

THE

# Labour Gazette

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

PUBLISHED ON THE  
15th OF EACH MONTH.

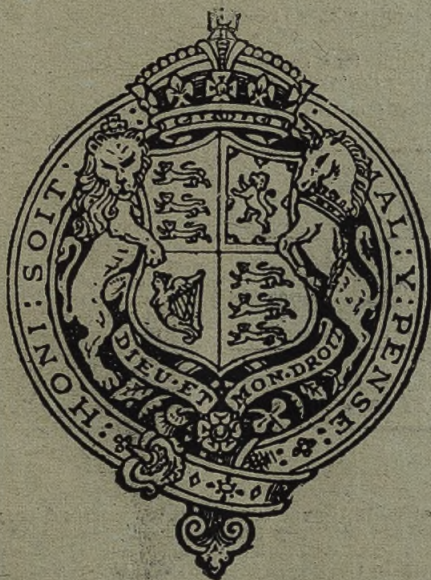
DECEMBER 1894.

[No. 12.—Vol. II.]

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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 1 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.

AGE for the REGULAR ARMY, 18 to 25 Years.

Table with columns: TERMS OF SERVICE, With the Colours, In the Reserve. Rows include Household Cavalry, Cavalry of the Line, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Foot Guards, Infantry of the Line, Medical Staff Corps, Army Service Corps, Ordnance Store Corps.

Table with columns: PAY AND DEFERRED PAY. Rows include Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers above the rank of Corporal, Corporals and Bombardiers, Gunners, Privates, &c.

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 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.

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.

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

Table with columns: TERMS OF SERVICE, DRILL AND TRAINING. Rows include Original enlistment 6 years, Discharged Soldiers, Drill and Training details.

Table with columns: PAY AND BOUNTY. Rows include Sergeants, Corporals, Bombardiers, Gunners and Privates. Includes sub-table for daily rates of pay.

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.

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 London are, in future, to be offered to Discharged Soldiers and Army Reserve men.

POLICE FORCES.—Many old Soldiers also obtain employment in the Metropolitan and Borough Police Forces, and in the County Constabulary throughout the United Kingdom.

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.

CENTRAL OFFICE: 12 Buckingham Street, Strand, London.

Detailed information as to the 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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STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER.\*

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

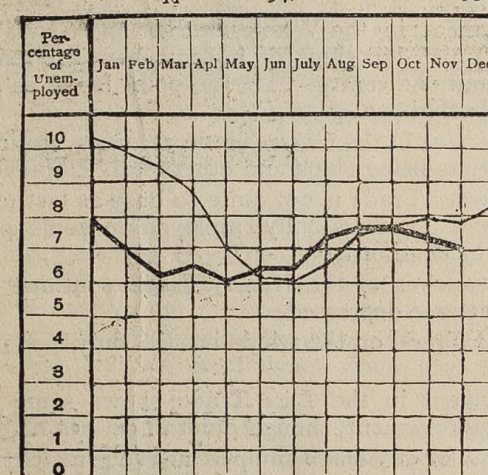
General Statistics of Employment.—Judged by the returns relating to employment received by the Department, the slight improvement noticed in the condition of the labour market for September and October has been maintained during the month of November.

Sixty-two trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 362,091, have made returns to the Department showing the total number of unemployed members at the end of November to be 25,178, or 7.0 per cent., compared with 7.4 per cent. in the 57 unions from which returns were received for October, and 7.2 per cent. in the 32 unions making returns for November 1893.

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 62 unions making returns, 21 describe trades as "good," 18 as "moderate," and 23 as "bad."

Employment in Various Industries.—Coal Mining.

—A summary of the returns supplied by the owners of 1,160 collieries employing 286,712 workpeople at the last pay-day in November, shows that the average number of days worked by the collieries per week was 4.80, compared with 4.97 in October. There has been an improvement in Scotland, but a slight falling off in most of the English districts.

Iron Mining.—The average number of days per week worked at 40 iron mines in Cumberland and Lancashire, from which returns have been received, employing 6,110 workpeople, was 5.90, compared with 5.93 in October. At 40 iron mines in other counties of England and in Scotland the average number of days worked per week in November was 5.78.

Returns received from more than three-fourths of the ironmasters in the United Kingdom, show that the number of furnaces in blast owned by them was 269.

\* The reports on the State of Employment refer strictly to the month of November, and do not cover changes which have occurred since the end of that month.



EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—GENERAL SUMMARY.

or one more than in October. The number of work-people employed remained practically unchanged, being 17,876 compared with 17,851.

The *Steel Trade* on the whole has remained stationary. Smelters are well employed in most districts, but founders are not so busy, and in some cases are on short time.

Employment in the *Engineering* and kindred Trades has somewhat improved during the month, and the percentage of unemployed members of unions connected with these trades has fallen from 9.5 to 8.7 since the end of October.

The *Shipbuilding Trades* show a slight diminution in the proportion of unemployed, the percentage having fallen from 18.5 to 17.4 in unions connected with these industries. The improvement is attributable in some cases to an increase of repairing work.

Owing to seasonal causes, some falling off in employment in the various branches of the *Building Trades* is reported, particularly among the painters. The percentage of unemployed in unions making returns was increased from 3.8 in October to 4.2 in November, which compares with 3.7 in November 1893.

Little change has taken place during the month in the condition of the *Furnishing and Woodworking Trades*. The proportion of unemployed in unions connected with these Trades has fallen from 4.6 per cent. in October to 4.5 per cent. in November.

All branches of the *Printing and Bookbinding Trades* show an improvement when compared with last month. The percentage of unemployed members of unions making returns has fallen from 5.1 to 3.7.

The ready-made *Clothing Trade* shows no improvement, and continues slack. The bespoke branch is also quiet in most districts. The *Hatters* are also still depressed.

Employment in the *Wholesale Boot and Shoe Trades* continues quiet, but signs of improvement are reported in more than one centre. The bespoke trade as a rule has been fairly busy.

Employment in the *Cotton Trade* remains stationary, some districts being slack and others fully employed.

The *Woollen Trade* is not quite so busy as last month. The *Worsted Trade* is fully employed in some places, but slack in Bradford.

Some branches of the *Hosiery Trade* continue busy, while others are depressed.

The *Silk Trade* on the whole is still only moderately employed.

Employment in the *Lace Trade* shows some slight signs of improvement, though quiet in certain districts.

The number of *Seamen* shipped at the principal ports during November shows a decrease of 3.9 per cent. as compared with the previous month, but an increase of 6.9 per cent. as compared with November 1893.

The *Fishing Industry*, judged by the value of the catch, continues above the average for this season of the year.

Employment for *Dock and Riverside* labourers has been good in London, and fair at most of the principal ports, especially towards the close of the month.

*Agricultural* labourers were generally better employed in November than at the same time in 1893; but the rates of wages obtained at the hirings in the northern counties show some decline compared with last year.

**Trade Disputes.**—The number of new disputes reported in November was 56, as compared with 55 in the previous month, and 35 in November 1893. Seventeen of these disputes arose in the *Textile Trades*, 11 in *Mining and Quarrying*, 9 in the *Building Trades*, 5 each in the *Metal and Miscellaneous Trades*, 4 in the *Clothing Trades*, 3 in the *Shipbuilding Trades*, and the remaining 2 in connection with *Seafaring and Dock Labour*. None of the disputes have been of any magnitude or importance.

Particulars obtained with regard to 46 of these disputes show that 9,751 persons were involved. Nine new and 22 old disputes, affecting together upwards of 2,300 persons, were known to be still unsettled at the end of November, but 22 old disputes, affecting upwards of 2,100 persons, were brought to a settlement during the month, including the strike of pattern-makers on the North-East Coast, and a long-standing strike of weavers at Stackstead, near Manchester.

**Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.**—During November the most important changes were all reductions of wages, over 117,000 persons being known to have been affected in this way. This number includes 90,000 coal-hewers and other underground workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, 10,000 workpeople engaged in the *Metal Mining Industry* of Cornwall, between 9,000 and 10,000 puddlers, millmen and other iron and steel workers employed mostly in the *Midland Counties*, about 4,000 tinplate-workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and upwards of 2,000 glass bottle makers in Yorkshire. About 600 workpeople had their hours of labour reduced.

**Pauperism.**—The number of paupers per 10,000 of the population was 223 in November, as compared with 215 in October, a smaller seasonal increase than last year. The aggregate numbers relieved in the 35 selected urban districts on one day in the middle of the month were for November 325,884, and for October 315,277.

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

Number of Paupers per 10,000 of Population in selected industrial districts on a given day.

District.	1894.			1893.		
	September	October	November.	September	October.	November.
Metropolis ... ..	226	231	242	225	232	243
West Ham ... ..	230	224	232	210	230	281
Other Districts† (England & Wales)	206	206	212	208	211	221
Scotland† ... ..	198	199	202	186	187	192
Ireland† ... ..	248	249	255	246	250	258
<b>TOTAL (Selected Districts)</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>228</b>

†Selected districts only.

**Emigration and Immigration.**—The total number of British and Irish passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during November was 11,184, as compared with 9,123 in November 1893. The number of alien immigrants arriving in this country was 5,057, compared with 4,536 in November 1893. The increase is both in the number en route to America and in the number not so described.

II.—EMPLOYMENT IN LONDON.

**Employment in various Industries.**—The *Shipbuilding, Engineering, and Metal Trades*, though still depressed in most branches, show a slight improvement when compared with last month. Reports from 84 branches of 12 unions connected with these trades show that out of an aggregate membership of 14,505, 1,264 (or 8.7 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of November, compared with 9.3 per cent. for October and 8.7 per cent. in November 1893. Of the various trades in this group the boiler-makers show the highest, and the tinplate-workers the lowest proportion of unemployed.

The *Building Trades*, particularly the carpenters and joiners and the plumbers, show some improvement compared with last month; 153 branches of 4 unions, with an aggregate membership of 11,166, returning 454 (or 4.0 per cent.) as unemployed, compared with 4.9 per cent. in October and 4.6 per cent. in November 1893.

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—LONDON.

The bricklayers report trade as "moderate," the masons, plasterers, and plumbers as "dull," and the painters as "bad."

The *Furnishing and Woodworking Trades* have continued to improve, returns from 26 branches of 9 unions with an aggregate membership of 4,041, showing that 194 (or 4.8 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 6.4 per cent. last month and 8.6 per cent. in November 1893.

Nearly all branches of the *Printing and Bookbinding Trades* show an improvement as is usual at this season of the year. Fifteen unions with an aggregate membership of 19,221, report that 649 (or 3.4 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4.6 per cent. last month and 4.1 per cent. in November 1893.

The West-end *Tailoring Trade* is reported to have been "moderate" at the commencement of the month, but "dull" towards the close, the season having proved an unusually short one. The East-end trade has been "dull" throughout the month both in the bespoke and ready-made branches. The *Hat Trade* continues to be "depressed."

The men employed in the hand-sewn branches of the *Boot and Shoe Trades* have been well employed. The machine branch is returned as "fair," and though shortness of work is complained of in some directions, employment during the month has on the whole been better than for some time past. Slipper makers are not quite so busy, but are still fairly well employed.

Employment in the *Leather Trades* is described as "bad." Employment in the *Tobacco Trades* is reported to be "good." In the *Glass Trades* skilled workmen in the flint glass branch are reported to be working short time, the unskilled being irregularly employed, and the trade generally "depressed"; the glass bottle branch is described as "bad"; while the glass bevelers describe trade as "fairly good."

In the *Pottery Trades* the moulders and finishers report trade as "rather dull," 8 per cent. being entirely unemployed and a similar number partially so; the throwers are reported as still "depressed."

The number of *Seamen* shipped was 5.5 per cent. less than in the previous month and 3.2 per cent. less than in November 1893.

**Dock and Waterside Employment.**—The average number of dock labourers employed by the Dock Companies in London during November, either directly or through contractors, shows a considerable increase, both compared with October and with the corresponding month of 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:—

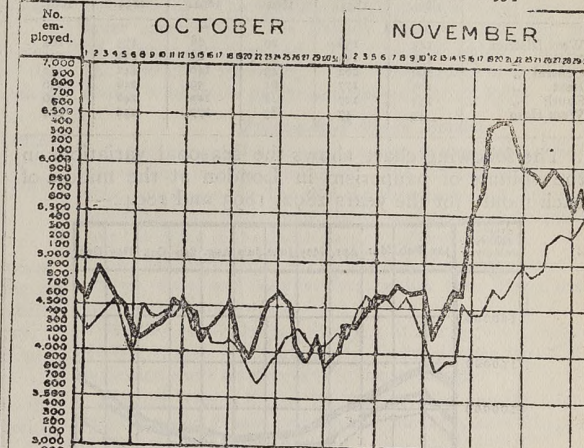
	1894.	1893.	Increase in 1894.
1st week of November ...	7,073	6,886	187
2nd " " ...	7,490	6,968	522
3rd " " ...	7,450	7,015	435
4th " " ...	9,255	7,736	1,519
Average for November ...	7,817	7,351	666
Ditto for October ...	7,126	6,699	427

The increase in employment is largely traceable to the activity of the wool sales at the London Docks during the latter part of the month, the numbers employed at the London and St. Katharine Docks having fluctuated from 1,646 to 3,224 during the month. Labourers at the East and West India and the Albert and Victoria Docks have also been well employed. The coal porters (winchmen and backers) report employment as slack. The daily fluctuations of work at the London and India group of docks is shown, as usual, in the following

chart, which brings out very clearly the great increase in the volume of employment caused by the periodic wool sales:—

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 October and November 1894. The corresponding curve for October and November 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.]



The following are the figures on which the Chart for November 1894 is based.

Day of Month.	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.
1	4,348	12	4,174	23	5,965
2	4,330	13	4,373	24	5,814
3	4,447	14	4,651	25	5,792
4	4,596	15	4,655	26	5,681
5	4,568	16	5,480	27	5,875
6	4,742	17	5,722	28	5,518
7	4,653	18	6,375	29	5,759
8	4,656	19	6,457	30	5,451
9	4,636	20	6,470		
10		21			

Sundays and Holidays are omitted. During the corresponding period of two months in 1893, the total number of Dock Labourers employed varied from 3,690 on October 23rd to 5,592 on November 30th. Taking the London and St. Katharine Docks only, the number employed during October and November 1894 varied from 1,408 on October 27th to 224 on November 21st. Wool sales to October 18th and from November 19th.

**Wharves.**—The fruit wharves in Thames Street have been very busy with the Christmas trade, and few men have been out of work either in this district or along the waterside at Wapping, where employment has been active and the coasting trade good. The wharves along the south side of the Thames have also been busy.

**Labour Bureaux.**—The four Labour Bureaux making returns registered during November 1,567 fresh applications from workpeople and 419 from employers, as compared with 1,470 applications from workpeople and 314 from employers, in October. The number who found work through the Bureaux in November was 479, or 79 more than in the previous month.

**Disputes and Trade Movements.**—Three fresh disputes were reported during the month, of which the only one of importance was a strike of about 300 *Building Trade* operatives with reference to the question of non-union labour. The others were a strike of boot and shoe operatives in Spitalfields against a proposed reduction of wages, and a dispute among corn-porters at the docks. London, as an important centre of boot and shoe manufacture, is affected by the crisis in the relations of the Employers' and Workmen's Organizations in that trade.

**Pauperism.**—The proportion of paupers in London on one day in the middle of November was higher than in the previous month, the rates per 10,000 of population being 242 and 231 respectively. In the corresponding month of last year the rate was 243 per 10,000. In West Ham the rate last month was 232 per 10,000, as compared with 224 in the previous month and 231 in November 1893.



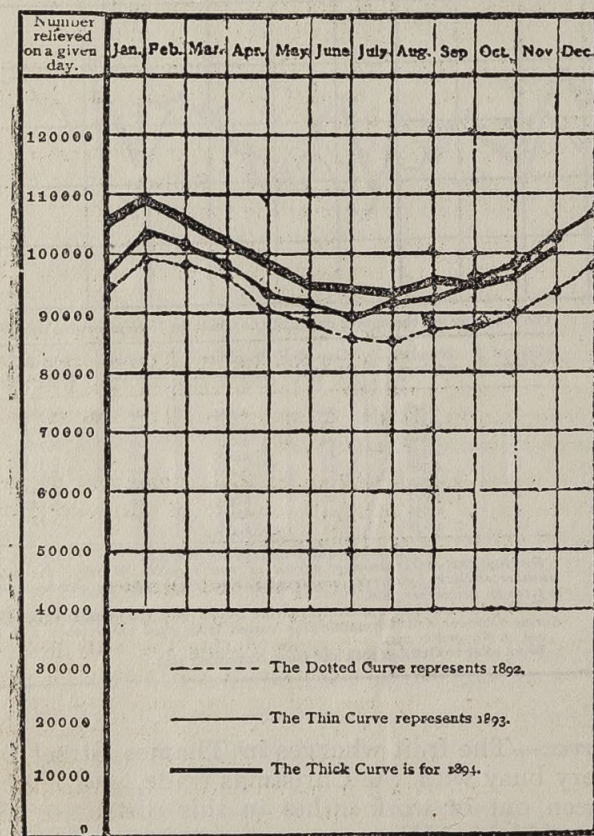
EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—PROVINCIAL REPORTS.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.

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 October and November 1894 respectively:—

Rate of Pauperism per 10,000 of population.

District.	In-door.		Out-door.		Total.	
	Nov. 1894.	Oct. 1894.	Nov. 1894.	Oct. 1894.	Nov. 1894.	Oct. 1894.
West District ...	144	156	29	28	173	164
North " ...	138	135	92	88	230	221
Central " ...	999	282	143	140	442	422
East " ...	185	177	61	59	246	236
South " ...	134	127	114	109	248	236
West Ham ...	49	47	183	177	232	224

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:—



The number of vagrants relieved on one day was 1,284 in the second week, 1,300 in the third week, and 1,227 in the fourth week.

**Distress.**—With the exception of parts of Paddington, Marylebone, and St. Olave's, Southwark, no unusual amount of distress is reported from any part of London.

The only special steps reported on the part of local authorities to deal with distress are the opening of labour yards by the Lewisham Guardians (in October) and the Hackney Vestry, and the engagement of extra street sweepers by the vestry of St. George's, Hanover Square.

III.—PROVINCIAL REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS AND OTHERS.\*

ENGLAND: NORTHERN COUNTIES.

Tyne and Wear District.

**Coal Mining.**—*Durham.*—The Coal Trade continues fairly good, but some collieries are working short time, and at the close of the month there were 600 unemployed union pit-men, or 1.2 per cent., as against 0.8 per cent. in October. *Northumberland.*—A few pits worked two or three days only during the last fortnight in the month. There are only 15 union members out of work.

**Shipbuilding and Engineering.**—*On the Tyne.*—With one or two exceptions building operations are quiet. Casual employment on repairs and in dry docks has been above the average, finding work for several additional men. The engine shops are moderately employed. At the Elswick factory more men have started work

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

during the month, several departments being busy. The number of unemployed returned by the boiler-makers, shipbuilders and engineers is 1,859, or 18.3 per cent., as against 20 per cent. of the membership in October. *On the Wear.*—Shipbuilding shows little change, one or two yards continuing fairly employed. The settlement of the pattern-makers' dispute has caused the re-starting of several men at one or two engine shops. At forge, dry dock, and repair work, employment is moderate. The number of union shipbuilders, boiler-makers and engineers out of work is 716, or 17.3 per cent., as against 19.2 per cent. in October. On both rivers there are about 6 per cent. of the joiners and 18 per cent. of the iron-moulders unemployed. The local Iron and Steel Trades are but moderately employed, the iron plate and steel angle-bar mills of one large firm having been idle a fortnight during the month.

**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—The coal porters, teamers, and trimmers report employment as fair on both rivers. Casual employment for riverside labourers, however, continues bad. There has been an improved demand for seagoing men in the lower reaches of the Tyne. Wherry-men are still unsettled, and employment is precarious.

**Building Trades.**—*On the Tyne.*—The masons are fully employed, the plasterers, joiners, and plumbers fairly well; the bricklayers have about 8 per cent. out of work. *On the Wear.*—Several large contracts are nearly completed, but speculative building is good. The bricklayers have 5 per cent. idle out of a membership of 300.

**Miscellaneous.**—The pressed glass makers report trade as active. Three furnaces, including a new one, have commenced operations during the month on the Tyne, but one at the "Teams" is put out. The glass makers have 10 per cent., and the bottle-makers 60 per cent., unemployed. Chemical factories are depressed. The White Lead and Cement Trades continue slack. Factory and brewery coopers are dull, with 5 per cent. unemployed. The Durham Coke Trade is not quite so brisk. Lime and stone quarrymen report no change. Employment in the Weardale ironstone mines is reported as good. The Lead Mining Industry is bad. Hemp and wire rope making is fairly busy. Paper-makers, bookbinders, and letterpress printers have normal employment, the latter having 5.8 per cent. unemployed as against 6.2 in October.—*J. Ratcliffe.*

Middlesbrough, Stockton and District.

**Shipbuilding.**—The principal firm in Middlesbrough continues busy, but little or nothing is doing at the other two yards. At Thornaby and Stockton, and also at Hartlepool, most of the berths are occupied, but employment fluctuates, especially at Hartlepool, where it is largely dependent on repairs. The shipyard joiners report trade as moderate, with 7 per cent. unemployed at Middlesbrough, 8 per cent. at Stockton and Thornaby, and 5 per cent. at the Hartlepoons.

**Engineering.**—There is a slight improvement in this trade, except at Darlington. At Middlesbrough the engineers report 11 per cent. unemployed; at Stockton and Thornaby 8 per cent.; at the Hartlepoons 6 per cent. The moulders report no change at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough, and some improvement at Stockton and Thornaby. Of the 108 pattern-makers who struck work in April, only 16 had re-started at the end of the month.

**Iron and Steel Trades.**—There is no improvement in any department of these trades. At Hartlepool a number of steel workers are on short time, and several are very irregularly employed. Bridge works, with the exception noted last month, continue quiet, and the foundries also. In the Cleveland district the same number of furnaces have been working as in October. Under the sliding scale of the North of England Arbitration Board the wages of iron and steel workers remain unchanged.

**Ironstone Mining.**—The Cleveland miners continue fairly employed, but have withdrawn their demand for increased wages.

**Miscellaneous.**—The Building Trades are fairly brisk at the Hartlepoons and moderate in the rest of the district, except amongst the joiners, who report trade as bad. The sailors and firemen report trade as quiet at the Hartlepoons, moderate at Middlesbrough; the riverside and dock labourers as fairly good during the month, but very quiet at the end. The Printing Trades are busy, particularly at the Hartlepoons. The Tailoring Trade is bad all over the district. Employment in the Salt Trade is good.—*A. Main.*

LANCASHIRE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.

Oldham and District.

**Cotton Trade.**—The Cotton Trade shows little change, but as a rule the spinning mills are working full time. The Oldham spinners again report 3.5 per cent. of their members in receipt of the out-of-work benefit; and, including the districts of Roodale, Mossley,

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—PROVINCIAL REPORTS (continued).—LANCASHIRE, &c.

Stalybridge, Ashton, Hyde, and Stockport, there are a large number of mill operatives out of employment. The weaving branch is rather worse, and at some of the sheds, looms are being stopped in consequence of trade depression. The Bundling Trade is bad, and twining shows no improvement.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—There is no improvement in these trades; the engineers are not fully employed, and the turners, fitters, and millwrights have several unemployed. The boiler-makers and the moulders are short of work, and workmen in the jobbing shops are only partially employed.

**Building Trades.**—The bricklayers report trade as dull, with more unemployed; the carpenters and joiners as moderate; the plumbers and plasterers as fair; the painters, decorators, slaters and general labourers as slack.

**Miscellaneous.**—Dulness prevails in the skip-making, brush-making, and tailoring trades. The printers and cabinet-makers are very slack. The brass-workers and tinplate workers are fairly well employed. The coal-miners are not busy.—*T. Ashton.*

Bolton and District.

**Textile Trades.**—These trades are fully employed in some districts, but in others work is slack. In the Wigan district a number of looms have been stopped owing to depressed trade. On the whole, employment in the Cotton Trade in this district is unsatisfactory.

**Iron and Engineering Trades.**—These industries are still quiet, and employment is difficult to obtain.

**Miscellaneous.**—Those businesses which are dependent on the season are well employed; the rest are about as usual at this period of the year.—*J. T. Fielding.*

Burnley, Accrington and District.

**Cotton Trades.**—So far as the Weaving Industry is concerned, there is little change, except in the Coarse Goods Trade, which shows a continuous improvement, several firms now working overtime. The Coloured Goods Trade remains depressed, with but little sign of improvement. Few weavers are totally unemployed, the complaints being of temporary stoppage of looms for want of warps. The strikes at Barrowford and Cliviger still continue, with little prospect of an early settlement. In the Blackburn district strikes are threatened unless there is an abatement in the quantity of steam turned into the weaving sheds.

**Building Trades.**—As the season advances these trades continue to show a falling away; a number of dressers and wallers are unemployed, whilst a number of others are only on temporary jobs. The painters report work as slack; the plumbers are fairly well employed.

**Miscellaneous.**—The calico printers are fairly busy. The improvement in the Iron Trades has continued; the machine-makers are reported as well in hand with orders, the largest firm in the district working overtime and enlarging its premises. The Tailoring and Cabinet-making Trades are reported as being only moderate, with a number of men unemployed. Coal-miners in one locality are working five days per week, whilst in another district full time is being worked. The Letterpress Printing Trade is fairly good.

*W. H. Wilkinson.*

Manchester and District.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—The engineers continue depressed, with 9 per cent. unemployed. The machine workers report a slight reduction in the number out of work. The Engineering Trade in Warrington, Northwich, and Stockport remains the same. The braziers and sheet metal workers report no change, whilst the brass founders have a few more unemployed. The wire drawers in Warrington show an improvement, and the wire weavers are fairly well employed.

**Cotton Trade.**—In Manchester the Cotton Trade remains about the same, with no change in the number out of employment. The Cotton Trade in Stockport is bad; some of the mills are stopped altogether, and several others are on short time.

**Building Trades.**—These trades are reported as moderate in Manchester, Stockport, Warrington, and Northwich. The joiners in Manchester have fewer out of employment. The bricklayers and plasterers report trade as moderate, the latter having no unemployed. The plumbers also report trade as moderate, with a slight increase in the number unemployed.

**Printing and kindred Trades.**—These trades remain depressed, the number of unemployed letterpress printers shows a slight increase, whilst with lithographers and bookbinders it is practically the same.

**Clothing Trades.**—The Tailoring Trade is bad, the Wholesale Clothing Trade moderate. Shirt making both in Manchester and

Macclesfield is fairly good. There has been a falling off in the ready-made Mantle Trade. Cap making is moderate; some of the large firms are busy making up stock for next season. Umbrella making is still bad. A slight falling off is reported in waterproof garment making.

**Miscellaneous.**—The coachmakers report employment as moderate; the railway shops in this trade continue busy. The glass painters report trade as moderate. Amongst dyers and finishers no change has occurred. The upholsterers report trade as not good, but with fewer unemployed. The Hatting Industry throughout Stockport and district continues bad. The Chemical Industry in Northwich and district is improving. The Corporation of Stockport have started relief works for the unemployed.—*G. D. Kelley.*

Barrow-in-Furness District.

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.**—Marine engineering has been fairly active, more men being taken on. The shipbuilders have now few out of employment. The ship carpenters are slack, but have good prospects. All other branches of engineering are slack, but few men belonging to the district are out of employment.

**Iron and Steel Trades.**—The Pig-iron Trade continues in a depressed state, and another furnace has been blown out. The steel workers are not busy.

**Shipping and Railways.**—Shipping at the Barrow Docks is dull. At Whitehaven it is fairly good. Railway traffic is still about the same, and short time prevails in the workshops.

**Building Trades.**—The Building Trades are all slack. The carpenters and joiners, painters and plumbers, have a large number of unemployed on their books.

**Miscellaneous.**—The Tailoring Trade, though dull, has slightly improved. The Printing and kindred Trades are slack. The paper and pulp works are busy. Jute workers are slack. The Baking and Confectionery Trade is moderate. The wagon building works remain closed.—*J. D. Cowper.*

A report from *Kendal* states that, consequent on the finishing of the works at Thirlmere, the number of unemployed has increased, and relief works are being asked for.

Liverpool and District.

**Dock and Riverside Labour.**—Employment at the Docks in discharging and loading cargoes during the early part of November was quiet, a large percentage of the men being almost wholly unemployed. By the end of the month, owing to the cotton imports, the demand for dock labour had become normal. The water traffic on the Mersey is disturbed by a dispute between the flat-men and certain firms who demand a reduction of rates for carrying. There is little change in river-carrying traffic, except for this dispute, which only affects coal carrying. The sailors and firemen report no change.

**Inland Water Carrying.**—Employment on the inland canals which was quiet at first, also improved towards the close of the month, owing to the increased imports of cotton into Liverpool. All barges tied up during the earlier part of the month are fully employed.

**Railway and Cross City Traffic.**—Employment in the goods yards is reported much the same as in the previous month, with a tendency to improvement towards the close, consequent upon increased imports at the docks. The carters are also better employed.

**Shipbuilding and Engineering.**—Employment in the Shipbuilding Trade is much the same as in previous month. The boiler-makers and riveters are quiet, and report about 1 per cent. more of the members as unemployed. Engineers also show a slight increase, fully 14 per cent. being reported as unemployed.

**Metal Trades.**—The whitesmiths report a considerable decrease in employment, fully 10 per cent. being unemployed. The brass workers show little change, and the tinplate workers report a decrease of employment towards the close of the month.

**Building Trades.**—There has been a considerable decline in these trades. The joiners report more than 10 per cent. as unemployed, and many house painters are out of work. The plasterers, plasterers' labourers, and slaters are fully employed; the bricklayers and masons moderately so.

**Glass and Chemical Trades.**—The depression in all trades in Widnes and St. Helens has been intensified by a further stoppage of several works, particularly in the Chemical and Copper Industries, 2,500 men being rendered idle in consequence. All branches of the Glass Industry are depressed. The glass-bottle makers have accepted a reduction of about 15 per cent. in wages.

**Coal mining.**—This industry is much disturbed at St. Helens, through the stoppage of the chemical works and the falling off in



## EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—PROVINCIAL REPORTS (continued).—YORKSHIRE.

the demand for fuel. One colliery is closed, owing to the men's refusal to accept a reduction, and at several other pits notices to close are reported.

*Miscellaneous.*—The upholsterers report employment as quiet, 22 out of 140 members being wholly unemployed. The saddlers report trade as moderate, six men out of a total of 65 being unemployed; the tailors as dull; the bakers as slightly better; the iron workers and foundry labourers, the builders' labourers, hod-carriers, &c., as quiet; the excavators as unchanged.—*J. Sexton.*

A report from *Winsford* states that the Salt Trade of this district has improved slightly, but there is still a serious depression in the Chemical Trade which will materially affect the Salt Trade. The bricklayers, joiners, painters, and fustian cutters report trade as moderate.

## YORKSHIRE.

## Hull and District.

*Engineering and Shipbuilding.*—These trades remain slack. The engineers report trade as moderate, with 12 per cent. unemployed, an increase on October. The shipwrights again report from 15 to 20 per cent. as unemployed. The boiler-makers and iron ship-builders report a decrease in the number unemployed, but still have an average of 20 to 25 per cent. on the books. The ironfounders report trade as bad, but with fewer unemployed. The general labourers have a considerable percentage unemployed, but rather less than in October. The pattern-makers and other trades connected with engineering and shipbuilding report an improvement. The ship-joiners and painters are slack, few men finding employment in the ship-yards. The sailmakers have about 35 to 40 per cent. unemployed.

*Shipping and Seamen.*—Employment at the docks is fairly good, the North Europe and Lower Baltic ports being still open. Employment for seamen is steady, and men are fairly in demand. There are a large number unemployed, but not an unusual number for the time of year. In Grimsby employment is moderate.

*Building Trades.*—On the whole these trades continue good, although a small number of bricklayers and others are unemployed. The joiners report trade as good, but owing to depression in the shipbuilding yards they have about 10 per cent. of their number unemployed. A majority of the painters are either partially or totally unemployed. The mill-sawyers and wood-cutting machinists have about 4 per cent. unemployed.

*Fishing Industry.*—Employment in this industry is moderate. The fishing shows a slight improvement. The steam trawlers have been bringing in fairly good cargoes. The Norwegian Herring Trade is now at its busiest, and large cargoes are being landed in the markets. The fish curing houses are fairly busy. The sailing fishing vessels have also been doing much better. In Grimsby the catches have been fairly good.

*Seed Crushing, Oil and Colour Trades.*—Employment in the seed crushing mills is fairly good, more men are employed, and all the mills, with the exception of one or two, stopped through accidents to machinery, are fairly busy. Employment in the paint and colour works is moderate; one large firm is working short time.

*Miscellaneous.*—The general trade of the district is not brisk; the smaller trades report little change. At Selby steady employment is given in the flax mills and mustard works, and of the railway workers but few are unemployed.—*W. G. Millington.*

## Leeds and District.

*Metal Trades.*—These trades are dull in Leeds. Engineering is still quiet, but the number of unemployed is less than in the corresponding period of last year. At Wakefield this trade is also quiet. The iron-founders in Leeds and Stanningley report improvement. Machine tool making has not improved, and boiler-making is rather worse; the stove-grate workers are fairly busy.

*Textile Trades.*—The Blanket Trade is reported as good; the Flax and Linen Trades as fair, the willeys and fettlers are hardly so well employed, several places running short time. At Morley most mills are working full time, and at Stanningley some have been much busier. At Yeadon most of the mills are quiet; 50 looms have been stopped by one firm. The wool and cloth dye-houses are fairly well employed in Leeds, but the stuff dyers are still on short time.

*Clothing Trades.*—The Boot Trade has been fair; members of the Operatives' Society decline for the present to work overtime. The ready-made Clothing Trade is bad; bespoke tailoring is quiet.

*Coal Mining.*—The Coal Trade generally is rather slack, about four days per week being worked in most cases. The miners at

Morley have worked 14½ days during the month on one seam, and from 17 to 21 on others.

*Building Trades.*—The bricklayers and plasterers are slack; the joiners are fairly employed. At Morley and Stanningley the Building Trades are reported fair, and at Morley quarrymen are fairly busy.

*Glass Bottle Trade.*—Employment has been very bad, and a large number of men are out of work. The workmen have accepted a reduction in wages, to come into operation in December.

*Leather Trades.*—The Tanning Trade continues slack, with 9 per cent. unemployed, and many on short time. The leather shavers show an improvement in fancy leathers; the calf kid department is quiet, but with no unemployed.

*Miscellaneous.*—The coachmakers, cabinet-makers and brush-makers report employment as bad, the letterpress printers improved the lithographers and cardboard box makers as fair; the picture frame makers as busy.—*O. Connellan.*

## Bradford, Huddersfield and District.

*Textile Trades.*—The Woollen Trade in and around Huddersfield is hardly so promising. Some firms are still working overtime—one or two night and day—but several have ceased doing so. The heavy Woollen Trade round Dewsbury and Batley is about the same as in October, some working overtime, others short time. The *Worsted* Trade does not yet seem to have revived as much as the Woollen Trade, but in Huddersfield overtime is being worked at several places. In Bradford the *Worsted* Trade is still reported bad, and in Halifax the improvement is slight. In the Haworth district employers are advertising for weavers. In Keighley the trade in *worsted* is quiet. The *Cotton* Trade is reported as rather worse, more especially in the Huddersfield district. The *Silk* Trade has hardly changed, but one firm in Huddersfield is a little busier.

*Metal Trades.*—Employment in these trades in all the districts is bad, except in Keighley, where there has been a slight improvement, and trade is fairly good. In Huddersfield the engineers have 20 unemployed out of 180, and the iron-founders 16 out of about 80, an increase in both cases. The other metal workers report no change.

*Miscellaneous.*—The Building Trades are rather slack. In Huddersfield four joiners are signing the "vacant" book out of 60 members. The tailors, printers, and a number of the smaller trades are still rather quiet.—*A. Gee.*

## Yorkshire Mining Districts (except Cleveland).

*Coal Mining.*—The Coal Trade is in an unsatisfactory condition. The pits generally are working about four days per week. A few are working six days, but on the other hand some are only working two and three days per week. Though the pits are working short time at nearly every colliery, there has been an increase in the output for the number of days worked since the dispute last year. New collieries are being developed as circumstances will allow. At several collieries disputes as to prices have arisen, but in most cases without stoppage. The dispute at a colliery near Mexborough has been settled by arbitration; the men at a colliery near Barnsley are still out and receiving strike pay. At a colliery near Sheffield the men have gone out on account of an alleged departure from the price list by the management. Many branches of the Miners' Association have passed resolutions with regard to boys' wages. Generally speaking, the branches are demanding that boys beginning work at 13 years of age shall receive a standard wage of 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per day, to be raised afterwards each year proportionately, so that when a boy gets to 19 years of age his standard wage shall be 3s. 3d. per day, and at 20 years of age 4s. per day. This question will be dealt with by joint committees of owners and men. The engine-men and boiler-men are quiet. Some have obtained advances.

*Glass Bottle Trade.*—A settlement has been effected, to last until Christmas 1895, under which a reduction of 3s. 2d. a week in wages, and of 15 per cent. on all "extra" work, has been accepted.

*J. Wadsworth.*

## Sheffield and District.

*Iron and Steel Industries.*—The makers of armour plates on the Harvey principle are busy, and the Siemens steel smelters, hydraulic press men, planers, drillers and slotters, are well employed. At several firms there is a fair amount of work in heavy steel forgings. There is an increasing demand for the Purves corrugated flues, and the Cervs tubes for marine boilers. Ship plates are quiet. The boiler-makers report trade as moderate, with 3 per cent. unemployed, and 5 per cent. partly so. The iron and steel-founders

## EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—PROVINCIAL REPORTS (continued).—MIDLAND COUNTIES.

are rather worse, having 16 per cent. unemployed, as against 12 per cent. in October, with about 11 per cent. only partially employed. The home demand for steel axles and tyres is much improved, and a considerable quantity are being sent to India. The railway spring fitters are slack, about five per cent. being unemployed. Merchant iron rollers report trade as worse. The rolling mills are only moderately employed. The wire drawers are all employed. The engineers (including turners, fitters, pattern-makers and others) report trade as bad, with an average of 8 per cent. unemployed, and a considerable number on short time. Agricultural implement-makers are slack, but there is rather an improved demand for mining tools and small castings. There is a fair demand for steel billets and squares, but makers of best crucible steel for tools are quiet. At Rotherham, crank and axle-makers for locomotives, and railway carriage and wagon wheel-makers are busy. The Brass Trade has improved. The stove grate-workers, bathmakers and ironworkers are quiet, but busier than in October. In the Staveley and Renishaw District there is a good output of foundry iron, and the moulders and pipe-workers are fairly busy; the blast furnace men are making full time; the pump makers are slack.

*Cutlery and Tools.*—For spring knives of best quality there is an increased demand, chiefly for the United States. Common qualities are quiet. In the best qualities of table cutlery there is also a continued demand, and forgers, grinders, and hafers are busy. The steel (carver) fork forgers report trade as better, and fairly good, with no unemployed. The grinders report a steady improvement, although about half are on short time. A slight improvement is reported in best razors; common qualities are slack. The scissor trade is also slack. The engineers' tool makers report 5 per cent. out of employment, and 40 per cent. only partially employed. The edge tool trade is slack, the grinders reporting 8 per cent. unemployed, and 30 per cent. partially so. Both smiths and grinders in the Saw Trade are slack. In files there is an improvement, except for the South American market. The Sheep-shear Trade is quiet.

*Building Trades.*—The stonemasons are fully employed. The carpenters and joiners report employment as fair, with about 2 per cent. unemployed; the bricklayers as good; the plumbers as moderate; and the painters as fairly good.

*Miscellaneous.*—The letterpress printers report employment as moderate, with about 7 per cent. unemployed; the lithographers as quiet but improved, with only 2 per cent. unemployed; the bookbinders as good. Some branches of the Silver and Electro Trades are busy; and stampers and finishers are, at some firms, making overtime. The confectioners are working full time. The tailors in the bespoke branch report trade as bad. The coach-makers also report trade as bad, with 5 per cent. unemployed, and 40 to 50 per cent. on short time. The Brass Trade is moderate. Local railway carriage and wagon builders, trimmers and painters are well employed.—*S. Utley.*

## ENGLAND: MIDLAND COUNTIES.

## Derbyshire District.

*Coal Mining and Quarrying.*—Coal mining is scarcely so good as in October. Six days per week are being worked in Chesterfield, Stanley and Denby districts, and in hard coal seams in Ilkeston; 2 to 4 days in Ripley district, 3 to 5 days in Codnor district, 4½ days in Alfreton in hard and soft seams, but 5 in cannel coal seams, and 3 to 5 days in Clay Cross district. Quarrying in all districts is fair, and employment regular.

*Iron Trades.*—These trades continue to improve in Chesterfield and Butterley. In Clay Cross district trade is good. In Denby district another furnace has been made ready for lighting. The finished Iron Trade is decidedly improving.

*Engineering and Metal Trades.*—The engineers and machinists are well employed, with none idle; the locomotive works are fairly active. The boiler-makers report trade as quiet, with 4 per cent. unemployed; the bridge and girder-makers as improving; the iron-moulders as moderate; the brass moulders and finishers as good; the stove-grate makers as slack, both in Derby and Belper districts; the shoeing and general smiths as fair. In Long Eaton lace machine builders are fairly well employed; the Cycle Trade continues slack; the Engineering Trade in Glossop, New Mills, and Ripley is reported as moderate; in Ilkeston and Burton-on-Trent as dull; in Chesterfield as slack, nearly 12 per cent. being unemployed. The bolt, nut, and rivet makers are better employed.

*Building Trades.*—The bricklayers continue busy; the carpenters and joiners are dull. The plasterers report trade as declining; the

stonemasons and plumbers as fair; the house painters and decorators as moderate. These trades are busy at Belper, Long Eaton, Clay Cross, Buxton, and Burton-on-Trent.

*Textile Trades.*—The Lace Trade in Derby is quiet, and in Long Eaton depressed. The Silk Industry shows a slight improvement. In Belper district the Cotton Trade remains dull, and in Glossop district one large mill, employing 2,000 operatives, is working short time.

*Clothing Trades.*—The Tailoring Trade generally is quiet; dress and mantle-makers are well employed. The boot and shoe operatives report trade as dull, nearly all being on short time. The frame-work knitters in Belper district are slack. The Lea hosiery mills continue well employed.

*Printing and kindred Trades.*—The letterpress printers are improving, the jobbing hands being moderately employed; the lithographic printers report trade as quiet, with nearly 8 per cent. unemployed; the bookbinders remain dull.

*Miscellaneous.*—The bakers, millers and gas stokers report trade as fair. The railway men, gasfitters, dyers, bleachers and paper-makers report employment as good; the surgical bandage makers and elastic web weavers as dull; the upholsterers, cabinet-makers, coachbuilders in private shops as steady; the paper stainers, colour mixers and basket-makers as slack; the railway carriage builders as improving. Many general labourers are idle.—*C. White-Deacon.*

## Nottingham and District.

*Lace Trade.*—Employment in the Lace Trade has been the same as in October, with about 12½ per cent. unemployed. The designers and draughtsmen are rather quieter, but with no unemployed. The curtain readers have 20 per cent. totally unemployed; the bleachers report trade as improving; the dyers as moderate, with 8 per cent. unemployed. Female operatives are better employed, and report about 5 per cent. out of work. At Stapleford operatives are better employed, but at Kimberley and Bulwell trade is moderate. At Beeston a few firms are slightly brisker, but many are making short time.

*Hosiery.*—There is no improvement in the rotary power frame branch. The circular branch report trade as bad, men generally being employed only two or three days a week. The rib-top branch is busy. Griswold knitters also continue well employed. At Sutton, Kirkby, and Mansfield trade is falling off. The hand frame branch report no improvement on plain thread or cotton cashmere, or spun silk goods. In Sutton and district this branch is depressed, from 30 to 40 per cent. being unemployed. At Carlton and Arnold trade is also depressed. At Hucknall the Wool and the Shetland Shawl Trades are fairly busy.

*Engineering and Iron Trades.*—The engineers report trade again as bad, with over 12 per cent. unemployed; the boiler-makers as dull; the iron-founders as bad, with 23 per cent. unemployed; the tool machinists as slightly improved, but with 18 per cent. unemployed; the bobbin and carriage-makers as improved, with 5 per cent. unemployed; the steam engine-makers as dull, with 8 per cent.; the iron dressers as also dull, with 4 per cent.; the brass-workers as slack, with 8 per cent. At Mansfield trade is fairly good; the iron-founders report no change, with 4 per cent. unemployed. At Newark the boiler-makers are slack, and the engineers moderately busy, with 4 per cent. unemployed. At Retford the engineers are fairly brisk, and the iron-founders moderately so, with no unemployed. At Beeston the engineers and fitters are moderately busy. The Cycle Trade is improving. The Lace and Hosiery Machine Trade is slack.

*Building Trades.*—The carpenters and joiners report trade as fairly good, with 1 per cent. unemployed; the bricklayers as falling off, with 15 per cent. idle; the plasterers and slaters as fairly good; the stonemasons as unchanged; the builders' labourers as moderate; the painters as bad; the mill sawyers as quiet, with 4 per cent. unemployed. Trade is fairly good at Mansfield, Hucknall, Sutton, Newark, Retford, Worksop, and Kirkby.

*Coal Mining.*—Several pits are making four and five days per week. Trade is not quite so brisk in Worksop and Mansfield districts. At Hucknall and in the Leen Valley pits are making about 4½ days per week.

*Railway Works.*—The reports from Newark, Retford, Toton sidings, Colwick, Netherfield, and Mansfield are all favourable; at Worksop employment is not quite so good.

*Miscellaneous Trades.*—The bookbinders report employment as good; the letterpress printers as unchanged; the lithographic printers as improving; the lithographic artists as declining. The coach makers have 12 per cent. unemployed; the boot and sho



## EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—PROVINCIAL REPORTS (contd.).—MIDLAND COUNTIES (contd.).

makers 8 per cent.; the farriers 7 per cent.; the wheelwrights 4 per cent. The tailors, tailoresses, cotton doublers, and silk spinners are slack, and the bakers have several unemployed.—*W. L. Harstaff.*

**Leicester and Northampton District.**

**Boot and Shoe Industry.**—In Leicester the Boot and Shoe Trade has improved slightly. At Northampton and Kettering there are still a number of operatives in the lasting, riveting and finishing departments working short time. In the Wellingborough district upper closers are busy; leather dressers and curriers are regularly employed.

**Hosiery, Yarn and Wool Spinning Trades.**—The Leicester Hosiery Trade is depressed, and many men are on short time. At Hinckley the workpeople are fairly employed. In the Yarn Trade business is dull, prices being at a very low point. Worsted spinners have regular employment, although not busy.

**Engineering and Iron Trades.**—The engineering firms generally are giving average employment. Skilled artisans are fully engaged, about 3 per cent. of unskilled being unemployed. Electrical engineering is good. Shoe machinery makers report a slight improvement, but hosiery machinists are slack. Men employed in the making of heating apparatus are in full work. Iron-founders are moderately employed, and range and fire-grate makers partially so. The boiler-makers are slack, and a few riveters are out of work.

**Coal Mining and Quarrying.**—The Coal Trade is still depressed, some miners only working two or three days per week. The men engaged in stone quarrying are well employed, especially those in the sett making department.

**Building Trades.**—Bricklayers and builders' labourers report trade as moderate, the plasterers as quiet, the stonemasons as slack, with a large percentage of unemployed; the carpenters and joiners as moderate; the house painters and decorators as bad, short time being general, with about 25 per cent. wholly out of work; the plumbers, glaziers, and gas fitters as fully employed; the brick, tile, and terra-cotta workers as busy.

**Miscellaneous.**—Workmen employed in the production of elastic cords, braids and narrow goods are fairly employed, but irregularly so in the shoe-webbing branch. The wholesale and bespoke Clothing Trades are quiet. Employment is fair with cigar-makers and wagon-builders; good with coach-builders, lamp-makers, basket-makers and bookbinders; moderate with letterpress and lithographic printers, and trimmers. The dyers report 5 per cent. out of work. Short time is general among the felt hat makers, but there is an improvement in the silk hat branch. Trade is slack with wool sorters, and with railway workers in the mineral department. From 15 to 20 per cent. of the general labourers are reported as out of work. Paviers and navvies are in full employment.—*T. Smith.*

**Potteries District.**

**Pottery Trades.**—The improvement in the American trade still continues, and in the home trade manufacturers are busy. The hollow-ware pressers report a slight improvement in the home trade. The Sanitary Trade is bad, and much disturbed by the alterations in patterns, which necessitate a refixing of prices. Irrespective of disputes upon this question, there are about 2½ per cent. unemployed, and 4½ days per week is the average time worked. The printers and transferrers report employment as unchanged; the flat pressers as slightly improved; the Women's Union as showing no decline, only one member being unemployed; the ovenmen, kilnmen and saggar-makers as improving slightly; the cratemakers as unchanged, 2 per cent. being unemployed, and five days per week being the average time worked.

**Metal Trades.**—The depression in the Iron Trade still continues. Trade with South America shows some signs of improvement. Pig iron is in but little request, but for steel there is a fair demand. The engineers, boiler-makers, and iron-founders in the Potteries report trade as declining, with 8 per cent. out of work. At Crewe the men are now making 5½ days per week; 4 per cent. are unemployed. At Stafford trade is moderate, with none out of work. At Congleton it is still depressed.

**Textile Trades.**—The silk trimming weavers at Leek report a slight improvement, but the hard silk and braid department remains depressed, short time being universal. The trimming weavers and silk dressers report trade as bad, short time prevailing, and fully 5 per cent. being unemployed.

**Building Trades.**—In the Potteries the bricklayers report trade as bad, with 10 per cent. out of work; the carpenters and joiners as depressed, with 2 per cent. actually unemployed and short time prevailing; the wood sawyers and machinists as moderate. At

Leek and at Crewe the Building Trade is unsatisfactory. At Stafford there are few unemployed, except among the painters and labourers.

**Printing and kindred Trades.**—In the Potteries the letterpress printers report a decline, with 6 per cent. unemployed. At Stafford a slight improvement is apparent, 4 per cent. being out of work. The lithographic artists and printers report no change. The bookbinders are fairly well employed.

**Miscellaneous.**—The enginemen and stokers report employment as slightly improved; the bakers as still bad, with 8 per cent. out of work; the tailors as slackening in the Potteries, but with few unemployed, as slightly improved at Stafford, with none out of work, and as bad at Crewe. The railway servants at Stoke, Crewe, and Stafford report trade as quiet, with few unemployed, but short time prevailing. At Stafford the Boot and Shoe Trade is improving.—*I. S. Harvey.*

**Wolverhampton and District.**

**Iron and Engineering Trades.**—The depression in the Iron Trade is becoming more acute; more furnaces and forges are being closed, the principal demand being for sheets, girders, and constructive ironwork. During the past two months there has been a reduction in the average selling price, and this carries with it a reduction of 3d. per ton on puddlers' and 2½d. per cwt. on millmen's wages for the next two months. The boiler and tank makers, bridge and girder constructors, and gasometer erectors are busy throughout the district. The percentage of unemployed amongst the engineers and constructive machinists has been slightly reduced. The iron door and safe maker s, although busier, are still working short time. The tool makers and machinists again report a decline, but the steel workers continue busy. The heavy iron-founders are not so busy, and at some firms short time is being worked, but the men at the railway works are working full time.

**Hardware Trades.**—In the Lock Trade the majority of the men are on short time, and many are unemployed. The wrought Nail, Chain and Cable Trades are dull. There is no improvement in the hand-made Nut and Bolt Trades. The Spring Trap Trade has been good, but declined towards the end of the month. Key stampers are slack. The slight improvement in the Ironplate Trade has been maintained, but the Tinplate Trade is depressed in most branches. The export branches of the Brass and Copper Trades are improving, but little is being done in the home trade. The Vice and Anvil, Fender and Fire-iron Trades are better; overtime is being worked by some firms in the latter industries. The Cycle Trade is busier than usual at this season. The galvanisers, enamellers, japanners, makers of cast nails and malleable castings, iron-moulders and hollow-ware casters are busier. The edge tool makers are moderately employed. The tube workers are slack and short time is being worked. The file-smiths, gun-lock filers, cut nail, tack, and steel toy makers continue depressed. Wire rolling is moderate, and wire weaving fair. Makers of hinges, latches, railway fittings, builders' and coach-builders' ironmongery, showed an all-round improvement during the latter part of the month. The Electrical Trades are busy.

**Building Trades.**—Employment generally is good. The bricklayers, plasterers, masons, masons' labourers, mill sawyers and machinists, tile, pipe and terra cotta workers all give good reports. The tilers and slaters are not so busy. The plumbers are fairly busy, and the painters and decorators are better employed. The brickmakers and general labourers are moderately employed.

**Coal Mining.**—The Coal Industry is slack, a number of pits only working half time. Many men are looking for work, and at one colliery over 60 have received notice.

**Miscellaneous.**—Work is scarce with the cabinet and furniture makers, dry cask coopers, packing case and crate makers wheelwrights and smiths. The printers are fairly busy, having about 2 per cent. unemployed. The men at the railway wagon works are on short time. Some coach-building shops are working shorter time than in October. Tailors are moderately busy. Boot and shoe makers were busier towards the end of the month. The bakers, confectioners, oil, colour, and varnish makers, gas stokers, railway men, canal boatmen, carriers, rope and twine spinners report favourably, but there is no improvement amongst the cart sheet and tent makers. The glass workers in the Dudley, Wordsley, and Stourbridge localities are now busy. At Kidderminster and Bridgnorth there has been an improvement in the Brussels and tapestry carpet weaving. Weavers of Axminster rugs are busy, and the worsted spinners are fully employed.—*W. F. Mee.*

## EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—PROVINCIAL REPORTS (contd.).—EAST AND S.W. COUNTIES.

**Birmingham and District.**

**Brass and Copper Workers.**—Brass-workers are in fairly steady employment, especially in gas and electric fittings and chandeliers, many workers making overtime. Plumbers' brass founders are slack, with an unusual number out of employment. Cabinet brass-workers and bedstead furniture workers are more fully employed. Coppersmiths are still badly off for work. Lamp makers are busy on carriage lamps; other branches are stationary. There is good employment on oil stoves.

**Bedstead Workers.**—This trade is slowly improving; 50 are working overtime, but about half the men are on short time, and there are 50 unemployed.

**Engineers and Metal Workers.**—The engineers and machinists report trade as moderate, some making overtime, and none on short time; 18 members are out of employment. The tool makers have several on short time and 48 unemployed. Electrical engineering is good. Wire drawers are slack. The needle and fish-hook makers of Redditch report trade as unsteady. Cycle workers are fairly busy. The file-cutters and smiths are mostly on four days per week, with 6 per cent. unemployed. The coach-builders report private trade as dull, but employment in the Railway Carriage and Wagon Trade as improved. Gun workers are a little busier on private work, but on Government work hours have been temporarily reduced from 48 to 44 per week to restrict output, about 600 men being affected. Ironplate workers and japanners have fairly continuous employment. Tinplate workers find no improvement.

**Jewellers, Silversmiths and Electro-platers.**—The improved condition of the Jewellery Trade still continues, especially in the chain and ring branches. Silversmiths are mostly in regular work. Electro-plate workers are fairly busy, especially on glass mounted work. Some firms are making overtime, but several workmen are on short time. Only 4 are known to be unemployed.

**Other Trades in Birmingham.**—The Building Trades are quiet; the bricklayers and stonemasons are busiest, and the carpenters slackest, with 5 per cent. out of employment. Cabinet-makers are fairly occupied. The packing case makers are slack, with most shops on short time, and 12 per cent. unemployed. Glass-blowers are still on short time, except those who work on lamp globes and chimneys. Button work remains unchanged, employment in the vegetable ivory branch being casual. The steel pen workers and jobbing printers are fairly busy. The brush makers have some on short time, with 8 per cent. out of work. The gasworkers are all occupied.

**Iron Trade in South Staffordshire.**—The award of the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board reduces wages 2½ per cent., the fall in selling prices being 2s. per ton. One works, employing about 400 men, is now in liquidation. Steel making is progressing in the district, but too slowly to compensate for the loss of employment in ironworking. One sheet-rolling firm was closed during the month. A blast furnace has been blown out at Tipton.

**Other Trades in South Staffordshire.**—A combination has been effected between employers and workmen in the Galvanized Iron Trades on similar lines to that in the Bedstead Industry. In most respects employment in the district shows little change. There is a satisfactory improvement in the wrought Nail and Lock Trades, but small chain makers are still depressed; both employers and workmen are agitating to obtain the public official testing of chains and cables.—*W. J. Davis.*

A report from Coventry and North Warwickshire states that the Cycle Trade has slightly improved. The Watch Trade shows some signs of reviving. The Woollen, Hosiery and other Textile Trades are making full time. The Velvet, Plush, and Trimming Trades are quiet, but full time is made. The Ribbon Trade is bad. The ready-made clothing and haberdashery branches are fairly well employed. The Building Trade is quiet. The brick, pipe, and other clay works are well employed. Quarrying for setts, curbing, and broken stone is being pushed forward at a brisk pace owing to urgent orders. The Coal Trade shows no signs of improvement, 4 to 4½ days being the average, but the output of coal of all descriptions is great.

**ENGLAND: EASTERN COUNTIES.****Norfolk.**

**Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Trades.**—At Norwich the engineers report trade as dull, but with few unemployed. At Yarmouth the trade is good, all being fully employed. The smiths, however, have several out of work, and employment amongst the shipwrights is bad, a large number being out of work and others working short time.

**Building Trades.**—These trades at Norwich are slack, many carpenters, joiners, bricklayers and labourers being unemployed. In Yarmouth trade is fair, the carpenters, joiners, and bricklayers having no members unemployed, and few labourers being out of work. The plumbers report trade as bad. In Cambridge these trades are extremely slack, with large numbers unemployed.

**Clothing Trades.**—At Norwich great depression exists in the boot and shoe trade, although few men are wholly unemployed. The clothing and crape factories are running full time, but are not busy. At Yarmouth the tailors report employment as bad.

**Fishing.**—At Yarmouth the Fishing Industry is in full swing, and those engaged in it are doing well.

**Miscellaneous.**—At Norwich the printers are fairly busy, with no unemployed; the cabinet-makers are slack, several being out of work. At Lowestoft, Beccles, East Dereham, Fakenham, Swaffham, Wells, North Walsham, and Cromer employment generally is dull.—*G. Cleverley.*

**Suffolk and District.**

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—The engineers report trade as slack at Ipswich; at one large firm men are being discharged. At Colchester and Chelmsford employment is moderate; at Leiston and Wickham Market it is dull. The moulders report trade as bad; the boiler-makers as moderate.

**Building Trades.**—At Ipswich the bricklayers report trade as moderate, though there are few unemployed; the stonemasons are busy. At Colchester bricklayers are fully employed. The carpenters and joiners report trade at Colchester as moderate, and at Ipswich as dull, with over 10 per cent. unemployed. General labourers throughout the district find employment scarce. There is no improvement amongst the painters.

**Boot and Shoe Trades.**—These trades are slack at Ipswich, but fairly good at Colchester.

**Clothing Trades.**—The retail trade is reported as bad at Ipswich. In the wholesale branch general stock work is quiet, and bespoke work moderate. The stay and corset makers are well employed. At Colchester the Clothing Trade is good with some firms, but with others indifferent.

**Mat making.**—The mat weavers at Sudbury and Hadleigh report trade as bad generally; at Long Melford and Glemsford as only moderate; at Lavenham as good.

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment among dock labourers is scarce; the cigar-makers are on short time; coachbuilders are quiet. The printers are slack at Ipswich, and moderately employed at Colchester.—*R. W. Mather.*

**ENGLAND: SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.****Bristol, Somerset and Gloucestershire District.**

**Coal Mining.**—The general condition of this industry is not so good as in October. Trade in the Forest of Dean is bad, and some of the collieries are only working about three days a week. Trade has also fallen off considerably in the Radstock district, and at some of the pits coal has to be stacked. The unemployed over the Bristol coalfield now number 175. The recent partial flooding of two pits on the Gloucestershire side has had the effect of throwing about 300 men out of work for a fortnight. Trade at the Kingswood Collieries is worse than it has been for some time. At others it is reported as fairly good.

**Building and Wood-working Trades.**—The bricklayers and stonemasons are short of work. The painters and decorators report a slight improvement. The Plumbing Trade has improved considerably. The number of unemployed carpenters and joiners has increased to 7 per cent., as against 3 per cent. in October. The mill sawyers and wood-working machinists are slack. The cabinet-makers continue well employed. The coopers are exceedingly busy. A general slackness prevails with the Building Trades at Gloucester.

**Clothing Trades.**—The Bristol Boot and Shoe Industry has again become depressed, and a large percentage of the operatives are only partially employed. In the Kingswood district trade is also slackening. Bespoke tailoring is dull for the season. In the ready-made branch there is no improvement. The silk hatters report trade as bad.

**Engineering and Kindred Trades.**—The engineers and iron-founders report trade as bad; the pattern-makers as steady; the wheelwrights as slack; the wagon builders as fair. The boiler-makers report 25 per cent. of their number as out of employment. About 500 men are rendered idle in Bristol and vicinity through



## EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—PROVINCIAL REPORTS (contd.).—S.W. COUNTIES, WALES AND SCOTLAND.

the suspension of some rolling mills. The chemical workers are busy. The engineers, smiths, and moulders report trade as bad at Gloucester.

**Textile Trades.**—The cotton weavers are busy. The Woollen Industry at Trowbridge and vicinity continues depressed, the operatives not being able to work on an average more than half time.

**Saddle and Harness Trades.**—Collar-making and gear work is reported as good; the brown Saddle Trade as fairly busy; the harness making as quiet; the black Saddle Trade as slack.

**Printing Trades.**—The letterpress printers report trade as unusually brisk; the lithographic printers as very fair. At Bath these trades continue depressed.

**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—Employment was scarce and irregular with dock labourers during the first part of the month, but towards the end the demand was considerable, especially for grain men.

**Miscellaneous.**—The shipwrights report a slight improvement. The cigar-makers report trade as busy; the brush-makers as dull; the bakers as declining, with 14 per cent. unemployed. Trade generally is reported as dull at Bridgwater, and particularly so in the surrounding brickfields.—*J. Curle.*

**Plymouth and South Western District.**

**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—The imports at the various ports of the district have declined, and dock labour has not been so well employed. Seamen are still reported as quiet, the supply greatly exceeding the demand.

**Engineering.**—The Engineering and kindred Trades are reported as still quiet, but with prospects of improvement.

**Building Trades.**—The Building Trades in the district are generally depressed. The bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters and joiners, wall-masons and stone-cutters are slack, with a large number unemployed. The plumbers have shown an improvement, but the painters and glaziers report trade as bad.

**Mining, Quarrying and Clay Industry.**—The Metal Mining Industry of Cornwall is reported as in a depressed condition, with a great number out of employment. It has been decided to reduce the wages 10 per cent. all round. The quarrymen and stone-cutters are well employed. Employment in the Clay Industry, although fairly good, has been interrupted by the recent floods.

**Clothing Trades.**—The Boot and Shoe Trade, both in the factory and bespoke department, in Plymouth, is reported as fully employed; at Crediton as quiet. In Cornwall the improvement has been maintained. The ready-made department of the Tailoring Trade is quiet; the bespoke department reports no decline.

**Miscellaneous.**—The wheelwrights, saddlers, harness-makers, coachbuilders and smiths are reported as moderately employed; the cabinet-makers as quiet; the Letterpress Printers and kindred Trades as quiet, many being unemployed. A number of the discharged gasworkers have been taken on again at the Plymouth Gasworks. The confectioners and sweet-makers are usually busy in the district at this time of year, but 150 have been temporarily thrown out of work by a fire. The Fishing Industry has been depressed for the greater part of the month. General labourers are in excess of the demand, but about 50 have obtained employment at the waterworks.—*J. Welland.*

## WALES.

**Cardiff and District.**

**Engineering and Ship Repairing.**—The ship repairing yards have been slack throughout the month, and many works are on short time. The boiler-makers, shipwrights, ship-joiners, and engineers report trade as bad. Most of the general engineering shops in the district and the iron-moulders report trade as moderate. In Ebbw Vale trade is bad, and a considerable number of moulders, smiths, fitters, and pattern-makers are under notice to leave.

**Metal Trades.**—The Iron and Steel Trade is dull all round. The Tinplate Trade is much the same as in October; but the disturbance which has characterised the industry during the last two or three years assumes a more serious aspect, by reason of the demand of many employers for a heavy reduction in wages, with the alternative of closing their works.

**Shipping** has been fairly good at all the ports, and improved towards the close of the month.

**Building Trades.**—The masons and bricklayers report trade as bad; the carpenters and joiners as also bad, with a greater percentage of unemployed; the plasterers, plumbers, painters, and decorators as moderate. Large numbers of builders' labourers are unemployed.

**Miscellaneous.**—Copper smelting works are slack, some being on half-time. The Fuel Trade is dull; the chemical works are improving, one works having changed from half-time to full time. The steel tubing works are fairly busy.—*T. Davies.*

**South Wales Mining District.**

**Coal Mining.**—Although the aggregate shipments of the last week in November were heavy, the Steam Coal Trade of the district has been, and now is, in a depressed state. For house coal qualities the demand seems to be improving, but prices so far remain low. The Coke Trade is dull, and there is but a limited enquiry for patent fuel.

**Tinplate Trade.**—The tinplate market becomes weaker in tone, and the employers in several instances are proposing to reduce the workmen's wages.—*W. Evans.*

## SCOTLAND.

**Edinburgh and District.**

**Shipbuilding Trades.**—The shipyards have been a little busier with repairing work. The ship-joiners are fairly well employed. The boiler-makers return 25 7/8 per cent. out of work, and the number of shipwrights idle is still large.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—In both the Edinburgh and Falkirk districts the Iron-moulding Trade shows a considerable falling off, and there is an increase in the number out of work, especially in the heavy branches of the trade. With the engineers, pattern-makers, copper-smiths and blacksmiths, trade continues bad, with an increase in the number idle. The brass-founders, tinsmiths and gas-meter makers report trade as much the same as in October, with few unemployed.

**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—The coal porters continue to be well employed. The dock labourers are busier than last month. There are large numbers of seamen and firemen idle this month, principally owing to the stoppage of the Baltic trade.

**Textile Trades.**—In Midlothian the carpet weavers report trade as good. In Dunfermline the Linen Industry is quiet, the mills are all running full time, but a considerable amount of machinery is standing idle. The Woollen Industry in Hawick remains quiet. In Galashiels spinning and weaving mills are fairly well employed; and in Selkirk trade continues good. In Hawick the improvement noted in the Hosiery Trade has not been maintained, a considerable number being unemployed.

**Building Trades.**—The painters are better employed than last month, but there are still a number idle. The glaziers and bricklayers report trade as dull; the masons, joiners, and plumbers as fair; the lathsplitters and plasterers as good.

**Coal Mining and Mineral Oil Trades.**—In the east of Scotland the coal miners are well employed. The Mineral Oil Industry continues active, and employment for all classes of workers is fairly steady.

**Cabinet-making and Furnishing Trades.**—The brush-makers report trade as still bad, the cabinet-makers, French polishers and upholsterers as quiet. Returns from seven branches of unions show 51 per cent. out of work.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—The type-founders continue to work only four days per week; the compositors report no improvement; the bookbinders report a considerable improvement; the stereotypers, press and machine men, lithographic artists, and lithographic printers report trade as good. Returns from seven branches of unions show 3 per cent. out of work.

**Miscellaneous Trades.**—The tailors and shoemakers report a considerable decline in trade, which is not usual at this season of the year. The sett makers, coopers, stoneware-throwers and saw-mill operatives report trade as good. The India-rubber Industry is not so busy. The skinner's report a slight improvement. The coach-makers, gilders, bakers and horse-shoers report trade as dull. The glass-cutters are busy; general labourers are slack.—*J. Mallinson.*

**Glasgow and West of Scotland.**

**Shipbuilding.**—There has been a considerable decrease in the output compared with last month. The shipwrights again report employment as dull, with a considerable number unemployed; the carpenters and joiners as bad. Shipbuilding at Port Glasgow is bad; at Greenock two yards are well employed; in another there is hardly any work.

**Iron and Steel Trades.**—The steel smelters report employment as now fairly good; the millmen as much improved; the blast furnacemen as progressing, 69 furnaces having been re-lighted out of 73 that were stopped during the coal dispute. Practically all the furnacemen are now employed.

## EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—PROVINCIAL REPORTS (continued).—SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—The engineers report trade as quiet, although slightly improved; the iron-moulders as a little worse, with a few more unemployed; the blacksmiths and iron-moulders as unchanged; the hammermen, file cutters, brass-moulders, and horse-shoers as fair; the iron-dressers as still depressed. The range, stove and ornamental fitters are still depressed, the stove and ornamental fitters being specially affected; range fitters are fairly busy; sewing-machine makers have average employment. Cycle makers are busy on show work, but there is no improvement in the regular trade. The pattern-makers report trade as dull. At Motherwell engineering is dull, bridge building and bolt and nut making fairly good. At Falkirk the foundries are making full time. At Paisley the pattern-makers and engineers are dull; the moulders and blacksmiths fairly busy. At Greenock the engineers are busy.

**Building and Wood-cutting Trades.**—The masons, slaters, and sett makers report employment as good; the carpenters and joiners as declining; the plasterers as fair; the glaziers, paviors, saw-millers, wood-turners, and cabinet and chair-makers as dull; the painters as worse than in October; the wood-carvers as bad; the coopers as improved, with only 25 members idle instead of 60 as in October; the coachmakers have still 3 per cent. idle, and 50 per cent. on short time.

**Textile Trades.**—The weavers in all branches report no change, with the exception of the carpet weavers, who are now on full time. The dyers and the warpers report an improvement, the latter working 40 hours per week. The power loom beamers also report a slight improvement. The wire-weavers are not busy; the spindle and flyer-makers are employed on full time.

**Clothing Trades.**—The tailors report trade as still bad; the clothiers' operatives as not good; the tailoresses as slightly improved; the shoemakers as fair; the boot and shoe operatives as slightly better.

**Miscellaneous.**—The lithographic printers report trade as much improved; the letterpress printers as worse, with numbers from the provinces applying for work; the bookbinders as good; the hackney carriage drivers, carters, and railway servants as unchanged; the cork-cutters as dull; the stoneware throwers as extremely busy; the enginemakers and cranemen as good. The bottle-makers report that they are on full time in the light or clear metal, but dull in the black metal branch. One works closed for 20 months has been re-opened. The flint glass makers, bakers, and calico engravers report trade as dull; the sailors and firemen as unchanged; the dock labourers and general labourers as fairly good.—*A. J. Hunter.*

**Dundee and District.**

**Jute and Linen Trades.**—The improvement reported in the staple industries of this district has not been maintained, and unless the markets improve a considerable stoppage of machinery is expected. The proportion of unemployed is estimated at about 5 per cent. It is reported, however, that two works in Dundee, at present standing idle, are to be started early next year, in which case employment will be given to about 1,000 operatives.

**Shipbuilding.**—The only change to report is the re-opening of a yard by a limited liability company. The company has as yet only had orders for repairs to execute, but on this class of work has been able to give employment to a considerable number of men. Shipwrights are still slack.

**Engineering and Iron Trades.**—These trades continue depressed, and combined show an idle list of not less than 25 per cent.

**Building Trades.**—With the exception of the painters, who are slack, these trades continue fully employed, and, weather permitting, are likely to be so.

**Clothing Trades.**—Shoemakers are fairly well employed. Tailors are slack, and owing to the importation of a number of men from other districts during the dispute in Dundee, are likely to have a heavy out-of-work list during the remainder of the winter season.

**Miscellaneous.**—Letterpress printers, lithographers, and bookbinders are fully employed. Cabinet-makers and upholsterers are working short time in some cases. Dock labourers are discharging jute at Dundee, the import being unusually heavy this year.—*R. D. B. Ritchie.*

**Aberdeen and District.**

**Shipbuilding and Engineering.**—The boiler-makers and iron ship-builders report trade in both the ship and boiler shops as bad and still declining, with 17 9/10 per cent. idle; the shipwrights as dull, with 10 per cent. idle; the iron-moulders as bad, with 24 6/10 per

cent. idle; the engineers and pattern-makers as dull; the blacksmiths as bad, with over 5 per cent. idle; the tinplate workers as quiet but unchanged. On the whole, the Iron Trade has not been so depressed during the year as at present.

**Quarries and Granite Works.**—In the quarries trade is good. The sett-makers are all employed. Monumental yards are slack, several stone-cutters being unemployed. The granite polishers are moderately employed.

**Building Trades.**—The building masons report employment as busy; the carpenters and joiners, plasterers, and slaters as good; and the plumbers and painters as fair.

**Fishing.**—In November the trawl boats landed 35,307 cwt., realising £18,777; and line boats 8,809 cwt., realising £4,597—an increase in quantity landed, but a decrease in the sum realised in October 1894, and in November 1893.

**Miscellaneous.**—The letterpress printers report trade as bad with 10 per cent. idle; the lithographic printers as good, with none idle; the rope and twine spinners, hemp dressers, saw millers and machinists, cabinet-makers, upholsterers, and coach builders as good; the carpet weavers, one branch as good, but weavers of yard wide carpet as dull; the jute workers as moderate; the wood carvers and turners, flax, cotton, and paper workers, boot and shoe makers as fair; the bakers as bad, with 15 5/10 per cent. idle; the tailors as bad; and dock and general labourers as dull.—*W. Johnston.*

## IRELAND.

**Dublin and District.**

**Building, Woodworking and Iron Industry.**—The stonecutters, stone and brick-setters, carpenters, plasterers and builders' labourers have been fairly employed. The painters are also active for the period of the year. Plumbers and brass-finishers are busy, but the slaters are not so active. The sawyers, lath-splitters and packing-case makers continue busy; the cabinet-makers show no change, but the upholsterers report an improvement. The Engineering Trade remains bad, but employment is fair with the whitesmiths, boiler-makers and iron-workers. The coach-makers remain busy, but the saddlers and farriers are slack. The plumbers' time has been reduced from 54 to 51 hours per week.

**Clothing and Food Trades.**—Employment has improved among the tailors, and a better out-look is apparent with the boot and shoemakers, so far as the repairing trade is concerned. The bakers and confectioners are now fully employed. Employment in the Provision Trades, and amongst the hotel and club assistants, and mineral water operatives, is good. The coopers are improving, but the cork cutters and basket-makers remain slack. Trade generally in Drogheda is reported as fairly good.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—A decided improvement has set in with the letterpress printers. The lithographic printers show little or no improvement, but the bookbinders and paper-rulers continue fairly employed. The stereotypers, machine assistants, paper cutters, and despatch assistants report trade as good. The girls employed in the Book and Paper Trades are fairly busy.

**Miscellaneous.**—The tram men, railway servants, tobacco workers and corn millers are busy; the bottle makers, brush makers and unskilled labourers are fairly well employed. The seamen report an improvement, and work on both sides of the quays has been fair. The shipwrights and textile workers are dull.—*J. P. Nannetti.*

**Belfast and District.**

**General.**—The returns received from 88 branches of 54 societies, with a membership of 19,604, show 1,204, or 6 1/10 per cent., to be unemployed, as against 1,263, or 6 5/10 per cent., of the membership in October.

**Shipbuilding and Engineering.**—Of the 8,751 members employed in these trades, 701, or 8 per cent., are reported to be unemployed at the end of November, as against 743, or 8 5/10 per cent., of the membership in October. The blacksmiths' helpers, iron-founders and machine-workers report trade as bad; the engineers and iron-turners, general labourers and platers' helpers as dull; the boiler-makers and iron-ship builders as slack; the brass-founders as improving; the Furnishing Trades as quiet; the blacksmiths, carpenters and joiners, enginemakers, cranemen, pattern-makers and shipwrights as fair.

**Linen Trades.**—In these industries, out of 4,047 members, 182, or 4 5/10 per cent., are in search of work, as against 208, or 5 2/10 per cent., of the membership in October. The hackle and gill makers, power-loom yarn dressers and the spindle and flyer-makers report trade as bad; the beetling enginemakers and the power-loom tenters as dull; the Female Workers' Association as quiet; the flax dressers, flax roughers, bobbin turners and linen lappers as fair.



EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.

Building Trades.—Out of 2,364 members, 149, or 6.3 per cent., are unemployed, as against 112, or 4.7 per cent. of the membership in October.

Miscellaneous Trades.—In this group, in 27 branches of societies, with 4,442 members, 172, or 3.9 per cent., are unemployed, as against 200, or 4.5 per cent. of the membership in October.

Cork and District.

Building Trades.—The masons, plasterers, carpenters, bricklayers, stone-cutters, and stucco workers report employment as fair; the painters and decorators as dull; and the plumbers and gasfitters as good.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—The fitters, turners, blacksmiths, brass workers, and coppersmiths report employment as bad in Waterford, Limerick, and Cork.

Food and Clothing Trades.—The beef and pork butchers, bacon curers, and creamery operatives are well employed. The flax and tweed operatives in Cork and Limerick are busy, and the tweed factories in Blarney and Douglas are exceptionally so.

Miscellaneous.—The printers, bookbinders, coachmakers, bellows and brush makers, cork cutters, coopers, mill sawyers, tinsmiths, brewery workmen, gas workers and corporation labourers, all report trade as good; the dock and quay labourers as dull.

IV.—REPORTS ON SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.

(a)—COAL MINING IN NOVEMBER.

As might have been expected after the prolonged coal dispute in Scotland, the pits there have been working nearly full time, after allowing for unavoidable stoppages, the figures for November showing a marked improvement on those for October.

From returns furnished by the owners of 1,160 collieries, at which 286,712 workpeople were paid on the last pay day in the month, it appears that the average number of days on which coal was hewn and wound at these collieries during the four weeks ended 24th November was 4.80\* as compared with 4.97\* days in October, and 4.88\* days per week in September.

Of the workpeople employed at the 1,160 collieries, respecting which particulars have been supplied, it will

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

† In the September returns the mines thrown idle for the whole month by the Scottish coal dispute were excluded from the calculation.

be seen from the table below that 52.5 per cent. were employed at pits which worked over 20 days during the four weeks (24 days), 41.3 per cent. at pits which worked 12 and under 20 days, and 6.2 per cent. at pits working less than 12 days (or half time).

I.—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 November 24th, 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.

On comparing the average number of days per week worked in each district in November with the average number worked in October, the districts which show an improvement are Northumberland, the Scottish districts, and Ireland, in which 41,602 workpeople were employed at the pits covered by the returns; while in 11 English districts, with 245,110 workpeople, there was a falling-off.

II.—COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED PER WEEK BY COLLIERIES IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER.

Table with 4 columns: District.; No. employed in Nov. at the Collieries included in Table.; Days per Week (November, October.); (a) Districts in which November exceeds October.; (b) Districts in which October exceeds November.

† Fife only.

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.

III.—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.

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—SPECIAL INDUSTRIES (continued).

(b) Less than 5 days per week.

Table with 3 columns: District.; No. employed; Days worked.

A comparison of the average number of days worked in each district in the fortnights ended the 10th and 24th November, respectively, shows that the districts in which there was any considerable variation were Cumberland and Notts and Leicester, where the average number of days worked by the collieries showed a falling off in each case of nearly three-quarters of a day per week in the second fortnight, and in Gloucester and Somerset and North Wales, in which the decrease amounted to about half a day per week.

The exports of coal during November were 2,699,643 tons, which figure compares with 2,915,527 tons in October, and with 2,723,136 tons in November 1893.

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

(b)—PIG IRON INDUSTRY IN NOVEMBER.

As compared with a year ago, the returns\* received relating to the Pig Iron Industry in November last indicate a very considerable improvement, the number of furnaces in blast having risen from 191 to 269, an increase of nearly 41 per cent., representing employment for about 3,800 more workpeople.

The table below summarises the 91 returns received:—

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

Table with 6 columns: Districts.; Present time compared with a year ago (Nov. 1894, Nov. 1893, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Nov. 1894.); Present time compared with a month ago (Nov. 1894, Oct. 1894, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Nov. 1894.); Cleveland; Other English and Welsh districts; Total England and Wales...; Scotland...; Total from which returns have been received.

The following additional information respecting the Pig Iron Industry in Cleveland is taken from the monthly statement issued by the Cleveland Iron-masters' Association:—

Production.—During November 253,852 tons of pig iron were produced in the Cleveland district, as compared with 262,309 tons in the previous month, and 211,416 tons in November 1893.

Stocks.—These amounted at the end of the month to 200,571 tons, an increase on the figures for the previous month and for November 1893, when they were 196,874 tons and 164,399 respectively.

Shipments.—From Middlesbrough the shipments for November were 91,257 tons; for October, 80,253 tons; and for November 1893, 69,988 tons.

\* Returns were received from more than three-fourths of the ironmasters of the United Kingdom. The particulars given are strictly comparable, although, of course, the total number of furnaces in blast must have been greater than the numbers given in the table.

(c) IRON MINING INDUSTRY IN NOVEMBER.

A summary of the returns received from the owners of 80 iron mines in Great Britain, at which 10,461 workpeople were employed at the last pay day in November, shows that the average number of days worked by the mines during the four weeks ended 24th November was 5.85 per week, or practically full time. Of these 80 iron mines, 40 are in Cumberland and Lancashire, where the average number of days worked per week was 5.90, as compared with 5.93 in October, and 5.96 in September.

Of the 10,461 workpeople employed at the 80 iron mines, 7,465, or 71.4 per cent., were employed at mines which worked 24 days during the four weeks; 2,394 or 22.9 per cent., at mines which worked 22 and under 24 days; and 602, or 5.7 per cent., only at mines working less than 22 days.

The returns show an improvement in the number of days worked in the second fortnight in Scotland, and a slight falling off in the English districts.

(d)—FISHING INDUSTRY IN NOVEMBER.

The declared value of the fish landed in November at the ten ports in England and Wales included in the table below was again in excess of the average for the corresponding month of the four years 1890-3. It will be seen from the table that all the ports on the East Coast show an increase, except Ramsgate, while there are decreases at the ports on the south and west.

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

Table with 5 columns: Ports.; Nov. 1894.; Average for Nov. 1890-93.; Increase in Nov. 1894.; Decrease in Nov. 1894.; EAST COAST: N. Shields, Hull, Grimsby, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Ramsgate, London; SOUTH AND WEST COASTS: Plymouth, St. Ives, Milford; Grand Total, Nov. 1894.; Ditto for Oct. 1894.

The white fish landed in the United Kingdom last month weighed in the aggregate 1,247,215 cwts., and was valued at £597,022. These figures are increases of 272,991 cwts. in quantity, and £54,219 in value, compared with November 1893, when the fish landed was 974,224 cwts. and the value £512,803.

Table with 4 columns: Quantity (Nov. 1894, Nov. 1893); Value (£) (Nov. 1894, Nov. 1893); England and Wales; Scotland; Ireland; Total.

The value of the shellfish landed in England and Wales, during November was £20,939; in Scotland, £5,939; and in Ireland, £606. In November 1893 the corresponding values were £22,097, £4,577, and £637 respectively.



EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—SPECIAL INDUSTRIES (continued).

(e) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN NOVEMBER.

The Agricultural Correspondent to the Department, on the basis of returns from 160 correspondents and three Agricultural Labourers' Unions, reports as follows:

Generally speaking, there were not more agricultural labourers in irregular employment in November 1894, than in the corresponding period of 1893. But it must be remembered that in the autumn of 1893, there was comparatively little threshing to do, and in many districts the root crops were very poor, or almost totally failed. Therefore, considering the greater amount of work to be performed this November, the state of employment cannot be regarded as generally satisfactory.

**Northern Counties.**—A number of second-class men failed to get employment at the hirings in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, but many of these were men who were not regular farm hands, but were those who could not obtain employment in the mines and other industries. But regular agricultural hands obtained employment. Married men and odd men who work by the week or day have been well employed during November, and reports of a similar nature come from Northumberland, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire.

**Midland Counties.**—On the whole there were fewer men out of work in November 1894 than in 1893, but wages have had a downward tendency in some districts.

**Eastern Counties.**—In South Lincolnshire in the Bourne, Stamford, and Peterborough districts, very few men are out of work, but weekly wages have generally been reduced to 12s. from 13s. 6d. and 15s. In the Sleaford district some of the odd men have been in irregular work. In North Lincolnshire employment was fairly regular, and about the same as during the previous month.

In North Suffolk men have been fairly employed in November, but where farms have just become to let the men have suffered in consequence. In the Eye district a few men are reported out of work. At Debenham and Winstone weekly wages are 9s. In the Ipswich district the men have been, on the whole, satisfactorily employed up to the end of November. But a number are reported to be in irregular work in all parts of the county, though their numbers are reported not to be so large as in 1893. In East Suffolk weekly wages are 11s., and in West Suffolk 10s. and 9s. in some districts.

Reports from Norfolk state that employment during November was not so irregular as was anticipated, though some men in the West are reported to have lost a number of days. Weekly wages are generally 10s.

Employment has, on the whole, been satisfactory in North Cambridgeshire, but this has not been so in all districts in the south.

In North Essex a number of men are said to be in irregular employment, but it is reported that their numbers are not so large as in November 1893.

The men in the Braintree district have preferred to take a low rate of wages rather than be discharged. Many are in receipt of 9s. a week, and some able-bodied men are only getting 8s.

**Home Counties.**—Reports from Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Herts, Hants, and Bucks, state that able-bodied agricultural labourers have had a fair amount of employment up to the end of November. But in Berkshire work is reported to have been irregular in some districts, though less so than in 1893. Weekly wages are said to have dropped to 8s. in several parishes.

**Western Counties.**—Work has been irregular in a number of districts in Wiltshire, including Cricklade, Avebury, Pewsey, Ramsbury, and Bishopstone. In some parishes weekly wages are 9s.

It is stated that in the Swindon district wages have not been reduced this winter, and that work is more regular than it was.

The following rates of wages were obtained at the recent Hiring fairs at Swindon, Highworth, and Wootton Bassett. The demand was not quite so good as in recent years.

**First-class men.**—13s. in winter, 14s. in summer. Cottage and garden free. A bonus of £1 or more in addition. Can frequently take part in harvest.

**Second-class men.**—12s. to 13s. Cottage and garden free. Often paid a bonus. Can frequently take part in harvest.

**Third-class men.**—10s., and generally without cottage. Harvest extra.

In North Gloucestershire some men were in irregular work in November. Employment in Somersetshire (Wells and Somerton districts) has been satisfactory. Favourable reports also come from the Dorchester district. Reports from 20 parishes in the Crediton district of Devonshire state that extra hands were not so fully employed this November as last, and this is attributed to the smaller area under the plough.

(f) EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN IN NOVEMBER.

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

During November the number of seamen shipped at the principal ports in the United Kingdom shows an increase of 1,961, as compared with November 1893, the figures for the two periods being respectively 30,382 and 28,421. The increases have been mainly at the Tyne Ports and Liverpool, while there have been considerable decreases at Cardiff and Glasgow.

Reports received state that the supply of seamen was in excess of the demand at North Shields, Sunderland, London, Swansea, Liverpool, and Belfast, and slightly so at Newcastle and Bristol. Men were also plentiful at Hull, Newport, Mon., Cardiff, and Glasgow, while the supply was reported as about equal to the demand at South Shields, Middlesbrough, Grimsby, Southampton, Leith, and Grangemouth. At Dublin the supply of men was stated to be equal to requirements for steamships, but scarce for sailing vessels.

The rates of wages for seamen at Swansea, Newport, Cardiff, and Newcastle, have fallen in some cases during November. Particulars of these changes will be found in the "Changes in Wages" table on p. 373. At the other ports the predominant rates of wages remain the same as in October.

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 November 1894 and 1893 respectively:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Men, &c., shipped in November 1894.			Total in Nov. 1893.	Increase in 1894.	Decrease in 1894.
	In Sailing Vessels.	In Steam Vessels.	Total.			
<b>ENGLAND.</b>						
<b>East Coast.</b>						
Tyne Ports ...	58	3,368	3,426	1,880	1,546	...
Sunderland ...	58	608	666	510	156	...
Middlesbrough ...	31	474	505	310	195	...
Hull ...	127	857	984	1,203	219	...
Grimsby ...	47	177	224	73	151	...
<b>Bristol Channel.</b>						
Bristol ...	1	199	200	173	27	...
Newport, Mon. ...	77	1,151	1,228	953	275	...
* Cardiff ...	482	3,888	4,370	4,743	373	...
Swansea ...	23	398	421	643	222	...
<b>Other Ports.</b>						
Liverpool ...	351	8,733	9,084	8,501	583	...
London ...	248	5,144	5,392	5,572	180	...
Southampton ...	7	1,598	1,605	1,321	284	...
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
Leith, Kirkcaldy and Grangemouth ...	29	406	435	375	60	...
Glasgow ...	119	1,523	1,642	2,014	372	...
<b>IRELAND.</b>						
Dublin ...	14	21	35	66	31	...
Belfast ...	29	136	165	84	81	...
<b>Total November 1894</b>	<b>1,701</b>	<b>28,681</b>	<b>30,382</b>	...	<b>1,961</b>	...
<b>Ditto, November 1893.</b>	<b>2,568</b>	<b>25,853</b>	...	<b>28,421</b>	...	...

\* For detailed information on November Hirings in the North of England and Scotland see page 367.

\* Including Barry and Penarth.

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—SPECIAL INDUSTRIES (continued).

(g) EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN THE TEXTILE TRADES IN NOVEMBER.

**Cotton Trade.**—Reports have been received relating to 97 mills in Accrington, Oswaldtwistle, Chorley, Barrowford, Chew Moor, Lostock, West Houghton, Bolton, Farnworth, Failsworth, Middleton, Stockport, Preston, Huddersfield, Lower Wortley, and Slaithwaite. Of these 66 were reported as running full time, 18 as running full time but giving only partial employment, 7 as running short time, and 6 as closed from various causes. At Oldham the improvement in the velvet branch is said to be maintained, but the plain, fancy and coloured goods branch is very bad, though there have been fewer complaints about work this month than for some time. In Middleton cotton spinning, weaving, dyeing and polishing show signs of improvement. In Stockport employment is particularly slack.

**Woollen and Worsted Trades.**—Reports have been received relating to 42 mills in the Woollen Trade, 25 in the Worsted, 5 in both. Of the 42 woollen mills in Leeds, Morton, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield, Morley, Ravensthorpe and Dewsbury, 31 have been running full time, 5 have been running full time but giving only partial employment, and 6 have been running short time. Of the 25 worsted mills in Bingley, Morton, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield and Bradford, 14 are reported as running full time, 1 as running full time but giving only partial employment, and 10 as running short time. The 5 worsted and woollen mills have been running full time.

**Linen Trade.**—The improvement in the Leeds Linen Trade has been maintained; one flax mill is now running full time.

**Silk Trade.**—Of the 8 silk firms reported on at Congleton, 3 have worked full time, and 5 short time; there is said to be general slackness in all thrown silk departments, but spun silk has been better than in October.

REPORT OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT (1893-94).\*

THE report on the work of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade has now been published, with a supplement containing an abstract of labour statistics. The report gives a brief sketch of the work of the department during the year 1893-4 and of that now in progress. Under the headings of Trade Unions and Trade Disputes, the Abstract gives summaries compiled from the annual reports of the Chief Labour Correspondent, and also statistics with regard to superannuation benefit, Trade Union Congresses, and Trades Councils, based on special inquiries. The statistics of other workmen's organisations are given under the headings of Co-operative Societies, Friendly Societies, and Workmen's Clubs. Statistical tables are also given relating to the unemployed, pauperism, rates of wages, miners' hours of labour, profit-sharing, industrial accidents, industrial prosecutions, growth and movement of population, foreigners in the United Kingdom, housing, ages and occupations of the people, education, building societies, and savings banks.

The following extract from the Report shows the materials on which a typical number (August 1894) of the GAZETTE was based:—

"For the purpose of that number of the GAZETTE, 26 reports or returns were received from other Government offices. Four reports were received through the Foreign Office from Her Majesty's Consuls abroad, and one from the French Office du Travail; 135 reports and returns utilised in the GAZETTE were received from the local correspondents of the Department, and 23 from superintendents of Mercantile Marine. Thus the total number of official or semi-official returns and reports utilised... was 189. "As regards information from unofficial sources, 16 returns were received from employers' organisations, and 628 from individual employers and companies, while 681 returns were supplied by trade unions and individual workmen, and 50 by workmen's co-operative societies. Besides the above, 103 reports and returns were furnished by farmers and other agricultural correspondents, 24 (relating to

\* Report on the work of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, with Abstract of Labour Statistics (1893-94). (C.—7,565 of 1894.) Price 9d.

women's employment) by women, and 11 by local authorities and labour bureaux.

"Thus the total number of returns and reports from which the information given in the last number of the GAZETTE was compiled was 1,702, in addition to the information derived from special inquiries and from newspapers, of which 58 (including 27 foreign papers) are regularly searched for information bearing on labour questions."

Since the above analysis was made, considerable additions have been made to the sources of information from which the GAZETTE is compiled.

THE NOVEMBER AGRICULTURAL HIRINGS.

At the November Hirings in the North of England, and also in Scotland, wages of men showed a downward tendency, and this was especially so in the case of second class men. In Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire the best men who did not change places were re-hired at the old rates, and this was also frequently the case in Scotland. Both in England and Scotland there was a scarcity of women to take farmhouse work, and their wages were frequently increased.

The following information with regard to the recent Hiring Fairs in the North of England and in Scotland is based on reports made by three correspondents who visited the Hirings and interviewed witnesses, and from returns made to the Department, by 70 employers, of actual wages agreed on by them at the different Fairs.

**Cumberland, Lancashire, Westmoreland.**—The Martinmas hirings for farm servants in Cumberland, Lancashire, and Westmoreland for the half-year took place in November. Generally, wages showed a downward tendency compared with the corresponding period in 1893, except in the hill districts, and this was so especially in the case of second-class men. Several reasons are alleged for this. One is that farmers are curtailing labour in consequence of agricultural depression; another is that work is well forward, owing to the long spell of fine weather in the autumn; and another is that agricultural employment is sought by men who are out of work in the mines and iron works, and also owing to the completion of the Manchester Ship Canal and the Thirlmere Waterworks Scheme.

A great number of this class were left unhired, not only because the supply exceeded the demand, but because farmers do not care for men of their stamp, and prefer boys if they cannot get regular farm hands.

It is impossible at these hirings to ascertain the number of farm servants on hire or the number left unhired, as the old custom for the unhired servants to put a straw in their hat band has died out, except at Penrith. Further, it is now general for all farm servants to stipulate for a week's holiday, whether they leave or remain in their places, and they frequently devote their time to visiting all the hiring fairs for amusement.

The best men did not have their wages reduced much, compared with Martinmas 1893. But it is said that the reduction would have been greater had not this term been a long one (28 weeks), and this applies to all classes. In a number of cases best men agreed to stay on in their situations at the old terms, and in many cases were rather better off for so doing. Further, these men when known to be leaving their places were often engaged by farmers in the district before the hirings took place.

The wages paid to best women, especially to those who understand dairying, did not decrease, as they are getting difficult to obtain owing to the attractions of situations in towns. They can frequently obtain the same wage as a second-class man, and sometimes as much as the best. Neither did the wages of second-class women vary much, though hiring was rather slack in their case at Cockermouth. At Ulverston, where most of the women are hired, the top prices for best women remained the same, and the minimum wages for second-class women decreased £1.

A new departure was made at Carlisle and Cocker-



mouth by a committee of ladies, who hired a hall for the women and girls to avoid their standing in the streets. A free registry was started, which met with success.

Northumberland.—At the Northumberland half yearly hirings for unmarried men and female servants, which took place at Alnwick, Berwick, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Morpeth, wages were rather lower than at the corresponding period in 1893, except in the case of the best men and women. Milkers and dairymaids were both scarce, and were able to get an increase of wages amounting to about £1.

Yorkshire.—Wages at the Yorkshire hirings in November showed a downward tendency in some districts compared with the corresponding period in 1893, especially in the case of the younger men. A number of these did not get hired. This was chiefly due to the open weather during the autumn, farm work in consequence being well forward. But at York and Knaresborough it is reported that more than usual of the high priced men are left unhired, and that this was partly due to their refusal to take a lower rate of wage. In other districts the employers state that the rate of wages is about the same as in 1893.

There is a great difficulty in getting either young

men or women to undertake milking, and for some years lads have been imported from the southern and eastern counties to undertake this work. These get about two-thirds of the wages paid to northerners.

Women are also difficult to obtain for farm house employment.

Aberdeenshire, Banffshire, Forfar, Kincardineshire, Morayshire, and Perthshire.—The half-yearly hirings in Scotland took place in November in Aberdeenshire, Banffshire, Forfar, Kincardineshire, Morayshire, and Perthshire.

Generally wages of men showed a downward tendency owing to agricultural depression, but in some places women have been able to command more. In the districts where harvest was over early and autumn work was well forward, there was less demand for servants than in the later districts. Those who remained in their situations as a rule suffered no change in wages, but those who "flitted" were reduced £1 or less. Women were rather scarce. There was a considerable demand for halflins and boys.

The following Tables give detailed particulars of the rates of wages paid at recent Hiring Fairs. In the case of three counties, Cumberland, Lancashire, and Westmoreland, it has been possible to make a comparison between these rates and those current in 1893.

Rates of Wages agreed on in November 1894, at certain Hiring Fairs in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, for the half-year (in addition, Board, Lodging, and Washing are provided); and Rates of Wages paid at these Hirings in November 1893.—

Table with columns: Locality, Best Men, Second class Men and Youths, Boys, Best Women, Second class Women, Girls, Remarks on 1894 Hirings. Includes sub-sections for Cumberland Hiring Fairs, Westmoreland Hiring Fairs, and Lancashire Hiring Fairs.

\* Including girls.

† In districts South of Lancashire engagements by the year are frequent, commencing February and.

Northumberland.\*

Half-yearly Rates of Wages agreed on at November 1894 hirings.

Table with columns: Locality, Men, Young men and big lads, Women, Girls, Notes. Includes entries for Alnwick, Berwick, Morpeth, Newcastle.

\* The married men, who are chiefly hinds, spademen and shepherds, are engaged by the year in May.

Yorkshire.

Rates of Wages agreed on in November 1894, at certain Hiring Fairs in Yorkshire, for the year. (In-addition, Board and Lodging is provided.)

Table with columns: Locality, Working Foremen, Second Men, Wagoners, Shepherds and Stockmen, Plough Lads, Young Boys, Women, Girls, Remarks on 1894 Hirings. Includes entries for Easingwold, Bedale, Howden, Market Weighton, Thirsk, York.

SCOTLAND.

Rates of Wages agreed on in November 1894, at certain Hiring Fairs in Aberdeenshire, Banffshire, Forfarshire, and Morayshire, for the half-year. (In addition, Board and Lodging are provided.)

Table with columns: Locality, Foremen, Second Horsemen, Third Horsemen, Cattlemen, Halflins, Boys, Women. Includes sub-sections for Aberdeenshire, Banffshire, Forfarshire, Morayshire.

NOTE.—In Morayshire the Bothy system prevails to a large extent. Those engaged in Bothies get higher rates than those in kitchens.

CO-OPERATION IN NOVEMBER.

DURING November seven new distributive stores and two manufacturing societies were registered.

A new co-operative bakery has been opened in Wales, and a new branch store has been opened by an Essex society.

The report of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society for the quarter ended September 22nd shows that in the distributive departments the sales were £2,359,093, a decrease of £105,793, or 4.3 per cent. upon the corresponding period of last year; and the net profits\* to £33,326 as compared with £1,468 in 1893.

The report of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society for the quarter ended September 29th shows that in the distributive departments the sales amounted to £728,649, a decrease of £63,240, or 8 per cent. upon the corresponding quarter of 1893.

\* After allowing for interest on capital and depreciation of property.

over the corresponding period of 1893, and the profits\* to £1,284 as compared with £4,124. A bonus of 6d. per £ of wages has been allotted to the employees in both distributive and manufacturing departments.

An exhibition of the production of co-operative manufacturing societies and a conference upon the subject of "Co-operative Production" was held Brighton on November 7th.

The Co-operative Union is engaged in an inquiry as to the conditions under which the credit system prevails in co-operative societies in the United Kingdom.

Stamps on Cheques used by Friendly Societies.—A circular dated 10th November 1894, issued to bankers by the Inland Revenue Department at Somerset House, grants to Friendly Societies the concession that for payments to members and in payment of necessities, as allowed in the Act and provided for in the rules of societies, unstamped cheques may be used.



CHILDREN'S EMPLOYMENTS IN LONDON.

(Some preliminary results of the inquiry being conducted by the Department into questions connected with children's employment.)

As announced in the Report on the work of the Labour Department which has just been circulated,\* the Department has for some time been engaged in an inquiry with regard to certain aspects of children's employment. For such an investigation a double statistical basis is required, so as to furnish an answer to the following questions:—(1) What is the distribution of children among various trades or industries at a given date? (2) What is the immediate trade distribution of the "disposable margin" of children who enter the labour market direct from school during a given period? The census returns (Volume iii.) supply the materials for an answer to the first of these questions, so far as the whole of the country is concerned. These figures are summarised on pages 142-5 of the Report referred to above.

Special inquiries have, however, been necessary in order to answer the second question, and for this purpose the authorities of all public elementary schools have been requested by the Education Department, on behalf of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade, to keep a record for a year of the occupations which the children left the upper standards of the schools to follow. Many thousands of returns have now been received from the schools in England and Wales, and the tabulation of this mass of returns is not yet complete. It is, however, possible to gain some idea of the kind of results obtained from the following particulars, which relate exclusively to children leaving the Board schools of London. Similar particulars, relating to a large number of the Voluntary schools in London, are also in the possession of the Department, and are in course of tabulation. The London School Board, however, having kindly made a general preliminary tabulation of the returns from its own schools, it is possible to deal briefly with these returns at once.

The average number of children on the rolls of the senior departments of London Board schools during the year 1893-4 was 310,557, viz., 147,987 boys and 162,570 girls. The total number taken off the rolls during the year was 101,591 (viz., 51,404 boys and 50,187 girls). But this number has to be very greatly reduced in order to find the nett magnitude of the "margin" absorbed during the year into the labour market. In the first place, a deduction of over 20,000 must be made for children known to have gone to other schools or institutions, and of nearly 2,000 for those who died or left through illness. Again, nearly 44,000 left school owing to change of residence, and the great bulk at least of these certainly were entered on the rolls of some other school.†

After making these and other necessary deductions, the returns give particulars of the occupations entered by 35,553 children, viz., 18,252 boys and 17,301 girls. If we make allowance for those who really left school to follow some occupation, though classed under "removed," or other heads, it is probable that the annual number leaving to follow an occupation is about 40,000, or about 13 per cent. of the average number on the rolls of the senior departments.

Of the 18,252 boys for whom definite information is available, 1,505 are returned as "at home," whether engaged in some domestic occupation, or merely waiting to obtain a situation. Of the others, as will be seen from the following table, over 11,000 went to be errand boys, messengers, shop boys, street sellers, newsboys, van or cart boys, or to follow other miscellaneous temporary, or casual occupations. Of the remainder (numbering 5,679) 765 are accounted for as clerks, pupil teachers, &c., leaving less than 5,000, or about 27 per cent. of the whole number, to be distributed among all manual trades, crafts, and other occupations. Of these the Building Trades (538), Furnishing and Woodwork Trades (651), Engineering and Metal Trades (501),

\* (C.—7,565.) To be obtained through any bookseller. Price 9d.  
† This is proved by the fact that only 4,557 of the number were in Standard V. or upwards.

Printing and Bookbinding Trades (740), account among them for about half.

The following table shows in summary form for each district\* of London separately the number of boys leaving school to follow various classes of occupations.

Groups of Trades.	Boys.				Total for London.
	West London.	North London.	East London.	South London.	
Building Trades ... ..	94	85	115	244	538
Engineering and Metal Trades ... ..	47	72	154	273	501
Furnishing, Woodworking and Kindred Trades ... ..	37	124	306	467	651
Printing and Bookbinding Trades ... ..	30	129	228	387	740
Fine Instrument-making, Jewellery, Engraving and Kindred Trades ... ..	23	71	31	78	203
Clothing Trades ... ..	31	45	238	266	89
Food and Drink Manufacture ... ..	2	6	20	61	89
Tobacco and Cigar-making ... ..	1	3	15	5	24
Leather, Saddlery, &c., Trades ... ..	4	12	24	33	73
Glass and Earthenware Manufacture ... ..	2	30	67	21	96
Workers in Bristles, Fibre, Willow, &c. ... ..	2	7	66	34	131
Workers in Soap, Colours, Varnishes, Enamel, Indiarubber, &c. ... ..	4	7	63	71	145
Workers in Paper and Cardboard ... ..	5	44	59	26	134
Clerical and Subordinate Professions ... ..	120	113	130	402	265
Shop Assistants, Retail Tradesmen, &c. ... ..	404	434	647	1,129	2,614
Errand Boys, Telegraph Boys, &c. ... ..	802	1,709	1,460	3,997	7,968
Transport (including Stable Boys) ... ..	59	167	174	210	610
Costermongers, Hawkers, &c. ... ..	31	31	106	171	279
Newsboys ... ..	82	77	58	110	278
Warehouse Boys ... ..	3	11	24	72	110
Sailors, Boat and Barge Boys, &c. ... ..	11	7	26	46	90
Domestic Servants ... ..	50	35	14	59	158
"At Home" ... ..	133	232	477	613	1,505
Other Occupations ... ..	67	175	253	436	931
Totals ... ..	2,044	3,676	4,755	7,777	18,252

The largeness of the numbers recorded as following casual and temporary employments, and the relative smallness of the numbers entering skilled trades direct from school must not be taken as affording a measure of the proportions of boys destined ultimately to pursue these classes of occupations respectively. The figures rather illustrate the tendency which has been observed in large towns for boys who are intended eventually to follow skilled employments not to pass direct from school to learn such trades, but to follow for a time some intermediate occupation as errand boys, &c., sometimes in connection with the workshops in which they subsequently learn their trade. Turning from boys to girls, we find, as is natural, that a very large number (8,437, or nearly half the whole) are classed as "at home," being doubtless in many cases engaged in some form of domestic occupation. Of the others, 4,320, or about a quarter of the whole number, go direct to domestic service of some kind (including baby-minding, &c.). There remain only 4,544 girls entering occupations other than domestic, and of these, 2,084 are accounted for by the Clothing Trades, 642 become pupil teachers or enter some clerical occupation, 369 enter retail shops, leaving less than 1,500 for all other trades and occupations. The following table for girls is similar to that given above for boys.

Groups of Trades.	Girls.				Total for London.
	West London.	North London.	East London.	South London.	
Clothing Trades ... ..	199	500	707	678	2,084
Bookbinding Trades ... ..	2	49	25	67	134
Food and Drink Manufacture ... ..	...	13	22	9	44
Tobacco and Cigar Making ... ..	...	...	35	17	52
Bead Makers ... ..	...	34	30	3	67
Workers in Soap, Colours, Varnishes, Enamel, Indiarubber, &c. ... ..	3	21	23	11	58
Workers in Paper and Cardboard ... ..	1	50	81	57	189
Clerical and Subordinate Professions ... ..	54	193	143	252	642
Shop Assistants, Retail Tradesmen, &c. ... ..	29	102	98	145	369
Costermongers, Hawkers, &c. ... ..	1	9	8	27	45
Warehouse Girls ... ..	23	42	74	74	213
Laundry Workers ... ..	28	43	42	63	176
Domestic Servants ... ..	657	764	833	2,066	4,320
"At Home" ... ..	945	1,533	2,298	3,661	8,437
Other Occupations ... ..	11	147	155	158	471
Totals ... ..	1,953	3,491	4,569	7,288	17,301

It will be seen that the proportion of girls directly entering occupations other than domestic is highest in the Northern and Eastern districts, where it is about one-third of the whole, and lowest in the West and South, where it is only about one-fifth.

\* West—Chelsea and Westminster ... Population 1891. 619,889  
North—Finsbury and Marylebone ... " 1,095,099  
East—City, Tower Hamlets, and Hackney ... " 941,383  
South—Greenwich, E. and W. Lambeth, and Southwark ... " 1,544,847

THE SITUATION IN THE TINPLATE TRADE.

The great depression which has prevailed in the Tinplate Trade in South Wales and Monmouthshire for some time past has now resulted in reductions in wages at several works. About one-third of the employers belong to the South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire Tinplate Makers' Association. It is a matter of common knowledge that for several months past reductions have been made among employers outside the Association, sometimes by percentages, giving out more sheets than the standard, sometimes by percentages, or in other ways. Latterly, many individual members of the Association have obtained reductions of the same kind. The Association itself has made no reduction in the recognised standard list of prices, employers being left to obtain such reductions from their workmen as they find necessary and possible. The Tinplate Workers' Union does not appear to have taken an active part in resisting the reductions, and the men have in many cases made what terms they could with their own employers. Some reductions have been offered and accepted so quietly that it is extremely difficult to ascertain their extent, although they are reported as ranging from 7½ per cent. to 25 per cent. off existing rates. The majority of the employers at Llanelly are endeavouring to enforce a 25 per cent. reduction, obtained by at least one employer already; but the proprietors of a works in the same neighbourhood have agreed for six months with their men for a 10 per cent. reduction, and this has tended to defer any settlement. Such details as have, up to the present, been obtained will be found in the Changes of Wages Table, page 372.

THE SITUATION IN THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

In last month's GAZETTE, some account was given of a movement in the Boot and Shoe Trade, from which, it was feared, complications might arise in the relations existing between the Federation of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, and the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, which might possibly lead to the break up of the system of Arbitration and Conciliation Boards, by which the trade has been regulated during the past few years. During the month no change of importance has taken place, and the matter has to a certain extent entered a controversial stage. On consideration of the propositions of the Federation, the executive of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives decided to inquire of the Federation if the National Conference of the trade was still in existence, and if so, why the three months' notice required by the rules of the Conference had not been given of the proposed changes? The Federation replied that, in their opinion, their proposals did not require to be so notified, inasmuch as they did not seek to alter the conditions of working. On November 21st, the Federation of Manufacturers again met in London, and supplemented their original proposals by the following resolutions:—

"1.—That having regard to the frequent breaches of the rules and regulations of the Conference by the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, by ordering strikes at Bristol and Birmingham in 1893, which led to the adoption of a new rule, giving power to the President of the Conference to prevent or determine similar violations; and by ordering a strike at St. Albans on the 13th August 1894, which was continued until 22nd October, in defiance of decision dated 10th September, and an award dated the 12th October of the President of the Conference, directing its termination, resulting in the final resignation of Sir Thomas Wright as President; whilst on the other hand the Federation itself has neither broken nor sanctioned a breach of the Conference rules in any single instance; and having regard also to the National Union's refusal to consider the propositions of the Federation, consequent upon such action of the Union, this Federation resolves to, and hereby does, formally withdraw from the Conference."

"2.—That this meeting stand adjourned until December 5th, and that the various associations be requested to instruct the employers' representatives on the Local Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration to decline to discuss any questions contravening the propositions forwarded by the Federation to the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives until after such meeting of the Federation."

At the general meeting of the Federated Associations on December 5th it was decided:—

(a) To carry out loyally the decisions that have been come to by the National Conference and Local Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration, whether as a result of mutual agreement or reference to an Umpire.

(b) That any misunderstanding respecting such decisions should be dealt with by the Local Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration, which existed for many years before the National Conference came into existence, and, on the whole, have done their work quietly and effectively, with good results to all concerned.

(c) That the employers' representatives shall continue to act upon the Local Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration, and endeavour to amicably settle all questions and disputes that shall by mutual agreement be referred to them.

The result of the above, combined with previous resolutions, would be: (1) to break up the National

Conference, and (2) to restrict the scope of the local boards. In the report adopted by the meeting it is claimed that the local boards will have a large and useful sphere of work in dealing with classification, settling disputes arising in connection with the maintenance of the recognised rates, or of the decisions of the National Conference, and in dealing with any questions that may by mutual agreement be referred to them. In regarding certain questions (see GAZETTE for November page 348) as outside the sphere of Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration, the employers claim that they are following the example of the Union, which has declined to discuss at the boards questions involving reductions of wages. Thereport directs employers to decline to discuss at any local boards questions contravening the resolutions passed at the October meeting, and reported in the November GAZETTE (page 348). It is pointed out that the only wage questions withdrawn from the scope of local boards are those relating to advances or reductions of the "minimum" rates for two years after an award. Prompt and effective support is promised to employers involved in strikes in the maintenance of their rights.

As matters now stand it seems likely that any troubles arising out of the new policy will assume rather a local than a national form.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN NOVEMBER.  
(Supplied to the Department by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.)  
From the following summary of the changes in the Register of English and Welsh Industrial Organisations in November, it will be seen that 7 Trade Unions, 5 Co-operative Associations of Consumers, 2 Co-operative Associations of Producers, 2 miscellaneous Industrial and Provident Societies, 19 new Friendly Societies, and 42 new branches of existing Friendly Societies, have been added to the Register during the past month. Four Trade Unions and 23 Building Societies are reported as having ceased to exist, whilst 6 Building Societies are in course of dissolution or winding-up.

NEW ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED.

- I.—Trade Unions.  
Amalg. Picture Frame Trade Union, Falstaff Inn, Old St., E.C.  
Indep. Society of Bricklayers, 22 Tower St., London Fields, N.E.  
Lancashire Colliery Firemen's Assoc., 89 Warrington Road, New-town, Pemberton, Wigan.  
Leigh & Dist. Enginemen, Boilermen, and Stokers Amalg. Assoc. Trade Union, Millstone Inn, Market Place, Leigh.  
Liverpool Bricklayers' Labourers' Soc., Great Northern House, Scotland Road, Liverpool.  
Manchester & Dist. Masons' and Joiners' Labourers' Soc., City Coffee Rooms, Swan St., Manchester.  
West of England & S. Wales Operative Lathrenders' Trade Soc., 6 Southernhay Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.

- II.—Industrial and Provident Societies.  
(A) Associations of Consumers.  
Penketh Productive Co-op. Soc., The Works, Penketh, Warrington.  
Biggleswade Co-op. Soc., Co-operative Stores, Biggleswade.  
St. Paul's Coal Club, 85 Parkinson Lane, Halifax.  
Keynsham & Dist. Ind. Co-op. Soc., Bath Hill, Keynsham, Somerset.  
Sheffield Dist. Co-op. Soc., Co-operative Stores, Shefford (Beds.).

- (B) Associations of Producers.  
Congleton Trimming Manufacturing Soc., 23 Park St., Congleton.  
Macclesfield Co-op. Fustian Cutters' Soc., 28 Gr. King St., Macclesfield.

- (C) Miscellaneous Associations.  
Gillingham Working Men's Club & Institute Soc., 9 Church St., Gillingham, Chatham.  
Oldham and Dist. Newsagents' Wholesale Co-op. Soc., Skating Rink, Union St., Oldham.

- III.—Friendly Societies.  
New Societies.  
Ordinary Friendly ... .. 10 | Specially authorised ... 1  
Dividing ... .. 1 | Working Men's Clubs ... 2  
Juvenile ... .. 5

- New Branches of Existing Societies.  
I.O. Rechabites ... .. 11 | I.O.F.M.U. ... .. 3  
A.O. Foresters ... .. 6 | N.A.I.U.O.O.F. ... .. 3  
G.O.T.A. Sons of Phenix 4 | Various others ... .. 15

OLD ORGANISATIONS DISSOLVED.

- Trade Unions.  
Nat. Amalg. Union of Boarding Masters & Trades People of Gr. Brit. and Ireland.  
Carpenters & Joiners' Protection Society.  
Liverpool Sheet-Metal Workers.  
Rhydney Colliery Workmen's Association.  
Twenty-three Building Societies were dissolved, and 6 had taken action towards winding-up.



CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN NOVEMBER.

(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 reported during November is fewer than in the two previous months, but the number of persons whose wages have been reduced is considerably more.

In South Wales and Monmouthshire, about 90,000 coal hewers and other underground workpeople have had a reduction of 1 1/2 per cent. under a sliding scale, leaving their wages 2 1/4 per cent. above the standard of 1879.

In the Redruth and Camborne districts of Cornwall there has been a 10 per cent. decrease in the wages of about 10,000 workpeople engaged in and about the metal mines.

There has been a reduction in the wages of between 9,000 and 10,000 iron and steel workers in the districts influenced by the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board, amounting in the case of puddlers to 3d. per ton, and in that of millmen and others to 2 1/2 per cent.

Reductions have taken place at several firms engaged in the Tinsplate Industry, affecting about 4,000 workpeople. The amount of the reduction varies, individual employers making their own terms with their workpeople. Further particulars concerning the present position of this industry will be found on page 371.

Following on the reduction reported in last month's GAZETTE of the wages of glass makers in Lancashire, particulars are now given of a reduction affecting the glass bottle-makers in Yorkshire, numbering upwards of 2,000.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES.

Table with columns: Employment, Locality, Date of change, Number of work-people directly affected, Details of Change (Increases, Decreases), Estimated Earnings in a full week (exclusive of overtime) at date of change (Before change, After change, Increase per week, Decrease per week).

BUILDING TRADES.

Table for Building Trades: Bricklayers, Plumbers, etc. with details of wage changes.

COAL MINING.

Table for Coal Mining: Hewers and other underground workpeople, Winders, Stokers, etc. with details of wage changes.

METAL MINING.

Table for Metal Mining: Underground Workers, Shaftmen, etc. with details of wage changes.

IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

Table for Iron and Steel Trades: Iron Moulders, Puddlers, Millmen, etc. with details of wage changes.

TINPLATE TRADE.

Table for Tinplate Trade: Tinplate Workers with details of wage changes.

OTHER METAL TRADES.

Table for Other Metal Trades: File Makers, Rivet Makers, Screw Peg Makers, etc. with details of wage changes.

SHIPBUILDING.

Table for Shipbuilding: Shipyard Labourers with details of wage changes.

ENGINEERING.

Table for Engineering: Riveters' Apprentices with details of wage changes.

DOCK LABOUR.

Table for Dock Labour: Mersey Flatmen with details of wage changes.

\* In all cases the accuracy of Newspaper reports is inquired into before the information is used here.
† The miners at Tranent were not affected by the general reduction of 20 per cent. on June 6th in Mid and East Lothians. On the 16th August, during the recent strike, they received an advance of 10 per cent. The present reduction consequently makes their wages similar to those of other miners in the district.
‡ In addition to the colliery workpeople, given above, 4 fannmen, whose wages remain unaltered at 3s. 6d. per day, are now granted one day off per fortnight without loss of pay.
§ Deductions to be made for assistance and fuel.

Table with columns: Employment, Locality, Date of Change, Number of work-people directly affected, Details of Change (Increases, Decreases), Estimated Earnings in a full week (exclusive of overtime) at date of change (Before change, After change, Increase per week, Decrease per week).

TEXTILE TRADES.

Table for Textile Trades: Male Spinners, Custom Clothing Weavers, etc. with details of wage changes.

CLOTHING TRADES.

Table for Clothing Trades: Hat Makers, Shop Assistants, Dressmaking and Millinery Apprentices, Shoe Makers, etc. with details of wage changes.

GLASS BOTTLE TRADE.

Table for Glass Bottle Trade: Glass Bottle Makers, Finishers, etc. with details of wage changes.

CORPORATION EMPLOYEES.

Table for Corporation Employees: Scavengers, Gas Workers, etc. with details of wage changes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Table for Miscellaneous: Scavengers, Drydust Collectors, Gas Workers, etc. with details of wage changes.

SEAMEN AT MONTHLY RATES.

Table for Seamen at Monthly Rates: Sailors (A.B.'s), etc. with details of monthly rates.

Reductions in the Wages of Agricultural Labourers.—The rates of wages at which agricultural labourers have been engaged at the Hiring Fairs during November show a general downward tendency (except in some cases for Women) as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

DECREASES IN HOURS OF LABOUR.

The decreases in hours of labour reported during the month involve about 600 persons.

Table with columns: Employment, Locality, Date of change, Number of work-people directly affected, Hours of labour in a full week (exclusive of overtime) (Before change, After change, Decrease per week), Employment, Locality, Date of change, Number of work-people directly affected, Hours of labour in a full week (exclusive of overtime) (Before change, After change, Decrease per week).

\* The advance to cotton crimp weavers affected the workpeople employed on 47 looms making crimps. Before change an average of 3s. 9d. per loom per week was earned.
† Under the old system the dustmen at Newington earned about 15s. 6d. per week and were also allowed to take gratuities. They are now paid weekly wages and arrangements have been made to stop gratuities as far as possible.
‡ In addition, 2 bookbinders were reduced 3s. per week. 6 bookbinders, 3 typographers, 10 litho-printers, 25 per week; and 3 other men 5s., 4s., and 1s. 6d. per week respectively.
§ The number of sailors returned as engaged at 60s. per month, at Cardiff, includes 68 who signed on at Barry, and 27 at Penarth. Ten men were also engaged at 55s. per month, and 2 at 50s.



INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN NOVEMBER.\*

THE number of fatal accidents to the undermentioned classes of workpeople reported in November was 271, which compares with 327 in November 1893, distributed as follows:—

Table with columns: Railway Servants, Miners, Factory and Workshop Operatives, Seamen, Total. Rows: November 1894, November 1893.

On the total of the four classes there was a decrease of 56† as compared with November 1893. The only class which shows any considerable variation in the two periods is that of seamen. In addition to these fatalities, 3 railway servants were killed on the Companies' premises, but not by movement of railway vehicles.

Of the 1,475 non-fatal accidents reported, 222 were to railway servants by movement of trains, 367 in mines, and 886 in factories and workshops, as compared with 227, 335, and 774 respectively in November 1893. Accidents of a non-fatal character at sea are not reported. In addition to the 222 railway servants injured, and included in the tables, 339 others were injured on the Companies' premises [see note (+) below].

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.

Railway Servants.†

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

Table showing the number of railway servants reported as killed or injured by accidents in which the movement of railway vehicles was concerned during the month of November 1894.

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

Table showing the number of railway servants reported as killed or injured by accidents in which the movement of railway vehicles was concerned during the month of November 1894. Columns include Class of Service, Killed, Fractures, Dislocations, etc., Total Persons Injured.

Total for November 1894: 36 killed, 9 injured, 7 fractures, 18 dislocations, 62 unspecified, 116 total injured.

Total for November 1893: 51 killed, 9 injured, 16 fractures, 30 dislocations, 52 unspecified, 120 total injured.

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

Table distinguishing accidents by location (England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, United Kingdom) and nature (From Accidents to Trains, Stock, Permanent Way, &c., By other Accidents).

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 November 1894.

Table showing the number of persons reported as killed or injured in or about mines, during the month of November 1894. Columns include Cause of Accident, England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, United Kingdom, Killed, Injured.

\* For Accidents reported under the Notice of Accidents Act of 1894, see page 376.

† In addition to the accidents included in the tables, 3 railway servants were killed and 339 injured by accidents occurring on the companies' premises, but in which the movement of railway vehicles was not concerned, making a total for the month of 39 railway servants killed and 561 injured from all causes.

‡ Occurring in connection with the movement of railway vehicles and including accidents from the servants' own want of caution or misconduct.

§ The classes of accidents reported are those specified in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July 1893, page 66.

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 November 1894.

Table showing the number of persons reported to H.M. Chief Inspector by Certifying Surgeons as killed or injured during the month of November 1894. Columns include Class of Service, Killed, Fractures, Injuries to Head or Face, etc., Total Persons Injured.

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 November 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 masters, seamen, and other persons forming the crews of vessels during the month of November 1894 as having lost their lives at sea, or in rivers or harbours, from the undermentioned causes. Columns include Class of Vessels, By Wreck and Casualty, By Accidents other than Wreck and Casualty, Total.

AMERICAN LABOUR STATISTICS.\*

(1.) United States Department of Labour.—The ninth annual report of the Commissioner of Labour deals exclusively with Building and Loan Associations. In the letter of transmittal, dated May 1st 1894, it is stated that two special reports, on the housing of labour, and the social statistics of cities respectively, have been prepared during the past year, and that the field force of the Department is now engaged in collecting statistics of strikes and lock-outs from 1887 to the middle of 1894, which will, if ready in time, form the substance of the next annual report.

(2.) New Jersey Bureau of Labour Statistics.—The sixteenth annual report of the New Jersey Bureau of Labour Statistics (1893) recently issued, is mainly devoted to an account of Co-operative Building and Loan Associations in the State. Information was obtained with regard to 297 associations with 93,889 shareholders. The report also gives figures based on the provisional results of the census of 1890, showing the extent of the manufacturing industry of that State in the census year, and its development since 1880.

The report calls attention to the great decrease (from 12,152 in 1880 to 5,313 in 1890) in the number of children employed in manufacture, which it attributes to the efficiency of the Factory Laws of 1883 and 1884.

The report devotes a chapter to women's work and wages, and gives a summary of the returns made by 3,877 individual working women, of whom 3,119 were engaged in mechanical and manufacturing industries.

an increase of 2,465,217 tons (9·3 per cent.) compared with the corresponding period of 1893, while the tonnage of vessels cleared during the same period shows an increase of 2,845,926 tons (9·4 per cent.). Vessels entered Coastwise show an increase of 1,058,202 tons (3·8 per cent.), while the tonnage of the vessels cleared shows an increase of 1,283,220 tons, or 4·8 per cent.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTES.

Cotton Statistics.—The imports of raw cotton in November amounted to 537,386 bales, as compared with 574,770 bales in 1893, and 547,723 in 1892. Compared with the two previous years, the exports have declined, the figures showing 47,630 bales in November 1894, as against 48,019 bales in November 1893, and 63,872 bales in November 1892. The following table gives the figures for the eleven months ended November 30th in each of the last three years:—

Table showing Cotton Statistics: Imports, Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns, Exports. Rows: 1894, 1893, 1892.

British Corn.—The average prices of British corn per quarter for the week ended November 24th, were again considerably below the prices at the corresponding week in 1893, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Table showing Average price per Quarter at: November 1894, November 1893, Decrease. Rows: Wheat, Barley, Oats.

Traffic Receipts.—The total receipts of 21 of the principal railways in the United Kingdom for the four weeks ended 24th November, amounted to £5,340,681, an increase of £160,650 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The passenger receipts amounted to £2,056,920, and those from goods and minerals to £3,283,761, being increases of £93,034 and £67,616 respectively.

Hay Imports.—The total imports of hay in November amounted to 9,010 tons, or 32,078 tons less than in November 1893, in which year the small crop in the south of England was followed by a largely increased importation. For the eleven months ended November 30th the imports, however, amounted to 246,506 tons, as against 225,777 tons for the corresponding period of 1893.

Bankruptcies.—During November, 426 bankruptcies were gazetted, as against 404 in November 1893, an increase of 22. Of the 426 bankrupts, 32 were publicans, hotel-keepers, &c., 28 farmers, 25 grocers, 18 builders, 15 bakers, 12 decorators, painters, &c., and 11 tailors.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Total Emigration.—The total number of British and foreign passengers who left this country during November for places out of Europe, was 16,040, being 3,201 more than in November 1893, when the number was 12,839.

British and Irish.—The number of passengers of British nationality to places out of Europe again shows an increase, the number in November being 11,184, which exceeds the number for November 1893 by 2,061. The increase is most marked in the case of passengers to North America, while a decline is again observable in the number proceeding to South Africa. The figures for the two periods compared are:—

Table showing Emigration and Immigration: November 1894, November 1893. Rows: United States, British North America, Australasia, South Africa, Other places, Total.

Foreign.—In addition to the above, there were 4,856 foreigners and others whose nationality was not distinguished, as compared with 3,716 in November 1893, an increase of 1,140.

Alien Immigration.—The total number of aliens who arrived from the Continent at various ports of the United Kingdom last month was 5,057, an increase of 521 as compared with the number in November 1893. The number of immigrants stated to be en route to America again shows a slight increase over the corresponding number for last year, the figures being 2,322 and 2,062 respectively. The number of aliens not stated to be en route to America was 2,735 (including 775 sailors), while for November 1893, it was 2,474 (including 703 sailors). For the eleven months of the present year the number of aliens passing through this country en route to America is 33,823, as against 77,987 for the corresponding period in 1893, showing a decrease of nearly 57 per cent.

FOREIGN TRADE IN NOVEMBER.

Imports.—The total value of the imports last month was £35,236,790, being a decrease of £565,171, or 1·6 per cent., on the amount for November, 1893. The decline is mainly due to a falling off of £1,062,878, or 20 per cent., in the imports of raw cotton. Non-dutiable articles of food and drink show a decrease of £355,675, while there is an increase of £693,731 in manufactured articles and of £384,751 in raw materials other than for textile manufactures.

The total value of the imports for the first eleven months of the year is £375,435,238, an increase of £7,105,067, or 1·9 per cent., as compared with the corresponding period of 1893. The chief increases are under the heads of raw materials for textile manufactures (£4,099,857), living animals for food (£2,629,698) and manufactured articles (£2,612,590), while articles of food and drink admitted duty free and metals show decreases of £3,525,494 and £1,429,653 respectively.

British and Irish Exports.—The exports of British and Irish produce again show an increase as compared with the corresponding month of last year, the total value being £18,083,087, which exceeds the amount for November 1893 by £429,328, or 2·4 per cent. Metals and articles manufactured therefrom, excluding machinery, account for £266,488 of this excess, the next largest increase, £95,127, being in raw materials. Articles of food and drink, however, show a decline of £112,218. The value of the exports for the first eleven months of 1894 amounted to £198,693,654, a decline of £2,533,518 as compared with the corresponding period of 1893, when the total amount was £201,227,172. The chief items of decrease are £2,935,585 in metals and articles manufactured therefrom (except machinery); £1,437,645 in unspecified articles, wholly or partially manufactured; and £749,602 in apparel and personal use. The only increase of any magnitude is that of £2,619,061 for raw materials, due to an increased exportation of coal.

Re-exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.—The total value for last month of the exports thus classified was £4,425,326, an increase of £380,734, compared with November 1893. The total value for the first eleven months of the year, viz., £53,138,623, continues to show a decrease as compared with the corresponding period of 1893, the difference being £1,561,549.

Tonnage of Vessels entered and cleared.—As compared with November 1893, the total tonnage of the vessels entered from Foreign Countries and British Possessions last month shows an increase of 208,257 tons (8·7 per cent.), while the tonnage of vessels cleared has increased by 351,448 tons, or 13·4 per cent. The vessels entered Coastwise show an increase of 93,884 tons (3·7 per cent.), while the vessels cleared show an increase of 11,224 tons, or 0·4 per cent.

During the eleven months ended November 30th, the tonnage of vessels entered from Foreign Countries and British Possessions shows

\* A notice of the two Reports just issued by the Massachusetts Labour Bureau is held over for want of space.



NOTICE OF ACCIDENTS ACT.

The tables below, giving a summary of the accidents reported to the Board of Trade during November under the Notice of Accidents Act 1894, are in continuation of the tables which were given in last month's GAZETTE.

Table showing the number of separate accidents reported to the Board of Trade under the Notice of Accidents Act during the month of November 1894, and the number of persons killed and injured in such accidents.

Table with columns: Group, Nature of Works, &c., Construction and Repair, Use or Working. Rows include Bridge, Canal, Dock, Gasworks, Harbour, Pier, Port, Quay, Railway, Tramroad, Tramway, Tunnel, Other Works, Buildings, Traction or other steam engine or machine in the open air.

\* Section 6 of the Act states that "Nothing in this Act shall apply to any employment which is for the time being regulated by any Act of Parliament administered by the Secretary of State or by inspectors appointed by him, or shall require notice to be given of any accident of which notice is required by any other Act to be given to the Board of Trade."

Table with columns: Nature of Injury, Group I, Group II, Group III. Rows include Fractures, Dislocations, Ruptures and other severe injuries to body, Injuries to eye, Other injuries to head or face, Other injuries to arms or hands, Other injuries to legs or feet, Miscellaneous injuries.

The following is a copy of part of the Form of Notice recently issued by the Board of Trade for the use of persons reporting accidents under the Act:—

FORM OF NOTICE. (Issued by the Board of Trade, November 1894.) Name of Employer, Employment in which the Accident occurred, Time (Date and Hour) and place of occurrence of Accident, Probable cause, Name, Residence, and Occupation of any Person killed or injured, Nature of Work on which employed at the time of the Accident, Whether killed or injured; and if injured the Nature of the Injury.

Name, Position, Address of Person sending this Notice, Date of Notice.

Copies of the Form of Notice, which also gives a list of the employments specified in the Schedule to the Act, and extracts from the Act, can be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, London, E.C.; or John Menzies & Co., 12 Hanover Street, Edinburgh, and 90 West Nile Street, Glasgow; or Hodges, Figgis & Co., Limited, 104 Grafton Street, Dublin, at the price of one penny each.

LABOUR CASES IN NOVEMBER.

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.

Bow County Court, November 2nd.—Bricklayer sued employers for £200, as damages for injury to arm, by falling from scaffold through alleged negligence of defendants' foreman. Defence, that latter was fellow workman, and not a foreman. Judgment for amount claimed and costs. Appeal pending.

Dundalk Quarter Sessions, November 2nd.—Sister of engine driver sought to recover £397 damages (3 years' wages) from railway company for death of brother from injuries received in Dundalk Station. Deceased was walking beside his engine, which he had given up to the man whose duty it was to shunt it into the shed. This man having stopped the engine, again set it in motion, by order of foreman, when it was found that deceased's arm was caught in driving-wheel. Defence, that deceased having given up his engine, was no longer on duty and should have left the premises. Verdict for plaintiff for £30.

Bloombury County Court, November 2nd.—Labourers sued Vestry for damages for personal injuries sustained in an accident during removal of watchman's box, due to alleged neglect of foreman. During hearing Vestry agreed to pay £150 and costs. Judgment was entered for plaintiff for this amount.

Chesham County Court, November 2nd.—Engine-fitter sued engineers for £300 damages for injuries sustained through breaking of a plank on which he was standing, to sling a meter. Verdict for plaintiff, damages £200.

Westminster County Court, November 5th and 12th.—Labourer sued builders for damages for personal injuries received owing to collapse of roof, due, it was alleged, to rotten timbers with which it was built, and to accumulation of rubbish. Defence, that plaintiff was an hourly labourer, and that not having received that morning the ticket given daily to each man on starting work, he was not at time of accident in defendants' employ. Verdict for plaintiff for £180 and costs. An application on November 12th for a new trial was dismissed with costs.

Edinburgh Court of Session, Second Division, November 7th.—Appeal in case of surface-man, who sued railway company for £250, or £140 ss. under Employers' Liability Act. Pursuer was clearing waste rubbish on lines within station, and was knocked down by engine manning tender foremost on wrong line of rails; he contended that he should have been warned. Defence, that it was duty of pursuer to keep a look-out, and that the rules required him to keep clear of all lines on approach of trains, whereas he passed from up to down line. Sheriff-Substitute gave judgment for defenders with expenses. This was upheld on two appeals, the Lord Justice Clerk ruling that nothing but necessary and usual shunting operations were going on, that there was no negligence on part of the company, or of company's servants, and that there was contributory negligence on part of pursuer.

City of London Court, November 15th.—Labourer sued stevedore for £50 damages for personal injuries received through defective plant. While working on barge a derrick swung round and knocked him into the water. Plaintiff contended that there was negligence on foreman's part in not properly fixing the guy rope. Defence that this was duty of plaintiff, he being in charge of gang. Verdict for plaintiff, damages £15.

Burnley County Court, November 17th.—Weaver claimed £163 16s. damages from cotton manufacturers for injuries received, owing to the fall of some bales of cloth, through alleged defective stacking. Defence, that there was no defect under the Act. Judgment for the plaintiff for £100.

Clerkenwell County Court, November 19th.—Coal-porter sued coal merchants for £350 damages for injuries received through sudden breaking of a chain at the back of a coal van which he was tightening. Defence, that plaintiff was putting the chain to an improper use, and one for which it was not intended, and that accident was due to defect in the weld of one of links of chain, a matter over which defendants had no control. Judge held that plant was defective and should have been examined. Judgment for plaintiff for £200.

Derby County Court, November 25th.—Widow and daughter of builder's labourer sued contractor for £100 and £63 15s., respectively, as damages for death of labourer, who was killed in demolishing a building, through alleged neglect on contractor's part. Defence, that all necessary precautions were taken. Judge held that wall under which deceased worked should have been "shored." Judgment for plaintiffs—for widow £100, for daughter £25.

Asy Sheriff Court, November 28th.—Judgment was given in action brought by mill-worker against manufacturer for £300, or alternatively for £54 12s. under Employers' Liability Act, damages for injuries sustained. In cleaning a wool-carding machine, pursuer slipped, and her arm was caught by a wheel. She contended that machine was not properly fenced; defence, that accident was due to girl's own carelessness, the accident being caused by her picking waste wool off machine while in motion, contrary to regulations in force at mill. Judgment for defendant with costs.

Manchester County Court, November 29th.—Joiner sued firm of builders for £150 damages for injuries received owing to fall of plank from a pile of timber through alleged negligence on part of defendants in not having the pile properly protected. Judgment for plaintiff for £40 and costs.

Bow County Court, November 30th.—Labourer sued boiler composition manufacturer for damages for personal injuries received owing to defective plant. Plaintiff worked at a revolving mortar mill, and accident happened through his shovel striking against one of the iron plates at the bottom of mill, which were not level; he had previously complained of condition of bed of mill. Defence, that there was no defect. Judgment for plaintiff, damages £30.

Manchester County Court, November 30th.—Painter sued firm of painters and decorators for £267 damages for injuries received through fall from a scaffolding, the cross pole of which snapped. Evidence was called to show that pole was decayed and visibly cracked. Defence, that poles were properly tested once a year. Judgment for plaintiff for £75 and costs.

Queen's Bench Division.—Stevedore sued firm of shipping agents for damages for injuries received in unloading a steamer, owing to neglect of defendants' servants in fixing some tackle. Defence, that defendants were not owners of vessel, a foreign ship, registered at a foreign port, but merely agents for owners. Negligence was also denied. Judge held there was no evidence to show that defendants had complete control over the foreign seamen, though they had contracted independently with master stevedore. Judgment for defendants. In case of appeal, jury assessed damages at £150.

(2) TRADE UNION ACTS.

Preston County Court, November 6th.—Weaver brought action against trade society, for damages for alleged illegal expulsion, and for re-instatement. Plaintiff had charged committee with extravagant expenditure; committee challenged him to substantiate charge; but plaintiff declined to proceed or to apologise; his name was thereupon struck off the books. On Judge expressing opinion that committee had no power to expel, defendants offered to re-instate plaintiff if he would withdraw case, and not ask for costs. Plaintiff declined. Defence urged that society was illegal, employing its funds for fostering strikes, and that committee had right to expel. Judgment was given on 4th December. Judge held there was no evidence to show society was an illegal one, strikes not being necessarily illegal. Judge further held that expulsion of members was not covered by rules, and that therefore plaintiff was entitled to declaration that he was member of society, and to injunction restraining defendants from excluding him from privileges of society. Plaintiff was not held entitled to damages, but costs were allowed.

(3) EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN ACT.

Blackburn County Court, November 16th.—Weaver sued mill company for £2 6s. in lieu of fortnight's notice. Plaintiff had spoiled a scarf and was willing to pay customary fine of 6d., but refused to pay additional fine of 2d. He left mill to consult Weavers' Association, but returned, asking to recommence work, or be allowed to serve fortnight's notice. Defendants would allow neither, contending he had left of his own accord. Judgment for plaintiff.

Sheffield County Court, November 22nd.—Millwright sued steel works company for damages for wrongful dismissal. When plaintiff was engaged nothing was said as to notice; he was discharged at a week's notice, but claimed that he was entitled to a month's. Evidence was given to show that a week's notice was rule of firm, and a copy of such rules was now posted up, but had not been so posted on plaintiff's engagement. Judge held it was incumbent on workman to inquire as to terms of engagement if not stated by employers. Judgment for defendants without costs.

Whitechapel County Court, November 7th.—Carman claimed one week's wages from carmen and contractors. Plaintiff alleged he was dismissed because he arrived a little late, that he had worked for firm 10 months, and his hours were never less than 16 a day. Judgment for defendants, with costs.

(4) FRIENDLY SOCIETIES ACTS.

Pontefract Borough Court, November 12th.—Three officials of a registered friendly society were charged with unlawfully contravening the 25th section of the Act by aiding and abetting in the dissolution of their society without giving previous notice to the Chief Registrar. In defence, it was stated on behalf of one of the defendants that he was unaware the society was registered. The other two pleaded ignorance of their legal obligations. A fine of 10s. each and £3 3s. costs, besides court fees, was inflicted, or one month's imprisonment.

Walsall County Court, November 14th.—The trustees of two branch lodges of a friendly society were summoned by the officer of the district branch for £2 5s. and £3 2s. 6d. respectively (in addition to fine of 2s. 6d. in each case), being the amount of quarterly contributions due under the rules, to the district funds. In defence it was stated that notice had been given by the lodges concerned to secede and form a new district; further, that as the lodges had been previously suspended owing to their non-agreement to new sickness regulations (since rescinded), there was no ground of action against them. Judgment for plaintiff for amounts claimed, costs (one set) on higher scale.

(5) FACTORY ACT, 1891, Sec. 24 (Particulars Clause).

Bury County Police Court, November 15th.—Manufacturing company were summoned for failing to supply correct particulars of work to four weavers, the pieces of cloth being 4½ per cent. longer than represented. Defence, that it was an error of secretary, who had omitted to state lengths were longstick. Fined 10s. and costs in first case, and costs in remaining three, £2 1s. 6d. in all.

Burnley Borough Police Court, November 7th.—Cotton manufacturers were summoned for failing to supply full and correct particulars of work to two weavers, by which they received 13 per cent. less than they were entitled to. Defendants admitted offence, but pleaded the wrong length was error of clerk. Fined 20s. and costs for each offence, £3 4s. in all.

INDUSTRIAL PROSECUTIONS IN NOVEMBER.

The number of industrial prosecutions under the Acts included in the tables below was 261 during November, as compared with 285 in the previous month and 236 in November 1893. Of these 261 prosecutions, 189 were under the Factory and Workshop Acts, the number of convictions being 174, with an average penalty including costs of £1 11s. Under the Mines Acts there were 63 prosecutions and 51 convictions, 11 of the convictions being against owners or managers of mines, and 40 against workmen. The average penalties and costs imposed on the former amounted to £3 7s. 11d., and on the latter to 17s. 7d. In the 9 prosecutions under the Merchant Shipping Acts, a conviction was obtained in each case. These convictions were all against owners or masters of vessels, and the penalties and costs imposed averaged £8 18s. 9d.

I.—Under Factory and Workshop Acts.\*

Table with columns: PARTICULARS OF OFFENCES, Prosecutions, Convictions, Total Amount of Penalties, Average of Costs. Rows include Neglecting to Limewash, Overcrowding Factory or Workshop, Neglecting to Fence Machinery, Employing Young Persons without necessary Certificates, Neglecting to furnish "particulars," Illegal Hours or Times of Employment, etc.

\* Supplied by the Home Office.

II.—Under the Mines Acts.\*

Table with columns: Nature of Offence, Prosecutions, Convictions, Cases with draws, Cases dismissed, Fines and Costs imposed on Defendants. Rows include By Owners, Managers, &c.—Fencing, Ventilation, Shafts and Manholes, etc.

\* Supplied by the Home Office. † An Appeal has been lodged in this case.

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—Submerging Disc, Carrying excessive deck cargoes, etc.

\* Including costs. † Including costs in one case.



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.)

FIFTY-SIX new disputes occurred in November, as compared with 55 in October and 35 in November 1893. Particulars obtained with regard to 46 of these disputes show that 9,751 persons were affected.

Of the 9 disputes in the Building Trades, 4 arose with regard to interpretation or observance of local working rules, 4 were more or less due to unionist questions, and the other was in defence of discharged colleagues. Three of the 4 disputes in Clothing Trades were due to wages questions, as also were 2 of the 5 disputes in Metal Trades; the other 3 of the latter group arose with respect to working arrangements and fellow-workers. In connection with Mining and Quarrying 11 disputes occurred, 5 of which were due to wages questions, 2 to unionism, and the remaining 4 to working arrangements. The 2 disputes in Seafaring and Dock Labour were mostly with respect to working arrangements, the question of wages also arising in one case. Two of the 3 disputes in the Shipbuilding Trade were due to the internal working arrangements of the yards, and the third to a wages question. In the Textile Trades 17 disputes took place, of which 7 were due to questions of wages, 6 with regard to supervision and defence of fellow operatives, and 3 to other questions of working arrangements such as dissatisfaction with the material supplied. All the 5 disputes in Miscellaneous Industries were due to wages questions.

The geographical distribution of the 56 disputes is as follows:—Northern Counties 28, Midland Counties 5, Western Counties and Wales 6, Southern Counties 1, London 3, Scotland 10, Ireland 3. Twenty odd disputes, affecting about 2,100 persons, including 2 strikes of long standing, were brought to a settlement in November, and at the end of the month it was known that 9 new and 22 old disputes, involving upwards of 2,300 persons, were still unsettled.

I.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN NOVEMBER 1894.

Trade.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Estab-lish-ments.	Persons	Com-mence-ment.	Termini-nation.	Result.
<b>Building Trades.</b>							
Building Trades generally	London, S.W.	Alleged preference of non-unionists to unionists when engaging and discharging hands	1	About 300	Nov. 1	Nov.	Still unsettled.
Stonemasons	Rochdale	Against a reduction of working hours during the winter months	15	60	1	13	Hours reduced from 43½ to 41.
Bricklayers	Bridgewater	Alleged attempt on the part of the employers to break through the working rules	8	29	1	...	Still unsettled.
Builders-Labourers	Cork	Against employment of non-society men	1	28	3	...	No details of settlement.
Plumbers	Faisley	Alleged infringement of the bye-laws of the trade by employers	1	4	8	17	Employers agreed to observe the bye-laws.
Building Trades generally	Drogheda	Refusal of employer to allow the slating to be done by members of the Slaters' Union	1	11	...	Dec.	Still unsettled.
Masons, Bricklayers and Labourers	Harrogate	For dismissal of a bricklayers' foreman who had discharged a mason and a bricklayer's labourer for smoking	1	170	24	10	The bricklayers and labourers resumed work on 26th November, and the masons on 10th December.
Bricklayers	Dublin	Alleged employment of a non-unionist	1	16	5 days in November.	Nov. 28	Employers promised to engage union labour.
Tile Layers	Glasgow	Alleged refusal to pay "tramp" allowance on country jobs	1	16	5	Nov. 28	Fourteen returned to work on employers' terms, and the union has "blocked" the shop.
<b>Clothing Trades.</b>							
Tailors	Airdrie	For dismissal of a non-union workman who had worked for a firm whose men were on strike	1	15	5	...	Still unsettled.
Boot and Shoe Operatives	Brynawr, Breconshire	Against excessive deductions for heeling performed by machinery	1	...	10	24	Satisfactory settlement arrived at, stated to be an advance in wages of 20 per cent. Full details not yet to hand.
Tailors	Inverness	Dispute as to prices to be paid for certain classes of garments	1	...	...	...	No details of settlement.
Boot and Shoe Operatives	London, E.	Against a reduction on the London statement of prices	1	...	...	...	Shop blocked to trade unionists.
<b>Metal Trades.</b>							
Nut and Bolt Makers	Darlaston	Against reduction in wages	1	13	12	24	Work resumed at old rate of wages.
Rivet Makers	Old Hill	Against reduction in wages	1	260 dir. and indir.	13	14	Employers agreed to pay the recognised prices, but subsequently (20th Nov.) the reduction was enforced.
Puddlers	Motherwell	Objection to work a certain quality of pig iron, alleged to entail extra labour and to cause a reduction in wages	1	246 dir. and indir.	21	25	Work resumed on a promise to furnish better class of pig iron.
Furnacemen	Cleator Moor	Against supersession of the pig-iron lifters by contractor employing his own men	1	98	23	Dec.	No details of settlement.
Fitters, Turners, Planers, &c.	Manchester	Against employment of an unqualified man upon engineer's work	1	120	27	1	Agreement that the man in question should not do engineer's work in future.
<b>Mining &amp; Quarrying.</b>							
Surfacemen	Shireoaks, Notts.	Against enforcement of the 10 per cent. reduction in wages accepted by the miners	1	160 dir. 1,050 indir.	7	13	Reduction accepted.
Quarrymen	Fishponds, Glos.	Against imposition of a larger quantity of work	1	13	14	...	Still unsettled.
Ditto	Pudsey, Leeds	For advance in wages	1	18	18	21	Hands replaced.
Coal Miners	Seaham	To compel non-unionists to join the union	1	2,000	19	19	Non-unionists joined the union.
Ditto	Uddingston, Glasgow	Refusal of miners to withdraw a checkweighman objected to by the company's manager, and to work 6 days a week	1	100	19	...	The checkweigher retained, but the men agreed to work 6 days a week.
Ditto	Merthyr Tydvil	Objection to suspension of certain men for filling dirty coal	1	1,082	1	1 day in November.	Work resumed, details of settlement not yet to hand.
Settmakers	Kilsyth	Alleged violation by employer of a rule of the union as to the instruction of apprentices	1	...	...	A few days in November.	Stated to be settled in favour of the union.
Coal Miners	Near Wakefield	Alleged grievances connected with the colliery working arrangements	1	...	...	5 days in November	No details of settlement.
Ditto	Hazlehead, Sheffield	Wages dispute	1	52	...	...	No details of settlement.
Ditto	Rhondda, Valley	Inability to agree upon a list of prices	1	200	12	...	Still unsettled.
Clay Miners	Near Lee	Dispute as to prices to be paid on a change from day to piece-work	1	12	12	Lasted 4 days	Hands replaced.
<b>Seafaring, Dock, &amp;c., Labour.</b>							
Dock Labourers	London, E.	Refusal of the men to work out cargo of a steamer on an altered method	...	...	12	...	No details of settlement.
Watermen (Coal carriers)	Birkenhead	Reduction of rd. per ton, and refusal of employer to pay demurrage for detention of barges	1	100	20	...	Ditto.
<b>Shipbuilding.</b>							
Platers' Helpers	Sunderland	For six men to the squad, instead of five, when working on shell plates above average weight	1	10 dir. 60 indir.	12	27	Six men allotted to each squad (five for "punch" work, and one for template).
Shipyard Labourers	Greenock	Against alteration in wages to 6d. per hour less 5 per cent., equivalent to a reduction of 3½d. per week	3	400	27	29	Work resumed at the reduction.
Apprentice Riveters	Jarrow-on-Tyne	Against employment of apprentices brought from another yard belonging to the same firm	1	68 dir. 317 indir.	12	19	Apprentices resumed work unconditionally.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Estab-lish-ments.	Persons	Com-mence-ment.	Termini-nation.	Result.
<b>Textile Trades.</b>							
Cardroom Operatives	Ashton-under-Lyne	Three jobbers charged with not properly doing their work	1	25 dir. and indir.	3	21	Men in question not reinstated, but union supplied three others.
Cotton Weavers	Nelson	Weavers alleged that warps were put in the looms out of turn	1	30	6	7	Employers agreed to enquire into complaints made.
Dyers	Macclesfield	Alleged inability to earn sufficient wages	1	...	8	8	Work resumed, conciliatory assurances having been given.
Dyers and Finishers	Bradford	For advance in wages up to the Bradford standard list of prices	1	300	8	8	No details of settlement.
Worsted Operatives	Newtown, Montg.	Alleged excessive fining	1	...	10	...	Amicable settlement, details not yet to hand.
Cotton Weavers	Cloughfold, Manchester	Against proposed reduction on one kind of cloth	1	190	12	13	Threatened reduction withdrawn.
Woolen Weavers	Manningham, Bradford	Against introduction of new system of "felling" alleged to entail extra work	1	151	12	13	Work resumed, the old system being adhered to.
Dyers and Finishers	Greetland, Halifax	For advance in wages	1	160	14	...	Still unsettled.
Willayers and Felters	Morley, Leeds	Alleged offensive conduct of a foreman	1	3	16	16	Hands replaced by non-unionists.
Cotton Weavers	Farnworth	Against proposed reduction on certain classes of cloth	1	300	21	...	No details of settlement.
Woolen Weavers	West Bowling	For return to original rate of wages, a reduction having been temporarily accepted during a certain contract	1	25	23	24	Work resumed on the understanding that the original rate of wages would be paid.
Ditto	Stanningley, Leeds	Inability to earn sufficient wages, due to increase in number of picks per inch	1	60	Lasted 1 day	1 day	Work resumed, the employer promising to look into the matter.
Cotton Weavers	Blackburn	Alleged unfair dismissal of fellow operatives	1	160	28	3	Employer agreed to inquire into causes of complaint.
Woolen Weavers	Huddersfield	Refusal of employers to start weavers who have been "playing" for 23 weeks pending the fixing of a scale of prices for fast looms, with an advance of 2½ per cent. on other looms	1	67	28	6	The three weavers to start work, and 2½ per cent. advance to be given on white worsteds and woolens.
Ditto	Oswaldtwistle	Alleged tyranny of an official	1	80	29	Nov. 30	Employers agreed to inquire into causes of complaint.
Dyers	Bradford	Details of cause not yet to hand	1	...	...	...	No details of settlement.
Warp Dressers	Silsden, Yorks.	Against proposed reduction in prices for dressing	1	...	...	...	Proposed reduction reported to be withdrawn.
<b>Miscellaneous Trades.</b>							
Carters	Glasgow	For advance in wages of 1s. per week	1	120	5	19	Work resumed at old rate of wages.
Salt Workers	Near North-wich	For advance in wages	1	6	8	...	Still unsettled.
Lithographic Printers	Edinburgh	Against deductions from wages on account of spoiled work	1	27	17	24	Employers agreed to pay wages in full.
Glass Workers	St. Helens	Against proposed reduction in wages	1	1,000	21	28	Proposed reduction withdrawn.
Agricultural Labourers	Wiltshire	Against reduction in wages of 1s. per week, 11s. to 10s.	1	19	26	28	Reduction withdrawn, and an advance of 1s. per week given to carters.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Estab-lish-ments.	Persons	Com-mence-ment.	Termini-nation.	Result.
Cotton Weavers	Stacksteads	Alleged payment at less than list prices	1	99	21 Feb.	Nov. 29	Some resumed work, others replaced.
Pattern Makers	North-east Coast	For advance in wages of 3s. 6d. per week	24	508	2 April	26	Work resumed at old rate of wages.
Lock Makers	Willenhall	Against sub-division of labour, alleged to have the effect of reducing wages	2	30	7 May	3	Employer conceded men's demands.
Boot and Shoe Makers	Colne	For advance in wages	1	20	18 July	3	Shop closed to union men.
Tailors	Barrow-in-Furness	Refusal to work same garment as female operatives, remuneration not being equal	1	3	4 Aug.	13	The three men were re-instated.
Coal Miners	Near Denaby	Dispute as to tonnage rate on completion of "opening out" operations at day wages	1	About 200	15 Aug.	27	Satisfactory price list arranged.
Silk Weavers	Sutton, Macclesfield	For transfer of certain work to the hemmers in accordance with practice of the district	1	200 dir. and indir.	21 Sept.	6	Employer acceded to weavers demands.
Carpenters and Joiners	Dublin	For alteration in the hour for commencing work	1	49 dir. 16 indir.	21 Sept.	...	Hands replaced.
Glass-bottle Makers and Apprentices	Blyth, North'd	Refusal to work three shifts instead of two in the twenty-four hours	1	94 dir. and indir.	22 Sept.	3	Old system adhered to.
Coal Miners	Batley	Against reduction in wages	1	...	Sept.	3	Amicable settlement arrived at.
Fishermen (Enginemn on Steam Trawlers)	North Shields	For re-arrangement of scale of payment, and redress of other grievances	18	180	1 Oct.	15	Scale re-arranged and grievances redressed.
Tailors	Airdrie	For dismissal of a foreman who refused to join the union	1	15	6 Oct.	...	Hands replaced.
Boilermakers, Engineers, &c.	Staveley, Chesterfield	Against reduction in wages of 10 per cent.	1	330	15 Oct.	...	About 200 men resumed work at the reduction; the remainder have found work elsewhere or are being supported by their respective unions.
Slaters	Curragh	Against employment of non-union men	1	4	16 Oct.	...	Men withdrew their objection to non-unionists.
Coal Miners, &c.	Near Mansfield	Against proposed reduction of 2d. per ton in consequence of the tubs being filled by shovel instead of fork	1	201	17 Oct.	28	A reduction of 1½d. per ton agreed to.
Sailcloth Makers	Crewkerne	Objection to the introduction of a Scottish overseer, and dissatisfaction with existing rate of wages	1	168	24 Oct.	5	Operatives received an advance in wages, and returned to work under new overseer.
Rivet Makers	Blackheath Staffs	Refusal of employer to pay the list price on a certain kind of work	1	...	Oct.	14	Employer agreed to pay list prices.

III.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN PREVIOUS TO NOVEMBER, AND WERE STILL UNSETTLED AT THE END OF THAT MONTH.

The following disputes reported in last month's issue as commencing in October are still unsettled:—Miners, near Barnsley; silk weavers, Leek.

The following, which commenced before October, are also still unsettled:—Weavers, Nelson, Cliviger and Barrowford; spinners Padibam; loomers and drawers, Preston; wire drawers, Halifax; wool shear grinders, Sheffield (30 of the men have found employment at the workmen's co-operative manufacturing society); tinsmiths, Glasgow; wherry men, River Tyne; hat and cap-makers, Newcastle-on-Tyne; tailors, Dundee; miners, Dronfield.

With respect to the flax roughers' dispute in Belfast, reported in last month's GAZETTE as terminated, the Department is informed that the Flax Roughers' Union report the strike as still continuing.

In addition to the above, the following disputes, commencing in previous months, of which information has only recently been received, are still unsettled.

Trade.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Estab-lish-ments.	Persons.	Com-mence-ment.
Masons	Shrewsbury	Alleged tyrannical conduct of a foreman	1	11	4 Aug.
Joiners	Newcastle-on-Tyne	For payment at the standard rate of wages	1	6	Sept.
Sanitary Pressers (Pottery Trade)	Hanley	Dispute as to price to be paid for making certain articles	1	21	29 Oct.



PAUPERISM IN NOVEMBER.

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

In the 35 selected urban districts included in the table below, the number of persons relieved on one day in the middle of November was 323,884, or 223 per 10,000 of population.

Compared with November 1893, the number of paupers in November last shows a decline of 8,243, representing 5 per 10,000 of population. At Wigan, where the decrease was greatest, it amounted to 138 per 10,000 of population; at Stockton and Tees to 73 per 10,000; at West Ham 49, and at Barnsley 39.

The districts in which there have been increases of any importance are Hull, Nottingham, and the selected districts of Scotland, with the exception of Aberdeen. Compared with October, the figures in the Table for November show an increase of 10,607 persons, or 8 per 10,000. All the districts show an increase except Dundee and Dunfermline, but on the whole the increase is less than is usual at this time of year.

The number of vagrants in London on one day in the middle of the month was 1,284, as compared with 1,067 in the previous month, and 1,077 in November 1893.

Table showing Pauperism in November 1894, categorized by Districts (England & Wales, Scotland, Ireland), Paupers on one day in second week of November 1894, and Paupers on corresponding date in 1893.

\* 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 NOVEMBER.

The number of new applicants for work registered during the month of November, by the nine bureaux, making returns, was 2,373, a decrease of 175 on the number for October.

The number of old and new applicants on the registers of the nine bureaux in November was 4,863 (as against 4,810 in the previous month), and of these 664, or 13.7 per cent., were found work by the bureaux, being 79 more than in October. Of the 2,704 persons remaining on the registers at the end of November, 2,370 were men, 139 lads and boys, and 255 women and girls.

(1) Work Done in November.

Table showing Work Done in November, including Name of Labour Bureau, No. of Workpeople on Register, No. of Applicants during November, Workpeople, and No. of Workpeople found Work by Bureaux.

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

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

Table showing Occupations of Applicants on Registers at end of November, categorized by Men and Women and Girls, including Name of Labour Bureau, Building and Engineering Trades, etc., and Total Men.

\* Women and Girls are not at present registered at Salford and Plymouth. Note. The Labour Department would be glad to receive similar monthly returns from other Labour Bureaux.

NEW MINES AND MINES ABANDONED. (Supplied by the Home Office.)

DURING November, 25 mines were reported as opened or re-opened, and 5 as abandoned, the numbers in the previous month being 27 and 13 respectively. Of the 25 mines opened or re-opened 20 were collieries, and 5 each of the mines abandoned was a colliery.

New Mines.

Durham (2).—Kimbleworth Colliery (commencing to deepen No. 2 Pit from Hutton to Busty Seam); West Durham (Sinking) Copy Crooks, near Shildon, Yorkshire.—Denby Grange (New Hards Seam), Wakefield. Lancashire (4).—Hodge Hill (Mountain Mine Seam), Rochdale; Hades Farm (Thin Seam), Wardle, Rochdale; New Lester Colliery, No. 2 Pit (re-commencement to Sink), Little Hulton; Victoria (Sinking), Bickershaw, near Wigan. Warwickshire.—Kingsbury (Seven and Four feet Seams), near Tamworth. Derbyshire.—Speedwell (Tupton Seam), Oakerthorpe, Alfreton. Staffordshire (2).—Mossfield, No. 2 Pit (Birches Seam), Longton; Kingsley (Woodhead Seam), Kingsley. Cheshire.—Furness Vale (White Ash Seam), Clough Pit. Salop.—Redlake, Wellington. Monmouth.—Wernedomen. Glamorganshire.—Church Level (House Coal Seam), Ystrad Rhondda. Lanarkshire (5).—Shawsburn (Ell Coal Mine), Larkhall; Coatdyke (Ell Seam), Coatbridge; Kipsbyre (Drumgray Seam), Coatbridge; Wester Queenslie, Shettleston; Fairybank, Holytown.

IRONSTONE.—

Durham.—Rowantree A and Craigs Level Mines, near Stanhope.

LEAD ORE.—

Cavdighanshire (2).—East Daren, Aterystwith; Plynlimmon, Pontowyd. Denbighshire.—Dean's Mine, Miner, Wrexham.

CLAY.—

Salop.—Stable Hill Clay Mine, Broseley.

Mines Abandoned.

Yorkshire (2).—Manor (Silkstone Seam), Sheffield; Hill End (Betterbed and Fireclay Seams), Leeds. Worcestershire.—Cakemore (Thick Seam), Blackheath. Staffordshire.—Old Hayswood (Yard Seam), Malmersend. Tipperary.—Lisnamrock, No. 9 Pit (Top Seam), Thurles.

TRADE GUILDS IN AUSTRIA.

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry for the district of Brünn in its report for the five years ended 1890,\* gives the result of an enquiry which it has undertaken on the subject of the guilds, membership of which has, since the amendment of the Industrial Code in 1883, been obligatory for masters, together with their journeymen and apprentices, in all trades except those carried on in factories. The title of "member" (Mitglied) of a guild is only given to masters of trades, while journeymen and apprentices rank as "associates" (Angehörigen).

The chief objects aimed at by the establishment of compulsory guilds are stated in the report to have been as follows:—"On the one hand to enable their members to check the course of free competition in industry and in the labour market, and on the other, to give them a share in the economic advantages of the great industry by promoting the common industrial interests of members and associates, by the establishment of loan funds, raw material warehouses, large establishments for the sale of products (Verkaufshallen), through the common use of machinery, and other methods of production."

Other functions entrusted to the guilds are the promotion of harmony between employers and employed, the protection and training of apprentices, the formation of committees of arbitration for deciding questions arising out of the labour contract, and the establishment of sick funds. The inquiry was undertaken with a view to ascertaining how far these objects have been attained.

The figures relate to the year 1890, and show that in the district covered by the Brünn Chamber of Commerce and Industry (the population of which is stated at 1,140,345 persons) there were 184 guilds, to which 38,172 master tradesmen, 16,526 journeymen, and 10,938 apprentices, belonged. Sixty-five of the guilds are made up of members of a single trade, and 119 include several trades. Forty had a membership of from 10 to 100; 61, of 100 to 200 members; 61, of 200 to 400; while 18 had over 400 members. These figures

\* Statistischer Bericht der Handels- und Gewerbe Kammer in Brünn 1890. Brünn 1894.

do not include journeymen and apprentices who are associates of the guilds.

In summarising the results of the enquiry, the report states that as regards checking the tide of free competition in industry the guilds have failed. Only 7 have given attention to technical training; 3 have shown activity in co-operative production. One-third of all the guilds attend to the placing of unemployed journeymen; only one-ninth maintain lodges (Herbergen) for this purpose. Very few of these achieve satisfactory results, and in rural districts those out of work prefer to use the relief stations erected by communes in connection with the poor-law system. In the formation of Committees of Arbitration the guilds have shown more zeal, 112 out of the 184 having constituted them. During 1890 these committees settled 306 disputes by conciliation and 67 by award.

The amendment of the Industrial Code creating compulsory guilds also made it obligatory on them to establish sick funds for journeymen which should provide certain stated relief during sickness, or to join some existing sick fund fulfilling the prescribed conditions. Only 54 out of the 184 guilds had established their own funds in 1890, and in these 51 per cent. of the journeymen were insured.

The report shows that 45 per cent. of the journeymen receive exclusively money wages, and 55 per cent. are paid partly in kind.

LABOUR IN THE COLONIES.

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

Canada.—A special report from Canada states that opinion is unanimous throughout the Dominion against the introduction of clerical and artisan immigrants. The only possible exception is that of carpenters. Agricultural labourers are still in demand in the proper seasons, but the general want is for men with a little capital and experience who are willing to work themselves, and for female domestic servants.

New South Wales.—The strike in the Printing Trade still continues in many of the large establishments, which insist upon the minimum wage being reduced to £2 12s. a week. Some smaller firms, however, have agreed to their employees' proposal to fix the minimum at £2 16s. Reports as to the Labour Settlements formed under the Act of 1893 are not very satisfactory. The Coal Industry at Newcastle is still depressed, and one or two of the coal mines have been closed.

Victoria.—With the object of assisting the surplus labour in the Colony, the Government have been surveying lands for the extension of village settlements, and have prepared a scheme of road making in various parts. The strike in the Boot Trade continues.

South Australia.—There is a large number of farm and station hands, married couples, tradesmen, mechanics, and other classes of labour applying daily for employment.

Queensland.—There has been a great demand lately for land suitable for sugar cane along the coast at Mackay, &c., the Sugar Industry being in a prosperous condition. The supply of station hands round Townsville is greatly in excess of the demand; a skilled mechanic can generally get work at Townsville if he is steady, but there is no great demand; there is a fair demand for female servants.

Western Australia.—The applications for free farms under the Homesteads Act 1893 have been not nearly so numerous as was expected, and proposals are being submitted to Parliament with a view to making its provisions more attractive.

New Zealand.—The Undesirable Immigrants Exclusion Bill, which was a very drastic measure, lately introduced by the Minister of Labour, was dropped before the end of the Session. During the past year 35 new village settlements (making 120 altogether) have been formed, chiefly in the South Island; 293 new selectors took up land averaging 19 acres each at a rent of 4s. 7½d. per acre. The system appears to be



working satisfactorily. Building operations in the Colony are generally small, except in Taranaki, where they are brisker. The various mills and factories in Auckland are maintaining an average business.

**Cape Colony.**—Trade is said to be in a depressed state at the Paarl, 35 miles from Cape Town, especially in the important Wagon-making Industry, and a number of hands have been discharged.

**Natal.**—A report from Durban states that there is a fair demand for bricklayers and plasterers, and a good demand for cooks and general female servants, but that other trades are full or overstocked. The report points out that such workers as brickmakers, navvies, labourers, tinsmiths, bootmakers, coal-miners, railway porters, gardeners, waiters, and laundresses, are to a very large extent either coolies or coloured natives.

## LABOUR ABROAD.

### FRANCE.\*

**Railway Servants' Hours.**—The Minister of Public Works has addressed a memorandum to the Inspector-General of Railways with regard to the hours of labour of station masters at small stations with signalling work attached, which are in charge of a single official. Such official should, after each 2 consecutive days of duty, have 8 consecutive hours of rest, or, in cases where the day's duty contains long intervals of inactivity, slightly less, viz.:  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hours if the day's work contain an interval of 3 consecutive hours of inactivity, and 7 hours if there be an interval of 4 consecutive hours. It is further directed that in cases where the period between the passing of the first and last train of the day is so long that if undertaken by one man alone he might become exhausted, he should be relieved during part of the day.

**Law as to Agricultural Credit Societies.**—A law was promulgated on November 5th, providing for the constitution of Agricultural Credit Societies by the whole, or part, of the members of one or more Agricultural Unions, "for the purpose of facilitating and even of guaranteeing operations relating to agricultural industry undertaken by the Unions or their members." The full text of the law will be published in the *Bulletin de l'Office du Travail* for December.

### GERMANY.

The following is based on a report forwarded under date of December 3rd, through the Foreign Office, by Mr. Mulvany, H.M. Consul at Düsseldorf:—

**Labour Disputes.**—Thirteen fresh disputes and ten old ones were reported during November. Three of the fresh disputes were among metal workers, two each in the Building and Furniture-making Trades, and the rest in various miscellaneous trades. As far as the particulars show, the largest number engaged in any one of the fresh disputes was 500. This was a strike of gunmakers at an establishment in Berlin, which terminated speedily in a compromise. Of six strikes reported during the month as ended, two failed, two succeeded, and two were settled by compromise. The disputes in the Brewing Industry in Berlin and Brunswick continued throughout the month.

At a meeting of the Tailors' Union in Berlin, attended by delegates from other towns, it was resolved that the tailors of Berlin, Breslau, and Stettin (the chief German centres of the trade) should form a Union for improving the conditions of work in the trade. Though low wages were complained of no strike is contemplated. The corn porters at the wharves in Mannheim have formed a union to defend their interests against the working contractors (*Accordanten*), who act as middlemen between them and the grain consignees, and appropriate, it is said, too large a share of the total earnings. The men demand that the contractors should in future content themselves with 10 per cent., or 1s. per truck. A deputation has been charged to come to an arrangement to this effect with the consignees, failing which, the men declare they will strike.

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

**Labour Intelligence Office supported by Workpeople.**—A Labour Intelligence Office or *Arbeitssekretariat* was opened in Nürnberg, on November 1st, supported and managed by the workpeople of the place. It is entirely a voluntary institution, the Municipality having declined to subsidise it. The committee of eight persons, representing, as far as possible, the industries of the place, are chosen by a general meeting of workpeople. The office, which is open daily from 9 till 1 and from 3 till 7, gives oral information on matters affecting the interests of workpeople, receives complaints on such matters, taking steps for their investigation and rectification. A weekly report is issued of work done, and the office purposes to collect and publish statistics on labour questions. The report for the first week in November shows that 56 applications were made, of which 27 have been definitely settled, 20 have been referred to the authorities, and 9 remain to be dealt with.—*Sozialpolitisches Centralblatt*.

**Restriction of Sunday Work on State Railways.**—Reference was made in the *Gazette* of April last (p. 126) to the action of the Prussian Government in restricting the goods traffic on State Railways on Sundays and holidays. According to the *Sozialpolitisches Centralblatt* the various administrations of the German State Railways have now agreed on the following points:—Except for the conveyance of cattle or of goods by passenger trains, the goods traffic on railways on Sundays and holidays is to be restricted as far as the working arrangements and the strength of the staffs will permit. Discretion is reserved in exceptional cases in connection with a foreign railway crossing the frontier. It is proposed that the new arrangements take effect in Bavaria and other South-German States from 1st May 1895, but a further conference will take place before submitting them to the various Governments for sanction.

### SWITZERLAND.

The following is based on a report transmitted by Mr. Angst, H.M. Consul at Zürich, under date of November 24th, compiled from notes supplied by the Swiss workmen's secretary:—

**The Watch-making Industry.**—At the Annual Congress of the Watchmakers' Union, held in October, the section of engravers and engine-turners requested and obtained the support of the entire Union in a movement on which they have entered for the introduction of the 9-hours day. It was decided to complain to the Governments of Cantons in which the Watch-making Industry is carried on of the grant of permit to work overtime by the inferior (district and communal) authorities. Swiss workmen state that these "inferior" authorities are lax in the enforcement of the Federal Factory Act, and their complaint has been lately confirmed by the representative of the Bernese Cantonal Government, who has to see that the law is carried out.

A proposal to found a technical school of watch-making for women and girls has met with the opposition of the workmen of the trade, who maintain that the effect would be to aggravate the already critical condition of the men, who have hardly enough employment. They regard the movement as aiming at procuring cheaper labour.

**Swiss Mercantile Employees' Union (Schweizerischer Kaufmännischer Verein).**—This Society's chief aim is to provide instruction in mercantile matters to its members. It also possesses sick and unemployed benefit funds, supports an employment agency, and endeavours to promote the advantage of its members by lectures, and by facilities for life insurance and insurance against accidents. It receives an annual subvention from the Government, the amount of which for the fiscal year 1893-4 was £1,275. The Union has a membership of 7,784 persons in 34 sections.

**The Embroidery Trade.**—Business during November was brisk in the St. Gall Embroidery Trade. Permits were obtained from the authorities by four establishments to work two hours a day overtime for a month.—*Der Grütliener*.

### BELGIUM.

**Creation of a Labour Department.**—In a despatch to the Foreign Office dated November 17th, Sir F. Plunkett, H.M. Minister at Brussels, has forwarded copy of a Royal Decree dated November 12th, whereby a Labour Department (*Office du Travail*) has been annexed to the Ministry of Agriculture and Public Works. The functions of the new department are defined in the decree as follows:—

1. To collect, collate, and publish all information relating to labour, especially as regards the condition and growth of production, the organisation and remuneration of labour, its relations to capital, the condition of workers, the comparison between labour as in Belgium and in foreign countries, accidents during work, strikes, lack of employment, and the effects of laws specially affecting industry and labour.
2. To assist in the study of new legislative measures, and of amendments to existing laws.
3. To watch over the execution of the labour laws within the limits which shall be laid down by the Decree of Organisation.

**Labour Disputes.**—Information has been received through the Foreign Office from Mr. Arthur Herbert, Secretary of Legation at Brussels, under date of December 5th, with regard to four strikes which took place during October and November, of which two were among textile operatives, one among metallurgists and one among brush makers. None of these disputes, however, require special mention. Two were successful, one failed, and one remained unsettled at date of reporting. An account of an important strike in the Antwerp Diamond Trade is given lower down.

**Truck Prosecutions.**—Mr. Herbert also reports that 14 manufacturers at Hamme have been prosecuted for paying their men in counters, with which they had to buy food and clothing from the manufacturers' stock.

**Diamond Cutters' Strike.**—The strike of the diamond cutters, in which several thousands of men took part began on the 12th of November, and was due to the success which attended the strike of workers in this trade in Amsterdam referred to elsewhere. The men's demands included: price lists based on the minimum wage, abolition of the custom of buying the diamond dust from the employer at his own price, mid-day intervals of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours, and abolition of the system of apprenticeship. The Diamond Industry section of the Council of Industry and Labour met on the 13th and heard the statements of representatives of both sides. The employers offered to accede minimum price lists based on the average rates paid at the time, and to sell the diamond dust at 4 francs (about 3s. 4d.) per carat. A manifesto was addressed to the strikers by the Council of Industry and Labour stating that for the time no increase of pay could be granted, and advising the men to accept the terms offered by the employers, which partly removed their grievances, and on the 16th the employers met and adopted a minimum price list, in view of which conciliatory step, it is said, the men decided to resume work.

**Minimum Wage in Communal Contracts.**—During November the principle of inserting the minimum wage clause in contracts for public works has been adopted by the Communal Councils of Brussels, Verviers, Namur, and Ensisval, and the provincial Council of Hainaut. The principle was recently adopted tentatively by the provincial Council of Brabant, but on the first occasion on which it was to be applied—a contract for building a barracks at Diest—no tenders were received. The Communal Council of Ensisval fixed the minimum wages to be paid in the next contract for the execution of masons' work as follows:—For masons, 40 and 30 centimes (4d. and 3d. respectively), per hour for different classes of men, and for masons' labourers 25 centimes (2½d.). The length of the working day must not exceed 12 hours.—*Le Peuple*.

**The Factory Act.**—By Royal Decree of November 4th, heads of industries (*Chefs d'Industrie*), masters and managers are obliged to post in the workshops statements showing the hours of beginning and leaving off work, as well as the time allowed for intervals, of all persons coming under the operation of the Female and Child Labour Protection Law of December 1889.—*Ibid*.

### HOLLAND.

**Labour Disputes.**—Strikes took place during November in the Diamond Working and Baking Trades. The diamond workers, numbering many thousands of men, went out in the beginning of November in Amsterdam and the neighbouring towns, for wages according to a scale, involving the principle of the minimum wage, which they had drawn up. Their demand was acceded to by 83 out of the 84 employers whose establishments were affected, and work was resumed in a few days.

On November 25th the bakers, belonging to about 300 bakeries in Amsterdam, went on strike, with the object of improving their conditions of work (see last month's *GAZETTE*, page 351). The strikers endeavoured to prevent the delivery of bread by stopping vans which they suspected of containing it, the police having to

accompany carts delivering bread made by the master bakers. The demands of the men are reported to have been conceded on the 27th.—*Le Peuple*.

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

**Results of a reduction of hours in an Iron Works.**—The director of the iron works of Erwein von Nostitz in Rothau, Bohemia, has given an account of the result of substituting eight-hours for twelve-hours shifts in the works from May 1892. The following is based on the director's statement furnished to Professor Dr. Von Philippovich, and given in an article by the latter in the *Handels-Museum* of November 8th:—

The 8 hours' shift was introduced in the sheet iron works of Schnidewald from May, 1892, and it is claimed that the workman earns as much—and even more—now in eight hours than he did formerly in twelve hours, though the piece rates have not been changed. Steps were of course taken to ensure that the furnaces should turn out as much as the men could deal with, and that the rolling machinery, steam engines, and boilers should be equal to the increased demand made on them. The increase in output per man, per hour, was not very noticeable during the first few months; but this is attributed to the habits of the workmen, and the inadequacy of the arrangements. It is claimed that the short hour system is advantageous to the manufacturer since the cost of production is not increased, but even diminished owing to a saving in the relative consumption of lubricating, cleaning, and lighting materials. The quality of the product is said to be raised, as the zeal and attention of the workpeople are not exhausted so much as when they work 12 hours. Of course, pauses are much curtailed, whereas with 12-hour shifts they had to be considerable. But it is argued that the pauses enjoyed by the workmen within the heated and dusty smelting works are of far less benefit to him than the extra four hours leisure which he can spend in the open air or in his own home.

**Labour Disputes.\***—Three fresh strikes were reported during November, two among miners, and one among button makers. That of the colliers in the Ostrau-Karwin coal district of Moravia, which began early in November, was the most serious, affecting some thousands of miners in Peterswald, Poremba, Dombrau, and Orlau. The working shifts in the district affected are said to have hitherto been eight and twelve hours (from bank to bank) alternately, and the employers decided to introduce uniform shifts of ten hours at face, a step attributed to the men agitating for eight hour shifts, which they claim in virtue of a regulation made after a strike in the district in June 1890, which is worded as follows: "The length of the shift is fixed at ten hours, including eight hours of actual work." It is reported (*Deutscher Reichsanzeiger*) that the men have submitted to the ten hours shift. Neither of the remaining strikes referred to was reported at an end. A boycott of a Vienna bakery is reported in consequence of the dismissal of 11 men for protesting against excessive work. Proposals for settlement made by the Trade Union Committee and the bakers' organisation have been rejected by the owner of the bakery.

### ITALY.

**Emigration.**—The official report on Italian Emigration in 1893 shows that during that year 124,312 persons emigrated permanently, and 122,439 temporarily, as compared with 107,369 and 116,298 respectively in 1892.† These figures do not include tourists or persons leaving the country temporarily on business, &c. As stated in the introduction to the report, the statistics of emigration are drawn from various sources which check one another, but principally from the records of the *Sindaci* (Mayors), on whose authority passports are issued. From the answers of applicants to the questions put to them they are classified as permanent or temporary emigrants.

Of those who emigrated permanently in 1893, 86,839 were males, and 37,473 females. Of 100,217 permanent emigrants over 14 years of age, 54,595 were agricultural labourers, 17,286 navvies and day labourers (including porters, &c.); 8,374 were artisans and operatives; 6,486 were masons, bricklayers, and stonecutters; and 2,225 were domestic servants.

### SPAIN.

**State of Employment.**—A report received through the Foreign Office from Sir H. Drummond-Wolff, H.M. Ambassador at Madrid, dated November 29th, states that excitement exists in the mining districts owing to

\* From reports published in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* and *Deutscher Reichsanzeiger*.  
† Statistica della Emigrazione Italiana avvenuta nell'anno, 1893.  
‡ The population of Italy in 1892 was estimated at 30,535,848.



the constant stoppage of mines and factories, attributed to the heavy taxation and the fall in the prices of lead and silver. Telegrams from Murcia state that a large number of workmen in the province are out of work. The Alcalde of Mazarron has informed the Government that 4,000 more are likely to be thrown out of work, and the manager of the factory at Santa Elisa, where 800 are employed, has applied for protection from the authorities, fearing the attitude of the operatives in case the works are suspended.

UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA CONSULAR DISTRICT.

The following is based on information contained in a report dated November 27th, received through the Foreign Office from Capt. C. Clipperton, H.M. Consul at Philadelphia:—

*The Labour Market.*—It is claimed that there have been late improvements in the labour market. The gain has been slow, and in some directions not very distinct. The most important point is considered to be the larger employment of labour assuring a better demand for manufactured products.

It is reported that there are many idle printers hanging about newspaper and job offices, owing to the increase in the number of type machines; therefore the outlook for the men does not appear bright.

*Labour Organisations.*—The Electric Street Car Motor men have completed the permanent organisation of the brotherhood referred to in last month's GAZETTE, and elected the officers, whose term of office was fixed at six months. The directors of the companies, it is said, will not recognise the brotherhood. They hold that the men have no ground for complaint, and that such an organisation of the men is a breach of contract with the company.

*Coal and Coke.*—The Miners' Committee received a notice from the Railroad Coal Operators' Association that the scale price for mining, according to the Columbus agreement (see July GAZETTE, page 224) was not being maintained at all the mines, and that they would be forced to annul the contract unless the companies paying less than scale rate could be brought to adhere to the agreement. The miners contend that the fact that there are reductions at some mines ought not to render the entire district liable to a reduction.

*Labour Disputes.*—The weavers of the Hampden Mills, Philadelphia, struck on November 5th because the warkers and dressers had left work, and the firm intended to fill their places with strangers. The strikers say that during the past 36 weeks a fair weaver averaged 7.50 dols. per week (30s.), whereas in 1892 he earned 13.00 dols. per week (52s.).

There was also a strike among the straighteners of a steel works at Braddock, causing the finishing department of those works to lie idle. A shut down was expected, as without these men the other departments can do nothing.

*Legal Procedure in a Labour Case.*—An interesting point in labour matters during the month of November had reference to an application made to the United States Circuit Court in Philadelphia, to restrain the Receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad from discharging some of the men because they were members of the Brotherhood of Trainmen. In this case the Attorney-General of the United States intervened, writing as "Amicus Curia" to the Judge of the United States Court, then engaged in a judicial hearing of a suit pending between private parties, in which the Federal Department of Justice had no share or part. The Judge having first obtained the consent from counsel of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, accepted the communication as an additional brief by counsel for the petitioner.

*Naturalisation.*—Stringent rules have been adopted in Common Pleas Court No. 1 at Pittsburg, which, it is thought, will in future practically shut off the naturalisation of aliens in that Court, it being a disputed question whether State Courts had jurisdiction or whether the United States Courts alone had jurisdiction. It is

reported that Courts Nos. 2 and 3 contemplate adopting similar rules. The Judges in Court No. 3 appear to have held for some time past that State Courts had no jurisdiction in the matter, and had therefore refused to naturalise aliens.

BOSTON CONSULAR DISTRICT.

The following information regarding the recent strikes of textile operatives and garment workers in Massachusetts has been supplied by Mr. M. Y. Brown, H.M. Consul at Boston, under date of November 11th:—

*Fall River Dispute.*—This was a "shut down" on the part of the manufacturers owing to the Weavers' Association having voted a "vacation" of four weeks in response to the Manufacturers' Association's proposal of an all round reduction of wages. The dispute, which began on August 23rd, threw about 23,000 persons out of work, and though partial resummptions of work at some mills took place from time to time at the lower scale of wages, about 8,000 hands were still out on October 29th. It was finally terminated on October 30th, the operatives having, it is calculated, lost about £300,000 in wages. Owing to the depressed condition of the market the loss to the mills was not great.

*New Bedford Dispute.*—In this case the textile operatives also resisted a reduction (10 per cent.) of wages. The strike began on August 20th, and ended on October 11th in a resumption of work at 5 per cent. reduction, on the understanding that whatever final settlement was made at Fall River should also apply to New Bedford.

*Boston Garment Workers.*—The garment workers, the number of 4,000, struck on September 21st against the piece-work system which had been introduced in the beginning of the year, demanding a return to weekly wages at rates higher than those previously paid. The employers having given way, work was resumed on September 26th by all the operatives.

*The late Chicago Strike.*—The Report on the Chicago strike of June and July, 1894, by the United States Strike Commission, appointed by the President on July 26th 1894 has been published [Washington: Government Printing Office]. The Report summarises the evidence with regard to the causes and events of the Pullman strike and the action of federated unions, of the General Managers' Association, and of the military during the railroad strike, and states the conclusions and recommendations of the Commissioners.

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