

THE

Labour Gazette

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

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.]

JULY 1894.

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GENERAL ADVANTAGES OF THE ARMY.

On first joining the Army, Soldiers are supplied with Clothing and a Free Kit, and while in performance of their duty, receive a daily Free Ration of 1 lb. of Bread and 2 lb. of Meat. Vegetables and Groceries are provided for by a daily stoppage of pay. Soldiers are also provided with Lodging, Bedding, Fuel, Light and Education without payment.

Soldiers who become good Marksman can obtain valuable Money Prizes.

When proceeding on Furlough Soldiers may be granted an advance of full pay, and of whatever good conduct pay they may be receiving, together with 6d. a day in lieu of the Ration of Bread and Meat, and special facilities for travelling by Railway at reduced fares.

The benefit of an Army School, the use of a Library and Recreation Room, the establishment of amusements at most places, and at some stations the opportunities to learn a trade, by which money is made while in the Army, and a livelihood may be secured on discharge, are among the advantages enjoyed by Soldiers.

AGE for the REGULAR ARMY, 18 to 25 Years.

TERMS OF SERVICE.

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

After 5 years' service a soldier of good character may be specially allowed, under certain conditions, to join the Reserve, if the requirements of the Service admit.

Soldiers of good character may be allowed to extend their service to 12 years with the Colors, and may also, under certain restrictions, be subsequently permitted to re-engage to complete 21 years.

* In accordance with the terms of the Attestation, these periods, should they expire whilst a Soldier is serving abroad, may be prolonged for 12 months or any less period, a corresponding decrease being made in the service in the Reserve.

PAY AND DEFERRED PAY.

Warrant Officers	5/- to 6/- a day
Non-Commissioned Officers above the rank of Corporal	2/- " 4/6 "
Corporals and Bombardiers	1/8 " 2/8 "
Gunners, Privates, &c.	1/- " 1/9 "

GOOD CONDUCT PAY.—Additional pay is granted to Soldiers for good conduct, according to the length of service.

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

DISCHARGE AND PENSION.

Should a Soldier, during the first three months of his service desire to leave the Army, he may claim his discharge on a payment of £10; after that period he may be permitted to leave on payment of £18.

After 21 years' service and upwards, Soldiers become entitled to pensions on discharge, varying from 8d. to 5s. a day, according to their rank and length of service. Soldiers discharged on account of wounds or injuries received in action, or disability caused by Military duty, are entitled to a pension, varying with the extent of the disability and with the length of service.

ARMY RESERVE.—Soldiers transferred to the Reserve receive pay at 6d. a day until the expiration of their term of service. On completing 12 years' service, either with the Colors or in the Reserve, they may join the Supplemental Reserve* for 4 years, receiving pay at 4d. a day during that period.

* Enlistments in the Supplemental Reserve are suspended until further orders.

GENERAL ADVANTAGES OF THE MILITIA.

Rations and Lodgings.—During Drill, or the Annual Training, Militiamen are entitled to accommodation in barracks, lodgings, billets, or camp, at the public expense. They also receive the daily Rations or the Regulated Allowances in lieu thereof, as in the Regular Army.

Clothing and Necessaries.—Complete Clothing will be issued to Militiamen at the public expense, for wear when on duty. Great coats, capes and leggings will also be issued if the men are encamped, or during wet or inclement weather. One pair of boots or shoes, two flannel shirts, two pairs of socks, one tin of blacking, and two pieces of soap, will be supplied to each man for every training at which he attends, and these articles, with the exception of one of the flannel shirts, are taken home by the men. A Free Kit, consisting of comb, brushes, razor, braces, towels, knife, fork and spoon, will be issued to every Militiaman, and will be required on last six trainings, after which it may be retained by the man.

Travelling Expenses and Allowances.—Militiamen joining their regiments for Drill or Annual Training will receive a coupon attached to the Training notice, entitling them to conveyance by railway at Government fares from a station within the county. They will also receive an allowance of 10d. for a hot meal on joining. If no railway be available, they will receive marching money within the county.

Hospitals and Medical Attendance.—During Drill or Training, Militiamen will be entitled to free Medical Attendance. If sick, they will be admitted to hospital and will receive the same treatment as Soldiers of the Regular Army. If at the termination of the Training they are still detained in hospital by sickness, they will continue to receive medical treatment until their recovery or discharge.

AGE for the MILITIA, 18 to 35 Years

(also Growing Lads, 17 to 18 years).

TERMS OF SERVICE.

Original enlistment 6 years. Militiamen may re-engage during their last training, or re-enlist within 3 years of discharge, for a further period of 4 years.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS may also re-enlist in the Militia for a period of 4 years, within three years of discharge from the Army or Army Reserve.

Militiamen may join the Militia Reserve to the extent of one-fourth of the Establishment.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

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

	Drill on Enlistment, or Preliminary Drill before Musketry or Gunnery Drill.	Preliminary Musketry or Gunnery Drill previous to Annual Training.	Annual Training.	Total during the Year.
During 1st year	49 days	13 days	27 days	90 days
Following Years	...	...	27 days	27 days

PAY AND BOUNTY.

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

	Artillery	Engineers	Infantry	Medical Staff Corps
Sergeants	2 7	2 7	1 9	1 9
Sergeants	3 2	3 3	2 4	2 8
Corporals	1 5	1 5	1 3	1 3
Bombardiers	1 3	—	—	—
Gunners and Privates	1 2	1 1	1 0	1 0

During the first year of service the rate of Bounty varies from 10s. to £2, and during subsequent years it varies from £1 to £1 10s., with an extra £1 if the man belongs to the Militia Reserve.

Men who, after discharge from the Army as Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officers join the Militia and are appointed Sergeant receive an Annual Bounty of £3, with an extra £1 if they belong to the Militia Reserve.

In addition to the above, Militiamen who re-enlist or re-engage, and discharged soldiers who re-enlist in the Militia within 3 years of discharge, receive a Bounty of £1 10s. If the man re-enlists or re-engages during the non-training period, this Bounty will not be paid until he joins for the Annual Training, and unless he is then found medically fit.

EMPLOYMENT ON RETURN TO CIVIL LIFE.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT.—With the view of affording Government Employment to deserving Soldiers, the Postmaster-General has decided that vacancies among the rural and provincial town postmen, and also among the auxiliary postmen in London, are to be offered, in the first instance, to Discharged Soldiers and Army Reserve men. Candidates for such employment must have at least a "Good" character on leaving the Colors, and must have not less than three years' service with the Colors. The ranks of the Metropolitan, County and Borough Police are also to a great extent filled by old soldiers, and regular employment is also provided for many old soldiers in the Royal Arsenal, the Army Clothing Department, the Ordnance Store Department and other Government Departments.

EMPLOYMENT BY RAILWAY COMPANIES.—Employment for deserving Soldiers is likewise afforded by many of the Railway Companies and in the Corps of Commissionaires. The Railway Companies will probably be able to engage about 2,000 men every year.

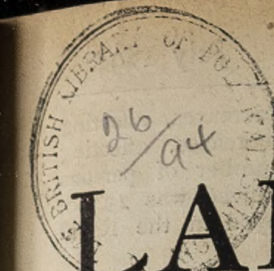
A REGISTER FOR CIVIL EMPLOYMENT is also kept at the Headquarters of all Regimental Districts, with the view of assisting men of good character to obtain employment in civil life when discharged from the Army, or transferred to the Army Reserve, on the expiration of their engagement.

A NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for the employment of Reserve and Discharged Soldiers has also been established for the purpose of introducing Soldiers of reliable character, on their discharge, or transfer to the Reserve, to employers of labour.

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

CENTRAL OFFICE: 12 Buckingham Street, Strand, London.

Detailed information as to 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.



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LABOUR DEPARTMENT,
BOARD OF TRADE,
43, PARLIAMENT STREET, S.W.,
July 1894.

SINCE the publication of the last number of the GAZETTE the report of the Chief Labour Correspondent on the Strikes and Lock-outs of 1892 has been issued. A brief summary of the statistics of Strikes and Lock-outs in 1892 appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, but in the present number a short notice is given of the parts of the Report dealing with the methods of settlement of the disputes.

On Thursday July 12th a volume of reports prepared by the Labour and Statistical Departments of the Board of Trade on the Volume and Effects of recent Immigration from Eastern Europe into the United Kingdom was issued. A notice of the reports appears on page 205.

The widespread dispute now in progress in the Scottish Coal Trade is the subject of an article on page 206.

Following the accounts given in previous numbers of the LABOUR GAZETTE of the changes which have taken place in the hours of labour in the War Office Establishments, an account is given on page 207 of the new regulations framed by the Admiralty in connection with the introduction of an average 48 hours' week in the Dockyards.

A summary is given on page 211 of the recommendations contained in the Final Report of the Royal Commission on Labour, which was issued on June 21st.

The recently published report for 1893 of the Chief Inspector of Factories is briefly reviewed on page 209.

Statistics relating to Co-operation in 1893 are given on page 214, in continuation of similar particulars for 1892, published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March.

The Labour Department would be glad to receive from the Secretaries of Trades Councils particulars showing the total number and membership of societies affiliated at the end of the year 1893. Similar information is also desired with respect to Federations of Trade Societies and Employers' Associations.

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE.*

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

General Statistics of Employment.—No material change has taken place in the condition of the labour market during June, the tendency on the whole being slightly downward rather than otherwise.

The labour market has been adversely affected by the prolonged iron-moulders' dispute on the north-east coast, which has considerably disturbed the trade of that district; while the effect of the Scottish coal dispute on other trades has already been appreciable, though

* The Reports on the state of employment refer strictly to the month of June, and do not cover changes which have occurred between June 30th and July 14th. This is especially to be remembered in connection with the Reports on the Coal Iron and Steel Industries.

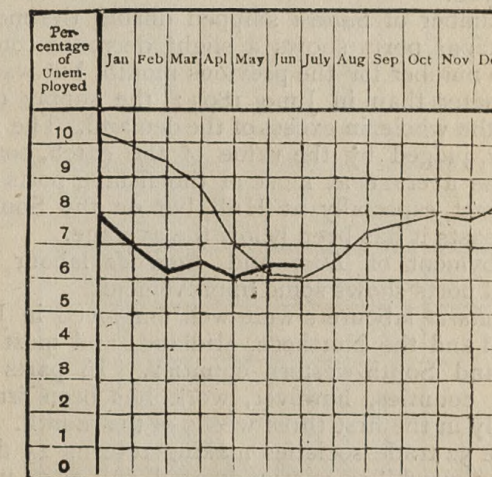
this indirect effect was not fully developed during the month of June.

Fifty-two trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 367,223, have made returns to the Department, showing the total number of unemployed members at the end of June to be 23,175, or 6.31 per cent., compared with 6.26 per cent. in the 51 societies making returns for May, and 5.85 in those making returns for June 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 comparison of the two curves is slightly affected by the increase of the number of societies making returns since the beginning of 1893.]

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



Employment in Various Industries.—Coal Mining.—Returns from 1,000 collieries, employing 248,062 workpeople, show that the average number of days per week worked by these collieries during June was 4.76, as compared with 4.71 in May, and 4.61 in April. These figures indicate the number of days on which coal was hewn and wound at the collieries, and do not necessarily imply that all the workpeople worked the full number of days.

Iron Ore Mining.—Returns received from 32 iron ore mines in Cumberland and Lancashire, at which 5,458 workpeople were employed, show the average number of days worked in June to have been 5.94 per week, compared with 5.70 days a week for the previous month.

The Pig Iron Trade has been affected by the Scottish coal dispute. Returns received from nearly three-fourths of the iron-masters in the United Kingdom, and relating to 16,267 workpeople, show that the number of furnaces in blast owned by the iron-masters making returns had fallen from 250 at the end of May to 244 at the end of June. During the month three furnaces had been re-lit, seven blown out and two damped down, all the furnaces put out of blast being in Scotland. The number of persons employed at the furnaces shows a decrease of 2 per cent. during the month.

In a few districts certain branches of the Steel Industry have been fairly well employed, but employment in the heavier branches of the trade shows a falling-off. In Scotland the industry has been affected by the miners' dispute.

The Engineering and Metal Trades, owing largely to their unsettled condition on the north-east coast, show a decline, the percentage of unemployed in unions connected with these trades having risen from 8.3 to 9.0.

The Shipbuilding Trades have remained practically stationary, the percentage of unemployed in the unions concerned having only fallen from 13.3 to 13.2.

On the whole the Building Trades are scarcely so well employed, and local disputes continue to disturb these trades. The percentage of unemployed members of unions has risen from 3.3 to 3.5.

The Furnishing and Wood-working Trades show a decline in most branches, the returns of unemployed members from unions connected with these trades giving the percentage as 4.4, compared with 3.3 for May.

A further falling off is observable in the Printing and Bookbinding Trades, the percentage of unemployed members in unions connected with these trades having risen from 6.0 to 6.4.

With few exceptions the Clothing Trades continue busy, especially in the bespoke branches.

Employment in the wholesale Boot and Shoe Trade has fallen off somewhat in most districts, but the bespoke department, as a rule, remains steady.

Employment in the Cotton Trade is only moderate, for though mills are running full time, the operatives in some cases are only partially employed. The Woollen Trade is depressed, and the Worsted Trade quiet.

The Carpet Trade is declining; the Hosiery Trade, in most districts, continues quiet; the Silk Trade is depressed; the Lace Trade is depressed, with many unemployed.

The number of Seamen shipped during the month at the principal ports shows a slight decrease compared with the number for the previous month, but was 4 per cent. greater than in June 1893; the supply of men was, on the whole, in excess of the demand. The Fishing Industry, judged by the value of the catch, continues above the average at most of the fishing ports on the East Coast, especially at Hull, but on the South and West Coasts it has been below the average.

Employment of Dock and Riverside labour at the principal ports shows some improvement.

Agricultural labourers were well employed in June in Scotland and the Northern, Midland, and most of the South and South-western counties. In parts of the Eastern counties, however, work has been irregular, especially in the first three weeks of the month.

Of the 52 trade societies making returns 15 describe trade as "good," 12 as "moderate," and 25 as "bad."

Trade Disputes.—The number of disputes beginning in June shows a considerable decrease compared with May, 85 having been noted, as compared with 118 in May and 71 in June, 1893. The number of persons, however, involved in the disputes shows a considerable increase. Of the fresh disputes 27 took place in the Building Trades, 22 in the Textile Trades, 18 in mining and quarrying, 7 in the Metal Trades, 3 in the Clothing Trades, 1 in the Shipbuilding Trade and the remaining 7 in connection with miscellaneous industries.

Particulars obtained with respect to 65 of these disputes show that 92,897 persons were affected. One of these disputes, affecting upwards of 70,000 persons, in addition to 19 others involving about 3,000 persons, and 41 which began before June, affecting about 5,500 persons, were known to be still unsettled at the end of the month. Twenty-three disputes, however, involving about 1,350 persons, which began before June were brought to a settlement during the month.

The most important fresh disputes are those of the Scottish Miners (of which a full account is given on p. 206), and the flax and jute workers of Blairgowrie and district, who are resisting a reduction in wages.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.—During the month, 98 changes in wages and hours of labour have been reported, of which 78 were changes in wages and 20 reductions in hours. The number of persons directly affected by changes in wages was stated in

76 cases, and of these 54 were increases, affecting over 13,000 workpeople, and 22 decreases, affecting nearly 7,000. The approximate number of persons whose hours of labour have been reduced was 25,700, of whom over 22,500 were employed in the Royal dockyards.

Pauperism.—The pauperism returns for the selected districts of the United Kingdom show that the proportion of paupers to population remains the same as in May, viz., 213 per 10,000, the numbers relieved on one day in the middle of the month being for June 311,737, and for May 312,555. The returns for last month, however, show an increase of 10 per 10,000 of population, compared with those for the corresponding date of June 1893.

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

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

Table with columns for District, 1894 (April, May, June), and 1893 (April, May, June). Rows include Metropolis, West Ham, Other Districts (England & Wales), Scotland, Ireland, and TOTAL (Selected) Districts.

Emigration and Immigration.—During the month 12,622 British passengers left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, as compared with 15,993 in the previous month, and 19,625 in June 1893. The number of alien immigrants into this country continues to show a great decline compared with the corresponding month of last year, the figures for the two periods being 6,773 and 15,547 respectively. The falling off is chiefly, though not entirely, among transmigrants.

II.—EMPLOYMENT IN LONDON.

Employment in various Industries.—The improvement reported as having taken place in the Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Trades during May has not been maintained in June. Seventy-seven branches of nine unions, with an aggregate membership of 13,300, report 941 (or 7.1 per cent.) as unemployed, compared with 6.9 per cent. last month and 8.1 per cent. in April.

A falling off in employment has taken place in the Building Trades, 142 branches of four unions, with an aggregate membership of 11,134, returning 629 (or 5.6 per cent.) as unemployed, compared with 4.5 per cent. last month, and 4.3 per cent. in April.

The Furnishing and Woodworking Trades are, as a rule, very depressed, and short time in some cases is being worked. Twenty-four branches of seven unions, with an aggregate membership of 4,333, return 351 (or 8.1 per cent.) as unemployed, compared with 4.5 per cent. last month and 4.3 per cent. in April. The state of employment with the Coopers is described as bad.

No improvement has taken place in the Printing and Bookbinding Trades, returns from 14 unions, with an aggregate membership of 18,363, showing that 928 (or 5.0 per cent.) are unemployed, compared with 5.1 per cent. last month and 3.9 per cent. in April.

In the Clothing Trades the bespoke branch has been fairly well employed, but the wholesale trade has been slack, short time prevailing in many cases. The Boot and Shoe Trades have also fallen off. The Leather Trades are slack in most branches. The improvement in the Glass Trade reported for April and May is still maintained. The Tobacco Trade continues to be depressed, and a large number are unemployed. The number of Seamen shipped was rather more than in the previous month, but the supply was reported to be in excess of the demand.

Dock and Waterside Employment.—Taken as a whole the volume of employment at the docks in June has been slightly greater than in May, and considerably above the level of June 1893.

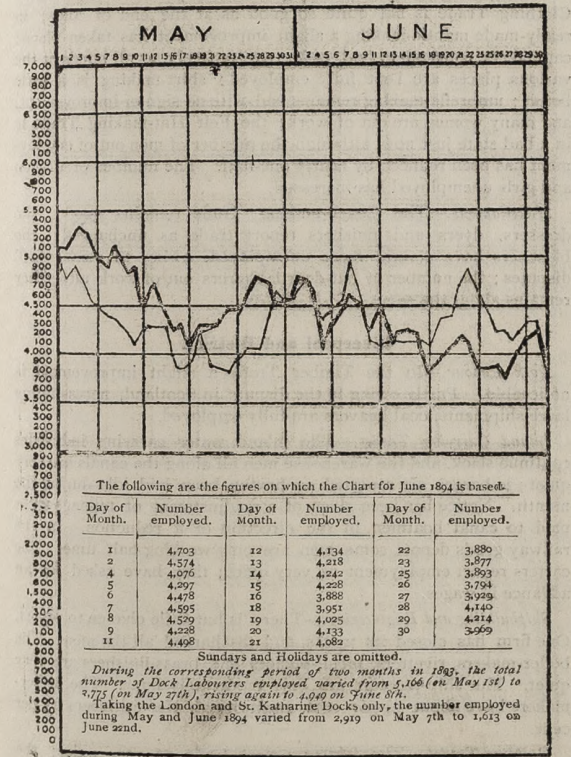
The total estimated number of dock labourers employed by all the Dock Companies in the Port of London for each week, is as follows:—

Table showing Estimated average daily number of Dock Labourers engaged by the Dock Companies for June 1894, compared with June 1893. Includes weekly data and averages for June and May.

The increase in employment is more than accounted for by the Millwall and Surrey Docks, where the grain and timber departments have been active. Employment by the London and India Dock Companies shows a slight falling-off, both compared with last month and June 1893. Work at the Albert Docks has been steady, and the Victoria Dock has been very busy.

As usual, the daily fluctuations of employment for Dock Labourers at the London and India group of docks are shown in the following chart:—

Chart showing the total number of Dock Labourers employed by the Joint Committee at the London, St. Katharine, East and West India, Victoria and Albert Docks, and the Town Warehouses, for each day during the months of May and June 1894. The corresponding curve for May and June 1893 is also given for comparison. Dock Labourers employed by Shipowners direct, Stevedores and Coal Porters are not included.



The Fruit Trade in Thames Street fell off during the month, and the up-town warehouses have not been so busy as usual at this season of the year. The wharves at Wapping and along the south side of the Thames have been busy. The watermen and lightermen report an improvement in employment. The coal-porters (winchmen and backers) also report a slight improvement, but a good many are still out of work.

Disputes and Trade Movements.—As described in last month's GAZETTE the widespread dispute in the London Cab Trade, affecting about 7,000 drivers, was

* Five days only were worked in this week; June 3rd was a holiday in celebration of the Queen's Birthday.

settled on June 11th by the arbitration of the Home Secretary. Since that date supplementary awards have been made dealing with "privileged" cabs and "four-wheelers," of which a summary is given on page 209.

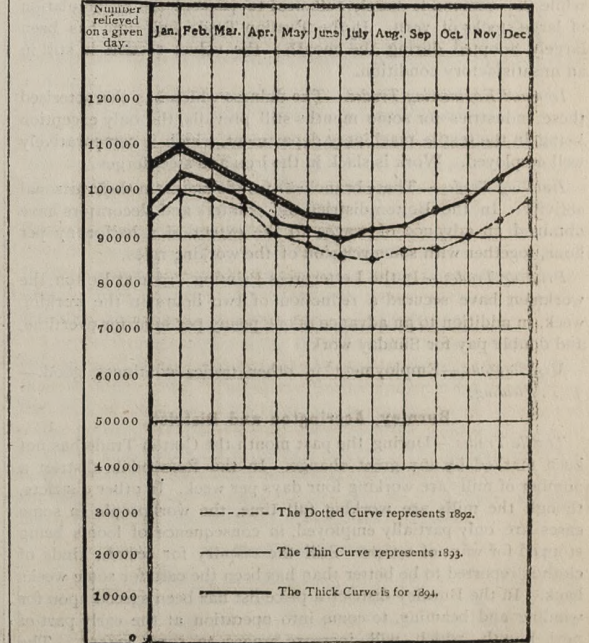
The dispute of mathematical instrument makers reported last month, remained unsettled at the close of June. A small dispute has arisen among women employed in a branch of the Stationery Trade, having reference to wages and fines. There has been agitation among the omnibus drivers and conductors, and among the East End tailors.

Labour Bureaux.—During June the four Labour Bureaux rendering returns received applications from 930 workers and 262 employers, as compared with 967 workers and 263 employers in the previous month. The number of persons for whom employment was found through the four Bureaux was 372, as against 327 in May.

Pauperism.—The proportion of paupers in London in the middle of June was 224 per 10,000 of population as compared with 226 in the previous month and 214 in June 1893. In West Ham the rate per 10,000 was 225 last month, 249 in the previous month, and 201 in June 1893. The following table gives the rates per 10,000 of population in the different districts of London and in West Ham on the last day of the second week in May and June 1894:—

Table showing Rate of Pauperism per 10,000 of population. Columns for In-door, Out-door, and Total, with sub-columns for June and May 1894 and 1893. Rows for West District, North, Central, East, South, and West Ham.

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



III.—PROVINCIAL REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS AND OTHERS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Tyne and Wear District.

Coal Mining.—Durham.—Employment at the Durham Collieries shows a slight falling off, with 987 pit men out of work, or about 1.6 as against 1.5 per cent. in May. About 600 men and boys at one colliery are idle through a dispute. Northumberland.—Steam coal pits continue to work regularly; house coal collieries are still on short time, working about 10 days per fortnight. There are 185,

men out of employment at eight collieries, or close upon 1 per cent. The joint accountants' return, for the last three months ended May 31st, certifies that the net average selling price of coal was 6s. 4 7/2d. per ton.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—On the Tyne.—Owing to the moulders' dispute several yards have suspended men, shipbuilding being in advance of other departments. Two or three engineering establishments have extended their usual holiday period, while others have discharged men. The Ordnance Works show improvement, several men having re-started during the month. Dry-docks, forges and repairing yards have been fairly well employed. The number of out-of-work engineers, shipbuilders and boiler-makers is 2,101, or 20.6, as against 19.5 per cent. in May. **The Wear.**—Shipyards continue busy, one or two having full work, although in some yards employment is scarce. Engine building is retarded for want of castings. One firm has suspended over 60 men, another has ceased working "double shift." Employment for shipsmiths and forges has been fairly active, general repair work moderate. There are 526 unemployed shipbuilders and engineers, or 12.9 per cent., as against 11.2 in May. Local furnaces, steel and sheet rolling mills are reported as well employed. One large angle iron mill, however, has only been employed on an average four days per week. Engine and firemen report fully 4 per cent. thrown out of work owing to existing disputes.

Building Trades.—New work is opening out each week. On both rivers not more than a dozen bricklayers are reported as out of work; the plasterers are well employed; the house-joiners and masons quiet, in the latter case owing to scarcity of stone.

Shipping.—Coal-porters and riverside labourers in general, on both rivers, report employment as improving. The demand for sea-going men during the month has been good, a considerably increased number having signed articles in the lower reaches of the Tyne.

Miscellaneous.—The chemical, cement and copper works continue quiet; the glass and bottle-makers are only moderately employed, with 50 men out of work on both rivers, or 10 per cent.; the paper-makers, bookbinders and printers are dull, the latter having over 7 per cent. unemployed; the polishers and cabinet-makers are quiet; lime quarries are easier in employment.—*J. Ratcliffe.*

Oldham, Bolton and District.

Textile Trades.—The condition of these trades shows no improvement, the prices obtaining both for yarn and cloth being unsatisfactory, while the demand is barely sufficient to prevent the accumulation of large stocks of yarn. In the Fustian Trade half-time has been largely adopted during the month; the velvet section is still in an unsatisfactory condition.

Iron and Engineering Trades.—The dulness which has characterised these industries for some months still prevails, the only exception being in the textile machinery department, which is comparatively well employed. Work is slack in the iron and steel forges.

Building Trades.—These branches of trade maintain their seasonal activity. In the Bolton district the painters and decorators have obtained an advance of wages to the extent of a halfpenny per hour, together with some revision of the working rules.

Printing Trades.—In the Letterpress Printing Trade at Bolton, the workmen have secured a reduction of two hours in the working week, in addition to an advance of one penny per hour for overtime, and double pay for Sunday work.

Miscellaneous.—Employment in other trades continues good.—*J. T. Fielding.*

Burnley, Accrington and District.

Textile Trades.—During the past month the Cotton Trade has not been marked by any great change. In the Rossendale district a number of mills are working four days per week. In other districts, though the mills are working full time, the workpeople in some cases are only partially employed, in consequence of looms being stopped for want of warps. Still the enquiry for certain kinds of cloth is reported to be better than has been the case for some weeks back. In the Burnley district a price list has been agreed upon for winding and beaming, to come into operation at the early part of next month, which will increase wages to some extent. The disputes in the Stacksteads, Cliviger, Darwen and Burnley districts continue. During the month disputes have arisen in the Barrowford, Clitheroe and Accrington districts, whilst in several other localities the relations between employers and employed are seriously disturbed in consequence of the alleged action of certain employers in attempting to break through the wages list.

Building Trades.—These trades still keep brisk; in some localities overtime is being worked. The carpenters and joiners in the Burnley, Nelson and Padiham districts have obtained a rise in wages. The plumbers are fully employed, good workmen being in demand.

Miscellaneous.—The Textile Printing and Dyeing Trades are reported to be rather dull. The Iron Trades are also dull, especially in the neighbourhood of Preston, where a number of men are unemployed. The Tailoring Trades remain good. The general trades of the district are slightly depressed, with more unemployed.—*W. H. Wilkinson.*

Manchester and District.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The Iron Trades are still in a bad condition both in Manchester and Macclesfield. The number of unemployed engineers, although fifty less than in May, is still large. The metal planers have a smaller number out of employment; the machine workers remain about the same. The boiler-makers report trade as only very moderate. The braziers and sheet metal workers have fewer men idle.

Textile Trades.—The cotton spinners in Manchester report trade as bad, with a small increase in the number unemployed. In Macclesfield and Stockport it is much the same. By the closing of a mill in Bollington about 300 hands have been thrown out of employment. The Silk Trade is a little better. Silk dyers are busier than they have been for some time. Most, if not all the mills and workshops have been closed for periods ranging from two to eight days on account of holidays.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The Printing and kindred Trades are in a bad condition. The letterpress printers have the same number unemployed as reported last month, viz., about 300. Lithographic printing and bookbinding remain the same, about 9 per cent. of union members in each being unemployed.

Building Trades.—The carpenters and joiners report trade as moderate, with fewer unemployed; the bricklayers as good, with none out of work; the plasterers also have fewer unemployed. At Bury an agreement has been entered into between employers and workmen to use only English hand split laths.

Clothing Trades.—The Tailoring Trade is good; the wholesale Clothing Trade is not quite so good as at the end of May; in ready-made mantle-making a slight improvement has taken place; capmakers continue to find orders pretty freely, as all hands at the various places are kept fully employed; shirt-making is a little better; umbrella-making remains bad, with no sign of improvement, and many women are out of work; the Felt Hat-making Trade is in a bad state just now, although the number of men out of employment has been reduced by nearly one-half. The number of women and girls unemployed has increased.

Miscellaneous.—The Coach-making Trade remains good; the dressers, dyers and finishers report trade as unchanged; the bleachers have several more unemployed, owing to some small disputes; the number of out-door labourers out of work altogether remains about the same.—*G. D. Kelley.*

Liverpool and District.

Dock Labour.—In the Timber Trade a slight improvement is noticeable. Partly owing to the dispute in Scotland, necessitating large shipments, coal heavers are fully employed.

Inland Carrying Trades.—The inland water carrying industries continue slack, and the warehouse men all along the canals are very quiet; 30 barges are reported as having been laid idle during the month. Notice has been given of a readjustment of tonnage rates paid to canal boatmen, in the direction of a reduction. In the railway goods depots some men are only working half time. The carters report employment as very quiet; they have asked for an advance in wages.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—There is but little change to report. One firm has closed its works, and discharged all the men. The boiler-makers, riveters, metal-planers and brass-finishers are very quiet. The ship-painters are only moderately busy. The boiler-makers have about 14 per cent. unemployed, the engineers 13 per cent.

Building Trades.—The joiners report trade as very quiet; the brickmakers and bricklayers as busy; the painters in Liverpool as moderate, and in St. Helens as fully employed; the plasterers and plumbers as moderate.

Iron, Brass and Metal Trades.—Iron-moulding remains very quiet. The sheet-metal workers and tinplate workers are slack. The white-smiths are fully employed.

Chemical, Copper and Glass Trades.—These trades are very slack in St. Helens, Widnes and Runcorn. One firm of plate-glass manufacturers at St. Helens is only working half-time.

Mining.—In the St. Helens district mining has been very unsettled, with a tendency to improve towards the end of the month. At one firm between 800 and 1,000 men are idle, owing to a dispute of the winding enginemens arising out of a demand for regular pay, whether working a full week or otherwise.

Miscellaneous.—The letterpress printers have still 10 per cent. unemployed. Tailoring is only moderate. The upholsterers are fully employed; the cabinet-makers moderately so; general labourers, excavators, &c., are quiet.—*J. Sexton.*

Barrow-in-Furness District.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Marine engineering is fairly busy, but not altogether satisfactory, and the iron moulders are not so busy. All other branches of the Engineering Trade are slack. Shipbuilding is fairly busy.

Iron and Steel Trades.—The Pig-iron Trade does not improve, orders being scarce; prices have a lowering tendency, and stocks are increasing. The Steel Trade is slack, there being no orders in the markets for rails or other materials except ship-plates. The depression is felt throughout the district.

Iron and Coal Mining.—The iron miners are only moderately employed. Coal mining in the Cumberland district is better, mainly owing to the Scottish miners' dispute. Many of the mines are working full time, and one firm, which imposed a reduction of 10 per cent. on their miners, have returned it pending a settlement of the Scottish dispute, but all miners are working on the understanding of a 24 hours' notice to suspend contracts.

Shipping and Railways.—The shipping at the Barrow Docks has been more active owing to the arrival of several large cargoes of timber; the general trade has much improved. At Whitehaven shipping is still good, principally through the coal traffic. Railway traffic does not improve, and the men in the Company's workshops are still on short time.

Building Trades.—The Building Trades during the past month have become rather slack, and bricklayers are not fully employed. Joiners are slack. Outside labourers are doing fairly well at present.

Miscellaneous.—The Tailoring Trade is fairly well employed. Paper and pulp works are still busy. The Printing and kindred Trades, and the bakers and confectioners, are only moderately employed. Jute workers are slack.—*J. D. Cowper.*

Middlesbrough, Stockton and District.

Shipbuilding.—Owing to the disputes of the pattern-makers, moulders and ship-joiners, the state of employment in this trade is much worse than in May; this applies more particularly to the Hartlepoons, Stockton, Middlesbrough and Thornaby, the rest of the district being affected in a less degree. Otherwise the trade would be fairly satisfactory, several new orders having been booked.

Engineering.—Like ship-building, this trade is feeling the effects of the disputes; the percentage of unemployed is 15 for the whole district. At Middlesbrough the proportion of unemployed is but 7 per cent., owing to extensive repairs in progress, but at Stockton it is 17 per cent., and at Hartlepool 20 per cent., and increasing every week.

Steel and Iron Trades.—The steel-workers continue well employed, especially steel-plate and angle-makers. Wages at those works connected with the Conciliation Board remain unaltered for the next three months. There is no improvement, however, in the Finished Iron Trade, where employment remains irregular. The Pig Iron Trade is not quite so brisk as last month, but employment is fairly good. Another firm has commenced the eight-hour day. From bridge works and foundries no change is reported.

Ironstone Mining.—The Cleveland miners continue well employed, but have not obtained the 7 1/2 per cent. advance they are seeking.

Shipping, &c.—Sailors and firemen report little improvement during the month, but rates for both continue firm at £4 2s. 6d. per month. Riverside and dock labour has been fairly good except during the last week of the month, which has been quieter.

Miscellaneous.—The Building Trades continue brisk throughout the district. The Printing, Salt and other Trades do not report any change.—*A. Main.*

Leeds and District.

Metal Trades.—These trades continue dull. In engineering one or two firms have been fairly busy on hydraulic machinery and electric lighting appliances, but there is no general improvement, the percentage of unemployed members of unions increasing from 16 to 18 during the month. The machine-workers and metal-planers are slack, and the whitesmiths and general iron and pipe-fitters only moderately employed. The Boiler-makers have slightly improved. The ironfounders are quiet, the steelworkers better employed, the stove-grate workers dull, with 5 per cent. unemployed, and about 25 per cent. on short time.

Building Trades.—Building operations have been more active, and the bricklayers report a considerable improvement. The plasterers are slightly busier, but not so busy as usual. The joiners are fairly employed. The plumbers are slack, and the painters very slack.

Clothing Trades.—Matters are generally quiet; most ready-made clothing firms are on short time. Bespoke tailoring has improved greatly, and employment has been very fair. In the Boot and Shoe Industry there is no improvement.

Textile Trades.—Willeys and felters report a slight improvement, with fewer out of work. Although some weaving firms are fairly busy, this is not general, short time in many places being resorted to. The carpet-weavers are not fully employed.

Glass Bottle Trade.—Both branches of this industry are now slack, the general bottle department having fallen off considerably, and there are a large number of men unemployed, which is unusual at this season. The medical bottle section continues bad, and the number of unemployed is increasing.

Leather Trades.—These trades are very quiet. The tanners report employment as not being so good, and they have a few men unemployed. The curriers and leather shavers report trade as bad, the latter with about 8 per cent. unemployed, and most of the others working short time.

Miscellaneous.—The cabinet-makers are quiet. Coach-making has fallen off. Brush-making shows no improvement. The Letterpress Printing Trade continues very slack, with nearly 10 per cent. unemployed on the average, the jobbing department being if anything rather worse. Lithographic printing is also bad. The electric light fitters are busy.—*O. Connellan.*

Bradford, Huddersfield and District.

Textile Trades.—The Woollen Trade remains about the same; in the heavy woollen district of Dewsbury and Batley it is very depressed; the Worsted Trade is still very quiet in the districts of Bradford, Halifax, Keighley and Huddersfield; the Silk Trade, both in Brighouse, Halifax and Huddersfield is depressed. At Brighouse all the cotton-spinning mills are running full time.

Building Trades.—In Huddersfield and Bradford trade continues depressed; painting is rather slack for the time of year; the Bradford plasterers have obtained a new code of working rules, with which they seem fairly well satisfied.

Metal Trades.—These trades are rather depressed in all the centres; the iron-moulders have a number of men idle, and in Huddersfield 15 out of 170 engineers are on the books. The percentage of unemployed in some of the other towns is higher. In the Brighouse district many of the wire mills are running full time; in the Huddersfield district this trade is not quite so good.

Miscellaneous.—The trades dependent upon the staple industry, such as dyeing and finishing, are quiet; tailoring is moderate; printing is quiet; quarrying in and around Brighouse is better than some other trades, and when the weather permits full time is made.—*A. Gee.*

Yorkshire Mining Districts (except Cleveland).

The pits in some localities continue working exceptionally short time—some only two days per week. As reported last month, others are working full time. Taking the whole of Yorkshire the average in all probability will be four to four and a half days per week. Some collieries since the Scottish dispute commenced have put on an extra day per week; other collieries have not worked any extra time. In the western part of Yorkshire there is an improvement in the time worked at some of the collieries, men working, generally speaking, about four days per week.—*J. Wadsworth.*

A report from Castleford states that the Coal Trade in this district still keeps dull, the majority of the pits working not more than three days per week. The Glass Bottle Trade is dull considering the time of year, as there is usually a great demand for mineral water bottles. If the present warm weather continues for any length of time, there are hopes of a revival. The potters are fairly busy, five and six days being worked at the majority of firms. The Building Trades are working better, and the brickyards are kept busily engaged. The chemical workers are still slack.

Sheffield and District.

Iron and Steel Industries.—The men employed at the hydraulic presses in armour-plate making are fairly well employed, but rollers and mould millmen are doing very badly. In large marine forgings there is less work, and at several firms the fergemen are short. There is a slight spurt in the puddling, shingling and rolling departments at one of the works on an order for iron ship-plates. The makers of the patent marine flues and tubes for boilers are fairly busy. Merchant iron-makers report trade as bad, with 10 per cent. out of work and fully 80 per cent. only partially employed. The rolling mills are slack, some only working three or four turns per week. The Bessemer steel workers are also slack. The Siemens steel smelters fare better in consequence of the demand for armour plates. In Bessemer billets there is little doing, the demand for cycle rims and the cheaper class of cutlery steel having declined. The Crucible Steel Trade is

also very quiet; the orders for railway springs, tyres and axles are being steadily worked off, and there appears little prospect of new ones being placed. At some of the largest firms the workmen are already working one day per week less than last month; the same applies to conical and volute springs. Steel castings are very quiet. The ironfounders report trade as bad, with 17 per cent. unemployed and a further 4 per cent. partially so. The boiler-makers report trade as moderate and better than in May, with 3 per cent. unemployed and 6 per cent. partially employed. The engineers report trade as bad. At Rotherham, the Iron Trade is very quiet the Steel Trade is a little better.

Cutlery and Tools.—The Spring Knife Trade remains unchanged. Table cutlery is better employed. The fork grinders report trade as slack, with 10 per cent. unemployed and 80 per cent. only partially employed; in some cases a 10 per cent. reduction in wages has been enforced. The Razor and Scissor Trades are very slack. The spade and shovel makers have no men fully employed and 5 per cent. out of work. The sheep shear makers have about 10 per cent. unemployed and a large percentage short of work. The Edge Tool Trade is moderate, with about 7 per cent. unemployed and a few partially so. The joiners' tool makers are moderately busy; the engineers' are slack.

Miscellaneous.—On the whole the Building Trades are well employed. The railway carriage and wagon builders are very slack. Cabinet-makers are moderately employed. The silversmiths are still depressed, about 6 per cent. being unemployed, and 25 per cent. short of work. Engravers are very slack. Stampers and piercers are rather better employed. The letterpress printers are busier, about 5 per cent. being unemployed.

At Rotherham the bath makers and brassworkers are fairly well employed, and the potters are busy, with no workmen unemployed. At Swinton and Mexbro' the Glass Bottle Trade is active; the wagon builders are slack.—*S. Utley.*

Hull and District.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—These trades are rather worse. The largest firm in the district is at present only employing a moderate number of men. The demand for the building of steam fishing vessels continues brisk; each building and engineering yard engaged in building and fitting up these vessels is fairly busy. Repair work is very slack, as usual during the summer months. Grimsby and Goole depend almost entirely upon repairs, especially on wooden vessels, and both ports have had a fair amount of work, but there are signs of slackness. Engineers are fairly busy; the pattern-makers have from 15 to 20 per cent. unemployed.

Shipping and Seamen.—Shipping has been fairly good and equal to the average. A number of large grain cargoes have entered Hull docks. The Timber Importing Trade is just beginning to show signs of activity. The usual North Europe, Baltic and other summer trades are now fully open. Outward cargoes are only moderately good. The Fruit and Potato Importing Trades are now brisk. The demand for seamen has been fair, very few of the men usually employed in the weekly traders being out of berths. Freighters are reported as being very low all round.

Fishing Trade.—The supply of fish sent to market has been very fair. The earnings of the share hands on all classes of fishing vessels have been moderate. The estimated number of fishermen unemployed is about 10 per cent.

Building Trades.—These trades are exceedingly brisk at present, and every bricklayer, plasterer, mason or slater available is in employment. The joiners are rapidly obtaining employment, only about 2 per cent. of their number signing the unemployed book at the end of the month.

Seed Crushing, Paint and Colour Trades.—The Seed Crushing Trade is slack as usual in summer, and a large number of the oil mill hands are idle. Employment for the men in the paint and colour works continues fairly good.

Miscellaneous.—The brushmakers have about 25 per cent. unemployed. The Printing Trade is slack, with about 10 per cent. unemployed. The bookbinders are busy. The Tailoring and Dressmaking Trades have much improved. The bakers and confectioners are fully employed.—*W. G. Millington.*

Wolverhampton and District.

Iron and Engineering Trades.—The Iron Trade has been worse than at any previous part of the year. There are fewer puddling furnaces working; in some works whole forges are stopped, and stock-taking has now commenced. All classes of steel-workers continue busy. In the engineering and constructive machine branches trade remains about the same. In the Iron Safe and Door Trade there has been a decline, and short time is being worked. The decline still continues amongst the tool-makers and machinists, boiler and tank-makers, and colliery air-tube makers. The bridge

and girder constructors and gasometer erectors remain stationary, and the heavy iron-founders are not so well employed. The railway works are fairly busy.

Hardware Trades.—The depression in the Wrought Nail Trade of Dudley, Bromsgrove and Halesowen districts is most acute. The hand-made nut and bolt makers of Darlaston and Smethwick are slack, and there is only a slight improvement amongst the gun-lock filers of Darlaston. The spring-trap makers, and lock and key-smiths of Wednesfield report no improvement. Depression continues amongst the Iron and Tinplate Trades, brass and copper-workers, tube, rivet, file, anvil, vice, cut nail and tack, and steel toy-makers. The Lock Trade is in a worse state. The Cycle Trade is fairly busy. The decline still continues in the Electrical Trades, and short time is being worked. There has been no alteration amongst the galvanisers, japanners and enamellers. The Cable Chain Trade is slack. In the small Chain Trade a slight improvement has been reported. The edge tool makers, wire workers and weavers, horse-shoe turners and general smiths are fairly busy. Makers of builders' and coach-builders' ironmongery, latches and hinges, and railway fittings are well employed.

Building Trades.—The dispute amongst the carpenters continues, consequently other branches are not so active as they otherwise would be. Trade is reported fair with the carpenters, bricklayers, masons, and general labourers. The plasterers return it as moderate, the painters and plumbers, slaters and tilers, as slack; the mill sawyers and machinists as busy. The brickmakers are very busy.

Miscellaneous.—The seasonal decline amongst the gas stokers continues. The Printing Trade continues very quiet. The boot and shoe makers and tailors are steadily employed, and have slightly improved, but Stafford reports a decline in the Boot Trade. The Coach Building Trade has improved, some firms working overtime. The oil, colour and varnish makers, rope and twine spinners, cart, sheet, and tent makers are fully employed. The wagon builders and makers of railway rolling stock are in full work. The Cabinet, Furnishing and Upholstering Trades are fair, and the railway carriers and canal boatmen are steadily employed. The dry cask coopers are still depressed, but the packing case and crate makers find steady employment. The carpet weavers of Bridgnorth and Kidderminster are fairly busy on Axminster looms, but the Brussels mills are getting quieter. Trade is fair amongst the glass workers of Wordsley and Stourbridge, but the decorators and the cutters are doing very little; the Glazed Brick, Pipe and Tile Trade of the same district remains generally good. At Walsall the gig and brown saddlers are short of work; the bridle cutters and chasers are working short time; many of the carriers are out of work. The Casting, Case Hame, Chain and Harness Furniture Trades are in a similar position.—*W. F. Mee.*

Birmingham and District.

Brass and Copper Workers.—The Brass Trades report little change. Naval work is a little busier. Copper-smiths were seldom worse off. Lamp-makers are busiest on foreign work; the home trade generally is dull.

Bedstead-making.—Trade on the whole is no better. There is perhaps an improved demand for brass bedsteads of superior makes.

Engineers and Metal Workers.—Short time is still being made, except in factories which have good contracts running. The pattern-makers report 5.5 per cent. unemployed, against 7 per cent. last month. Metal-rolling is still quiet. Cycle makers have been very busy, but there is now some shortness of employment. Railway wagon-makers continue busy. Gun-workers in the best sporting branches are now better employed. Ammunition work is fairly good. Iron-plate and other iron-working Trades are depressed, but there is a little fuller employment in light steel toys. Japanners are pretty well employed. The Safe and File Trades show no improvement.

Tinplate Workers.—Trade is unusually bad in all branches. Ten per cent. are out of work, the others in nearly every case working short time, with the exception of one or two firms with Government contracts.

Tube and Wire-workers.—Tube-drawing has fluctuated, but has been dull on the whole. Wire-woven work is fairly good.

Jewellers, Silversmiths and Electro-plate Workers.—There is little better employment in cheap jewellery. The silversmiths report trade as improving. The electro-platers report a slight improvement; the same proportion, however (about 7 per cent.), remains unemployed. The spoon and fork makers are getting more employment at some works on Army and Navy contracts.

Miscellaneous.—Most branches of the Building Trade are now fairly good. The carpenters report 5.2 per cent. unemployed, against 6.5 last month. The glass workers are no better off.

Button-making still improves in all branches; vegetable ivory workers are making short time. Steel pen workers are well employed. Cabinet-makers are slack on general work, but busy on school furniture.

Iron Trade in South Staffordshire.—Over the whole trade there is prevailing depression. New steel works are being laid down; on the other hand, some old ironworks are being closed.

Mining.—While some collieries are almost fully employed in producing forge and engine coal, those producing best household coal are making two or three days a week.—*W. J. Davis.*

A report from Coventry states that the Cycle Trade, although not good, is above the average of previous years. Some few firms are making fair time. The Ribbon and Watch Trades are still depressed. The Woollen, Hosiery and Velvet Trades are quiet, only four days per week are being worked at the plush factory. The Hatting Trade shows little improvement. The clothing and haberdashery branches are well employed. The miners are making from three to five and a-half days per week. The quarries for setts and paving stones are busy, while for macadamizing purposes full time is being worked. The Brick, Tile, Pipe and Terra-Cotta Trade is good. The Building Trade is quiet.

Potteries District.

Pottery Trades.—The American tariff question is now practically settled, but manufacturers will not book largely as a rise in prices is anticipated, stocks in America being stated to be almost exhausted. The Home Market is exceptionally bad. The Australian Trade is gradually reviving, more orders having been booked than for some considerable time. The China Trade at Longton is still depressed, a great number of the works being only partially employed, and the tradespeople complain of falling off in their retail businesses. The hollow-ware pressers report trade as a little better, with about 2 per cent. unemployed. The sanitary pressers report trade as bad, four days per week being the average time worked; the flat-pressers as but slightly improved, with a large number unemployed; the printers and transferrers as unchanged. The Women's Union reports a slight improvement. The ovenmen also report a slight improvement. The cratemakers report that a few firms are now working full time, the average of the others being about 3½ days per week, with 7 per cent. unemployed.

Metal Trades.—The ironworkers report some little improvement, which is most apparent in the South American market. The home trade is dull. The engineers, ironfounders and boiler-makers report trade as still bad, but improving, with about 5 per cent. out of work.

Coal Trade.—The Coal Trade remains in a very depressed state.

Building Trades.—The bricklayers report trade as good, with no unemployed; the carpenters and joiners as steady, but not brisk. The Brick and Tile Trades remain brisk, plenty of orders coming in at all the works. The painters and plumbers are well employed.

Miscellaneous.—The wood-sawyers and machinists report no alteration from last month. The letterpress printers report trade as dull, with about 7 per cent. unemployed; the lithographic artists and printers as unchanged; the tailors as still busy; the railway servants and bakers as moderately good.—*I. S. Harvey.*

Nottingham and District.

The Lace Trade is now in a very depressed condition. The levers branch has quite 25 per cent. unemployed. In the plain net and curtain branch partial employment is general, and many are unemployed. The warp lace branch has 16 per cent. unemployed. The curtain readers and correctors report no improvement. The warpers report trade as bad, with 5 per cent. out of work. The designers and draughtsmen remain slack. The female lace-workers are worse off, more working short time, with quite 14 per cent. unemployed. The dyers report trade as bad.

Hosiery Trades.—Trade is worse even than in May in the power loom branches. The rib top branch is moderately busy, and a few in the hand-frame branch are making full time, but partial employment is the rule. The Circular Hosiery Trade is very depressed. In Sutton and Mansfield trade is depressed. At Hucknall the wool branch is fairly busy, but in other branches trade is very quiet. A report from Arnold and Carlton returns hand-frame branches as very slack.

Engineering and Machine Trades.—Lace machine building is now falling off. Hosiery machine building is slack; the Cycle Trade is also slack. The unemployed in these branches are 12 per cent. Steam-engine makers report trade still on the decline, with quite 6 per cent. unemployed; carriage straighteners report trade as quiet, and a few out of work; boiler-makers are fairly well engaged; the Bobbin and Carriage Trade is improving, and there are no unemployed; the iron-founders report 20 per cent. unemployed; the

tool makers and machinists report trade as getting worse, with 12 per cent. unemployed. A report from Mansfield says trade is moderately good in engineering works; iron-founders are, however, very slack. At Newark trade is moderate, with about 4 per cent. unemployed. Trade is declining at Beeston, with about 6 per cent. unemployed. Iron-founders report trade as bad at Retford, with about 6 per cent. out of work.

Building and Furnishing Trades.—Carpenters and joiners report no improvement. The plumbers have 10 per cent. out of work. The bricklayers and stonemasons are fairly well employed. The painters are much brisker. The cabinet-makers report trade as moderate. Labourers are fairly well employed in all districts.

Coal Mining and Railways.—Coal mining is quiet, two to four-and-a-half days per week only being worked at the majority of pits. Railway work is fairly brisk at Colwick and Netherfield, Mansfield, Newark, Worksop and Retford.

Miscellaneous.—The lithographic printers report trade as worse, with 8 per cent. unemployed; the letterpress printers as bad, with 34 or 15 per cent. unemployed; the bookbinders as quiet, with about 5 per cent. unemployed. The bakers have 20 per cent. out of work. The mill sawyers and wood-cutters report trade as a little busier, with about 5 per cent. unemployed; the coach-makers as moderate, with 3 per cent. unemployed; the farriers 8 per cent.; the brass-workers as quiet; the elastic bandage-makers as good; the boot and shoemakers as fairly busy; tailoresses in factories and mantle-makers as busy; the bespoke tailors as on the decline; the cotton doublers and spinners as bad; the silk throwsters and winders as very moderate; the box-makers as very slack; the gas-workers as also very slack. The blast-furnacemen at Bulwell report no improvement. Unskilled labour at Mansfield is in abundant supply.—*W. L. Harvstaff.*

Derbyshire District.

Coal Mining and Quarrying.—In the Ilkeston district the colliers are working five days per week; in Kilburn one pit is making full time, the others about four days per week. All pits at Stanley are working three days, and at Dale Abbey six days per week. In Codnor district trade is very dull, hard coal pits are working four and a half, and soft coal four days per week. In the Staveley district hard seams are being worked on full time, Silkstones three days and Cannel coal three to four days per week. The number of miners totally unemployed in Derbyshire is about 200. The quarrymen in Wirksworth, Bakewell, Whatstandwell, Little Eaton, Coxbench, Crich and Matlock districts are fairly well employed, those in Peak Forest only moderately.

Engineering and Machinery.—These trades continue to improve, particularly where sugar machinery for export, and refrigerators are being built; the locomotive works, and brass moulders and finishers are all well employed; the iron-moulders show a slight improvement, although about 10 per cent. remain out of work; the stove-grate workers are slack; bridge, girder and boiler yards are fairly well employed; about 3 per cent. of the boiler-makers are unemployed. Shoeing and general smiths are well employed. In New Mills, Chesterfield, Ilkeston, Ripley, Glossop and Burton-on-Trent districts, trade continues moderate, few men being totally idle. In Long Eaton district, lace machine builders are fairly well employed, but cycle workers are rather dull.

Iron Trade.—The Pig-iron Trade is quiet. In Codnor Park the iron workers are slack; one large plant suspended operations for a week, many men being totally unemployed. Trade in general iron-founders' castings is moderate; the Malleable Iron Trade is fair; workmen in finished iron are fairly well employed.

Building Trades.—The bricklayers are busy, with a scarcity of men; the carpenters and joiners and plasterers are fairly employed; the stonemasons, painters and decorators busy; the plumbers quiet.

Textile Trades.—The Lace Trade in Derby and Long Eaton is quiet, and the Silk Industry depressed in all branches. In the Belper, Lea and Holloway districts the Cotton Trade is dull.

Clothing Trades.—All branches of the Clothing Trade continue good; dress and mantle makers are busy. The Boot and Shoe Trade is fairly well employed. The framework knitters in Belper district are depressed.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The letterpress printers are fairly well employed. The lithographic printers show a slight improvement. The bookbinders continue slack, with nearly 7 per cent. totally unemployed.

Miscellaneous.—The chemical workers are rather dull; the bakers and confectioners, milling trade and box-makers continue well employed; the paper-makers, paper bag-makers, paper stainers and colour mixers are busy; the basket-makers, mineral water operatives, elastic web weavers, and surgical bandage-makers are fairly busy;

the brush-makers have nearly 30 per cent. unemployed. Railway carriage and wagon builders are steadily employed; coach builders in private shops, cabinet-makers, upholsterers and dyers are well employed, gas stokers only moderately so. In Belper district the dyers and bleachers are slack.—*C. White-Deacon.*

Leicester and Northampton District.

Boot and Shoe Industry.—Production is now limited to the completion of small assortment orders; and employment for clickers, machinists, lasters and finishers has become less regular at Leicester, Northampton and Kettering. In the Rushden and Wellingborough districts trade has also fallen off, but the workpeople have been working full time.

Hosiery, Yarn and Wool Spinning Trades.—The Hosiery Trade has improved, and the workpeople are better employed. The Wool Trade is more healthy, and the spinning firms are now keeping their workpeople in fairly regular employment.

Building Trades.—Business is but moderate in nearly all branches. Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners are steadily employed, and as overtime is very generally discouraged in this district, there are but few men actually out of work. The plasterers are busy, but house painters and decorators have more unemployed than usual for the time of year. Employment continues brisk in the Brick and Tile Trades.

Engineering, Cycle and Metal Trades.—Engineering firms, especially boot and shoe machine-makers, are all fairly busy. The Cycle Trade remains fairly good, but overtime has practically ceased. Electrical engineers are well employed. Trade is improving in the iron-founding branches, and is fairly brisk with blacksmiths and fire-grate-makers.

Mining and Quarrying.—The colliers in South Leicestershire continue to work short time. The stone quarrymen are again well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Labour is not fully employed in the Leather and Tanning Trades. Employment is short in the Elastic Web Trade. The Wholesale and Bespoke Clothing Trade is fairly good. The cigar makers are only moderately employed, 10 per cent. being out of work. The letterpress printers are more regularly employed. The box-makers and cabinet-makers are not so busy. The bakers, basket-makers, brush-makers and gas-stokers are only moderately employed, a number of the latter being entirely out of work. The coach and wagon builders report trade as good; the gasfitters as slack. The railway workers are busy, and the plumbers, dyers and hatters moderately so. General labourers are not in full work. Artizans engaged in the Mineral Water Trade are busy. Trade is fairly brisk with farriers.—*T. Smith.*

Bristol, Somerset and Gloucestershire District.

Mining.—The whole of the Radstock district is now working under a 10 per cent. reduction in wages. About 170 men are out of employment, and there does not seem to be any appreciable improvement in trade. There is also a falling off in trade in the Bristol coalfield, with about 300 men out of work. The Dean Forest trade has, however, continued to improve, and better time is being made.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Work has been brisk with grain porters and timber men; general cargo hands have been slack; employment is fair with the sailors and firemen. The shipwrights are very short of work at Gloucester and Bristol, a large proportion being idle at the latter port; sail-makers are slack.

Building and Furnishing Trades.—The masons report trade as fair; the bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, painters and decorators, and builders' labourers, as unusually slack for the season of the year. The plasterers, lathrenders, shop and bar fitters, report a slight improvement. Box and packing-case making has declined; the mill-sawyers are dull, some on short time; the cabinet-makers and upholsterers continue well employed.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The brewers' engineers and sheet iron galvanisers report trade as busy; the brass finishers, fitters and pattern-makers as moderate. Trade with the iron-founders has improved, and full time is being worked. The boiler-makers are now very depressed. Slackness is reported in the Hollow-ware Trade.

Printing Trades.—Letterpress printers have been fairly busy during the month, and trade is now good; the lithographic branch, however, has fallen off considerably; the bookbinders also report trade as dull.

Clothing Trades.—The Kingswood Boot and Shoe Industry is gradually improving. The trade in Bristol is unsettled on account of difficulties which frequently arise over the light "statement" problem. The hatters and bespoke tailors report trade as bad; the wholesale stay and corset makers as busy. The Ready-made Clothing Trade remains

Miscellaneous.—Tobacco and cigar makers report trade as busy; basket-makers as good; cotton operatives as moderate. The Brush, Saddle and Harness Trades report no change. There is no improvement with general labourers.—*J. Curle.*

Plymouth and South Western District.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—The imports for the month, such as coal, grain, timber, and general cargo, have given fairly good employment to dock labourers. The demand for seamen is still slow, those in request of berths being far in excess of the demand.

Engineering and Ship Repairing.—In Engineering and kindred Trades there has been a decline. One firm in Cornwall has decided to close its engineering branch as soon as present contracts are completed.

Mining and Clay Industries.—The Clay Industry continues brisk, giving full employment. The Metal Mining Industry is still in a depressed condition, many miners being idle.

Building Trades.—The stone-cutters, masons, carpenters and joiners, and plasterers, are very slack; with some of the branches large numbers are idle. Plumbers and painters are fairly well employed.

Furnishing Trades.—The cabinet-makers, polishers and upholsterers are reported as fairly well employed.

Clothing Trades.—The Tailoring Trade, both in bespoke and ready-made departments, is reported as fairly good. The Boot and Shoe Trade, both in the bespoke and ready-made departments, has been good in some parts of the district, in others fair, while some have experienced slackness.

Miscellaneous.—The Letterpress and Lithographic printers and kindred Trades are reported as quiet, the bakers and confectioners as fairly well employed. The coach-builders, wheelwrights and saddlers have shown a decline, and report trade as very quiet. The granite quarrymen are fairly well employed. Those engaged on the water and river service report an improvement. The Fishing Industry remains depressed. General labourers are still in excess of the demand.—*J. Welland.*

Cardiff and District.

Building Trades.—These trades, except in Cardiff and its immediate neighbourhood, are fairly brisk; about Cardiff there are a number of masons out of employment, but the plasterers and bricklayers have few unemployed. The carpenters report an improvement. Plumbers report trade as bad; builders' labourers as fairly good.

Metal Trades.—The Tinplate Industry is in a very disturbed state. The men have been "out" for upwards of 18 weeks in one district, causing the stoppage of three large works. One works that had been closed for some time re-started at the end of the month on the "36 box rule," the men, however, giving the employers 15 plates per box extra for six weeks. The Steel Trade has been fairly busy, and the preparations which are being made for the re-starting of works have, in some places, given full employment to various classes of workmen. Copper smelting works are reported as fairly brisk.

Engineering and Ship Repairing.—These trades have shown a gradual improvement, the number of unemployed engineers falling from 8 to 4 per cent., the unemployed boiler-makers and iron ship-builders from 50 to 25 per cent. The shipwrights have been better employed. The number of labourers out of work has been much reduced.

Shipping and Dock Work.—Shipping has been good in Swansea, several outside workmen having been required in addition to the regular hands. The dock-hobblers have been exceptionally well employed. The supply of seafaring men has been in excess of the demand, and their wages have had a downward tendency.

The Printing and kindred Trades have been dull in Cardiff exceptionally so.—*T. Davies.*

A report from *Ebbw Vale* states that in the iron and steel works of the district all workmen are fully employed. There is a great demand for masons and bricklayers, and advanced rates are offered for good workmen. Mechanics and carpenters are fully employed, with a little overtime. The boiler-makers are busy. The Coal Trade is brisk. Saddlers and bakers are fully employed.

South Wales Mining District.

Coal Trade.—The steam coal market is once more firm in all branches, and there is an improvement in the House Coal Trade; shipments are showing an increase. Most of the collieries in the district are once more in full swing; the men, however, are not able to make anything above the normal rates of wages, in consequence of the influx of labour into the South Wales collieries during the past few months.

Tinplate Workers.—Tin plates are in demand and prices are about the same as last month.—*W. Evans.*

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh and District.

Coal Mining and Mineral Oil Trades.—The prospect of a general stoppage of Scottish coal miners caused a spurt in the Coal Trade in the Lothians, and for the greater part of June the miners were well employed, but upwards of 6,000 miners in this district are now "out" for the restoration of the last reduction on their wages.—The Mineral Oil Industry continues good.

Shipbuilding Trades.—Trade in the shipyards continues bad; the ship-joiners, who have been well employed for the last few months, report trade as bad; the shipwrights report an average of 25.5 per cent. idle during June; the boiler-makers 18.7 per cent.

Building Trades.—The slaters, painters, masons and bricklayers report trade as good; the joiners, plasterers, plumbers and glaziers as fair; the lath-splitters as quiet, with a number of men idle; in the other branches there are few idle. The Slaters' Conciliation Board has decided that the wages of slaters in Edinburgh and Leith shall be increased from 7.5d. to 8d. per hour from 1st August.

Printing and Allied Trades.—The press and machine men report an improvement in trade; the compositors show an increase in the number of idle men for the month; the lithographic printers report trade as moderate; the type founders are still working only four days per week; the bookbinders, stereotypers and lithographic artists report trade as dull. Returns from seven branches of Unions show 3.5 per cent. on the idle roll.

Cabinet-making and Furnishing Trades.—The French polishers and upholsterers report trade as good; the brush-makers as moderate, with the exception of one branch, which reports trade as dull; the cabinet-makers report trade as fair. Returns from seven branches of Unions show 1.2 per cent. out of work.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The tinsmiths and gas-meter makers are all working full time. The brassfounders report trade as improved, the copper-smiths, pattern-makers, engineers and blacksmiths as still dull, with a slight increase in the number out of work; the iron-moulders report that the improvement in May is being fully maintained. Returns from eleven branches of Unions show 6.6 per cent. unemployed.

Miscellaneous.—The dock and general labourers, coal porters, sett-makers, saddlers, shoemakers, coachmakers, and stoneware throwers report trade as good; the seamen and firemen as fair. The tailors, carpet-weavers, glass-cutters and sawmill operatives as dull; the bakers as improved; the india-rubber workers and horsehoers as fair; the paper-makers as quiet, and the curriers and tanners as bad; the cooperers as unchanged, with 6.2 per cent. idle.—*J. Mallinson.*

Glasgow and West of Scotland.

Shipbuilding.—The engineers and shipwrights state that trade is not improving and many men are idle; the ship-joiners say that trade is not very good, with about 4 per cent. idle.

Metal Trades.—The steel smelters say that all the works are closed but one. The millmen report that iron and steel works were fairly busy until the miners' dispute, but at the end of the month all were idle for want of coal. A very large number of men are affected in the Iron and Steel Trades, and orders that would have been placed here are being sent to the North of England. The damping of blast furnaces seems to be pretty general all through the Coatbridge district. The blacksmiths and iron-moulders report considerable improvement. The tinplate workers, the iron grinders and the iron dressers are all pretty well employed. The scale beam and weighing machine-makers report that every shop is busy; the brass moulders that trade has improved; the copper-smiths that it is still good; the file cutters that it is dull; the ornamental stove fitters have been fully employed; the range fitters have hardly been so brisk.

Building and Wood-working Trades.—The masons report trade as very favourable; the joiners as fair; the slaters as very good; the mosaic and encaustic tile layers as very busy; the cabinet-makers as good, with none idle; the lath-splitters as good, but at the end of June showing signs of dullness; the coachbuilders as giving full employment; the saw-millers as slightly improved, with nearly all employed; the painters as rather slack; the plasterers as unchanged; the bricklayers and sett-makers as good; the paviors as only fair, since, owing to the dispute in Glasgow with the sett-makers, 12 per cent. were out of work.

Textile Trades.—The improvement in both white and coloured weaving has been maintained. The beamers report trade as bad; the dyers as dull; the calendermen as declining, with about 2 per cent. idle; the carpet weavers as falling off; the spindle and flyer-makers as good.

Clothing Trades.—The tailors report trade as bad; the boot and shoe makers as good.

Miscellaneous.—The plate-glass workers have several out of work.

The stoneware throwers report trade as slightly improved; the cork-cutters as fair; the bookbinders as bad; the tobacco pipe makers as good; the bakers and curriers as dull; the printing trades as slack; the upholsterers as fair. The railway servants state that employment has been fairly good, but that since the commencement of the miners' dispute a considerable number of firemen and drivers (especially in the Hamilton district) have been booked off. The general labourers have been well employed, the dock labourers fairly well; the carters and hackney-carriage drivers remain busy.—*A. J. Hunter.*

[An account of the present position of the Scottish coal dispute will be found in another column.]

Dundee and District.

Jute and Linen Trades.—These trades show no improvement since May. The number of unemployed has been increased by the stoppage of another mill, employing fully 200 operatives, while the fear is entertained that, owing to the embarrassed financial condition of several, the number of stoppages may be yet further augmented. It is not expected that the miners' dispute will affect the manufacturers for some time yet, as the majority of the principal firms have had several weeks' supply of coal in store. In Dundee the notice of reduction of 10 per cent. on the wages of flax and jute spinners has been unconditionally withdrawn, but in Alyth, Blairgowrie and Carnoustie reductions of about 5 per cent. have been intimated, and in Alyth and Blairgowrie have been accepted.

Iron Shipbuilding.—This trade shows no sign of improvement. One yard, employing about 500 artisans, has been practically closed. It is, however, difficult to give the total number of unemployed as a considerable number have migrated towards the Clyde, in the hope that work may be found there, where this trade is reported to be in a better state than in Dundee.

Engineering Trades.—In the various departments of the Engineering Trades, the percentage of unemployed remains about the same as last month.

Building Trades.—All departments of these trades continue fully employed.

Miscellaneous.—The letterpress and lithographic printers, and the tailors and shoemakers have less than 5 per cent. unemployed; the bakers about 7 per cent.; the paviors are fully employed.—*R. D. B. Ritchie.*

Aberdeen and District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—The improvement in shipbuilding continues; the boiler-makers report about 2 per cent. idle; the slaters and riveters are fully employed. The shipwrights report a slight improvement, with 7.9 per cent. unemployed on an average; an increase in wages has been secured of 1s. 3d. per week. The iron-moulders report a slight falling off; engineering does not show much improvement; the blacksmiths are fairly employed; the tinplate workers are now busy.

Building Trades.—The masons, carpenters and joiners, painters, plumbers and slaters report trade as good. The slaters' dispute is now settled.

Quarrying.—In all the granite quarries there is full employment; the granite sett-makers report trade as very good; monumental work has not much improved.

Fishing.—The total weight of fish landed by trawl boats during the month was 20,125 cwts., realising £12,263. The amount landed by steam and small line boats is 21,154 cwts., realising £8,508, a decrease in both cases. The herring fishing has now practically commenced on the north-east of Scotland.

Miscellaneous.—The letterpress printers show a slight improvement. The Tailoring Trade is fair. The rope and twine spinning and hemp dressing and comb-making are still dull. The Jute Trade is improving, and workers are now on full time. The Baking Trade has improved. The coachbuilders, cabinet-makers and upholsterers are fairly busy. Work is more plentiful about the docks. Timber-laden vessels have now begun to arrive. Able-bodied, general labourers have no difficulty in finding employment. Although a few industries are still dull, trade generally has improved during the month.—*W. Johnston.*

IRELAND.

Dublin and District.

Building, Woodwork and Iron Trades.—The Building Trade is fairly good, and the stonecutters, brick and stonelayers, painters, plumbers and plasterers are busy, but there is no demand for extra hands. The carpenters and joiners are fairly employed. The mill-sawyers and lath-splitters report trade as good; the slaters have a large number of men unemployed. The Cabinet-making Industry remains dull; the upholsterers are fairly busy. The coach-makers are about the same as last month. The Engineering Industry has been dull; the smiths have been fairly busy, while the pattern-makers and boiler-makers report trade as fair.

A good many men from this district, even some regularly employed on farms, go for hay and harvest to Yorkshire every year.

Bentham.—The haytime hiring was held here on June 22nd, and there were a great many hands seeking employment owing to work at the mines being slack. A number of men from the mines seek work at hay harvest even when their own employment is prosperous.

The following wages were obtained for the month:—

Best men £7 10s. or £7 15s., with board.
Second-class men and lads ... £3 10s. and upwards, with board.

Many of the second-class men are those who left farm life some years ago, and have been working in towans in the Building Trades, &c.

St. Michael's-on-Wyre.—The labourers have all been fully employed in June. Fewer Irishmen than usual have come to the district. Most of those who have arrived seem unable to get work.

Lincolnshire.—**Sleaford.**—Some men were out of work in this district during June. This was partly owing to young wagoners failing to get situations for the year in May.

Daily wages are 2s. 6d. There are more Irishmen in the district seeking work than is usual.

Huntingdonshire.—**Kimbolton.**—No scarcity of work among good labourers during June, though a certain number of "casuals" are out of work. The rural population is greatly decreasing in this neighbourhood. In a small village close by there are now 20 empty cottages.

Norfolk.—Employment generally improved during June. In the Swaffham Union, in the western part of the county, very few men could not get regular employment, except some living in the town of Swaffham.

Essex.—**Maldon.**—Agricultural labourers have all been employed during June, and everybody, including women and children, is busy hay-making and pea-picking.

Ordinary hands at haytime are getting 8d. a day for beer money, and 3d. an hour overtime after 5.30 p.m., in addition to their ordinary wages. 9d. to 1s. an acre is being paid for cutting with machine, the employer finding machine and horses; two men can cut ten acres a day.

Burnham-on-Crouch.—The labourers have been fully employed during June. Wages during haytime are 2s. 6d. a day, including beer money, from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m. From 4d. to 6d. an hour is paid for overtime.

Cambridgeshire.—**Waterbeach.**—A few men were out of employment up to the 25th June, but latterly everyone has been engaged in the hay fields. Weekly cash wages are 11s., but a good deal of piece-work is given.

Wittlesford.—All the labourers are employed. Weekly wages are 10s. Piece-work is very generally given.

Rampton.—In neighbouring villages a few men are still out of work (July 2nd), but a considerable amount of employment is now obtained in weeding the fruit and market gardens. Women are engaged picking fruit.

Kent.—**Hollingbourne.**—All agricultural labourers have been in full work during June. On the Hollingbourne hills women are usually employed at hay and harvest so that few extra men are required. The "self binder" now does the work which odd men were required to do.

Sittingbourne.—The labourers have all been employed in June. This being an arable district, and one where hops and fruit are grown, the ordinary staff of the farm is usually sufficient for hay time. Women were employed as extra hands during June at hopping, and in picking low fruit and cherries. They will get work until after hop-picking is over.

Gloucestershire.—**Cirencester.**—Employment is now regular. Weekly cash wages are 10s. to 12s. a week.

Kingscote.—Employment is now generally regular. Weekly cash wages are 12s.

Somersetshire.—**Langport.**—The labourers are all employed. Weekly wages are 12s. to 13s. but a good deal of piece-work is given.

SCOTLAND.

Employment is good on the whole in the districts from which reports have been received.

Aberdeenshire.—**Huntly.**—Nearly all the men are engaged for six months, and so are all in regular work.

Kirkcubrightshire.—**Kirkcubright.**—The agricultural labourers are all employed. No Irishmen come to harvest now, as they find little or no work, owing to the introduction of machinery and the general curtailment of labour.

Stirlingshire.—**Airth.**—The agricultural labourers are all regularly employed. The farmers are at a loss to get good men to work their farms. Good ploughmen are getting £1 a week in cash, with a free house and garden, and also some potatoes and oatmeal. The Irish harvesters do not arrive in this district until the end of July. They usually get £1 a week, with bed and board. No women come.

Dumbarthonsire.—**Cumbermauld.**—Agricultural employment is not quite so good as usual, but the majority of labourers are in regular employment. The local men are sufficient to undertake all the work.

Perthshire.—**Dunblane.**—The agricultural labourers were all employed during June. Cash wages for able-bodied men are 4s. or 5s. a day. Few Irish harvesters have arrived.

Forfarshire.—**Brechin.**—All the labourers are fully employed, the majority being hired. Extra labour for haymaking, turnip hoeing, harvest, and potato and turnip lifting is often difficult to get. No Irishmen now come into this district. The introduction of machinery has dispensed with the necessity for them at harvest.

(c) SHIPBUILDING.

FROM an advance copy of the summary return of shipbuilding, compiled by Lloyd's Register, it appears that, excluding warships, there were 398 vessels, of 718,204 tons gross, being built in the United Kingdom on 30th June last, an increase of 109,084 tons, or 18 per cent. over June 1893. At the close of March 1894, the number of vessels under construction was 414, with a gross tonnage of 725,208.

The gross tonnage of steamers building on June 30th was 149,793 tons more than in June 1893, but the tonnage of sailing vessels shows a falling-off of 40,709 tons.

The following statement gives the tonnage of vessels under construction at the principal shipbuilding centres, at the end of June and March 1894, and June 1893, respectively, from which a comparison of the changes in each locality may readily be made.

District.	Total Tonnage under Construction at the following dates (excluding Warships).		
	30th June 1894.	31st March 1894.	30th June 1893.
	Tons gross.	Tons gross.	Tons gross.
Clyde	239,196	252,478	213,502
Tyne	131,018	141,071	113,523
Wear	111,725	107,951	79,443
Middlesbro' and Stockton	69,125	57,005	44,006
Hartlepool and Whitby...	53,740	52,860	33,425
Mersey	919	3,318	6,005
Belfast and Londonderry	56,260	55,520	75,227

In addition to vessels actually under construction, 165,933 tons gross (exclusive of warships) were preparing (*i.e.*, had been ordered but not commenced) at the end of June. This is a considerable falling off from the exceptionally high tonnage in preparation at the end of March, when it was 271,308 tons, but it is higher than for June 1893, when it was 120,768 tons.

(f) STATE OF EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN IN JUNE.

(Based on information supplied by the Marine Department of Board of Trade.)

DURING June, 33,476 seamen were shipped at the principal ports of the United Kingdom, an increase of 1,375 as compared with June 1893. This increase was mainly at the Bristol Channel ports, and at London, Liverpool and the Tyne Ports. At Hull, Sunderland and Southampton, on the other hand, the number shipped was less than in June 1893.

The supply of seamen at Sunderland, Belfast and Southampton was again reported as in excess of the demand, and, to a smaller extent, this was the case at Newcastle, North Shields, London and Leith. At Hull, Newport, Cardiff and Glasgow, men were reported to be plentiful, while at South Shields, Middlesbrough, Grimsby, Bristol, Swansea and Liverpool the supply was stated to be about equal to the demand.

Wages of seamen remain unchanged, with the following exceptions:—At Glasgow the rates for firemen in

the Mediterranean trade have been increased 5s. per month; while at Belfast the rates for A.B.'s and firemen, and at Newcastle for a few of these men, have been reduced 5s. per month. At Dublin, also, rates for some A.B.'s have fallen 5s. per month in steamers, and 10s. in sailing vessels lower than in May. Details of these changes are given in the "Changes in Wages" Table on page 208.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Men, &c., shipped in June 1894.			Total in June 1893.	Increase in 1894.	Decrease in 1894.
	In Sailing Vessels.	In Steam Vessels.	Total.			
ENGLAND.						
East Coast.						
Tyne Ports	230	3,194	3,424	3,220	195	...
Sunderland	60	493	553	750	...	203
Middlesbrough	8	499	498	527	...	29
Hull	28	1,209	1,237	1,572	...	335
Grimsby ... ..	...	197	197	172	25	...
Bristol Channel.						
Bristol ... ..	...	183	183	167	22	...
Newport, Mon.	68	1,232	1,300	976	324	...
*Cardiff	911	4,529	5,440	4,771	669	...
Swansea	170	626	796	449	347	...
Other Ports.						
Liverpool	354	9,051	9,405	9,172	233	...
London	594	5,429	6,023	5,659	364	...
Southampton ... ..	...	1,317	1,317	1,511	...	194
SCOTLAND.						
Leith, Kirkcaldy and Grangemouth	50	553	603	642	...	39
Glasgow	91	2,164	2,255	2,335	...	80
IRELAND.						
Dublin	42	13	55	28	27	...
Belfast	64	120	190	147	49	...
Total June 1894	2,670	30,806	33,476	...	1,375	...
Ditto, June 1893	2,774	29,327	...	32,701	...	...

* Including Barry and Penarth.

(g) THE FISHING INDUSTRY IN JUNE.

England.—The quantity of fish, other than shellfish, landed on the English and Welsh coasts last month shows a decrease of 8,561 cwt., when compared with June 1893, but the value is increased £401,730, as against £387,439 in June 1893, an increase of £14,291. When compared with the figures for May there is a decrease in quantity of 118,853 cwt., and in value, of £79,087.

The value of the fish landed at ten of the principal fishing ports was again in excess of the average for the years 1890-93, although not to the same extent as last month, the increase being £31,860 for June, as compared with £52,177 for May. This increase is entirely at the East coast ports, those on the South and West coast showing a decrease of £4,131, mainly accounted for by the falling off at St. Ives.

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

Ports.	June 1894.	Average for June 1890-93.	Increase in June 1894.	Decrease in June 1894.
EAST COAST.				
N. Shields	£ 11,607	£ 11,922	£ —	£ 315
Hull	48,206	32,424	15,782	—
Grimsby	92,539	84,503	8,036	—
Yarmouth	15,237	16,148	—	891
Lowestoft	41,781	36,694	5,087	—
Ramsgate	2,900	3,770	—	870
London	71,960	62,787	9,173	—
Total	281,241	248,250	33,991	—
SOUTH AND WEST COASTS.				
Plymouth	7,484	8,398	—	914
St. Ives	478	3,599	—	3,121
Milford	8,099	8,795	—	696
Total	16,061	20,792	—	4,731
Grand Total, June 1894	300,902	269,042	31,860	—
Ditto for May 1894	323,492	271,315	52,177	—

Scotland.—There were 557,000 cwt. of white fish landed during June of the value of £134,681. Comparing these figures with those for June 1893, there is a decrease of 52,370 cwt. in quantity and £30,588 in value.

Ireland.—The quantity of fish (exclusive of shellfish) landed in June was 97,981 cwt., an increase of 44,055 cwt. when compared with the corresponding month in 1893. The value has increased £9,769, the figures for the two periods being £31,226 and £21,457 respectively.

(h) EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN THE COTTON TRADE.

REPORTS received from women correspondents as to the state of employment, especially for women, in the Lancashire Cotton Trade, show that at Burnley, at 12 mills from which reports have been received, full time was being worked. At Nelson the mills are running full time. At Barrowford, at one mill, 450 looms have been stopped, as well as the winding and beaming department, owing to a dispute as to prices; another weaving shed was stopped for a week for the same cause, and then started again at full list price; full time has been worked at seven other mills reported on. The mills at Chorley are all running full time, but several are waiting for warps. Trade is good at Darwen, Oswaldtwistle, Heywood and Ramsbottom. At Accrington there has been a dispute at a shoddy mill with regard to the payment by the weavers of 2d. for their beams being carried in. Full time is general at Bury, but trade is not brisk. Trade is better at Middleton than in May.

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.*

THE Board of Trade has issued a volume containing two reports on the volume and effects of recent immigration from Eastern Europe into the United Kingdom. The first report prepared by Mr. Willis, of the Statistical Department, gives a summary of the statistics of alien immigration. The broad conclusions deducible from the Board of Trade statistics for 1891, 1892 and 1893, which may be used to supplement the census figures for 1891, are stated to be:—(1) The total number of aliens of all classes who have arrived in this country, and may be taken to have remained here, amounted in 1891 to about 12,000, in 1892 to 11,500, and in 1893 to rather less than 6,000. (2) The total number of Russians and Poles who arrived in London without through tickets to other countries, less those subsequently sent away by charitable agencies, was in 1891 something over 7,000, in 1892 about 3,000, and in 1893 rather below this latter number.

According to the census for 1891 there were in the United Kingdom 5'8 foreigners to every 1,000 inhabitants; this is to be compared with 8'8 per 1,000 in the German Empire, 17'2 per 1,000 in Austria proper, 29'7 per 1,000 (in 1886) in France, and 14'7 per 1,000 in the United States.

In England and Wales there were 6'8 foreigners to every 1,000 inhabitants; of these half were Germans, Russians, and Russian Poles, Germans being somewhat more numerous than the Russians and Poles. Of the 45,000 Russians and Poles, 59 per cent. were found to be in London; of these more than four-fifths were in Whitechapel, St. George's-in-the-East, and Mile End Old Town.

The second report prepared by the Labour Department gives the result of enquiries relating to the destination and condition of Jewish immigrants after they land, and the causes and the social and economic effects of their aggregation in certain localities and trades. The relation of the immigrants to British labour and to pauperism, and the objects and methods of Jewish organisations for assisting them, are described.

With regard to sanitary conditions, it is shown that in spite of the unsatisfactory conditions of certain spots, improvement has taken place during the past five years. Statistics are given showing that the amount of crime traceable to the Russian and Polish immigrants is small, and its proportion to their numbers probably less than the normal proportion among the whole population of London and the neighbourhood. Two subjects are specially dealt with, *viz.*, the competition of the immigrants in the Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Industry, and their competition with female labour generally.

A more detailed notice of these portions of the volume is reserved for want of space.

* Reports on the Volume and Effects of Recent Immigration from Eastern Europe into the United Kingdom. (C.—7406) Price 1s.

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN JUNE.

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

The changes in wages and hours reported during June are not so numerous as in May, and the numbers affected, with few exceptions, are not large. Many of the increases in wages are in the Building Trades, the changes affecting the largest numbers being one of 1/4d. per hour, dating from May 26th, to about 1,500 bricklayers in Manchester, and one of 1/4d. per hour, to date from November 1st, to about 2,000 builders' labourers in the potteries. In the other trades the largest is that affecting 4,000 blast furnacemen in Cleveland, who had an advance on July 7th of 1/4 per cent. under the sliding scale.

The most important reduction in wages is one of 20 per cent., from June 6th, in the wages of 3,600 coal miners in Mid and East Lothian.

Of the decreases in hours of labour the change affecting by far the largest number is the grant of an average 48-hour week to over 22,000 workpeople in H.M. Dockyards.

Table with 4 columns: Employment, Locality, Approximate number of workpeople directly affected, Particulars of Change. Includes sections for INCREASES IN RATES OF WAGES and DECREASES IN RATES OF WAGES.

* In all cases the accuracy of Newspaper reports is inquired into before the information is used here.

Employment, Locality, Number, Particulars of Change.

INCREASES IN RATES OF WAGES—(continued).

Table listing employment changes with increases in wages, including Engineering, Shipbuilding, Seamen, Dock Labour, Textile Trades, Cotton Weavers, Clothing Trades, Printing, &c., Trades, and Miscellaneous.

DECREASES IN RATES OF WAGES.

Table listing employment changes with decreases in wages, including Mining, Coal Miners, Above-ground Workers, Metal Trades, Fork Grinders, Seamen, &c., Firemen, Textile Trades, Woollen and Worsted Weavers, Tapestry Carpet Weavers, Silk Dressers, Joiners, and Flax and Jute Spinners.

* Number affected during June.

Employment, Locality, Number, Particulars of Change.

DECREASES IN HOURS OF LABOUR

Table listing employment changes with decreases in hours of labour, including Government Employees, Victualling Yard, Building Trades, Carpenters and Joiners, Plumbers, Painters, Builders' Labourers, Metal Trades, Blast Furnacemen, Paddlers, Shinglers, Heaters, Shearers, Labourers, &c., Printing Trades, Wood Working Trades, Sawyers and Machinists, Miscellaneous, Varnish Manufacturers, Confectioners, Shop Assistants, Corporation Employees, Lamplighters, Railway Shunters, and General Labourers.

NOTES.—Metropolitan Cab Drivers.—The following is the new Scale of Charges for first-class street hansom under the award of the Home Secretary, dated 11th June 1894:—

For 9 weeks, 10s. per day; for 13 weeks, 11s. per day; for 14 weeks, 12s. per day; for 17 weeks, 13s. per day; for 21 weeks, 14s. per day; for 25 weeks, 15s. per day; and for 28 weeks, 16s. per day—an average of 11s. 3d. per day. Payment of fees by drivers to yardmen to be abolished. On June 14th a further award decided the extra price to be paid by driver to owner for a privileged cab to be the net sum paid in respect of the cab for the privilege by the owner to the Railway Company.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP INSPECTION IN 1893.*

THE annual report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops contains an account of the changes made in the staff and in the organisation of inspection.

The registers record a total of 74,059 factories and 86,915 workshops in the United Kingdom.

Offices have been opened for the use of H.M. Superintending Inspectors in London, Leeds, Glasgow and Birmingham, and offices are to be established at several of the principal centres of industry.

H.M. Superintending Inspector of Workshops for the county of London reports that in the six months ending 31st November 1893, his assistant inspectors visited 10,423 workshops, 2,054 domestic workshops, 3,825 outworkers, the total persons employed in the places visited being 14,247 men, 24,952 women, 1,820 male young persons, 8,723 female young persons, and 26 children. The total number of workshops on the register for this district was 15,543.

* Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops. (C.-7,368.) Price 10s.

The report contains the results of inquiries into dangerous occupations already noticed in the LABOUR GAZETTE, and suggestions for diminishing accidents and fencing dangerous machinery.

H.M. Inspectors report that local sanitary authorities, under the powers conferred on them by the Act of 1891, have in the majority of cases done little or nothing, the local authorities being averse to add to local taxation by the appointment of a sufficient number of sanitary inspectors. In several important towns, however, action has been taken. In Manchester four inspectors (two men and two women) have been appointed under the Factory and Workshop and Shop Hour Acts, 1,014 shops, 225 workshops and 353 bakehouses being registered. In Leeds 602 visits were made by the sanitary inspector of workshops, 132 occupiers being noticed for dirty premises. In Hull in six months 369 places had been visited, 174 were found out of order, of which 90 had been put in order. In Sheffield 896 visits have been paid to workshops. Other large towns mentioned as taking special action are Portsmouth, Southampton, Northampton, Bradford, Liverpool, Birkenhead, Bristol, Nottingham, Birmingham, Aston, Leicester, Huddersfield, Halifax, Swansea, Cardiff, Burnley, Blackburn, Bolton, Wigan, Walsall, West Bromwich, Smethwick, Hanley, Stockport, and Edinburgh.

THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

MORE than 11,000 Post-Offices are open all day to receive savings, and an account can be started with as little as a shilling. A form may be obtained at any Post-Office, to which postage stamps can be attached; when the form contains twelve stamps it can be taken to a Postal Savings Bank Office, and it will be received as a deposit of a shilling.

As much as £50 may be deposited in any one year so long as there is not more than £200 in the account.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. a year on each pound deposited, that is, a halfpenny a month on every pound.

Money can be withdrawn from an account at any Postal Savings Bank Office without delay by sending the proper notice to London. The order for the money will be sent by return of post.

Depositors in the Post-Office Savings Bank have perfect security. The Government is bound by law to repay deposits and interest.

Government Stock can be bought to the amount of £200 a year, and £500 altogether. A small commission is charged for buying and selling Stock.

Any person between 14 and 65 years old can insure his life for not less than £5 nor more than £100. Children between 8 and 14 years old can be insured for £5. If the payments cannot be kept up after a life has been insured for two years a fair portion of the money is returned. For 4s. 4d. a year (a penny a week) a man aged 21 can insure £10 at his death.

Old age pay to begin at any age can be bought. When the pension does not begin at once, it can be arranged that the money paid for it shall be returned if the payments cannot be kept up, or if the depositor should die. A woman aged 24 can buy a pension of £1 a year, to begin at 60, for 4s. 4d. a year (a penny a week). If at any time before she is 60 she cannot keep up the payments, the money paid will be returned to her, and if she should die it will be paid to her representatives.

When a depositor insures or buys a pension, all his payments are made through his Savings Bank Account, and when there is enough money in the account he is not asked for anything when a payment is due.

Further and fuller information about depositing money, buying Government Stock, insuring lives and buying pensions can be had at any Postal Savings Bank Office, or by writing direct to the Controller, Savings Bank Department, General Post-Office, London. There is no charge for giving information, and letters to the Controller are sent free through the post.

PAUPERISM IN JUNE.

(Based on information supplied by the Local Government Boards in England and Ireland, and by the Board of Supervision in Scotland.)

(1.) According to the returns of pauperism for the selected urban districts the proportion of paupers to population on one day in the second week of June was the same as in the middle of the previous month, viz., 213 per 10,000. The London districts show a slight improvement, as compared with May, except in the North, where the rate remains the same. In West Ham the rate per 10,000 has fallen from 249 in May to 225 in June. In several of the provincial districts, however, the number relieved was rather more than in May. Pauperism in the Scottish districts shows little variation as compared with the previous month; in the Irish districts it was generally less, the only exception being Galway, where it rose from 194 per 10,000 in May to 209 in June.

Vagrants in London numbered 1,028 on one day in June, as compared with 1,125 for May.

(2.) As compared with June 1893, there were in the selected urban districts 15,051 more persons in receipt of relief this year than last, an increase of 10 per 10,000 of population. In London this increase was 10 per 10,000; in West Ham, 24; in Hull, 28; in North Staffs, 26; in Bradford and Sheffield, 23; in Aberdeen, 28; and in Galway, 27. In the Stockton and Tees district the rate was 58 less than in June 1893.

Table with columns: Selected Urban Districts, Paupers on one day in second week of June 1894 (In-door, Out-door, TOTAL), Rate per 10,000 of Population, Paupers on corresponding date in 1893 (Total Number, Rate per 10,000 of Population). Rows include ENGLAND & WALES, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND.

* Based on the populations in 1891, revised in accordance with subsequent changes in Poor Law areas. No allowance has been made for any change in population which may have since taken place. † Exclusive of Vagrants; of patients in the Fever and Small-pox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards; and of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses. ‡ Excluding Casuals, but including persons maintained in Institutions for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, &c., who are classified as not able-bodied.

WORK OF LABOUR BUREAUX IN JUNE.

The number of new applicants for work registered during June by the eight bureaux which have furnished returns was 1,663, showing a decrease of 160 when compared with 1,823 registered in May.

The total number of old and new applicants on the registers of the eight bureaux in June was 3,850 (as against 4,208 in May), and of these, 501 were found work by the bureaux, an increase of 5 on the number for May. Of the 2,080 persons remaining on the registers at the end of June, 1,656 were men, 197 lads and boys, and 227 women and girls. Of the men, 531 were general labourers, 373 belonged to the Building, Engineering and Metal Trades, 199 were carmen, stablemen, &c., 166 porters and messengers, and 88 clerks and warehousemen, while 299 belonged to other occupations. Of the women, 152 were classed as charwomen, &c., 36 were servants, and 39 in other occupations.

(1) Work Done in June.

Table with columns: Name of Labour Bureau, No. of Workpeople on Register (At end of May 1894, At end of June 1894), No. of Applicants during June (Fresh Applicants, Re-employers, Em-ployers), No. of Workpeople found Work by Bureaux (During June 1894, During May 1894). Rows include London, Provincial, and Total.

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

(2) Occupations of Applicants on Registers at End of June.

Table with columns: Name of Labour Bureau, Men (Build-ing, En-gineering and Metal Trades, Car-men, Stable-men, Hor-se-men, &c., Clerks and Ware-house-men, Porters and Mes-sen-gers, General Labour-ers, Other Occu-pations, Total Men). Rows include London, Provincial, and Total.

Table with columns: Name of Labour Bureau, Women and Girls (Lads and Boys, Char-women, Daily Work, &c., Ser-vants, Others, Total Women and Girls), Grand Total (June, May). Rows include London, Provincial, and Total.

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

WAGES IN THE COAL TRADE IN THE FEDERATED DISTRICTS.

At an informal conference of members of the Coal Trade Conciliation Board, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on July 6th, it was agreed by the representatives of both sides to submit to their constituents for acceptance certain suggested terms for the settlement of the rate and limits of wages in the Federated Districts for a period of two years. The following is the text of the proposed terms:—

- 1st.—That the present rate of wages be reduced as from the 1st August 1894, by taking off the last two advances of 5 per cent. each, and that the wages remain at that rate until 1st January 1896. 2nd.—That for a period of two years from the 1st August 1894, the rate of wages shall not be below 30 per cent. above the rate of wage of 1888, nor more than 45 per cent. above the rate of wage of 1888. 3rd.—That from the 1st January 1896 to the 1st August 1896, the rate of wages shall be determined by the Conciliation Board within the above-named limits. 4th.—That the Conciliation Board shall be continued for this purpose for two years from the 1st August 1894.

The above proposals are now being considered by coalowners and men in the various districts.

On July 10th at a meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire coalowners, in Manchester, a resolution was carried by a majority recommending the acceptance of the terms by the Conciliation Board. In the other districts the matter is still (July 12th) under discussion by both sides. A meeting of the Conciliation Board will be held on July 19th to decide the question.

FINAL REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON LABOUR.*

The Final Report of the Royal Commission on Labour was published on June 21st.

The following brief summary has been prepared by the Department, of the specific recommendations contained in the Report signed by the majority of the members of the Commission.

Arbitration and Conciliation.

(1) That an experiment of a tentative and permissive kind should be made in the direction of enabling Town and County Councils to take the initiative in the creation of special tribunals for defined districts or trades, more or less after the pattern of the French Conseils de Prud'hommes.

(2) That a central department, possessed of an adequate staff, and having means to procure, record, and circulate information, should promote, by advice and assistance, the more rapid and universal establishment of trade and district boards for conciliation and arbitration adapted to circumstances of various kinds.

That the Board of Trade may with advantage exercise discretionary powers of the kind proposed in Mr. Mundella's Conciliation Bills of 1893-94. Whilst considering that the Board of Trade might without legislation take steps of this kind, the Commissioners are of opinion that a statutory provision of this character would probably be of use as giving to the Board a better locus standi for friendly and experienced intervention in the case of disturbed trade relations, and would make it easier to employ a staff suitable and adequate for the purposes in question.

(3) That powers should be given to a public department to appoint, upon the receipt of sufficient application from the parties interested, or from local boards of conciliation, a suitable person to act as arbitrator, either alone or in conjunction with local boards, or with assessors appointed by the employers and workmen concerned. The decisions of arbitrators thus appointed, however, would not possess legally binding effect any more than those of un-official arbitrators.

Labour Department.

(4) That it would be desirable to keep in view the possible advisability of publishing at least a part of the

* Fifth and Final Report of the Royal Commission on Labour, Parts I. and II. (C.—7,421, of 1894, prices 2s. and 5s. 6d.)

information contained in the LABOUR GAZETTE at more frequent intervals than once a month.

(5) That the Labour Department should be prepared to give advice to private associations or local authorities who may be thinking of forming labour bureaux, and that the LABOUR GAZETTE could render them some service by extending the work it has already begun of acting as a means of communication between them.

(6) That a staff of skilled investigators should be gradually formed and trained for the work of investigation on the spot; their work to include the formation of a census of occupations, inquiries regarding rates of wages, the unemployed, and other matters.

(7) With a view to assisting both private and public employers in making employment more regular, the Labour Department should undertake an inquiry into the question of irregularity of work, especially so far as arises from the accumulation into certain parts of the year of a demand which might, with a little knowledge and thought have been more evenly spread without any great inconvenience to consumers.

(8) That the Labour Department should obtain and publish from time to time accurate information as to the action of public authorities in this and other countries, in inviting in suitable cases separate contracts for the material needed, and for the work to be done upon it; and especially for inviting associated bodies of workmen to tender for the latter.

(9) That a special inquiry should be instituted by the Government, with a view to remedying by legislation the confusion which at present arises from the division among different public departments of administrative powers with regard to legislation affecting the conditions of labour.

Wages and Hours of Labour.

(10) That the powers of the Secretary of State under Section 8 of the Factory and Workshops Act 1891, relating to dangerous and unhealthy employments, should be extended so as to include the regulation of hours in the certified industries; the administrative orders dealing with the employment of women and young persons to be final, but those directly relating to the hours of adult workmen to be laid for a certain period before both Houses of Parliament, before becoming law.

(11) That in those occupations (including dress-making) in which women and young persons are allowed to work overtime for 48 days in the year, the number of days upon which overtime is allowed should be reduced; and that in the case of young persons no overtime should be permitted.

(12) That so far as relates to the hours of young persons, and to all sanitary matters, the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Acts should be made to extend to laundries.

Questions relating to Non-Unionist Labour.

(13) That the first sub-section of Section 7 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act 1875, should be amended so as to read thus:—

“Uses or threatens to use violence to such other “person or his wife or children, or injures his “property;” omitting the ambiguous word “intimidate.”

Sanitary Conditions.

(14) That with a view to the improvement, or, where that should prove impossible, the gradual extinction of the lowest class of work-places in which the “sweated” industries are carried on, legislation to the following effect is desirable:—

That within the industries or districts affected by the proposed legislation, or by administrative orders under it, all occupiers of workshops (excluding domestic workshops, which we do not think can be dealt with at present), and perhaps, also, of factories, shall be required under penalties to obtain a certificate from a competent public authority to the effect that the premises used by them are in all respects in a sufficient sanitary condition, and contain sufficient cubic space for the number of persons employed therein, such

certificate to be withdrawn at any time if it were found that the conditions were no longer complied with.

That occupiers should be primarily liable, but that immediate owners, who receive the rent of workshops, should also be liable if penalties could not be recovered from occupiers, in case of such workshops being carried on without the certificate having been obtained, or after it had been withdrawn.

That all contractors and shopkeepers in the industries or districts in question who should employ outworkers, should keep lists of such outworkers, and should be bound to take all reasonable precautions that work so given out was, if done in workshops, only done in those which had a proper certificate.

The general recommendations summarised above are followed by certain special recommendations with regard to seamen and agricultural labourers, which are held over for the present, together with a notice of the Minority Reports included in the volume.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN JUNE.

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

FROM the following summary of the changes in the Register of English and Welsh Industrial Organizations in June it will be seen that 9 Trade Unions, 6 Co-operative Associations of Consumers, 1 Co-operative Association of Producers, 2 miscellaneous Industrial and Provident Societies, 33 new Friendly Societies, 44 new branches of existing Friendly Societies, and 6 Building Societies have been added to the Register during the past month. 17 Building Societies and 3 Trade Unions are reported as having ceased to exist.

NEW ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED.

I.—Trade Unions.

National Engineers: 9 Langton Place, Heywood, Manchester. London West End Farriers: Three Doves, Berwick St., W. Yorks. and Derbys. Deputies: Clarence House, Station St., Swinton. Breakers-up of Clog Blocks: 37 Brynhyfrydd St., Penydarren. Sanitary Pressers: 106 Sun St., Shelton, Hanley. Weaver Watermens: Cocoa Rooms, High St., Winsford. Glass Painters, Glaziers and Cutters: 105 Grosvenor St., Manchester. Brynmally Miners: Royal Oak Inn, Moss. National Union of Clerks: Club Union B'd'gs, Clerkenwell Rd., E.C.

II.—Industrial and Provident Societies.

Associations of Consumers. Pegswood C.S., The Stores, Pegswood, Morpeth. London Cab Drivers' C.S., 63 High Rd., Kilburn, N.W. Epping and District C.S., High St., Epping. Yewley and West Drayton C.S., 1 Padcroft Bldgs., West Drayton. Navigation C.S., The Stores, Navigation, R.S.O., Glamorgan. Sons of Progress C.S., Three Tuns Tavern, East St., Walworth.

Association of Producers.

Essex Builders and Decorators: 10 Gladstone Rd., Walthamstow.

Miscellaneous.

Meat Agency: 6 Christian St., E. Cowling Coal S., Flood Root St., Cowling, Yorks.

III.—Friendly Societies.

New Societies. Ordinary Friendly ... 21 Specially authorised... 1 Workmen's Clubs ... 8 Benevolent ... 1 Dividing ... 2

New Branches of Existing Societies.

Sons of Temperance ... 10 A.O. Foresters ... 7 I.O. Rechabites ... 5 I.O. Oddfellers, M.U. ... 5 G.U.O. Oddfellers... 4 Various others ... 13

IV.—Building Societies.

Six new Building Societies were registered.

OLD ORGANISATIONS DISSOLVED.

I.—Trade Unions.

No. 13 Branch, South Side Labour Protection League, Bermondsey. National Federation of Fishermen, Great Grimsby. Amalgamated Female Silk Operatives, Leek.

II.—Building Societies.

Seventeen Building Societies have been dissolved.

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS OF 1892.

THE Report by the Chief Labour Correspondent on the Strikes and Lock-outs of 1892 has been issued. A summary of the general statistics it contains was published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, but several points of interest not then touched upon may now be referred to.

The various methods adopted for the settlement of industrial disputes are made the subject of a special summary. The total number of strikes for 1892 was 692, and there were in addition 8 lock-outs. Information as to the modes of settlement was obtained in the case of 645 strikes and 8 lock-outs, the details being set forth in the following tabular statement:—

Table with 4 columns: Mode of Settlement, Number of Disputes, Number in which Numbers of Persons affected have been obtained, Number of Persons affected by Disputes included in last column. Rows include Mutual Conciliation, Arbitration, Submission of work-people, etc.

As is usually the case, a very large number of disputes were settled by mutual negotiations, conferences and conciliation; the conciliation in one very important case being brought about by the intervention of a mediator. Of the 16 strikes referred to arbitration, eight were entirely successful, five were partially successful, and three were not successful. The balance of advantage arising from references of disputes to arbitration appears, therefore, to have been on the side of the workmen.

As regards the proceedings of Local Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration, some information is given in the report. Excluding Trade Boards, reports were received from 15 Boards mostly representing the local Chambers of Commerce and Trades Councils. Of these, 5 (viz., in London, Liverpool, Bradford, Bristol and Aberdeen) report that disputes were settled during the year directly or indirectly through their instrumentality. The total number of disputes so settled was 14, viz., 4 in London, 2 in Bradford, 4 in Bristol, 3 in Aberdeen, and 1 in Liverpool.

CO-OPERATION IN JUNE.

DURING June six new distributive societies and one manufacturing society were registered. New business premises were opened by two existing societies, and two new branches opened by others, while three new creameries commenced business in Ireland.

On June 26th, 27th and 28th the annual meeting of the Women's Co-operative Guild was held at Doncaster, when in addition to 35 representatives of the Central and District Committees, 154 delegates were present representing 82 of the 170 branches, with 7,511 members which comprise the organization.

Papers dealing with the relation of women to the Co-operative and other industrial movements were read and discussed.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN JUNE.

THE number of fatal accidents to the undermentioned classes of workpeople reported in June was 553, which compares with 285 in May, distributed as follows:—

Table with 5 columns: Class, June 1894, May 1894. Rows: Railway Servants, Miners, Factory and Workshop Operatives, Seamen, Total.

On the total of the four classes there was an increase of 268 as compared with May, and of 181 as compared with April. This increase is almost entirely due to the great loss of life caused by an explosion of fire-damp at a colliery in South Wales.

Of the 1,254 non-fatal accidents reported, 728 were in factories and workshops, 319 in mines, and 207 to railway servants, as compared with 741, 374 and 183 respectively in May. Accidents of a non-fatal character at sea are not reported.

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

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

Mines.—The number employed in 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 1892 give 241,735 persons, all grades being included.

I.—Railway Servants.

(Supplied by the Railway Department of the Board of Trade.) Tables showing the number of railway servants reported as killed or injured on the premises of the railway companies during the month of June 1894.

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

Table with 7 columns: Class of Service, Killed, Amputations, Fractures, Crushes, Dislocations, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, &c., Unspecified and Miscellaneous Injuries, Total of Injuries. Rows include Brakemen and Goods Guards, Engine Drivers, Firemen, etc.

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

Table with 5 columns: Region, Killed, Injured. Rows: England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, United Kingdom. Includes sub-rows for From Accidents to Trains, Rolling Stock, etc.

* Including Accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct.

II.—Miners.

(Supplied by the Home Office.) Table showing the number of persons reported as killed or injured in or about mines, during the month of June 1894.

Table with 5 columns: Cause of Accident, England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Total. Rows: Underground (Explosions of Fire-damp, Falls of ground, etc.), Surface (Miscellaneous).

III.—Factory and Workshop Operatives.*

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Table showing the number of persons reported to H.M. Chief Inspector by Certifying Surgeons as killed or injured during the month of June 1894.

Table with 7 columns: Nature or effect of injury, Adults (over 18), Young Persons, Children, Total. Rows: Killed, Injured (Amputations, Fractures, etc.), Grand Total for June.

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

IV.—Seamen.

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

Table showing the number of masters, seamen, and other persons forming the crews of vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, reported to the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen during the month of June 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 with 7 columns: Class of Vessels, Number of Deaths. Rows: Sailing, Steam, Total. Includes sub-rows for Vessels registered under Merchant Shipping Act, Vessels not so registered.

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

CO-OPERATION IN 1893.

The following table shows the progress of the Workmen's Co-operative Organisations in 1893 as compared with 1892. It is based partly upon statistics published by the Co-operative Union and partly upon information obtained direct from societies by the Labour Department.

The Baking Societies and Corn Mills, of which particulars are given, are the societies established specially for these purposes. There is, however, a large amount of Bread Baking and also Corn Milling carried on by distributive stores as a part of their ordinary business, and as to which no separate returns are made.

(a) A few societies do not allow interest on capital before showing a net profit, but the amount is not sufficient to affect this table appreciably. The societies marked (b) in the third column are exclusively federations of societies and have no individual shareholders.

Table showing the number of Workmen's Co-operative Societies with their membership, capital, sales and profits for the year 1893.

Table with 10 columns: Description of Societies, Number of Societies, Shareholders, Capital (Share and Loan, Reserve), Amount of Sales, (a) Amount of Profit after allowing interest on capital, Percentage of Profit on Share and Loan Capital, and Description of Societies.

* Loss. † Of this, £6,858,139 was re-invested in other concerns. ‡ Of this, £6,655,059 was re-invested in other concerns.

NEW MINES AND MINES ABANDONED.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

The number of mines reported during June as opened or re-opened was 34, and as discontinued or abandoned 9, the numbers in the previous month being 28 and 10 respectively.

COAL.—New Mines.

Northumberland.—Colpith Colliery, near Hexham. Cumberland.—Town Head Colliery, Dearham. Durham.—Old Drift in search of an Upper Seam at Bearpark Colliery; Old Drift in search of an Upper Seam at Pelton Colliery; Lambton Colliery (Main Seam).

IRON.—Lancashire.—Dalton Mine (No. 7 Pit), Dalton-in-Furness. Staffordshire.—Crowgutter Wood (Searching for Ironstone), Ipstones.

SLATE.—Merionethshire.—Voelgrow.*

Small workin**

COAL.—Mines Abandoned.

Cumberland.—Dearham (White Metal, Ten Quarters, Rattler, Cannel and Metal, Yard and Little Main Seams), Dearham. Yorkshire.—Hickleton Main (Thin Seam), Rotherham; Lowther (Haigh Moor Seam), Leeds; Hephshaw (Hard Bed), Huddersfield; Wall (Better Bed), Bradford.

FOREIGN TRADE IN JUNE.

Imports.—The total value of the imports during the past month amounted to £34,250,033, showing an increase of £2,380,441 as compared with the corresponding period of 1893. This increase nearly balances the decline indicated last month, and the aggregate value of the imports for the first six months of the year now shows an increase of £13,349,937 over that for the first six months of 1893.

British and Irish Exports.—The value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufacture last month amounted to £17,909,155, as against £18,785,271 in June 1893, showing a decrease of £876,116. There is an increase of £129,779 in the exports of coal, and of £7,918 in machinery and mill-work, but on the other hand metal manufactures show a decline of £303,618.

As compared with the corresponding period of 1893, the first six months of the present year show on the total value a decrease of £894,465. The largest increases during this period have been under the heads of coal (£1,941,216), and of yarn and textile fabrics (£1,281,999), while the largest decreases are those in metals and metal manufactures (£2,237,314), and in miscellaneous manufactures (£1,346,550).

Re-exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.—The total value of the exports thus classified amounted to £5,198,180, compared with £4,796,015 in June 1893, showing an increase of £402,165. The figures for the six months of 1894 show an aggregate decrease of £3,152,768, compared with the first six months of 1893.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTES.

Cotton Statistics.—The imports of raw cotton in June amounted to 121,473 bales, a decrease of 37,510 bales, as compared with the corresponding month of 1893. The exports for June show a decrease of 2,458 bales when compared with June 1893, and an increase of 5,499 bales over June 1892.

Table with 4 columns: Month, Imports Bales, Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns Bales, Exports Bales.

Bankruptcies.—During June, 423 bankruptcies were gazetted, as against 443 in June 1893, a decrease of 20. Of the 423 bankrupts, 27 were grocers, 21 publicans, hotel-keepers, &c., 18 builders, 17 farmers, 17 butchers, 15 bakers, 13 tailors, and 12 drapers, haberdashers, &c.

British Corn.—The average prices of British corn per quarter for the week ended June 30th 1894 were below the prices at the corresponding date in 1893, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Table with 5 columns: Wheat, Barley, Oats, June 1894, June 1893, Decrease.

Traffic Receipts.—The total receipts of 21 of the principal railways in the United Kingdom amounted to £7,263,323 for the five weeks ended June 30th, an increase of £273,747 over the corresponding period of 1893. The receipts for passengers amounted to £3,290,747, a decrease of £32,151, while the receipts from minerals and goods amounted to £3,972,576, an increase of £305,898.

Hay Imports.—The imports of hay during the past month showed a diminution compared with the month preceding, having fallen from 33,127 tons to 16,236 tons. As compared with the corresponding month of last year, however, there was an increase of 7,191 tons. The largest proportion came from the United States, viz., 8,543 tons, compared with 2,338 tons in June 1893, while Canada furnished 3,348 tons, compared with 1,881 tons in June 1893.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Total Emigration.—The total number of British and Foreign passengers who left this country during June for places out of Europe was 19,189, a decrease of 14,688 when compared with the corresponding period of 1893.

British.—The number of passengers of British nationality in June was 12,622, showing a decrease of 7,003 as compared with the total for June 1893, viz., 19,625. The decline was chiefly among the passengers to the United States and Canada, while the number proceeding to South Africa and Australasia showed an increase amounting together to 451, or about one-third. The figures are:—

Table with 3 columns: Destination, June 1894, June 1893.

The number of persons who return to this country is not published monthly.

Foreign.—Besides the above British passengers, there were 6,567 foreigners and others whose nationality was not stated, as compared with 14,252 in June 1893.

Alien Immigration.—The number of aliens who arrived from the Continent at the various ports of the United Kingdom last month was 6,773. This is less than half the number for the corresponding month of last year, when it amounted to 15,547. The decrease continues to be chiefly among the immigrants en route to America, the number of whom has fallen from 11,256 to 3,426. The number not stated to be en route for America was 3,347 (including 624 sailors), compared with 4,291 in June 1893. The ports of embarkation showing the greatest decreases were the Scandinavian (where the number has declined from 4,723 to 1,170) and the Dutch and Belgian (from 2,861 to 925).

INDUSTRIAL PROSECUTIONS IN JUNE.

The number of industrial prosecutions in June, as shown in the following tables was 363, an increase of 55, as compared with May. Of these 363 prosecutions, 300 were under the Factory and Workshop Acts, resulting in 283 convictions, with an average penalty, including costs, of £1 14s. 3d. Under the Mines Acts, there were 38 prosecutions, from which 32 convictions were obtained against workmen and 5 against owners or managers, the average penalties imposed on the former being £1 3s. 8d. and on the latter £1 14s. Under the Merchant Shipping Acts, out of 25 prosecutions, 21 convictions were obtained, 12 being against owners or masters of vessels, 4 against seamen and 5 against boarding-house keepers, with penalties averaging £14 2s. 4d., £1 14s. and £14 6s. respectively.

I.—Under Factory and Workshop Acts.*

Table with 6 columns: Particulars of Offences, Prosecutions, Convictions, Total Amount of Penalties, Total Amount of Costs.

* Supplied by the Home Office.

II.—Under the Mines Acts.*

Table with 6 columns: Nature of Offence, Prosecutions, Convictions, Cases withdrawn, Cases dismissed, Fines and Costs imposed on Defendants.

* Supplied by the Home Office.

III.—Under Merchant Shipping Acts.

Table with 5 columns: Nature of Offence, Prosecutions, Convictions, Total Penalties, Total Costs.

II.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN BEFORE JUNE, AND WERE SETTLED IN THAT MONTH—(Continued).

Table with 8 columns: Trade, Locality, Alleged Cause or Object, Es-tablish-ments, Persons, Com-mence-ment, Termi-nation, Result. Includes entries for Glass Blowers, Bricklayers' Labourers, Tinsmith Workers, etc.

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

The following disputes reported in last month's issue as occurring in May were still unsettled:—Stonemasons, Plymouth; ship-joiners and sawyers, Tees and Hartlepoons; French polishers, Belfast; ship-joiners, Dundee; cotton weavers, Burnley; packing-case makers, Belfast; painters, Sheffield; boot and shoe operatives, Glasgow; cabinet-makers, Shipley; painters, Reading and Hastings; lock makers, Willenhall.

Table with 8 columns: Trade, Locality, Alleged Cause or Object, Estab-lish-ments, Persons, Com-mence-ment, Termi-nation, Result. Includes entries for Bricklayers, Plasterers, Railway Spring Forgers and Fitters.

LABOUR CASES IN JUNE.

THE following are among the more important legal cases of the month under various Statutes specially affecting labour, of which the Department has received information.

(1) EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT.

Brompton County Court, June 4th.—Scene-shifter sued company for damages for injuries sustained through fall of scenery stacked close by. Verdict for plaintiff for £75.

House of Lords, June 5th.—Stevodore appealed against a decision of the Second Division of the Court of Session in Scotland. In 1891 a dock labourer employed by appellant was killed by the fall of part of the ship's tackle.

sent for trial together, and the jury found against both defendants and awarded £600 damages. The company paid the whole of the damages and costs and sued their co-defendant for half the sum paid.

Manchester County Court, June 19th.—Labourer sued builder for damages for injuries sustained through defendant's negligence. Defendant's foreman instructed plaintiff to remove timber from a stack.

City of London Court, June 20th.—Coal porter sued coal factors for damages. Plaintiff working on a steamship was knocked by a tank lowered by the hatchway-man.

Bristol County Court, June 21st.—Boy, aged 17, sued timber merchants for £62 8s. for injuries sustained through alleged

defect in machinery and neglect of foreman. Plaintiff asserted that foreman had ordered him to oil engine, that he could only do so by ascending an exceedingly dangerous place between the bands and the wall, and that in descending he slipped and fell, and in some way was knocked into a tank.

Clerkenwell County Court, June 22nd.—Engine-driver sued builders for £250 damages. Plaintiff was driving an engine connected with a mortar-mill when the connecting-band flew off from the pulley, a mortar-mill when the connecting-band flew off from the pulley, accident was caught plaintiff and whirled him into the machinery.

Leeds County Court, June 27th.—Girl, aged 19, sued hatter's furrier for £62 8s., for loss of hand through accident sustained when working as a "locker." Plaintiff had been set to a machine of which she had no previous knowledge, and was endeavouring to remove some "fluff" when her hand was drawn beneath the knife.

(2) EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN ACT.

Westminster County Court, June 21st.—Tailor sued military tailors to recover £2, in lieu of a week's notice. Plaintiff contended that he was a weekly servant, paid by the week and entitled to a full week's notice.

(3) TRADE UNION ACT.

Grimsby County Court, June 15th.—Dock labourer sued branch secretary of trade society for 12s. loss of wages, alleged to have been caused by defendant's action in restraining stevedore from employing him, by intimidation.

(4) FRIENDLY SOCIETIES ACT.

Bradford Borough Police Court, June 28th.—Member of trade society sued treasurer for £2 2s. for four weeks' benefits due under rules of society. Work had fallen off at warehouse where plaintiff worked, and it had been arranged that half the men should work one week and half the other.

LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1893.*

Immigration.—During the year ended June 30th 1893, there arrived at all the Ports of the United States 440,793 immigrants, of which number 1,063 were debarred for special causes, besides 577, who were returned to the countries whence they came, having become public charges within one year after arriving in the United States.

The decrease in immigration was greatest from the following countries:—Russia, 49,791; Hungary, 12,732; Poland, 24,162; and Bohemia, 2,428; whilst Italy shows an increase of 10,514. Considerable trouble has been caused from time to time by non-English speaking aliens, and sentiment hostile to their immigration appears growing, especially in the mine and coke regions.

General State of Labour Market.—The four States, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, comprising the Philadelphia Consular District, experienced a wave of depression in 1893; a practical cessation of business activity took place, and a feeling of uncertainty, amounting occasionally to panic, alarmed the entire community.

work. Of 2,066 factories in the State of Michigan which were inspected, nearly one-fifth were idle at the end of the year, including the largest and most important, and only a little more than half were running full time.

General stagnation also prevailed in the New York Consular District, which includes the States of New York, Delaware, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Of manufacturers in the State of New York, to whom a series of questions were put by the State Commissioner of Labour, 1,460 replied that they did not reduce wages, and 494 that they did.

A large number cut down working hours by agreement with their employees. The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration reports that wage earners recognised generally the stagnation of trade, and that employers in many cases made great sacrifices in order to retain their workers in employment.

Legislation.—Among the Labour Bills which have become law recently in Pennsylvania are the following:—

An Act to amend that of 1889 to regulate the employment and provide for the safety of women and children in mercantile industries and manufacturing establishments, and for the appointment of inspectors.

An Act making Saturday a legal half-holiday, and appointing holidays and half-holidays.

An Act defining fraternal benefit and relief societies, and granting them certain immunities.

An Act to protect the life and limbs of those employed in the construction of new buildings.

An Act authorising Corporations to pension employees who have become infirm or disabled after long and faithful service.

An Act to establish Boards of Arbitration to settle disputes between capital and labour.

An Act securing to workers the right to file liens against real estate for the amount of wages due for work done in and about the erection and construction thereof.

A great many Bills affecting labour were introduced in 1893 into the Legislature of Connecticut, but only a few were passed. These included:—

A Bill for the protection of labels, trade-marks, &c., adopted by workmen or workmen's associations.

A Bill compelling employers to provide suitable seats for the use of their female employees, while not engaged in active duties.

A Bill authorising factory inspectors to order the introduction into factories, &c., of appliances for removing dust, or to order changes necessary for improving the light or ventilation of factories.

Bills forbidding the employment of persons under 16 in the care or management of elevators, and providing for the enclosure and securing of elevators.

In 1893 the State of New York passed an Act to provide for the weekly payment of wages by corporations, including manufactories, mining, quarrying, lumbering, mercantile, railroad, steamboat, telephone, municipal, water and express.

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 May and June 1894.)

Canada.—Farm hands will be fully employed during the next few weeks in harvest work, &c., but the demand for mechanics is small. A report from New Westminster, in British Columbia, states that that part of Canada is, like other parts, suffering from depression, but that better times are expected before long in the Lumbering Trade.

* Foreign Office Reports, 1894 Annual Series, Nos. 1381 and 1397.

* And in Paraguay

Rumpst, in the province of Antwerp, and spread to Boom, Terhagen, Noeveren, and other communes. Troops were sent to assist the local gendarmerie to maintain order, and at Boom the burgomaster issued an order forbidding the formation of groups of more than five persons in the street. It was stated that, at Boom, workmen were paid 7 francs* for a boat-load of 13,000 bricks, but only 6½ francs at Rumpst and the other villages in the district. The price of bricks had risen 26 francs per boat-load, and the workmen, therefore, claimed an increase of 2 francs upon existing rates. It was also stated that by working 15 hours a day brick-makers could earn only 2½ francs a day. A Committee of Arbitration, in which the Governor of the Province of Antwerp presided on the 18th of April, was unsuccessful. On the 23rd April offers were made by two firms, of 7 francs for 12,500 bricks and other firms offered advances of a less amount; concessions were made to the men with regard to the "truck" grievance, and work was gradually resumed at the different centres.

A strike of rope workers at Hamme in East Flanders for higher wages was attended by considerable disturbance, several men being arrested. Their wages are said to have been raised from 1 franc 45 cents to 2 francs per day, those working at home to receive an increase of 2 francs for every 100 kilogrammes (220½ lbs. avoird.) of rope. Many workmen did their work at home with the help of their wives and children, a family of four persons earning, on the average, 14 to 15 francs a week.

A strike of weavers at Wetteren resulted in an advance of wages of from 1½ francs to 2 francs a week, and an agreement that in future lists of wages should be posted up in the workshops.

Both the weavers and the rope workers are reported as having again come out owing to the alleged failure of their employers to carry out their agreement.

Miners' Provident Institution.—The Provident Institution of the Centre Coal Field Miners spent £15,411 last year in temporary assistance and pensions for miners. The total receipts amounted to £17,239, £7,593 of which was deducted from miners' wages, an equal sum being contributed by employers, and the rest accruing from interest on investments and subsidies from the national and provincial treasuries. The cost of management was £320, and the reserve fund amounts to £57,483.

Labour Congresses.—A number of Labour Congresses were held during the period covered by the report, including the Belgian Miners' Congress, held at La Louvière. The other Congresses were those of the cigar-makers, the printers, the Progressist Congress, and that of the labour party.

Law regulating Friendly Societies.—Sir F. B. Plunkett has forwarded copy of a new law promulgated on the 23rd June, which enlarges the scope of friendly societies by authorizing them to make advances to members of sums not exceeding £12, to insure members against loss or disease of cattle and damage to crops, and to pay annuities not exceeding £40 to aged or infirm members or to the families of deceased members, provided such annuities be paid from the annual income of the societies and not out of their capital. As soon as the funds of a society amount to five francs per member, or £40 in all, they must be invested in the State General Savings Bank, or in State, provincial or commercial funds. The financial rules for societies winding up are now somewhat less rigorous, especially as regards the employment of assets after payment of debts.

HOLLAND.

Minimum Wage in Municipal Contracts.—In a report to the Foreign Office dated June 27th, Mr. C. des Graz, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at the Hague, states that this question has not yet been settled, being still under deliberation by the Amsterdam Town Council (see LABOUR GAZETTES of January, February and May 1894).

Labour Bureaux.—The same report states that the Bill for the establishment of labour bureaux, of which an account was given in the GAZETTE for May 1893,

* franc equals about 10d.

has again been brought forward in an amended form, and is now being dealt with in the committees of the Second Chamber. It aims at making the bureaux represent the joint interests of capital and labour, while the defence of the particular interests of each of these factors is to be left to the care of the organised unions of employers and workmen.

Factory Bill.—A Government measure for the safety of workmen in factories and workshops is also being considered by the committees of the Second Chamber.

DENMARK.

Labour Disputes.—Mr. C. S. Scott, H.M. Minister at Copenhagen, reports under date of June 27 that the lock-out in the Shoe-making Trade at Copenhagen and the strike of joiners at Randers (see last month's GAZETTE) have terminated, the former on the 31st of May and the latter on the 8th of June, after it had lasted nearly eight weeks.

Early in June, 25 masons engaged on the buildings in the new free port of Copenhagen asked for higher piece-work rates. The employer proposed arbitration, which the masons declined, and went on strike. On the advice of the masons' corporation they, however, agreed to arbitration, and the dispute was easily settled.

After its settlement the masons' assistants refused to resume work until a sum of 500 kroner (about £28) was paid them by the employer, alleging that it was not fair they should suffer by the dispute. The employers refused, but the Construction Company of the Free Port undertook to pay the amount so as to avoid further delay in the harbour works.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Labour Disputes.—Accounts of 6 old disputes remaining unsettled on the 1st of June, and of 7 fresh ones which broke out during that month, are given in the *Arbeiter Zeitung*. Two of the fresh strikes were general, viz.: one of butchers' assistants in Lemberg, who demanded a 12-hours day, and one among the sewer cleaners of Vienna, for a rise from 2s. 2d. to 4s. 2d. a night. Of the other strikes, 2 were among joiners and furniture makers, while the remaining 3 were among mother-of-pearl workers, cloth makers and chandelier makers. None of these were reported as settled at the end of the month. Of two of the old strikes reported at an end, one is said to have been successful, and the other partially so. The latter was a general strike of purse-makers in Buda-Pesth, whose demands included a 10-hours day, increased wages and weekly payments. It had lasted seven weeks. The strike of Vienna sculptors and wood-carvers for an 8-hours day, begun in April, was still in progress at the end of June. (See previous numbers of GAZETTE.)

Miners' Conference.—A conference of miners of Bohemia and Moravia, attended by 57 delegates, met at Pilsen on June 24th, and passed resolutions in favour of 8-hours shifts, a minimum wage, and limitation of piecework; the reform of miners' provident funds, or *Bruderladen*; the requirement of sanction of courts of arbitration, representing employers and workers, to the dismissal of miners; abolition of truck; the appointment of mining inspectors from among the men; and the right of miners living in their employers' dwellings to have six weeks' notice before leaving.—*Arbeiter Zeitung*.

ITALY.

The following is based on information supplied by Sir D. Colnaghi, H.M. Consul-General at Florence, under date of May 31st:—

Chambers of Labour.—The movement in favour of the establishment of Chambers of Labour, begun five years ago, has now made considerable progress. At a congress of these chambers, held last year at Parma, their aim was defined as follows:—"To serve as an intermediary between the supply and demand of labour, and to defend the interests of the working class in all contingencies." Masters are excluded from the membership of the chambers, which are intended to be entirely a class organisation. Mixed associations of masters and men may be established at the offices of the chambers for a term not exceeding one year. The chambers are non-political. Amongst their functions are: the collection of information on the conditions of labour, the formation of trade syndicates, the establishment of registry

offices, the re-habilitation of released prisoners, the furtherance of co-operation and technical instruction, and the promotion of arbitration for the settlement of labour disputes.

At the present time the following cities possess labour chambers:—Milan, Rome, Venice, Bologna, Turin, Parma, Cremona, Brescia, Florence, Piacenza, Naples, Padua, Verona, Pavia, Macerata, and Monza. The Milan chamber is by far the most important. It contains 46 sections, including workers in books, in decorative and constructive arts, in metallurgical arts, workers in wood, persons engaged in public and private services (including clerks, teachers, cooks, barbers, &c.), and in the Manufacturing and Clothing Trades. During the year 1893 work was found for 2,235 unoccupied workmen.

The organisation of the other chambers is said to be progressing actively in the face of various obstacles. Moderate grants in aid have generally been given by the various communes to the labour chambers, and in other cases by the local savings-bank or other corporation, while the municipal authorities have also placed rooms for offices at their disposal.

Conciliation and Arbitration.—The law for the establishment of Boards of Arbitration (*Probi Viri*) in industrial and commercial centres came into force on the 1st June. (See *Board of Trade Journal* of June 1893.)

SPAIN.

Unemployed in Corunna Consular District.—Sir H. Drummond-Wolff, H.M. Ambassador at Madrid, reporting under date of July 3rd, states that large numbers of labourers in the Corunna consular district are out of work, including emigrants to Buenos Ayres and the Spanish West Indies, who have returned to their own country unsuccessful in their search for work. The situation has been further aggravated by the fact that 285 Spaniards, stated to have been concerned in the strike of bakers in Lisbon (see under Portugal), landed at Vigo on the 25th of June.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon Bakers' Strike.—An account of an extensive strike of Lisbon bakers is given in the *Jornal do Commercio*, a cutting from which was forwarded to the Foreign Office by Sir H. G. MacDonell, under date of June 24th. The strike, in which 5,000 men are said to be engaged, is due to recent action of the authorities in requiring a certain security to be furnished by bakers before being allowed to practice their trade, it having been found impossible to enforce fines inflicted for the sale of short-weight loaves, as the men give false names and addresses. Sir H. G. MacDonell further reports that 500 of the bakers being Spanish, are to be expelled from the country. (See under Spain.)

SWEDEN.

Time and Piece Wages in the Upholstering Trade.—Reporting under date of June 29th, Sir Spenser St. John, H.M. Minister at Stockholm, states that some dissatisfaction exists among Stockholm upholsterers, owing to the men's union pressing for a complete abolition of piece-work. In October last the employers united for mutual protection and for enquiry into the results of the system of time wages they had mostly been forced to accept in August, at a time when they had not been united, and had been menaced with a strike. The employers claim that both sides, as well as the purchasing public, lose by the time wage system, and one of the employers has prepared a table to show the diminution in wages earned by 11 workmen at his workshop during the last four months of 1893, compared with the corresponding period of 1892, when piece-work prevailed. According to this table the diminution amounted to nearly 17 per cent.

RUSSIA.

General Condition of the Labour Market.—Except where the rainy weather has made weeding necessary, and also in the poppy, bean and beet plantations, where the demand for labour is good and

wages have risen, the somewhat lower rates with which the season of spring sowings closed, prevailed at the end of May and the beginning of June. On the whole, the reports of the local correspondents of the Ministry of Finance show that in the Southern and Central districts wages this year are higher than they were last year, while in the Western, North-Western and Eastern districts they are at about the same level. The seasonal migration of the peasantry continues, but it is not so extensive as in other years, owing, it is said, among other things, to the comparative prosperity in which many find themselves owing to last year's good harvest, and to the prospects of similar abundance this year. From 20,000 to 25,000 labourers have already arrived at Kokhovsk, one of the chief markets of the South, whither employers journey every year to engage labourers. Although the demand exceeded the supply, and very high wages were being asked, the landowners combined and offered 60 to 65 roubles for the season (21st May—22nd October) for men, 35 to 40 roubles for minors, and 40 to 46 roubles for women—rates which have now become current.

Labourers have been arriving in the Novo-Ouzensk district since the beginning of March. In three of the bailiwicks of the district 3,000 men have already arrived and 7,000 more are expected. With a population of 375,000 this district furnishes work every year for 200,000 outsiders.

The Lumber Industry in the Volga and Dnieper basins is attracting the peasantry more than usual this year, and lumber-shovers are getting higher wages than in other years.

It appears, however, that many labourers who set out for the Volga basin at the beginning of the year are returning without having obtained employment; others, unable to return, are in a precarious condition, facts which do not appear to discourage others, who continue to journey in the same direction.

Notwithstanding the higher wages offered to brickmakers in Siberia, men belonging to this trade in Karsun prefer to migrate to Kazan, Samara, and Saratoff. Large numbers of carpenters and masons from the district of Mokshansk have, however, gone to Siberia to engage in railway construction at £12 to £18 for the season ending November 1st.

From the Central districts men are going southwards to the Donetz coal basin, where, owing to the increased demand for coal, good wages are, it is said, being paid. From Riazan and Michailovsk considerable numbers are setting out to engage in turf-cutting. Many of these are women who get 25 roubles and board and lodging for the season's work.—*Vjstnik Financoff*.

Labour protective Legislation.—Imperial sanction was given, on the 5th (12th) April, to certain amendments in the Russian Mining Law. These are designed to afford greater security for the safety and health of workers while engaged in mines, or in works and factories attached thereto. They apply to the whole of the Empire, except the country of the Don Cossacks.

The detailed regulations as to the measures and precautions to be adopted are drawn up by the Ministry of Agriculture and Imperial Domains, and are binding on employers and workers.

Regulation of Retail Drink Traffic in the Donetz Mining Districts.—On May 31st the Tsar sanctioned a proposal of the Committee of Ministers for regulating the number of retail drink shops outside of towns in the Donetz mining district, fixing every half-year the price at which liquor is to be sold, and only permitting its sale by persons of good character. This measure is said to have been needed owing to the moral dangers to which the mining population are exposed owing to the excessive number of drink shops, the inferior quality of the drink, and the character of its vendors.—*Govno-zavodshi Listok*.

UNITED STATES.

CHICAGO CONSULAR DISTRICT.

Labour Disputes.—Writing under date of June 25th, Mr. W. H. Bankes-Price, H.M. Acting-Consul at Chicago, reports that the coal strike has been practically settled, and that the miners have, in most parts, agreed to resume work at a reduced scale, in accordance with an agreement come to at the joint conference of mine owners and miners at Columbus, Ohio, on the 14th instant, and it was expected that the miners in Central Illinois would all be working within a week. The miners, however, in Northern Illinois, appear to be standing out for last year's scale, and to have repudiated the Columbus agreement.

Property has been destroyed, trains stoned, and considerable rioting has taken place in some parts; and, last week, troops were sent from Chicago to Mount Olive, Illinois, to preserve order and assist in making

arrests. Further details are given below in the report from the Philadelphia Consular District. In spite of the settlement, the labour situation is still far from satisfactory.

Pullman Strike.—At the end of June the strike of the employees at the neighbouring town of Pullman threatened to be extended to many rail-roads, and the American Railway Union were about to institute a boycott of the cars of the Pullman Car Company, in sympathy with the strikers, who belong to the Union. About 4,000 of the strikers were stated to be dependent on the relief committees, and appeals for assistance have been made to the public.*

Other Disputes.—At a conference on the 9th June, comprising five representatives each of manufacturers and brick-makers, a new scale of wages was agreed upon, and the works will open again. (See last month's GAZETTE.) The yards were affected at Blue Island, Dolton, Pullman, South and North Chicago and Evanston. The agreement provides for 8 hours work a day and 48 hours actual brick-making as a week's work.

The men are to receive double pay for working Sundays and holidays, and time and a-half for overtime. The new scale gives each employee about 20 cents a day more than was paid last fall. The agreement provides for an arbitration board.

Commonweal Army.—These bodies of men, in their march across the country, seem to have met with great difficulties in their efforts to obtain free transportation on the railroads, and are but little heard of now.

* The following are the chief events of the strike, as reported in the English press up to July 12th. It originated, as stated in last month's GAZETTE, in the proposed reduction of wages by the Pullman Car Company to the extent of about 33 per cent. The men demanded restoration of the scale paid in 1893 and double time for Sunday work, while the Company claimed they were working the contract at a loss. On May 11th, 2,000 employees struck, enforcing idleness on 1,000 others. From the outset the strikers were supported by the American Railway Workers' Union, by whom a strike was ordered, to enforce the boycott on Pullman cars. On the 29th all the railroads west and south of Chicago were crippled, 40,000 men being reported idle. The Attorney-General gave orders for the enforcement of the law prohibiting the obstruction of the mail service. Notwithstanding this, it was reported from New York on the 8th July that the whole of the western mail service was demoralised, no mails having been received there from San Francisco for a week. On July 2nd the Federal Court at Chicago granted an injunction against the strikers continuing to absent themselves from work, on the ground that their action seriously interfered with trade and commerce, and was therefore an offence against the Federal Law; an injunction was at the same time issued restraining the strikers from interfering with the mail trains, and declaring that if necessary the whole power of the Government would be invoked to enforce order. The proposal made by the Mayor of Chicago to submit the dispute to arbitration has been declined by Mr. Pullman. On the 8th July serious rioting was reported in Chicago. The call for a general strike, arranged at a conference of labour leaders in Chicago on the 9th, had not been responded to by the 12th, and the Knights of Labour who were to have struck on that day, had, for the most part, deferred action.

PHILADELPHIA CONSULAR DISTRICT.

Labour Disputes.—From information supplied by Capt. R. C. Clipperton, H. M. Consul at Philadelphia, under date of June 29th, it appears that in several of the mining districts dissatisfaction was at first expressed as to the terms of compromise arranged at Columbus for settling the coal strike, but that the leaders of the miners have in most cases succeeded in inducing the men to comply with them. In some districts, however, rioting, pillage and interfering with men willing to work continued, and the presence of troops became necessary to suppress the disorder. The rioters were mostly non-English speaking residents of the mining localities, and feelings hostile to this class of labour appear to be constantly increasing. The English and Welsh aliens seem to have remained very orderly throughout the entire disturbance. The compromise proposed and accepted at Columbus was 69 cents for mining 2,000 lbs. of lump coal for Pennsylvania, with 60 cents for Ohio until September 1st, with 79 and 70 cents afterwards. This is 15 to 20 cents (7½d. to 10d.) more than they were getting before the strike. Conservative estimates place the number of men involved at 100,000; these men are stated to earn, on an average, 2-50 dols. (10s. 6d.) per day; the loss, therefore, to the miners in wages for the fifty days duration of the strike would be very considerable.

There have been no other strikes of magnitude in this district during June, although the cigar makers of a large firm in Philadelphia are striking to enforce union regulations; and the "fullers" of a large carpet factory in this city have gone out on strike to obtain the restoration

of previous wages, involving the enforced idleness of about 800 working people. The stone-cutters' strike has been broken by the importation of non-union men.

The strike of the Pullman car employees in the West has resulted in a boycott of Pullman cars, and the fear is extending that the railroads will be paralysed; this, while affecting portions of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, has not yet extended east of Pittsburg. (See footnote to Chicago Report).

There is a better demand for labour now than for some months past, but there continues an absence of general activity.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS WORKMEN'S ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

The third International Congress on the question of accidents to workers and the means for their prevention, and for compensating their victims, will be held at Milan on October 1st and following days. The first of these Congresses was held in Paris in 1889, and the second in Berne in 1891.

As stated in a circular recently issued by the Committee, these Congresses are purely scientific and independent, their purpose being "to subject the question to mature examination without any preconceived idea of schools or systems." Delegates of governments, economists, leading engineers and manufacturers desirous of contributing by their knowledge or wealth towards the general welfare of the working classes are invited to co-operate.

Applications for membership should be addressed to the President of the Italian Organising Committee, Signor G. Vigoni, Mayor of Milan, so as to reach him not later than September 20, and should be accompanied by a subscription of 8s., which will entitle the subscriber to a ticket of admission to the Congress, and to a copy of the report of its proceedings when printed.

Change in the Address of a Factory Inspector.—The new address of J. H. Rogers, Esq. (Manchester District), is 12 Slade Lane, Longsight, Manchester.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL FOR JULY 1894.

Board of Trade Notices. State of the Skilled Labour Market, &c. The Royal Commission on Labour. Imports of Hay into the United Kingdom. Foreign Exhibitions. The French Sugar Duties. Licorice Root Trade in Trans-Caucasia. Proposed Establishment of a Department of Commerce in the United States. Florida as a Field for Emigration. New Gold Mining Law of Mexico. The Foreign Trade of China in 1893. Canadian Tariff Changes (continued). Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations. Extracts from Diplomatic and Consular Reports. General Trade Notes. Proceedings and Deliberations of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom. Recent Trade Blue Books. Quarantine Notices. Post Office Notices. Statistical Tables. List of Diplomatic and Consular Reports. List of Colonial Office Reports.

The Board of Trade Journal, which is published on the 15th of each month, may be purchased through any bookseller. Price 6d.

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