

THE

# Labour Gazette

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

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.]

OCTOBER 1894.

[No. 10.—Vol. II.

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
INTRODUCTORY NOTE ... ..	289	PAUPERISM IN SEPTEMBER ... ..	309
STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER:—		WORK OF LABOUR BUREAUX IN SEPTEMBER ... ..	309
I.—GENERAL SUMMARY ... ..	289	INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN SEPTEMBER ... ..	310
II.—EMPLOYMENT IN LONDON ... ..	291	FOREIGN TRADE IN SEPTEMBER ... ..	311
III.—PROVINCIAL REPORTS ... ..	292	MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTES ... ..	311
IV.—REPORTS ON CERTAIN INDUSTRIES:—		EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION IN SEPTEMBER ... ..	311
COAL MINING INDUSTRY ... ..	299	NEW INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS IN SEPTEMBER ... ..	312
IRON MINING INDUSTRY ... ..	299	CO-OPERATION IN SEPTEMBER ... ..	312
PIG IRON INDUSTRY ... ..	299	NEW MINES AND MINES ABANDONED IN SEPTEMBER... ..	312
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ... ..	300	PIG IRON PRODUCTION IN FIRST HALF OF 1894 ... ..	312
SHIPBUILDING ... ..	301	INDUSTRIAL PROSECUTIONS IN SEPTEMBER ... ..	313
EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN ... ..	301	LABOUR CASES IN SEPTEMBER ... ..	313
FISHING INDUSTRY ... ..	301	TRADE DISPUTES IN SEPTEMBER... ..	314
EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN THE TEXTILE		LABOUR IN THE COLONIES ... ..	317
TRADES ... ..	302	LABOUR ABROAD:—	
DISPUTE IN THE SCOTCH COAL TRADE ... ..	302	FRANCE ... ..	317
COAL SHIPPED IN SEPTEMBER ... ..	303	GERMANY ... ..	317
LABOUR REGISTRIES IN GERMANY ... ..	304	SWITZERLAND ... ..	318
NEW COMBINATION IN THE TEXTILE DYEING TRADE..	305	BELGIUM ... ..	318
CONGRESS OF RAILWAY SERVANTS ... ..	305	HOLLAND ... ..	318
CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN		AUSTRIA-HUNGARY ... ..	319
SEPTEMBER... ..	306	ITALY ... ..	319
TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS IN LONDON ... ..	307	UNITED STATES ... ..	319
EMPLOYMENT OF GIRLS IN TOWNS ... ..	308		



LONDON.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,  
BY VEALE, CHIFFERIEL & CO., LTD., 31 to 37 CURSITOR STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

**GENERAL ADVANTAGES OF THE ARMY.**

On first joining the Army, Soldiers are supplied with Clothing and a Free Kit, and while in performance of their duty, receive a daily Free Ration of 1 lb. of Bread and 2 lb. of Meat. Vegetables and Groceries are provided for by a daily stoppage of pay. Soldiers are also provided with Lodging, Bedding, Fuel, Light and Education without payment. Soldiers who become good Marksmen can obtain valuable Money Prizes. When proceeding on Furlough Soldiers may be granted an advance of full pay, and of whatever good conduct pay they may be receiving, together with 6d. a day in lieu of the Ration of Bread and Meat, and special facilities for travelling by Railway at reduced fares. The benefit of an Army School, the use of a Library and Recreation Room, the establishment of amusements at most places, and at some stations the opportunities to learn a trade, by which money is made while in the Army, and a livelihood may be secured on discharge, are among the advantages enjoyed by Soldiers.

**AGE for the REGULAR ARMY, 18 to 25 Years.**

**TERMS OF SERVICE.**

	With the Colours	In the Reserve
Household Cavalry ... ..	12 years	Nil.
Cavalry of the Line ... ..	*7 "	5 years
Royal Artillery ... ..	*7 "	5 "
Royal Engineers ... ..	*7 or 3 "	9 "
Foot Guards ... ..	*7 "	5 "
Infantry of the Line ... ..	*7 or 3 "	9 "
Medical Staff Corps ... ..	*7 "	5 "
Army Service Corps ... ..	*3 "	9 "
Ordnance Store Corps ... ..	*7 "	5 "

After 5 years' service a soldier of good character may be specially allowed, under certain conditions, to join the Reserve, if the requirements of the Service admit. Soldiers of good character may be allowed to extend their service to 12 years with the Colours, and may also, under certain restrictions, be subsequently permitted to re-engage to complete 21 years. \* In accordance with the terms of the Attestation, these periods, should they expire whilst a Soldier is serving abroad, may be prolonged for 12 months or any less period, a corresponding decrease being made in the service in the Reserve.

**PAY AND DEFERRED PAY.**

Warrant Officers ... ..	5/- to 6/- a day
Non-Commissioned Officers above the rank of Corporal ... ..	2/- " 3/6 "
Corporals and Bombardiers ... ..	1/8 " 2/8 "
Gunners, Privates, &c. ... ..	1/- " 1/9 "

**GOOD CONDUCT PAY.**—Additional pay is granted to Soldiers for good conduct, according to the length of service. **DEFERRED PAY** at the rate of £3 a year for the first 12 years of service is paid to Soldiers on transfer to the Reserve, or on discharge. Men who enlist for 3 years Army Service only, and do not extend their services beyond that term, will not be entitled to Deferred Pay, nor will Soldiers who are discharged for misconduct or by purchase. Sergeants will be granted Deferred Pay up to the date of completing 21 years' service.

**DISCHARGE AND PENSION.**

Should a Soldier, during the first three months of his service desire to leave the Army, he may claim his discharge on a payment of £10; after that period he will be permitted to leave on payment of £18. After 21 years' service and upwards, Soldiers become entitled to pensions on discharge, varying from 8d. to 5s. a day, according to their rank and length of service. Soldiers discharged on account of wounds or injuries received in action, or disability caused by Military duty, are entitled to a pension, varying with the extent of the disability and with the length of service. **ARMY RESERVE.**—Soldiers transferred to the Reserve receive pay at 6d. a day until the expiration of their term of service. On completing 12 years' service, either with the Colours or in the Reserve, they may join the Supplemental Reserve\* for 4 years, receiving pay at 4d. a day during that period. \* Enlistments in the Supplemental Reserve are suspended until further orders.

**GENERAL ADVANTAGES OF THE MILITIA.**

**Rations and Lodgings.**—During Drill, or the Annual Training, Militiamen are entitled to accommodation in barracks, lodgings, billets, or camp, at the public expense. They also receive the daily Rations or the Regulated Allowances in lieu thereof, as in the Regular Army. **Clothing and Necessaries.**—Complete Clothing will be issued to Militiamen at the public expense, for wear when on duty. Great coats, capes and leggings will also be issued if the men are encamped, or during wet or inclement weather. One pair of boots or shoes, two flannel shirts, two pairs of socks, one tin of blacking and two pieces of soap, will be supplied to each man for every training at which he attends, and these articles, with the exception of one of the flannel shirts, are taken home by the men. A Free Kit, consisting of comb, brushes, razor, braces, towels, knife, fork and spoon, will be issued to every Militiaman, and will be required to last six trainings, after which it may be retained by the man. **Travelling Expenses and Allowances.**—Militiamen joining their regiments for Drill or Annual Training will receive a coupon attached to the Training notice, entitling them to conveyance by railway at Government fare from a station within the county. They will also receive an allowance of 10d. for a hot meal on joining. If no railway be available, they will receive marching money within the county. **Hospitals and Medical Attendance.**—During Drill or Training, Militiamen will be entitled to free Medical Attendance. If sick, they will be admitted to hospital and will receive the same treatment as Soldiers of the Regular Army. If at the termination of the Training they are still detained in hospital by sickness, they will continue to receive medical treatment until their recovery or discharge.

**AGE for the MILITIA, 18 to 35 Years (also Growing Lads, 17 to 18 years).**

**TERMS OF SERVICE.**

Original enlistment 6 years. Militiamen may re-engage during their last training, or re-enlist within 3 years of discharge, for a further period of 4 years. **DISCHARGED SOLDIERS** may also re-enlist in the Militia for a period of 4 years, within three years of discharge from the Army or Army Reserve. Militiamen may join the Militia Reserve to the extent of one-fourth of the Establishment.

**DRILL AND TRAINING.**

The Drills and Training required from Militiamen are as follows:—

	Drill on Enlistment, or Preliminary Drill before Musketry or Gunnery Drill.	Preliminary Musketry or Gunnery Drill previous to Annual Training.	Annual Training.	Total during the Year.
During 1st year Following Years	49 days ...	14 days ...	27 days 27 days	90 days 27 days

**PAY AND BOUNTY.**

The daily Rates of Pay while out for Recruits' Drill or Training are:

	Artillery	Engineers	Infantry	Medical Staff Corps
Sergeants ... ..	s. d. 2 7	s. d. 2 7	s. d. 2 9	s. d. 4 9
Sergeants ... ..	3 2	3 3	1 4	2 8
<small>(After discharge from the Army as Warrant or N.C. Officers.)</small>				
Corporals ... ..	1 5	1 5	1 3	1 3
Bombardiers ... ..	1 3	—	—	—
Gunners and Privates ...	1 2	1 1	1 0	1 0

During the first year of service the rate of Bounty varies from 10s. to £4, and during subsequent years it varies from £1 to £1 10s., with an extra £1 if the man belongs to the Militia Reserve. Men who, after discharge from the Army as Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officers join the Militia and are appointed Sergeant receive an Annual Bounty of £3, with an extra £1 if they belong to the Militia Reserve. In addition to the above, Militiamen who re-enlist or re-engage, and discharged soldiers who re-enlist in the Militia within 3 years of discharge, receive a Bounty of £1 10s. If the man re-enlists or re-engages during the non-training period, this Bounty will not be paid until he joins for the Annual Training, and unless he is then found medically fit.

**EMPLOYMENT ON RETURN TO CIVIL LIFE.**

**GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT.**—With the view of affording Government Employment to deserving Soldiers, the Postmaster-General has decided that certain vacancies among Provincial letter-carriers and the auxiliary postmen in force, to be offered to Discharged Soldiers and Army Reserve men. Candidates for such employment must have at least a "Good" character and not less than three years' service on leaving the Colours. Work is also provided for many old soldiers in the Royal Arsenal, the Army Clothing Department, the Ordnance Store Department and other Government Departments. **POLICE FORCES.**—Many old Soldiers also obtain employment in the Metropolitan and Borough Police Forces, and in the County Constabulary throughout the United Kingdom. **RAILWAY COMPANIES AND CORPS OF COMMISSIONAIRES.**—Employment for deserving Soldiers is likewise afforded by many of the Railway Companies and in the Corps of Commissionaires. **A REGISTER FOR CIVIL EMPLOYMENT** is also kept at the Head-Quarters of all Regimental Districts, with the view of assisting men of good character to obtain employment in civil life when discharged from the Army, or transferred to the Army Reserve, on the expiration of their engagement. **A NATIONAL ASSOCIATION** for the employment of Reserve and Discharged Soldiers has also been established for the purpose of introducing Soldiers of reliable character, on their discharge, or transfer to the Reserve, to employers of labour.

en of the following classes are registered at the undermentioned Office of the Association without fee, viz. — Attendants, Carmen, Caretakers, Clerks, Conductors, Collectors, Grooms, Messengers, Porters, Musicians, Policemen, Night Watchmen, Timekeepers, Labourers, Servants, &c., &c.

**CENTRAL OFFICE: 12 Buckingham Street, Strand, London.**

Detailed information as to conditions of Service in the Army and Militia, and the advantages of the Army and Militia, will be supplied free on application at any Post Office or Barrack, or from any Sergeant-Instructor of Volunteers, or other Recruiter.

**LABOUR GAZETTE**

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LABOUR DEPARTMENT,  
BOARD OF TRADE,  
44, PARLIAMENT STREET, S.W.,  
15th October 1894.

**STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER.\***

**I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.**

**General Statistics of Employment.**—The condition of the labour market shows little change compared with last month, though on the whole the tendency appears, if anything to be in an upward direction.

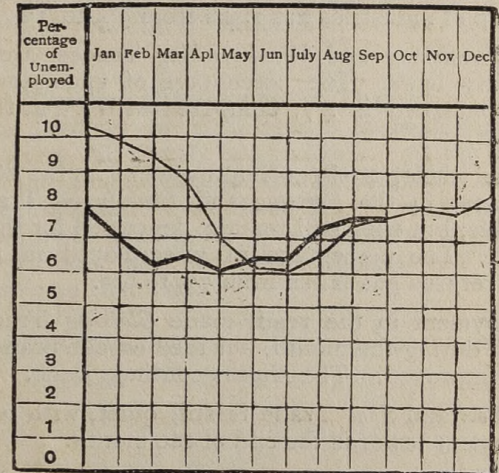
The Coal Mining Industry has been temporarily unsettled in some of the Federation districts of England, while in Scotland the prolonged coal dispute, though now narrowed in area, has continued to exercise a serious effect on the labour market.

Fifty-three trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 356,845, have made returns to the Department, showing the total number of unemployed members at the end of September to be 27,285, or 7·6 per cent., compared with 7·7 at the end of August. The percentage in societies making returns for September 1893 was 7·3. †

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

Chart showing the percentage of unemployed members of the trade unions making returns at the close of each month of 1893, and of each month yet completed of 1894.

The thick line applies to 1894, the thin line to 1893.

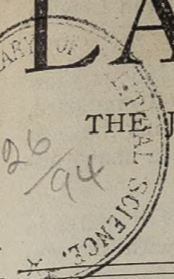


Of the 53 trade unions making returns, 11 describe trade as "good," 13 as "moderate," and 29 as "bad."

**Employment in Various Industries.—Coal Mining.**—A summary of the returns received from 905 collieries, employing 229,273 workpeople in September, shows that there has been an improvement in the number of days worked in nearly all districts. The general average number of days on which coal was hewn and wound in September was 4·88 days per week, as compared with 4·63 in August and 4·69 in July. ‡ At many collieries in Scotland no coal was hewn and wound during the month, owing to the dispute, and these collieries have been excluded from the calculation.

**Iron Mining.**—The average number of days worked

\* The Reports on the state of employment refer strictly to the month of September, and do not cover changes which have occurred since the end of that month. † The thin curve for 1893 in the chart is drawn for the number of societies (26) making returns at the beginning of that year, so that the curve for that year should have one basis throughout. The percentage for these 26 societies does not always exactly correspond with the percentage for the whole number of societies making returns in the later months of the year 1893. For September 1893, the percentage for the 26 societies was 7·7, and for the 32 societies 7·3. ‡ These figures indicate the number of days on which coal was hewn and wound at the collieries, and do not necessarily imply that all the workpeople worked the full number of days.



by the 31 iron mines in Cumberland and Lancashire from which returns have been received, and at which 5,334 workpeople were employed, was 5'96 days per week, or practically full time. The corresponding figures for August and July were 5'82 and 5'85 respectively. The report from Cleveland states that the ironstone miners continue well employed.

The Pig Iron Trade continues very quiet, but though, according to the returns received from over three-fourths of the ironmasters of the United Kingdom, there was a slight reduction in the number of furnaces in blast since the previous month, there were rather more men employed. The returns furnished give the number of furnaces in blast, owned by the ironmasters making returns, as 237 in September and 239 in August, while the number of persons employed was 16,904 in September and 16,790 in August.

The Steel Trade was quiet in most districts, and depressed in some, during September, but towards the close of the month there were signs of some improvement. In Scotland the trade has been at a standstill, owing to the dispute in the Coal Industry, but as the result of a partial resumption of work by the miners, preparations are now being made to extend the number of furnaces in blast.

The Engineering and Metal Trades still remain depressed in most branches, and the percentage of unemployed members of unions connected with these trades is rather higher than last month, having risen from 9'7 to 9'8.

Employment in the Shipbuilding Trades in the north of England shows a slight improvement, but in Scotland and elsewhere it has remained practically stationary. The percentage of unemployed in the unions concerned has slightly fallen, from 18'8 to 18'2.

Most branches of the Building Trades continue well employed, though a slight falling off is observable with carpenters and plumbers, with the result that the percentage of unemployed in the unions connected with this group of industries has risen from 3'4 to 3'6.

The Furnishing and Wood-working Trades are, as a rule, fairly busy. The percentage of unemployed in unions concerned is 4'7, compared with 4'8 at the end of August.

On the whole, a slight improvement in the state of employment in the Printing and Bookbinding Trades is observable, but they still remain depressed for the time of year. The percentage of unemployed in unions making returns has fallen from 7'5 to 6'5.

Employment in the ready-made Clothing Trade has fallen off during the month, but the bespoke branch has slightly improved. The Hatters continue slack.

The Boot and Shoe Trade is still quiet, with a slight improvement towards the end of the month.

Employment in the Cotton Trade in some districts has slightly improved, while in others the stoppage of looms and spindles is reported. Taken as a whole, employment in this industry is only moderate. Employment in the Woollen Trade—particularly in heavy goods—continues busy, overtime in some cases being worked. The Worsteds Trade also shows a slight improvement.

The Hosiery Trade is moderate. Employment in the Silk Industry is quiet, though a slight improvement is reported in certain districts. Lace workers as a rule are improving.

The number of Seamen shipped at the principal ports during September shows a decrease of 2'3 per cent. on the figures for August, and a decrease of 0'8 per cent. compared with September 1893. The supply of seamen is reported to have been in excess of the demand at almost all ports.

The Fishing Industry, judged by the value of the catch, continues above the average, but of the English ports, London, North Shields and Plymouth show considerable decreases.

Dock and Riverside labourers have been somewhat better employed than in the previous month in London and most of the principal ports.

Reports received regarding Agricultural labour show that farm labourers have been mostly well employed, but that the prospects of employment during the next few months are considered unfavourable in many districts.

**Trade Disputes.**—The number of new disputes in September shows a decrease compared with the preceding month, 69 having been recorded, as compared with 86 in August and 54 in September 1893. Of these 69 disputes, 19 occurred in mining and quarrying, 13 in the Textile Trades, 12 in the Building Trades, 10 in connection with shipbuilding, 6 in the Clothing Trades, 4 in the Metal Trades, and 2 in connection with dock labour, the remaining 3 occurring in various miscellaneous industries.

Particulars received respecting 58 of these disputes show that 18,250 persons were affected, and 11 of them, involving upwards of 1,200 persons, were known to be still unsettled at the end of the month, as well as 30 old disputes, involving about 34,000 persons.\* Fourteen disputes, involving 1,157 persons, which commenced in previous months, were brought to a close in September.

**Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.**—During September 65 changes in wages and hours of labour have been reported, of which 55 were changes in wages and 10 changes in hours. The approximate number of persons directly affected by changes in wages was stated in all cases, and of these 34 were increases, involving about 5,500 persons, and 21 decreases, involving nearly 100,000 persons. The latter number includes 90,000 coal hewers and other underground workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and 4,000 blast furnacemen in the Cleveland district. Over 2,000 persons were affected in the 10 cases of reduction in hours.

**Pauperism.**—The proportion of paupers per 10,000 of the population remains the same as in August, viz., 214, but the returns show a slight increase compared with September 1893, when the proportion was 213. The numbers relieved on one day in the middle of the month were for September, 313,070 and for August, 312,762.

The following table, similar to those published in previous numbers, will be found useful for purposes of comparison.

Comparative Table showing the number of Paupers per 10,000 of Population in selected industrial districts on a given day in July, August and September of 1894 and 1893 respectively.

District.	1894.			1893.		
	July.	August.	September.	July.	August.	September.
Metropolis ...	223	227	226	216	218	225
West Ham ...	218	226	230	200	208	210
Other Districts† (England & Wales)	202	205	206	196	197	208
Scotland† ...	197	196	198	186	181	186
Ireland† ...	247	248	248	244	245	246
TOTAL (Selected Districts)	211	214	214	204	205	213

**Emigration and Immigration.**—The number of British passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during September was 23,585, as against 20,021 in the previous month, and 23,943 in September 1893. The number of alien immigrants into this country shows a slight increase compared with the corresponding period of last year, the figures being 7,974 for September 1894, and 7,830 for September 1893.

\* Exclusive of those Scottish miners who had resumed work.  
† Selected districts only.

II.—EMPLOYMENT IN LONDON.

**Employment in various Industries.**—The Shipbuilding, Engineering and Metal Trades, judged by the returns made by the various unions, continue to be depressed. Seventy-eight branches of eight unions with an aggregate membership of 13,627, report 1,100 (or 8'1 per cent.) as unemployed, compared with 7'7 per cent. for July and August.

A slight falling off in the numbers employed in the Building Trades is observable, 144 branches of three unions with an aggregate membership of 10,798, returning 406 (or 3'8 per cent.) as unemployed, compared with 2'8 per cent. last month. The plasterers describe trade as "fair," carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, plumbers and painters as "moderate," the masons as "dull."

The slight improvement reported last month as having taken place in the Furnishing and lesser Wood-working Trades has been maintained during September. Twenty-six branches of seven unions, with an aggregate membership of 4,357, return 307 (or 7 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 7'3 per cent. last month, and 8'6 per cent. in July.

On the whole, some improvement is reported to have taken place in the condition of the Printing and Bookbinding Trades which, however, has been confined to the lithographic and bookbinding branches. Fifteen unions with an aggregate membership of 18,984, show that 1,263 (or 6'7 per cent.) are unemployed, compared with 7'7 per cent. last month and 5'4 per cent. in July.

Dullness has characterised all branches of the Clothing Trades throughout the month, though towards the close some improvement in the bespoke department was apparent. The Hat Trade remains depressed, partly owing to seasonal causes and partly to a dispute that is still pending. The bespoke branch of the Boot and Shoe Trades was very slack during the early part of the month, but improved somewhat towards the close, and prospects of employment are considered fair. The machine branch is still described as "bad," a large proportion of operatives being only partially employed. The Slipper Trade is still busy. Employment in the Leather Trades continues slack, short time being worked, but the Saddle Trade is improving. The Tobacco Trades, though still depressed, have been somewhat busier during the month, and the Glass Trades also show signs of improvement. The number of Seamen shipped was nearly the same as in the previous month, and the supply continues in excess of the demand.

**Dock and Waterside Employment.**—The average number of dock labourers employed by the Dock Companies in London during September shows an increase compared with August, but a slight falling off compared with September, 1893.

The total estimated number of dock labourers employed by all the Dock Companies in the Port of London for each week, is as follows:—

	Estimated average daily number of Dock Labourers engaged by the Dock Companies.			
	September 1894.	September 1893.	In Sept. 1894.	In Sept. 1893.
1st week of September ...	6,822	7,554	...	732
2nd " " " " " "	6,171	6,770	...	599
3rd " " " " " "	6,539	6,254	285	...
4th " " " " " "	7,244	6,736	508	...
5th " " " " " "	7,425	7,421	4	...
Average for September ...	6,840	6,947	...	107
Ditto for August ...	6,588	7,092	...	506

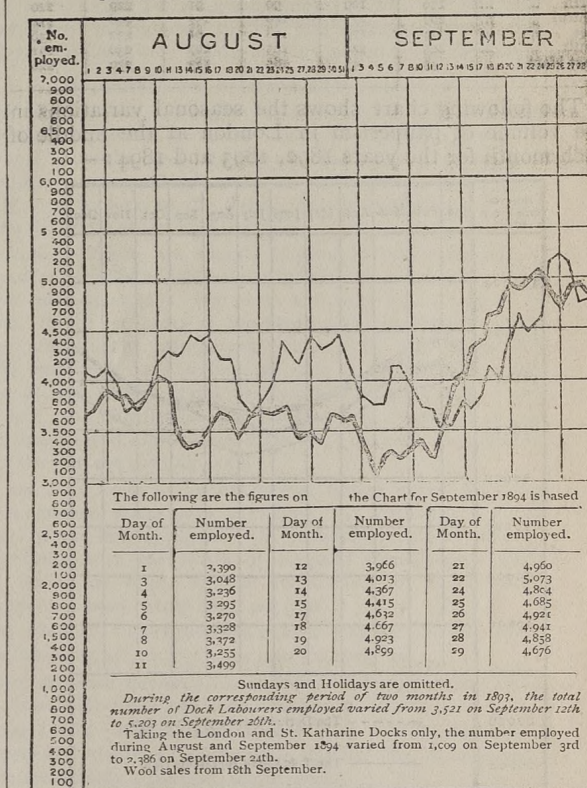
It will be seen from the above figures that during the early part of the month dock employment declined, but there was a recovery in the last two weeks, the average number of labourers engaged during the last week being more than 20 per cent. above that for the week ending September 8th. The increase is more than accounted for by the London and India group of docks, the wool sales having been in progress since September 18th. Employment at Millwall has on the average been about the same as in August, while the Surrey Docks show a slight decrease, though the timber department was busy at the end of the month. The Albert and Victoria Docks

were rather slack at the beginning of September, but slightly improved towards the close.

The daily fluctuations of employment for Dock Labourers at the London and India group of docks is shown, as usual, in the following table:—

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 August and September 1894. The corresponding curve for August and September 1893 is also given for comparison. Dock Labourers employed by Shipowners direct, Stevedores and Coal Porters are not included.

[The thick curve applies to 1894, and the thin curve to 1893.]



**Wharves.**—Employment in Thames Street is improving, and as the fruit season is beginning many fruit porters will shortly be employed. At the other wharves in the neighbourhood and at Wapping employment is declining, and men are reported out of work. Employment has been good at a few of the large wharves on the South side, but as a whole it has not been very brisk on that side.

Lightermen and watermen report no change. Coal porters (winchmen and backers) report many out of work.

**Disputes.**—With the exception of a small strike of fish porters no fresh disputes have been reported. The dispute in the Hat Trade still continues. With regard to one of the disputes reported last month in the Printing Trade it appears that the labourers in question were incorrectly described as having declined to execute the work that had been transferred from another office where a strike was pending. The cessation of work on the part of the labourers was what is known as a "sympathetic" strike.

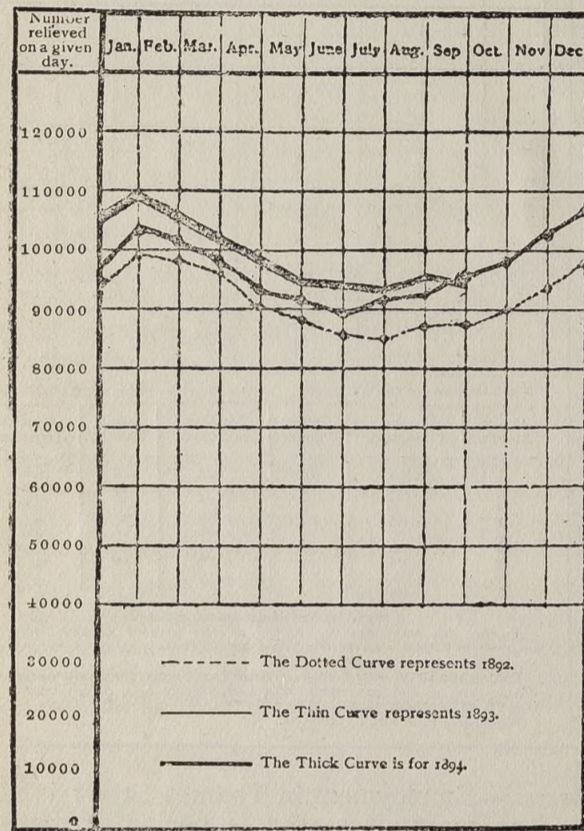
**Labour Bureaux.**—The four Labour Bureaux making returns registered during September 1,133 fresh applications from workpeople and 350 from employers, as compared with 1,093 applications from workpeople and 234 from employers in August. The number who found work through the Bureaux was 405, or 140 more than in the previous month.

**Pauperism.**—The proportion of paupers in London on one day in the middle of September was slightly less than in the middle of the previous month, the rates per 10,000 of population being 226 and 227 respectively. The rate in September 1893 was 225 per 10,000. In West Ham the rate per 10,000 last month was 230, as compared with 226 in the previous month, and 210 in September 1893. The table below gives the proportion of paupers to population in the different districts of

London, and in West Ham, on the last day of the second week in August and September 1894 respectively.

Table with 6 columns: District, In-door (Sept, August), Out-door (Sept, August), Total (Sept, August). Rows include West District, North, Central, East, South, and West Ham.

The following chart shows the seasonal variations in the volume of pauperism in London at the middle of each month for the years 1892, 1893 and 1894:—



III.—PROVINCIAL REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS AND OTHERS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Tyne and Wear District.

Coal Mining.—Dunham.—Little change has taken place during September; there is still a good demand for coal for manufacturing purposes, attributed largely to the Scotch dispute.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—On the Tyne.—There is perceptible improvement in some of the principal yards on the river, several men having re-started work; other yards, however, remain slack.

are still a large number of iron shipbuilders and engineers, especially the former, unemployed, viz., 1,197 members of unions, or 29 per cent., as against 303 in August.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Coal porters and riverside labourers on both rivers continue in good work. The demand for seagoing men is not so good, especially in the lower reaches of the Tyne.

Building Trades.—Several large contracts remain yet to be completed, and these trades still maintain their activity, especially the masons and bricklayers.

Miscellaneous.—Pressed glass-makers are but moderately employed, about 72 union members, or 15 per cent., being out of work. The Bottle Trade is very depressed, with only 3 furnaces working out of 15, and over 70 per cent. of bottle makers unemployed.

Oldham and District.

Cotton Trades.—The cotton spinners return 7.8 per cent. as unemployed at end of September, as compared with 5.4 at end of August. The piecers return 5.7 per cent.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—These trades remain dull. Large numbers are entirely out of employment, and those in work are frequently interrupted.

Building Trades.—These trades continue moderate. The bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters and joiners, paviors and slaters are well employed, but the plumbers, painters and decorators are not so busy.

Miscellaneous.—The coal miners, brushmakers, skep makers, tailors and printers are only partially employed.

Bolton and District.

Cotton Trade.—The condition of the Cotton Industry shows no improvement and the stoppage of both spindles and looms continues.

Iron and Engineering Trades.—These branches of industry are in a worse condition. In one large engineering establishment a number of workmen have been stopped without any intimation being given.

Coal Mining.—The trade has slightly improved and the pits are working better time. The friction consequent upon the 10 per cent. reduction appears to have ceased.

Building Trades.—These trades are beginning to decline, and in the Bolton district have been seriously damaged by a general lock-out arising from circumstances reported last month.

Miscellaneous.—Other industries in the district are quiet. J. T. Fielding.

Burnley, Accrington and District.

Cotton Trades.—The slight improvement in the Weaving Trade has not been maintained, coarse goods especially have fallen away, and many looms are stopped for want of warps.

Building Trades.—These trades continue moderate, few men being

unemployed. The carpenters and joiners, painters and decorators and plumbers are well employed.

Miscellaneous.—The Calico Printing and Dyeing Trades have improved, and one large firm has resumed full time. A new bleaching works has been opened in the Ramsbottom district.

Manchester and District.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The engineers and the steam engine makers report no change on the whole, and are very slack.

Textile Trades.—The spinners report a slight improvement, fewer being unemployed, while two mills that were on short time are running full time.

Building Trades.—The Building Trades remain fairly busy in Manchester, Stockport, Macclesfield and Northwich, none being unemployed.

Printing Trades.—The letterpress printers report trade as very bad. The lithographic printers report a slight diminution in the number unemployed.

Clothing Trades.—The Tailoring and Wholesale Clothing Trades remain quiet. Ready-made mantle makers are now fairly busy.

Miscellaneous.—The coach-makers report a small increase in the number unemployed; railway coachmaking shops are busy.

Liverpool and District.

Dock, Riverside and Inland Carrying Trades.—There has been no change in the condition of seamen and firemen. Employment has improved along the line of docks, especially towards the close of the month.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Trades.—The Engineering Trade remains much the same as last month, while a further slight decrease in the employment of boiler-makers and riveters is reported.

Building Trades.—The carpenters and joiners and bricklayers report no change; the plasterers are moderately busy; the plasterers' labourers report 6 per cent. unemployed; the plumbers 4 1/2 per cent.

Chemical and Glass Industries.—A slight improvement is reported in the Chemical Industries in St. Helens and Widnes.

Miscellaneous.—The saddlers are fully employed. The letterpress printers report nearly 10 per cent. as totally unemployed.

Barrow-in-Furness District.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Marine engineering and shipbuilding has declined, and a large number have been discharged.

Iron and Steel Trades.—The Pig Iron Trade continues unsatisfactory, a number of furnaces having been blown out.

Other works in the district are very slack.

Coal Mining.—The coal miners are brisk, but unsettled, owing to the wage question.

Shipping and Railways.—At the Barrow Docks shipping has been bad. Whitehaven still maintains a fairly good coasting trade.

Building Trades.—The Building Trades, as a whole, are fairly well employed, but the carpenters and joiners are only moderately so.

Miscellaneous.—The Tailoring and Printing Trades are still bad. Pulp and paper workers are busy, but jute workers are slack.

Middlesbrough, Stockton and District.

Shipbuilding.—With one important exception at Middlesbrough, the yards in the district are either idle or irregularly employed.

Engineering.—Trade has slightly improved, the number of unemployed at Middlesbrough having fallen from an average of 16 per cent. in August to 12 per cent., and from an average of 30 per cent. to 15 per cent. at Stockton.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Pig-iron works, bridge works, foundries and iron and steel works show no change.

Ironstone Mining.—The Cleveland miners continue well employed, and are asking an advance of 5 per cent. on their wages.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—The sailors and firemen report trade as very quiet.

Building Trades.—Employment is fairly good. At Hartlepool th bricklayers and labourers (except the 20 on strike) are all employed.

Miscellaneous.—The Printing Trade is very quiet except at Hartlepool, where it is a little better owing to the starting of another newspaper.

Leeds and District.

Metal Trades.—The Engineering Trade remains quiet, but the number of unemployed shows a slight decrease.

Building Trades.—The joiners, generally, are rather slack; the plasterers are busy, with none out of work.

Clothing Trades.—The Boot and Shoe Trade is fairly good, and riveters particularly in demand.

Mining.—Some of the pits in the Leeds and Wakefield districts are working only two days per week.

Textile Trades.—The improvement in this industry has been maintained generally, but at Stanningley and Rodley trade is reported as bad.

Leather Trades.—This industry continues dull; the tanners report that some firms are on short time.

Glass Trade.—A large number are still unemployed, and those at work are doing little.





Textile Trades.—The weaving trade remains much the same. The beamers and warpers report but a slight improvement, with a number still unemployed. The warpers are averaging 33 hours per week. The carpet weavers report trade as fairly good.

Clothing Trades.—The tailors and tailoresses report trade as bad; the pump-boot and slipper makers report trade improved; the shoemakers and boot and shoe operatives as quiet.

Miscellaneous.—The lithographic printers report no change. The letterpress printers report a decline, now that the work on the voters' roll is over. Bookbinders are still dull. Cork-cutting is quiet. Bottle-makers are very dull, partly owing to the strike. Stoneware throwers report the whole trade (80 men) idle for the last nine weeks, but good prospects on resuming work. The carriers maintain their improvement. The bakers are still very slack, with many half-day men. The calico engravers report that their winter dullness is earlier than usual. The railway servants and carters are affected by the coal dispute. The hackney-carriage drivers and strappers are dull, partly owing to displacement by the miners; the same competition of miners exists with general labourers. The dock labourers report trade as much better, with brighter prospects. Seamen and firemen are still dull.—A. J. Hunter.

Dundee and District.

Jute and Linen Trades.—The improvement in these trades is maintained, with a steady reduction in the number of unemployed; several works still remain closed, although the calendaring department is very busy.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—There is no improvement in the Shipbuilding Trade, and all departments of engineering are still depressed. One firm of engineers, on short time for some months past, has resumed full time. The improvement in the Textile Industry is expected to increase the demand for machinery.

Building Trades.—Masons and plasterers are fully employed; joiners, plumbers and slaters report trade as fair; bricklayers are fully employed; painters are slack; masons' labourers have not obtained the 3d. per hour increase asked for. The plasterers are now asking for an increase.

Miscellaneous.—The Tailoring Trade maintains the average at this season; the Boot and Shoe Trade is quiet; the Printing and Book-binding Trades are fair; bakers report trade as fair; paviors are well employed.—R. D. B. Ritchie.

Aberdeen and District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—The iron shipbuilders and boiler-makers have 8 per cent. idle, more shipbuilders being out of work. The shipwrights are dull, with 10 per cent. idle. The blacksmiths have 3 per cent. idle, as compared with 2.5 in August. The engineers and pattern-makers are only moderately busy. The iron-moulders show a slight improvement, with 6 per cent. idle. The tin-plate workers have been busy in the provision factories; several are being paid off, but have prospect of steady work in general shops.

Building Trades.—The masons are exceptionally busy. The carpenters and joiners and slaters report trade as good, with a few idle; the plasterers, saw-millers and machinists as busy; the plumbers and painters as fair, with about 9 per cent. and 3 per cent. idle respectively.

Quarrying.—In the granite quarries trade continues good, and the settmakers are still busy. Monumental work shows no improvement, but the granite polishers have full employment.

Fishing.—In September the trawl boats caught 29,966 cwt., realising £16,795, and line boats 8,598 cwt., realising £4,362. All the fishermen engaged in the herring fishing have now resumed the white fishing. Great-line boats have been very successful, the weather having been favourable, and have secured high prices.

Miscellaneous.—The letterpress printers report trade as slightly worse, with 7.8 per cent. idle; the cabinet-makers as moderate; the tailors and comb-makers as dull; the rope and twine spinners and hemp dressers as improved; the bakers as slightly worse since the herring fishing closed; the coach-makers as good; the saddlers, jute, flax, cotton and paper workers as fair. Dock and general labourers are fairly busy. Harvest work is not yet finished.—W. Johnston.

IRELAND.

Dublin and District.

Building and Wood-working Trades.—The Building Trades in the Dublin, Curragh and Drogheda districts maintain their improvement, and, with the exception of the plumbers and slaters, are fairly employed. The paviors, cabinet-makers and upholsterers have been dull, but the lath-splitters, mill sawyers and packing-case makers report trade as fair; the builders' labourers as good. Employment in the Coach-building and kindred Trades is good, but little improvement is noticeable with the saddlers and harness-makers. The organ-builders report trade as brisk.

Engineering and Iron Trades.—Work is dull in the Engineering Trade, but fair among the smiths and iron-workers generally.

Food and Clothing Trades.—The bakers and confectioners are fairly employed. The butchers, provision assistants, poulterers, grocers' assistants and mineral water operatives have been fairly busy. Trade has been better with the tailors in Dublin. The bootmakers show no improvement. The girls employed at the Tobacco Industry have been fairly busy.

Printing and allied Trades.—The Printing Industry has been very depressed during the month. The lithographic printers are also slack, and a large number are idle. The bookbinders, paper-rulers, stereotypers, paper-cutters, machine and despatch assistants and printers' assistants report trade as fair.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Employment has been good with the dockers and quaymen, and fair for the seamen plying from Dublin.

Miscellaneous.—The bottle-makers are fairly employed, but some are idle, owing to the stoppage of a factory. The cork cutters and brushmakers are slack. The basket-makers, coopers, hairdressers, hotel and club assistants, tramway men and railway servants are fairly busy. Dressmakers and seamstresses have been busy.—J. P. Nannetti.

Belfast and District.

General.—The reports as to employment are less favourable. The returns received from 54 societies, with a membership of 20,305, show 1,334, or 6.6 per cent., to be unemployed, as against 896, or 4.4 per cent. of the membership, in August.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—Of the 9,129 members employed in these trades, 691, or 7.6 per cent., are reported as unemployed, as against 323, or 3.5 of the membership, last month. This increase is partly due to the completion of several large steamers and to the insufficiently advanced stage of other vessels on stocks. The boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders report trade as slack; the engineers, carpenters and joiners, general labourers and platers' helpers as dull; the shipwrights as quiet; the iron-founders, pattern-makers and machine workers as moderate; the blacksmiths, blacksmiths' helpers and strikers, enginemen and crane-men and Ship Furnishing Trades as fair; the brassfounders as improving.

Linen Trades.—The number of unemployed in these trades has increased, as out of the 4,310 members from whom returns have been received, 385 (8.9 per cent.) are in search of employment, as against 318, or 7.4 per cent., of the membership in August. The flax roughers, yarn dressers, and spindle and flyer-makers report trade as bad; the flax dressers and power-loom tenters as dull; the shirt, collar and apron cutters, and the bobbin turners as quiet; the linen lappers as fair; and beetling enginemen as improving.

Building Trades.—Out of 2,345 members, 46 (2.0 per cent.) are unemployed, as against 56, or 2.3 per cent. of the membership in August. The carpenters and joiners and plumbers report trade as dull; bricklayers and plasterers' assistants as quiet; the bricklayers, plasterers and house painters as fair; and the mill sawyers and machinemen as good.

Miscellaneous.—There is in this group of 26 societies a further increase in the unemployed: out of 4,520 members, 212, or 4.7 per cent., are reported as idle, as against 199, or 4.4 per cent. of the membership, in August. The brushmakers, tinplate workers and paviors report trade as bad; the bookbinders and machine rulers, boot and shoe operatives, coach builders, tailors, and packing-case makers as dull; the bakers, butchers and assistants, furnishing trades, locomotive engine-drivers, lithographic printers and railway servants as fair; the lithographic artists as quiet; the coopers as good; and hotel and club assistants as very good.—R. Sheldon.

Cork and District.

Building Trades.—The plasterers, stonecutters, masons and mill sawyers maintain their satisfactory condition, and the carpenters and joiners again report improvement. In Limerick the Building Trades are not quite so good.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—The boiler-makers, iron shipbuilders, moulders, copper-smiths, brass finishers, riggers, sailmakers, and block and pump makers report an improvement. The shipwrights in Queenstown and Passage West report a slight change for the better. The enginemen, firemen and crane-men are steadily employed. The engineers and millwrights show a decided decline.

Fishing.—The fishing round the coast was very poor in the earlier part of the month, but greatly improved towards the end.

Food and Clothing Trades.—The beef and pork butchers, bacon curers, butter manufacturers, and creamery workers throughout the district report trade as steady. The flax and tweed operatives and feather workers are steadily employed, but tailoring is bad. The boot and shoe makers and boot riveters are fairly busy.

Miscellaneous.—The letterpress printers and bookbinders report trade as very dull; the coach-makers, bellows and brush makers, cork cutters, and coopers as steady; the gasfitters and plumbers as dull; the brewery workmen, gas workers, builders' labourers, and Corporation labourers as good; dock and quay labourers as fair.—P. O'Shea.

IV.—REPORTS ON CERTAIN INDUSTRIES.

(a) COAL MINING IN SEPTEMBER.

NOTE.—The following tables only profess to state the number of days\* on which coal was hewn and wound at the collieries at which a certain number of persons were employed at the end of September. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons employed at these collieries worked the whole number of days.

The number of collieries respecting which particulars of the number of days worked in the four weeks ended September 29th have been received is 982, but this number includes 77 pits in Scotland which were idle.

The remaining 905 collieries, employing 229,273 workpeople on the last pay day in the month, drew and wound coal, on an average, 4.88\* days per week, the number of days per week worked in August and July being respectively 4.63\* and 4.60\*. This improvement in September is partly due to the increased demand in consequence of the prolongation of the Scottish coal dispute, and partly to the advance of the season in which more fuel is required for domestic purposes and for the manufacture of gas. The number of days worked in most districts was more in the second fortnight of the month than in the first, the average for all districts showing 4.73 days per week in the first fortnight and 5.03 days per week in the second. The most important exception to this was Cumberland, in which the average was 5.96 and 5.49 for the first and second fortnights respectively.

Returns have been received by the Department from 105 collieries in Scotland at which coal was hewn and wound in September, the number of men paid on the last pay-day in the month being 7,850. Returns have also been received from 77 Scottish collieries from which no coal was got, the number of employed in them being 1,739 in September, as compared with 10,207 at the same pits in June.

Excluding these 77 pits from the table, it appears that in the four weeks 5.5 per cent. of the workpeople were employed at pits which worked less than 12 days; 36.8 per cent. at pits working 12 and under 20 days, and 57.7 at pits working 20 and up to 24 days.

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

Table with 3 columns: Number of days on which Coal was hewn and wound in the four weeks ended September 29th, 1894; Number of Workpeople employed at the Collieries working the number of days stated in Column 1; Percentage proportion employed at Collieries working the number of days stated in Column 1.

From the following table it will be seen that in 10 districts, in which 202,684 workpeople were employed at the collieries to which the returns relate, the average number of days worked by the pits shows an improvement as compared with August, while in 6 districts with 26,589 workpeople there has been a falling off.

COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED PER WEEK BY COLLIERIES IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

Table with 4 columns: District; No. employed in Sept. at the Collieries included in Table; Days per Week (September, August); (a) Districts in which September exceeds August.

\* Allowance is made in all the calculations for short days.

(b) Districts in which August exceeds September.

Table with 4 columns: District; No. employed at the Collieries included in Table; Average No. of days on which coal was hewn and wound per week.

Arranging the districts in descending order according to the number of days worked by the collieries, they may be divided into two groups; (a) working more than 5 days, and (b) working less than 5 days per week respectively.

CLASSIFICATION OF DISTRICTS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED PER WEEK.

Table with 3 columns: District; No. employed at the Collieries included in Table; Average No. of days on which coal was hewn and wound per week. (a) 5 Days and upwards per week. (b) Less than 5 days per week.

† These figures are exclusive of returns received from collieries in Scotland at which no coal was hewn and wound.

(b) IRON MINING INDUSTRY IN SEPTEMBER, (CUMBERLAND AND LANCASHIRE.)

The average number of days worked during the four weeks ended 29th September by the 31 iron mines in Cumberland and Lancashire, whose owners have furnished returns, was 5.96 days per week, or practically full time. This is slightly more than in August and July, when the time worked was 5.82 and 5.85 days per week, respectively.

The number of workpeople employed at these 31 mines on the last pay day in September was returned as 5,334, and of these 4,845 were employed at mines which worked full time, or 24 days in the four weeks.

(c)—PIG IRON INDUSTRY IN SEPTEMBER.

Returns received from more than three-fourths of the ironmasters of the United Kingdom give the following particulars with regard to the number of furnaces in blast:

Comparison of the number of furnaces in blast at end of September 1894 with the number in blast at end of September 1893, and at end of August 1894, so far as included in the returns made to the Department:—

Table with 6 columns: Districts; Present time compared with a year ago; Present time compared with a month ago.

From this table it will be seen that, as compared with a year ago, when the English coal dispute was in progress, the number of furnaces in blast owned by

\* The figures for Scotland are given in the Table as returned, but in many cases when no furnaces were in blast in September 1894 no returns were sent to the Department, so that the full reduction is not brought out.

ironmasters making returns has increased by 44. This satisfactory feature in the returns from England and Wales is to some extent discounted by the reduction in the number of furnaces in blast in Scotland, a reduction which is very much greater than the limited number of returns received from that country would appear to indicate.

Compared with the end of August, the September returns show a net falling off of one in the number of furnaces in blast in England and Wales. This difference is very slight, and the returns on the whole show some improvement in the numbers of workpeople employed.

The following additional particulars respecting the Pig Iron Industry in Cleveland are taken from the monthly return issued by the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association:—

Production.—The total production in Cleveland in September was 252,271 tons, as compared with 244,371 tons in the previous month, and 230,303 tons in September 1893.

Stocks.—At the end of the month these were returned as 192,185 tons, the figures for August being 186,709 tons, and for September 1893, 196,993 tons.

Shipments.—The shipments from Middlesbrough amounted to 80,139 tons, an increase of 4,416 tons as compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 9,824 tons as compared with September 1893.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN SEPTEMBER. MR. WILSON FOX, the Agricultural Correspondent to the Department, reports as follows:—

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Up to the end of September employment was generally plentiful, and labourers have had a good harvest. In the North of England harvest was not over in a number of districts by October 1st. In some parts of North Lancashire extra labour was rather difficult to obtain, but elsewhere supply and demand appear to have been about equally balanced. Full employment for agricultural labourers is reported in the Northern counties, in the Midlands, in the Home counties, in the Kent and Surrey district, and, with the exception of some parts of Wiltshire and Cornwall, in the Western counties. In Warwickshire and South Lincolnshire, and in the Eastern counties, prospects for employment in the winter appear to be discouraging. Reports from the North of England and Lincolnshire state that the supply of Irish labour at harvesting has this year greatly decreased. Up to October 1st, 4,800 Irish migratory labourers had returned by the Midland Great Western system to the West of Ireland, showing a decrease of 1,894 on the corresponding number in 1893. But 1,114 fewer labourers used this route to England and Scotland in 1894. Both at the hay time in June, and the recent harvest time, and at the intermediate season, Irish labourers have been well employed. The above information is based on reports received from 110 districts in the United Kingdom, including reports from two Agricultural Labourers' Unions. The following extracts from a few of these district reports give additional information on certain points:—

ENGLAND.

Northern Counties.—In Northumberland the ordinary rates of wages are from 16s. to 20s., with the same extras as those mentioned in 1st GAZETTE. Women received about 3s. a day for 20 days, extra men 18s. to 23s. a week. In Cumberland and Westmoreland the harvest work has been done by the ordinary hired men, the self-binder having replaced Irish and extra labour. Those who came from the mines to take part in the harvest have returned. In Lancashire potato-lifting (at which many Irish labourers are engaged) will provide full work for some time. Reports from the Chester-le-Street Union in Durham and the Malton Union in Yorkshire shew a few men out of work. The weekly wages in Yorkshire and Cheshire since the harvest are from 15s. to 16s., while turnip pulling is being paid at the rate of 5s. to 10s. per acre in the Malton district, and 12s. per acre in Cheshire.

Midland Counties.—It is reported that in Warwickshire the low prices of corn will compel the farmers to reduce labour bills. In Shropshire and Rutland the wages are now ranging from 13s. to 15s., with house and other perquisites in cases where the lower wages were paid.

Home Counties.—In Buckinghamshire the harvest was very protracted, and employment throughout October is likely to be full. Weekly cash wages are now from 12s. to 16s. In Sussex also all the men are in work, with extra men employed on odd jobs. In Kent and Surrey hop-picking is providing good work. A man earns 20s. to 30s. a week picking hops.

Eastern Counties.—Although at present most men are regularly employed, it is reported that farmers are contemplating a reduction of hands. In Essex and Suffolk weekly cash wages vary from 10s. to 12s., in Norfolk from 10s. to 11s. In a few cases 13s. is paid in Suffolk. Notices of a reduction from 11s. to 10s. have been given in Norfolk and Suffolk, and a similar reduction is expected in Essex. In the Ipswich district labour appears to be rather scarce and work consequently behindhand. In Essex a scarcity of good men but a sufficiency of indifferent labour is reported. In Lincolnshire weekly wages vary from 13s. 6d. to 15s. The present price of corn is reported to threaten a reduction in wages. One large employer reports plenty of work until November and a demand for good thatching hands. The piece rates for potato lifting are from 24s. to 30s. per acre in this county. In Cambridgeshire ordinary wages vary from 10s. to 15s., the higher rates being paid in the north.

Western Counties.—In Wiltshire, in the Netheravon, Tisbury, Ebbesbourne, and Pewsey districts, men are reported as out of work since harvest ended. The September hirings in the Swindon district are now practically extinct. Weekly wages in Wiltshire vary from 10s. to 12s., in Gloucestershire from 12s. to 18s. Reports from the Bristol (Gloucestershire) and Truro (Cornwall) districts shew a few men to be irregularly employed or out of work.

SCOTLAND.

Harvest had not ended by October 1st. Reports from Aberdeenshire and Stirlingshire state that it has been a protracted one. On one farm in Stirlingshire harvest has lasted 42 working days. Weekly wages of ordinary labourers in this county are now about 18s. Generally there has been no lack of employment, and in some districts extra hands were difficult to obtain. At Airth, Stirlingshire, a few men are reported to be in irregular work.

No agricultural strikes during September are reported from any part of the United Kingdom.

HARVEST WAGES IN 1894.

In the following table an attempt has been made to compile the 68 returns received from farmers by the Labour Department, relating to harvest wages, in such a way as to admit of a comparison of the earnings of men over 20 years of age employed on harvesting work in different districts. The results are not put forward as necessarily typical of the whole but as true of the 68 farms from which exact information was obtained. It should be observed that in the North of England the harvest wages are usually lower than in the other districts. This is partly because the North Country labourer usually gets more perquisites, such as food, drink and lodging, partly because the harvest is not usually undertaken by piece-work, and partly because he receives a higher and more uniform rate of wage throughout the year, which is supposed to represent a sufficient remuneration for any arduous services he may be called upon to perform at special seasons.

Table showing the average earnings of regular and extra farm labourers (men of 20 years of age and upwards) in the under-mentioned districts in a month of 26 working days (including broken or wet days) during Corn harvest 1894.

(NOTE.—The earnings stated are cash payments, exclusive of all perquisites.)

Table with columns for District, Number of men employed, and Average earnings per month of 26 working days during Corn harvest 1894.

In the districts of Cambridgeshire from which returns were received, the cost of harvest was unusually high, owing to the heavy crop being much laid by storms. Thus Mr. W. C. Little estimates that, in the March district, the labourers' harvest wages alone will absorb one-

fourth of the crops. He gives the following particulars showing the high cost of harvesting in this district amounting to 19s. 10d. per acre.

Table titled 'THE DIRECT COST FOR LABOUR PER ACRE OF HARVESTING 313 1/2 ACRES.' with columns for Manual labour, Men carting, Boys, Average cost of thatching, and Manual labour with machine.

(e) SHIPBUILDING.

On the whole, according to the shipbuilding returns of Lloyd's Register, there were 36,771 tons more building at the end of last month than at September 1893; the increase being entirely in steam vessels. The full figures are as follows:—

Table titled 'Vessels under Construction (exclusive of Warships)' with columns for Description, September 30th 1894, September 30th 1893, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-).

The number of vessels (exclusive of warships) building at end of September last is 71 less than at June 30th, and the gross tonnage 64,873 less. This reduction is both in sailing and steam tonnage, but is much greater proportionately in the latter. In fact, the returns of sailing tonnage under construction are said to be now less than at any time since 1879.

Work in Hand in Principal Districts (Warships excluded).

The following statement gives the tonnage of vessels under construction at the principal shipbuilding centres at the end of September 1894 and 1893 respectively:—

Table with columns for District, Sept. 30th 1894, Sept. 30th 1893, Increase, and Decrease.

Besides vessels under construction, 156,485 tons gross (exclusive of warships) had been ordered, but not actually commenced, on September 30th, a decrease of 9,448 tons as compared with the previous quarter, and of 32,712 tons as compared with September 1893.

(f) EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN IN SEPTEMBER.

(Based on information supplied by the Marine Department of Board of Trade.) DURING September 33,433 seamen were shipped at the principal ports of the United Kingdom, a decrease of 274 as compared with September 1893. At this time last year, owing to the coal dispute in the federated districts, the shipments of coal from the South Wales and the Northumbrian coal fields were much above the average, while from Liverpool there was a great falling off. This fact probably accounts partly for the large increase in the number of seamen shipped at Liverpool last month as compared with September 1893, and the decreases at Cardiff and the Tyne ports. The Scottish ports show a decrease of 1,171.

The supply of seamen was stated to be in excess of the demand at Sunderland, London, Grangemouth and Belfast, and slightly so at Leith. Men were also plentiful at North and South Shields, Hull, Newport, Mon., Cardiff, Swansea and Glasgow, while at Newcastle, Grimsby and Liverpool supply and demand were about equal.

The rates of wages paid during the month were the same as in August, except at Swansea, Newport, Mon., and Middlesbrough, where a few seamen and firemen were signed on at increased rates. Details of these changes are given in the "Changes in Wages" table.

Table showing the number of men, &c., shipped as the crews of foreign-going vessels at some of the principal ports of the United Kingdom in September 1894 and 1893 respectively:—

Table with columns for Principal Ports, Number of Men, &c., shipped in September 1894, Total in Sept. 1893, Increase in 1894, and Decrease in 1894.

(g) FISHING INDUSTRY IN SEPTEMBER.

At ten of the principal ports in England and Wales the value of the fish landed again exceeded the average for the corresponding month of the years 1890-93. The increase was greatest at Grimsby and Lowestoft. There was a considerable falling off at London and North Shields.

Table showing the value of fish landed from the fishing grounds at the principal Ports in England in September 1894, as compared with the average for September in the years 1890-1893.

Table with columns for Ports, Sept. 1894, Average for Sept. 1890-93, Increase in Sept. 1894, and Decrease in Sept. 1894.

The following notes give the total quantities and values for England, Scotland and Ireland respectively in September 1894 and 1893. From these it will be seen that the total quantity of white fish landed in the United Kingdom last month was 1,169,106 cwts., valued at £533,449, compared with 1,180,369 cwts., valued at £562,464 landed in September 1893, the decrease last month thus being 11,263 cwts. and £29,015.

England and Wales.—The total quantity of white fish landed on the English and Welsh coasts during September was 745,867 cwts., valued at £422,296, an increase in weight over the figures for September 1893 of 18,136 cwts., but a decrease in value of £14,422. The values of shellfish landed in September 1894 and 1893 respectively, were £29,544 and £30,265.

Scotland.—The total weight of white fish landed in Scotland during September was 309,034 cwts., valued at £82,937, compared with 331,283 cwts., valued at £90,681 in September 1893, the decrease in weight being 22,249 cwts., and in value £7,744.

Ireland.—The total quantity of white fish landed in Ireland during September was 114,205 cwts., valued at £28,216. The figures for September 1893 were 121,355 cwts., valued at £35,065, the decrease last month thus being 7,150 cwts. in weight and £6,849 in value.

\* Including Barry and Penarth.



EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN THE TEXTILE TRADES IN SEPTEMBER.

THE reports received for September from women correspondents as to employment in the Cotton Trade are unfavourable, while those in the Woollen and Worsted Trades nearly all point to improvement in those industries.

Cotton Trade.—In the Bolton and Horwich districts reports applying to 14 establishments state that all were running full time, although full employment could not be given. The winders in one mill have been working four days a week, and in another three days only. Of four bleaching works in Horwich, two have been working full time, one has been slack, and one has been working full time on light goods and half time on heavy goods. The mill at Chew Moor remains closed. At Oldham a velvet mill has started full time. One cotton mill is working five days only, and one was partly stopped through breakdown of engine. With these exceptions, both spinners and manufacturers have been running full time, but the operatives, whether carders, winders, reelers or weavers, have to stand idle for long periods, the reelers and winders being most affected, the Velvet Trade here is improving. At Preston trade is bad, and two mills have been closed. At Chorley there is no improvement. At Bury 22 mills are reported as running full time, and three short time, but work is very slack throughout. In Burnley there is no change, and the depression does not seem much felt. In Darwen, Oswaldtwistle and Heywood there has been practically no change. At Pendleton two out of four firms are working full time, but trade generally seems quiet. In Barrowford and Nelson the mills generally are running full time, but looms are standing for warps. A similar report comes from Stockport, and in Prestwood mills have been stopped entirely on account of bad trade. Middleton and Failsworth report short time in several cases and slackness generally.

Woollen and Worsted Trades.—In Halifax one large carpet firm is working only 5 days a week, and some of the weavers are only partially employed; but on the whole trade is good. In Slaithwaite 7 out of 8 woollen and worsted mills are running full time; in two of these weavers have to wait for beams, and in a third the reelers and winders are losing time; in one, overtime is being worked by a fresh set of men working from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. At Bingley 12 mills are all working full time; at Morton there has been full work; and good reports come from Keighley. Trade has improved at Dewsbury; only one firm is reported as slack, and that is busier than in August. At Ravensthorpe employment is better; at one mill men work overtime on the women's looms in several cases; one firm is running full time after a prolonged slackness; two firms out of ten are on short time, but looms are standing in some others. In Leeds trade is worse and more short time is being worked. In Wortley the largest firm is busy in weaving, spinning and winding departments.

Linen Trade.—Four flax mills and one rope mill in Leeds are now standing. The linen mills remain slack.

THE DISPUTE IN THE SCOTCH COAL TRADE.

In the September GAZETTE the account of the Scottish coal dispute was carried up to September 13th. During the following month (September 13th—October 12th) the area of the dispute has been largely diminished by the gradual return to work of a large proportion of the miners in Lanarkshire and other districts of the West of Scotland. At the time of writing (October 12th) the strike is practically at end in West Scotland. On the other hand, the great majority of the strikers in Fife and the Lothians remain firm.

The conference of miners' delegates at Glasgow, on September 13th (see LABOUR GAZETTE for September, pp. 270-1), was followed by the return to work of many miners in the various districts of the West of Scotland, except in the Ayrshire, and in the Hamilton and Larkhall districts of Lanarkshire. Disturbances and rioting took place at Hamilton and at Motherwell. Strong efforts were made to check the tendency to resume work by increased activity in picketing, and at a meeting of miners' delegates at Glasgow on September 17th, it was resolved to endeavour to bring out the miners who had resumed work, and also the oncost men and enginemen.

In view of the return of miners to work, the iron works in certain districts began to resume operations,

and blast furnaces were prepared for re-starting. A considerable number, however, of miners, who had gone to work in Lanark at the beginning of the week (September 16th) again left the pits during the week, and the intention to start several steel works was abandoned.

The week beginning September 23rd saw further resumptons of work in West Scotland, the number working in the various districts on the employers' terms being variously estimated at 10,000 (Report to Scottish Miners' Federation, September 26th) and 12,000 (Report to General Committee of Coalmasters on the same date). In the same Report to the Scottish Federation it was stated that 2,300 men were working on the Federation terms, and 500 or 600 whose wages were not reduced before the strike began were working with the assent of the Federation. Thus the total number at work during this week may be estimated at from 13,000 to 15,000, the majority of whom were in Lanarkshire. Meanwhile, only a small number of non-unionist miners had resumed work in Fife and Kinross. At a meeting of the Standing Committee, on September 29th, it was stated that Union miners had agreed to share levies with non-Unionists, provided they promised to join the Union at the end of the dispute.

On September 27th and 28th a conference of delegates of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain was held in Edinburgh. There were present 63 English delegates, stated to represent 198,000 men, and 45 Scottish delegates, stated to represent 32,000 men. Other Scottish delegates were also admitted, but without power to speak or vote. At the conference a resolution was passed in favour of continuing the strike until the Federation terms were conceded, and promising all possible support over the area of the British Federation. The conference also passed the following resolution, which, as will be seen, sanctioned for the first time the making of provisional arrangements with individual owners, which should be conditional on a majority of owners granting the same terms:—

"That this conference of the British Miners' Federation, in view of the solution of the Scotch coal strike, permit the Scotch Federation to enter into provisional arrangements with any owners who may be willing to grant the terms of the Federation, restoration of half of the last reduction, with a two years' guarantee, in the event of a majority of owners granting the above terms."

The following week (beginning September 30th) saw the practical break-up of the strike in the West of Scotland. On October 1st it was reported that 25,000 men were at work, the majority being in Lanarkshire. In Fife, the Lothians and Ayrshire the men still remained out. On October 3rd, at a special conference of miners' delegates held in Glasgow, the numbers at work were reported as follows:—Lanark, 17,000; Forth and Clyde, 6,000; Mid and East Lothian, 300; West Lothian, 250; Fife, 900. The number working on the Federation terms was stated to be 2,900.

On the following day, Thursday, October 4th, many men were reported to be at work, although Thursday is usually a holiday in most of the mining districts. The fact that many of the men who had gone to work were not only working the usual time, but getting as much coal as possible, appears to have tended to induce those who were still standing out in the West of Scotland to return to work, and in spite of demonstrations organised on Sunday, October 7th, a large number of the Ayrshire miners resumed work on Monday, October 8th. Cambuslang and Hamilton were stated to be the only districts in the West of Scotland which remained idle, but the miners in Fife and Lothians remained firm. At a conference of the Scottish Miners' Federation, held at Glasgow on October 8th, it was generally reported that there was little hope of inducing those who had returned to work to rejoin the strikers, and it was determined to ballot the miners who still remained idle on the question of the continuance of the strike. After the conference the Hamilton miners held a meeting and resolved to return to work.

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN SEPTEMBER.

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 number of changes in wages and hours of labour reported to the Department is about the same as in the previous month. Some of the changes in wages are important, and affect large numbers of men, among them being three reductions which took place under sliding scale agreements. That affecting the largest number is in South Wales and Monmouthshire, where 10,000 coal hewers and other underground workers have had a reduction of 1 1/4 per cent. in their wages, making with the reduction of June and August, a total decrease of 7 1/2 per cent. The present wages are now 1 1/2 per cent. above the standard of December 1879. Four thousand blast furnacemen in the Cleveland district and 1,800 steel-workers at Barrow were the other cases of reductions under sliding scale agreements, the decrease in both cases being, however, one of 1/2 per cent. only.

There has been an upward movement in the wages of rivet forgers in the Blackheath district and of ship-makers at Cradley Heath.

A considerable increase in the wages of seamen and firemen at Cardiff and Newport which commenced in August has been maintained through September, but during the latter month the movement for an increased wage has extended to Swansea, where some seamen (steamships) and firemen have secured an advance in wages of 5s. per month.

Four large firms at Manchester engaged in the Printing Trade have adopted a working day of eight hours for their employees, who number 545. Reductions to the same standard have been made in the hours of the boot and shoe operatives employed by the co-operative stores at Kettering, and in the hours of the workpeople of a large ironworks near Middlesbrough.

Table with 4 columns: Employment, Locality, Approximate number of workpeople directly affected, Particulars of Change.

INCREASES IN RATES OF WAGES.

Table listing various trades and localities with details on wage increases, such as Bricklayers, Plumbers, Millwrights, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Employment, Locality, Number, Particulars.

INCREASES IN RATES OF WAGES—(continued)

Table listing various trades and localities with details on wage increases, such as Shipbuilding, Seamen, Dock Labour, Textile Trades, etc.

DECREASES IN RATES OF WAGES.

Table listing various trades and localities with details on wage decreases, such as Mining, Colliery Mechanics, etc.

Newspaper reports is inquired into before the

in procuring work for casual and unskilled have been less useful as regards skilled

private registries in Germany chiefly concern with the engagement of domestic servants, and seamen. Some idea of their importance obtained from figures given by Herr Lauten, President of the Industrial Court of Stuttgart, proposal for establishing a Municipal Labour registry in that town. Of 56 private registry offices in that town, known to the police in 1892, one placed from 6,000 persons during the year; 4 placed from 2,000; 7 from 500 to 1,000; 18 from 100 to 200; while 26 placed less than 100 each. Their estimated gross receipts for the year were £5,000. The fees for registration vary very greatly from 2½d. to 5s., persons when suited pay from 1s. to 25s. Both employers and workers have as a rule to pay these fees.

the movement for the reform of labour registries in progress, the initiative has been chiefly taken by workmen's representatives, whose ideal may be said embodied in the scheme for a central municipal registry, laid before the Stuttgart town authorities by the President of the Industrial Court in July 1892. The most important provisions of which were specially as follows:—

The registry is to be controlled by a committee composed of an equal number of employers and workers, elected by the assessors of the Industrial Court from their own number, the duties of chairman being taken by the President of the Industrial Court.

The expense is to be borne by the town, and no fees are to be charged.

where demand has been made on behalf of the town, that during strikes and lockouts the registry may suspend operations as regards the particular district affected. (See page 286 of last month's GAZETTE.) Although this scheme is still under discussion in Stuttgart, municipal registries embodying its most important features have been in operation in Esslingen and Erfurt since April 1st, one will begin operations on January 1st next in Fürth, and similar institutions are being planned in a number of other towns, including Kempten, Heilbronn, Cannstatt, Ulm and Regensburg. The question remains unsettled as regards Halle, Brunswick, Göttingen, and Cologne; Berlin, Barmen and Oldenburg have pronounced in favour of the establishment of municipal labour registries. The various German Governments have shown themselves interested in the matter. Thus the Prussian Minister of Commerce and Industry has instructed the provincial Governors to do all in their power to aid the movement for municipal registries controlled by assessors of industrial courts. A wish is expressed in the Decree to see such registries, at least in all towns having above 10,000 inhabitants.

The provincial governors are to report progress each year. Municipal registries were established last year in 16 towns in the Liegnitz district of Silesia in accordance with an order of the provincial Governor. The Government of Saxony is instituting inquiries as to the condition of labour registries controlled by societies or municipal administrations in all places having over 2,000 inhabitants. In Bavaria the town authorities of Würzburg, Würzburg and Augsburg were recently directed by the provincial authorities to inquire into the necessity for establishing municipal registries in harmony with the Stuttgart proposals. In Württemberg the Royal College of Trade and Industry has just completed the enquiry it was directed by the Government in March last to make into the question. The report recommends the establishment of communal registries, subject to equal control by employers and workers in the chief towns, and the grouping of rural communities for the same purpose. It also recommends that the State to connect, at its own cost, the various local bureaux with a central municipal bureau in Stuttgart, and another.

NEW COMBINATION IN THE TEXTILE DYEING TRADE.

As the outcome of negotiations which have lasted since the beginning of June an agreement was signed on October 4th between the Amalgamated Society of Dyers, the Gasworkers' and General Labourers' Union and the Master Dyers' Association in the West Riding of Yorkshire, under which fixed standard prices are to be adopted for dyeing and standard wages given to the men. Members of the men's societies are except with the permission of the Wages Board referred to below, required to work for members of the Master Dyers' Association only, while the latter undertake in future to employ unionists only, except in the case of foremen, women and children under 16 years of age, or in the event of the unions being unable to provide suitable members for employment. In the case of foremen, women and children, and men already in the employ of members of the Association, membership of the union is to be optional, but the employers undertake to post in each of the works a notice requesting every man to join one of the men's unions. Application for new hires is to be made to the operatives' societies. An employer may refuse to set on any man so supplied, but may be called upon by the Wages Board to justify his refusal. Similarly the unions may be called on to give reasons for refusing admission to any man set on.

Any workman ceasing to be a member of one of the men's unions will, on the demand of the union, be discharged.

A Wages Board is to be formed, which will consist of an equal number of employers and workmen, and its functions will be to prepare a list of minimum prices based upon the present wages, and a list of minimum wages for the (1) Bradford district, (2) Leeds and Halifax district, and (3) Country districts; to take steps for carrying out the decisions of the Board, to consider the conditions of labour, and decide where an alteration in the price lists shall be made. It will also decide any disputes between employers and the unions as to the employment or discharge of men.

For every 10 per cent. increase or decrease in the minimum price list there will be an increase or decrease of 5 per cent. in the wages list, subject to the proviso that there shall be no reduction upon the present rate of wages during the existence of the agreement.

Any firm paying less than the minimum rate of wages twelve months after this agreement is signed, will be required, on the demand of the men's representative on the Wages Board, to submit its books to the accountants of the Board, who shall certify whether the firm is or is not making more than 5 per cent. profit. If the former, the firm will be required to advance wages, provided that such advance will not reduce the profit below 5 per cent. Firms having more than one branch of business may have each branch treated as a distinct business by the accountants, provided they have previously given notice of such division to the Board.

The agreement, which is signed for 12 months, is to come into operation immediately. It is reported to embrace 60 per cent. of the employers in the trade.

CONGRESS OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

The Annual Congress of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants was held at Newport on October 2nd, and three following days.

Sixty delegates were present representing a corresponding number of groups of branches of the Society, with a total membership of 33,826 at the end of 1893.

Among the subjects upon which resolutions were adopted by the Congress, were: (1) the desirability of legislation to secure that certain grades of railway servants should hold certificates of competency, (2) the appointment of additional sub-inspectors of railways, (3) the Railway Regulation Act of 1893, and (4) the direct representation of the Society in Parliament. It was resolved to hold the next Congress in the first month of its existence.

ports show an increase of 107,000 tons, or 10 per cent. The Customs Department also reports that the total (1,581,000 tons) sent from English ports, 354,000 tons were sent to Scottish ports, an increase compared with September 1892 of 79,000 tons.

On the whole, 717,000 tons, or 21 per cent., of English and Welsh coal have been exported or sent coastwise during September last than in September 1892. This not only makes good the deficiency of 107,000 tons in Scotch coal, but results in an aggregate increase of 79,000 tons.

The above table shows in detail what English and Welsh districts have been affected by the prolongation of the Scottish dispute. The following table is given to show the effect at particular ports. The ports are given in the same order as the districts in the first table, but small ports have been omitted.

Table showing "A" the principal Ports at which the total quantity of coal exported and sent coastwise was greater in September 1894 than in September 1892, and "B" the principal Ports at which the total quantity of coal exported and sent coastwise was less in September 1894 than in September 1892.

Table with columns for 'A-Increases' and 'B-Decreases', showing coal export statistics for various ports in 1894 and 1892. Includes sub-tables for ENGLAND WALES and SCOTLAND.

LABOUR REGISTRIES IN GERMANY.

The question of labour registry reform has acquired a considerable prominence of late in Germany.

The following account of the present state of the subject is based on information contained in the Sozialwissenschaftliches Centralblatt, Blätter für Soziale Praxis, the Arbeiter Reichsanzeiger, the report of a Congress held at Frankfurt-on-Main last October to consider means of dealing with the question of the unemployed, and the Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Sozialwissenschaft, and Foreign Office Report No. 89, Miscellaneous Series, 1888.

Existing employment agencies (other than the municipal registries described below) may be grouped under four heads:—(a) Those conducted by employers' or workers' unions in particular trades; (b) those connected with charity organisations, including the labour colonies and the relief stations forming part of the system; (c) those managed by societies or groups of societies formed for the sole purpose of bringing together employers and workmen (so-called Gemeinnützige Vereine, and (d) private registry offices.

(a) An obstacle to the success of registries exclusively managed by employers' or workmen's organisations is the distrust evinced towards them by work-employers respectively. For example, the employment registries of the Social Democratic Workmen's Unions (the most important of this class) are not very many employers on the ground that they are only for the benefit of unskilled workers in

(b) The connection of labour registries with charitable institutions arose out of the growth of vagrancy in Germany, due to the necessity of wandering in search of work. The first registry of this kind was established by the Charity Union (Armen Verein) of Dresden in 1841. The Poor Relief Authorities of Leipsic took a similar step in 1844, their example being followed by other towns, including Breslau, Chemnitz, Erfurt, Dortmund, Mühlhausen, and Stuttgart. The sphere of action of these registries has, however, been confined to indigent persons, and to a great extent to women, for whom some form of domestic work is procured. The limited extent to which the labour colonies have succeeded as agencies for procuring work was shown in the Report issued by the Labour Department last year,\* from which it appears that only 19.7 per cent. of those discharged from the 22 labour colonies between 1889 and 1891 were sent to situations. Many of the workmen's relief stations forming part of the labour colony system are now being closed owing to the expense attending their maintenance, and to their alleged use by undeserving persons (see last month's LABOUR GAZETTE). Labour registries forming part of charity schemes have been found to work badly and to be avoided both by the efficient unemployed and by employers.

(c) The realisation of this fact led to the formation of societies dissociating themselves from every form of charity. The first registry organized on this principle was established at Stuttgart in 1865 by the united efforts of three existing unions: the Union for Promoting Trade and Industry (Gewerbeverein), the Workmen's Improvement Union, and the Union for the Welfare of the Working Classes. This institution, or "Central Labour Intelligence Office," besides acting as intermediary between employers and persons wanting work, gives information gratis on various labour subjects, and administers the travelling benefit funds of certain trade unions affiliated to it for the purpose. Its revenue is derived from registration fees (employers paying 5d. and workers 2½d.) and from regular subscriptions paid by certain employers, by which they acquire the right to use the office as frequently as they choose. There were 768 such subscribers in 1892, each paying on an average 4s. Applicants who have been engaged by an employer to whom the office gave them a card of introduction, are refunded half the fee on presenting the signed card at the office, the whole fee being returned if no situation has been obtained. During 1892 the institution registered 8,443 applications from workmen and apprentices, and 6,539 from employers, the number placed in situations being 5,415. Though controlled by a committee of nine members, belonging to the three societies by which it was founded, the institution, from a financial point of view, has the nature of a private registry office, as the balance remaining after all expenses have been met belongs to the manager. The "Central Association for Registering Labour" in Berlin has about 600 members, including societies, whose yearly contributions amount to about £200. No charge is made to employers, but workpeople pay 2½d., for which they receive a ticket admitting them to the waiting rooms, &c., for three months. The annual revenue from this source is about £125, while the town contributes £150 a year. During 1893 the registry found work for 7,101 males, as compared with 7,552 in the preceding year. There were 11,208 applications from workpeople, as compared with 11,672 in 1892, and 7,393 from employers, compared with 7,949. Those who obtain work are mostly unskilled labourers, and great difficulty is said to be experienced in finding employment for skilled workers. In addition to the above, there were 2,872 female applicants for work in 1893, compared with 1,960 in 1892; 1,535 offered work, compared with 1,071; and 1,436 vacancies filled, compared with 998. Most of the persons, male and female, dealt with by the society are between 16 and

The Mid and East Lothian miners on the other hand meeting at Dalkeith on October 9th, resolved to continue the strike whatever might be the result of the ballot, and on the same day the Fife Miners' Executive decided not to take the ballot at present, but to await instructions from the British Federation, to meet at Derby on Friday, October 12th.

The result of the ballot was made known on October 11th at a delegate meeting at Glasgow, but, as was anticipated, the number who recorded their votes was insignificant. Only 6,296 voted, viz., 5,008 for a continuance of the strike, and 1,288 for a return to work. In accordance with their resolution, the Fife miners took no part in the ballot.

The Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain meeting at Derby on October 12th, decided to continue to support those men who had not resumed work in Scotland, all arrangements to be left in the hands of the Scottish Union.

In addition to the efforts of the Lord Provost of Glasgow to bring about a termination of the dispute, which were described in previous numbers of the GAZETTE, and which have continued so far as opportunity has offered throughout the past month, an attempt at conciliation has been made in Fife, a meeting being held at Dunfermline on October 8th between the secretaries of the Coalowners' and Miners' Associations, in the presence of Sheriff Principal Mackay, but without immediate result. A joint meeting of representatives of coalmasters and miners of Mid and East Lothian was held at Edinburgh on October 10th, but the coalmasters declined to make any concessions. On the same day the Fife owners determined to evict the strikers occupying colliery houses unless work be resumed by Monday, October 15th.

The amounts raised by the British Federation levies for the support of the Scottish miners were at the sixth fortnightly levy £4,000, and at the seventh £7,870, the sixth being the lowest sum yet raised. Since the last issue of the GAZETTE, the Durham miners have subscribed £1,700, making a total subscription of £5,350, and Northumberland £1,000, making a total of £3,000 since the commencement of the dispute. The total sum subscribed by the English miners up to October 3rd was about £74,000. To the men on strike in the West of Scotland the sixth fortnightly payment was 2s. per head, the seventh averaged about 4s. per man. In Fife the sixth payment was 7s. per member of the Federation, and in addition 1d. per man was paid to the soup kitchens, but nothing was granted for children; the seventh payment was 6s. per head. In the Lothians the sixth payment was 2s. 6d. to single men and 3s. 6d. to married men, and the seventh 6s.

The effect of the stoppage on the amount of coal exported and sent coastwise from various districts of Great Britain is strikingly shown in the comparative figures for September 1894 and 1892 given in an article on page 303. The year 1892 has been chosen for comparison because of the disturbing effect of the great English coal dispute in September 1893. It is there shown that the amount of coal exported or sent coastwise from all the ports in Scotland during the month was only 24,000 tons, compared with 662,000 in September 1892, while the corresponding amount for England and Wales rose from 3,338,000 to 4,055,000 tons. The amount of coal sent from England and Wales coastwise to Scotland during September was 354,000 tons, compared with 70,000 in September 1892. The effect on the Coal Industry of South Wales has been most marked.

The results of the stoppage on kindred trades has been very marked, especially on the Iron and Steel Industries, which have been practically paralysed in the North of Scotland. Owing, however, to the resumption of work by the miners in West Scotland, several iron and steel works have been already restarted.

COAL SHIPPED IN SEPTEMBER

Effect of Scottish Coal Dispute

FROM detailed particulars supplied by the Customs, the Labour Department has compiled and shows in the subjoined table one of the effects of the prolonged dispute in the Scottish Coal Trade.

Table showing the quantities of Coal exported and sent from Ports connected with the principal Coalfields of Britain, in September 1894 and 1892 respectively.

Table showing the quantities of Coal exported and sent from Ports connected with the principal Coalfields of Britain, in September 1894 and 1892 respectively. The table is organized into sections: Exports of Coal in September (England and Wales, Scotland, Total), Coal sent Coastwise in September (England and Wales, Scotland, Total), and Total Exported and sent Coastwise (England and Wales, Scotland, Total).

Exports.—From the first section of the table it will be seen that while the exports of coal from Scotland fell off to the extent of 488,000 tons, the exports from England rose 373,000 tons, resulting in a total decrease of exports of 115,000 tons. The increase in exports was mainly from Wales and Monmouth, the increase there during the one month being no less than 269,000 tons, or over 30 per cent. There was also an increase of 73,000 tons, or 33 per cent., in the exports from the Yorkshire ports.

Coastwise.—Although the increase in the quantity of English and Welsh coal did not make good the deficiency of Scotch coal, the rise in the quantity coastwise from English ports was more than sufficient to counterbalance the falling off from Scottish ports, net increase under this head being 100,000 tons, or 14 per cent. The whole of the increase for the month was £4,000.

Table with columns: Employment, Locality, Number, Particulars of Change. Includes entries for Firemen, Coal Hewers, Metal Trades, etc.

Table showing 'DECREASES IN RATES OF WAGES' (continued) and 'DECREASES IN HOURS OF LABOUR'. Includes entries for Metal Trades, Textile Trades, Dock Labour, etc.

Table showing 'DECREASES IN HOURS OF LABOUR'. Includes entries for Mining, Metal Trades, Clothing Trade, Printing, etc.

Rates for Repair Work in Oil-carrying Vessels.—The following agreement has been arrived at between the representatives of the Ship Repairers' Federation and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers...

This decrease is temporary, for two months.

TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS IN LONDON.

THE First Annual Report of the Technical Education Board of the London County Council gives details of the occupations of the parents of boys and girls who were elected to "Junior County Scholarships" at the first selection of scholars in 1893. A subsequent report gives similar particulars for the second batch of scholars elected. The Junior County Scholarships tenable at secondary schools giving technical instruction, are limited to children under 13, from public elementary schools, whose parents are in receipt of less than £150 per annum. They include free education for two years, with a payment of £8 the first year and £12 the second.

The following is a summary of the occupations of the parents of the successful scholars:—

Table titled 'Occupations of the Parents of Holders of Junior County and Domestic Economy Scholarships'. It shows the number of scholars in 1893 and 1894 for various occupations such as Building Trades, Engineering and Metal Trades, etc.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACTS.

For United Kingdom.—The forty-first number of the Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom\* (applying to each of the last fifteen years from 1879 to 1893) has just been issued by the Board of Trade. It contains statistics of the imperial revenue and expenditure, the Customs tariff, the National Debt, and loans for public works, of assessments to income-tax and property charged with legacy, probate and succession duties, local taxation and excise, of imports and exports, average prices and shipping. Tables are also given, amongst others, relating to textile factories, railways, tramways, mines, joint stock companies, coinage, savings banks, building and industrial and provident societies, emigration and immigration, pauperism, crime, bankruptcy and wrecks.

For British India.—The Statistical Abstract relating to British India from 1883-84 to 1892-93† contain statistics of the area and population of territories and native states, compiled from the census, the population statistics referring to religion, sex and civil condition, residence, sect and race, age, education, occupation, language and infirmities. Tables are given of the results of civil and criminal trials, of police and prison administration, of registration and value of property transferred, of finance, coinage and currency, agriculture and land tenures, railways, the Post Office, telegraphs, savings banks, education, trade, customs' tariffs, and other statistics. In an appendix are given statistics of area, population, revenue and expenditure, debt, railway capital, public works expenditure, and trade covering a period of 46 years.

\* Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom in each of the last Fifteen Years from 1879 to 1893. (C.—7,525.) Price 1s.

† Statistical Abstract relating to British India from 1883-84 to 1892-93. (C.—7,513.) Price 1s. 3d.

EMPLOYMENT OF GIRLS IN TOWNS. England and Wales.

FROM the census it appears that 16.3 per cent. of the girls aged 10 years and under 15, were returned as occupied in England and Wales in 1891.

The returns for the 62 towns with over 50,000 inhabitants, show that in 34 of these the percentage of girls between these ages returned as occupied was lower than the average for the whole country, while in 28 it was higher.

(a) 34 towns in which the percentage of girls 10-15 years of age, returned as occupied, is lower than the average for England and Wales.\*

Table with 4 columns: Town, Percentage of Girls of 10 and under 15 years returned as occupied, Town, Percentage of Girls of 10 and under 15 years returned as occupied. Lists towns like Tottenham, South Shields, Sunderland, etc.

(b) 28 Towns in which the percentage of girls 10-15 years of age, returned as occupied, is higher than the average for England and Wales.\*

Table with 4 columns: Town, Percentage of Girls of 10 and under 15 years returned as occupied, Town, Percentage of Girls of 10 and under 15 years returned as occupied. Lists towns like Derby, Bath, Norwich, etc.

The returns given in the preceding tables show variations ranging from 6 per cent. in Tottenham to 58 per cent. in Blackburn.

The returns for girls between 15 and 20 range from 49 per cent. in Middlesbrough to 95 per cent. in Blackburn. The average for England and Wales was 68.6 per cent.

(c) 30 Towns in which the percentage of girls, 15-20 years of age, returned as occupied, is lower than the average for England and Wales.\*

Table with 4 columns: Town, Percentage of Girls of 15 and under 20 years returned as occupied, Town, Percentage of Girls of 15 and under 20 years returned as occupied. Lists towns like Middlesbrough, Sunderland, West Bromwich, etc.

\* Students are not here included among the "occupied."

(d) 32 Towns in which the percentage of girls, 15-20 years of age, returned as occupied, is higher than the average for England and Wales.\*

Table with 4 columns: Town, Percentage of Girls of 15 and under 20 years returned as occupied, Town, Percentage of Girls of 15 and under 20 years returned as occupied. Lists towns like Brighton, London, Bristol, etc.

In considering the towns which show a low percentage of girls between 15 and 20 who are returned as occupied, it is desirable to distinguish if possible between the towns where there is a large residential population of well-to-do persons whose daughters at this age period are neither wage-earners nor house-keepers...

AGRICULTURE IN IRELAND IN 1893.

THE acreage under cereals last year showed a net decrease of 0.4 per cent. as compared with 1892, there being a decrease in the acreage under wheat, barley, beans and peas, and an increase in oats, bere and rye.

In 1893, 30.5 acres of every 100 under crops were under cereals, 23.7 under green crops, 1.4 under flax, and 44.4 under meadow and clover.

The number of separate holdings was 1,788 more than in the previous year, the largest increase being in the number of those not exceeding one acre, and of those above 30 and not exceeding 50 acres.

Comparing total produce in 1893 and in 1892, wheat shows a decrease of 24.8 per cent., barley 3.7, bere 56.0, beans 21.0, and peas 44.8.

The number of horses, mules and asses shows a net increase of 1.1 per cent., the number of cattle a net decrease of 1.5 per cent., and of sheep a decrease of 8.4 per cent.

The number of dairy factories from which statistics were obtained in 1893 was 190, as compared with 175 in 1892. Of these, 95 were owned by individual proprietors, 49 were the property of joint stock companies, and 46 belonged to co-operative farmers.

+ Agricultural Statistics of Ireland, with detailed report on agriculture for the year 1893. (C.—7,531.) Price 1s. 3d.

PAUPERISM IN SEPTEMBER.

(Data supplied by the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland.)

(1.) The number of persons relieved in the 35 selected urban districts on one day in the middle of September was 313,070, or 24.4 per 10,000 of population, an increase of 308 persons as compared with August, the proportion per 10,000 of population remaining approximately the same.

(2.) Compared with September 1893, there were 1,484 more persons, or 1 more per 10,000 of population in receipt of relief in the selected urban districts this year than last.

West Ham showed an increase of 20 per 10,000, Aberdeen 18, and Dundee and Dunfermline 14. On the other hand, there were the following decreases, viz., North Staffordshire, 52; Bristol, 44; Stockton, 36; Barnsley, 29; and Wigan, 23 persons per 10,000, the figures in 1893 for some of these places having been exceptionally high owing to the coal dispute in England.

Large table with multiple columns: Selected Urban Districts, Paupers on one day in second week of September 1894, Paupers on corresponding date in 1893, ENGLAND & WALES, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, Grand Total.

\* 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. † The apparent increase of Pauperism in the Edinburgh and Leith District is due chiefly to an alteration made by one of the parishes in the principle of making the Return. ‡ Excluding Casuals, but including persons maintained in Institutions for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, &c., who are classified as not able-bodied.

WORK OF LABOUR BUREAUX IN SEPTEMBER.

THE number of new applicants for work registered during September by the nine bureaux making returns was 1,905, being an increase of 128 on the number for August.

The total number of old and new applicants on the registers of the nine bureaux in September was 4,175 (as against 3,981 in the previous month), and of these, 534 were found work by the bureaux, or 125 more than in August, while the applications of 1,379 persons were cancelled from other causes.

(1) Work Done in September.

Table with 7 columns: Name of Labour Bureau, No. of Workpeople on Register, No. of Applicants during September, No. of Workpeople found Work by Bureaux, At end of Sept. 1894, At end of August 1894, Workpeople, Fresh Applicants, Re-novels, Employers, During Sept. 1894, During August 1894.

\* The figures in this column do not show the number of individual persons.

(2) Occupations of Applicants on Registers at end of September.

Table with 10 columns: Name of Labour Bureau, Building, Engineering and Metal Trades, Carmen and Horse-men, Clerks and Warehouse-men, Porters and Messengers, General Labourers, Other Occupations, Total Men.

Table with 8 columns: Name of Labour Bureau, Lads and Boys, Charwomen, Daily Work, &c., Servants, Others, Total Women and Girls, Grand Total, Sept, August.

\* Women and Girls are not at present registered at Salford and Plymouth.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN SEPTEMBER.

THE number of fatal accidents to the undermentioned classes of workpeople reported in September was 266, which compares with 269 in September 1893, distributed as follows:—

Table showing the number of fatal accidents by class of workpeople (Railway Servants, Miners, Factory and Workshop Operatives, Seamen) for September 1894 and September 1893.

On the total of the four classes there was a decrease of 3 as compared with September 1893. The only class which shows any considerable variation in the two periods is that of factory and workshop operatives.

Of the 1,375 non-fatal accidents reported, 217 were to railway servants, 335 in mines, and 823 in factories and workshops, as compared with 173, 227 and 631 respectively in September 1893. Accidents of a non-fatal character at sea are not reported.

NOTE.—The exact percentage which the number killed in each of these classes of employment bears to the total number employed cannot be stated, the figures, where given, being either for the number employed at a previous date, or for a portion only of those liable to accident, but the following particulars may be useful in forming some idea of the proportion that the numbers employed bear to the persons injured or killed:—

Railways.—A Parliamentary Paper (402 of 1890) gives the number of persons employed on 31st December 1889 by railway companies in the United Kingdom as 381,626.

Mines.—The number employed in and about mines can be given more closely, being 718,747 in 1893, including persons employed on private branch railways and in washing and coking coal.

Factories and Workshops.—From a Parliamentary Paper (402 of 1890) it appears that the number of persons actually at work in factories when the returns were furnished to the Home Office was 3,270,835, but there are no figures available as to the number of persons employed in workshops, although the number is very large.

Seamen.—The returns of the number of seamen employed in British registered vessels in 1893 give 240,974 persons, all grades being included.

I.—Railway Servants.

(Supplied by the Railway Department of the Board of Trade.)

Tables showing the number of railway servants reported as killed or injured on the premises of the railway companies during the month of September 1894.

A.—Distinguishing the various classes of persons and nature of injuries.

Table showing the number of railway servants killed or injured, distinguishing the class of accident (Amputations, Fractures, Crushes, etc.) and the nature of injury (Dislocations, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, &c.) for September 1894 and September 1893.

B.—Distinguishing England, Scotland and Ireland; and accidents in connection with public traffic from other accidents.

Table showing the number of railway servants killed or injured, distinguishing the region (England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, United Kingdom) and the cause of accident for September 1894 and September 1893.

II.—Miners.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Table showing the number of persons reported as killed or injured in or about mines, during the month of September 1894.

Table showing the number of persons killed or injured in or about mines, distinguishing the cause of accident (Underground, Surface) and the region (England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, United Kingdom) for September 1894 and September 1893.

III.—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 the month of September 1894.

Table showing the number of factory and workshop operatives killed or injured, distinguishing the nature or effect of injury (Killed, Injured) and the age group (Adults, Young Persons, Children) for September 1894 and September 1893.

\* The classes of accidents reported are those specified in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July 1893, p. 66.

IV.—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, reported to the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen during the month of September 1894 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.)

Table showing the number of deaths among seamen, distinguishing the class of vessels (Sailing, Steam) and the cause of death (By Wreck and Casualty, By Accidents other than Wreck and Casualty) for September 1894 and September 1893.

† Exclusive of deaths from disease, homicide, suicide and unknown causes.

FOREIGN TRADE IN SEPTEMBER.

Imports.—The total declared value of the imports during the last month amounted to £30,249,136, showing a decrease of £1,129,694 or 3.7 per cent when compared with September 1893. As in the previous month, the largest decrease in value, of which flour and maize account for £388,302 and £168,030 respectively, was £1,324,186 in articles of food and drink (duty free). The imports of raw materials, for Textile and sundry Industries, show, on the whole, a very slight increase, viz., £66,978 on £6,451,824. Dutiable articles of food show an increase of £56,475; the imports of tea (while showing a decrease in quantity) accounting for £18,146 of this increase.

The total imports for the first nine months of 1894 amount to £304,671,163, compared with £297,188,743 for the same period in 1893, the increase being £7,482,420, or 2.5 per cent. This increase is principally made up by £6,551,897 for raw materials; £1,269,299 for manufactured articles, and £2,306,427 for living animals for food, counterbalanced, in part, by a decline of £2,138,396 in the value of food and drink (duty free).

British and Irish Exports.—The total declared value of British and Irish exports in September was £17,599,320, a decrease of £834,809 as compared with September 1893. The decrease was entirely confined to manufactured and partly manufactured articles, the falling off under this head amounting to £1,068,005, yarns and textile fabrics showing a fall of £642,539. Of this amount a decline in the value of cotton piece goods is accountable for £316,685, which, however, shows an increase in quantity of nearly 5½ million yards. The largest increase in exports was one of £188,038, in raw materials, but this increase is subject to the observation that in September 1893 the exports of coal from many parts of England were seriously reduced by the coal dispute then in progress.

The aggregate value of the exports for the first nine months of the year is stated as £161,462,571, which when compared with £165,393,621, the amount for the corresponding period in 1893, shows a decrease of £3,931,050, or nearly 2.4 per cent. The most marked falling off is one of £3,116,484 in the value of metals and manufactured metal goods (excepting machinery), other classes showing a decrease being yarns and textile fabrics (£826,193), and apparel and articles of personal use (£707,561). Against these decreases may be set rises of £2,306,377 in the export of raw material (principally coal), and of £296,877 in machinery and mill-work.

Re-exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.—The total value of the exports thus classified amounted to £3,810,616, compared with £3,918,667 in September 1893, showing a decrease of £108,051. The figures for the first nine months of 1894 show an aggregate decrease of £3,024,804, as compared with the first nine months of 1893.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTES.

Cotton Statistics.—The imports of raw cotton in September amounted to 59,000 bales, as compared with 102,006 bales in 1893, and 89,151 bales in 1892. A decline is also observed in the exports as compared with 1893, the figures being 38,905 bales for September 1894, and 41,873 bales for September 1893. In September 1892, however, the total was 34,909 bales only. The following table shows the figures for the nine months ended September 30th in each of the last three years:—

Table showing cotton statistics (Imports, Exports) in Bales for September 1894, September 1893, and September 1892.

British Corn.—The average prices of British corn per quarter for the week ended September 29th 1894, were considerably below the prices at the corresponding date in 1893, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Table showing average prices of British corn per quarter for September 1894 and September 1893, including a decrease column for Wheat, Barley, and Oats.

Traffic Receipts.—The total receipts of 21 of the principal railways in the United Kingdom amounted to £6,065,085 for the four weeks ended September 29th, an increase of £550,833 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The passenger receipts amounted to £2,943,030, an increase of £126,769, and the receipts from minerals and goods to £3,122,055, an increase of £424,064.

The total receipts for three Scottish railways which are included in the above figures were £567,306, or £120,650 less than in the corresponding period of last year. The decrease is wholly in the goods and mineral traffic, and is no doubt largely due to the

Scottish miners' dispute. The figures were for goods and minerals, £279,807, or £131,043 less than last year, while the passenger receipts amounted to £287,499, an increase of £10,393.

Hay Imports.—The total quantity imported in September was 9,951 tons, or 25,097 tons less than in September 1893, when the imports had largely increased, in consequence of the short crop in the South of England. For the nine months ended September 30th 1894, the imports were 228,515 tons, against 155,766 tons in the corresponding period of 1893.

Bankruptcies.—During September, 299 bankruptcies were gazetted, as against 401 in September 1893, a decrease of 102. Of the 299 bankrupts, 27 were publicans, hotel-keepers, &c., 21 builders, 13 grocers, 11 farmers, and 10 butchers.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Total Emigration.—The total number of British and foreign passengers who left this country for places out of Europe during September, was 34,843, an increase of 3,675 on the figures for September 1893, when the number was 31,168. This increase was entirely owing to the number of foreigners leaving this country, British passengers still showing a decrease, though a much smaller decrease than for many months past.

British.—The number of passengers of British nationality to places out of Europe, in September, was 23,585, being a decrease of 358 as compared with the total for September 1893. The decline was chiefly in the case of passengers to Canada and South Africa, while a slight increase is shown in the case of passengers to the United States, the figures being:—

Table showing the number of passengers of British nationality to various destinations (United States, British North America, Australasia, South Africa, Other places) for September 1894 and September 1893.

Foreign.—Besides the above British passengers, there were 11,258 foreigners and others whose nationality was not stated, as compared with 7,225 in September 1893, an increase of 4,033.

Alien Immigration.—The number of aliens who arrived from the Continent at various ports of the United Kingdom last month was 7,974, a slight increase over the corresponding month of 1893, when the total was 7,830. The largest contribution towards this increase was made by the German ports, the number for September 1894 being 1,870, as compared with 1,357 in September 1893. The immigration from the Scandinavian, and Dutch and Belgian ports, however, continues to decline. The number of immigrants en route to America, was 4,438 last month, as compared with 4,407 in September 1893. The number not stated to be en route to America was 3,536 (including 668 sailors), and for September 1893, 3,423 (including 677 sailors).

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN 1893.\*

The General Report of the Board of Trade on railway accidents in the United Kingdom states that the number of passengers killed and injured, both from accidents to trains and other causes, show a satisfactory decrease. In the fatal cases a total decrease of 17 per cent is shown, and in the cases of injury a decrease of 9 per cent. The difference is most marked in the cases of train accidents, where the decrease amounts to 19 per cent. in both killed and injured.

The casualties to the companies' servants show a decrease, the total number killed and injured in the past year, both from train accidents and from accidents in connection with the movement of railway vehicles, being 460 killed and 2,631 injured, as against 534 killed and 2,915 injured in 1892, and 549 killed and 3,161 injured in 1891, a decrease in the two years over 16 per cent. in both the fatal and non-fatal cases. The accidents resulting from shunting operations also show a decrease, viz., 125 killed and 1,427 injured in 1893, as against 158 killed and 1,641 injured in 1892, a decrease of nearly 21 per cent. in the killed and of 13 per cent. in the injured.

\* General Report of the Board of Trade upon the Accidents that have occurred on the Railways of the United Kingdom during the year 1893 (Cp. p. 523). Price 3d.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN SEPTEMBER.

From the following summary of the changes in the Register of English and Welsh Industrial Organisations in September, it will be seen that 3 Trade Unions, 1 Trades' Federation, 7 Co-operative Associations of Consumers, 2 Co-operative Associations of Producers, 3 miscellaneous Industrial and Provident Societies, 44 new Friendly Societies, and 62 new branches of existing Friendly Societies, have been added to the Register during the past month. One Trade Union is reported as having ceased to exist, and 1 Trade Union as having amalgamated with another.

NEW ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED.

I.—Trade Unions.

- Nat. Amal. Soc. of Watchmakers, Jewellers and Kindred Trades 8 Williamson Square, Liverpool. Amal. Operative Marble and Slate Masons, Green Dragon, Belvedere St., S.E. Nat. Union of Stove Grate Workers, Queen's Hotel, Masbrough, Rotherham. London Building Trades' Federation, 30 Fleet St., E.C.

II.—Industrial and Provident Societies.

- Friern Barnet and Muswell Hill Co-op. Soc., St. Peter's Mission House, Sydney Rd., Friern Barnet, N. Shrewsbury Ind. C. S., 34 Holly View, Greenfields, Shrewsbury. Coleford and District Ind. C. S., Gloucester Rd., Coleford, Glos. Kington Co-op. Ind. and Prov. S., Kington, Warwick. Colyton Ind. and Prov. S., Sidmouth St., Colyton, Axminster. Frampton Cotterell and District C. S., The Stores, Frampton C. Sheffield Co-op. Coal Supply Soc., Ltd., 15 Spital Hill, Sheffield. North London Co-op. Boot Society, Ltd., 46 Stroud Green Rd., N. General Engineers, Ltd., 29 Viceroy Rd., S. Lambeth.

- Concrete Burial Society, Ltd., Milton House, Rochester. Southsea Central Radical Club and Inst. Soc., Ltd., 70 Blackfriars Rd., Southsea. Addiscombe Liberal and Radical Club, Ltd., Lower Addiscombe Rd., Croydon.

III.—Friendly Societies.

- Ordinary Friendly ... 14 Dividing ... 5 Specially authorised ... 5 Working Men's Clubs ... 10 Juvenile ... 9 Cattle Insurance Society ... 1

OLD ORGANISATIONS DISSOLVED.

Norwich United Clickers and Rough Stuff Cutters. The London West End Farriers' Trade Society has amalgamated with the Permanent Amalgamated Farriers' Protection Society.

CO-OPERATION IN SEPTEMBER.

DURING September, seven Associations of Consumers for distribution and two Associations of Producers have been registered in England and Wales. Two existing distributive societies have opened new bakeries, and one society a new branch store.

Reports have been received from seven distributive societies in England and eleven in Scotland, showing total sales for the past quarter amounting to £377,491, as compared with £372,984 in the corresponding period of 1893. Thirteen of the societies show increases amounting in the aggregate to £8,451, and five decreases amounting to £3,944, the net result being an increase over last year of £4,507.

An exhibition of the productions of co-operative manufacturing societies was held at Derby on September 20th, 21st and 22nd, in conjunction with a conference of delegates from societies in the Midland counties at which the subject of Co-operative production was discussed.

An unregistered co-operative bakery has been opened in East London by the United Hebrew Trade Unions, the management being placed in the hands of a committee consisting of two delegates from each of the trade unions concerned.

The Scottish Co-operative Employees Association held its first annual meeting on September 5th, when it was reported that 13 branches have been established with a total membership of 762.

NEW MINES AND MINES ABANDONED.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

THE number of mines reported as opened or re-opened during September was 20, and as abandoned 5, the numbers in the previous month being 25 and 14 respectively. Of the 20 mines opened or re-opened 19 were collieries, while of the 5 abandoned, 3 were collieries. Four of the new collieries are in Durham, and 2 each are in Yorkshire, Salop, Glamorganshire and Lanarkshire.

COAL:—New Mines. Durham.—Morley (Re-opening an Old Shaft for Ventilation); Adelaide (Harvey Seam); Manor House (Commencing to drive a Drift to Coal Seam); Trimdon. (4) Yorkshire.—Chickenley Heath (Old Hards Seam), Dewsbury; Lundhill (Swallow Wood Seam), Barnsley. (2) Derbyshire.—Spinkhill (High Hazes Seam), Chesterfield. Nottinghamshire.—Pye Hill (Low Main Seam), Riddings. Staffordshire.—Brown Edge (Crab Tree Seam), Bradley Green. Shropshire.—Ketley (Ed. Jones); Ketley (Grainger's). (2) Denbighshire.—Pentre Vram, Talwrn, near Wrexham. Glamorganshire.—Tynywaan (Searching for Coal), Maesteg; Mansel, Swansea. (2) Midlothian.—Burdiehouse, Gilmerton. Lanarkshire.—Ryding Colliery, No. 2 Pit (Kiltongue Seam). Airdrie; Westallan (Main and Crofthead Seams), Fauldhouse. (2) Ayrshire.—Cairnhill Mine, Hurlford. Tyrone.—Dungannon (Recommendation to Sink for Coal in one Shaft, and to Draw Water in another Shaft).

FIRECLAY:—Shropshire.—Bentnall Fire Clay Level, Jackfield. COAL:—Mines Abandoned. Yorkshire.—Brier (Top Seam), Birstal. Renfrewshire.—Johnstone (No. 1 Day Mine and No. 2 Pit). Tyrone.—Annagher (Coal and Fireclay), Coalisland. OIL SHALE:—Fifehire.—Burntisland Oil Shale Mines, Burntisland. Linlithgowshire.—Albyn Oil Shale Mine, Broxburn.

PIG IRON PRODUCTION IN FIRST HALF OF 1894.

ACCORDING to the statement published by the British Iron Trade Association the production of pig iron in the United Kingdom during the first six months of 1894 was 3,708,270 tons, or 42,733 tons more than in the corresponding period of 1893. The largest increase was in the Cleveland district, where it amounted to 73,936 tons, or over 5 per cent., and there was also a considerable increase in the Midlands. The only districts which show any falling off in the first half of 1894 are Scotland and South Wales, the former of 14 and the latter of 7 per cent.

The average number of furnaces in blast is stated as 335, of which 91 were in Cleveland, 88 in the Midlands, and 60 in Scotland. The production per furnace during the six months varied very considerably in the different districts—being as low as 6,333 tons in Scotland, while it was 15,805 tons in Cleveland. The average for all the districts was 11,069 tons.

Table showing the production of Pig Iron, the average number of Furnaces in Blast, and the average make per Furnace, in various districts of the United Kingdom, in the first half of 1894. (Compiled from the Statement issued by the British Iron Trade Association.)

Table with columns: District, Production of Pig Iron in first half of 1894, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with first half of 1893, Average Number of Furnaces in Blast in first half of 1894, Average make per Furnace in first half of 1894. Rows include ENGLAND AND WALES (Cleveland, Cumberland & Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Midlands, South Wales, Other Districts) and SCOTLAND, with a Totals and Average row.

\* Estimated.

INDUSTRIAL PROSECUTIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

THE number of industrial prosecutions during September as shown in the tables below, was 163, or 34 less than in the previous month. Of these 163 prosecutions, 113 were under the Factory and Workshop Acts, and resulted in 107 convictions, with an average penalty including costs of £1 6s. 3d. In the 36 prosecutions under the Mines Acts, 32 convictions were obtained, 3 being against owners or managers of mines, and 29 against workmen, the average penalties and costs imposed on the former being £2 16s. 2d., and on the latter £1 2s. 9d. Under the Merchant Shipping Acts there were 14 prosecutions and the same number of convictions, of which 12 were against owners or masters of vessels and 2 against boarding-house keepers, the penalties and costs averaging £13 8s. 6d. and £6 16s. 11d. respectively.

I.—Under Factory and Workshop Acts.\*

Table with columns: PARTICULARS OF OFFENCES, Prosecutions, Convictions, Total Amount of Penalties, Total Amount of Costs. Rows include Neglecting to Limewash, Overcrowding Factory or Workshop, Neglecting to Fence Machinery, Employing Young Persons under Illegal Conditions, Illegal Hours or Times of Employment, Beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted, Neglecting Rules as to Registers, Abstracts, Notices, &c., and Other Offences. Total for September 1894 is 113 prosecutions, 107 convictions, 69 s. 7 d. penalties, 71 s. 6 d. costs.

\* Supplied by the Home Office.

II.—Under the Mines Acts.\*

Table with columns: Nature of Offence, Prosecutions, Convictions, Cases withdrawn, Cases dismissed, Fines and Costs imposed on Defendants. Rows include By Owners, Managers, &c., By Workmen, and Total for September 1894. Total for September 1894 is 36 prosecutions, 32 convictions, 4 cases dismissed, 41 s. 8 d. costs.

\* Supplied by the Home Office.

III.—Under Merchant Shipping Acts.

Table with columns: Nature of Offence, Prosecutions, Convictions, Total Penalties, Total Costs. Rows include By Owners or Masters of Ships, By Seamen, and By Boarding-house Keepers. Total for September 1894 is 14 prosecutions, 14 convictions, 14 s. 1 s. 6 d. penalties, 30 s. 1 s. 8 d. costs.

LABOUR CASES IN SEPTEMBER.

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. Prosecutions under the Factory and Workshop Acts, the Mines Regulation Acts, and the Merchant Shipping Acts, are summarized in another column.

(1)—EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT.

Sheriff's Court, Dundee, September 18th.—Labourer sued employer for damages for injury to head and shoulders, caused by falling of a jib when working at a crane. It was stated that the man working the machinery failed to insert a pin at the side of the hand or claw which controlled the raising and lowering of the jib. Defence, that the crane was in good order, and that the accident was the fault of the pursuer. Sheriff dismissed action, without costs, and stated that the fault, if any, appeared to be on the part of a fellow workman, for which the employer was not liable.

(2) EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN ACT.

Southampton Police Court, September 4th.—Painter sued clerk of works of new post office for 1s. 9d. balance of wages due. Point in dispute was whether rate of pay was 6d. or 6½d. per hour. Plaintiff claimed 6½d. as the recognised payment throughout the town. Defence that standard rate was 6d. or 6½d., and that plaintiff had agreed to accept 6d. on commencing work. Verdict for Defendant. Costs remitted.

St. Helen's County Court, September 19th.—Collier sought to recover week's wages in lieu of notice. Custom in district was to have a 'making-up' day, on which work of previous week was measured up, pay day coming later in the week. Plaintiff received seven days notice on pay day, and now contended legal notice could only be given on 'making-up' day; this was the usual practice, but there was no written rule. Judge held that notice should be given on 'making-up' day, when the week's work ended, but that in this case plaintiff had accepted and acted on the notice given. Case allowed to be withdrawn.

Bradford Police Court, September 21st.—Carter sued employer for week's wages in lieu of notice. A crane, which plaintiff had been instructed to move had fallen and injured a horse so that it had to be killed, and plaintiff was summarily dismissed. Defence was gross negligence, misbehaviour and custom of trade. Verdict for plaintiff for 23s., one week's wages and costs.

Belfast Summons Court, September 27th.—Three coal-porters sued company for 18s. 4d. wages. Company counter-claimed for £5 damages for leaving without notice. Terms of contract required plaintiffs to work overtime when there was pressure. Week ended on Wednesday evening. Plaintiffs on Tuesday night asked whether they could be paid their wages if they worked till 6 a.m. on Wednesday. This being refused, they left, and payment of wages due was afterwards refused; plaintiffs alleged that they were liable to immediate notice. Defence, that by contract seven days' notice was required. Case dismissed. Counter-claims of company against men withdrawn.

Barry Docks Police Court, September 27th.—Foreman ganger sued railway contractors for week's wages in lieu of notice. Plaintiff was engaged as foreman ganger at working wages, but was afterwards told to go on day work; he refused, and was summarily dismissed. Judgment for plaintiff, £2 14s. 8d., with costs.

City of London Court, September 27th.—Carpenter and joiner sued builder for 93d., one hour's wages for 'grinding money'. In discharging plaintiff, defendant paid him for time worked, and for one hour in addition for 'grinding money.' Plaintiff alleged that it was the custom of trade to pay two hours' grinding money. Verdict for defendant, with costs on higher scale.

(3) FRIENDLY SOCIETY ACT.

Chepstow Police Court, September 4th.—Local branch of trade society was sued by late member's next of kin for £12 death premium and sick pay. Defence denied jurisdiction of court, as this was not a friendly society. Magistrates decided they had no jurisdiction.

(4) MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT.

Cardiff Police Court, September 25th.—Trade Union prosecuted boarding-master for illegally supplying three seamen without a license from Board of Trade. Defendant had taken men on board steamship, where they signed articles in presence of captain and Board of Trade Officer. Defendant submitted that private individuals were not entitled to lay information, and that the initiative rested with the Board of Trade. Magistrate held objection did not apply. Defence that there was no supply in the ordinary acceptation of the term. Stipendiary held that there was an illegal supply. Penalty £3 and costs, or one month's imprisonment.

(5) SHOP HOURS ACT.

Dublin Northern Police Court, September 6th.—Inspector summoned grocer for employing boy under 17 more than 72 hours in one week. Defence that boy being grocer's nephew and member of his uncle's family, the Act did not apply. Case dismissed without costs.

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 latest moment is used.)

SIXTY-NINE new disputes took place in September, as compared with 86 in the previous month, and 54 in September 1893.

In the Building Trades 12 disputes occurred, 4 of which were due to wages questions, 4 to unionism, 3 to general working arrangements, sympathy with fellow-workers, &c., and 1 was a concerted movement upon the part of the employers. Of the 6 disputes in the Clothing Trades 3 were due to wages questions, and the other 3 to matters connected with working arrangements and supervision. In the Metal Trades 4 disputes occurred, 2 arising in respect of wages questions, and 2 may be described as sympathetic with regard to fellow-workers. The 19 disputes in Mining and Quarrying may all be classed as more or less dependent upon the interpretation or application of the recent general reduction of 10 per cent. in the Coal Trade. The 2 disputes in Dock Labour arose in respect of union rules and customs, and of the 10 disputes in the Shipbuilding Trade 5 were due to wages questions, 3 to disagreements between classes of workpeople, and unionism, and the remaining 2 to general working arrangements. Six of the 13 disputes in Textile Trades were due to wages questions, 1 to unionism, and the remaining 6 to various questions arising out of the working arrangements of the mills. In Miscellaneous Trades 3 disputes occurred, which were more or less due to wages disagreements.

The geographical distribution of the 69 disputes was as follows:—Northern Counties 32, Midland Counties 16, Western Counties and Wales 7, Southern Counties 2, London 1, Scotland 8, Ireland 3.

Fourteen old disputes were settled in September, and at the end of the month it was known that 11 new and 30 old disputes had not been brought to a settlement.

I.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN SEPTEMBER 1894.

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

I.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN SEPTEMBER 1894—(Continued).

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Alleged Cause or Object, Establishments, Persons, Commencement, Termination, Result. Continuation of the previous table, including Shipbuilding, Seafaring, Dock, &c., and Textile Trades.

II.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN BEFORE SEPTEMBER, AND WERE SETTLED IN THAT MONTH.

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Alleged Cause or Object, Establishments, Persons, Commencement, Termination, Result. Lists disputes settled in September but began in previous months.





have failed, 3 succeeded, 1 was compromised, while the results of 3 are unknown.

*Industrial Courts in 1893.*—The constitution and functions of these courts were described in the GAZETTE for June (page 190). According to the latest statistics, as published by *Blätter für Soziale Praxis*, they numbered 217 at the end of 1893, as compared with 154 at the end of 1892, the number of applications to the courts in 1893 having been 37,607, compared with 20,311 in 1892. Of the 1893 cases 34,657 were disposed of during the year, viz., 14,865 by compromise, 6,346 by withdrawal of action, 3,766 by judgment by default, 8,579 by other awards, while in 374 cases claims were abandoned by those who made them, and in 727 cases the defendants conceded the claims made against them. Besides the above 217 courts, there were 23 others existing prior to the passing of the Arbitration and Conciliation Law of 1890, and not interfered with by that law. Of these the towns of Hamburg, Bremen and Lübeck have one each, 10 are in the Rhine Province, 5 in Alsace-Lorraine, and 5 are miners' arbitration courts in Saxony.

*Working Hours of Bakers.*—The recommendations of the German Commission for Labour Statistics for a maximum net working day of 12 hours and other reforms (see August GAZETTE) in the Baking Trade have been discussed at meetings of master bakers and journeymen. A meeting of 200 master bakers at Stuttgart has decided to petition the Chancellor against a maximum working day, as calculated to ruin many small and medium bakeries, and as being connected with insuperable technical difficulties. At a meeting of journeymen bakers in Berlin on September 18th it was decided to petition the Government for a 12-hours day, intervals included, for the prohibition of night work for persons under 16, and of the carrying out of bread by apprentices.

*Production and efficiency in German Mines.*—Figures published in the latest volume of the *Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich*, show that there were 289,415 persons engaged in German coal mines in 1892, compared with an average of 94,579 for the years 1861-5, while during the same period the output rose from 17,564,000 tons to 71,372,000, or nearly fourfold. The average yearly output per head, which was 185.7 tons in 1861-5, was 246.6 tons in 1892. In iron mines the average yearly number of workers rose from 23,952 during the five years 1861-5, to 36,032 in 1892; the total output of iron ore rose from 2,406,500 tons to 11,539,100 tons, and the output per miner per annum from 100.5 tons to 320 tons (metrical tons of 2,204 lbs.).—*Sozialpol. Centralblatt.*

*Progress of Co-operation.*—The subjoined table, showing the progress of co-operation in Germany, has been compiled from the annual statistics published by the General Union of German Industrial and Economic Co-operative Societies, whose latest volume\*, bringing the figures up to the end of May last, was recently published.

Description of Society.	Year ended 31st May.		
	1894.	1893.	1892.
	No.	No.	No.
Loan and Credit Societies ...	5,489	4,791	4,401
Co-operative Societies in various branches of Industry ...	3,005	2,770†	2,840
Co-operative Supply Associations ...	1,339	1,283	1,122
Building Societies ...	101	77	55
Total number of Societies ...	9,934	8,921	8,418

An account of the aims of the various classes of German Co-operative Societies was given in the GAZETTE of July 1893, p. 71.

#### SWITZERLAND.

The following is a summary of a report transmitted by Mr. Angst, H.M. Consul at Zürich, on October 2nd, based on notes supplied by Herr Greulich, the Swiss workmen's secretary:—

*Labour Disputes.*—A strike of about 500 masons and navvies of Montreux, lasting some weeks, has procured them an increase of 10 per cent. in wages.

The Swiss Trades' Union League has spent £2,369 on strikes during the first six months of 1894. Of this sum £550 was spent on the strike of the Zürich painters for a 9-hours day, £270 on a strike of tailors in Berne, and £258 on the strike of watchmakers in Bettlach.

\* Jahresbericht für 1893 über die auf Selbsthilfe gegründeten deutschen Erwerbs- und Wirtschafts-genossenschaften.

† The falling-off in the number for 1893 arises from the list having been cleared of a number of defunct Societies included in 1892.

The above total includes £800 received as voluntary contributions, but does not include the amounts contributed by the unions of the trades affected.

*Extension of Factory Act.*—The recommendations of the Commission of the National Council for examining the proposals for extending the Factory Act include a 10-hours day (the existing Act allows 11) and free Saturday afternoons for women. The minority of the Commission recommends the introduction of a law for protecting the right to form unions, a matter which the majority consider should be dealt with in connection with the new Swiss criminal code.

*Conditions of Work in Printing Trades.*—According to information on the conditions of work in the Printing Trades in 1893 prepared and published by the Swiss Printers' Federation, wages and working hours are regulated by lists in all places coming under the influence of the Federation. The minimum weekly wages fixed by these lists range from £1 1s. 6d. to £1 7s. 10d., but few offices pay as little as the minimum. Male and female helpers' wages range from 9s. 6d. to £1 2s. 3d. a week. Efforts are being made to introduce the 9-hours day in printing offices, in 49 of which it is already in force. In 31 offices nine and a-half hours are worked; in 100, ten hours; in 9, ten and a-half hours; in 9, eleven hours, and in 2, twelve hours. These are, however, rural establishments employing one man each.

The Federation spent £2,116 on sickness, invalidity, and funeral benefits during 1893. The number of days of sickness amounted in 1893 to 12,466 among 1,260 insured members.

*Industrial Tribunals.*—A Law for the establishment of Industrial Tribunals comes into operation in the Canton of Lucerne on October 15th.

#### BELGIUM.

*Factory Inspection.*—Mr. C. F. F. Adam, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Brussels, has forwarded copies of Royal Decrees promulgated on September 28th, the purport of which, briefly stated, is:—(a) to provide the necessary inspectorate for carrying out the law (December 1889) regulating female and child labour; (b) to lay down detailed regulations regarding the sanitation, cleanliness and ventilation of workshops, the fencing of machinery and protection of workpeople against accidents, and the notification and investigation of the latter, and (c) to reorganise the mining inspectorate. The mines inspectors will enforce the Female and Child Labour Regulation Law in mines, quarries, smelting works, &c.; the inspectors appointed under the Acts relating to food and drink adulteration will do so in establishments which they visit, while for other establishments the work will devolve on the existing staff of inspectors of dangerous or unhealthy trades, supplemented by officials, partly permanent and partly temporary, in the provinces.

*Employers and the Factory Law.*—It is announced that the Law of December 13th 1889, regulating the employment of women and young persons, is to be rigorously applied from January 1st next, from which date the permits for overtime granted under the law by provincial Governors are no longer to be renewed. The Society of Merchants and Manufacturers of the district of Verviers has addressed a circular on the matter to employers in the district advising them to warn such of their employees as are affected by the law that they will be dismissed from December 31st, and that such employees should meanwhile consider means for mitigating the consequences of the law as regards themselves.—*Le Peuple.*

*Labour Disputes.*—Three fresh strikes were reported by *Le Peuple* during September. Two of these were among colliers, viz., at Tamines, where 600 men demanded increased wages; and at Val St. Lambert, where the proportion of stone in the seam was complained of. The other was a strike of watermen in Antwerp, who have formed a society with a capital of £160, to load vessels themselves without the mediation of the stevedores.

#### HOLLAND.

*Workmen's Societies in the Netherlands.*—The Netherlands Central Statistical Commission has issued a volume of statistics\* relating to workmen's societies in the Nether-

\* Bijdragen tot de Statistiek van Nederland.—Statistiek der Arbeidersverenigingen.

lands, the information for which was collected by means of schedules sent to the workers' societies in the various communes.

Of 1,203 workmen's societies mentioned in the report, only 226 are trade unions, 411 are societies which admit workmen without regard to their occupation, and aim at their general improvement as a class; 280 are friendly or insurance societies; 163, recreative societies; and the remaining 123 are unclassified. The total value of the yearly subscriptions of 570 societies which gave information on the subject was £17,887.

Of the 411 general workmen's societies, 160 with a membership (at the end of 1893) of 13,000, belonged to the Protestant and Conservative union "Patrimonium"; 23, with a membership of 2,500, were branches of the General Netherlands Workmen's Union; 12, with an aggregate of 11,000 members, belonged to the Dutch Roman Catholic Federation; while 99 belonged to the Social-Democratic Federation, as to the membership of which no figures are published.

*Factory Inspection.*—The reports of the Dutch factory inspectors for 1893\* show that there were in that year 22,356 industrial establishments, employing 74,905 women and young persons. The number of establishments visited was 1,503, employing 63,502 workpeople, including adult males. There were 827 prosecutions under the factory law, of which 622 were for irregularities in the matter of factory lists, &c., 120 for contraventions as regards working hours, and 46 for employing children under 12 years of age. Convictions were obtained in 479 cases. The number of persons injured by accidents was 2,425, of whom 64 died.

#### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

*Labour Disputes.*—The *Arbeiter Zeitung* gives reports of 7 fresh strikes in September, and of 4 in progress since previous months. Of the former, 4 were in the Iron and Engineering Trades, and the remaining three among upholsterers, concrete layers (canal construction) and porcelain turners. Two of the fresh strikes are worthy of notice. One affected 1,800 workers in the Buda-Pesth Arms Factory, of whom 1,400 struck against the substitution of collective for individual piecework, but resumed after a day and a-half, on being assured that the new system merely aimed at simplifying book-keeping, and would be so adjusted as to cause no diminution in pay. The other was a strike undertaken by about 1,100 upholsterers in Vienna for a 9-hours day (including intervals), and minimum weekly wages of 20s., 16s. 8d. and 13s. 4d. for journeymen, helpers and women respectively. The strike appears to have been partially successful.

Of the 4,000 joiners reported in last month's GAZETTE as striking in Buda-Pesth, 1,800 were said to have left for Fiume and Vienna in the beginning of September.

*Reduction of Colliers' Working Hours.*—The *Deutscher Reichsanzeiger* reports that mine owners in the Ostrau coal region have reduced the length of the working shift of colliers from 12 to 10 hours from September 1st.

#### ITALY.

*Industry in Milan.*—A recent volume of statistics,† prepared by the Milan Chamber of Commerce, shows that of 142,354 persons employed in industrial occupations in the province, 74,793 or more than half, are women and girls, a fact due to the great preponderance of the Textile Industry, in which alone 60,677 women and girls are employed, of whom 41,860 are in factories, or large industrial establishments. The Silk Industry is the most important of the Textile Trades, employing altogether 39,438 persons, of whom 20,138 work in factories, of which there are 269 in the province, the remaining 19,300 are employed away from the factories. In the Cotton Industry there are 16,192 operatives, working in 143 factories; in the Flax Industry 7,869 operatives in 93 factories; while 7,179 operatives belonging to other branches of the Textile trades are employed in 171 factories.

#### UNITED STATES.

##### CHICAGO CONSULAR DISTRICT.

The following information has been supplied by Colonel J. Hayes Sadler, H.M. Consul at Chicago, under date of September 22nd:—

*Trade Prospects.*—Trade has revived from the stagna-

\* Verslagen van de Inspecteurs van den Arbeid in het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden over 1893. \* S Gravenhage, de Gebroeders Van Cleef.

† Notizie sulle Condizioni Industriali della Provincia di Milano, Ulrico Hoepli, Milano, 1893.

tion of the last fifteen months, and prospects seem fairly good. Stocks, which had been kept low from uncertainty, are being brought to a more normal dimension. There is not, however, the same prosperity as existed during the period preceding the World's Columbian Exposition, or prior to the panic of last year, the period when such large numbers of people were attracted to Chicago in search of work.

*The Labour Market.*—There are no signs of improvement in the labour market. The majority of those who were attracted here by the World's Fair are stranded; many thousands were idle last winter, and have remained so ever since. Wages have gone down except where labour unions have been able to maintain the price for the benefit of their own members. Indeed the labouring man who does not belong to a union has little chance of employment, and the remuneration of non-union labour, when such labour can be obtained, has greatly declined. The great numbers who last winter were in distress are now in much the same condition, the places of the few who have been able to get away or procure the work of those previously employed having been taken by new comers. The effect of the late strike at Pullman, and the consequent railway strike of July last, has greatly aggravated the position. The railway companies are certainly doing something to facilitate the transport of men on easy terms, particularly to the cotton fields in the south, but alleviation is scarcely perceptible. In the case of the recent great strikes, as in some others of smaller importance, many of the former employees have not been again taken on, and large numbers of fresh workmen from the east have arrived to take their places.

While over the whole of this district the number of unemployed is large, and the wages of unskilled labour barely sufficient for the necessities of life in this country, a condition exists in Chicago which calls for special attention in view of the apparently eager willingness to believe in the prevalence of high wages there, and in reports of the former more prosperous conditions of such labour. It seems necessary, therefore, to warn those, whose credulity might induce them to come to this part of the country, expecting to improve their position, that remunerative employment is almost unattainable except for unionists, and that, in the opinion of the best judges, the approaching winter will, notwithstanding improvement in trade, be a period of hardship and distress even exceeding that of last winter.

*Labour Disputes.*—During the last month no strikes of any great importance have occurred, except perhaps the strike on the 13th instant of all the men except the electrical workers employed to the number of about 600 on the Marquette building in Chicago. This strike is an outgrowth of an old dispute between the Electrical Workers' Union and the Edison Company; but few of the strikers have been taken on again, the contractor having plenty of time to complete the works. A certain lull is the prevailing phase since the late great railway strike.

##### NEW YORK CONSULAR DISTRICT.

The following particulars have been supplied by Mr. G. Fraser, H.M. Acting Consul-General at New York, under date of October 1st:—

*Tailors' Strike.*—In the beginning of September the coat-makers in New York City and Brooklyn belonging to the Brotherhood of Tailors, United Garment Workers of America, to the number of about 14,000, struck against the "task system." The men worked in "teams" of three, viz., an operator, a baster and a finisher, and were required to make a certain number of coats a day. Ten years ago the clothing contractors required that ten coats be made daily, but the number was gradually raised until it reached 32.

The strikers demanded that the contractors sign an agreement only to employ members of the Brotherhood of Tailors, and not to employ Knights of Labour; that ten hours should constitute a day's work, and that during the winter months the men should be enabled to cease work on Fridays, when their Sabbath began;

That they should be paid at the end of each week; that overtime should not be permitted; that the contractors should furnish a real estate bond for the faithful carrying out of the agreement; and that all the strikers should be reinstated.

After several conferences, the manufacturers of clothing having agreed to pay a higher price per garment, the contractors acceded to the demands of the workmen, except that they would not discriminate against the members of the Knights of Labour, and declined to give the bonds asked for.

The strike continued about two weeks, when the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration endeavoured to settle it, and gave several hearings to the contractors and the workmen. A new agreement was drawn up stipulating that a money bond should be given instead of a real estate one, and that the contractors and workmen should appoint a joint arbitration committee to decide all questions arising under the agreement. The other stipulations to remain as originally demanded by the men. These amended propositions were rejected by the men who insisted on a real estate bond. About 250 of the contractors thereupon signed an agreement complying with all the original demands of the men; in a few days about 450 more followed their example, and about 7,000 men returned to work.

It is now believed that the remainder of the contractors have given in, and all the men have returned to work.

**Illinois Labour Laws.**—A report has been issued by the Bureau of Labour Statistics in the State of Illinois, U.S.A., containing the Mining and other Labour Laws of that State, as amended and in force on and after July 1st 1893.

**Alien Immigrants.**—Information received from the Emigrants' Information Office states that the head money charged on alien passengers into the United States has from the first of this month been raised from fifty cents to one dollar.

**THE LABOUR MARKET IN CALIFORNIA.**

MR. D. DONOHUE, H.M. Consul at San Francisco, in his report\* for 1893, states as follows:—

**Demand for Domestic Servants.**—Good domestic servants are in great request in California. Though there are quantities of women out here who go out to service, few are really proficient, and hardly any have had training. Servants, that is, house servants, wages are from £4 to £7 per month. A good general servant gets £5 to £6, but for this she must be able to bake bread and make eatable pastry. No white male labour is employed in the kitchens of private houses. (I refer to white labour as opposed to Chinese.) These latter are very generally employed as cooks and general servants; though a great many families have an aversion to them, or are so situated that a woman's help is wanted in the house. Wages of house and parlour maids are from £4 to £5 per month. Trained mechanics and artisans can, in prosperous times, which do not exist now, nearly always obtain employment, though the unions are not admitting any but American citizens to their benefits. Another class of workers I would strongly discourage from coming out here, and these are governesses. I am continually applied to for advice on this point, and am only able to repeat that there is no field here for these people, or for the so-called lady-helps, who often apply to me for information.

**Immigration.**—The year was not one to encourage permanent immigration. . . . Of the number of immigrants arriving at San Francisco the Immigration Commissioner reports, 4,333 males, 1,050 females, total 5,383. . . . This is a falling off of over 1,000 from last year. Among the immigrants were 32,06 Chinese and 645 Japanese.

**Fruit Farming.**—On this subject the Consul makes the following observations:—

There is no doubt in my mind that the fruit farming in California as an occupation for the average Englishman is a dire failure.

My advice to intending settlers is, when coming out here, to leave their money at home until they have been at least a year in the country, and have worked on a ranch or fruit farm, possibly only getting their board for their services, and have seen for themselves how things are managed, and what profits, if any, are to be made out of the business. Personal inspection of this kind is worth far more to the young man than all the pamphlets and papers he can read on the subject.

\* Foreign Office Report, No. 1,452, Annual Series, 1894.

**APPOINTMENTS AND CHANGES IN ADDRESS OF FACTORY INSPECTORS.**

The following alterations have occurred in the addresses and names of Inspectors of Factories and Workshops and their Assistants, published on page 204 of the December issue, page 32 of the January issue, and page 64 of the February issue.

**INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES.**

**New Addresses.**

- Captain S. W. May, R.N., 25 Park Square, Leeds.
- H. M. Robinson, Esq., 13 Ward Road, Dundee.
- Captain H. W. Kindersley, 15 Queen Street, Edinburgh.
- G. B. Snape, Esq., 57 Waring Street, Belfast.
- A. G. K. Woodgate, Esq., 12 Dawson Street, Dublin.
- R. Johnson, Esq., Prudential Assurance Buildings, Mosley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- J. T. Birtwistle, Esq., 34 Richmond Terrace, Blackburn.
- C. W. Shaw, Esq., Grosvenor Lodge, Park Road, Peterborough.
- H. S. Richmond, Esq., 51 South John Street, Liverpool.
- Commander H. P. Smith, R.N., 21 Fargate, Sheffield.
- Captain J. F. Bevan, King John's Chambers, Nottingham.
- Captain A. C. Armstrong, The Elms, Melton Road, Leicester.
- Major E. M. Roe, Nunthorpe, Lordswood Road, Harborne, Birmingham.
- A. Lewis, Esq., 51 St. Helen's Road, Swansea.
- G. I. L. Blenkinsopp, Esq., Home Office, S.W.
- J. S. Maitland, Esq., Carlton Chambers, Baldwin Street, Bristol.
- C. R. Bowling, Esq., 2 Hamilton Terrace, Commercial Road, Southampton West.
- J. Jones, Esq., Whimble Street, Plymouth.
- J. Calder, Esq., 121 West Regent Street, Glasgow.
- S. Shuter, Esq., 12 Dawson Street, Dublin.
- J. H. Rogers, Esq., 33 Princess Street, Manchester.
- J. Dodgson, Esq., 21 Fargate, Sheffield.
- J. Hilditch, Esq., 2 Spring Terrace, Rhosddu, Wrexham.
- J. M. Arbuckle, Esq., Home Office, S.W.
- O. A. Shinner, Esq., 148 Burnley Road, Accrington.

**New Appointments.**

- A. Newlands, Esq., 33 Princess Street, Manchester.
- Miss L. A. E. Deane, Home Office, S.W.
- Miss A. M. Anderson, Home Office, S.W.

**ASSISTANT INSPECTORS OF WORKSHOPS.**

**New Addresses.**

- Mr. T. C. Hayward, 7 Lady's Lane, Norwich.
- Mr. C. E. Whitelaw, 2 Hamilton Terrace, Commercial Road, Southampton West.
- Mr. A. M. Thomas, 33 Princess Street, Manchester.

**New Appointments.**

- Mr. J. Clark, 8 Finsbury Circus, E.C.
- Mr. J. Dean, 34 Richmond Terrace, Blackburn.
- Mr. F. T. Beaumont, 25 Park Square, Leeds.
- Mr. F. W. Sedgwick, 51 South John Street, Liverpool.
- Mr. C. H. Morris, 21 Fargate, Sheffield.
- Mr. D. Timothy, 51 St. Helen's Road, Swansea.
- Mr. R. J. Foot, Whimble Street, Plymouth.
- Mr. A. Miller, 12 Dawson Street, Dublin.
- Mr. H. Evans, 8 Finsbury Circus, E.C.
- Mr. J. F. Cotty, 8 Finsbury Circus, E.C.

**PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL FOR OCTOBER 1894.**

Board of Trade Notices. State of the Skilled Labour Market, &c. Imports of Hay into the United Kingdom. German Commercial Enterprise. The Foreign Trade of Spain. The Salt Trade of the Soudan. Indian Mineral Production. Emigration from British India. The Cotton Industry of Japan. The Mexican Leather Industry. The Trade of British Columbia. New Brazilian Customs Regulations for Porto Alegre and Rio Grande do Sul. New United States Customs Tariff (continued). Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations. Extracts from Diplomatic and Consular Reports. General Trade Notes. Proceedings and Deliberations of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom. Recent Trade Blue Books. Quarantine Notices. Post Office Notices. Statistical Tables. List of Diplomatic and Consular Reports. List of Colonial Office Reports.

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