The sailors and firemen report employment as moderate. Dock labour has improved, but a number are still out of employment, particularly in the Timber Trade, owing to the diversion of timber cargoes to Manchester. The coal heavers are slacker. The Mersey flatmen and canal boatmen show no change.

Shipbuilding and Engineering .- The boiler-makers and riveters report employment as slightly better, owing to seasonal causes. The engineers report a slight improvement; the metal-planers, steam-engine makers and hammermen show no change.

Other Metal Trades.—The whitesmiths report employment as good; the moulders as fair; the brass-finishers and tinplate-workers as

Building Trades.—Employment continues good in all branches. Glass and Chemical Trades.—The glass-workers in St. Helens report an improvement in some branches towards the end of the month. The chemical workers report a slight improvement in certain proEMPLOYMENT IN JUNE-DISTRICT REPORTS (continued).—LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Mining.—The reports from the colliery districts are still unsatisfactory; no pits have been re-opened, and the demand for house coal has fallen off.

Miscellaneous.- Employment in the railway goods department and in cross city traffic is reported as fair. Printers are busier; tobacco-workers fairly busy; rope-makers moderately so. -7. Sexton.

A report from Winsford states that the Salt Industry has been normal, with a few more pans at work. Other trades are moderately busy. The fustian cutters report employment as brisk.

#### YORKSHIRE.

### Hull and District.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—These industries have been slack. Yards building the smaller class of vessels are fairly well employed. Repair work has not been brisk. The boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders report employment as bad; the shipwrights, with 10 per cent. unemployed, as slack; the ironfounders (with about 4 per cent. unemployed), the smiths and strikers, the engineers, (with about 6 per cent. unemployed), the machine-workers (with 5.6 per cent. idle), as moderate; the iron and steel dressers as good; the shipyard and engineers' helpers as bad, with one-third wholly, and more than one-third partially, unemployed.

Building and Wood-working Trades.—Employment in the Building Trades has been good during the month, and continues to improve; the mill-sawyers and wood-working machinists and joiners have been only moderately employed; the plumbers report employment as bad. Employment in Bridlington is reported as bad.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—The employment for local sailors and firemen is reported as good, but the dispute at Blyth and the Tyne ports has caused additional men to come to the Humber ports in search of employment, and the number unemployed shows no change. Dock-side labour is reported as fair. The coal porters, tippers, and trimmers report employment as moderate, with about 50 fewer unemployed.

Railway Works.- Employment for men in the railway goods department is reported as unsatisfactory, but with a reduced number unemployed.

Fishing Industry.—Employment is reported as moderate. The steam trawling vessels have brought a much larger quantity of fish than usual to market, and prices have at times been low, so that the earnings of the share hands will not be good. In Grimsby employment has been moderate, with 5 per cent. unemployed and 5 per cent. partially unemployed—a slight improvement on May. The steam trawl fishing vessel engineers report employment as

Seed-crushing, Oil and Paint Works.—Owing to seasonal depression, many of the mills are stopped, and others are undergoing repair. The paint and colour works are moderately employed. The enginemen and firemen employed on stationary engines and boilers report employment as moderate.

Printing Trades.—The letterpress printers report employment as moderate, with 5 per cent. unemployed; the lithographic printers

Miscellaneous.—The brushmakers, twine-spinners and dressers report employment as bad; the coopers as improved; the flour millers and tailors as good.—W. G. Millington.

## Leeds and District.

Metal Trades.—The Engineering Trade in Leeds continues fair, some firms working overtime, with a slight decrease in the number unemployed. At Wakefield trade remains dull. Ironfounding is improving in Leeds and Stanningley, and is better in the former place than for the last three years. The stove grate-workers are fairly well employed in Leeds, only moderately so at Stanningley. The whitesmiths report employment as slack; the boiler-makers and steel-workers as moderate; the machine-workers as bad. Patternmaking continues to improve.

Building Trades.—Employment with joiners, plasterers and painters has not been brisk; with bricklayers fair.

Clothing Trades.—The Boot and Shoe Industry shows a decline. In the Ready-made Clothing Trade employment has been fairly good, but is declining. Bespoke tailoring has been fair. Slippermakers are slack.

Textile Trades.—The willeyers and fettlers report better employment in Leeds and Bramley. In Leeds the Blanket and Linen Trades are brisk, and flax spinners are working overtime; woollen spinners are fairly busy. At Stanningley, Bramley, and Morley most of the mills are well employed. At Yeadon the mills have been at a standstill, owing to a dispute.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the Tanning Trade has only been moderate. Leather shavers show great improvement.

Mining.—The Coal Trade in Leeds and district is slack, most pits having worked only three days a week, and some only one or two days. A number of miners are unemployed. At Wakefield employment continues slack, the most that has been worked being four days at Lofthouse. The time worked at Sharlstone has been 3½ days per week, at Nostell and Newland three, and at Foxholes and Parkhills only two.

Printing Trades.—Employment in the Letterpress and Lithographic Trades is only moderate.

Miscellaneous. - Dyers in Leeds are not so busy. The Glass Bottle Trade continues to improve, but the number of unemployed is still exceptional. At the Doncaster railway works a full week is now being worked, after six months of short time.—O. Connellan.

#### Bradford, Huddersfield, and District.

Worsted Trade.—In the Bradford district employment is even better than in May. Woolsorters, overlookers, spinners and weavers are in demand, and the dyers have few out of work. In Haworth workpeople are being brought from other districts for the weaving departments. The Worsted Trade in Huddersfield is also fair, some weaving sheds, where men are employed, working overtime. In Halifax and Keighley also the trade is good.

Woollen Trade. - Employment round about Huddersfield is fair; some of the mills are still working overtime, and others are continuing night shifts. The Heavy Woollen Trade is also good; many mills are working night and day, and others are working

Cotton and Silk Trades.—Employment in these smaller textile branches continues to improve.

Metal Trades.—The Metal Trades show no decline, and in some districts an improvement. Ten branches of the engineers in Bradford, Keighley, Huddersfield, Halifax, and Dewsbury, with a membership of 2,179, have 8.8 per cent. out of work. Two branches of moulders in Huddersfield and Keighley have I per cent. un-

Building Trades.—All branches have been busy throughout the district .- A. Gee.

## Yorkshire Mining Districts (except Cleveland).

Coal Mining.—The pits are working irregularly, some only two and others four and five days a week. The collieries at Low Moor are, in some instances, only working two days a week, and a large proportion are wholly unemployed. In the neighbourhood of Barnsley, Mexbro', and Rotherham the thick coal seams are working moderately well. The Allerton Silkstone Collieries at Castleford remain closed. About 60 men employed in another colliery have ceased working, having failed to agree as to a price list for a particular seam. About 550 men are being paid from the out-of-work fund through stoppage of collieries, &c.

## Sheffield and District.

J. Wadsworth.

Iron and Steel Industries.—The Iron Trade has been much slacker; many of the puddlers, furnacemen, shinglers, &c., have only averaged two to three turns per week, and in some cases the works have been standing for a week. Merchant iron rollers, who had none idle at the end of May, report 23 per cent. unemployed. The pressmen, furnacemen, planers, drillers, and slotters on armour plates are well employed; also the makers of Siemens steel; Bessemer steel-converters are slack. The railway spring fitters report trade as bad, with 5 per cent. unemployed, and the majority on short time. Axle-makers are slack; makers of railway tyres and spiral springs are moderately employed; wire rollers and drawers have made better time; boiler-makers report employment as better; the ironfounders as unchanged; the engineers have 7 per cent. unemployed; shot and shell-workers are quiet. Stove-grate-makers are moderately busy. At Dronfield employment is fairly good. At Rotherham workmen are quiet on steel forgings, and the Iron Trade is slack.

Cutlery and Tools.—Table-knife cutlers, spring-knife cutlers and razor smiths are slack on common classes of work. The Scissor Trade is improving. The saw-makers report employment as quiet, with 5 per cent. unemployed and a number on short time. Surgical instrument-makers and spade, shovel, fork and horticultural toolmakers are moderately employed. The file-makers are busier.

Other Metal Trades.—The silversmiths report employment as worse, with 5 per cent. unemployed and about one-half on short time. Employment is moderate on spoons and forks; the other branches of the Britannia Metal Trade are quiet. The brassworkers are fairly busy, and at Rotherham are well employed.

## EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE-DISTRICT REPORTS (continued) .- YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND COUNTIES.

Building Trades.—All branches are well employed.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The letterpress printers report 10 per cent. unemployed, as against 8 per cent. in May. The lithographic printers show no change. The bookbinders report 8 per cent. unemployed.—S. Uttley.

### ENGLAND: MIDLAND COUNTIES.

### Derbyshire District.

Coal Mining.—In Alfreton district pits are only working 3½ days per week; in Codnor district in soft coal 2½, hard coal 2 days per week. In Clay Cross employment is very dull, in all classes of coal scarcely 2 days per week being worked. An improvement is reported in Staveley (Chesterfield) district.

Quarrying .- Stone Quarrying is fair in this district, and employment regular.

Iron Trades.—Blast furnacemen continue dull. The ironfounders report employment as bad in Derby, Butterley, Chesterfield and Codnor, nearly 10 per cent. being out of work. Employment in the Malleable Iron Trade makes steady progress.

Engineering and kindred Trades.-Engineering in Derby, Burtonon-Trent, Chesterfield and Ilkeston is reported as bad; in Ripley, Glossop, Long Eaton and New Mills as moderate. At the locomotive works employment is improving, full time commencing on July 6th. Out of 1,006 members in these districts, 30 (or 3 per cent.) are reported as unemployed. Bridge, girder and boiler-yards are busier, and the boiler-makers have about 5 per cent. out of work, as compared with 6 per cent. in May.

Other Metal Trades.—The stove grate-workers are busier in Derby, but slack in Belper district. In Long Eaton the lace machine builders report employment as moderate. Cycle works continue busy; the brass-moulders and finishers report employment as

Textile Trades.-In Derby and Borrowash the Lace Trade is improving. In Long Eaton employment is dull. The Cotton Trade in Glossop is reported as moderate; in Borrowash, Lea and Holloway as good.

Clothing Trades.—The Tailoring Trade continues good in most branches. Boot and shoe operatives and dress and mantle-makers

Building Trades.-Employment in Derby, Ilkeston, Burton-on-Trent, and Long Eaton has been fair. In Chesterfield, the carpenters and joiners report employment as dull.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The letterpress and lithographic printers and bookbinders report employment as good.

Miscellaneous.—The surgical bandage-makers report employment as good; the elastic web-weavers as improving; the coopers at Burton on-Trent as dull. Railway carriage and wagon-builders in Derby continue slack, 4 days per week being still worked; coach builders in private shops are fairly well employed. In Long Eaton wagon-repairers are slack, most workmen being on short time.

## C. White-Deacon.

## Nottingham and District.

Lace Trade.—The Lace Trade shows little change, the laceworkers, with a membership of 3,500, having 11 per cent. on the outof-work fund, in addition to 12 per cent. totally unemployed but not in benefit. Trade is quiet at Kimberley, Beeston and Bulwell.

Other Textile Trades .- The improvement amongst the power framework knitters has been maintained. About 10 per cent. are unemployed. The hand-ribbed branch reports a decided improvement in fancy goods. The elastic bandage weavers report employment as good, with no unemployed. Hosiery branches at Sutton, Kirby, and Mansfield have considerably improved. Little improvement is reported from Arnold and Carlton. The wool shawl and Shetland branch is quiet at Hucknall.

Coal Mining.—The average time worked is about three days per week.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The engineers report employment as bad, but the cycle branch is fully employed. Lace machine builders are slack. Engine-makers and repairers are slack at Colwick. Fifteen branches in this group, with a membership of 1,771, return 8.5 per cent. as unemployed.

Building Trades.—These trades generally are busy. Fifteen branches, with a membership of 2,217, return 0.7 per cent. as un-

Printing and kindred Trades.—The letterpress printers report employment as fairly good at Retford, and improving at Nottingham; the | cent. idle, report employment as improved, though some are work-

lithographic printers as moderate; the bookbinders as quiet, with none unemployed; the lithographic artists as bad.

Railways.- Employment is fairly good at Colwick, Netherfield, and Toton, and brisk at Newark and Mansfield, but rather quiet at Worksop, owing to collieries working short time.

Miscellaneous.—The tailors are fairly well employed, with none idle; mantle-makers are fairly busy. The Boot and Shoe Trade is good, with none unemployed. The bakers report employment as improved; the box-makers and silk-dressers as quiet; the wheelwrights, blacksmiths and coach-builders as busy; the female cigarmakers as moderate; the brick-makers as not so good. W. L. Hardstaff.

## Leicester and Northampton District.

Boot and Shoe Industry.—In Leicester the trade is not so busy on ladies' boots and shoes, but-except in the clicking branchemployment continues regular. In the Northampton, Kettering, and Wellingboro' districts the men engaged in the production of men's and boys' boots and shoes are busy. Curriers continue well employed.

Other Clothing Trades.-The wholesale and bespoke branches of the Tailoring Trade show a decline, overtime being no longer worked. Milliners, dress-makers, stay-makers, and mantle-makers continue busy. Silk and felt hatters are only moderately employed.

Hosiery, Yarn, and Wool Spinning Trades.-In the Hosiery Trade employment continues to improve, and work is plentiful. The yarn spinning factories are busier, the operatives in all branches being fully employed. Work is fairly brisk with trimmers and

Elastic Web Trade.-Employment is fairly good with the operatives engaged in making cord, braid, and garter webbings; slightly better with the men employed on boot web looms.

Engineering, Iron, and Cycle Trades.—All branches of the Engineering Trade are reported as fairly good. The men employed in making electrical appliances, boot and shoe, and hosiery machinery, are in Ironfounders, boiler-makers, and blacksmiths are full work. moderately employed. Operatives in the Cycle Trade continue

Mining and Quarrying.—The Leicestershire coal-miners are working even shorter time than in May. Ironstone miners and workers are generally well employed in this district. There is an improvement in the Quarrying Trade, sett-makers being busy.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The letterpress printers remain slack, the number of unemployed having increased; the lithographic printers are in full work; bookbinders are only moderately employed.

Building, Furnishing and Coach-building Trades. - The Building Trades continue well employed. Work is regular with cabinetmakers and upholsterers. Employment is full with road and tramcar builders, moderate with coach-makers and wheelwrights, and slack with railway wagon builders.

Railways.—The men engaged in the passenger traffic continue busy, but work is not so good in the goods and mineral departments. Railway labourers are fully employed.

Miscellaneous .- Basket-makers and paper box-makers are fully employed, cigar-makers moderate, electric lamp-makers and gas stokers slack .- T. Smith.

## Potteries District.

Pottery Trades.—The improvement in these trades has been maintained. The hollow-ware pressers have less than I per cent. out of work; the sanitary pressers are fully employed; the printers and transferrers are working full time, with few unemployed; the flat pressers are better employed; the women gilders and decorators have none out of work, and in all other branches improvement is reported.

Iron and Steel Trades. - Employment in these trades is improving, the men working fully five days per week.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The engineers, boiler-makers, and ironfounders in North Staffordshire, with 5 per cent. out of work, report a slight improvement. At Stafford, employment is good in all departments. At Crewe, all branches are on short time—five days a week.

Coal Mining .- Coal for manufacturing purposes is in better demand, but the miners have a number unemployed, and those working average few days a week. The enginemen and stokers report no improvement, with a few out of work.

Textile Trades.—At Leek, the silk trimming weavers, with I per

## EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE-DISTRICT REPORTS (continued) .- MIDLAND, EASTERN AND S.W. COUNTIES.

ing only 4½ days per week; at Congleton as quiet, with 5 per cent. unemployed, but the silk dressers as improved, with no unemployed. Fustian cutting at Congleton continues good. At Cheadle and Tean the tape weavers are only working three days per week.

July 1895.

Clothing Trades.—The tailors are well employed, none being out of work. The shoe-makers at Stafford are not quite so busy, but full time is being generally worked, with none idle. At Stone employment is moderate, with none out of work.

Building Trades.—All branches report employment as good.

Printing and kindred Trades - The letterpress printers in the Potteries report improvement, about 6 per cent. being unemployed. At Stafford employment has been slack during the latter half of the month. The lithographic artists and printers and the bookbinders report no change.

Railways.-The railway servants at Stoke are moderately employed. At Crewe they are not quite so busy, and at Stafford a slight decline is reported.—I. S. Harvey.

## Wolverhampton and District.

Iron and Steel Trades .- Puddlers still remain slack; mill-rollers are fairly busy. In South Shropshire employment is moderate. An improvement is reported in the Steel Trade, smelting being

Engineering and kindred Trades.—The engineers and constructive machinists are moderately employed, with less than 3 per cent. idle; in South Shropshire they are slack. The ironfounders are much busier. The tool-makers and machinists are busy, with none unemployed. The iron door and safe-makers have none out of work. The Cycle Trade is still busy, but less overtime is being worked. The boiler and tank-makers, bridge and girder constructors, and gasometer erectors report favourably. The Electrical Trades are good. Most of the men at the railway sheds are only working 43 days per week.

Hardware Trades. - Galvanisers are fairly busy; enamellers are fairly well employed on sign work, and very well on hollow-ware. Reports are favourable as to japanners, vice and anvil-makers, iron pedstead-makers, edge tool-makers, iron fence and hurdle-makers, and hame, chain and cart gear makers; the Fender Trade is declining; the Wrought Nail Trade is bad, and the Nut and Bolt Trade has not improved. The improvement recorded in the Iron and Tinplate Trades has been maintained, and some branches of the Brass and Copper Trades are better employed. Makers of malleable castings are fairly well employed; bit forgers and filers are slack; the Steel Toy Trade is better.

Clothing Trades.-The boot and shoemakers are fairly busy, with no unemployed. In the Tailoring Trade work is steady but somewhat slacker.

Coal Mining.—In the Cannock Chase district coal mining is reported as worse. The average time worked is less than three days per week, and the number of unemployed has increased. In the Black Country district there is no improvement; short time is being worked, and a colliery has been stopped at Cradley. In South Shropshire the house coal collieries are only working three days per week; colliers are working four days at steam and gas coal pits.

Building Trades.-All branches of these trades are fairly busy throughout the district.

Miscellaneous.—The letterpress printers are rather slack, with 3 per cent. unemployed. The Leather Trades of Walsall are better employed. The Glass Trade is reported as dull. At Brierley Hill the glass bottle-makers are still on half-time. The Flint Glass Trade is fair at Stourbridge and Wordsley .- W. F. Mee.

## Birmingham and District.

Engineering. — The engineers, with 6 per cent. unemployed, report employment as moderate in three branch districts, and bad in one. Ammunition work is busiest, and some few are working overtime. The tool-makers are fairly busy, with about 3.5 per cent. unemployed.

Brass and Copper Workers .- In brass-work employment is good on electric fittings, general gas fittings, and garden syringe work; moderate on chandeliers, bedstead mounts, brass window fittings, and plumber's work; bad on cabinet brass foundry. Copper workers are still depressed.

Jewellers, Silversmiths, and Electro-platers. - Jewellery work is slack, best gold and silver work being busiest; several are working short time, and about 2 per cent. are unemployed. Electro-plate and German silver workers are moderately busy.

Other Metal Workers .- Bedstead work is good; about 60 men are working overtime, and only 6 are unemployed. Wire-drawing is fair, with only 1 per cent. unemployed. The file-makers report

improvement, hand-cutters being busiest, and all making full time. Metal-rolling mills generally are running full time. Iron-plate work has slightly improved. Cycle work shows a decline, but few men have been suspended.

Building Trades.—These trades are reported generally as good, with a large percentage working overtime in branches in which it is

Furniture and Wood-working Trades.—The cabinet-makers report employment as fair, with practically none unemployed; packingcase-makers as fairly good, but with 7 per cent. unemployed. The mill-sawyers are fully employed.

Other Trades in Birmingham.—The glass-makers report employment as still improving, but with many unemployed; the glassbevellers and silverers as good, with no unemployed; the letterpress printers as moderate, with 8.6 per cent. unemployed; the coachbuilders as busy, many working overtime. Steel pen-making is not good, but those at work are generally on full time. Pearl button work is fairly good; vegetable ivory button-workers have but casual employment. Gun-workers are busier.

Trades in South Staffordshire .-- Iron and steel work is reported as still improving; sheet-rolling is the busiest branch; the Bar-iron Trade is not so good. The Vice and Anvil Trades are better, but some anvil-makers are on short time. The locksmiths in all firms are working short time. The chain-workers are busier, especially on large cables. The nail-workers report improvement, and galvanised work is brisk. - W. 7. Davis.

## ENGLAND: EASTERN COUNTIES.

## Norfolk and neighbouring District.

Engineering and Shipbuilding .- At Norwich, Lynn, Yarmouth and Beccles the engineers are on full time; at Thetford and Melton Constable overtime is being worked in some cases. Smiths and boiler-makers are fairly busy throughout the district.

Textile Trades.-Full time is being made at all factories in the

Clothing Trades.—The Boot and Shoe Industry at Norwich and Cambridge is fair; few are working overtime. The Clothing Trades are fairly busy, all factories working full time. Tailors are busy throughout the district.

Building Trades.-These Trades are well employed throughout the district.

Furnishing and Wood-working Trades.-The cabinet-makers at Norwich report employment as fair; the coach-builders as fair at Norwich and dull at Beccles. The brush-makers at Norwich, Diss, and Wymondham are not busy.

Printing Trade.—The letterpress printers at Norwich, Yarmouth, Fakenham, and Beccles are slack, with several unemployed.

Fishing Trade.—At both Yarmouth and Lowestoft the Fishing Trade has been steady throughout the month.

Dock Labour.—Dock labourers at Yarmouth, Lynn, and Lowestoft are in full work .- G. Cleverley.

## Suffolk, Essex, and District.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The improvement in these trades at Leiston, Wickham Market, Colchester, and Chelmsford has been maintained, but at Ipswich the engineers report employment as bad. At Chelmsford the turners are busy, and at Ipswich the boiler-makers, with 5 per cent. idle, report employment as

Clothing Traces.—At Ipswich employment is exceptionally good in the wholesale branch of the Tailoring Trade, and fair in the bespoke branch; at Colchester it is reported as moderate. Employment with the stay and corset-makers is good at Ipswich and Sudbury. The Boot and Shoe Industry is quiet at Ipswich and Colchester.

Mat and Silk Trades.-The mat-makers report employment as good, except in Glemsford, where it is moderate. The silk-weavers at Sudbury are still well employed.

Building Trades.—Employment in these trades continues good.

Printing Trade.—The letterpress printers report employment as slack at Ipswich; as good at Bury St. Edmunds; as bad at Beccles and Colchester .- R. W. Mather.

## ENGLAND: SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.

## Bristol, Somerset, and Gloucestershire District.

Engineering and kindred Trades.-The boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders report a decline, with 21.6 per cent. idle. The patternmakers and smiths report employment as fair; the fitters and turners as slack; the brass-founders as steady; the ironfounders

## EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE-DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.) .- s.w. counties, wales and scotland.

improving, with less than 2 per cent. out of work. At Gloucester the engineers report employment as slack.

Building Trades.—All branches are fairly busy, except the plumbers and lathrenders. The former report 5 per cent., and the latter 11.8 per cent., unemployed.

Clothing Trades.—A general slackness is observable in the Bristol Boot and Shoe Industry. In the Kingswood district there are continued signs of improvement. The silk hatters and bespoke tailors report employment as fair; the ready-made garment-makers as quieter, but still fairly brisk.

Mining and Quarrying .- The Coal Trade in the Bristol and Radstock districts continues slack. In the Forest of Dean there is no improvement in the House Coal Trade, but the steam coal pits are busier, and are almost making full time. The Stone Trade is good.

Furnishing and Wood-working Trades.—The cabinet-makers and upholsterers report employment as improving; the mill-sawyers, wood-cutting machinists, and box and packing case-makers, and the Gloucester coachbuilders as fair; brush-makers continue busy.

Printing and allied Trades.—The lithographers are fully employed. The letterpress printers report 3.7 per cent unemployed at Bristol and 10 per cent. at Bath. The bookbinders report no change.

Leather Trades.—Employment with saddle and harness-makers has improved, and is now reported as fairly good. The curriers and those engaged in the Tanning Industry are busy.

Dock Labour.-Dock labourers have been busy on grain cargoes

Miscellaneous.—The basket-makers report employment as good; the glass bottle-makers as moderate; the bakers and confectioners as dull, with about 12 per cent. unemployed; the gas-workers and general labourers as slack.-7. Curle.

## Plymouth and South Western District.

Mining, Quarrying and Clay Industries.-No improvement is reported with the metal miners of Cornwall, and a further number have emigrated. The Clay and Quarrying Industries are fairly

Engineering .- The Engineers and kindred Trades report employment as good generally in the district, with less than I per cent. unemployed in the Plymouth district.

Clothing Trades .- In the Tailoring Trade both the ready-made and bespoke departments were fairly busy at the beginning, but showed a considerable decline towards the end of the month. boot and shoe operatives generally in the district have been fairly well employed, the hand-sewn branch moderately so.

Building Trades.—Employment in these trades has been good, except in Torquay and Exeter. Eleven branches, with 1,737 members, return 3.2 per cent. as unemployed.

Dock Labour and Shipping.—The imports have been small generally in the district, and dock labour has been slack. Coalporters have been better employed than grain carriers and general cargo hands. Seamen show no change.

Miscellaneous .- The letterpress printers report employment as improved; the wheelwrights, coach-builders, saddlers, and smiths as fairly good; the brush-makers as quiet; the bakers as slack. The fruit season has caused some demand for labour. The gasworkers are not so well employed. The Fishing Industry has improved. General labourers are better employed.—7. Welland.

## South Wales District.

Building Trades.-These trades are fairly busy throughout the

Ship Repairing and Engineering.—These trades are dull. The engineers have about 8 per cent. unemployed throughout the district. The shipwrights report employment as fair; the boilermakers, ship-joiners, and moulders as bad. The small engineering shops and foundries in the colliery and tin works districts are slack.

Shipping and Dock Labour .- Sailors and firemen report employment as dull, with few changes of crews. The shipments of coal and iron ore have been good, especially at Cardiff. The Pitwood Trade has been rather dull; the Timber Trade fairly good; and the corn porters have been well employed.

Tinplate Trade.—This trade is very unsettled, and a large number

three-quarters of the machinery, but work is divided amongst the of a works at Wishaw.

full complement of men. From many works it is reported that trade is improving.

Coal Trade.—There is a good demand for best steam coal, and the average output has been good, but a number of workmen are idle.

Miscellaneous .- The Copper-Smelting and Chemical Trades are steady, but in some instances only partial employment is given. The Patent Fuel Industry has slightly improved. The mill-sawyers, lathrenders and wagon builders report employment as moderate, the printers as dull, and the bookbinders as moderate.—T. Davies.

#### SCOTI AND

### Edinburgh and District.

Coal Mining.-In Mid and East Lothian 5 days' work per week has been the rule, and in West Lothian from 8 to 9 days per fortnight, though some pits have worked more.

Mineral Oil Trades.-This industry continues fairly good. The shale miners with a few exceptions are working full time. At 21 shale mines in Mid and West Lothian the number of men employed was 2,803, compared with 2,513 in June 1894; 49 per cent. of the men were employed at mines which worked full time.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The tinsmiths, gasmeter-makers, pattern-makers, horseshoers, coppersmiths and blacksmiths report employment as fair, the brassfounders as not so good, and the engineers as unchanged; the range, stove, and ornamental fitters as good. In both the Falkirk and Edinburgh districts the ironmoulders report employment as improving. Returns from 14 branches of unions show 7.3 per cent. unemployed.

Shipbuilding.-Employment in the Leith ship-yards has been scarcer. The shipwrights return 13'3 per cent. out of work, and the boiler-makers 12.5 per cent.; the ship-joiners report employment as fair. In Alloa and Inverkeithing employment is reported

Textile Trades.—The carpet-weavers in Mid Lothian report employment as dull. In Leith the rope and sail-makers are working three-quarter time. In Hawick the Hosiery Trade continues good in the machine-made department, and has improved in the handmade department. The Woollen Industry remains fair. The Linen Industry in Dunfermline shows no improvement.

Building Trades.—The plasterers, glaziers, masons, bricklayers, and painters report employment as good; the joiners, slaters, plumbers, and lath-splitters as fair.

Furnishing and Wood-working Trades.—The upholsterers and French polishers report employment as good; the coopers and sawmill operatives as fair; the coach-makers and cabinet-makers as not good for the season. Returns from nine branches of unions show 2.8 per cent. idle.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—The Shipping Industry in Leith has been less active, and the sailors and firemen report a considerable number idle. The coal porters have been moderately well employed, but the dock labourers less so.

Printing and allied Trades.—The compositors and press and machine-men have more unemployed. The bookbinders and typefounders report employment as unchanged, the latter still working only five days per week; the lithographic printers and stereotypers as good; the lithographic artists as fair. Returns from seven branches show 3.1 per cent. unemployed.

Miscellaneous. - Employment with the shoe-makers and saddlers continues good. The gilders, bakers, sett-makers, and glasscutters report employment as fair; the tailors and pipe-makers as quiet; the skinners and curriers as bad; general labourers are busy .- 7. Mallinson.

## Glasgow and West of Scotland.

Coal Mining.-Work has been generally slacker at the house coa collieries, but the steam coal collieries have been better employed; and there has been an improved demand for furnace coal.

Shipbuilding .- The shipwrights and ship-joiners report employment as good during the month. The boiler-makers and others connected with iron shipbuilding have been well employed, although there are still some idle. In Greenock employment remains fair. In Port Glasgow shipbuilding is still improving, with few idle. At Dumbarton the ship carpenters are fully employed; the ship-joiners have a few idle. The iron-workers in the boat yards are all fully employed.

Iron and Steel Trades.—The blast furnacemen report employment as still good; the millmen as fair, but orders are again scarce. Iron and Steel Trades.—Some works are running about half or The steel smelters have slightly improved, owing to the re-starting

## EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE-DISTRICT REPORTS .- SCOTLAND (contd.) AND IRELAND.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The engineers report employment as still improving on the Clyde, with a much reduced unemployed list; all are fully employed in Dumbarton, and are fairly busy in Paisley; the pattern-makers are busier, with 5 per cent. idle. The iron-moulders report a considerable improvement: employment is much better at Dumbarton, fairly good in Kilmarnock, but dull in Paisley. The blacksmiths report employment as good in Kilmarnock and Port Glasgow, and moderate in Paisley; the tinplate workers as improved, the iron-dressers, iron-grinders, and hammermen as good. Range, stove and ornamental fitters and spindle-makers make favourable reports. The flyer-makers and wire-weavers are slack

July 1895.

Building Trades.—All branches are busy throughout the district. Furnishing and Wood-working Trades.—Cabinet-making has been good. The wood-turners report employment as improved during the month; the wood-carvers as much better, with a few men idle; the upholsterers as good.

Textile Trades.—All branches of the Weaving Industry in Glasgow and the West of Scotland are well employed. The lace-workers are all employed. The carpet-weavers are now on full time, and in Paisley are fairly busy. The power-loom beamers show no improvement, and warpers are working short time, with 3 per cent. idle. In Paisley mill-workers are fully employed. Good reports come from Port Glasgow and Greenock.

Clothing Trades.—Employment has been good amongst the tailors, boot and shoe operatives, slipper-makers and shirt-makers.

Shipping and Dock Labour .- The sailors and firemen are fairly well employed; the dock labourers report a decided improvement.

Printing Trades.—The lithographic printers report employment as not so good, with 4 per cent. idle; the letterpress printers as dull, with 6 per cent. idle.

Miscellaneous .- The curriers and cork cutters report employment as good; the scale beam-makers as dull; the bakers as unsteady; the bottle-makers as worse, with a number idle, and the flint glasscutters show no improvement .- A. 7. Hunter.

## Dundee and District.

Textile Trades. - The Linen Industry has been fairly steady, and manufacturers are moderately well employed. In the jute branches trade continues good, and the percentage of unemployed is small. The Floorcloth Industry is brisk.

Coal Mining.—This industry is still depressed, and employment at the pits has been rather unsteady. The shipments of coal during the last week of June, however, showed a considerable

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—The engineers show a slight improvement, with 5.8 per cent. unemployed. The blacksmiths report employment as good, with 1 per cent.; the ironmoulders as fairly good, with 5.7 per cent.; the boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders as moderate, with 6.9 per cent.; and the shipwrights as dull, with 18.4 per cent. idle.

Clothing Trades.—Employment with tailors has fallen off considerably. Operatives in the Boot and Shoe Trade are moderately

Building Trades.—All branches continue fairly busy.

Fishing Industry.—The haddock fleet has been moderately successfu; the crews are now preparing for the herring fishing. The Tay and Earn net salmon fishing has been discouraging.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The letterpress printers report employment as good, with 2 per cent. idle; the lithographers and bookbinders as fair

Dock labour is dull .- P. Reid.

## Aberdeen and District.

Quarrying.—The quarrymen, stone-cutters, and sett-makers report employment as good, with none idle; the granite polishers as fair. Building Trades —All branches report employment as good, only six out of the 1,680 union members being idle.

Fishing.—In June the trawl boats landed 23,279 cwts., realising £13,043, and line boats 25,156 cwts., realising £9,343, the total being 48,435 cwts., realising £22,386; a decrease in quantity landed and value realised as compared with May.

Shipbuilding and Engineering .- The boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders, with 9.7 per cent. idle, and the engineers, report employment as fair; the shipwrights as moderate, with 6.8 per cent. unemployed, the pattern-makers, blacksmiths, and tinplateworkers, with none idle, the iron-moulders, with 4.5 per cent. idle, as good. The tinplate-workers are busy, owing to the approaching herring and fruit-preserving season.

Textile Trades.—The flax, cotton and jute workers report employment as fair; the carpet-weavers as fair on broad looms, slack on narrow looms; the hemp-dressers and rope and twine spinners as

Clothing Trades.—The tailors and boot and shoe operatives report employment as good.

Furnishing and Wood-working Trades.—The saw-millers and woodcutting machine men report employment as exceptionally good; the upholsterers and carvers as good; the cabinet-makers and wood-turners as fair.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The letterpress printers, with 7.5 per cent. idle, and the bookbinders report employment as moderate; the lithographic printers as improving; the papermakers as fair. -W. 7ohnston.

#### Dublin and District

General.—Employment for the month has been better, especially in the Building Trades. Of the 61 societies (with 16,410 members) making returns, 1,320 members, or 8 per cent., were unemployed. Eighteen societies return employment as good, 18 as fair, 3 as moderate, 10 as quiet, 8 as dull, and 4 as bad.

Building Trades.—All branches describe employment as good.

Furnishing and Wood-working Trades.—The upholsterers and cabinet-makers report employment as quiet; the coachmakers, coopers, and organ builders as good.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The iron-workers generally, especially the engineers, report employment as dull; the electricians

Clothing Trades.—The tailors have been fairly busy, but the boot and shoe-makers continue slack. Dressmakers and needleworkers

Printing and kindred Trades.—The Printing Trade in Dublin shows no improvement; the number claiming out-of-work allowance rose from 49 at the end of May to 59 at the end of June. The lithographic printers, bookbinders, book folders, paper rulers, paper cutters, machine assistants, and dispatch assistants were also quiet.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Employment on both sides of the quay was good among the labourers, but dull among the sailors and

Miscellaneous.—The bottle-makers, mineral water operatives, corn millers, tobacco workers, stationary engine-drivers and firemen report employment as fair; the saddlers, basket-makers, brushmakers, rope-makers, and cork-cutters as dull. The tram men and the railway servants have been busy. - 7. P. Nannetti.

## Belfast and District.

General.—The returns received from 53 societies, with a membership of 18,677, show 695, or 3.7 per cent., to be unemployed at the end of the month, as against 991, or 5.4 per cent. of the membership, in May.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—Of the 8,422 members employed in these trades from whom returns have been received, 369, or 4.4 per cent., are unemployed, as against 657, or 8 1 per cent. of the membership, in May. The engineers, iron-turners, cabinet-makers, French polishers, upholsterers, and carpenters and joiners report employment as bad; the brass-founders as dull; the ironfounders as moderate; the blacksmiths and shipwrights as improving; the blacksmiths' strikers, machine-workers, enginemen and cranemen, general labourers, and platers' helpers as fair; the boiler-makers and iron and steel shipbuilders, and pattern-makers as good.

Linen Trades.—Of the 4,096 members of trade societies in these industries, 171, or 4.2 per cent., are reported to be unemployed, as against 171, or 41 per cent. of the membership, in May. The yarn-dressers report employment as dull; the power-loom tenters as improving; the beetling enginemen, yarn-bundlers, flax-dressers, flax-roughers, spindle and flyer-makers, and the female workers as fair; and the hackle and gill-makers and linen-lappers as good.

Clothing Trades.—Of the 703 members engaged in these trades, only 6 are reported as technically out of work, as against 7, or 1 per cent. of the membership, in May; but most of the boot and shoe operatives are idle, owing to a dispute. The tailors report employmen

Building Trades.—Out of the 2,482 members of unions employed in these trades, 24, or 1 per cent., are unemployed, as against 60

2.4 per cent. of the membership, in May. The plumbers report employment as dull; the carpenters and joiners, plasterers, millsawyers, and machinists as fair; and the bricklayers, hodsmen and house-painters as good.

Furnishing and Wood-working Trades.—In this group of 7 societies, with 542 members, 28, or 5.3 per cent., are unemployed, as against 19, or 3.8 per cent. of the membership, in May. The brush-makers, French polishers and upholsterers report employment as bad; the cabinet-makers as quiet; the coopers as fair; the packing-case makers and coach-builders as good.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The four societies comprising this group, with a membership of 792, report that 46, or 5.8 per cent., are unemployed, as against 40, or 5 per cent. of the membership, in May. The letterpress printers report employment as dull; the bookbinders and lithographic artists as fair; and the lithographic

Miscellaneous.- In this group of nine societies, with a membership of 1,640, 51, or 3.1 per cent., are out of work, as against 60, or 3.7 per cent. of the membership, in May. The tinplate-workers report employment as bad; the carters, railway servants and sail makers as fair; the bakers, locomotive engine-drivers, hotel and club assistants and paviors as good.—R. Sheldon.

#### Cork and District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering .- The boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders in Cork, Passage West, Limerick, and Waterford report trade as busy, with none unemployed; the shipwrights and shipjoiners as still bad; the engineers as depressed

Building and Wood-working Trades.—These trades continue exceptionally busy in Cork and Limerick, and fair in Waterford.

Clothing Trades. - Flax, tweed and feather operatives and drapers' assistants continue steady, and the tailors maintain the improvement reported. Boot and shoe operatives are fairly busy.

Fishing .- Mackerel fishing round the south and west coasts although improved, has not realised expectations. Salmon fishing in the Rivers Blackwater, Lee and Shannon has slightly improved.

Miscellaneous.—The letterpress printers in Limerick, Cork, and Waterford are steadily employed. Railwaymen, coal-porters, quay labourers, brewery and Corporation workmen are well employed.

### RECENT ARBITRATION CASE.

#### Demarcation Dispute in the Engineering Trade.

THE introduction of improvements in the construction of high-pressure marine boilers having naturally caused some changes in the mode of carrying out the work, a dispute has arisen between the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and the Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders' Society as to the demarcation of work between members of the two societies. The immediate question in dispute was as to whether the water tubes now used in the construction of the Belleville type of boiler should be put into the boilers by the engineers, by whom the separate parts are prepared, or by the boiler-makers, who build the boilers. In consequence of this difference the engineers employed at Clydebank, to the number of 700, struck work on April 5th. Negotiations resulted in the return of the engineers to work on April 10th, and it was agreed to refer the matter to the arbitration of Mr. D. J. Dunlop. Having, on May 21st, heard the statements of the parties, Mr. Dunlop made the following award on the 1st July:-

"Glasgow, 1st July 1895. "The arbiter, having heard parties and considered the question referred to him, finds that the particular portion of the work which forms the subject of the present reference, viz., the work of 'screwing the tubes into the boxes and the subsequent testing of same, and of putting on the doors,' is boiler-makers' work, and should be given to that class of tradesmen accordingly. Further, as regards the additional claim of the Boiler-makers' Society, to 'put in all screw stays and stud bolts, and hammer or rivet and caulk same in feed collectors,' finds that this portion of work is outwith the reference, and in consequence he does not make any award thereon. Finds neither party entitled to expenses, and finds and ordains that the incidental expenses of the arbitration be paid equally by the parties.

D. I. DUNLOP."

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1895. THE following is a summary of the chief provisions of this Act, which became law on July 6th 1895, and comes into operation on January 1st 1896:-

Provisions with regard to Unhealthy and Dangerous Conditions.—The Act requires the provision of at least 250 cubic feet of space per worker (400 in overtime); the Home Secretary may require more in special cases. Notices specifying how many persons may be employed in each room must be posted up. A magistrate may, if the condition of any workplace involves danger to health. life or limb, forbid work being done there, and may forbid the use of a machine in a dangerous condition. A sanitary authority must inform the factory inspector of the proceedings taken to remedy defects notified to them by him, and if not taken within one month, the inspector may himself take proceedings. If an inspector gives notice to the occupier of any factory, workshop, or place from which work is given out, or to any contractor employed by such occupier, that any place in which work is done for the business is dangerous to the workers' health, the occupier or contractor, if after one month he gives out work to be done there, and if the magistrate find that the place is in fact dangerous, may be fined up to £10; but this section will only apply to such classes of work and such areas as the Home Secretary may order, and no order shall be made except "with respect to an area where, by reason of the number and distribution of the population or the conditions under which work is carried on, there are special risks of injury or danger to the health of the persons employed and of the district." It is an offence punishable by fine up to £ 10 for any occupier of a factory, workshop or place whence work is given out, or of a laundry, to allow clothing to be made, cleaned, or repaired in a house where an inmate is ill with scarlet-fever or small-pox (unless he was not, and could not reasonably have been expected to become, aware of such illness). Amendments are made in the law as to fencing machinery; thus, machinery in motion must be kept fenced, except while being repaired, or while necessarily exposed for cleaning, lubricating, &c.; the existing prohibition of the cleaning of machinery in motion by children is (as to the dangerous parts) extended to young persons. Special regulations are made to prevent workmen from being crushed by traversing carriages, and as to the provision of fire escapes and speedy exit in case of fire; and penal compensation is granted to all persons injured or killed through the occupier neglecting to comply with any Factory Act requirement; but as to injury to health, only if caused directly by such neglect.

Overtime, Night Work, &c .- The Act of 1878 (Section 53) allowed the occasional employment of women and young persons in certain non-textile factories and workshops for 14 hours a day; such overtime employment is now forbidden for young persons, while for women the maximum period for overtime employment is reduced from 5 to 3 days in one week, and from 48 to 30 days in one year, or in case of perishable articles from 96 to 60 days. The employment of male young persons on night work allowed in certain industries will, after December 1896, be confined to lads over 14, and the Home Secretary will have power to limit the number of hours worked in the week. Youths over 16, allowed to be employed by night in newspaper printing offices working not more than two nights in the week, must not work more than 12 hours continuously. Night employment in glass works will, after December 1896, be allowed only for lads over 14. The provisions as to registers of children and young persons to be kept in places in which a certificate of fitness is required are extended to all workshops within Section 53 of the Act of 1878. Employment in the business of a factory or workshop outside the premises, before or after working on the same day inside, is forbidden for children, and also for young persons and women if employed inside both before and after dinner; but the Home Secretary may

exempt special classes of factories or workshops from empowers the Home Secretary to extend this rethe operation of this section.

Accidents.—Amendments are made extending the requirements in regard to notice of accidents so as to include all accidents whether caused by machinery, &c., or not, if the workman is disabled on one of the three next days from working for at least five hours, and applying them to workshops in which only adult males are employed. An inquest after a fatal accident is to be adjourned, unless a representative of the Home Office is present (notice being sent to the inspector), except where, one employee only having died, the inspector has had notice, and the jury think adjournment unnecessary. A register of accidents is to be kept, open to inspection by the inspector and the certifying surgeon. The Home Secretary may direct a formal investigation in regard to any accident.

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Application of Act to Laundries. - The Factory Acts are to apply to laundries, except in prisons, reformatories, &c., and religious or charitable institutions conducted in good faith, and except where the only persons employed are members of the same family dwelling there, or not more than two persons dwelling elsewhere are employed. The period of employment, exclusive of meals and absence, must not exceed, for children, 10 hours out of 24; young persons, 12; women, 14; the weekly total must not exceed, for children, 30 hours; young persons and women, 60. In addition, women may work overtime not exceeding 2 hours per day, on not more than 3 days per week, or 30 days per year, but more than 14 hours may not be worked in one day, and notice of intention to work overtime must be given. No protected person may work more than 5 hours without at least half-an-hour for a meal; the hours for work and meals must be posted up, but may be varied before beginning work. Provisions are made to secure in steam laundries the regulation of temperature, proper draining of floors, &c.; gas irons emitting noxious fumes are not to be used.

Application to Docks, Warehouses, Building Operations, &c .- Certain provisions of the Factory Acts (in relation to accidents, to inspection, and to the requirements in regard to dangerous employment, &c.) are to apply to docks and warehouses, and machinery and plant there used in loading or unloading, and to any premises on which power-driven machinery is temporarily used in building operations.

Tenement Factories and Bakehouses. - In regard to tenement factories (where power is supplied to different parts of the same building occupied by different persons) liability for the observance of certain requirements of the Factory Acts in respect to sanitary conditions, fencing machinery, affixing abstracts and notices, &c., is to fall on the owner instead of the occupiers. Special regulations are made as to grinding and cutlery carried on in a tenement factory. The Act extends to all bakehouses the saritary regulations previously applicable only to places used for baking before 1883, and prohibits underground bakeries, except those now in use.

Specially Dangerous and Unhealthy Trades .- The special rules regulating processes certified by the Home Secretary to be dangerous to health, life, or limb, may restrict or prohibit the employment of all or any classes of persons in a dangerous process; but regulations restricting the employment of adult workers must be laid before Parliament for 40 days before coming into force. The power to make special rules is extended to workshops in which only adult males are employed. Notification to the Home Office of cases of diseases incidental to certain industries (lead poisoning, anthrax, &c.) is required. Where poisonous substances are used lavatories must be provided. The law regulating artificial atmospheric moisture in cotton weaving is amended, and extended to textile factories generally. A reasonable temperature must be maintained in all workrooms.

Miscellaneous Provisions.—The Act requires the provision of adequate sanitary conveniences (separate for each sex) in places where the existing law on this subject is not already in force, extends to all textile factories the requirement that piece-workers shall be furnished with particulars of work and wages, and

quirement to any non-textile factories or workshops; and provides that the occupiers of workshops who have not already done so shall notify to the inspector. and through him to the sanitary authority, their addresses, with other particulars. Annual returns of indoor employees must be furnished; lists of outworkers must be sent to the inspector before each March 1st and September 1st. The right of an inspector, authorised by the Home Office, to conduct proceedings before magistrates is expressly declared. A defendant charged with breach of the factory laws may give evidence.

## PROFIT-SHARING.

In continuation of the Report on Profit-sharing published by the Department last year (C.—7,458 of 1894), the following details, obtained by correspondence with the firms concerned, are submitted, bringing the information contained in that report up to date. Returns have been received from 91 out of the 101 firms with which profit-sharing was, at the date of the preceding report, known to be in force. In regard to 11 cases (including one case in which an employer, though no longer practising profit-sharing as to two farms, still applies the method on another), profit-sharing has ceased to be in operation, the particulars being returned by the firms as under:-

Duration of Profit-sharing.	Name.	Business.	No of Em- ployees.	Cause of cessation of profit-sharing.
1886-1894 ) 1888-1894 )	Earl Grey	Farming— Howick Farm Chevington Moor Farm	<sup>27</sup> 5	Transition from one form of cultivation to another.
1887-1895	H. D. Young & Sons, Edinburgh	Leather merchants, &c.	22	Dissatisfaction of employers with results.
1889-1894	Thomas Scott, Newcastle-on- Tyne	Printer, publisher and stationer	20	Ditto.
1890-1894	McVitie & Price, Edinburgh	Biscuit manu- facturers	250	Destruction of works by fire; system in abeyance.
1890-1894	C. Joyner & Co., Birmingham	Chandelier, &c., manufacturers	250	Conversion of business into limited company.
1891-1894	Phillips & Co., Wrexham	Teamen and grocers	14	Ditto.
1891-1894	Alfred Hick- man, Wolverh'mpton	Iron smelting	500	Dissatisfaction of employer with results.
1891-1895	Crompton & Co., Ld., London and Chelmsford	Electrical engineers	500	Scheme not taken up by employees gener- ally.
1892-1894	Raithby, Law- rence & Co., Ld. Leicester and London	Printers, &c	165	Voluntary liquidation and re-construction of company.
1892-1894?	John Ratcliffe, Bolton	Decorator	15-40	Dissatisfaction of employer with results.
1892-1894	John Williams & Sons, Ld., Didsbury, near Manchester	Bakers, grocers, &c.	47	Ditto.

Particulars have been received as to 4 firms not previously known to practise profit-sharing, and as to 4 cases (including one case in which an employer, already practising profit-sharing in relation to one farm, has adopted the method in relation to a second) in which profit-sharing has been adopted since the last report\*:

	Date of adoption of profit-sharing.	Name.	Business.	No. of Em- ployees.	How Bonus Treated.
	1891	Women's Work Association, Cheltenham	Embroidery, &c	6-8	Not decided (1).
	1892	Peel Bros., Lincoln	Corn merchants and millers	25	In cash (2).
	1892	Clement Dalley & Co., Kidderminster	Corn, &c., merchants	15	Ditto (3).
	1893	Jesse Mundell, Middlesbrough	House painter	9-12	Ditto (4).
	1894		Woollen manufacturers	300	Ditto.
129	1895	Hon. T. A. Brassey	Farming, Thorne Farm, Ninfield	9	Partly cash, partly shares.
	1895	E. Broad, Red- ruth, St. Austell and Hayle	Draper	90-120	In cash.
	1895	R. Binns & Son, Cross, near Axbridge	Fruitgrowers and nurserymen	3	Partly cash, partly provident fund.

(2) Ratio of bonus to wages paid in 1892-94 inclusive was 3'3 per cent.
(3) Ratio of bonus to wages paid in 1893-94 inclusive was 4'5 per cent.
(4) Ratio of bonus to wages paid in 1893-94 inclusive was 4'5 per cent.

\* Exclusive of two firms, one in London, the other at Liverpool, which have adopted schemes understood to be on profit-sharing lines at the end of 1894 or beginning of 1895, but details as to which are not yet available.

The total number of persons employed by the 86 firms now practising profit-sharing, as to which particulars on this point have been received (varying according to seasons, &c.), is, minimum 23,412, maximum 25,185. With respect to the addition made to the wages of participating employees by the bonus allotted in 1894, details in regard to 83 cases\* are available, and are as shown below:—

Ratio of Bonus allotted i Wages.	n 1894	to	No. of cases in which the Bonus given in Col. 1 was paid.	Number of Employees (minimum and maximum).	Number of Participants.
Nil			25	2,965—3,140	_
Under 1 per cent			3	1,743—1,885	1,613
r and under 3 per cent.			12	1,401-1,485	1,192
3 ,, 5 ,,			9	4,332-4,556	2,148
5 " 7 "			17	4,600-5,707	3,960
7 ,, 9 ,,			3	92- 108	85
9 ,, 11 ,,			II	1,780-2,153	889
15 ,, 16 ,,			2	1,686-2,072	1,696
17 per cent			I	82- 85	10

Giving a mean bonus of 40 per cent. on wages paid in the above 83 cases; excluding the 25 cases in which no bonus was earned, the bonus allotted in the remaining 58 cases was, taking into account the number of participants in each case, at the mean rate of 61 per cent.

Among the schemes not mentioned in the preceding report, that adopted by Mr. Mundell, house-painter, is on somewhat novel lines. Suppose that this employer has taken a contract to paint and paper a house for £40, and that he estimates the normal cost at £20 for labour and £10 for materials, leaving a profit of £10. Reserving to himself, by way of reserve limit, a certain part of this profit, say, £9,† Mr. Mundell fixes the standard price of the job at £31. There is debited against the £31 all the wages paid for the job (timewages), the value of materials at cost, and also  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the value of paints, oils, varnishes, &c., and 5 per cent. on the value of all tackle (ladders, &c.), used; whatever balance remains is divided equally between the employer and such of his employees as are admitted to participation—his regular staff—all of whom, whether employed on any particular job or not, share in the bonus balance earned on each job in equal shares, except that improvers take half-shares and younger apprentices quarter-shares only. The bonus is payable only if the expected profit be realised; but even if this profit be lost (e.g., by insolvency of customer), the men get their wages in full. The employer retains liberty to disclose or not the amount of the reserve limit, but the standard price is always communicated to the workmen before the work is commenced.

In connection with profit-sharing (under which a share of profits is given in addition to wages) may be mentioned a system under which profits are divided in substitution for wages. A manufacturing firm made to its employees, in 1891, when the business was converted into a limited company, an offer of the following nature. Suppose that the wages of an employee came to £80 a year; for the purposes of the new system he was taken to be in receipt of 25 per cent. more than these wages (i.e., £100 a year), which income, capitalised at 20 per cent., would represent £500. The employee accepting the offer ceases to be entitled to wages, and becomes, instead, entitled, so long only as he remains in the service of the company, to receive the same annual income as if he were the owner of shares to the amount of £500. He draws every week, on account, about 26s., and on the halfyearly declaration of dividend he gets a sum equivalent to the dividends on £500 of share capital, less the amount which he has already had on account. The average rate of dividend has been 20 per cent. Out of the 200 employees, 36 (3 directors, the secretary, 4 clerks, 8 foremen, and 20 workmen) are working under the special arrangements here described.

A case, in which an offer to cede to employees, in payment for their labour, the net proceeds of a business was declined, is as follows. In May, 1895, after notice had been given that the Dronfield Colliery, Derbyshire, would be closed at the end of the month, the chairman of the company to which the colliery belongs made an offer to the following effect: He would advise his codirectors to keep the pit open for a short time longer with a view to enabling the workmen to find employment elsewhere, the employees to receive, in the meantime, as the remuneration of their labour, the proceeds of the whole of the coal sold, after deduction of all expenses incurred in producing the coal (other than cost of labour). "Under this arrangement," the chairman wrote to the agent to the Derbyshire Miners' Association, "the workmen will receive less wages per day than they have in the past, but they will get every available penny that the coal yields." This offer was refused by the workmen, on the ground that they declined to risk receiving in this manner a remuneration lower than the rate of pay which they were then receiving from the company.

## REPORT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BOARD ON THE UNEMPLOYED.

This volume is divided into five parts. The first three deal with measures of relief, with wayfarers and tramps, and with regularity of employment in public works. The fourth deals with causes of irregularity in certain selected industries, the industries chosen being Clothing, Printing, Building, Leather, Boot and Shoe Manufacture, Metal-working, Cotton and Woollen Industries. In connection with the first, the Board notices the replacement of women by men, except in vest-making, which in Boston is still almost entirely in the hands of women. In connection with the Cotton Trades, it is stated that during the last ten years there has been no change in regularity of employment. The effect of new machinery has been to increase the productive power of the individual; but the growth of the trade has been sufficient to absorb the labour thus displaced. The fifth part contains the final report, with the recommendations of the Board.

The Board recommend that a Central Labour and Relief Agency be formed, with branches in several districts of the city or town; that this society shall establish work tests of a simple, and, as far as possible, educational character; that if special measures appear necessary the public should be appealed to for funds to be distributed or used in relief; that in cases of exceptional distress in certain trades it should be proper for this society to appropriate and hand over a portion of its funds directly to the officers of the working men's societies, whose accounts should afterwards be submitted to audit.

As regards convict labour, while admitting the fact of competition from this side, the Board considers that "it would be most unwise to abolish convict labour as a matter of public policy." As regards the eight hours day, that "this is a movement which ought to be left to work itself out independently of any recommendations of a commission appointed to consider relief measures for the unemployed." As regards immigration, the commissioners "heartily recommend measures for the restriction of immigration, and advise that the Legislature of Massachusetts pass a resolve requesting its Representatives and Senators in Congress to work for the passage of a law forbidding the immigration of any above the age of fourteen years who cannot read and write some one language, and that a head tax of at least 20 dollars be imposed upon every immigrant." They also suggest many improvements in the laws regulating Employment Bureaux.

Friendly Societies.—The Annual Report\* of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies issued during June contains a summary of the legislation in 1894 affecting Friendly, Industrial and Provident and Building Societies; the text of the new Acts and Treasury regulations relating thereto; notes of important law cases of the year, and lists of the new societies registered and old societies dissolved during the year. Reports upon the progress of friendly and other societies in certain British colonies and foreign countries are also given. Tables in the report show that during the year 915 friendly societies and branches, 113 industrial and provident societies, 93 building societies, 83 trade unions. and 12 miscellaneous societies, making a total of 1,116 new organisations, were registered in the United Kingdom, while 1,362 friendly societies and branches, 52 industrial and provident societies, 221 building societies, and 26 trade unions, or a total of 1,661, were either dissolved, amalgamated, or passed through various stages of liquidation.

## THE WHITSUNTIDE AGRICULTURAL HIRINGS. ENGLAND.

The following information was obtained by three representatives of the Department visiting the Hiring Markets, and by sending circular forms to farmers in the counties named:—

At the Cumberland, Westmoreland and Lancashire Hirings there was a slight tendency for the top rates, both in the case of the best and second-class men, to decline; but, on the whole, the predominant rate of wage was very little, if any, lower than that ruling at Whitsuntide 1894. There was a great scarcity of women, and generally their wages were well maintained or increased. But with reference to any decline that took place, it must be borne in mind that the summer term of 1895 is shorter by two weeks than that of 1894, owing to Whitsuntide falling later, and, further, that farm work is forward this year. At Carlisle, first Hiring, men's wages were rather lower, but those of women were about the same. At the second Carlisle Hiring best women could not be obtained, and second-class women were able to command £8 to £10, as compared with £7 to £8 in the previous week and as compared with £5 to £8 at Whitsuntide 1894. At Cockermouth a decrease both in men's and women's wages took place, but at Penrith men's wages, except the top rates, were similar to those obtained last year; those of women slightly increased. In Westmoreland, at Appleby and Kendal, the rates of wages of men and women were fairly maintained. At Lancaster the rates both for men and women were, on the whole, rather higher than at the corresponding period in 1894. At Ulverston wages remained much about the same. There was a great demand for women, many employers being present from the surrounding counties. The experiment of hiring women in a hall instead of the open street, which was tried for the first time in 1894 at Carlisle and Cockermouth, was followed at most of the 1895 hirings with satisfactory results. In Northumberland, at Morpeth, and at Darlington in Durham, wages were about the same as at Whitsuntide 1894; good dairywomen were very scarce in both counties.

Rates of Wages agreed on in April, May and June 1895 at certain Hiring Fairs in the counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire, Northumberland, and Durham for the half-year.

		RATES	of Wages for Ha	LF-YEAR (in addition	n to Board, Lodgi	ng and generally Wa	ishing).
Locality.	Date.	Best Men.	Second Class Men and Youths.	Boys.	Best Women.	Second Class Women.	Girls.
	To the second	£	£	£	£	£	£
			Cumberland.				
Carlisle (First hiring) {180	June 12 May	12 to 14 15 to 16	8 to 11 10 to 14	4 to 7 4 to 8	9 to 12 9 to 12	7 to 8 5 to 8	5 to 6 3 to 6
Carlisle (Second hiring) {180	5 8 June	13 to 14 121 to 14	8 to 12 10 to 12	5 to 7 4 to 8	None 9 to 12	8 to 10 5 to 8	3 to 6
Cockermouth [18]	5 3 June	11½ to 14 15 to 16	7 to 10 8 to 12	4 to 6 4 to 7	7 to 9½ 10 to 11	5 to 6 5 to 8	3 to 5
Penrith	5 4 June	13 to 16 14 to 17	8 to 12 9 to 13	5 to 7 5 to 8	10 to 12½ 9 to 11½	8 to 10 8 to 91	4 to 7 4 to 8
beautions take as several liver and			Westmoreland.	1000	34 1660		
Appleby	5 6 June	14 to 16	8 to 131	5 to 8 7 to 9	10 to 11	8 to 10	
(18)	5 I Inne	15 to 17 14 to 17*	9 to 14 9 to 13	7 to 9 4 to 8½ 4 to 8½	10 to 12 10 to 13	7 to 9 7½ to 10 7½ to 10½	4 to 7
(18:	12 May	14 to 17	9 to 13½		11 to 13½	$7\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$	
Kirkby Stephen 18	27 May	12 to 15	9 to 11	5 to 8	10 to 12		5 to 8
			Lancashire.				
Lancaster Second hiring 18		12 to 16½ 15 to 17	9 to 12 9 to 14	4 to 8 6 to 8	8 to 11 12 to 13	6 to 7½ 8 to 11	4 to 6 4½ to 7 5 to 7
First hiring 18	14 12 May	13 to 15½ 14 to 17	9 to 14 7 to 12 9 to 13	5 to 6	9 to 12 10 to 13	7 to 8 8 to 10	5 to 7 4 to 7 3 to 6
Ulverston $\begin{cases} 10 \\ 18 \end{cases}$	17 May	14 to 17	9 to 13	4 to 7 5 to 8	10 to 13	7 to 10	3 to 6
			Northumberland.	+			
Morpeth 18	95 6 April	15 to 16 (foremen and	12 to 14	8 to 10	g to 12 (dairymaids)	7 to 9	
Newcastle 18	95 3 April	stackers) 15 to 17	10 to 13	5 to 10	9 to 12	7 to 9	
			Durham.+				
Darlington 18	95 May	20 to 23	17 to 19	8 to 14 (including youths)	16 to 18	14 to 15	
Perspension beauty and comme		No. of the last of	(HAY HIRINGS),‡				
		Monthly engage	ement. Rates of wa	iges (in addition to Beer.)			
Bentham	95 22 May 94 22 May	5 to 6½ 5½ to 6½		1½ to 3			
			Westmoreland.		100		
Kirkby Stephen	ı July	5 to 61/2		1½ to 3			

SCOTLAND.

In Scotland information was obtained by three representatives of the Department visiting certain of the hirings, by sending circular forms to farmers in a number of counties, and from newspaper reports.

Reports have been received with regard to 41 Scottish Hiring Fairs. Generally speaking, at the May and June Hirings, wages either remained at the same rates as those obtained at the corresponding period of 1894, or else there was an increase, more particularly in the case of the very best men, halflins and women. There were but few localities where wages decreased. In Morayshire a slight decrease is reported as compared with Whitsuntide 1894, the wages remaining about the same as those obtained at Martinmas 1894. In Aberdeenshire a rise was general, and wages also showed an upward tendency in the counties of Banff, Kincardine, Inverness and Roxburgh. Wages were said to be maintained in the counties of Argyll, Forfar, Lanark, Ayr, Dumfries, Perth, Moray, Nairn and Stirling. The increased demand for halflins was said to be chiefly due to farmers seeking to engage them instead of men with the object of economising in their labour bills.

[The Detailed Table with regard to the Scottish Hirings is held over for want of space.]

<sup>\*</sup> In two cases, in which the bonus is calculated separately for distinct branches of a business, the ratios are stated separately for each branch. The 83 cases include 8 in which profit-sharing ceased to be in force in 1894, after the date for distribution of bonus.

distribution of bonus.

† The figures are imaginary only, to show the method, and are not meant to represent the division of the contract price in any case of actual occurrence. The proportion of profit reserved to the employer varies according to the time and attention which he will have to devote to the job.

<sup>\*</sup>Report of Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, 1894. Part A., No. 110 of 1895. Price 1s.

<sup>\*</sup> Very few were engaged at £17.

† Most of the farm servants in Northumberland and Durham are engaged by the year in March, changing their situations in May. The yearly men live in cottages attached to the farm.

† Men engaged for these hay hirings chiefly go to employers in Lancashire. They often subsequently get engaged for a month in the valleys of Northumberland, Durham, or North Yorkshire, and then get a month or six weeks at harvest.

## 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, with the exception of the first line (Retail Stores), which is based on returns published in the Annual Report of the Co-operative Union. It should be stated that, besides the productive societies included in the table, a large amount of production is carried on by some of the retail societies as part of their business which is not represented in the present returns. It is, however, hoped shortly to publish some particulars with regard to this branch of co-operative production. The term "profit," as used in the table, means in the case of distributive societies the nett profit after paying interest on capital. In the case of a few of the retail stores, however, the profit is shown before paying interest on shares, and it has not been possible to allow for this. Such cases, however, are too few to affect appreciably the total figures in the table. The profit shown for productive societies is after paying interest on loan, but not on share capital.

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 1803:—

5 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7										
	Number of Societies to which the following		ber ot holders.	Саріл	Capital.		Nett Profit (See Introduc- tory Note			
	par- ticulars relate.	Individuals.	Societies	Share and Loan.	Reserve.	1894.	above).			
DISTRIBUTION: Retail Stores	1,449	1,24	4,228	£ 14,530,276	£ 569,793	£ 32,718,196	£ 4,526,121*	DISTRIBUTION: Retail Stores.		
", English Wholesale Society Scottish ", ", Irish Co-op. ", Agency	I I I	174	1,017 279 16	1,178,872 626,109 1,580	31,452 32,071	9,443,938 3,056,583 64,858	126,192* 88,452* 415*	", English Wholesale Society. ", Scottish ", " ", Irish Co-op. ", Agency.		
Total Distributive Societies	1,452	1,24	5,714	16,336,837	633,316	45,283,575	4,741,180*	Total Distributive Societies.		
PRODUCTION: Bread Baking Societies , Corn Milling , , Various Manufacturing Societies , Irish Dairies	22 8 122	7,074 6,666 13,210	82 405 2,447	154,216 442,976 579,544	8,647 11,107 37,287	243,367 939,685 1,021,155	33,352† 45,461† 30,698†	PRODUCTION: Bread Baking Societies. Corn Milling Various Manufacturing Societies.		
English Wholesale Society Scottish ,, ,,		- -	=	25,383 392,210 248,999	1,789	159,300 763,226 341,848	1,667† 26,453† 24,581†	,, Irish Dairies. ,, English Wholesale Society. ,, Scottish ,, ,,		
Total Productive Societies	185	28,757	2,934	1,843,328	58,830	3,468,581	162,212†	Total Productive Societies.		
Grand Totals for Year 1894 , , , 1893	1,637 1,577	1,277		\$18,180,165 \$17,489,098	692,146 685,037	48,752,156 48,931,030	5,203,392 4,621,197	Grand Totals for Year 1894.		
Increase + or Decrease - in 1894 compared with 1893 Percentage Increase or Decrease	+60	+44	1,974 3.6	+691,067	+ 7,109	- 178,874 -0'4	+ 582,195 +12.6	Increase + or Decrease - in 1894 compared with 1893. Percentage Increase or Decrease.		

<sup>\*</sup> After allowing for interest on share and loan capital.
† ", ", ", ", loans, but not on share capital.

## 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

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:

	I	n blast.	Out.	Total.
December 1894		342	 372	 714
December 1893		275	 459	 734

The effects of the Scottish coal dispute on the number of furnaces blowing in Scotland is shown in the follow-

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

		94.		
January, February,		May, June.	73 73	September, 3 October, 55
March,	67	July,	II	November, 67
April,	72	August,	6	December, 73

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. Of the 141 furnaces in existence at the end of 1894, 104 belong to the 15 firms in the Association.

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. The increase was due to the greater number of furnaces on hæmatite.

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. At the end of June the men gave three months' notice to terminate the

### Cleveland Blast-furnacemen and the Eight Hours Shift.

† Of this £7,780,452 was re-invested in other concerns. \$ ", £6,858,139", " "."

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. Four firms, however (all non-associated), adopted the eight hours shift, and at the end of the year 10 furnaces out of 94 in blast were working the shorter shifts.

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. On the 20th December 1894, the blast-furnacemen addressed a letter to the ironmasters stating that they had submitted schemes for eight hours shifts to various individual firms, but were not absolutely bound to any of them, and inviting any alterations or suggestions from the ironmasters.

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). They were prepared to accept a reduction in wages to the extent of receiving pay for 7 days per week instead of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  as at present (Sunday work being no longer paid for extra).

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." As regards the West Coast districts in which the eight hours shifts prevail, the reply says, "in such of the other districts as have adopted the eight hours shift, its effect appears to have been much the reverse of beneficial to the trade, as evidenced by the falling off in the output of those districts and otherwise." Figures are given showing the recent falling off both in the proportion contributed by Great Britain to the world's output of pig iron, and in the number of tons of

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," and in view of the keenness of foreign competition, it is "essential to the very existence of our local trade that nothing should add to the causes which are so actively in operation to deprive us of the markets which remain to us."

July 1895.

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. [C.—7564. Price 8d.]

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, obtained from manufacturers specially for the purpose of the inquiry; (3) Board of Trade returns of rates of wages in the cotton, woollen, and worsted industries in

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, and the employment of women in casual occupations has also declined. There has been an increase in the employment of young women and girls under 25 which has, however, been concurrent with a similar extension of the employment of young men and boys.

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, while the employment of male labour has diminished relatively to the male population, the cause is to be found in the increased tendency in that trade towards the employment of younger persons of both sexes. The increase in the employment of men and boys under 25 is greater than the increase in the employment of women and girls under that age, while the decline in the employment of women above that age is only less than that of men, because hardly any women above that age were in the trade. Even in the Tailoring Trade, where the proportion of women and girls employed has increased at the rate of 25 per 10,000, the employment of men and boys has decreased by only 3 per 10,000, and this decrease is again due to a decrease in the number of elderly men employed. In both trades the change from the domestic system to the factory system has been adverse to the employment of elderly persons, and favourable to the employment of the young, whether youths or girls.

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 I per cent. of occupied females\* which does not also show an absolute decrease in the numbers of females employed; and even in the Tailoring Trade in which women and girls have made the greatest advance, all that is indicated by the facts is that the increase in the employment of men and boys has not quite kept pace with the increase in popula-

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 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:-

Many Space Mills Space Mills Space	Distr	ict.		Percentage of total Female Operatives who were above 18.	Percentage of Female Operatives above 18 who were married or widowed.
			FIG.	In Cotton Mills.	
Burnley				67.8	44.7
Blackburn				68.1	43°I
Preston				67.2	38.3
Stockport				69.6	37.7
Bury				69.5	35.6
Oldham				69.4	33.4
Rochdale				69 7	29.2
Salford				66.2	28.4
Bolton				61.3	20.2
Wigan				58.2	9.8
				In Woollen Mills.	
Leeds				85.5	31.2
Huddersfi				85.0	29.0
Halifax				82.2	21.4
				In Wersted Mills.	
Bradford				64.3	25.8
Leeds				73.8	23.0
Huddersfi				60.2	15.8
Halifax				58.8	15.5

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 the woollen mills the percentage of half-timers was very low. But in the worsted mills in Halifax, nearly 28 per cent. of the girls under 18 were returned as half-timers, and in Bradford 24 per cent.

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

14s. 5d. in the cotton trade in Lancashire and Cheshire. 13s. 2d. in the woollen trade in Yorkshire and Lancashire. 11s. 5d. in the worsted and stuff trade in Yorkshire. 10s. 8d. in the woollen trade in the 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. Their average in woollen mills ranged from 3s. 8d. in the Rochdale and Dobcross district to 2s. 6d. in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield; and in worsted mills from 3s. 4d. in the Keighley district to 2s. 10d. in the Halifax 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. The results are set forth in 33 tables giving statistics of nationality, occupation, rent, sanitary condition, regularity of employment, wages (calculated on the basis of a full week), &c. Nearly half of the volume is taken up by the tables, which give the weekly wages of the persons canvassed. There is also a section dealing with hygienic and sanitary conditions.

<sup>\*</sup> 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. The increase among females is entirely among young women and girls under 25. The decrease among males amounts to 3 per 10,000; there is an increase in the employment of boys under 10.

SITUATION IN LONDON BUILDING TRADES.

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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 \( \frac{1}{2} \) d. 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 Lancaster, Stafford and East Riding	1,874	11,949
(Yorks) Durham, Warwick, East and West	1,045	1,401
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 localties are farm labourers reported scarce. Taking the Province over there is more than a sufficiency. In most cases armers report their help as being of good quality, but n a number of instances the statement is made, 'the ight 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  $16\frac{1}{2}$  dols. for those employed for the summer months only, and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  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 mineowners. 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, Christ-church, 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.

July 1895.

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. Glovemakers 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 workpeople 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

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 91 hours. Three hundred type-makers in Fürth are on strike for increased wages, and 500 porcelain workers at Konigszelt, 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 Gewerker 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.

<sup>\*</sup> From information supplied by the Office du Travail.

† Supplemented by information published in the Deutscher Reichsanzeiger.

decreed a revision of its statutes in the direction of these were not accepted. On June 18th, the majority giving greater power to the Federal Committee on a strike breaking out. The smaller administrative Federal Committee is supplemented by a further committee of 12 members, which can be called together when necessary, in important cases. To improve the state of the funds, an extra subscription of is. 8d. per member is to be raised. The Typographers' Union has resolved to retire from the Trade Unions' League, owing, it is said, to the heavy burdens the Federal Fund will have to bear in view of a proposed increase of the contribution.

#### BELGIUM.

Labour Disputes .- Reports appeared in Le Peuple during June of 10 fresh labour disputes and of 2 in progress since May. Eight of the fresh disputes were in the Textile Trades, the remaining two being among colliers and brickmakers. All the disputes in which textile operatives were engaged were confined to single establishments. Four strikes of spinners took place in Verviers, from 800 to 900 operatives being affected in one case. Reference to recent numbers of the GAZETTE will show that strikes among spinning operatives have, for some months, been of frequent occurrence in Verviers.

One of the most noteworthy disputes of the month was that of about 2,000 brickmakers of several Communes round about Brussels, whose chief demand was an increase of 21d. per 1,000 bricks. Other grievances complained of, were the alleged defective dwelling accommodation, and the retention by the employers of part of the earnings, until the end of the season, as a guarantee for the fulfilment of the labour contract. The strike began in certain of the Communes on June 5th. On the 7th of June most of the employers are stated to have granted the increased rate on condition of a restriction of output to 15,000 bricks per day by a "brigade" (4 men and 3 boys), and work was resumed. On the same day, several hundred brick-makers in the Commune of Anderlecht struck for the same terms. They were, however, unsuccessful, and work was resumed on June 11th The trammers in the Mariemont coal mines struck on June 21st for increased wages. Work was resumed on the 24th pending the examination of the question by a Board of Conciliation. Five thousand colliers are said to have been affected. In addition to those described, four disputes were reported as definitely settled during the month, two being compromised and two resulting unfavourably for the workers.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Strikes in Buda-Pesth —Accounts have been forwarded, under dates of June 11th and 29th, by Mr. Milbanke, H.M. Consul - General at Buda-Pesth, of strikes of postmen and bakers, which occurred in that city during the month. Dissatisfaction with the amount of their pay is said to have been prevalent among the postmen for some time. On the 7th of June, 900 men refused to work, asking for an increase of pay which at present ranges from £25 to £42, besides £10 a year for lodging. Considerable inconvenience was caused, notwithstanding the drafting in of provincial postmen, and conflicts occurred between the strikers and the police. After an interview between a deputation of the men and one of the Secretaries of State at the Ministry of Commerce on June 9th, a resumption of work was decided on, the men being assured that provision for increased wages would be made in the Budget for 1806. and that no action would be taken against them provided they returned to duty on the 10th. Postmen combining to absent themselves without permission are liable to three years' imprisonment.

On June 12th, the bakers' assistants engaged in most of the bakeries of Buda-Pesth came out on strike. Their principal demands were: (1) a ten-hours day; (2) holidays on Easter Sunday, Whit Sunday and Christmas Day, together with double pay for work on the eves of these days; (3) a 20 per cent. increase of wages; (4) a weekly allowance of 10 shillings instead of board; (5) a rise in the price of bread. On the first day of the strike 84 bakers agreed to the terms proposed. The remaining members of the trade after several meetings drew up a list of concessions that they were willing to grant, but of the employers agreed to the terms of the men, but the strike soon broke out again, owing to the bread being sold at less than the price arranged. Finally, on June 25th a compromise was arrived at, and the strike was declared by a conference of employers and men to be at an end. It is understood that hardly any scarcity of bread occurred during the strike, as many bakeries remained at work.

Other Labour Disputes .- Austrian workmen's papers contained accounts of 17 fresh disputes during June (exclusive of those described above) and of 9 continued since previous months. Of the fresh disputes, 6 were in the Building Trades, 3 among metalworkers, 2 each among wood-workers and textile operatives, and 4 in unclassified trades. Some were of serious extent. In Lemberg, 2,000 brickmakers have struck for 50 per cent. increase in wages. The masons in Reichenberg and Meran are on strike, the former demanding an extra kreuzer (1d.) an hour, and the latter a 10-hour day. In Carlsbad, all the journeymen shoe-makers have struck for a new price list. The results of 11 disputes are reported, 5 ending favourably and 2 unfavourably for the workers; 2 ended in partial success as regards the latter, and 2 were compromised.

## RUSSIA.

Migratory Labour.-Though the crop prospects between the middle of May and the middle of June did not give reason to expect a large demand for labour at harvest time, the numbers setting out in search of employment were greater than at the corresponding period of last year, in anticipation of an increased demand for other kinds of labour, such as lumbering, turf-cutting, coal mining, brick-making, and riverside work at the large ports. As in previous years, the main stream of migratory workers moved southwards to the Don district, Caucasia, and the southern Steppes, the most numerous departures being reported in the governments of Little Russia, and particularly in Poltava. The annual fair held at Kakhovka (Tauris) on the 21st of May serves as a labour exchange for the bulk of workers going south at this season. This year, for the first time, the local administration ordered the registration of all persons arriving with the object of being hired. The number thus registered was 19,382 (including 12,200 from Poltava alone); but as about 20 per cent. are thought to have escaped registration, the total number of arrivals is reckoned at about 25,000, of whom from 60 to 70 per cent. were hired for field labour. The rates obtained for the season (May 21st to October 13th) were £4 10s. to £5 for adult males, and £3 to £3 10s. for women and youths, as compared with £6 to £6 10s. and £4 to £4 10s. for these classes respectively obtained at last year's fair. Rates as high as the latter were only to be obtained in the Crimea this year.

Proposed Regulation of Migratory Labour .- By Imperial Order o May 23rd, a committee has been appointed at the Ministry of the Interior for regulating the migrations of labourers.-Vjestnik

## UNITED STATES.

## PHILADELPHIA CONSULAR DISTRICT.

Captain R. C. Clipperton, H.M. Consul at Philadelphia, in a report dated June 28th, states that accounts of a revival of industries and the restoration of the rates of wages have been received during June from all parts. The Iron and Steel Trades are again getting into a prosperous condition, and the Building Trades are improving. Good crops also appear to be assured. Wages generally have been increased, so that very little is heard of misunderstandings or strikes among the people. The Coal Trade only is dull, and the output continues largely in excess of the market requirements.

Prison Labour in the United States .- According to the latest report of H.M. Consul in New Orleans,\* whose district comprisesthe States of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida, the lease system, that is, the system of leasing convicts out for private enterprise, has lately undergone an almost thorough reform. It had been in use in all the five States. In Louisiana and in Florida it is still maintained, but is likely to be abolished before long in Louisiana, where there is a profound and growing opposition to it. By Act of February 14, 1893, a sweeping change in the whole prison system of the State of Alabama was effected. In March, 1893, Arkansas abolished the lease system, and later in the year legislation was adopted in the State of Mississippi to put an end to leases after January 1, 1895, and is, therefore, now in

## FOREIGN TRADE FOR JUNE.

Imports.—The total declared value of the imports for last month was 1.0 per cent. less than that for June 1894; the falling off for the first six months of the year was 3.5 per cent. The following table shows the declared value in pounds sterling of the imports grouped in large classes for the month ending June 30th, together with the figures for the corresponding month of last year :-

Class of Goods.	June 1895.	June 1894.	Increase.	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	15,176,200	16,125,014		948,814
Metals	1,745,345	1,727,878	17,467	
Oils, Chemicals, Dyeing and Tan- ning Substances	1,082,710	1,097,872	-	15,162
Raw Materials for Manufacture	8,896,056	8,752,976	143,080	
Manufactured Articles	5,700,684	5,318,498	382,186	- I
Miscellaneous	1,283,589	1,207,441	76,148	-
Totals	33,884,584	34,229,679		345,095

It will be seen that the principal decrease was in the value of the import of food, drink, and tobacco. This decline was made up of a large number of decreases, principally among the non-dutiable articles, the largest being one of £317,336 in the value of cheese imported, followed by one of £261,562 in oxen and bulls, and one of £189,795 in refined and candy sugar. The manufactured articles still show an increase, though not so great as that noticed last month. The principal increase is that of £220,678 in the import of silk manufactures. The increase in raw materials which began last month still continues, though for the first six months of the year they show a deficit of over four million pounds sterling.

British and Irish Exports.—There is a small decrease of o.6 per cent. in the exports of last month, as compared with those of June 1894. The exports for the first six months of the year are about 0.7 per cent. less than those for the same period of last year. The following table shows the declared value in pounds sterling of the exports, grouped in large classes, for the month ending June 30th, together with the figures for the corresponding month of last

	LEADER LOVE		ALBERT STATE	
Class of Goods.	June 1895.	June 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
act to to an act to a second	£	£	£	
Articles of Food and Drink	870,365	917,089	-	46,724
Raw Materials	1,610,804	1,686,125	_	75,321
Yarns and Textile Fabrics	7,313,260	7,468,178	_	154,918
Metals and Articles manufactured therefrom (except machinery)	2,374,712	2,620,433		245,721
Machinery and Mill Work	1,318,437	1,336,370	1 102	17,933
Miscellaneous	4,312,522	3,880,960	431,562	-71555
Totals	17,800,100	17,909,155	-	109,055

It will be seen that all classes of exports show a decrease, except the last. The principal increase is that of £332,971 in the export of arms, ammunition, and military stores. Under the head of yarns and textile fabrics there is a large decrease of 47,715,300 yards of cotton piece goods, the fall in value being £551,108. Most other textiles show an increase. Under the head of metals, most of the changes are small, with the exception of a decrease of £242,074 in the export of telegraphic wires, &c.

Re-exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.-The value of these for the month ending June 30th was £5,265,773, as against £5,198,180 in June 1894, an increase of £67,593.

Tonnage of Yessels entered and cleared -The total tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom during June from Foreign Countries and British Possessions was 2,699,614, as against 2,936,283 tons last year, a decrease of 236,669 tons. The tonnage of vessels cleared was 3,155,117, as against 3,229,248 tons last year, a decrease of 74,131 tons. The tonnage entered Coastwise amounted to 2,630,591, as compared with 2,698,615 tons in June 1894, and the tonnage cleared to 2,442,995, the amount for June 1894 being 2,560,571 tons.

## MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTES.

Cotton Statistics .- The imports of raw cotton during June amounted to 167,609 bales, as against 121,473 bales in June 1894, an increase of 46,136 in the number of bales.

The quantities exported and forwarded from ports to inland towns, however, have both decreased as compared with June of last year. The figures for June 1895 and 1894 respectively are as

	Imports.		warded from F		Exports.
	Bales.		Bales.		Bales.
1895	 167,609	•••	198,739	***	34,876
1894	 121,473		258,501		47,665

Traffic Receipts.—The total receipts of 21 of the principal railways of the United Kingdom for the five weeks ended 29th June amounted to £7,530,195, or £249,913 more than in the corresponding period of 1894. This increase is due to passenger traffic

receipts, which amounted to £3,825,796, or £526,157 more than last year, while the receipts from goods and mineral traffic reached the sum of £3,704,399, a decrease of £276,244 as compared with

Fishing Statistics. -The total declared value of the fish (including shell fish) landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom in June was £646,398, an increase of £41,750 as compared with June 1894. The increase for the English and Welsh coasts amounted to £18,734, and on the Scottish coasts to £25,106. The Irish coasts, on the other hand, show a decrease in the value landed of £2,090.

New Mines and Mines Abandoned.\*—The number of mines reported during the month of June as opened or re-opened was 18, and as abandoned 8. Of the new mines 13 were collieries, as also were 6 of those abandoned. Three of the collieries opened or reopened in June were situated in Lancashire, 2 each in Cumberland and Glamorganshire, and I each in Yorkshire, Leicestershire, Monmouthshire, Lanarkshire, Perthshire and Haddingtonshire; while the 6 abandoned collieries were distributed over 6 counties, viz., Yorkshire, Lancashire, Derbyshire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire and Monmouthshire

British Corn.—The average price per quarter of British wheat for the week ended 29th June was 2s. higher than for the corresponding week of last year and 1s. 8d. higher than for the corresponding week of last month. The prices of British barley and oats show decreases compared with last year, but are rather higher than last month. The following are the figures:-

		price 1895.			ncre	ease.	D	ecre	ase.	
	S.	d.	S.	d.	S.	d.		S.	d.	
Wheat	 26	I	 24	I	 2	0			_	
Barley	 20	3	 20	5	 4			0	2	
Oats										

Bankruptcies.—The total number of bankruptcies gazetted in June was 307, a considerable decrease as compared with June 1894, when the total was 423. Of the 307 bankrupts, 20 were farmers, 20 grocers, 19 publicans, hotel-keepers, &c., 12 builders, and 10

## EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Total Emigration.—The number of British and foreign passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during June was 24,160, or 4,893 more than in June 1894.

British and Irish.—Of these 24,160 passengers, 16,363 were of British and Irish origin, an increase of 3,613 compared with June 1894. The largest increase is in the number proceeding to the United States. The number of passengers to South Africa has also increased, but fewer passengers left for British North America and Australasia. The following are the figures:-

United States			 	June 1895. 11,637	 June 1894. 8,086
British North	Amer	ica	 	1,772	 2,051
Australasia			 	715	 936
South Africa			 	1,637	 1,124
Other places			 	602	 553

Foreign.—In addition to the above British and Irish passengers there were 7,797 foreigners and others whose nationality was not distinguished, as against 6,517 in June 1894, an increase of 1,280.

Alien Immigration.—The number of aliens who arrived at various ports of the United Kingdom from the Continent during June was 7,463, or 687 more than in June 1894. Of these 7,463 aliens, 3,839 were stated to be en route to America, as against 3,426 in June of last year, while the number not stated to be en route to America was 3,624 (including 846 sailors) during June 1895, as compared with 3,350 (including 656 sailors) during the corresponding

## LABOUR CASES IN JUNE.

THE following are among the legal cases of the month under various Statutes specially affecting labour, of which the Department has received information. The accounts are based principally upon reports appearing in local newspapers. The list is not intended to be in any way exhaustive of all such cases decided during the month. A general statistical account of prosecutions under the Factory and Workshop Acts, the Mines Regulation Acts, and the Merchant Shipping Acts, will be found in another column.

(1) EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT.

Wigan County Court, June 4th.—Plaintiff, an engine tenter, sued a manufacturing company for three years' wages, on the ground that he was unable to follow his employment, owing to injuries

\* Particulars supplied by the Home Office

<sup>\*</sup> Foreign Office Report, Annual Series No. 1551 of 1895 (C. 7881-91).

caused through the bursting of a steam gauge glass at the mill of the defendants. In giving judgment, the judge pointed out that, even if there had been a defect, the plaintiff had not informed the directors at the time he put the glass in; and, further, that in opening the water tap just before the steam tap, he had been guilty of contributory negligence. Judgment for the defendants.

Cardiff County Court, June 7th.—Plaintiff was father of a man who was killed while engaged in repairing a ship, the defendants being a firm of ship repairers. Two men sent up from the bottom of the ship the tools that had been used on the boilers, and deceased stood at the top to receive them. The deck was stripped and in skeleton, and deceased in crossing the beams, after depositing the tools, fell from the cross beam into the bunker, sustaining injuries that caused his death. Plaintiff contended that it was the duty of the defendants to lay down planks in the position of the cross beams or between them. For the defence it was alleged that within four feet of the cross beam there was a broad angle iron and an 11-inch plank, which might have been used by the deceased, and that there was no suggestion as to the actual cause of his fall. Verdict for the defendants with costs.

Newport County Court, June 13th.—Plaintiff, a carpenter, sued a salvage syndicate, the owners of a patent diving-bell, for injuries sustained while inspecting the bell. Prior to a leak in the bell being repaired, plaintiff was required to go inside through the manhole and remove the loose tackle. When attempting to get out he found that there were no rings, or ladder, attached to the inside for the purpose. He accordingly seized the lower edge of the manhole and made a spring to get out. In so doing he struck his head against the steel casing of the bell, and was removed insensible. The judge held that the non-provision of steps or ladder constituted a defect and found for the plaintiff. Damages £50.

North Shields County Court, June 13th.—Plaintiff's son was a plater's helper, and was killed whilst working a derrick crane, the property of the defendants. Plaintiff contended that the iron hoop round the crane was defective, the eyebolts being riveted instead of being welded on. While lifting a plate from the ground to be placed on the ship, one of the eyebolts was drawn through the hole, causing the jib, which was fastened to the eyebolt by a chain, to fall on the deceased. For the defence it was urged that the plant was not defective, and that, in any case, the defect was not due to the defendant's negligence. The jury held that the design of the crane was good, but the construction and condition faulty, and gave verdict for plaintiff. Damages £50.

Wandsworth County Court, June 17th.— Plaintiff, a carpenter, sued firm of pile drivers for injuries sustained from falling off a stage owing to the breaking of a rope. Plaintiff was ordered by the foreman of the defendants, a firm of pile drivers, to shorten a pile. The same foreman ordered some labourers to erect a stage for the purpose. The planks of the stage were fastened with ropes passed through a hole in the piles, and when the plaintiff and his assistant got on to the stage a rope broke, and they were both thrown off. Plaintiff struck his head against a jetty, and sustained injuries rendering him temporarily unfit for work. The rope used was said to be old and rotten. For the defence it was alleged that the foreman had told plaintiff to finish the stage and put chains under it before he went on it, as the labourers had not finished it. Verdict for the plaintiff, with £150 damages.

## (2) Employers and Workmen Act.

Barnsley County Court, June 20th.—Plaintiffs were in employ of a colliery company and sued for damages for wrongful dismissal. On arriving on Wednesday morning, April 24th, they found that there were not enough wagons to take away the coal, and that if they went to work they would hardly earn enough to pay their trammers. They consequently did not commence work that day. They alleged that they were told by the manager that they could either go to work or go home. On the Saturday 5s. was deducted from their wages for absenting themselves, but it was returned on their refusal to pay it, and they were discharged. For the defence it was alleged that there were sufficient wagons; that the defendants had agreed to pay the fine, and that the offence had not been condoned. The judge held that delay constituted condonation, and found for the plaintiffs. Damages £2 12s. 6d. each.

## (3) FACTORY ACTS.

Sheriff's Court, Perth, June 14th.—Two drapers were summoned for employing three persons in their workroom after 4 o'clock on Saturday. Defenders admitted the charge as far as two of the persons were concerned, but said that the third was their head dressmaker who was employed in the shop and was only in the workroom for a few minutes distributing work. The inspector pointed out that it was a mistake to suppose that head dressmakers were exempt from the provisions of the Act. Fined 15s. with £1 is. of expenses.

Royton Police Court, June 26th.—A spinning company were summoned for allowing a young person to clean machinery in motion. The person in question was drying the fly off the front of the roller beam with a wire. For the defence it was shown that the part of the machinery that was being cleaned was stationary, and that the boy was standing behind the mule, where no danger could be incurred from the moving part of the machinery. It was urged that the Act only prevented cleaning those parts of the machinery that were actually in motion, and that there had been no similar prosecution since the Act of 1878. The magistrates held that, as the operation involved no danger, the prosecution was contrary to the spirit of the Act, and dismissed the case. The magistrates granted an application for an appeal to the High Court.

(4) TRUCK ACTS.

Burnley Town Hall, June 12th.—A firm of cotton manufacturers were fined 5s. and costs under the Truck Act, 1831, Section 3, for deducting certifying surgeon's fee, amounting to more than 3d., from employee's wages.

#### (5) MINES REGULATION ACT.

Sheriff's Court, Airdrie, June 6th.—A colliery owner was summoned for employing 19 persons in a mine where there was only one shaft or outlet. Defender pleaded not guilty, on the ground that at the time libelled he came under the exception mentioned under Section 18 of the Act, as he was not working but "searching for or proving the minerals." Fined £5, or seven days' imprisonment. The Sheriff granted a case for appeal to the High Court of Justiciary.

## INDUSTRIAL PROSECUTIONS IN JUNE.

I.—Under Factory and Workshop Acts.
(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Nature of Offence.	Prose- cutions.	Con- victions	Total Amount of Penalties			0		unt
By Owners, Managers, &c.:-	Page 1		t	s.	d	£		1
Neglecting to Limewash	4 1	2 I		12		2	II I2	(
Neglecting to Fence Machinery Employing Young Persons without necessary	4	4 16	47	0	0	I	18	
Employing Women and Children in forbidden	1	1	B	0			3	
Irades Illegal Hours or Times of Employment—			7			Î	10	
Before or after the legal hour	31 8	31 7	52 6	19	0	23 6	0	
intervals for meals  Beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted	30	28	200	12	6			
On Sundays or holidays, or children on successive Saturdays	6	6	3	5	0	3	9	
At night	8	8	10	15	6	8	-	
Employing children full time, otherwise	3	2		6	3		7	
than in morning and afternoon sets, &c.  Neglecting Rules as to Registers, Abstracts, Notices, &c.—	197						-	
Not keeping registers	38	36	23	8	6	13	T2	
Not affixing or properly filling up notices and abstracts	21	20	7	6	0	6	15	
Not sending notices required by Act	II	II	6	13	6	4	II	
Other offences respecting notices, &c Obstructing an Inspector in the execution of	2	2			0		7	
his Duty	I	I	0	IO	0.	0	7	I
Prosecutions under Truck Acts	I	I	0	5	0	0	9	
By Parents:	in a second							
Allowing children to be employed in forbidden Trades	I	I				0	7	1
Total for June 1895	188	178	218	10	-	110		

## II.—Under the Mines Acts.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Total for June 1894 ... ... 300 283 305 15 6 179 2 10

Nature of Offence.		Prosecu-	Con- victions	Cases with- drawn.	Cases dis- missed.	and	ose	osts
By Owners, Managers, &c.		-29/-19	1212/199			1	s.	d.
Fencing		9	9			7	18	6
Ventilation		I	I			5	0	0
Shafts and Manholes		I	I			5	0	0
Miscellaneous		3	2		1		16	0
By Workmen-					•	3	10	0
Safety Lamps		2	2			0	18	6
Shot-firing and Explosives		3	3				6	0
Timbering		3	3	***		-		
Tweifen Matches Pra			3	•••	•••		13	6
	•••	3	3	***		2	13	6
Riding on trams	•••	87	7			5	II	0
Miscellaneous	•••	13	II		2	13	19	6
Total for June 1895		46	42		3	50	16	6
Total for June 1894		38	37		7	46	8	3

## III .- Under Merchant Shipping Acts.

Nature of Offence.	Prosecu-	Convictions.	Total Penalties.	Total Costs.
By Owners or Masters of Ships:-			f. s. d.	£ s. d.
Submerging Disc	I	I	2 01 111	1 19 6
Carrying excessive deck cargoes				
Carrying grain in bulk between decks				•••
Carrying passengers without certi- ficate				•••
Other offences connected with loading	I	I	IIO	
Miscellaneous	I	I	2 0 0	I 14 0
By Seamen	I	I	5 0 0	140
By Passage Broker's Agent	2		0 10 0	I II O
By Boarding-House Keepers—				
Illegal boarding	I	I	10 0 0	
Total for June 1895	7	7	18 11 0	6 8 6
Total for June 1894	25	21	206 17 6	40 16 8

\* In 1 case the charge was found "non-proven."

WORK OF LABOUR BUREAUX IN JUNE.

July 1895.

THE 9 bureaux furnishing returns registered 2,527 applicants for work during June.

Comparing the figures of the 7 bureaux which also furnished returns for the corresponding month of last year, a decrease of 486 is shown in the number of fresh applicants, the figures being 1,411 in 1894, and 925 in

During last month work was found by the 9 bureaux for 964 workpeople. Of this number 120 were employed by the local authorities and 844 by private employers. Included in the latter figure, however, are 499 persons whose engagements were stated to be of a temporary character only. Of the 2,482 persons remaining on the register at the end of June, 2,139 were men, 112 lads and boys, and 231 women and girls.

(1) Work Done in June.

		Work- le on ster.	Appl	Fresh icants	No. of Workpeople found Work by Bureaux.						
Name of Labour Bureau.	At end At end				Engage Priv Emple	ate	Engaged by Local Authority.				
ertness in a				Em- ployers	June June 1895.		June 1895.	June 1894.			
London. St. Pancras (Gt. College St.)	261	315	217	91	102	57 {	temp.	} 7			
Battersea (Lavender Hill)	100	52	183	26	33	45	15	-			
Islington	552	495	254	108	57	145	39	52			
(Barnsbury St.) St. Martin's (TownHall,W.C.)	53		43	42	perm.	-	I	-			
Salvation Army (272Whtchpl.Rd.)	718		1,559	71	30 temp. 499*	} -					
Provincial.		-	hall								
Salford (Town Hall)	332	363	23	10	13	9	-	14			
Ipswich	88	133	31	24	20	28					
(Tower St.) Plymouth (East St.)	186	230	72	33	68	72	-	14-			
Liverpool (Municipal Bdgs.)	192	378	145	7	1	I	_	4			
Total	2,482	1	2,527	412	844		120				

## (2) Occupations of Applicants on Registers at end of June.

				mon.			
Name of Labour Bureau.		Carmen Stable- men, Horse- men, &c.	Clerks and Ware- house- men.	Porters and Messen- gers.	Labour	Other Occu- pations.	Total Men.
London.							
St. Pancras	16	20	7	45	29	25	142
Battersea	16	9		45	51	4	88
Islington	85	63	20	73	150	25	416
St. Martin's-in-the-	4	4	3	13	2	5	81
Fields and Strand							
Salvation Army	26	30	120	44	180	318	718
Provincial.				4.0	la bassa		
Salford	109	18	29	10	III	55	332
Ipswich	5	18	-	12	17	23	75
Plymouth	52	9	14	22	55	21	173
Liverpool	12	17	19	4	85	27	164
Total Number	325	188	212	231	680	503	2,139
fergadi bas dependi	ages legs	V	Zomen :	and Gir	ls.	Grand	Total.
Name of Labour Bureau.	Lads and Boys.	Char- women, Daily Work, &c.	Ser- vants.	Others.	Total Women and Girls.	June 1895.	June 1894.
T 1		1000		Payana			
London. St. Pancras	25	65		-6	OX	001	045
20 11	3		3	26	94	261	315
Islington	42	68	II	-	9 94	100	52
St. Martin's-in-the-	8	8		15	14	552 53	495
Fields and Strand			4	2	14	22	
Salvation Army	+	+	+	+	+	718	
Provincial.	13 13 13 13	18817				110	

\* In addition, temporary work was found for 730, and permanent work for 268 persons in the works and depôts of the Salvation Army.

† These particulars have not been furnished.

24

44

231

2,482

‡ Women and Girls are not at present registered at Salford and Plymouth.

163

Total Number ... 112

## PAUPERISM IN JUNE.

(Data supplied by the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland, and Ireland.)
RETURNS relating to 35 selected urban districts of the United Kingdom show that the total number of persons relieved on one day in the second week of June was 322,654, or 220 for every 10,000 of the population in 1891 of these districts.

Compared with May this total shows a decrease, the figure for that month being 328,189, or 224 per 10,000 of population. The decrease is pretty evenly distributed over all districts (with the exceptions of the Wigan district, where the rate increased by 3 per 10,000, and Scotland, where 4 out of 6 districts show increases). The most marked cases of decrease were Bristol district (16 per 10,000), Dublin (11 per 10,000), and the Central Metropolitan district (10 per 10,000).

The number relieved in June was larger than in June 1894, when the total was 311,945, or 213 per 10,000 of population. The most remarkable increases are at Hull district (45 per 10,000), Leicester district and Paisley and Greenock district (each 33 per 10,000), and Wigan district (25 per 10,000). The London proportion per 10,000 of population has increased by 7 and that for West Ham by 15. The rate for Ireland has, however, decreased by 12 per 10,000, no Irish district showing an increase. The only English district showing an important decrease is Bradford district (9 per 10,000).

	Pauper	s on one eek of Ju	Paupers of sponding in 18	ng date		
Selected Urban Districts.	In- door.	Out- door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Popula- tion.*	Total Number.	Rate per 10,000 of Popula- tion.*
ENGLAND & WALES.+		N. Peril				3. 7
Metropolis.			Thank!			State of
West District	9,801	2,046	11,847	160	11,715	158
North District Central District	6,757	8,620	21,568	217 416	21,50 <b>6</b> 10,233	216 413
East District	12,469	3,541	10,298	233	16,506	234
South District	19,440	17,837	37,277	245	34,576	227
Fotal Metropolis	61,415	36,038	97,453	231	94,536	224
West Ham	1,693	7,065	8,758	240	8,204	225
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District	1,456	4,550	6,006	182	6,012	182
Stockton & Tees District	1,012	4,813	5,825	318	5,579	305
Bolton, Oldham, &c	2,850	7,880	10,730	157	10,660	155
Wigan District	1,584	7,374	8,958	256	8,077	231
Manchester District	7,379	6,473	13,852	173	12,716	159
Liverpool District	8,925	8,693	17,618	205	17,295	201
Bradford District Halifax & Huddersfield	877	3,698	4,575	135	4,929	144
T	1,030	4,566	5,596	158	5,705 7,137	161
D 1 D'	699	5,967 3,576	7,649	198	4,044	184
Sheffield District	2,179	3,872	4,275 6,051	177	6,041	216 176
Hull District	1,135	5,903	7,038	329	6,060	284
North Staffordshire	1,707	6,426	8,133	260	7,787	253
Nottingham District	1,365	5,697	7,062	213	6,581	199
Leicester District	975	2,811	3,786	217	3,216	184
Wolverhampton District	3,189	14,791	17,980	344	17,879	342
Birmingham District	3,872	2,307	6,179	123	6,145	122
Bristol District	2,233	8,626	10,859	333	10,645	326
Cardiff & Swansea	1,543	5,895	7,438	253	6,893	239
Fotal "Other Districts"	45,692	113,918	159,610	213	153,401	205
SCOTLAND.† Glasgow District	2 708	T4 024	******	000	10 101	040
Paisley & Greenock Dist.	3,128 576	14,024	17,152	222	16,431	213
Edinburgh & Leith Dist.	1,107	2,595 5,328	3,171 6,435	193	2,670 5,872	178
Dundee & Dunfermline	892	2,699	3,591	193	3,560	177 191
Aberdeen	429	2,487	2,916	236	2,715	220
Coatbridge & Airdrie	252	1,048	1,300	166	1,162	148
Total for the above Scot- tish Districts }	6,384	28,181	34,565	210	32,410	197
IRELAND.;	uber ze	( abba)	Laddey,		Na college	Giros ( *
Dublin District	5,221	2,824	8,045	230	8,267	236
Belfast District	3,074	317	3,391	117	3,400	117
Cork, Waterford, & Limerick Districts	3,929	6,181	10,110	401	10,916	433
Galway District	337	385	722	186	811	209
Total for the above Irish Districts	12,561	9,707	22,268	239	23,394	251
Total for above 35 dis- tricts in June 1895	127,745	194,909	322,654	220	311,945	213
	The second second second	The second second second	The same of the same of	PERSONAL PROPERTY.	Maria Contract Contra	The second second

\* Based on the populations in 1891, revised in accordance with subsequent changes in Poor Law areas.

† 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.

## 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, I was a refusal to work with non-unionists, and the remaining one was a demand for re-instatement of discharged colleagues. Three of the 4 disputes in the Clothing Trades were on questions connected with working arrangements; the cause of the remaining dispute is not yet known. Of the 5 disputes in the Metal Trades, I was a demand for a reduction in the hours of labour, 2 were due to questions of working arrangements, I to proposed discharge of colleagues, and I to the employment of a tinsmith upon coppersmiths' work. Six of the 12 disputes in connection with Mining and Quarrying were chiefly due to wages questions, and 4 to questions of working arrangements, full details of the causes of the remaining disputes being not yet to hand. Of the 3 disputes in connection with Seafaring, Dock, &c., Labour, I was due to a proposed reduction in wages and I to an alteration in working arrangements, and the remaining one to other causes. Three of the 4 disputes in the Shipbuilding Trade were due to questions of demarcation of work and I to working arrangements. Fourteen disputes occurred in the Textile Trades, 8 of which were on wages questions, 3 on questions of alleged bad material, 1 on a question of working arrangements, 1 was due to alleged non-fulfilment of a promise made at the termination of a previous dispute; particulars as to the cause of the remaining dispute are not yet to hand. Four of the 9 disputes occurring in the Miscellaneous group of trades were upon wages questions, 2 were due to demands on the part of the men for re-instatement of colleagues, I to a refusal to work with non-unionists, and I to a question of working arrangements.

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

		I.—Disputes which began	N IN	JUNE :	1895.		
Trade.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Estab- lish- ments.	Work-people.	Com- mence- ment.	Termination.	
Building Trades. Bricklayers	Middlesbro'	For advance in wages of 3d. per hour (81d. to	4	40	June	July	Advance granted.
Carpenters and Joiners	Weston-super-	9d.), and revision of working rules For advance in wages of \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour (6\( \frac{1}{2} \)d. to	11	53	I	June	Advance granted with a code of working
Bricklayers Plumbers	Mare Oxford Stirling	For advance in wages of Id. per hour (7d. to		34	I 3	3	rules. Still unsettled. Advance granted.
Masons	Crieff	Objection to employment of two non-union men	I	5		d a few	Non-unionists in question joined the union.
Bricklayers Joiners	London, E Consett	For advance in wages of 1d. per hour (8d. to	1 15	52 32	6 8	urs)	Hands replaced. Advance granted, with a code of
Plasterers	Perth	8½d.), and a code of working rules For advance in wages of ½d. per hour (7½d. to 8d.)	3	30	10	10	Advance granted, to take effect from
Joiners	Comrie	T	I	12	10	II	3rd June. Advance granted.
Paviors	Dundee	F. 1	I	5	19 (lasted	6 hours)	Work resumed at old[rate of wages.
Builders generally	London, E.C.	Objection to certain plastering work being sub-let	I	III	2I		Still unsettled.
Plumbers	Greenock and District			60	24		Ditto.
Ditto	Bradford and District				29		Ditto.
Joiners	Bingley	For adoption of a uniform code of working rules	3			•••	No details of settlement.
Clothing Trades. Hat Hardeners (females)	Saddleworth	Demand for payment of a daily wage instead of piece rates on the introduction of a new class	ı	23	4	11	Work resumed at piece rates.
Boot and Shoe Operatives	Belfast	of work Objection to alleged extra labour without extra pay, and to employment of an excessive number	4	100	14		Still unsettled.
Ditto	Leicester	of boys Against discharge of five men for refusal to work to a new piecework statement ("lasting" ma-	I	240	20		Ditto.
Tailors	Rochdale	chine operators) with an alleged task system Cause of dispute not yet to hand					No details of settlement.
Metal Trades. Coppersmiths	Leith	Against employment of a tinsmith upon coppersmiths' work	I	9	3	5	Tinsmith agreed to join the union of coppersmiths.
Tinplate Workers	Morriston	Dispute as to method of working certain metal sheets	I	330	I		Still unsettled.
Brass Casters	Rotherham	Objection to increase in proportion of boy workers to men	I	20	6	II	Two more men engaged, reducing the
Iron and Steel Workers	Glasgow	Against proposed discharge of 12 men, alleged to be because they were union officials	I	300	8	22	proportion of youths to 1 to 5 men. Notices to the 12 men in question with- drawn, and wages of one increased
Ironfounders Mining and Quarrying.	Rodley, Leeds	For reduction in hours to the district rate of 53 per week	1		29	24.00	from 33s. to 35s. per week. Still unsettled.
Sett Makers	Inverkeithing.	For monthly weighing of wrought material, and not to be compelled to load the setts	I	30	I	II	Demands conceded.
Coal Miners	Near Castle- ford	Against alteration in method of working, alleged to have the effect of a reduction in wages of 42d. per ton	1	1,000	I	•••	Still unsettled.
Ditto	Alfreton	Against a proposed reduction in wages on the introduction of a "holing machine"	I	20	I		No details of settlement.
Ditto	Ormiston, N.B.	Dispute as to method of computing weight of output	I		3	8	Quarter-cwts. to be credited in future, and the rate of summer and winter "tare" settled.
Ditto	Near Carlisle	Dispute as to prices to be paid under the "Billy Fairplay" system for round as distinguished from small coal	I	173 dir. 260 indir.	3	10	Agreement for a three weeks' test to ascertain percentage of round coal in each class, and to base hewing prices thereon.
Ditto	Wombwell	Refusal to accept a price list offered by employers for the particular seam	1	60	19		Still unsettled.
	Hamilton	Objection to certain new regulations with respect to occupants of colliery houses, and to discharge of a certain man	I		20	24	Work resumed on advice of agent, pending consideration by union executive.
Brick Carriers in clay works (boys)	Dreghorn, Ayr	For advance in rate of wages	I	25	24		No details of settlement.
	Durham	Pit laid idle through a strike of putters. Details not yet to hand	1	468	4 days	in June	Ditto.

	,	I.—Disputes which began in ]	UNE :	1895—	-(contin	ued).	
Trade.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Es- tablish- ments.	Work- people.	Com- mence- ment.	Termination.	Result.
Sett Makers	Pwllheli	Dispute as to who should pay for the lights required in loading steamers with setts at night	I		June 7 days	June in June	Stated to have been settled satisfactorily
Coal Miners Ditto	Rotherham Near Oldham	Against withdrawal of payment for certain work Cause of dispute not yet to hand	I	<b>2</b> 4			to the men. Still unsettled. No details of settlement.
Seafaring, Dock, &c., Labour.						•••	Two details of Settlement.
Dock Labourers	Birkenhead	Refusal to finish the loading of a ship partly loaded by non-union men at Manchester	I	60	10 (6 hc	10	Work resumed pending result of deputation to employers at Manchester.
Corn Porters and Stevedores Seamen	Sharpness Blyth	Objection to employment of ship's steam in discharging grain cargoes	3	44	27	28	Port custom of use of floating winches to be retained.
Shipbuilding.		Against proposed reduction in rate of wages	•••	•••			No details of settlement.
Shipwrights	Hebburn-on- Tyne	Against a sub-contractor allowing joiners to do work alleged to belong to shipwrights	ĭ	70	19	22	Employer agreed to submit to Employers' Association the proposition that in all sub-contracts the contractors should be required to work according to the recognised rules of demarcation.
Engineering) Ship Joiners	Leith	Demarcation of work dispute with brass- finishers	I	219	24		Still unsettled.
		joiners' work	I	35	27	29	Men agreed to resume work with- out any definite settlement being effected.
Boilermakers Textile Trades.	Birkenhead	Objection to the supervision of a yard policeman	I		28		Amicable settlement arrived at.
Cotton Winders	Smallbridge, near Rochdale	Against increase in number of hands, giving a smaller number of spindles to each of the other winders. Employers state that from unpunctuality and other causes the work was in arrear	I	12	5	12	Extra hands dispensed with, the original number of winders undertaking to keep up with their work.
Cotton Weavers	Harden, Bingley Blackburn	For advance in wages of 17 to 20 per cent Alleged bad material	I	110	7	15	Advance of 5 per cent. granted on some classes of goods.
Woollen Cloth Weavers	isodo seedil	the telephone that bear uses in presenting	I	300	12	20	Work resumed on a promise to enquire into all complaints, and to improve material where possible.
Cotton Spinners	Yeadon Burnley	Against proposed reduction in wages  Cause of dispute not yet to hand	I	100	13	13	Reduction accepted, amounting to nearly 20 per cent. The weavers went on strike again on 26th June with rest of mill operatives at Yeadon (see below).
Cloth Weavers	Bradford-on- Avon	Against notice of a general reduction in wages	I	250	14	18 July	Notice of reduction withdrawn, and work resumed.
Flax-dressers	Belfast	Against alteration in method of working, alleged to cause reduction in wages	I	II	21	2	Work resumed on terms stated to be satisfactory to the men. Full details
Cotton Weavers	Nelson	Alleged bad material	I	110	22	June 25	not yet to hand. Employers gave promise of improved material.
Ditto Jute Workers (male and	Blackburn	Allegation that promise made in previous case was not fulfilled	I	300	24	26	Complaints to be inquired into at once.
female) Cotton Weavers	Livesey,	For return of a reduction from wages of 10 per cent. made 18 months ago Alleged bad material	I	700 260	24 26	July	Advance of 5 per cent. conceded.
Loomers and Drawers	Blackburn Burnley	For advance in wages	85	330	26	2	Work resumed on promise of enquiry into complaints.  Work resumed, the employers undertaking to re-instate the workpeople as far as possible, and to meet their
Woollen Weavers,	Yeadon	Against proposed reduction upon the standard	10	1,500	26	June	representatives to discuss the question of prices. Still unsettled.
Spinners, &c. Woollen Weavers	Ossett	weaving list to the extent of 20 per cent. Against proposed reduction in wages, stated to be from 1s. 6d. to 6s. per cut	I	30			Reduction stated to have been accepted.
Miscellaneous Trades. Labourers (mill dam cleaning)	Bramley, Leeds	For advance in wages of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour $(5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6d.)	I	About 20	I	<b></b>	The work being near completion, employer was able to finish it without
Cabinet Makers (Photo- graphic Camera)	Leeds	For re-instatement of workman discharged for disregarding notice posted in works and for	ı	22	12	15	the help of those who had struck work. The dismissed man was re-instated, but the notice objected to was not with-
Cement Workers	Cliffe, near Chatham	withdrawal of the notice For advance in wages, which had been reduced in previous years of bad trade	ı	500	17	21	drawn. Advance of 7½ per cent. granted on piece
Theatre Musicians	Hull	Against proposed reduction in wages, and dismissal of a colleague, alleged to be on account of his position as a union official	I	II	17		work, and 2½ on day work. No details of settlement.
French Polishers Flour Millers	London, W Birmingham	Alleged refusal of employer to pay reasonable expenses for travelling to jobs	I	10	17		Still unsettled.
Paper Makers	Ballyclare,	Against dismissal of four men, alleged to be for belonging to the union Against a reduction in wages	I	7	21		Men replaced by non-unionists.
Flint Glass Workers	Co. Antrim	Cause of dispute not yet to hand		4	24	29	Amicable settlement arrived at. Full details not yet to hand.  No details of settlement.
Wool Comb Makers	Bradford	Objection to work with non-unionists, a union of the trade having recently been started	I				Ditto.
Congress to sold the	II.—Dispu	TES WHICH BEGAN BEFORE JUNE,	BUT 7	TERMIN	NATED	IN TH	IAT MONTH.
Painters	Dundee	For advance in wages of 1d. per hour		220	7 Jan.	June 22	Strike declared closed, men who had not found employment elsewhere re-
Carpenters and Joiners	Leicester	For advance in wages of 1d. per hour (7dd. to 8d.), and a revised code of working rules	50	400	ı April	7	suming at the old rate.  Advance of ½d. per hour obtained: certain alterations in working rules. Settled by arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade. (See GAZETTE for
Plasterers and Labourers	Manchester and Salford	For advance in wages and concessions as regards walking time, &c.	15	702 dir.	8 April	15	June, p. 179.) Advance of ½d. per hour conceded, and concessions on the other points de-
Hand Drillers	Barrow-in- Furness	For advance in wages of 20 per cent	I	indir.	24 April	Not stated	sired. Places filled by other men.
Stonemasons Coal Miners	Darwen Armadale	For advance in wages of 1d. per hour, and alteration of local working rules  Alleged inability to earn the average wage of	10	120	1 Мау 1 Мау	I	Immediate advance of 1d. per hour granted, with promise of remainder on 17th August.
Bricklayers	ton and rate a priceous n	the district through difficulties in working		55	1 May	7 About	Work to be resumed at an advance of 2d. per ton and 3s. 6d. per fathom, the men to do the road brushing, which was previously done by a contractor.
Steel Smelters	Stourbridge Wednesbury	For advance in wages of 1d. per hour (7d. to 8d.) Against reduction in wages of 5 per cent	II	100 40 dir.	1 May 4 May	23 17	Advance conceded.  Work given to a contractor who agreed
Fitters (Shipbuilding)	Barrow-in- Furness	Against employment of a caulker upon certain work alleged to belong to engineers	ı	200 indir 70	13 Мау	3	to pay the old rate of wages.  Men gradually returned to work as they were required, the caulker continuing
Tailors	Glasgow	For the time log at 5d. per hour, which had been generally granted in May	2	18	13 Мау	4	to perform the work in question.  Demands conceded.
Hole-borers	Dundee	For advance in wages of about 15 per cent	I	12	20 May	II	Readjustment of rates, stated by employer to be equivalent to an advance
			1				of about 5 per cent.

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Trade.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Es- tablish- ments.	Work- people.	Com- mence- ment.	Termination.	Result
Carpenters and Joiners Ship-joiners	Bishop Auckland Belfast	Alleged encroachment by labourers upon work	9	35 33	20 May	June 6	Demands conceded.  Settlement favourable to the joiners.
Miners and datallers	Near Cocker- mouth	alleged to be that of joiners  Against reduction in wages of 10 per cent	I	300	21 May- (abo		emected at a conference between employers and the joiners' executive.  Men agreed to accept 10 per cent. reduction on tonnage and day warres is
Carpenters and Joiners (in Textile Trade firms)	Glossop	For advance in wages which had been granted by the contracting firms		16 About	4 wee	eks)	employers would re-open pit.  Advance of 2s. per week granted.
	Salford	Refusal of employers to engage men wearing a union badge	I	400	27 May	24	Compromised by men consenting to wear their union badges less conspicuously.
Tailors	Blaydon - on - Tyne	To compel two non-union men to join the Tailors' Union	I	9	28 May	11	Employers refused to coerce the non- union men. Two of those who struck were re-instated, the others to return
Vestry Employés (dust, &c., loaders)	London, S.E.	Against reversion to system o piece-working and at reduced rates	I	9	29 May	12	when work could be found for them. Work resumed on 30th May pending discussion by a Committee, which ratified the alteration. Men, thereupon, went out again on 4th June. On 12th June, Vestry agreed to reinstate them on day work at the old rate of 6d. per hour for 58 hours perweek.
Brassworkers	Rotherham	For re-instatement of 9 men alleged to have been dismissed without notice	I	72	17 May		Men in question re-instated.
Coal Miners S	Seaton Moor, Cumberland	Against reduction in wages	1	70	May and	l June	Reduction of 2d. per ton accepted.
Ditto	Armadale	Against proposed reduction in wages of 2d. per ton	I		About 14	June weeks	Work resumed at 1d. per ton reduction, the other 1d. to be the subject of com- parison with prices of an adjoining pit.

## III.—Disputes which began previous to June, and were still unsettled at the end of that month.

The following disputes reported in last month's issue as commencing in May are still unsettled: - Joiners, Chorley; bricklayers and masons, Grimsby; joiners, Rotherham; electrical workers, Ponders End; masons, Harrogate and Pontypridd; coal miners, St. Helens, Little Hulton, Gorseinon, and Cliviger; yarn bundlers and drying loftmen, Belfast; cotton weavers, Padiham; wharf labourers, Newport; skinners, Greenock; masons, Dumfries; joiners, St. Helens (since referred to arbitration, July); tobacco-pipe makers, Glasgow; plumbers (lock-out) Leicester (since settled, July).

The following which commenced before May are also still unsettled:—Bricklayers, Colchester; cable-chain makers, Old Hill;

galvanisers, Halesowen; cotton weavers, Cliviger; dyers, Wyke and Greetland; wire drawers, Halifax; bricklayers and labourers, Rugby; masons' labourers, Leicester; miners, Little Hulton (since settled, July); bottle-makers, Dublin; bobbin-makers, Barnsley; plumbers, Leicester (since settled, July); flax-roughers, Belfast.

## CO-OPERATION IN JUNE.

DURING June the most important event in connection with Co-operation was the holding of the Co-operative Congress, a special report of which appeared in the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The remainder of the month was devoted largely to the re-constitution of the numerous propagandist and administrative committees of the Co-operative Union for the current congress year.

Three new distributive societies, six manufacturing societies, and four Irish dairies and agricultural societies have been registered during the month, while new premises were opened by three distributive and two manufacturing societies. The Nottingham Boot and Shoe Industrial Society, and the Leicester St. Crispin Boot and Shoe Society are in process of liquidation.

Scotland.—The Scottish Co-operative Women's Guild, comprising 20 branches with 1,155 members, held its third annual meeting in Glasgow on June 22nd

Following the example of the English Wholesale Society, the Scottish Wholesale Society has withdrawn from its committee and employees the privilege of purchasing goods direct from the society

International Congress.—A First International Congress of Cooperators has been convened in London for August 19th to 23rd inclusive, and will be followed on the 24th by the Annual National Co-operative Festival at the Crystal Palace, with which will be combined an International Exhibition of Co-operative Productions.

Societies Registered in 1894.—The Annual Report of the Cooperative Union states that 113 new Industrial and Provident Societies were registered during the year 1894, 96 being in England and Wales, 5 in Scotland, and 12 in Ireland. Of these 71 were associations for distribution, 26 for various forms of production, and 16 for miscellaneous purposes.

## CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS IN BAVARIA AND WUR-

A REPORT by Mr. Vansittart, Second Secretary to H.M. Legation at Munich, has been published by the Foreign Office,\* under date of May 2nd, upon the Co-operative Agricultural Credit Associations on the Raiffeisen System in Bavaria and Wurtemberg. The associations referred to are formed with unlimited liability, and this is said to constitute their real strength. "Their safety is so trusted that bankers have declared themselves ready to grant the associations credit, merely on the ground of their unlimited responsibility, and without asking for any other guarantee." In Bavaria it is stated that there were, in 1893, some 713 Raiffeisen associations with 62,000 members; and that "their credit business was calculated to amount to £1,250,000." There exists a central institution ("Landesverband") formed in November 1893, at Munich, which has for its principal object "to promote agricultural societies and the credit system," and which 605 associations have already joined. The "Landesverband" receives an annual sub-

\* Foreign Office. Miscellaneous Series, No. 365.

vention of £1,275 from the Ministry of the Interior; its turn-over, in 1894, is stated at £396,071. The number of Agricultural Credit Associations in Wurtemberg was, in 1894, 615, with a total membership of 51,418. The turn-over of 574 of these associations, in 1893, was £2,430,948. There is a central institution ("Central Kasse"), which was joined, in 1894, by 534 associations. "As all the members are responsible for the association, it follows that they watch each other pretty keenly, and are interested in preventing the reception of those who are not trustworthy; and it is to be presumed that, in one and the same parish, the inhabitants will know each other pretty well. Moreover, it has now become a principle that only persons of the same 'Gemeinde' (parish) will be admitted as members."

## NEW SOUTH WALES LABOUR BUREAU.

THE third annual report of the Government Labour Bureau of New South Wales (February 1894 - February 1895) states that "the depressed state of the labour market and want of employment" have been severely felt throughout the Colony. The number of applicants for employment registered in the period referred to was 13,575, or 1,430 more than in the preceding year. The number assisted and sent to work "\* for that period was 16,380, as against 10,349 in 1893-4. In all, 44,320 persons have been registered, and 34,883 have been "assisted and sent to work" in the three years during which the Bureau has been in existence. The largest number of any calling registered in 1894-5 was that of general labourers (4,548), among whom, however, were included many clerks and professional men, mechanics, and others who "have registered themselves as labourers, believing that by so doing they could get work more readily." Among the applicants registered were 2,116 miners, 537 carpenters, 196 painters, 133 stonemasons, 123 bricklayers, 86 plumbers, and 81 plasterers. Of the total number "assisted and sent to work," \* 10,718 were sent away from Sydney and other places as miners (fossickers) "to fields where they know or think they can at least make a living for themselves"; it is stated that "a large number of these men have settled down in the country, making a living by this means, farming or other work, and some 600 families have been sent to join their husbands." The three labour settlements, formed under the Act of 1893, which have been in existence for some eighteen months, are not considered to be successful; the settlement at Pitt Town, towards which the Government has contributed over £6,300, "has still about 90 families resident there"; but "it does not seem likely to ever become self-supporting. It may be able to support 40 or 50 families,

\* The numbers given as "assisted and sent to work" include persons for whom employment was found and persons assisted in removing to places where they thought it likely that they would find work.

## INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN JUNE.

THE number of workpeople of the undermentioned classes killed by accidents reported in June was as follows:—

June 1895 ... Railway Servants. Miners. Factory and Workshop Operatives. Seamen. Others (so far as reported) 277\*

June 1894 ... ... 34\* ... ... 55 ... ... 42 ... ... 139 ... ... 7 ... ... 277\*

June 1894 ... ... 36 ... ... 349 ... ... 29 ... ... 139 ... ... 7 ... ... ... ... ... ... 553 Of the 1,485 non-fatal accidents reported, 160\* were to railway servants by movement of railway vehicles, 286 in mines, 762 in factories and workshops, and 277 to other workpeople. Accidents of a non-fatal character

### Railway Servants.\*

July 1895.

at sea are not reported.

(Supplied by the Railway Department of the Board of Trade.) Table showing the number of railway servants reported as killed or injured by accidents in which the movement of railway

[The number of servants employed by the railway companies of the United Kingdom was 381,626 on 31st December 1889.]

vehicles was concerned during the month of June 1895.

		Numb			injured, f Accide	distingui nt.	ishing
Class of Service.	Killed	Caus- ing Ampu- tations.	Dislo- cations and Frac- tures.	Contusions, &c.	Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, &c.	Unspeci- fied and Miscel- laneous Injuries.	Total of In- juries.
Brakesmen and Goods Guards	I		2	5	2	13	22
ngine Drivers		•••	I	I		5	7
iremen	2	I	I	4	6	4 2	16
uards (Passenger) ermanent Way Men (not			•••		I	2	3
including Labourers)	12	I	I	I		3 16	6
orters	5	•••	3	10	I	16	30
hunters	3	2	4	6	4	13	29
tractors' Servants)	11	2	2	14	5	24	47
Total for June 1895	34	6	14	41	19	80	160
Total for June 1894	36	5		96	11/19/14	106	207

### Miners.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Table showing the number of persons reported as killed or injured in and about mines, during the month of June 1895. [The number of persons employed in and about mines was returned as 739,097 in 1894.]

England and Wales. Scotland. Ireland. Killed Injured Killed Injured Killed Injured Killed Injured Underground:-82 10 Total for June 44 245 11 41 ...

## Factory and Workshop Operatives. †

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Table showing the number of persons reported to H.M. Chief Inspector by Certifying Surgeons as killed or injured during

Total for June 335 270 14 49 ...

		Nun		Persons In Class of		listinguis t.	hing				
	Killed	Causing Amputa- tions.	Fractures.	Injuries to Head or Face.	Loss of Sight of one or both Eyes.	Lacera- tions, Con- tusions, and other Injuries.	Total Persons Injured				
			***	Males							
Adults (over 18) Young Persons Boys	27 8	62 41 1	25 14 3	28 8 1	2	259 143 7	376 206 12				
Total Males	35	104	42	37	2	409	594				
		Females.									
Adults (over 18) Young Persons Girls	7	19 17 1	5 5	7 6	2	56 46 4	89 74 5				
Total Females	7	37	10	13	2	106	168				
Total Males and Fo males for June 189		141	52	50	4	515	762				
Total for June 1894	29	121	63	49	2	493	728				

#### Seamen.

(Supplied by the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen.)

Table showing the number of masters, seamen, and other persons forming the crews of vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, Isle of Man and Channel Islands, reported to the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen during the month of June 1895, as having lost their lives at sea, or in rivers or harbours, from the undermentioned causes. (Deaths on yachts and on vessels employed exclusively in rivers and inland navigation are not included.)

	Number of Deaths, exclusive of deaths from disease, homicide, suicide, and unknown causes.									
Class of Vessels.	By W	d	By According to the Wreck Casu	than and	Total.					
	Sailing.	Steam.	Sailing.	Steam.	Sailing.	Steam.	Total.			
Vessels registered under Part I. of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894:										
Trading	38	16	21	29	59	45				
Fishing	9	9	1	4	10		23			
Vessels not so registered:										
Trading					•••		-			
Fishing	II		I		12		12			
Total for June 1895	58	25	23	33	81	58	139			
Total for June 1894	42	26	32	39	74	65	139			

### Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894. (Supplied by the Railway Department of the Board of Trade.)

Table showing the number of separate accidents reported to the Board of Trade under the Notice of Accidents Act during the month of June 1895, and the number of persons killed and injured in such accidents.

A .- DISTINGUISHING NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT

	Group.		Constr	uction or	Repair.	Use or Working.			
		Nature of Works, &c.	No. of Acci- dents.	No. of persons killed.	No. of persons injured.	No. of Acci- dents.	No. of persons killed.	No. of persons injured.	
	I.	Bridge	2	100	3	30			
		Canal				7	I	6	
		Dock	16		16	72		72	
1		Gaswork	I		I	13		13	
11		Harbour, Pier & Quay	10		10	4	•••	4	
11		Railway	39	3	37				
11		Tramway	I		I	10		IO	
		Tunnel	22	I	21				
		Other Works§	14	I	14	3		4	
1	II.	Buildings	12	1	II	51		51	
	III.	Traction or other steam engine or machine in the open air	Act	loes not	apply.	3	uandii	3	
1		Total	117	6	114	163	1	163	

B .- DISTINGUISHING NATURE OF INJURY.

	Grou	ıp I.	Grou	Group III.	
Nature of Injury.	Construc- tion or repair.	Use or working.	Construc- tion or repair.	Use or working.	Use or working
Fractures	12		1		
Dislocations	3	9 2		I	1
Ruptures and other severe					
injuries to body	16	18	3	10 8 2	I
Injuries to eye	2	2	YO	8	•••
Other injuries to head or face Other injuries to arms or	15	12	3	2	•••
hands	24	27	3	15	
Other injuries to legs or feet	30	36	I	14	I
Miscellaneous injuries	I	3		1	· · ·
Total	103	109	11	51	3

\*In addition to the above the companies have reported 1 servant killed and 347 injured by accidents occurring on the companies' premises, but in which the movement of vehicles was not concerned, making a total for the month of 35 killed and 507 injured from all causes.

† The classes of accidents reported are those specified in the Labour Gazette for July 1893, page 66.

† The classes of accidents reported under the Notice of Accidents Act, 1894, are those set forth on page 340 of the Labour Gazette for November 1894.

§ Authorised by any local or personal Act of Parliament.

## 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 ½d. per hour and a revised code of working rules. Blast-furnacemen in Cumberland and the Barrow district have received an increase of 11/4 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 12½ per cent.

The reductions reported include particulars of 1,000 workpeople at Consett and Jarrow whose wages have fallen 2½ 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.

			Nun	oximate aber of people	Details o	of Change.	Estimated Earnings in a full wee (exclusive of overtime) at date of change.			
Employment.	Locality.	Date of change.	dir	Dec.	Increases.	Decreases.	Before change.	In- crease per week.	De- crease per week.	
	18 Increas	es—4,317 <u>1</u>	ersons.	В	UILDING TRADES.	Decreases—Nil.				
Bricklayers	Middlesbrough { Stourbridge Wolverhampton+	1st June 1st July 20th June 17th June 1st June	100		<sup>3</sup> d. per hour (8 <sup>1</sup> d. to 9d.) Id. per hour (7d. to 8d.) <sup>1</sup> d. per hour (8d. to 8 <sup>1</sup> d.)		35 9 39 0 32 11 3 37 8 36 0 38 3 34 8 3 35 8	3 3 4 8½ 2 3	103	
Masons	Darwen { Glasgow and neighbourhood Greenock	19th Aug. 1st July	3,000	{	id. per hour (8id. to 8id.) id. per hour (8id. to 9d.) id. per hour (8id. to 9d.)		35 84 36 9 36 1½ 38 3	1 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 2 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		
	Consett Bishop Auckland	1st July 22ndJune 20th June	35		d. per hour (8½d. to 9d.) d. per hour (8d. to 8½d.) d. per hour (7d. to 7½d.), and a code of working rules		36 1½ 38 3 33 4 35 5 29 2 31 3	2 I 1/2 2 I 2 I		
Carpenters and Joiners	Glossop Weston-super-Mare		61 40 53		ld. per hour (7dd. for 54 hours to 8d. for 49d) ld. per hour (7dd. to 8d.) ld. per hour (6dd. to 7d.)		33 9 33 0 30 11 33 0 30 7 32 11	2 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 2 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	···	
Salters Plasterers‡ {	Comrie Dunfermline Manchester and Salford District	3rd June 3rd June 17th June	16		$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour $(6\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $7$ d.) $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour $(7$ d. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.) $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour $(8\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $9$ d.)		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 12		
Lath Splitters Plasterers' Labourers §	Sheffield Edinburgh and District Manchester and	1st June 16th Sept	2008		\frac{1}{2}d. per hour (8d. to 8\frac{1}{2}d.) \frac{1}{2}d. per hour (7\frac{1}{2}d. to 8\frac{1}{2}d.) \frac{1}{2}d. per hour (6\frac{1}{2}d. to 6\frac{1}{2}d.)		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	I 0½ 2 1½ I I		
Builders' Labourers	Salford District Dumfries and Maxwelltown	17th June 1st June	( 200		\frac{1}{2}d. per hour (6\overline{d}. to 6\overline{1}{2}d.) \frac{1}{2}d. per hour (4\overline{1}{2}d. to 5d.)		26 0 28 2 19 1½ 21 3	2 2 2 2 1 3		
Colliery Mechanics	1 Inc	crease—20 24th June		8.	COAL MINING.	5 Decreases—2,230 persons. 2d. per day (4s. 2d. to 4s.)	25 0 24 0 per day per day		ı o per day	
Hewers Shiftmen Surface-hands & Women Miners	Workington Near Cockermouth	10th June June	{	355 123 112 300	254 274 AM 275	10 per cent	4 5 d 4 0		0 5½ - -	
Ditto Ditto	Near Maryport Seaton Moor	22nd June June		450 90		ro per cent 2d. per ton	per day per day 5 6 5 0	 per day	per day o 6 —	
Hauliers	Blaina	10th June	200	200	Advance to a uniform wage of 3s. 7d. per day			0 3 to 0 5	iloson.	
Steel Milleren	3 Increases—1,700		IR	ON A	The second secon		ersons.			
Steel Millmen		29th Apl.		1,000		2½ per cent. under sliding scale. Present wage 7½ per cent. below standard 2½ per cent	per shift		_	
Smelters and Pit Workers  Gas Producers		15th Apl.		44		5 per cent 2½ per cent	per shift	•••	_	
Charge Wheelers Smelters and Pit Workers	Consett	6th May 15th Apl. 1st July	 950	30 200		2½ per cent 5 per cent	per shift	===	=	
Blast Furnacemen	Barrow and Askam Ulverston	ıst July ıst July	550 200	:::	scale.  1½ per cent  1 per cent		= =	=	 20 5	
31	Increases—390 per 60	<b>1</b> 3.	MISCE	ELLAN	EOUS METAL TRA	DES. 1 Decrease—36	30 persons.		100000	
Brass Workers	Rotherham	13th June	10		1s. to 3s. per week		-   -	ı o		
Plate Lock Makers		17th June	50		5s. per dozen on Govern- ment work		18 0 25 6	3 0 7 6		
Rivet Makers	Blackheath, Hales- owen and Old Hill	25th June	300 males 30 females	••	9d. per cwt. (3s. 3d. to 4s.) on $\frac{3}{8}$ inch rivets to out- workers, 6d. per cwt. (3s. to 3s. 6d.) to inworkers, other sizes in proportion. Advance stated to average		15 0 17 6	2 6	Carlo Total	
Finplate Workers	Morriston	27th May	**************************************	360	about 121 per cent.	22½ per cent	- 91 - 10		stem:	

\* 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 1d. per hour advance, received a 1d. (6d. to 61d.) from ril (see May GAZETTE).

THE EXCUSTOR	27.700		workp	per of people	Details o	Estimated Earnings in a full wee (exclusive of overtime) at date o change.				
Employment.	Change.		dire	ctly cted. Dec.	Increases.	Decreases.	Before change.	After change.	In- crease per week.	De- creas per week
	10 Increases-	-1,282 pers	ons.	TE	TILE TRADES.	2 Decreases—130 persons.		175		
Weavers*	Yeadon, Leeds	13th June		100		is. per cut, stated to be equal to a reduction of 20		_		_
Worsted Weavers	Baildon	28th May	50 mal. 150 fem.		A small advance on piece prices. Earnings before change stated to average 10s. per week when weav- ing stuffs, and 15s. when weaving coatings	per cent.	-	-		
Ditto	Harden, Bingley	15th June	70		5 per cent. advance granted on some classes of goods		-	-	-	
Voollen Weavers	Ravensthorpe	8th June			Advance in piece prices equal to about 1s. per week		10 0	II O	1 0	
Ditto	Ossett	24th June		30 fem.		Reduction in piece prices equal to about 1s. per week		9 0		I
Vorsted Weavers	Huddersfield	28th June			5 per cent. and other con- cessions		21 0	22 I	II	•••
Veavers	Lockwood	24th June	30		6d. per cut on jobs with 50 to 6o picks per inch, and is. per cut on those over 60 picks		-	<del>-</del>	_	•••
Gilk Throwsters	Congleton	ıst July	20 mal.		6d. per week		6 6	7 0	0 6	
ute Workers	London, E	27th June			5 per cent		-	_	_	
Carpenters and Joiners (employed in Cotton Mills)	Glossop	9th June	12		2s. per week	····	30 0	32 0	2 0	
Dyers' Labourers	Leeds	21st June	7		Advance to a minimum wage of 23s. per week		20 0	23 0	3 0	••
Fustian Cutters	Wharton, Winsford	27th June	49		Advance on rate for fine raises	· · · · ·	6 6	7 6	I, O	
	1 Increase	990 ner	sons.	CLC	THING TRADES.	Decreases—Nil.				
Hosiery Trades—	1 Increase			OL			1			
Dyers	Leicester	29th June	220		<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per hour. Present rates vary from 5d. to 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d.		_	-	-	
	2 Increases—36 p	ersons.	GO	VERN	MENT EMPLOYEES	3. Decreases-Nil.				
Ordnance Store Dept.— Leading Men ) Labourers ) Carpenters and Joiners (temporarily employed	Purfleet Devonport	ıst May	{ 5 25 6		8d. per day (3s. 4d. to 4s.) 3d. per day (3s. to 3s. 3d.) 3s. per week			19 6		:
at the Gun Wharf)	Total Control of				<u> </u>	1				
	7 Increas	es-771 pe	rsons.	M	SCELLANEOUS.	Decreases—Nil.	1	1	11.	1
Cabinet Makers, Uphol- sterers and Polishers	Sunderland	18th May	50	•••	½d. per hour (7½d. to 8d.)		33 I		2 2	
Upholsterers		22nd May	145	•••	½d. per hour (8d. for 54 hours to 8½d. for 51 hours)		36 o	36 1	0 1	1
Vestry Employees— Carmen and Drivers	. Westminster	ıst June	34		Minimum wage increased		. 25 0	<b>2</b> 6 o	1 0	
Cement Workers	. Cliffe, Chatham	21st June	500		to 26s. per week 7½ per cent. on piece-work			-	-	
Hole-borers (shipbuilding	Dundee	11th June	12		prices, and 2½ per cent on time rates  Re-adjustment of rates stated to be equal to about			-	-	
Bakers— Foremen	Coleraine	24th June	\$ 1 4		5 per cent. advance 7s. per week					
Journeymen Ditto	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	24th Jun	1 44		6s. per week 6s. per week					
	1	Increase-	–19 pers	ms.	SEAMEN. 12	Decreases—143 persons.		1 1000		
Port.	Voyage.	No Ra	shipped te during	at new g June.	Increases.	Decreases.		Month	ly Rates.	
	7-8	Inci	ease. D	ecrease.	THE STATE OF THE S	The state of the s	May.	June.	In- crease.	. crea
Steamships:-					Sailors (A.B.'s.)	ra nor month	75 0	70 0		3 5
Ditto B	fediterranean		.	23		lan man manth	. 75 0	70 0		85
Bristol M	lediterranean			5		5s. per month	. 70 0	65 0		55
Sailing Vessels:-	C. Coast N. America C. Coast N. America			23		l a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a				1 5
Hull	. Joast IV Milerioa			-/	Firemen.					200
	Mediterranean			23 3		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	75 C	70 0		13 5
Cardiff E	Baltic		19	3	5s. per month	5s. per month	70 0 80 0	75 0	5 0	5
	Baltic	CONTROL DATE OF THE PARTY OF TH		4		5s. per month	85 0			5
	Mediterranean			5		5s. per month	. 75 c			5

\* The operatives at Yeadon 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 submit a revised schedule for the hours of duty of the 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 every case in which they appeared to the Board to be

have been reduced from 12 to 10, including meal

Cupar, Ladybank and Thornton Junction.—After inquiry, following upon representations to the Board of Trade, porters and carriage-shunters employed at these stations. duty of the men in question. This has now been done, and the daily hours of duty of the men (four in number) 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.			Date	Approxi- mate number	Hours of labour in a full week (exclusive of overtime).			
	Locality	7.	of change.	of work- people directly affected.	Before change.	After change.	Dec. or Inc. per week.	
		1	DECREAS	ES.		de all	10 2 10 7	
Building Trade.	3				A 100		C Veny	
Carpenters and Joiners }	Colne		ıst June	61 {	Sum 54 Wint	49½ er	41/2	
Engineering Trade. Machine Makers	D 16 1				472	461	I OF TO	
	Bradford		22nd June	Varying between 200 & 300	56½	54	21/2	
Quarrying.				(	Sum	mer		
Slate Quarrymen Furnishing	Nantlle		May	1,000	55 <sup>1</sup> ⁄ <sub>2</sub>	52½	3	
Upholsterers	Liverpool		22nd May	145	54	51	3	
		1	NCREASI	ES.				
Employees of Agri- cultural 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

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, I 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, Wandsworth; Builders' Labourers' Prot. Accident, &c., Soc., Bull Hotel, Westgate, Mansfield; Parquet Layers, Bear and Rummer, Well St., Oxford St., London. Scotland.—None. Inteland.—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. 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 Moles worth 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.

(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 Phænix, 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.

Communications respecting the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to:

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