

# THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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

PUBLISHED ON THE 15th OF EACH MONTH.

VOL. III.—No. 12.

DECEMBER 1895.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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## STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER.

### I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

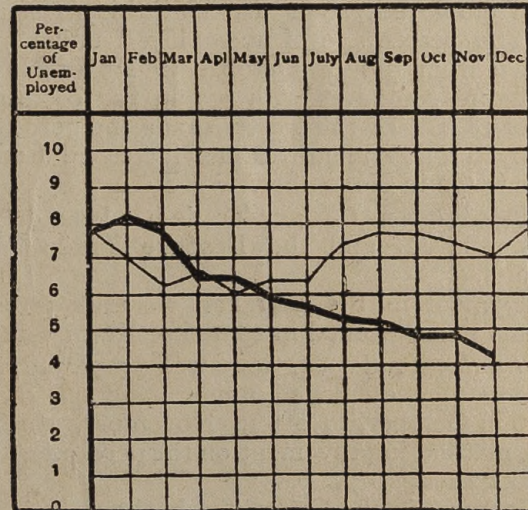
In most of the principal industries employment was better in November than in October. On the whole there is a distinct improvement as compared with the corresponding period in 1894, the percentage of unemployed being in fact lower than for any month since November 1891. This improvement would have been still more marked if there had been no dispute on the Clyde and at Belfast, the workpeople indirectly thrown out of work owing to this dispute being counted in the statistics given below.

In the 88 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 396,495 making returns, 16,886 (or 4·26 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of November, compared with 4·87 per cent. in October, and with 7·0 per cent. in the 62 unions, with a membership of 362,400 from which returns were received for November 1894.

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

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

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



The proportions of unemployed in the 88 unions making returns may be classified as follows:—

Percentage	Unions.	Members.
Under 3 per cent.	52	185,691
3 and under 5 per cent.	16	128,226
5 and under 7 per cent.	8	31,541
7 and under 10 per cent.	6	2,119
10 per cent. and upwards	6	48,918

### Employment in Various Industries.—Coal Mining

An improvement is again noticeable in the number of days worked by collieries. Returns received from the owners of 923 pits, at which 243,631 workpeople were employed, show that the average number of days worked at these pits during November was 5·08 per week, compared with 5·03 days per week in October and with 5·03 days per week in November 1894. The proportion of unemployed miners in trade unions in Northumberland and Durham was 2·0 per cent. of the membership at the end of November as compared with 1·9 per cent. at the end of October.

**Iron Mining.**—The average number of days worked at 103 iron mines and open works, employing



EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—GENERAL SUMMARY.

Employment in the *Pig Iron Industry* also shows some improvement. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of the month owned by the 111 ironmasters making returns was 321, or one more than in October, and 15 more than a year ago. The number of workpeople employed at these furnaces was 20,672, an increase of 155 over October, and of 719 over November 1894.

Returns furnished by 177 employers respecting *Steel and Tinplate Works, Puddling Furnaces and Rolling Mills* show that they had 64,870 workpeople at the end of the month, as compared with 63,340 workpeople at the end of November 1894, an increase of 1,530. Returns from 40 tinplate manufacturers give the number of their mills in operation at the end of the month as 206, being one more than at the end of October, and 10 more than a year ago.

Employment in the *Engineering* and kindred trades has improved since October, the percentage of unemployed union members having decreased from 5.7 in that month to 4.7 in November. The improvement is still more marked as compared with November 1894, when the percentage was 8.7.

The *Shipbuilding* trades have also improved since October, the percentage of unemployed union members having fallen from 12.0 in that month to 10.2 in November, which figure compares favourably with 17.4, the percentage in the corresponding month of last year.

A further slight seasonal decline in employment is observable in the *Building* trades, which, however, continue to be well employed. The percentage of unemployed in November in unions making returns is 2.1, compared with 1.9 in October, the November figure being considerably below the percentage (4.2) in November 1894.

A slight falling-off in employment has taken place in the *Furnishing and Woodworking* Trades. The percentage unemployed in November in unions making returns was 2.9, compared with 2.6 in October and with 4.5 in November 1894.

All branches of the *Printing and Bookbinding* Trades are well employed, as is usual at this season of the year. The percentage of unemployed union members has fallen from 3.8 in October to 2.5 in November, which figure compares with 3.7 in the corresponding month of 1894. In the *Paper Trade* the percentage of unemployed union members has increased from 4.8 in October to 6.2 in November.

The *Ready-made Clothing* Trade has been only moderately employed, and the *Bespoke* Trade has been rather dull.

Employment in the *Boot and Shoe* Trade is quiet, short time being worked in some important centres.

The *Leather* Trades continue well employed, and the percentage of unemployed union members has fallen from 2.6 in October, to 2.3 in November, which figure shows a marked improvement on the percentage (7.0) for November 1894.

Employment in the *Cotton* Trade shows little change. Spinners, as a rule, have only been partially employed, and weavers have been not so well employed. The *Woolen and Worsted* Trades continue busy, overtime in some cases being worked. The *Hosiery* Trade, as a rule, is well employed. The *Silk* Trade is busy and all time is, in most cases, being worked.

As regards the employment of *women* in the *Textile* Trades information respecting 304 mills employing about 56,000 women and girls shows that there has been a little change in the state of employment, 87 per cent. being in mills giving full employment, compared with 88 per cent. in October; 9 per cent. in mills giving only partial employment, or running short time; while mills employing 4 per cent. were closed during the whole or part of the month.

*Dock and Riverside* labourers have been fairly well employed in the principal ports. In London the average number of dock labourers employed during the month was 15,186, compared with 14,827 in October.

*Agricultural* employment in the month of November was rather less favourable than in October, particularly in the Home and Midland Counties, though fairly satisfactory on the whole.

**Trade Disputes.**—The number of disputes beginning in November was 38, as compared with 77 in October and 56 in November 1894. The most important of these is the combined lock-out and strike of 3,200 engineers on the Clyde. Ten disputes took place in the textile trades, 9 in the shipbuilding and engineering trades, 5 in the mining industry, 4 in the metal trades, 2 in the building trades, 1 in the clothing trades, and 7 in the miscellaneous group of industries. In 36 of the 38 disputes 11,576 workpeople were involved, an average of 321 persons per dispute, as compared with 240 in the previous month. Fourteen old disputes, involving about 2,940 workpeople, were settled during November, and at the end of the month it was known that 11 new and 28 old disputes, directly affecting altogether about 8,083 workpeople, were still unsettled. Of these the engineering dispute at Belfast and on the Clyde (noticed in detail on page 368) accounts for 4,526 besides about 6,500 indirectly thrown out of work owing to the dispute.

**Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour.**—The number of workpeople affected by changes in rates of wages reported during November was about 17,350. Of this number only 50 sustained decreases as compared with 117,000 workpeople who were affected in this way during the corresponding month of last year. The increases reported last month include 5,400 ironstone miners in Cleveland, about 7,000 quarrymen, 350 ironplate workers in the Lye district, and 730 building operatives.

About 3,000 workpeople had their hours of labour reduced, including 2,900 building operatives.

**Pauperism.**—In 35 selected urban districts the number of persons relieved on one day in the second week of November was 333,779, being in the proportion of 228 per 10,000 of the population of those districts in 1891. On the corresponding day in October the number was 324,792, and in November 1894, 326,175.

**Emigration.**—The number of British and Irish passengers from the United Kingdom during November was 11,237, as compared with 11,197 in November 1894.

II.—REPORTS ON SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.

(a) IRON MINING INDUSTRY IN NOVEMBER.

THE returns received from 103 iron mines and open works showed that employment improved slightly during November. The average number of days worked at these iron mines and open works, which employed 13,349 workpeople, was 5.74 days per week for the four weeks ended 30th November. The corresponding average for October was 5.59, and during the year the average has not been so high as that for November, except in May, when it was also 5.74 days.

The particulars given in the returns are summarised in the following table:—

District.	No. of Mines from which returns were received.	Total No. of workpeople employed at 30th November.	Average number of days worked per week in 4 weeks ended	
			30th Nov.	26th Oct.
Cumberland and Lancashire	41	5,952	5.94	5.62
Other places in England	51	6,295	5.49	5.54
Scotland	6	902	6.00	5.63
Ireland	5	200	6.00	6.00
Total	103	13,349	5.74	5.59

A classification of the 13,349 workpeople included in the returns according to the number of days worked at the mines shows that 7,018\*, or 52.57 per cent., were at mines which worked full time (24 days) during the four weeks; 4,468, or 33.47 per cent., at mines working 22

\*At one mine employing 158 workpeople an extra shift was worked.

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.

and under 24 days; 1,008, or 7.55 per cent., at mines working 20 and under 22 days; while the remaining 855, or 6.41 per cent., were at mines working less than 20 days.

The number employed, so far as shown by the returns, was 1,054 for every 1,000 employed a year ago.

(b) COAL MINING IN NOVEMBER.

THE increase in the number of days worked by collieries noticed in last month's GAZETTE has continued in nearly all districts during November, the number of days worked by the pits for which returns have been furnished averaging 5.08 days per week, compared with 5.03 in October. The average of 5.08 for November is a high one and compares favourably with the average for November 1894, which was 4.8 days per week. It is also noticeable that last month the average for no district fell below 4½ days, while for several districts it was about 5½.

Returns have been received from the owners of 923 pits at which 243,631 workpeople were employed at the last pay-day in the month, and from these it appears that 159,736, or 65.6 per cent. of the workpeople, were employed at pits which worked 20 or more days in the four weeks; 75,778, or 31.1 per cent., at pits which worked 12 and under 20 days, and only 8,117, or 3.3 per cent., at pits which worked less than 12 days.

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

Number of days* on which coal was hewn and wound in the four weeks ended November 30th, 1895.	Number of Workpeople employed at the Collieries working the number of days stated in Column 1.	Percentage proportion employed at Collieries working the number of days stated in Column 1.
Under 4 days	1,075	2
4 and under 6 days	593	2
6 " " 8 " "	2,641	1.1
8 " " 10 " "	1,113	5
10 " " 12 " "	2,695	1.1
12 " " 14 " "	6,299	2.6
14 " " 16 " "	10,772	4.4
16 " " 18 " "	18,681	7.7
18 " " 20 " "	40,026	16.4
20 " " 22 " "	69,444	28.5
22 " " 24 " "	61,090	25.1
24 days (full time)	29,202	12.0
Total	243,631	100.0

From the following table, in which the districts are arranged according to the average number of days worked in them, it will be seen that 8 districts, with 150,431, or 61.7 per cent. of the workpeople included in the returns, worked an average of 5.20 days per week, while in 7 districts with 93,200, or 38.3 per cent. of the workpeople, the average was 4.88 days per week.

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

District.	No. employed at the Collieries included in Table.	Average No. of days on which coal was hewn and wound per week.
(a) 5 days and upwards per week.		
East Scotland	6,208	5.55
Durham	33,241	5.44
West Scotland	15,888	5.36
Salop, Worcester, and Warwick	3,632	5.19
Lancashire and Cheshire	35,287	5.13
Northumberland	8,139	5.11
Cumberland	5,395	5.05
South Wales and Monmouth	42,641	5.00
(b) 4½ and less than 5 days per week.		
North Wales	3,763	4.95
Gloucester and Somerset	5,239	4.94
Yorkshire	30,526	4.92
Staffordshire	16,676	4.89
Derbyshire	22,513	4.85
Notts and Leicester	8,358	4.64
Ireland	125	4.59

It should be noted that though the time worked in November was slightly more than in October, employment in the second fortnight of the month was not quite so good as in the first fortnight, except in South Wales and Monmouth, Cumberland, and Yorkshire. In the

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

South Wales district the improvement amounted to over half a day per week.

On comparing the number of days worked in each district with the figures for a year ago, as in the table below, it appears that in 11 districts, including 186,518 workpeople, there was an improvement, and in 4 districts, with 57,113 workpeople, a falling off. The time worked was also in excess of that worked in the four previous weeks in all districts except Ireland, South Wales, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire; and Ireland was the only district in which the difference was as much as a quarter of a day.

III.—COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED BY COLLIERIES IN NOVEMBER 1895 AND 1894, AND IN OCTOBER 1895.

District.*	No. employed in Nov. 1895 at the Collieries included in the Table.	Days worked per Week in		
		Nov. 1895.	Nov. 1894.	Oct. 1895.
(a) Districts in which November 1895 exceeds November 1894.				
Staffordshire	16,676	4.89	3.96	4.68
Notts and Leicester	8,358	4.64	3.77	4.62
Gloucester and Somerset	5,239	4.94	4.23	4.82
Salop, Worcester and Warwick	3,632	5.19	4.51	4.98
Derbyshire	22,513	4.85	4.24	4.96
Yorkshire	30,526	4.92	4.51	4.92
Lancashire and Cheshire	35,287	5.13	4.75	4.74
Durham	33,241	5.44	5.32	5.1
Cumberland	5,395	5.05	4.69	4.7
North Wales	3,763	4.95	4.90	4.1
West Scotland	15,888	5.30	5.35	5.22
(b) Districts in which November 1895 is less than November 1894.				
East Scotland	6,208	5.55	5.57	5.35
Northumberland	8,139	5.11	5.25	5.10
South Wales and Monmouth	42,649	5.00	5.14	5.20
Ireland	125	4.59	5.30	4.84

So far as the particulars are given in the returns the number of workpeople employed last month was 986 for every 1,000 employed a year ago. In England and Wales the proportion was 989, and in Scotland 943, per 1,000 in November 1894.

The proportion of unemployed miners connected with trade unions in Northumberland and Durham was 2.1 per cent. of the membership at the end of the month, compared with 1.9 per cent. at the end of October, and 2.3 per cent. at the end of September.

The quantity of coal exported from the United Kingdom during November was 2,740,165 tons, against 3,068,587 tons in October, and 2,699,643 tons in November 1894.

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

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

RETURNS received from 177 employers show that they had 64,870 workpeople in their employment at the end of November, or 1,530 more than at the same time last year. The greater part of this increase was in the numbers employed in Scotland, amounting to 865, or 1.5 per cent., whilst the increase in England and Wales only amounted to about 1.2 per cent.

The steelworkers are the only group that do not show an increase both in England and Wales and in Scotland. This is owing to the decrease of 1,457 in the number of those employed in Lancashire and Cumberland; in other districts the number of steelworkers has increased.

Returns from 40 tinplate manufacturers state that they had 206 mills in operation in the last week of November, being one more than last month, and more than in November 1894.

Full time was being worked at the end of the month in nearly all works from which returns were received.

\* The districts are arranged according to the differences in the numbers of days worked in November 1895 and 1894.



EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.

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South Wales and Monmouth ... ..	42,641	5.00
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\* The districts are arranged according to the differences in the numbers employed worked in November 1895 and 1894.

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—SPECIAL INDUSTRIES (continued).

**Midland Counties.**—A report from the Bridgnorth Union of Shropshire states that about 10 per cent. were in irregular employment, but a favourable report comes from the Market Drayton Union, and also from the Belper Union of Derbyshire. In Leicester-shire employment is said to be satisfactory in certain parishes in the Unions of Melton, and Blaby and Billesdon. In the Melton Mowbray Union reports from several parishes state that work is regular, but in one parish the numbers in irregular employment are said to represent 10 per cent. Considerable irregularity of work is reported from the Southwell Union of Nottingham, and some slight irregularity in the Basherford Union. In the Bingham Union employment is said to be satisfactory. In Warwickshire favourable reports come from certain parishes in the Unions of Stratford-on-Avon and Alcester, while in others 25 per cent. were said to be in irregular employment. In the Alcester district a seasonal change of wages from 11s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. took place. In Rutland, in the Oakham Union, some irregularity of work is referred to in two parishes. In three parishes wages changed from 14s. and 15s. to 13s. Reports from Northampton from districts in the Unions of Daventry, Brackley, Brixworth, and Peterborough, and Pottesbury state that work was regular, but in the Kettering Union there was some irregularity in a few parishes. Satisfactory reports come from districts in the St. Neot's Union of Huntingdon and the Pershore and Tenbury Unions of Worcestershire.

**Eastern Counties.**—In Essex favourable reports come from the Unions of Colchester, Dunmow, Saffron Walden, Tendring and Ongar, though in the last-named union some casual labourers were in irregular work. Reports from the Unions of Braintree, Halstead and Maldon refer to some irregularity of work. In Norfolk, in the Unions of Depwade, Downham, Loddon and Clavering, and Mitford and Launditch, work was said to have been generally regular. In the Unions of Freebridge Lynn, and Swaffham some irregularity is reported in several parishes, more particularly among the labourers living in the town of Swaffham. In Suffolk, in districts where irregularity is reported, the numbers unemployed do not exceed 5 per cent. of the labourers. Reports have been received from the Unions of Bosmere and Claydon, Blything, Cosford, Ipswich, Mildenhall, Samford, Risbridge, Sudbury, Thingoe, and Woodbridge. Wages are now generally 10s. a week, but in a few exceptional cases 9s. is being paid. In Lincolnshire very little irregularity of employment is reported in the Unions of Bourne, Brigg, Louth, Newark, Sleaford and Spilsby. In North Lincolnshire wages generally changed from 13s. 6d. or 15s. to 12s. or 13s. 6d., and in South Lincolnshire from 13s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. In Cambridgeshire favourable reports of employment come from the Unions of Caxton, Chesterton, Linton, North Witchford, Whittlesey and Wisbech. In the Royston Union irregularity of work is reported from two parishes.

**Home Counties.**—It is reported that about 10 per cent. of the able-bodied labourers were out of work, or in irregular work in the Rye Union of Sussex. Weekly wages were reduced from 12s. to 10s. 6d. A favourable report comes from a district in the Cuckfield Union. Regularity of work is reported in the Farnham Union of Surrey, but some irregularity is said to exist in the Godstone Union. Favourable reports come from the Unions of Buckingham, Newport Pagnell and Winslow in Buckinghamshire. But an unfavourable report has been received from Hertfordshire, from districts in the Hemel Hempstead Union. Irregularity of work is also reported in a district in the Luton Union of Bedfordshire, and to a less degree in four parishes in the Bedford Union. In Berkshire, in the Wantage Union, the able-bodied men in irregular work are said to represent about 10 per cent.; these however get casual work at threshing. The wages of 400 or 500 men in the neighbourhood of Wantage were reduced from 10s. to 9s. as winter wages. In some other parts of the union wages remain at 10s. A number were receiving 9s. as the winter wage in 1894-5. In Oxfordshire some irregularity of work is reported in the Unions of Abingdon, Thame, Wallingford and Witney. In certain parishes in the first three unions wages changed from 11s. to 10s. In the Banbury Union work is reported as regular. In Kent reports from the Hollingbourn Union are not unfavourable, but a number of labourers are said to have left the district owing to the conversion of arable land to grass. In one parish two farms are practically abandoned and the cottages closed. Reports from two parishes in the Milton Union state that work is regular, but reports from several parishes in the Faversham Union refer to irregularity of employment. In this union there are also said to be empty labourers' cottages. A very unfavourable report comes from the Cranbrook Union.

**Western Counties.**—In Hampshire some irregularity of work is referred to in a report from the Hartley Wintney Union. A favour-

able report from one district in the Kingsclere Union has been received. Reports from Dorsetshire from the Dorchester and Wimborne Unions are, on the whole favourable; a few in the former union lost some time when the weather was not fine enough for threshing. Generally the reports from Wiltshire from the Unions of Pewsey, Wilton, Devizes and Warminster are favourable, with but few exceptions; in the latter union a seasonal change of wages from 11s. to 10s. took place, also in Gloucestershire, in the Winchcombe and Barton Regis Unions. But in parts of the Cirencester Union there has been some irregularity. In Herefordshire, in the Bromyard, Kington and Leominster Unions, regularity of work is reported. In Somersetshire favourable reports came from the Unions of Langport, Wells, and Taunton; in the Wellington Union irregularity of work is said to exist in some of the larger parishes with populations over 500 in number. From Devonshire favourable reports of employment come from the Unions of Barnstaple, Tavistock, Crediton, and St. Thomas; in certain districts of the Great Torrington Union some irregularity is referred to. A favourable report comes from the Redruth Union of Cornwall.

(f) EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN IN NOVEMBER.

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

THE number of seamen shipped during November from the principal ports of the United Kingdom as the crews of foreign going vessels, was 29,093, or 1289 less than in the corresponding month of last year, the most important drop being at the Tyne ports, where the figures fell from 3426 to 2388.

A comparison of the total number of seamen shipped during the first eleven months of 1895 and 1894 shows a decrease of 10,902 during the current year.

Seamen were stated to be somewhat scarce at Leith at the beginning of the month, otherwise the supply of seamen and firemen was returned as equal to or in excess of the demand at all the ports mentioned below.

The rates of wages of seamen and firemen remained generally, during November, as in the previous month. Particulars of some few variations from the ruling wages are given in the table of Changes in Wages on page 383.

Table showing the number\* of men, &c., shipped as the crews of foreign-going vessels at some of the principal ports of the United Kingdom in November 1895 and 1894 respectively, together with the number\* shipped in the eleven months ended 30th November in each of these years:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Men, &c., shipped in November 1895.			Total in Nov. 1894.	Total number shipped in 11 months ended November.	
	In Sailing Vessels.	In Steam Vessels.	Total in 1895.		1895.	1894.
<b>ENGLAND.</b>						
<b>East Coast.</b>						
Tyne Ports ... ..	60	2,328	2,388	3,426	33,924	36,950
Sunderland ... ..	4	483	487	668	7,065	7,986
Middlesbrough ... ..	...	307	307	505	6,029	5,887
Hull ... ..	32	1,110	1,142	984	11,883	12,485
Grimsby ... ..	15	72	87	224	1,569	1,980
<b>Bristol Channel.</b>						
Bristol ... ..	...	223	223	200	2,186	2,766
Newport, Mon. ... ..	33	1,044	1,077	1,228	12,002	14,893
Cardiff ... ..	376	4,206	4,582	4,379	55,881	58,447
Swansea ... ..	69	485	554	421	6,845	6,548
<b>Other Ports.</b>						
Liverpool ... ..	240	8,464	8,704	9,084	116,174	106,869
London ... ..	161	5,191	5,352	5,392	61,383	62,865
Southampton ... ..	...	1,490	1,490	1,605	16,029	15,603
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
Leith, Kirkcaldy and Grangemouth ... ..	40	653	693	435	6,882	5,968
Glasgow ... ..	134	1,576	1,710	1,642	23,060	22,869
<b>IRELAND.</b>						
Dublin ... ..	...	3	3	35	350	721
Belfast ... ..	30	174	204	165	1,622	1,759
Total Nov. 1895 ... ..	1,191	27,899	29,093	...	351,924	...
Ditto, Nov. 1894 ... ..	1,701	28,681	...	30,382	...	362,826

\* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, not of separate individuals.  
† Including Barry and Penarth.

(g) LONDON DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR IN NOVEMBER.

THE improvement in employment of dock and wharf labourers in London recorded last month has continued throughout November, though it is more noticeable in the docks than at the wharves. The number of



EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—SPECIAL INDUSTRIES (continued).

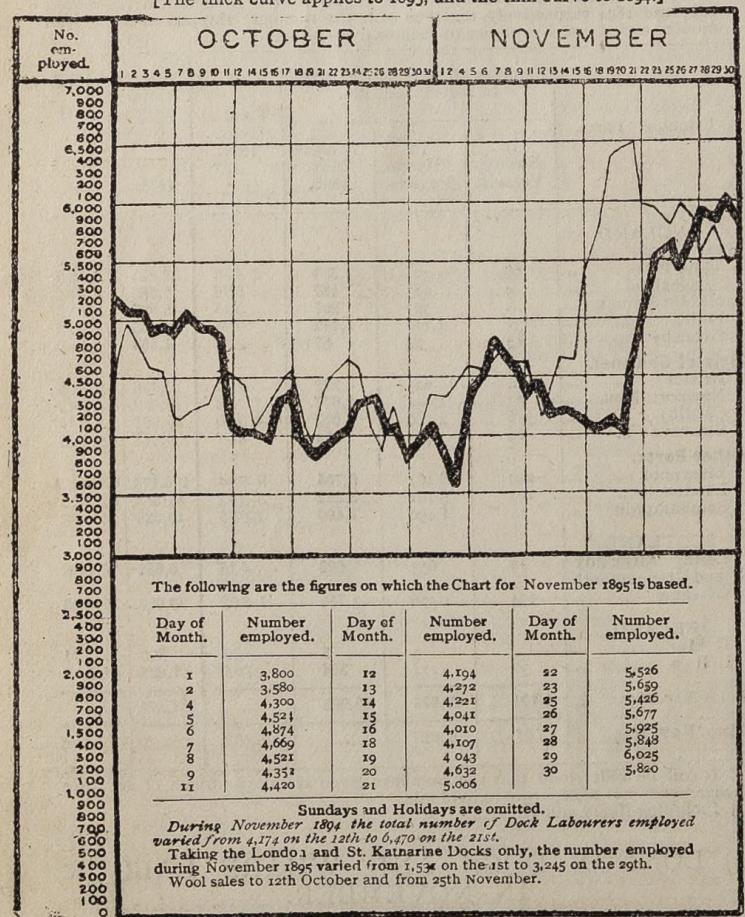
labourers employed by the dock companies steadily increased from the beginning of the month to the end, when the wool sales were on, and more men were also employed by shipowners direct at the end of the month than at the beginning. At the wharves the variation in the number employed each week was small, and the slight increase over the figures for the previous month was confined to the north side. The average daily number of labourers employed in all the docks and at 106 of the principal wharves is estimated at 15,186 for the five weeks ended 30th November, being 349 more than the average for the four previous weeks. The week which shows the maximum daily average is the last week of the month, and the minimum the week ending 9th November. The highest number at work on any one day is estimated at 16,444 on the 22nd November, and the lowest at 13,707 on the 7th.

**Detailed Figures.**—(1) The following table shows the estimated average daily number of dock and wharf labourers employed in each week of the month:—

Period.	Labourers employed in Docks.			Labourers employed at 106 Wharves making Returns.	Total Dock and Wharf Labourers included in Returns.
	By Dock Companies or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
1st week of November...	6,803	1,510	8,313	6,144	14,457
2nd " " ...	6,904	1,166	8,070	6,038	14,108
3rd " " ...	7,712	1,772	9,484	6,038	15,522
4th " " ...	7,949	1,636	9,585	6,159	15,744
5th " " ...	8,358	1,809	10,167	5,923	16,090
Average for 5 weeks ending Nov. 30th ...	7,545	1,579	9,124	6,062	15,186
Average for 4 weeks ending Oct. 26th ...	7,806	1,557	9,363	5,980	14,837

(2) The daily fluctuation in the number of dock labourers employed by the London and India Docks Joint Committee during October and November is shown on the chart below. The numbers in November varied from 3,580 on the 2nd to 6,025 on the 29th.

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



Particulars of the number of labourers employed in November 1894 by shipowners direct and at the

wharves are not given in the returns received, but for the Dock Companies the figures for November 1895 and 1894 are respectively as follows:—

Period.	Labourers employed by Dock Companies directly or through Contractors.			
	1895.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
1st week of November...	6,803	7,073	—	270
2nd " " ...	6,904	7,490	—	586
3rd " " ...	7,712	7,450	262	—
4th " " ...	7,949	9,255	—	1,306
5th " " ...	8,358	9,047	—	689
Average for 5 weeks ...	7,545	8,063	—	518

It will thus be seen that, though employment was better in November than in the previous month, there has been a falling off as compared with a year ago.

There was a slight increase in the import department at the Victoria and Albert Docks towards the end of the month. In the Millwall Dock employment in the grain department was not so brisk as in October, but the general work was fair. Workers in mid-stream have been well employed; stevedores and lumpers have been fairly busy; deal carriers have been fully employed.

Considerable improvement is reported in employment in the green fruit trade at Thames Street. The daily average number of fruit porters employed is stated to have been 442, which compares with 328\* in October. In both cases the "orange gang," which consists of about 50 men, is excluded.

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

JUDGING from the returns received from women correspondents, the state of employment in November for women in the textile trades has been about the same as in October, except in the silk trade, where an improvement is noticeable. Information has been received with regard to the employment of women and girls in 304 cotton, woollen, worsted and silk mills. In the case of 222 mills the numbers employed are known approximately. If the same average number be assumed to be employed in the remaining 82, as in those for the same trade for which numbers are known, the information may be summarised as follows:—

State of Employment.	Number of Mills.	Approximate Estimate of Women and Girls employed.		
		Number.	Percentage.	Percentage for Oct.
Full time ...	267	48,352	87	88
Ditto, but partial employment	12	2,490	4	5
Short time ...	9	2,659	5	5
Closed for repairs ...	8	—	—	—
" on account of disputes...	3	2,219	4	3
" " bad trade	3	—	—	—
" " for reasons not specified	2	—	—	—
Total ...	304	55,720	100	100

**Cotton Trade.**—According to this estimate the number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton mills reported on was 41,693. Of these 83 per cent. were employed in mills working full time (showing no change as compared with October); 6 per cent. in mills running full time, but giving partial employment; 6 per cent. in mills running short time, while mills employing 5 per cent. were closed during the whole or part of the month.

**Woollen and Worsted Trade.**—The number of women and girls usually employed in the woollen and worsted mills reported on is estimated at 12,827. Of these 99 per cent. were employed in mills working full time, while mills employing 1 per cent. were closed for repairs during part of the month.

**Silk Trade.**—The number of women and girls usually employed in the silk mills reported on, is estimated at 1,200, all of whom were employed in mills working full time (compared with 89 per cent. in October).

\* Through a misprint this figure was given in the November GAZETTE as including the orange gang.

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—DISTRICT REPORTS.—LONDON AND NORTHERN COUNTIES.

III.—DISTRICT REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS AND OTHERS.

LONDON.

**Employment in various Industries.**—A still further improvement upon that reported for October is observable in most cases in the reports received from the various trade unions. Returns from 363 branches of 80 trade unions in the London district, with an aggregate membership of 65,628, show 1,823 (or 2.8 per cent.) unemployed at the end of November, compared with 3.5 per cent. last month, 4.5 for September, and 5.2 per cent. for November 1894. The *Engineering, Metal, and Shipbuilding* trades have continued to improve. Reports from 98 branches of 18 unions show that 913 (or 4.7 per cent.) out of a membership of 19,488, were unemployed at the end of November, compared with 5.7 per cent. in October, and 8.7 in November 1894. The farriers report employment as good.

The *Building* trades are still well employed. Returns from 181 branches of 7 unions paying unemployed benefit, and having a membership of 12,652, show that only 146 (or 1.2 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of November compared with 1.7 per cent. in October, and 4.0 per cent. in November 1894. The carpenters and joiners, plasterers and stonecarvers describe employment as fair; the bricklayers and plumbers as moderate; the masons, painters and mill-sawyers as dull.

Some branches of the *Furnishing and Woodworking* trades are scarcely so busy as in October, though these trades are in most branches well employed. Reports from 34 branches of 8 unions, with a membership of 5,173, show that 96 (or 1.9 per cent.) were unemployed, as against 0.7 per cent. last month, and 4.8 per cent. in November 1894.

The *Coachbuilding* trades are fairly well employed. Reports from 9 branches of 7 unions, with a membership of 1,146, show that 42 (or 3.7 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4.1 per cent. in October.

The *Printing and Bookbinding* trades are in every case well employed. Returns from 16 unions, with a membership of 19,830, show that 278 (or 1.4 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2.7 per cent. in October, and 3.4 per cent. in November 1894.

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment in the wholesale clothing trade was very fair; the West End tailoring trade was fair at the commencement, but unusually dull at the close of the month; the East End bespoke trade was rather quiet; the hat trade somewhat declined, but, except in the ladies' silk hat department, was rather better than usual at this season of the year. Employment with furriers is rapidly falling off. Returns from 4 unions, with a membership of 1,687, show that 187 (or 11.1 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 9.7 per cent. in October.

**Boot and Shoe Trades.**—The machine branch remains very slack, with a considerable percentage only partially employed; the high-class bespoke branch is fairly good; sewaround workers are well employed.

The *Leather* trades are still busy. Returns from 4 unions, with a membership of 1,096, show that 16 (or 1.5 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 1.2 in October.

**Glass and Pottery Trades.**—Employment in the glass trades has continued to improve, but the pottery trades remain slack. Returns from 5 unions, with a membership of 1,488, show that 65 (or 4.4 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 5.9 per cent. in October.

**Workers in Fibre, Hair, &c.**—A further improvement has taken place in these trades. Returns from 5 unions, with a membership of 910, show that 19 (or 2.1 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2.9 per cent. in October.

The *Silver* trades continue fully employed, there being no change to report.

The *Tobacco* trades are better employed. Returns from two unions, with a membership of 1,925, show that 60 (or 3.1 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4.1 per cent. in October.

**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—Employment at the docks has continued to improve throughout the month, and at the wharves; though employment fell off in the last week, the general average was better than in October. The average daily number of dock labourers employed in all the docks and at 106 of the principal wharves, is estimated at 15,186, compared with 14,837 in October. A considerable improvement has taken place in the green fruit trade, and work in mid-stream has been good. Stevedores and lumpers have been fairly busy, and deal carriers fully employed. Further particulars are given on p. 357.

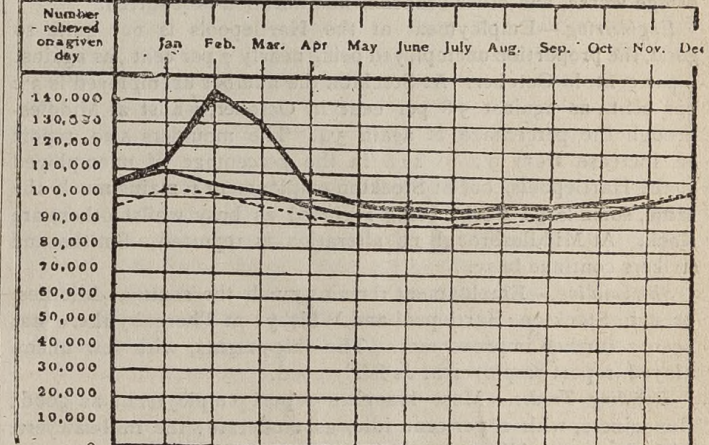
**Disputes and Trade Movements.**—Two small disputes have been reported as taking place during November, affecting in one case 77 girls engaged in folding and stitching, and in the other 26 cab-drivers. (Particulars are given on p. 380.)

**Labour Bureaux.**—The six labour bureaux furnishing returns registered, during November, 2,153 fresh applications from workpeople and 357 from employers. During the month 1,357 workpeople were engaged by private employers and 403 by local authorities. Of the 1,760 workpeople who were thus found work, 1,357 were stated to have been engaged in a temporary capacity.

**Pauperism.**—On the last day of the second week in November 104,597 persons were relieved in London, the proportion being 248 per 10,000 of the population in 1891. These figures are an increase of 3,948 paupers and of 9 per 10,000 of population, as compared with the figures for the corresponding day in October, this seasonal increase being 2 per 10,000 less than in the same period in 1894. In the Central district the proportion has risen from 429 to 443, and in the Southern from 249 to 262. As compared with a year ago, the number relieved has increased by 2,842, and the rate per 10,000 of population by 6. Of this increase, nearly 72 per cent. is in the southern district, mainly in outdoor relief. In West Ham the rate of pauperism was 246 per 10,000 of population in the second week of November, 234 in October, and 232 in November 1894.

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

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



The number of vagrants relieved in London on the last day of the second week of November was 1,279, as compared with 1,284 the corresponding week of 1894.

ENGLAND: NORTHERN COUNTIES.

Tyne and Wear District.

**Coal Mining.—Durham.**—Gas and house coal pits continue working fairly well. Fourteen other collieries, producing various classes of coal, and employing 11,400 men and boys, have averaged 22 days for November out of a possible 24. Miners unemployed owing to bad trade number 1,478 (or 2.5 per cent.) as against 2.4 per cent. in October. **Northumberland.**—Steam coal pits are badly employed, the average number of days worked per fortnight per colliery being 8.25. Seventeen house coal collieries, employing in the aggregate 23,000 men and boys, have averaged 10.10 days per fortnight. There are 56 union members (or 0.27 per cent.) unemployed, as against 0.22 per cent. in October.

**Metal Mining.**—Improvement is reported in lead mining, 21 additional men being employed. Ironstone mines are busier.

**Quarrying.**—The Weardale limestone quarries are working full time. In Gateshead and district out of 320 union men none are idle.

**Shipbuilding and Engineering.—On the Tyne.**—Three or four firms are busy. A strike of 297 helpers at three yards in connection with a "scale of help" has thrown a large number of men idle. The Ordnance factory continues brisk. Marine engineering, with one or two exceptions, is quiet. Of the 10,038 members employed in these trades included in 47 returns, 1,056 (or 10.5 per cent.) are unemployed. **On the Wear.**—Shipbuilding continues moderate. Five yards are fairly well employed; others badly. Marine engine building shows little change. Out of 3,498 engineers and iron shipbuilders covered by returns, 394 (11.2 per cent.) are still out of work. Smelters and steel plate mills are working full time. At one firm the steel angle and iron mills are working five shifts per week. The pattern makers on both rivers have 8.8, the carpenters and joiners 3.4 per cent. unemployed. Iron moulders are slack.

**Dock and River-side Labour.**—Trimmers and teemers have been busy at Pelaw and Tyne Dock. At Sunderland South Dock work is reported as scarce. Coal porters on both rivers, with 4 per cent. idle, report employment as fair, chiefly in gas and house coal. Quay-side labourers and Tyne watermen report employments as normal.



## EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (continued).—NORTHERN COUNTIES AND LANCASHIRE.

**Building and Woodworking Trades.**—All sections of the building trades are busy; mill-sawyers and wood-cutting machinists, on both rivers have about 2 per cent. idle. Coopers are fully employed.

**Printing and kindred Trades.**—Letterpress printers on the Tyne continue quiet, 47 (8.5 per cent.) signing the call book; on the Wear they are better employed. Bookbinders and paper mill workers report no change.

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment has slightly improved at the chemical factories, and continues good at the white lead works. The cement trade is dull. The glass bottle industry continues slack, except at Seaham Harbour. The pressed glass makers have 5 per cent. idle. The sailmakers at North Shields have a large percentage out of work. The Durham cokemen, with less than 1 per cent. wholly unemployed, are working better time. The fishing industry is fairly good, but has been interrupted by the weather.—*J. Ratcliffe.*

**Middlesbrough, Stockton, and District.**

**Iron Mining.**—Employment is fairly good at the Cleveland mines, and most of the men are employed.

**Iron and Steel Trades.**—Employment continues steady at most of the steel works, and some departments are reported as brisk. The finished iron works remain much the same. From the foundries, bridge works, and other branches no alteration is reported.

**Engineering.**—Employment at the Hartlepoons is not quite so good, the proportion unemployed being nearly 7 per cent., as against 6 per cent. in October. At Stockton the number unemployed is 3.2 per cent., as against 5.8 per cent. in October, whilst at Middlesbrough the percentage is again 5.4. The moulders also report an increase from 9.2 to 12.8 in the percentage of unemployed at the Hartlepoons, but at Stockton employment remains much the same, some large works being reported as busy whilst others are slack. At Middlesbrough no alteration is reported. Smiths and strikers continue busy.

**Shipbuilding.**—Employment remains much the same at Middlesbrough, Stockton, Hartlepool and Whitby; at Thornaby there has been a further improvement. The shipwrights, with few unemployed, report employment as fairly good.

**Building Trades.**—Most branches report employment as good; the joiners, with 2 per cent. idle, as moderate; the mill-sawyers, with 1 per cent. idle, as good.

**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—Sailors and firemen report employment as dull at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough; dock labourers as good at both ports; and riverside labourers as fair on the Tees.

**Miscellaneous.**—The tailors report employment as slack; the letterpress printers as fair at Middlesbrough and the Hartlepoons; the salt-workers report no change.—*A. Main.*

## LANCASHIRE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.

**Oldham and District.**

**Textile Trades.**—Employment in the cotton trade continues slack, especially in the spinning branch. More mills have been closed during the month, and short time is on the increase. In Rochdale, Oldham, Mossley and Ashton numbers of operatives have exhausted their out-of-work benefit. In these districts, together with Stockport and Stalybridge, there are 689 (or 7.3 per cent.) spinners out of work. Twiners are well employed, and in demand. Ring-spinners and reelers are moderately employed. In Oldham 809 (or 7.2 per cent.) of the cardroom operatives are on the funds. Velvet weavers report employment as moderate, and calico weavers as slack, with much short time at Stockport. The power-loom overlookers in Oldham have 3 per cent. unemployed. The woollen operatives are fully employed in Rochdale, Milnrow and Stockport districts.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—The engineers, with 3.6 per cent. unemployed, the boiler-makers, and the ironfounders report employment as moderate; the millwrights and machine-makers in the mule department as slack; the brass-finishers, tinplate workers, gas-meter makers, spindle and flyer makers, and ring-frame and throstle-makers as brisk.

**Building Trades.**—The joiners and plasterers report employment as good; the plumbers and bricklayers as moderate; and the painters as slack. Out of 803 union members in these trades only 5 are unemployed.

**Coal Mining.**—In the Oldham district there is no improvement, but in Ashton and district the miners are fully employed.

**Tailoring Trade.**—Employment in this industry is slack.—*T. Ashton.*

**Bolton and District.**

**Textile Trades.**—At Bolton, employment for spinners is fair and for weavers moderate. The percentage of spinning union members out of work is 1.5, as compared with 1.8 last month. Many cotton mills have now resumed full operations. At Chorley, mills lately on

short time have commenced full time, but in the weaving branch there is some waiting for warps. At Bury the number on the out-of-work books has decreased in both the spinning and weaving branches. At Wigan employment continues irregular, but shows some improvement. Bleachers and dyers are well employed at Bury, and fairly so at Chorley.

**Engineering and Iron Trades.**—The engineering branch continues busy, with overtime in some departments. The machine-making firms are moderately active at Bolton and Wigan; busy at Bury. The cycle trade is good at Wigan. At Wigan steel smelting continues busy; steel rolling moderately so.

**Building Trades.**—There is some falling off in activity in these trades, especially at Chorley. There are, however, at present few on the out-of-work books.

**Coal Mining.**—There is some improvement in the Wigan district, most collieries having worked five days a week.

**Printing Trade.**—Employment is reported as good at Wigan and fair at Chorley.—*R. Tootill.*

**Burnley, Accrington, and District.**

**Cotton Trade.**—During the month several more looms have been stopped in the weaving centres of this district, chiefly among those engaged in the Indian trade. In the Darwen district, one shed is entirely stopped, whilst 12 firms are only working from 7 to 8 hours a day; a spinning mill employing about 100 workpeople has, however, just been re-started. Employment in the sateen and dobby trade shows a further slight improvement, and a few more looms have been started. Employment in the shoddy or hardwaste trade continues brisk. In the looming and drawing department in the Burnley district, 5 per cent. of the members are unemployed, whilst in other districts winders, warpers, loomers, and drawers, are being seriously affected through the stoppage of looms. In the spinning department there is little change in employment. In the Preston district, 53 (or 5 per cent.) of the members are unemployed, at Blackburn, 90 (or 8.6 per cent.), at Accrington, 1.6 per cent.; many of these have exhausted their out-of-work pay. In the Darwen district, employment in the spinning and carding departments shows no improvement.

**Building Trades.**—Employment continues good in the Darwen district, and fairly good in Burnley and Nelson. In the Accrington and Haslingden districts, however, there is a further decline, a number being only partially employed, whilst several are entirely out of work.

**Engineering and Iron Trades.**—These trades continue good, all branches being in full work; in many departments overtime is still being worked.

**Mining and Quarrying.**—Coal miners are now mostly in full work, and the unemployed are few in number. The open weather is favourable for quarrymen, who are working all the time possible.

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment in the letterpress printing trade continues fairly good; in the calico printing and dyeing trades it continues somewhat slack. The paper-making and paper-staining operatives in the Darwen district are now on full time. In the Rossendale district felt printing is slack, but slipper making (which employs a large number of workpeople) is busy. Brick making, now becoming a large industry, is active.—*W. H. Wilkinson.*

**Manchester and District.**

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—In Manchester and Northwich employment in the iron trades shows little change. The engineers report 5.6 per cent. unemployed in Manchester and 1.3 per cent. in Northwich, and the steam engine makers (with 3 per cent. unemployed) a slight improvement. The iron moulders in Manchester (with 3.3 per cent. unemployed), Macclesfield and Warrington, and the machine-workers (with 3.7 per cent. idle), report employment as moderate. With brassfounders and finishers and sheet-metal workers employment is good, the unemployed in each case amounting to 2 per cent. The wire-weavers and wire-drawers in Warrington are fully employed, and filesmiths moderately so.

**Textile Trades.**—Cotton spinning in Manchester is improving, with 8 per cent. unemployed. One mill still remains closed. In Stockport no change is reported. In Macclesfield the operatives are only working 4 days a week, from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Thread doubling in Stockport is busy, some mills working double shifts, whilst all are working overtime. Hand and power loom silk weavers, silk dressers and silk dyers are busy. Fustian cutters continue well employed, but dressers, dyers and finishers show no improvement.

**Clothing Trades.**—Bespoke tailoring continues about the same in Manchester and Stockport; work in the wholesale department is rather quiet. Ready-made mantle makers and shirt makers are busy throughout the district, and working overtime. Cap makers are

## EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (continued).—LANCASHIRE (contd.) AND YORKSHIRE.

well employed. Waterproof garment makers are still quiet. Umbrella making continues to improve. The felt hat trade has become slack, short time being the rule. The boot and shoe makers in Manchester report employment as moderate.

**Building Trades.**—The stone masons, bricklayers, plasterers, and joiners report no change. The operative plumbers report employment as moderate; the house-painters as bad; the glass painters, embossers, and fret-glass glaziers and cutters as moderate, with 5 per cent. unemployed.

**Furnishing and Wood-working Trades.**—Coachmakers report employment as good at the railway shops, less so in private shops. In Warrington they are fairly well employed. The upholsterers, with 6 per cent. unemployed, report employment as moderate; cabinet-makers and coopers as good.

**Printing and Kindred Trades.**—The letterpress printers, the lithographic printers (with 4 per cent. idle), and the bookbinders (with 5.5 per cent. idle), show some improvement.—*G. D. Kelly.*

**Barrow-in-Furness District.**

**Iron and Steel Trades.**—The iron trade continues busy. The steel works resumed work on December 2nd. The Plate Mills are not to be started at present, owing to alterations being made in the plant, and to the dispute now pending at Belfast and in the Clyde district.

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.**—Employment in marine engineering continues to be fairly good. Other engineering works are moderately well employed, and the engineering department of the steel works is busy with preparations for re-starting the works. Platers, riveters, and caulkers are well employed, with none belonging to the district out of employment. Boiler-makers are less busy; pattern-makers and moulders are well employed.

**Mining.**—The coalminers in Cumberland are well employed; no ironminers are out of work.

**Building Trades.**—The plumbers are well employed; the bricklayers, masons and joiners fairly well employed for the season of the year; plasterers, slaters and painters only moderately so.

**Shipping and Railways.**—Shipping at the Barrow docks remains quiet. Other ports along the north-west coast keep fairly busy in the coasting trade, but have little foreign trade. Railway traffic is somewhat better than last month.

**Miscellaneous.**—The printing and kindred trades are only moderate, but with none unemployed. The tailoring trade is very moderate. The millers are busy, bakers fairly so. Pulp and paper workers are well employed. Jute workers are busy.—*J. D. Cowper.*

**Liverpool and District.**

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.**—The boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders report employment as improving, but have still a good number unemployed. Shipwrights are moderately employed upon repair work, and are slack upon new work; engineers and fitters report no improvement; ironfounders are quiet; whitesmiths are fairly well employed. The shipbuilding employees at Runcorn have been suspended in alternate weeks.

**Furnishing and Coachbuilding Trades.**—Cabinet-makers, upholsterers and French-polishers continue fairly well employed. Coachmakers and painters are also fairly busy, with few unemployed.

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment is reported as fair.

**Building Trades.**—Masons, bricklayers, plasterers and joiners are fully employed, and slaters, paviors and flaggers are in demand. Plumbers and painters show a decline. Mill sawyers and wood-cutting machinists, with none idle, report employment as fair.

**Printing and Kindred Trades.**—The letterpress printers report employment as much the same; the lithographic printers, with few unemployed, as fair; the bookbinders and rulers, with 3 per cent. out of work, as moderate.—*C. Rouse.*

**Dock and Riverside Labour.**—Employment for river flatmen, dock labourers, ship and quay men remains much the same. Coal heavers are only moderately employed. Dock Board employees show a slight falling off.

**Other Transport Trades.**—In the railway goods department employment remains steady with stagemen, yardmen, shunters, sheeters, vanmen and carters. Employment with inland water carriers has slightly improved. Cross-city traffic continues fairly busy.

**Chemical Industry.**—There is no change in the state of employment in the chemical industry in St. Helens.

**Coal Mining.**—There is again an improvement shown in and around St. Helens.

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment among gasworkers continues to improve. The general labourers and brickmakers are quiet. Mineral water workers and general bottlers show a decline.—*J. Sexton.*

A report from Winsford states that the salt industry at that place, and at Middlewich, has been somewhat depressed, many men having been put on short time. The chemical trade at Middlewich has been normal. Moulders at Winsford have been moderately employed. The building trades are moderate at Middlewich, and somewhat depressed at Winsford. The fustian cutters at both places have been well employed.

## YORKSHIRE.

**Hull and District.**

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.**—Employment in the engineering departments is busy with some firms, slack with others; in the shipbuilding and repairing departments it is bad. The shipwrights, with from 12 to 15 per cent. unemployed, and the boiler-makers are slack. The engineers, with over 7 per cent. idle, and the ironfounders, with 2.8 per cent. idle, report employment as moderate; the machine workers, with 2.4 per cent. unemployed, as improving; the iron and steel dressers, with none unemployed, as good. The sailmakers, with about 30 per cent. idle, and the shipyard and engine and boiler shop general labourers, with a large percentage unemployed, as bad.

**Building Trades.**—Employment in these trades continues to show a decline. The carpenters, with 6 per cent. unemployed, the bricklayers, the plumbers, and the builders' labourers report employment as moderate; the stonemasons and the mill-sawyers and wood machinists, with fewer unemployed, as good; the painters as bad. The building trades at Doncaster are fully employed.

**Dock Labour.**—Employment at the docks and warehouses is fair.

**Fishing Industry.**—Owing to the weather the quantity of fish caught has fallen off, but the earnings have been fair. Employment in the fish markets and curing houses has been somewhat slack. The steam fishing engineers, with about 3 per cent. idle, report employment as good.

**Seed-crushing, Oil, Paint and Colour Trades.**—Employment in the seed crushing mills is reported as improved; in the paint and colour works as moderate; with the enginemen, as good, none being unemployed. At Selby the oilmillers are reported as busy.

**Leather Trades.**—Employment in the tanning industry is reported as moderate, with none unemployed; in the general leather trade of the district it is reported as good, except at Doncaster.

**Miscellaneous.**—The flour millers, with none idle, and the gas workers report employment as good; the tailors as fair; the farriers and coopers as moderate; the brushmakers, with 20 per cent. unemployed, and the cabinet makers as bad.—*W. G. Millington.*

**Leeds and District.**

**Metal Trades.**—In Leeds, engineering shows a slight improvement, with about 10 per cent. unemployed; the tool trade is quiet; textile machinery is fair. Ironfounding is improving, the largest branch having only 2 per cent. idle. Steel-workers are fully employed. Pattern-makers in Leeds are fairly employed, but with no great demand for men. Boiler-makers, with 10 per cent. unemployed, are moderate; brassworkers are fair; whitesmiths, with 5 per cent. unemployed, are improving.

**Clothing Trades.**—The boot and shoe trade is slacker than usual at this season. In the ready-made clothing trade employment has been fair. Bespoke tailoring is quiet, the demand for winter clothing being small.

**Textile Trades.**—The blanket trade is busy, linen brisk, and flax moderate. Woollen mule spinners and wileys and fettlers report employment as good; one firm has begun to run two shifts. At Wakefield the mills are running full time, and at Morley, Staningley, Farsley and Pudsey employment has been brisk, weavers being in demand at Pudsey. Dyeing is good generally, except at Wakefield, where it continues dull.

**Leather Trades.**—Curriers report employment as fair; tanners as bad; leather-shavers as rather quiet; skimmers as moderate, good in the calf-kid department, but dull in wet goods.

**Building Trades.**—Bricklayers report employment as fairly good; joiners, plasterers, and masons as fair; plumbers as improved; painters as quiet. There is little demand for labourers. At Wakefield the building trades are good.

**Glass Bottle Trade.**—Employment continues much the same, with a number still unemployed. The improvement in the medical bottle department has been maintained, this being the busy season; flint glass makers report 4 per cent. unemployed. The improvement at Wakefield is maintained.

**Coal Mining.**—In the Leeds district the pits are working an average of 5 days per week, and at Wakefield, Castleford and Nostell from 4 to 5 days. At one pit at Normanton employment has fallen off to 3 days. At East Ardley two seams have averaged 5½ days and one 4 days.



## EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (continued).—YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND COUNTIES.

*Miscellaneous.*—Employment has improved with the letterpress printers, and there are fewer unemployed. Lithographers and coachbuilders report employment as moderate; cabinetmakers as fairly good. Brushmaking continues to improve. Paper mill workers are busy.—O. Connellan.

**Bradford, Huddersfield, and District.**

*Worsted Trade.*—This industry is still busy in and around Bradford, and workpeople are difficult to get. Employment is also good in Huddersfield and Halifax, many firms working overtime.

*Woollen Trade.*—This trade is still busy round Huddersfield; many firms are working overtime, and some all night. The heavy woollen trade is also good, but some firms are said to have reverted from all-night work to overtime.

*Cotton and Silk Trades.*—Employment in these trades is reported as rather better, and in the silk trade at Brighouse as brisk.

*Metal Trades.*—All branches are well employed. At Bradford, Keighley and Dewsbury the engineers report no change; at Huddersfield 4 (or 2 2/2 per cent.), and at Halifax 25 (or 3 8/8 per cent.) are unemployed. The ironfounders at Keighley remain the same; at Huddersfield 2 2 per cent. are unemployed.

*Building Trades.*—Employment is fair at Huddersfield, Dewsbury, Batley, Keighley and Halifax; at Bradford it has slightly fallen off.

*Miscellaneous.*—The dyers report employment as still good; the letterpress printers as fair; the tailors as dull; the quarrymen as moderate. Employment in the glass bottle trade in the Dewsbury district is improving.—A. Gee.

**Yorkshire Mining Districts (except Cleveland).**

*Coal Mining.*—Employment has somewhat improved, and in some places fuller time is being made than for the last two years. Many pits are now working 4 to 5 and even 6 days per week.

*Glass Bottle Trade.*—The glass bottle makers report employment as fair at Barnsley, with few idle; the flint glass branch report employment as not very good, with 19 (or 15 4/4 per cent.) out of work. At Stairfoot considerable improvement is reported, and a large furnace employing 160 men and boys has been started; 91 union men, or 36 3/3 per cent., are unemployed.—J. Wadsworth.

**Sheffield and District.**

*Iron and Steel Industries.*—The blast furnaces at Sheffield, Staveley, and Renishaw are working full time, and the number in blast has increased. Puddlers and shinglers are fairly active. Employment in the merchant iron mills is good. Armour plate workers in all departments are working full time and are busy; the Bessemer steel trade has also improved, and converters and steel forgers are better employed. Converting and melting departments in crucible steel manufacture are making full time. Heaters, cogs, and rollers are fairly well employed. Nut and bolt makers are busy. Boiler and girder makers, with 2 per cent. unemployed, as against 3 per cent. in October, report employment as improved. The iron and steel foundries are slack in iron castings, but moderate in steel, the local branches having 8 5/5 per cent. unemployed as against 9 per cent. in October. The engineers report an improvement, with 4 per cent. idle, as against 5 per cent. in October. Arm and ammunition makers are fairly busy. Palisade and gate makers, wire drawers, and gas and water meter makers are well employed. Railway spring makers have improved, with 2 5/5 per cent. out of employment. Cycle tyre makers are on full time. Employment in the iron pipe trade and in small castings for machinery is fairly good. At Rotherham the iron, steel and stove grate trades have improved. At Staveley and Renishaw the foundries are fully employed.

*Cutlery and Tools.*—The engineers' and joiners' tool makers report trade as good, no union members being unemployed. The grinders, with 4 per cent. unemployed (as against 5 per cent. in October), the table blade forgers and grinders, the "putters together," the haft and scale pressers, and the razor and scissor makers report improvement. The pen and pocket knife forgers and grinders report employment as good, with none idle, and few on short time. The file trade is fairly well employed.

*Other Metal Trades.*—The silversmiths report employment as improved. The stampers have 1 per cent. unemployed (as against 2 per cent. in October); finishers are fully employed. The Britannia metal trade is fairly good in all branches, only about 2 per cent. being out of work. The brass-workers are well employed.

*Building Trades.*—The bricklayers, with no skilled hands unemployed, report employment as good; the carpenters and joiners as fair; returns from 5 branches with a membership of 467, show only 5 union members unemployed. Employment with the painters and decorators is moderate for the time of year. Plasterers,

plumbers and masons are rather slacker. The building trades are, on the whole, well employed at Rotherham.

*Printing and Kindred Trades.*—The letterpress printers report employment as worse, with 10 per cent. out of work, as against 5 per cent. in October. The bookbinders are well employed, only about 2 per cent. being out of work.

*Miscellaneous.*—At Sheffield the coachmakers, wagon and railway carriage builders are slack. At Rotherham the wagon-builders have improved. The cabinet-makers are fairly well employed, no skilled workmen being idle. The potters at Rotherham are well employed; glass bottle workers are moderately employed.

S. Utley.

## ENGLAND: MIDLAND COUNTIES.

**Derbyshire District.**

*Engineering and kindred Trades.*—Out of 1,313 union members in these trades 23 (or less than 2 per cent.) are reported to be unemployed. Engineers at the locomotive works continue well employed, one or two departments working extra hours; bridge, girder, and boiler yards are all well employed. The boiler-makers in Derby, Ilkeston, and Burton-on-Trent report employment as moderate, only 1 per cent. being idle. The ironfounders with about 10 per cent. idle in all districts, report employment as bad in Derby and Codnor, moderate in Chesterfield, and improving in Butterley. The stove-grate workers in Belper report employment as moderate; brassmoulders and finishers as fair in Derby; pattern-makers as fair. The lace machine builders in Long Eaton are fairly well employed. Cycle workers are fully employed.

*Iron Trades.*—There is little change in employment, and no more furnaces have been blown in.

*Coal Mining.*—Few men are reported out of work at the close of the month. In Chesterfield and Denby workmen continue on full time. In the Ilkeston district they are working 3 1/2 to 5 days; in West Hallam, 5 days; in Clay Cross, gas coal, 6 days; house coal, 3 days; steam coal, 5 days. In Ripley, hard coal, 3 to 3 1/2 days; soft coal, 5 days. In Alfreton, soft coal, 5 days; hard coal, 6 days. In Codnor district full time is being worked on soft coal, 4 days on hard coal.

*Quarrying.*—The quarrymen in nearly all districts continue fairly well employed.

*Building Trades.*—Employment remains good, few being unemployed.

*Textile Trades.*—The lace trade in Long Eaton and Borrowash is depressed, many being totally unemployed; the cotton trade remains unsatisfactory in Glossop, is fair in Belper, and good in Borrowash. The wool, silk and merino manufacturers in Lea and Holloway, and the dyers and hand-frame knitters in Belper district are fairly well employed; elastic web weavers in Derby report employment as moderate, one or two firms being on short time, and 3 per cent. being totally unemployed. The surgical bandage-makers report employment as dull.

*Clothing Trades.*—Employment is reported as improving by the tailors, dress and mantle makers, and boot and shoe operatives.

*Printing and kindred Trades.*—The letterpress and lithographic printers and bookbinders report employment as moderate, few being wholly unemployed.

*Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.*—A slight improvement is noticeable in railway carriage and wagon building, though only five days per week are being worked; coachbuilders in private shops are fairly well employed. Cabinet-makers report employment as fair; sawyers and wood machinists as moderate. Most timberyards are fairly well employed; wagon-builders are well employed; wagon-repairers in Long Eaton are busier.

*Miscellaneous.*—The millers and papermakers report employment as fair; the brushmakers, bakers and confectioners and gasworkers as good. Shoering and general smiths are fairly well employed. The tanners and curriers in Chesterfield district report employment as fair; full time continues to be worked.—C. White-Deacon.

**Nottingham and District.**

*Lace Trade.*—The curtain and levers branches have improved, and the plain net branch is well employed. In the warp lace branch employment is only moderate; it is bad with curtain-readers and wappers; moderate with designers and draughtsmen. Dyers and bleachers are only partially employed. Female employment is less brisk.

*Hosiery Trade.*—Most branches of this trade are well employed, but the hand frame branch is slack at Nottingham on cotton and silk goods, and at Sutton and Kirkby on cotton. Employment on Shetland and wool shawl goods is moderate at Hucknall Torkard. The circular branch remains quiet.

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

*Coal Mining.*—Returns from 21 collieries, employing 13,000 men, show an average of slightly more than four days a week during the month.

*Engineering and Iron Trades.*—The number unemployed in these trades shows a slight reduction; lace machine building continues busy, and hosiery machine building is improving. The cycle-makers are working full time; the steam engine makers report employment as moderate; the brassworkers as brisk; the tool machinists as irregular; the carriage-straighteners as favourable; the ironfounders as improving; the irondressers as dull; the boiler-makers as not improved; the engineers as improving at Mansfield, but bad at Newark; the ironfounders at Retford as moderate.

*Printing and kindred Trades.*—Letterpress printing is good at Retford, but less active at Nottingham. The bookbinders are well employed, the lithographic printers moderately so.

*Railways.*—Employment is good at Mansfield, Newark, Retford, and Worksop. At Netherfield and Toton all are fully employed.

*Building Trades.*—The bricklayers, stonemasons, carpenters and joiners, mill-sawyers and plasterers, report employment as good; the slaters, painters and plumbers as rather quiet; the bricklayers' labourers as brisk; brickmakers as moderate. Employment in the building trades is quiet at Newark, Worksop, Arnold and Retford; fairly good at Mansfield, Sutton, Bulwell and Hucknall.

*Miscellaneous.*—Blast furnacemen, gasworkers, farriers, cotton doublers and brushmakers are well employed; wheelwrights, blacksmiths, coachbuilders, silkdressers and tailors moderately so. The boot and shoe operatives are slacker.—W. L. Hardstaff.

**Leicester and Northampton District.**

*Boot and Shoe Industry.*—At Leicester, Northampton and Kettering a large proportion of riveters and finishers are on short time; clickers are slightly busier. Employment continues good at Wellingborough, Rothwell and Rushden. The leather-carrying and mercery branches are regularly employed.

*Clothing Trades.*—The tailoring and outfitting trades are busier, and work is more regular. Employment is good with hat makers, and stay and corset makers; fairly good with dressmakers and mantlemakers; and improving with milliners.

*Hosiery, Yarn and Spinning Trades.*—Employment is now regular in the hosiery trade. It is also exceptionally good in wool-spinning mills. In some branches of the dyeing and trimming trade the men are working overtime. Woolsorters are not so well employed.

*Elastic Web and Rubber Industries.*—The elastic trade has improved in all branches, and workpeople engaged in making cords, braids, belt and shoe webbings are fully employed, with about 4 per cent. idle. The men engaged in rubber manufacture are in full work.

*Engineering, Iron and Cycle Trades.*—Employment generally is good at Leicester, but somewhat slack at Loughborough. It is good with shoe and hosiery machine builders and needle-makers; fair with electrical engineers, boiler-makers, pattern-makers, moulders and smiths, and slack with lamp makers and winders. Cycle-makers are getting busier.

*Mining and Quarrying.*—The improvement in the coal-mining industry continues, and the colliers are making more time. Ironstone getters are in regular work. Quarrying is slacker, and the men engaged on paving setts and kerbs are not fully employed.

*Printing and kindred Trades.*—At Northampton letterpress printers are fully employed, and at Leicester moderately so. Lithographic printers and bookbinders are well employed.

*Building Trades.*—Bricklayers are fully employed at Leicester, and fairly so at Kettering and Rugby. Carpenters, joiners, painters and decorators are well engaged for the time of year. Work is good with stonemasons, fair with plasterers and builders' labourers, good with plumbers at Leicester, and moderate at Northampton. Gasfitters are generally making overtime.

*Furnishing and Coachbuilding Trades.*—Cabinet-makers and French polishers are in full employment. Coachbuilders and wagon repairers are moderately engaged. Tramcar and omnibus builders are busy, and railway wagon builders slacker.

*Railways.*—Work continues regular with the men engaged in the passenger and goods traffic, and has improved in the mineral department, and in the fitting and erecting shops. Railway navvies and general labourers are in full work.

*Miscellaneous.*—Employment is good with cigar-makers, bootlace makers, gaiter-makers, gas stokers, confectioners, and brick, tile

\* The brassworkers should have been reported as brisk in last month's GAZETTE, and not dull, as stated.

and terra-cotta workers. Basket-makers are in full work, except in the artistic branch. Paper box, paper bag and packing-case makers, brushmakers and soapmakers are moderately employed.—T. Smith.

**Potteries District.**

*Pottery Trades.*—The pottery trade continues good, most classes of operatives working full time. The hollow-ware pressers have less than 1/2 per cent. idle. Sanitary pressers and flat pressers are busy, the former having none and the latter only a few unemployed. Printers and transferrers report a slight falling off at several large factories. The women gilders and decorators, with none out of work, the throwers and turners, and the mould makers and modellers are well employed. Oven men, kiln men, and saggar makers report fewer unemployed. The encaustic tile makers report a further improvement.

*Iron and Steel Trades.*—Employment remains much the same. The pig iron workers, with none idle, and the operatives in the mills and forges, are working full time. Employment in the steel trade is good.

*Engineering and Metal Trades.*—The engineers, boilermakers, ironfounders, and machinists at Stoke are busy, with none idle. At Hanley employment is improving, but is bad at Burslem. At Crewe employment is moderate in all departments, with 2 per cent. idle. At Stafford employment has improved, overtime being worked in some firms. At Congleton employment is better, there being none out of work. At Uttoxeter, agricultural engineers keep busy. In the copper works at Oakamoor and Frogiall employment is improving, full time having been started on November 26th.

*Mining and Quarrying.*—Coal miners are moderately employed; five days per week are being worked, and there are fewer unemployed. At Madeley a "gob" fire has thrown 400 men and boys out of employment. At Cheadle all hands are now well employed. The stone quarrymen at Hollington and Alton are well employed, full time being general.

*Textile Trades.*—At Leek the silk-trimming weavers report employment as less brisk, but hardly any are out of work. Other branches also report a slight decline. At Congleton the trimming-weavers, with none out of work, report employment as indifferent. Silk dressers report an improvement, and throwsters and fustian cutters are busy. At Cheadle both silk and tape mill operatives are working full time. At Tean employment is slightly better. At Uttoxeter the corset makers are busy.

*Clothing Trades.*—The tailors are moderately employed in the Potteries, and quiet at Stafford; at Crewe employment is not so good as usual at this season. The shoemakers at Stafford and Stone report employment as quiet, short time being worked; at the latter place a number are unemployed.

*Building Trades.*—In the Potteries bricklayers are busy, with no unemployed. The joiners, with 2 1/2 per cent. idle, report an improvement. At Stafford all branches are well employed for the time of year. At Crewe those engaged on railway work are fully employed, but in the town employment is quiet.

*Printing and kindred Trades.*—In the Potteries the letterpress printers have been moderately employed, with 5 per cent. out of work. At Stafford employment has been good, overtime being resorted to. The lithographic artists and printers, with one person unemployed, report employment as moderate. The bookbinders have none out of work.

*Miscellaneous.*—Railway servants at Stafford, Stoke and Crewe are fully employed. The brushmakers report an improvement.

I. S. Harvey.

**Wolverhampton and District.**

*Iron and Steel Trades.*—In South Staffordshire these trades have maintained the recent improvement; puddlers, steel smelters and millmen have been well employed. Steel smelting at one works in Wednesbury has been temporarily suspended. In the South Shropshire district there has, in general, been a slight improvement; the puddlers at Snedshill, wire-rollers at Wombridge, and bridge and girder workers at Horsehay are moderately employed.

*Engineering and kindred Trades.*—The constructive machinists and engineers have improved, with less than 1 per cent. unemployed; they are also busy in South Shropshire. The heavy ironfounders are better employed; there are none on the out-of-work books in Bilston or Wolverhampton, and only four at West Bromwich. The iron door and safe makers are fully employed, and have none idle. The bridge and girder constructors, and the boiler and tank makers have been well employed. Toolmakers and machinists, and cycle makers are moderately employed, the latter principally on new season patterns. The electrical trades are busy, and extra time is being worked. At the railway sheds all branches are fully employed.



## EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (continued).—MIDLAND AND EASTERN COUNTIES.

**Hardware Trades.**—The galvanizers are busy on sheets and tubes. Employment is reported as good with enamellers; and fair with japanners. In the lock trade some firms are making overtime, others are on short time. In Walsall few men are on short time. The case hame makers are busy at Walsall, and the solid hame makers and filers fairly so. In the chain and cable trades employment is reported as fairly good; the tubeworkers are busy, the hinge casters, hollow-ware moulders and odd work moulders have maintained their improvement. Anchor-smiths, wrought nail makers, hoe makers, vice and anvil makers, fender fitters and fire-iron makers are better employed. The edge tool makers, spring trap makers, and iron fence and hurdle makers are well employed. Makers of wrought hinges and builders' ironmongery have been fairly busy. All branches of the brass trade have improved, and some are working overtime. The tinplate workers are generally well employed, but one firm is working short time. The iron-plate trade has improved and the men are fairly well employed. Makers of malleable castings are busy on cycle and electrical castings, nails and shoe rivets.

**Clothing Trades.**—The boot and shoe makers are moderately employed, few being out of work; full time is being made in most cases. The tailors have been moderately employed, but work declined at the end of the month.

**Coal Mining.**—The general improvement in the Cannock Chase district (house coal) has been maintained. In South Shropshire, collieries are working from four to six days a week.

**Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.**—The dry cask coopers and case makers report employment as fair; the coachbuilders, cabinet-makers and upholsterers as moderate; the wheelwrights and smiths and brushmakers as active; the millsawyers and machinists as slightly declined.

**Glass-making.**—Employment in the flint glass trade in Dudley, Brierley Hill and Stourbridge is reported as good, but depression still continues in the glass bottle trade at Brierley Hill.

**Building Trades.**—These trades have been generally well employed.

**Printing Trades.**—The letterpress printers in Wolverhampton, with less than 2 per cent. on the books, are better employed. At West Bromwich and Oldbury they are fairly busy.

**Miscellaneous.**—The curriers, bridle-cutters and stitchers, and saddlery and harness makers in Walsall are reported to be fairly well employed. Railway men, carters, carriers and gas stokers are busy, and oil, colour, and varnish makers are working full time. The carpet weavers at Kidderminster report an improvement during the month, and wool spinners continue busy.—*W. F. Mee.*

**Birmingham and District.**

**Engineering.**—Three branches report employment as good, two as improving, and one as moderate. Railway, ammunition, and cycle works are reported busiest. In all branches men are working overtime, and very few are unemployed.

**Brass and Copper Workers.**—In chandelier, electric, and common gas fitting, work is busy, much overtime being made. Plumbers, brass founders, and workers in brass bedstead-fittings are busy. Umbrella furniture workers, and fender and fire-brass workers, have full employment. Cabinet brass workers are better employed, with none unemployed. Coppersmiths are fully employed.

**Other Metal Trades.**—Iron-plate working is fairly good in Birmingham, none being on short time. The long dispute in the Lye district has been settled, but about 50 men are still out of work. Bedstead making is good, most men working overtime. The metal rollers are getting more work, and the file smiths report that the improvement of last month is maintained. Lamp work, steel pen making and tube drawing are all fairly good.

**Jewellers, Silversmiths and Electro-Platers.**—All branches of the jewellery trade are now good, and some exceptionally so. Cheap silver work is better than usual at this season. Electro-plate working is good, many firms making overtime.

**Building Trades.**—Carpenters in 5 branches, and plasterers report employment as good, with none unemployed. Full time (winter hours) is being made.

**Other Trades in Birmingham.**—The flint-glass makers report employment as unaltered; the glass-bevellers and silverers as busy, all shops working overtime. The coachmakers (private trade), with 53 per cent. idle, report employment as slackening. Railway carriage and wagon work is busy. Gasworkers are fully employed. Packing-case makers are busy. Vegetable ivory button workers have been reduced to 3 days a week. Work in the brush trade is improving. The cabinet-makers report a fairly employed.

**Trades in South Staffordshire.**—Iron and steel workers are all well employed, though none are working overtime. Vice and anvil work is still improving, though some short time is being worked in the anvil trade. Nailworkers report employment as much improved; the chainmakers as fairly good.—*W. J. Davis.*

**ENGLAND: EASTERN COUNTIES.****Norfolk and neighbouring District.**

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.**—Engineers in Norwich are dull, with several unemployed. At Yarmouth employment is fair, and at Lynn and Melton Constable brisk, none being unemployed at either place. At Thetford the turners, drillers, planers, foundrymen and most of the fitters are working only 6½ hours a day. Boiler-makers, pattern-makers, carpenters and erectors are on full time. Shipwrights are slack at Yarmouth with many idle; fair at Lowestoft, with none idle. Sailmakers at Yarmouth are not busy.

**Textile Trades.**—The silk and crape factories at Norwich and Yarmouth are working full time.

**Clothing Trades.**—The clothing factories in Norwich are running full time, but trade is dull. Tailors in Norwich are slack, but none are unemployed; in Yarmouth and Cambridge they are exceptionally slack. The boot and shoe trade in Norwich is fair for the time of year; a few are unemployed and several on short time. At Cambridge nearly all are on short time.

**Building Trades.**—In Norwich bricklayers, plasterers and stonemasons are well employed; carpenters and joiners have been working overtime in some cases. Painters are fully employed, with some overtime. At Lynn these trades are dull; several bricklayers and carpenters are unemployed. At Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Cromer, Thetford, Dereham and Fakenham employment is good, with few unemployed. At Cambridge most branches are declining.

**Furnishing and Coachbuilding Trades.**—Cabinet-makers in Norwich are busier; coachbuilders are slack, a few being unemployed. At Dereham and Fakenham trade is dull, but none are idle.

**Printing Trades.**—Letterpress printers at Norwich became better employed towards the end of the month than in October. At Yarmouth they are fairly busy; at Fakenham busy, with much overtime.

**Miscellaneous.**—Brushmakers are fairly well employed at Norwich, Wymondham and Diss. Short time is common with wireweavers. Malsters are busy throughout the district. Fishing has been interfered with by the high winds. Trawl fishing has improved at Yarmouth, and is fair at Lowestoft. Dock labourers have been well employed at Yarmouth and Lowestoft, less so at Lynn. Navvies have been well employed on the new sewerage works at Cambridge. General labourers at Norwich have been well employed.

*G. Cleverley.*

**Suffolk, Essex, and District.**

**Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Trades.**—The engineers report employment as good at Bury St. Edmunds, Colchester, Earl's Colne and Halstead, overtime prevailing at the latter place; as improved at Ipswich; as fair at Leiston; and as bad at Wickham Market, where short time is being worked. At Chelmsford several men have been thrown out of employment in consequence of a fire. The boiler-makers at Ipswich report employment as moderate, and the moulders as dull. The shipwrights at Ipswich are still slack.

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment in the boot and shoe trade at Ipswich improved slightly at the end of the month; at Colchester it is good. The wholesale tailoring continues good at Ipswich and moderate at Colchester; the bespoke department at Ipswich is busy. The stay and corset makers report employment as fair generally at Ipswich and as good at Sudbury.

**Mat and Silk Trades.**—The matmakers report employment as good at Lavenham and Long Melford, and as moderate at Hadleigh, Glemsford and Sudbury. The silkweavers report employment as good at Sudbury and Halstead, and as improved at Earl's Colne.

**Printing Trades.**—The letterpress printers have been well employed during the month at Ipswich and Beccles, but only moderately so at Colchester.

**Building Trades.**—The bricklayers and carpenters at Ipswich report employment as fair; plasterers, stonemasons and painters as dull. A number of builders' labourers are unemployed. The bricklayers report employment as moderate at Colchester, Chelmsford, Sudbury and Halstead. The carpenters at Sudbury report employment as good, overtime prevailing; at Chelmsford and Halstead as moderate; and as declining at Colchester.

## EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.).—S.W. COUNTIES, WALES &amp; SCOTLAND.

**Miscellaneous.**—The gasworkers at Ipswich and Colchester report favourably. At Ipswich, the sack, rick-cloth, and tent makers, and the cigar makers are busy. Coach building and general and dock labour is dull. Leather-workers are well employed at Colchester. The horticultural builders are well employed at Ipswich, but slack at Chelmsford.—*R. W. Mather.*

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

**General.**—Returns received from 62 societies and branches, with a membership of 16,152, show 372 (or 23 per cent.) to be unemployed at the end of November, as against 3 per cent. of the membership in October.

**Building Trades.**—Out of 2,958 members of societies in these trades 157 (or 53 per cent.) were unemployed, as against 44 per cent. at the end of October. The carpenters and joiners report employment as fair, stonemasons as dull, bricklayers as moderate, plasterers and plumbers as good, lathrenders and brickmakers as slack, and painters and decorators as bad.

**Clothing Trades.**—The bespoke tailors report employment as steady; silk hatters as dull; ready-made clothing operatives as declining, with some on short time. The Bristol boot and shoe industry remains slack. The Kingswood factories, with a few exceptions, continue fairly busy. The shirt and collar-makers at Taunton report employment as brisk.

**Coal Mining.**—The Forest of Dean house and steam coal miners report employment as fair; and the Radstock men as working on an average about 4½ days per week. In the Bristol coalfield a slight falling-off is reported.

**Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.**—Out of 436 union members in these trades 3 only were unemployed. The coopers, wagon and coach builders and basketmakers report employment as good; mill sawyers, wood-cutting machinists and cabinet-makers as fair; brushmakers as declining; box and packing case makers as slack, with some on short time. The stick trade at Stroud is reported as good.

**Printing Trades.**—The lithographic printers report employment as good; bookbinders as improving; letterpress printers at Bristol and Gloucester as good; at Bath as irregular. Of 609 members engaged in these trades, 22 (or 36 per cent.) were unemployed, as against 44 per cent. in October.

**Engineering and Allied Trades.**—Thirteen societies in these trades with a membership of 2,125, report 41 (or 19 per cent.) unemployed, as against 65 per cent. at the end of October. The engineers, smiths, and brass-founders and finishers report employment as fair; boiler-makers, ironfounders, and sheet-iron workers as improving; cycle workers as slack; galvanizers as good.

**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—The sailors and firemen report employment as fair. Dock labourers report an improvement, especially in the grain and timber trades.

**Miscellaneous.**—The gas workers report employment as busy; bakers and confectioners as bad, with 14 per cent. unemployed tobacco-workers as fair; general labourers as slack; cotton operatives as brisk; plate glass bevellers and cutters as good; glass bottle-makers as dull, with about 17 per cent. unemployed; saddle and harness makers as dull; and curriers and workers in the tanning industry as good.—*J. Curle.*

**Plymouth and South-Western District.**

**Mining, Quarrying and Clay Industries.**—The metal mining industry in Cornwall has shown no improvement; about 100 miners left during the month for South Africa. The quarrying and clay industries are reported as unchanged.

**Engineering and Ship-repairing.**—The engineers report employment as good generally, the Plymouth and Devonport branches having less than 1 per cent. unemployed. The ironfounders are steadily, and the boiler-makers and moulders fairly well employed.

**Clothing Trades.**—The ready-made tailoring department has been quiet generally; the bespoke department has maintained the improvement, and is reported as fair. The boot and shoe operatives have shown a decline, short time being worked in some factories. The handsewn branch also remains quiet.

**Building Trades.**—These trades generally have been fair. Some branches have shown a slight decline, but few men are unemployed.

**Dock Labour and Shipping.**—Dock labourers have been better, though not fully employed; seamen report no change.

**Printing Trades.**—The letterpress printers continue to be fairly well employed. The lithographic printers are busy, overtime being worked in some cases.

**Miscellaneous.**—The wheelwrights and coachbuilders report employment as quiet; the bakers and brushmakers as still slack; the furniture workers as fair; the brickmakers as busy; the fishing industry as quiet. Many general labourers continue unemployed.—*J. Welland.*

**WALES.****South Wales District.**

**Coal Mining.**—Employment in coal mining is not quite so good as in October, although the house coal district has been somewhat better employed. Some collieries have only worked 3 days per week.

**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—Sailors and firemen have been dull. The coal shipments have been below the average in Cardiff and Barry. Newport has been better employed, and at Swansea the coal and fuel trade is reported as brisk. The iron-ore men at Cardiff and Newport have been fairly well employed. The pitwoods and grain trades have been dull; the timber trade is reported as fairly good. Ship painters and scruffers have been fairly well employed.

**Building Trades.**—A general decline is reported in these trades in Cardiff. The carpenters (with about 3 per cent. unemployed) and the masons, plasterers, bricklayers, and paperhangers and decorators (with a number out of work) report employment as bad; the plumbers as moderate.

**Ship-repairing and Engineering.**—Employment at Cardiff and Barry was bad at the beginning of the month, but improved towards the close. At the end of the month the engineers had 12 per cent. unemployed at Cardiff, 11½ per cent. at Barry, 6 per cent. at Newport, 16 per cent. at Swansea, and 9 per cent. at Llanelli. Boiler-makers and shipwrights have a number unemployed; moulders report employment as bad in nearly every part of the district, with 25 per cent. unemployed in Cardiff; ship joiners report employment as moderate. The labourers employed in ship-repairing yards had a considerable percentage out of work during the first fortnight of the month.

**Tin Plate Trade.**—Employment is now fairly satisfactory, and the mills are well employed.

**Iron and Steel Trades.**—Most of the tin-bar mills in the district are running full time. The patent tube steel works are reported to be busy with large orders on hand.

**Miscellaneous.**—The chemical, silver and copper works are still dull. The fuel works at Swansea are busy, and those at Cardiff and Newport are working full time. Springsmiths have been rather busy during the month. The wagon-builders and repairers report employment as good; lathrenders and millsawyers as moderate; the letterpress and lithographic printers and bookbinders as dull.—*T. Davies.*

A further report from *South Wales* states that as the result of the audit for the two months ended October last, wages at the associated collieries remain unaltered. During the month a large number of men have been idle, owing to disputes as to fixing prices for new seams.

**SCOTLAND.****Edinburgh and District.**

**Coal Mining.**—In the Lothians employment continues good on the whole, but declined slightly in Mid and East Lothian towards the end of the month. In West Lothian the miners are working from 10 to 12 days a fortnight.

**Mineral Oil Trades.**—All classes of workers continue fully employed. Of the men employed at 20 shale mines in Mid and West Lothian, 863 per cent. were at mines which worked full time during the four weeks ended November 30th. The owners of these mines had 2,902 men employed, as compared with 2,551 in November 1894.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—The ironmoulders in the Falkirk district report employment as good. In the Edinburgh district the light branches report employment as good, and the heavy branches as fair. The irongrinders, horseshoers, brassfounders, tinsmiths and gas-meter makers, coppersmiths, and large, stove and ornamental fitters report employment as good; the pattern-makers, engineers and blacksmiths as fair.

**Shipbuilding.**—In the ship yards on the Firth of Forth employment is generally bad. In Leith the shipwrights return 245 per cent. out of work, and the boiler-makers 135 per cent. In Alloa, Grangemouth and Inverkeithing the boiler-makers report employment as bad, in Kirkcaldy as dull.

**Textile Trades.**—In Dunfermline the linen industry is quiet on the whole. In Hawick the hosiery trade continues good, but spinners



## EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—DISTRICT REPORTS.—SCOTLAND (continued).

and weavers are less busy. The woollen industry in Galashiels and Selkirk, and the hosiery trade in Selkirk, are brisk. The Leith rope workers are fully employed. The carpet weavers in Midlothian report employment as good. Dyers are fully employed.

**Building Trades.**—The masons, plumbers, lathsplitters, bricklayers, glaziers, plasterers and slaters report employment as good, the joiners as fair, and the painters as bad.

**Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.**—The coopers and saw-mill operatives report employment as good; the French polishers, upholsterers and cabinet-makers as, on the whole, quiet; the coach-makers as bad; carvers are a little busier. Returns from ten branches of unions show fully 2 per cent. idle.

**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—Sailors and firemen report employment as fair, with few idle. The dock labourers and coalporters continue fairly well employed.

**Printing and kindred Trades.**—The lithographic artists, lithographic printers, press and machine men, and stereotypers report employment as good, the bookbinders as improved, the compositors and typesetters as unchanged. Returns from seven branches of unions show 2.5 per cent. unemployed.

**Miscellaneous.**—The bakers, tailors and shoemakers report employment as bad; the pipemakers and skimmers as slightly better; the settmakers, glasscutters, and saddlers as good; the carriers as fair. General labourers are not so well employed.

J. Mallinson.

## Glasgow and West of Scotland.

**Shipbuilding.**—In Govan shipwrights and shipriggers have been well employed; shipjoiners report little change. In Greenock and Port Glasgow shipwrights are not well employed. Dumbarton and Paisley are not affected by the dispute in the engineering trade. [Particulars with regard to this dispute will be found on page 368.] Several branches of the boiler-makers report that a few are idle on account of the dispute. In Port Glasgow there are a number of boiler-makers out. In Paisley the boiler-makers are reported as fairly employed.

**Iron and Steel Trades.**—Iron and steel workers report that employment is still good, though unsettled by the engineers' dispute, some departments being stopped for want of specifications. At Clydebridge and Wishaw about 300 men have been thrown idle. In the Motherwell district employment is reported as fair in the iron and steel works.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—In Paisley the engineers are reported as fairly employed. Blacksmiths and ironmoulders in Paisley and Kilmarnock report employment as good. Irondressers and irongrinders both report employment as good. Pattern-makers as yet are not much affected by the dispute. Tinplate workers remain much the same. Wire-weavers are still busy. Flyer and spindle makers have none idle. Range, stove and ornamental fitters are well employed. Brass-finishers are busy, some of the shops having a night shift. Brass-moulders are fairly employed. Nut and bolt makers are rather dull; iron bridge builders fair.

**Coal Mining.**—The coal trade of the West of Scotland has so far been little affected by the engineers' dispute. Generally speaking the collieries have been getting more regular work than usual at this period.

**Building Trades.**—In Glasgow and suburbs masons, joiners, bricklayers, slaters and plasterers report employment as good. Painters are dull, with a number idle. In Motherwell, Paisley and Dumbarton the building trades are reported to be good.

**Furnishing and Wood-working Trades.**—Cabinet and chairmakers are rather dull, with 3.3 per cent. idle; woodcarvers report an improvement, with all well employed; woodturners are fair in Glasgow, and good in Paisley. Sawmillers are hardly so good, with 2 per cent. idle, but are fully employed in Paisley. The coachmaking trade remains unchanged, with 5 per cent. idle; cork-cutters are still busy, with none idle; coopers are busy.

**Textile Trades.**—Weavers are still busy in some departments, with more looms working than for some time. Carpet-weavers and Paisley power loom beamers are busy. Warpings are busy, and have averaged 50 hours per week.

**Clothing Trades.**—Tailors report employment as indifferent; clothing operatives quiet; the bespoke trade is brisk; mantle-makers and knee shoemakers report employment as good. Boot and shoe operatives have none idle.

**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—Sailors and firemen report that they are less busy. Sailmakers report employment as bad, with about 50 per cent. idle. Dock labourers are fully employed.

**Printing and kindred Trades.**—The letterpress and lithographic printers both report improvement, the former with 3.7 per cent. idle, the latter with 2 per cent. as against 6 per cent. and 3 per cent. respectively in October. In Paisley printers of both classes are reported fair. Bookbinders are still improving, with 3 per cent. idle as against 4 last month. Stereotypers and electrotypers are brisk, with none idle.

**Miscellaneous.**—Tobacco-pipe makers and finishers are busy, with none idle; flint-glass cutters and bottle-makers are fully employed; plate glass workers are not so well employed; hollow-ware pressers, flat pressers and transferers are busy; glost painters and printers fairly so; throwers, handlers and turners are on full time; glost and biscuit kilnmen are well employed; carriers show a decline; calico-engravers and gilders are fully employed; bakers only partially so; carters, railway servants and hackney carriage drivers are fully employed.—A. J. Hunter.

## Dundee and District.

**Textile Trades.**—Employment in the jute industry continues brisk, and the linen trade steady. In the Fife district employment continues satisfactory, all looms being employed.

**Coal Mining.**—Employment in the coal trade in West Fife and Alloa is bad. At two collieries several men not living in the colliery houses have been discharged. In East Fife and Clackmannan employment is steady.

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.**—Work is fairly plentiful in machine and stationary engine making shops, with some overtime, but is rather slack in the marine department. Engineers generally report employment as moderate, with over 6 per cent. idle; blacksmiths as quiet, with 6 per cent.; and ironmoulders as fair, with 17.6 per cent. unemployed. Work at the shipbuilding yards is still slack. The boiler-makers and iron and steel shipbuilders report employment as bad, with fully 16 per cent. idle. Shipwrights report no improvement.

**Building Trades.**—Employment in these trades continues fairly good. Masons and plasterers are fully employed. Joiners report trade as quiet, with a slightly increased idle list; slaters and plumbers as fair; painters as slack, with many unemployed.

**Printing and kindred Trades.**—Letterpress printers report employment as good, with all members working; lithographic printers and bookbinders as moderate, with none idle.

**Furnishing and Wood-working Trades.**—Cabinet-makers report trade as fair, with none idle; carvers and upholsterers as slack, some working short time; saw-millers and woodcutting machinemakers as good.

**Fishing Industry.**—Fishing has been somewhat interfered with by the rough weather; but on the whole the returns show a fair average and moderate prices.

**Dock and General Labour.**—Employment at the docks has been brisk during the month owing to the arrival of vessels from Calcutta and the Baltic ports with cargoes of jute and flax. General labourers report employment as fair.

**Miscellaneous.**—Tailors report a slight improvement, although they are but indifferently employed. Boot and shoe operatives continue fairly busy. Floorcloth and linoleum makers are busy.

P. Reid.

## Aberdeen and District.

**Quarrying.**—The quarrymen report employment as good; the settmakers as good, with none idle; monumental masons and granite polishers as fair; building masons and granite hewers as busy.

**Building Trades.**—The plasterers, with about 7 per cent. idle, report employment as a little dull; the painters as moderate; the plumbers, with 3.2 per cent. idle, and the plasterers' labourers as good. Carpenters and joiners show a slight falling off.

**Fishing.**—In November the trawl boats landed 27,090 cwt., realising £19,486, and the line boats 9,989 cwt., realising £6,289. The totals show a decrease in quantity and value as compared with October.

**Shipbuilding and Engineering.**—The boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders, with 9.2 per cent. idle, report employment as fair; shipwrights, with over 7 per cent. idle, and the engineers as moderate; ironmoulders and blacksmiths as good; pattern-makers as fair.

**Textile and Clothing Trades.**—Employment in the woollen, flax and jute industries is fair; the improvement among cotton operatives has not continued, and they are to go on half-time. The carpet weavers report employment as good with none idle. The rope and twine spinners, hemdressers and boot and shoemakers report employment as good; tailors as bad.

## EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER—DISTRICT REPORTS.—IRELAND.

**Printing and kindred Trades.**—The letterpress printers report employment as moderate; the lithographic printers, bookbinders and machine rulers as good; paper-workers as fair.

**Miscellaneous.**—The cabinet-makers, chairmakers and woodturners report employment as fair; woodcarvers, saddlers and upholsterers as dull; toolsmiths, sawmillers, and woodcutting machinemakers, combmakers, horseshoers, coachmakers, and railway servants as good; dock labourers as fair; general labourers as dull.

W. Johnston.

## IRELAND.

## Dublin and District.

**General.**—In the 56 societies making returns, with a membership of 14,886, there were 1,412 unemployed at the end of the month, or 9.5 per cent. Eleven societies described employment as good, 30 as fair, 2 as moderate, 8 as dull, 2 as bad, and 2 as quiet.

**Building Trades.**—Work holds good among the stonecutters, bricklayers, slaters, plasterers, sawyers, and lathsplitters. The carpenters and joiners, with a number idle, the painters, whiteners, and glaziers, are fairly employed, but work was dull with the paviors. The labourers are busy.

**Metal Trades.**—The plumbers and brass finishers report trade as moderate, and the smiths as dull. The engineers are still quiet. Work is dull with the ironfounders and boiler-makers. The horse-shoers and tinsmiths are fairly busy.

**Furnishing and Wood-working Trades.**—Employment was fair with the cabinet-makers, upholsterers and coachbuilders. The organ-builders are active, as are also the coopers, cart and wagon builders, and packing-case makers.

**Clothing Trades.**—The tailoring industry was depressed during the month, 250 men being idle. The boot and shoe makers also report trade as quiet. The dressmakers are fairly employed.

**Printing and kindred Trades.**—Employment has been fair, though not up to the standard of the corresponding month of other years. The percentage of unemployed union letterpress printers is 0.9, compared with 2.1 per cent. for October. Lithographers, binders, stereotypers, paper cutters, bookfolders, despatch assistants and machine minders are fairly employed.

**Miscellaneous.**—The labourers engaged on the quay report employment as fair. The bottle-makers, tram-men, railway servants, and cab and carmen are fairly employed; the corkcutters and shipwrights report improvement; millers, engine-drivers, and electricians report employment as fair. Dulness prevails among the basket-makers, ropemakers, brushmakers, and saddlers.—J. P. Nannetti.

## Belfast and District.

**General.**—Returns received from 56 trade societies, with a membership of 19,019, show 4,369 (or 23 per cent.) as unemployed at the end of November, as against 3,947 (or 20.6 per cent.) of the membership during October. This includes all society members affected by the dispute directly or indirectly. [See account on p. 368.]

**Shipbuilding and Engineering.**—Of the 8,247 union members engaged in these trades from which returns have been received, 3,908 (or 47.4 per cent.) are out of employment (mainly owing to the disputes of the engineers and ironfounders), as against 3,475 (or 40.8 per cent.) of the membership at the end of October. The general labourers and blacksmiths' strikers and helpers report employment as bad; blacksmiths as gloomy; the boiler-makers and iron-shipbuilders, machine workers, engineers, ironturners, pattern-makers, shipwrights, carpenters and joiners, and the enginemakers and crane-men as unsettled, and the ironfounders as good. In one of the shipbuilding yards only 40 hours per week are being worked.

**Linen Trades.**—Of the 4,245 members of societies engaged in these industries, 160 (or 3.8 per cent.) were said to be unemployed at the end of November, as against 175 (or 4.1 per cent.) at the end of October. The power-loom tenters and power-loom yarddressers report employment as dull; spindle and flyer makers as improving; beetling enginemakers, flax dressers, flax roughers, hackle and gill-makers as fair; the bobbin turners as quiet; weavers and spinners as fairly good; the linen-lappers and yarn-bundlers as good.

**Clothing Trades.**—Of 709 union members in these trades, 6 are stated to be unemployed. The tailors report employment as quiet, and the boot and shoe operatives as moderate.

**Building Trades.**—Out of the 2,693 union members in these trades, 195 (or 7.2 per cent.) were out of employment at the end of November, as against 164 (or 6.3 per cent. of the membership) at the end of October. The carpenters and joiners and house painters report

employment as quiet; plumbers as bad; plasterers as moderate; hodsmen as fair; bricklayers as good; and paviors as dull.

**Furnishing and Wood-working Trades.**—Out of 592 members of societies employed in these industries, 19 (or 3.2 per cent.) are said to be out of work at the end of November, as against 18 (or 3.1 per cent. of the membership) at the end of October. The cabinet-makers and coachbuilders, millsawyers and machine men, report employment as fair; French polishers and upholsterers as quiet; packing-case makers and coopers as good.

**Printing and Allied Trades.**—Of the 828 members of unions employed in these industries, 33 (or 4 per cent.) signed the out-of-work books at the end of November, as against 38 (or 4.6 per cent. of the membership) at the end of October. The bookbinders and the lithographic artists report employment as fair; the letterpress printers as improving; the lithographic printers as good.

**Miscellaneous.**—In this group of nine societies, with a membership of 1,705, 48 (or 2.8 per cent.) are stated to be unemployed, as against 72 (or 4.2 per cent.) at the end of October. The carters report employment as quiet; tinplate workers as fair; locomotive engine drivers and railway servants as good.—R. Sheldon.

## Cork and District.

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.**—Fitters and turners, smiths, shipwrights and shipjoiners, block and pump makers, riggers, boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders and moulders all report employment as depressed.

**Building Trades.**—All branches report employment as fair in Cork, Limerick and Waterford, although showing a slight decline. The carpenters have at present 5.6 per cent. unemployed.

**Clothing Trades.**—Down and leather operatives in Cork, and tweed and flax workers in Blarney, Douglas and Millfield continue to be busily employed. The tailors and boot and shoe operatives are dull.

**Furnishing and Wood-working Trades.**—Cabinet-makers and coach-makers report employment as fair; millsawyers as good; coopers as bad, and cork cutters as dull.

**Miscellaneous.**—Letterpress printers and bookbinders report employment as good; railway servants, enginemakers and firemen, gas-workers and corporation employees as fair, with none unemployed; coal-porters and quay labourers as dull.—P. O'Shea.

## THE OVERTIME QUESTION IN THE NORTH-EAST COAST ENGINEERING TRADE.

ON November 4th 1891, an agreement as to amount of overtime to be allowed per week and per month, and the rates to be paid for the same, was entered into between the Tyne and Wear Employers' Association and the members of the engineering trade societies of the district. As to payment for overtime, the only condition was as follows:

"Overtime to be paid for at the same rate as at present."

This agreement was afterwards extended to the Hartlepool and Tees district. In 1892, at the close of the engineers' demarcation dispute, a code of working rules was agreed to under which it was provided that in the Tyne and Wear district 53 hours must be worked before the extra rate for overtime could count. This agreement did not, however, extend to the Tees district, in which it had been customary for each day to stand by itself in the matter of overtime.

In May last a movement commenced among the Tees-side employers, whose Association forms part of the North East Coast Federation of Employers, to assimilate their period for the commencement of the overtime rate to that of the Tyne and Wear. Since then many efforts have been made to arrange terms on this point with the members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in the Tees district, who refuse to give up the old custom, but there has been no result. Accordingly on December 5th the Employers' Federation meeting at Newcastle decided to give one month's notice to terminate the overtime agreement of the 4th of November 1891 as between all the Associations concerned.



## THE DISPUTE IN THE ENGINEERING TRADE.

In the last number of the GAZETTE (p. 336) the record of events connected with the dispute in the engineering trade at Belfast and on the Clyde was brought down to November 14th, on which date the Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers had resolved to adhere to their policy of demanding from the employers a better offer than that made by them at Carlisle on October 23rd, as a condition of entering into a conference.

The manifesto stated in the November GAZETTE to have been issued by the Council on the same day, was subsequently declared to be unauthorised. At the same time Sir Donald Currie ceased to persevere in his efforts to arrange a basis of conciliation with the Associated Employers at Glasgow, and for some time the dispute continued without any special matter of interest arising. In the course of the week beginning November 17th, a number of the more advanced apprentices (not being bound by indentures), were withdrawn from some of the shops in Belfast and placed on the strike roll.

On November 20th a joint conference of representative employers from the districts affected by the dispute and from the North of England, was held at Carlisle, to consider the question of extending the Employers' Federation. The meeting took place at the County and Station Hotel, and besides Belfast and the Clyde, employers attended from Barrow, Tyne, Wear and Tees. The meeting was unanimously in favour of a federation of engineering employers for defensive purposes, and appointed a representative committee to carry out the necessary arrangements. This policy was afterwards accepted by the local associations of employers concerned.

About the same date a general appeal for sympathy and support was issued to trade unions by the Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the support being, as explained, not for themselves, but for the non-society men concerned in the dispute.

As the dispute continued, there was a tendency on the part of the men affected on the Clyde rather to increase than to abate their demands for a rise of wages. In Belfast the prolongation of the dispute caused much distress among the gradually increasing number of labourers who were indirectly thrown out. A special fund was raised to assist them, and public work was started for their relief.

On the Clyde the stoppage having been of shorter duration the distress was not nearly so great, and up to the present (December 14th) the shipbuilding branches of trade have not greatly felt the indirect effects of the dispute. On November 25th a second firm of Glasgow engineers, not in the marine trade, removed the lock-out, but the district committee refused to allow the men to resume work until December 2nd, when the firm conceded a minimum wage of 7½d. per hour, and an advance of ½d. per hour to every engineer rated at more than 7d. an hour.

During the whole of the time the Lord Provost of Glasgow and the Lord Mayor of Belfast were unceasing in their efforts to arrange a meeting between the parties, and ultimately, as the result of communications made by them to both sides, they were successful on December 2nd in obtaining the acceptance by both sides of a conference to be held on the following basis:—

1. That a conference between the Executive of the A. S. E. and the Committee of the Engineering Employers' Association be called by the Lord Mayor of Belfast and the Lord Provost of Glasgow at once, the place, date and hour to be afterwards fixed.
2. The conference to be held under the presidency of a chairman, assisted by the Lord Mayor of Belfast and the Lord Provost of Glasgow.
3. The chairman to be a neutral party, chosen by the Lord Mayor of Belfast and the Lord Provost of Glasgow.
4. The object of the conference is to consider the matters at present in dispute, and any proposals for settling these differences, and to be without prejudice.
5. The chairman will, with the Lord Mayor of Belfast and the Lord Provost of Glasgow, endeavour to promote a settlement

between parties, but neither the chairman nor the Lord Mayor of Belfast nor the Lord Provost of Glasgow will have a vote or any powers as Arbiters.

After matters had reached this stage, the Clyde engineers engaged in the dispute began to give effect to the policy, which for some time had been under consideration, of withdrawing apprentices in some of the shops affected by the dispute. This action led to a protest from the employers, and at one time appeared to threaten the breakdown of the arrangements for a conference. On December 5th, however, directions were sent by the Executive Council of the Engineers to Glasgow to stop interference with apprentices, and advising their replacement in view of the coming conference.

In accordance with Clause 4 of the above conditions laid down for the conference, Lord James of Hereford was chosen to act as chairman. The conference was fixed for Tuesday, December 10th, and was held in the Municipal Buildings, Glasgow. The chairman was accompanied by the Lord Provost of Glasgow and the Lord Mayor of Belfast. The disputants were represented by ten delegates on each side. On behalf of the employers there were present three employers from Glasgow, three from Greenock, three from Belfast, and the Secretary of the Association. The men were represented by the Chairman of the Executive Council, the General Secretary, three members of the Executive, the Belfast district delegate, and the Secretary of the Belfast District Committee, the Scottish district delegate, and two delegates from the Glasgow and Greenock districts respectively. The Conference sat for two days, and some approach was made to a settlement, although no complete agreement could be arrived at. Another adjournment, therefore, for a longer period took place to enable a ballot of the men to be taken on the modified proposals of the employers. The following is the official statement made by the Chairman as to the proceedings:—

A Conference between the executive council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and a committee of the Engineering Employers' Association met in the City Chambers, Glasgow, on December 10th, and sat on that day and on December 11th.

The following demands were made by the representatives of the Belfast operatives:—"That we agree to recommend our Belfast men to resume work immediately on the understanding that they receive an immediate advance of 1s. per week and a definite promise of a second advance of like amount, to come into operation on the first pay day in April 1896. After the second advance we agree that no alteration shall take place for a period of four months, and any subsequent alteration shall be subject to one month's notice on either side."

The following demands were made by the representatives of the Clyde operatives:—"We agree to recommend our Clyde men to resume work on condition that they receive an immediate advance of ½d. per hour all round, with a definite promise of a further advance of a second ½d. an hour to all those who are in receipt of 7½d. or less per hour, to commence on the first pay day in April next, subject to the same conditions of alteration as those agreed upon for Belfast."

Such demands were declined by the employers' representatives, who made the following offers as to the Belfast and Clyde operatives respectively:—"As to the Belfast operatives, the employers offer an advance in wages of 1s. per week, such advance to commence on February 3rd, and to remain undisturbed for a period of six months after February 3rd, any subsequent alterations in such rate to be subject to one month's notice on either side. As to the Clyde operatives, the employers offer an advance of ½d. per hour—viz., 1s. 1½d. per week—to all operatives now receiving less than 7d. an hour, such advance to commence immediately, also a further addition, after such advance has been made, of another ½d. an hour all round, such latter advance to commence on February 3rd next, subject to the same conditions of alteration as those proposed in the case of Belfast."

The Belfast representatives adhered to their demands as above stated, and declined to recommend to the operatives whom they represented the offers made by the employers, but agreed to submit such offers to the decision by ballot of the operatives in Belfast and on the Clyde respectively.

It was agreed that the word "operatives" where above used should be taken to apply to those engaged in the following trades:—Fitters, fashers, turners, planers, borers and slotters.

It was further contended by the representatives of the Belfast operatives that the word "operatives" should be taken to apply also to the trades of pattern-makers, smiths and brass-finishers. The employers' representatives agreed to accept this contention so far as it applies to members of such latter trades in Belfast who are members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

It was agreed that the conference should be adjourned until after the decision of the ballots had been arrived at, the time and place of the adjourned meeting to be determined by the chairman and his colleagues.

On December 13th at an aggregate meeting of engineers at Belfast called to confirm the action of the delegates to the conference, a ballot was taken on the employers' proposals with the following result:—For acceptance 25, against 879; majority against 854. The full result of the voting in the Clyde district had not been announced up to the time of going to press.

### Numbers Affected by the Dispute.

Estimates have been made by the Department of the number of persons affected by the dispute in the Clyde and Belfast districts based on returns from the Trade Unions and from the Employers' Association. The total number directly on strike or locked out, including society and non-society men, appears from the Trade Union returns to be 4,526, and from the Employers' return to be 4,500; almost exactly the same figure. The total of 4,526 is made up of 1,326 in Belfast (including moulders) and 3,200 on the Clyde. The Belfast total would be slightly increased by the apprentices withdrawn from some of the shops. The Clyde figure is made up of 1,750 members of the Engineers' Union and 1,450 non-society men, members of other societies and labourers receiving strike pay.

The number indirectly thrown out is more difficult to estimate precisely. In Belfast the number of members of unions indirectly affected by the dispute has increased during the month from 2,170 to 2,800. To these would have to be added a considerable number of non-society men and unskilled labourers, making a probable total of not less than 4,500 persons indirectly affected by the stoppage in Belfast.

On the Clyde the indirect effects are much less noticeable. There are probably a considerable number of unskilled labourers thrown out of work, but in the shipbuilding trades the effect of the stoppage is as yet slight. The working relation between engineers and shipbuilders on board ship is not close, and at some stages of the work nothing is hindered by the absence of the engineer. Thus the number of iron shipbuilders out of work on the Clyde has only increased from 653 at the end of October (before the stoppage) to 657 at the end of November. Men on other and more advanced stages of the work have been somewhat more heavily touched, such as joiners, shipwrights, and a few blacksmiths, but these do not amount to 200. The Employers' Association estimates the aggregate number indirectly affected on the Clyde at the present time at 2,000. If this figure be accepted, the total number indirectly thrown out in both districts is about 6,500. Thus the grand total of persons in both districts affected directly or indirectly is about 11,000.

## ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION CASES.

### Boot and Shoe Trade.

An award on certain matters in dispute in a large boot and shoe factory at Norwich was issued on December 2nd. The firm involved had given some work to a team of men in connection with a blocking or knocking-up press. The men contended that this machine was not of such a class as would justify the application of the team system. The question was taken before the Conciliation Board on October 28th, and the Board being unable to agree it was decided to refer the matter to an arbitrator. Shortly after a dispute occurred with regard to the alleged continuance of the team in question by the employer pending the arbitrator's decision, but this was soon arranged. Dr. E. Blyth consented to act as arbitrator. In his award he states

that the reference appeared to admit of only two questions for consideration, viz.:

"(1) What is the class of machine, which, in the general acceptance of that term in the trade, is such a machine as would warrant working a team therewith?"

"(2) Does the blocking or knocking-up press used by Messrs. (the contrivance in dispute) fall within that class?"

Accordingly he gives his award in the following terms:—

"The people employed as a team by Messrs. — are not working with a machine or machines in the general acceptance of that term in the trade, and such as would warrant them in working a team therewith."

### Arbitration in the Cotton Weaving Trade.

On November 4th a dispute at Blackburn between a firm and the weavers in their employ was brought to an end. The dispute arose from the discharge of two weavers who had made complaints against an overlooker. This led, on August 7th, to a general strike of weavers, which was brought to a close on September 17th by an agreement to refer the matters in dispute to arbitration. The Town Clerk of Clitheroe was appointed arbitrator, and at his suggestion one of the weavers was reinstated, and the overlooker was recommended to act in a more conciliatory manner towards the workpeople. The dispute affected 180 weavers.

## HOME OFFICE COMMITTEES

### ON DANGEROUS TRADES.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department has recently appointed two Committees to inquire into the effects of certain dangerous trades upon the health of the workpeople engaged therein.

One of these Committees is composed of H. J. Tennant, Esq., M.P. (Chairman), Commander H. P. Smith, R.N., H.M. Inspector of Factories (Secretary), Thomas Oliver, Esq., M.D., and Miss M. E. Abraham, H.M. Inspector of Factories. This Committee is to make inquiry into the conditions of work as they affect the safety and health of the operatives in the following industries and processes, viz., indiarubber works; paper staining, colouring and enamelling; dry cleaning; basic slag works; electric-generating works; sole stitching by American machinery; glass-polishing; file-cutting; flour mills; lithographic work (so far as regards the process of bronzing and the use of metallochrome powder); licking of labels for reels in thread mills; galvanized iron works; bottling of aerated waters; testing of bottles by compressed air; and into the conditions, as regards safety and health, of the use of steam locomotives in factories; the use of converters in metal works; the use of inflammable paints in shipbuilding yards, &c.; and into the manufacture of grindstones and emery wheels, as affecting the safety of the persons by whom they are used; and to report what, if any, special rules should be made or special requirements enforced under Section 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, and Section 28 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, for the protection of the persons employed in these industries and processes.

The Second Committee is composed of Lieut.-Col. W. O. Meade-King, one of H.M. Superintending Inspectors of Factories (Chairman), W. A. Beaumont, Esq., H.M. Inspector of Factories (Secretary), B. A. Whitelegge, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer of Health to the County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire, J. Whitley, Esq., and E. Hatton, Esq. This Committee is to make inquiry into, and report on, the conditions of work as they affect the health of the operatives in the industries in which anthrax is alleged to occur, viz.: wool sorting, hair sorting, brushmaking, bone-manure works, bone factories, fellmongers' works, furrers' works, tanneries; and also in the following kindred industries, viz.: wool combing, blanket stoving and tentering, warp dressing, carbonising and grinding, &c. of rags, flock making, feather cleaning, dyeing with arseniate of soda; and to report what, if any, special rules should be made, or special requirements enforced under Section 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, and Section 28 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, for the protection of persons employed in those industries.

Persons desirous of tendering information to either of these Committees should communicate with the respective secretaries—Commander H. P. Smith, R.N., H.M. Inspector of Factories, 21 Fargate, Sheffield; or W. A. Beaumont, Esq., H.M. Inspector of Factories, The Bradford Club, Bradford, Yorks.



CONDITIONS OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

Admiralty.

THE Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have approved of the following new clauses in the Regulations for H.M. Transport Service:—

"No contract or agreement under these regulations, nor any part, share, or interest in it, is to be transferred or assigned by the Contractors, directly or indirectly, to any person or persons whomsoever, without the written consent of the Admiralty; and the wages paid in execution of such contract or agreement shall be those generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen, or in case of seamen, those current at the port and date of entry."

Office of Works.

THE Office of Works has just adopted for use in their general conditions of contract the following clause:—

"The builder shall keep on the works a competent foreman to whom directions may be given by [the architect or clerk of the works, and who shall superintend the workmen generally, with such assistance in each trade as may be necessary. Such foreman and his assistants shall be exclusively in the employment of the builder, and shall not be sub-contractors for the execution of the work or any part thereof."

DIVIDENDS ON PURCHASES PAID BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

THE following table shows the rates of dividend upon purchases paid to members of 494 co-operative distributive societies, with a total membership of 808,096, making returns for the third quarter of this year.

The rates shown are those paid upon the main volume of trade. In a few cases societies paid a higher or lower dividend upon the purchases from minor departments, such as drapery, butchery, &c. With very few exceptions the societies paid a dividend to non-members at one-half the rates paid to members:—

Rates of dividend per £1 of purchases.	Number of Societies.			Membership of Societies in column 4.
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
No dividend ... ..	5	—	5	1,524
Sixpence ... ..	1	—	1	212
Over 6d. but not exceeding 1s. 0d. ...	16	—	16	4,552
" 1s. 0d. ... ..	35	—	35	25,959
" 1s. 6d. ... ..	66	6	72	98,903
" 2s. 0d. ... ..	60	22	82	160,544
" 2s. 6d. ... ..	101	37	138	296,245
" 3s. 0d. ... ..	66	32	98	148,293
" 3s. 6d. ... ..	21	15	36	60,801
" 4s. 0d. ... ..	7	1	8	8,914
" 4s. 6d. ... ..	1	1	2	1,074
" 5s. 0d. ... ..	1	—	1	1,435
" 5s. 5s. 8d. ... ..	—	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	380	114	494	808,096

UNEMPLOYED RELIEF WORKS AT WEST HAM, 1894-5.

THE report of the committee of the West Ham Relief Fund 1894-5, states that registry offices for the unemployed were open from December 28, 1894, to April 6th, 1895. During that period the names of 2,055 persons were registered, of whom 1,477 described themselves as general labourers, 192 as belonging to the building trades, 139 to engineering, metal, and shipbuilding trades, and the remainder to various miscellaneous industries. 1,116 of the applicants were employed for a fortnight, and 287 for one month; 162 from various causes refused work offered, and 490 were not dealt with. The work consisted of digging and levelling ground, and of planting potatoes. Where possible, the men were grouped into squads of not more than twenty, the work of each squad being measured and valued at "market rates," so far as possible, each day. A minimum wage of 4d. per hour was paid all round, and where the market value of the work done was in excess of this, the excess amount was paid to the squad. Tables in the report show the results of ten weeks' work, from which it appears that measured work to the total market value of £365 2s. 10d. cost in wages at 4d. per hour £510 9s. Certain of the squads also earned, under the scheme, excess amounts to a total of £15 6s. 6d., the total loss upon the measured work being £160 12s. 8d. The total amount expended in relief works was £1,682.

TRADE GUILDS IN AUSTRIA.\*

A REPORT on the Trade Guilds of Austria, recently published by the Austrian Ministry of Commerce, affords fuller information than has yet been available for judging of the manner in which the guilds have carried out the programme laid down for them by the Industrial Code Amendment Law of 1883. Under this law, which was framed with the view to assist the smaller manufacturers and tradesmen in competing with the great industry, membership of a guild is compulsory for all persons carrying on a trade or handicraft under conditions excluding their establishments from the technical definition of "factories." The journeymen and apprentices employed by a guild member rank as associates (*Angehörigen*) of the guild, and must obtain such training and qualification as that body prescribes.

The report shows the number of trade guilds to have been 5,317, all, except 20, established prior to the end of 1894. Of these, 5,273, as to which particulars could be obtained, had a total of 1,247,088 members and associates, the former numbering 554,335 and the latter 692,753, viz., 518,348 journeymen and 174,405 apprentices. Compared with 1891, the number of guilds has increased by 4 per cent., and compared with 1887 by 19.9 per cent.

The 5,273 guilds may be classified according to membership, as follows:—

No. of Members and Associates.	No. of Guilds.
30 and under ... ..	195
Over 30 and up to 150 ... ..	2,879
" 150 " 300 ... ..	1,352
" 300 " 600 ... ..	586
" 600 " 1,500 ... ..	187
" 1,500 and upwards ... ..	74

Only a small proportion (10.4 per cent.) of the guilds are made up of members of the same trade; 8.3 per cent. consist of members of cognate trades, while 46.9 per cent. consist of members of trades having no affinity. When the whole of the trades of a given district are united in one guild, it is called a *Collectivgenossenschaft*; and guilds of this type form 34.4 per cent. of the whole. Though the journeymen have a right to form a special assembly for the protection of their interests, when not opposed to those of the guild, it appears that such assemblies only exist in 3,196 out of the 5,317 guilds. In the case of 1,495 guilds the statutes provide for the representation of workmen on the guild committee, though there is no legal obligation to provide for such representation.

Among the obligations imposed on the guilds is the formation of sick funds for journeymen and also, in certain cases, for apprentices. It appears, however, that only 1,475 guilds possessed journeymen's sick funds, and 415 apprentices' funds.

The law also enjoins the formation of permanent arbitration committees (in which the workmen are represented) for the settlement of disputes arising out of the labour contract or the terms of apprenticeship. Such committees have been organized by 3,197, or 60.1 per cent., of the guilds, while, so far as could be ascertained, 399 have fulfilled their obligation to support lodges (*Herbergen*) for the accommodation of unemployed journeymen.

Part of the work traced for the guilds by the law of 1883 is optional, such as the support of technical schools, the establishment of loan funds, raw material depôts and sale-rooms, and co-operation for the joint use of machines and other methods of production. There are 122 technical and industrial continuation schools maintained or materially supported by guilds; 3 loan funds (for journeymen only); 1 savings bank; 11 raw material depôts, 4 of which are also sale-rooms; 1 sale-room; 5 joint slaughter-houses; 3 instances of mills owned by guilds; and 5 combinations of guild members for the common use of machines.

\* D. Genossenschaften in Oesterreich, Verfasst und herausgegeben vom Statistischen Departement im K.K. Handelsministerium. 2 vols. Vienna: Government Printing Office, 1895.

THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.\*

THE Department of Labour of the United States has issued a report on the housing of the working-classes, prepared, under the direction of the Commissioner of Labour, by Dr. E. R. L. Gould. The sanitary laws and regulations in force in New York City, in England, France, Belgium and Germany, are explained; and an account is given of the results obtained by the expropriation of property on sanitary grounds in certain towns in Great Britain, Belgium and France, and generally as to the effects produced by sanitary reforms. Thus, in New York City, the death-rate per 1,000 was, in 1866, when the Metropolitan Board of Health was organized, 34.92, but in 1891, 25.97; in London the annual death-rate in successive decennial periods, beginning with 1841 and ending with 1890, has been 24.8, 23.7, 24.4, 22.5, and 20.5; in Edinburgh the average rate has been, from 1865 to 1874, 26.26; from 1875 to 1884, 19.94; from 1885 to 1890, 17.51. The work of sanitary aid societies (such as the Mansion House Council and the Sanitary Committee of the Jewish Board of Guardians in London, and the Social and Sanitary Society of Edinburgh) is explained, and declared to be "a necessity in order to secure the wise enforcement of health laws;" and the results secured by rent collection on the plan adopted by Miss Octavia Hill, as carried out in London, Edinburgh and Glasgow, are described.

The regulations governing the construction of buildings in London, Manchester, Paris, Brussels, Berlin and New York are set forth; and an account is given of the manner in which, in Belgium, France, Austria and Great Britain, provision is made for the intervention of public bodies in regard to the housing of the industrial classes. Attention is directed to the Belgian law of 1889, under which "committees of patronage," whose duty it is to facilitate the work of any public administration, companies or individuals in erecting healthy dwellings, and generally to study the housing question, are established in each district, and power is given to the General Savings Bank to lend money at reduced rates, "in order to encourage proprietorship of homes among working people." By a royal decree of 1891 the case of a working man's dying before all the instalments in respect of a loan made in order to enable him to purchase his house have been paid is met by the inauguration of a system under which those who have advanced the money can secure themselves by effecting with the Savings Bank an insurance on his life. A measure on the same lines as the Belgian legislation was passed in France in 1894.

The results attained by the building of "model" dwellings—blocks, small houses, and lodging-houses—are shown by a detailed account of the principal efforts made in this direction by companies and other such bodies (e.g. the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, the Artisans', Labourers', and General Dwellings Company, the Metropolitan Association, the Peabody and Guinness Trusts in London), by employers (e.g. Lever Brothers, at Birkenhead; James Smieton & Sons, at Carnoustie, N.B.; M. Schneider, at Le Creuzot, and the late M. Godin, at Guise, in France; the Mariemont Mining Company, in Belgium; M. Van Marken, at Delft, in Holland), and by municipalities (e.g. London, Liverpool, Huddersfield, and Glasgow; and Duisburg, in Germany). It is observed that "England is remarkable for the part which municipalities have played in the housing question"; but that in many cases the accommodation provided is utilised chiefly by artisans, while "the labouring element, which most needs help, has not received from municipalities anywhere the attention which one would naturally expect." The facts disclosed by this branch of the inquiry are stated to prove "that proper housing of the great masses of working people can be furnished on a satisfactory commercial basis."

\* The Housing of the Working People. Eighth Special Report of the Commissioner of Labour. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1895.

GERMAN TRADE UNIONS.

MUCH information as to the wages, hours, and other conditions of work in a large number of trades in Germany may be found in the statistical publications issued at various intervals since 1880 by the Federation of *Gewerksvereine*, or non-political trade unions of Germany, under the guidance of Dr. Max Hirsch. At the Düsseldorf Congress of 1889 it was decided that these publications should appear once in three years (instead of at more frequent intervals, as formerly), so as to correspond with the triennial meetings of the Congress. The subjoined table is based on figures contained in the latest volume of the Federation statistics.\* It shows, for each of the years 1893 and 1894, the total membership of the federated unions, and gives particulars of the principal benefits paid by them. These unions are 17 in number, but the membership of one of them—the Engineers and Metal Workers—is more than a third of the total.

	Engineers and Metal Workers Union.		Other Unions.		Total.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
MEMBERSHIP ... ..	24,163	27,836	36,990	39,222	61,153	67,058
BENEFITS						
Travelling—Persons who received benefit ... .. No.	1,912	2,470	310	444	2,222	2,914
Total amount paid in benefit ... .. £	405	433	93	89	498	522
Emigration—Persons who received benefit ... .. No.	219	241	154	176	373	417
Total amount paid in benefit ... .. £	275	264	134	120	409	384
Unemployed—Persons who received benefit ... .. No.	618	609	659	880	1,277	1,489
Total amount paid in benefit ... .. £	1,137	1,154	781	1,073	1,918	2,227
Special Grants—Persons to whom made ... .. No.	120	106	337	368	457	474
Total amount paid ... .. £	72	66	263	291	335	357

The trade unions also pay certain other benefits, viz., free legal advice, assistance in educational matters, and sick benefit beyond that drawn from the State Sickness Insurance Office.

The body of the volume consists of tables based on information relating to the month of September 1894, supplied by 1,199 out of the 1,436 branch unions belonging to the Federation. These tables afford information as to the average weekly wages and piece earnings in each locality, the tendency of wages to rise or fall, local conditions as to periods of payment, termination of the labour contract, length of working day, frequency and amount of overtime, facilities provided by the union for finding work, and union benefits paid.

UNITED STATES CENSUS.†

PART I. of the Report on the Population of the United States, at the Eleventh Census, 1890, has been received by the Department. From this it appears that the aggregate population in 1890 was 62,622,250, an increase of 24.86 per cent., as compared with 1880, a rate of increase less than that of previous decades, but not much less if the approximate calculation of the true population in 1870 be substituted for the admittedly defective returns of the Census for 1870. The number of inhabitants per square mile (land surface only) has risen from 17.29 in 1880 to 21.31 in 1890. In the ten years the centre of population has moved westward about 48 miles, and northward about 9 miles. The number of females to every 100 males has fallen from 96.5 in 1880 to 95.2 in 1890. The percentage of foreign born to the total population has risen from 13.32 in 1880 to 14.77 in 1890. Of the total number of immigrants during the last decade 28 per cent. were from Germany, 15.5 per cent. from Great Britain, 12.5 per cent. from Ireland, 11 per cent. from Norway and Sweden; nearly 7 per cent. were Hungarians, 6 per cent. were Italians, and 5 per cent. were Russians and Poles.

\* Arbeitsstatistik der deutschen Gewerksvereine (Hirsch-Duncker) für das Jahr 1894. (Berlin, 1895.) Selbstverlag des Verbandes der deutschen Gewerksvereine. O. Blumenstrasse 83.

† Includes dispute benefit.

‡ Report on Population of the United States at the Eleventh Census, 1890, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1895.



## ROYAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE.

## Report on Cumberland.

THE Report on the Condition of Agriculture in Cumberland, by Mr. Wilson Fox, Assistant Commissioner, states that there is still comparatively little outward and visible sign of agricultural depression in the county, and that only cold heavy land has gone back in condition to any extent since 1880. There are a great many small farms, a number of which are occupied by men who have themselves been farm servants, or their fathers before them. Out of a total number of 7,970 farms, 4,348 are under 50 acres, and 1,672 from 50 to 100 acres. The farms up to 100 acres are worked chiefly or entirely by the occupier's family. The chief characteristics of farming in Cumberland are the grazing and feeding of stock, breeding of horses and the cultivation of arable land for the growth of corn and seed grass hay for sale. Since 1874 the acreage under wheat has decreased from 21,914 acres to 4,510 acres, or 79.4 per cent., and the acreage of barley has decreased from 7,433 acres to 2,573 acres, or 65.3 per cent. During the same period rotation grasses increased by 19 per cent. and permanent pasture 9.2 per cent. One great advantage the county possesses is the comparatively short time pasture takes to grow, for not only the soil, but the climate, with its plentiful rainfall and humid atmosphere, is particularly suitable to it. The tenancies are now chiefly yearly ones. Rents on the better class farms are 20s. to 30s. per acre; on medium land 15s. to 20s. per acre; on hill farms 7s. to 12s. per acre, and on fell land 2s. 6d. to 4s. per acre. The effect of the depression upon the landowners is stated to be that rents have fallen from 15 to 25 per cent., that the selling value of their land has decreased from between 30 and 35 years' purchase to 25 years' purchase, and that they have often been called upon to spend more on repairs. Still, it is stated that they must be considered fortunate, as all their land is let, and there are very few arrears of rent. Farmers have suffered from the depression by having lost capital, principally owing to the low prices of cattle, sheep and wool in certain years. Their present position is stated to be that they are just holding their own at present prices and present rents, though some on cold heavy land may be losing money. The report states that the energy and economy of the farmers and their families has greatly contributed towards staying off the evil times which would have fallen on others less thrifty and resolute. The Cumberland farmers are working farmers, while their wives and daughters busy themselves with butter and cheese making, cooking, washing, feeding calves and fowls, and attending to household duties. The small farmers frequently market their own goods, taking butter, eggs, fruit, vegetables, rabbits, and even wild flowers to market in a basket to sell direct to customers, and they often drive their cattle, sheep, and pigs to the town themselves. An account is given of the system of "heafing" on the hill farms, under which the landlord rents the flock of sheep to the tenant, who pays about 5 per cent. on their value, and by this means shepherds and farm servants are often enabled to take a farm when their means would not allow them to buy sheep. The quality of labour is said to be very good. Wages have varied but little in the last 12 years. The best hired men get from £24 to £30 a year, and second-class men and youths from £15 to £22 with board and lodging in the farmhouse; while married men get 18s. a week, a free house, and often an allowance of potatoes and their coals carted.

## CONDITIONS OF WORK OF GERMAN WAITERS.\*

FROM the Second Report † in connection with the inquiry instituted by the German Government into the conditions of work of waiters and other attendants in hotels, restaurants and public-houses, it appears that out of the 27 employers' associations (with an aggregate membership of 30,557) to which questions were addressed, 7 (with an aggregate membership of 8,375) were in favour of the regulation of working hours. Of the remaining 20 associations, 6 gave no opinion, and 14 were averse to regulation. But out of the 7 associations which approved of the principle of regulation, 4 declared regulation to be practically impossible. All the 28 employees' associations interrogated (with 3,412 members) held that the regulation of their hours was desirable, and 25 considered such regulation to be feasible, while 3 expressed no opinion on this point. Both classes of associations were unanimous in stating that it would be impossible to put an entire stop to Sunday work.

\* Erhebung über die Arbeits- und Gehalts-Verhältnisse der Kellner und Kellnerinnen, Zweiter Theil. Berlin, Carl Heymanns Verlag, 1895.

† See GAZETTE of Nov. 1894, page 340.

‡ Including 166 employers.

## LABOUR IN THE COLONIES.

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

**Canada.**—Men have been fully occupied till the present time in the North-West, in threshing and other farm work. Now that the busy season for this work is over, many are going for the winter to work in the lumber camps at 20 to 28 dollars a month. In Ontario there were more than enough farm labourers last summer, except in a few localities, and wages are expected to fall in sympathy with the low prices of produce. There was still a good demand for female servants on farms.

**New South Wales.**—The Labour Bureau at Sydney has been sending some hundreds of men into country districts to obtain employment in forest thinning. The prospects at the Southern Collieries are brighter than they have been for some time. At Newcastle the coal trade is in a very bad state, and further reductions in wages are announced. Work has not averaged more than five days a fortnight, so that there is considerable distress in the town. Operations in connection with the Labour Settlements show little development. There have been shearing troubles in the Riverina district.

**Victoria.**—In accepting local tenders of coal for the railways the Government have made it a condition that the miners employed should receive a minimum wage of 7s. 6d. a day. The returns from the gold fields continue satisfactory, the yield of gold during last quarter being more than in any quarter since 1885; nearly 30,000 men are employed, which is a larger number than in any year since 1883. The new coal mining industry is gradually being developed, and now employs nearly 800 hands.

**South Australia.**—A Select Committee has been appointed to examine into the working of the village settlements, about the success or failure of which much controversy has been raised. Many of the settlements are said to be doing badly. The building and other trades have been more brisk lately, and there has been a fair demand for general farm hands.

**Queensland.**—A report from Townsville, in the North, states that there is a fair demand for farm hands on the sugar plantations from June to December, but that the demand for station hands is very small. There is a fair demand for laundresses at Townsville, and a good one for cooks and general servants. Throughout the colony there is a good supply of shearers and station hands. Trade, however, has improved, the wool and sugar crops have been unusually large, and new railways and many miles of rabbit-fencing are being constructed, so that there seems to be a real increase in the demand for mechanics and general labourers.

**Western Australia.**—A motion in the Legislative Assembly, suggesting that in all Government contracts a minimum wage should be paid by the contractor, has been negatived. There is said to be a great scarcity of all kinds of mechanics and miners at the Coolgardie gold fields, and of labour generally at Kalgoorlie in the neighbourhood: those who go to either of these places—and more especially to Kalgoorlie—run considerable risks to health from the great heat, the want of water, and the absence of sanitation.

**Tasmania.**—Labour is plentiful in the Colony. Many of the unemployed at Hobart have been sent to road work and other employment in country districts. It is expected that 400 or 500 men will shortly be employed at 7s. a day on the construction of the Mount Lyell Railway, which will absorb some of the surplus labour.

**New Zealand.**—In the recent Report on Factories by the female inspector the following useful statements are made on the employment of women. "The chances of a girl earning a fair living at dressmaking are very slight." "There is a steady increase in the number of women employed in the tailoring trade, experts earning from £1 5s. to £2 a week." "The bootmaking industry employs a large number of girls, but the conditions are generally speaking rougher than in the before-mentioned

trades." "The condition of women workers in the woollen mills is on the whole highly satisfactory, and skilled hands may earn £2 and over per week." "The hosiery knitting industry employs many young women in the South Island, and good wages may be earned on piece-work." "A skilful hand may make a good subsistence wage at waterproof clothing manufacture." "A quick-fingered and industrious girl on piecework may earn from 15s. to 18s. 6d. a week at box-filling in the wax vesta making industry." During last October the building and engineering trades at Auckland were well employed, miners were busy, and there was more work for unskilled labourers generally than for some time previous. At Christchurch the building trade was brisk, in country districts shearing was in full swing, and there was considerable demand for good agricultural land. At Wellington there was a considerable number of unemployed. At Dunedin there was a good demand for stonemasons.

**Cape Colony.**—The men employed at the railway workshops are demanding an all-round increase of 12½ per cent. (2s. 6d. in the £) in their wages: their demand is partly based on the assertion that the cost of food and house rent have considerably risen of late, owing to increased taxation, and partly on the fact that far higher wages, than their average of under £2 a week, can be obtained in the Transvaal. Large numbers of emigrants continue to arrive at Cape Town, most of whom go on to the South African Republic, and the territories of the British South Africa Company.

## LABOUR ABROAD.

## FRANCE.\*

**Employment in November.**—Employment was less plentiful in November than in the previous month, the proportion of unemployed members of trade unions making returns being a little short of 5 per cent., while in October it was under 4 per cent.

Coal miners and textile operatives continue fully employed.

**Labour Disputes in November.**—The number of fresh disputes reported in November was 28, compared with 21 in October, and 25 in November, 1894. Four old disputes remained unsettled at the beginning of the month. Sixteen of the fresh disputes were in the Textile Trades, 2 each in the Metal and Clothing Trades, and the rest in unclassified trades. The fresh disputes involved in the aggregate 2,498 workers, of whom 1,118 were concerned in 10 disputes in the Nord department. The greatest number involved in any of the fresh disputes was 300, this figure being reached in 2 cases: the metal-rollers at an establishment in Villerupt (Meurthe-et-Moselle), and the enamellers at a works in Bard (Doubs). The former, who opposed the introduction of piece-work, agreed to a compromise, while the latter were unsuccessful in opposing a reduction of wages. Of 25 disputes terminated during November, 5 ended favourably and 11 unfavourably for the workers. Nine were compromised. Among the disputes which terminated unsuccessfully was that of the glassworkers of Carmaux. Of these workpeople 480 (exclusive of 100 children between 13 and 15 years of age) were still out on November 22nd, when the strike was voted at an end. The managers of the works have arranged for the re-admission of 61 operatives from November 27th; 316 have been promised work sooner or later, and 21 have been dismissed. Eighty-two are still waiting to be communicated with. (See also under Conciliation and Arbitration.)

**Conciliation and Arbitration.**—On November 3rd, the President of the Council of Ministers instructed the Prefect of the Tarn Department to inquire officially whether the parties engaged in the Carmaux dispute would agree to appoint arbitrators in accordance with Article 1 of the Conciliation and Arbitration Law of December, 1892. The management of the glassworks refused; but the workers appointed delegates. On November 7th the *Directeur de la Sécurité Générale* was instructed by the Minister of the Interior to visit the

\* From information supplied by the *Office du Travail*.

spot and to institute inquiries. He informed the workers that the managers had rejected a proposal for working with 4 instead of 3 shifts, so as to provide work for the locked-out men, as well as for those hired from other districts. On November 22nd the men voted the strike at an end. (See above.) In addition to these proceedings, there were 5 cases of recourse to the Conciliation and Arbitration Law in November, the workers taking the initiative in each case. Proceedings before a board of conciliation only took place in one case, by which a strike of spinning operatives at one establishment was settled, an advance being granted. In 3 of the remaining cases the employers either rejected or ignored the proposals for conciliation made to them by the *juge de paix*, while in the remaining case the workers took no action after applying to the *juge de paix*.

## GERMANY.

**Labour Disputes.**—Twelve fresh disputes and 5 outstanding since previous months were reported on in the *Deutscher Reichsanzeiger* in November. All the fresh disputes took place in Berlin, and were confined to single establishments. Four were among musical instrument makers, 2 among brewers, the rest being among hat-makers, lamp factory operatives, stonecarvers, brushmakers, joiners and leather dressers. Ten out of the 12 fresh disputes were chiefly due to differences as to wages. Four strikes have been reported as terminated, 2 being settled by compromise; 1 of the remaining 2 resulted favourably and the other unfavourably for the workpeople. One of the strikes settled by compromise began at the end of October, and affected several cutlery works in Solingen, where a new price-list had been refused to the putters-together of trowels. The terms of a compromise made with the men about the middle of November involved an increase on their former rates.

**Occupation Census, Provisional Results.**—The provisional results of the occupation census undertaken in Germany on June 14th last, show the total population at that date to have been 51,758,364, viz., 25,405,934 males, and 26,352,430 females. The average annual increase of the population since December 1st, 1890 has been 1.14 per 1,000. The number of industrial businesses with joint ownership, single ownership, employing journeymen, &c., or using motive power, was found to be 1,317,878, and the number of agricultural businesses, 5,601,809.—*Vierteljahrshefte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, Jahrgang 1895, Viertes Heft.*

**Free Municipal Labour Registry for Munich.**—The town council of Munich has notified the establishment of a communal labour registry for the use of factory operatives, craftsmen, commercial employees, domestic servants, labourers and apprentices. No charge is made either to employers or workpeople using the registry, which contains separate offices and waiting rooms for males and females. It is open from 8 a.m. till noon, and from 3 p.m. till 6 p.m. on week days, and from 10 a.m. till noon on Sundays and holidays. The registry has been in operation since November 1st.

**Boycotting Declared Illegal.**—By a decision of the High Court pronounced on July 14th last, publicly inciting to boycott has been declared illegal and punishable as a gross misdemeanour. Boycotting is defined as consisting in concerted action with the object of preventing the premises of a manufacturer or tradesman from being frequented, so as to injure or diminish the extent of his business.—*Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, November 5th, 1895.*

## SWITZERLAND.

The following is a summary of information supplied by the Swiss Workmen's Secretary, and transmitted by Mr. Angst, H.M. Consul at Zürich, on November 26th.

**Labour Disputes.**—The dispute among the glaziers in Zürich reported on in last month's GAZETTE has extended to St. Gall and Winterthur, in which towns the masters who belong to the glaziers' guild have given notice to those workmen who declined to leave the union. In Zürich 75 out of the 100 men involved in the dispute have left the town.

**Wage Movement of Railway Employees.**—All the principal lines of the Swiss railway system are now affected by a wage movement among the railway employees, supported by all the Railway Workmen's Unions in Switzerland, numbering about 10,000 members. The petition for a rise in wages has been signed in some places by 85 to 92 per cent. of all railway employees. The following demands have been made:—(1) All wages of less than £80 a year to be increased 25 per cent. and those from £80 to £120 a year 15 per cent.;



(2) a regulation fixing the rate of annual increase till the maximum has been reached, the power of arbitrary decision in this matter to be withdrawn from the officials; and (3) an alteration in the rules concerning the conditions of dismissal. Hitherto heads of departments have had power to give two month's notice of dismissal without assigning a reason, there being no appeal against such notice. At a meeting of the General League of Swiss Railway Workmen's Unions, held on November 17th, it was decided to strike next spring (when the forwarding of exhibits to the National Exhibition at Geneva will begin) if these demands have not then been conceded.

**Prohibition of Sunday Labour in Mills.**—The permission hitherto allowed under the Federal Factory Act to rice and flour mills to employ men for three hours on Sundays in cleaning and adjusting machinery has been rescinded. The rescission dates from January 1st, 1896.

**Overtime in the Watchmaking Trade.**—The Cantonal Governments of Berne and Neuenburg have jointly resolved to grant no more permits for the working of overtime in the watch-case making trade. This action has been taken with the view of affording unemployed operatives an opportunity to work in times of brisk business.—*Schweizerische Blätter für Wirtschafts- und Sozialpolitik.*

### BELGIUM.

**Labour Disputes in November.**—No fresh disputes of a serious character have occurred in November, while several important disputes begun in previous months have been settled. The typographers of Ghent have resumed work, without obtaining the general wages' list for which they struck (see last month's GAZETTE), though special agreements have been made with some employers for an advance in wages. The lock-out of iron workers in Ghent has also come to an end, as the strikers at the establishment where the dispute originated (see last month's GAZETTE) have accepted the concessions of their employer. The unskilled workers are to obtain an immediate advance to 2½d. an hour, while the wages of 60 others (to be chosen by the employer) will be raised about the beginning of the New Year. In some establishments where, owing to this dispute, the men have been locked out, they now refuse to resume work except under improved conditions.

**Statistics of Labour Disputes.**—Official statistics of all labour disputes which take place in the country will be collected from December 1st by the Belgian Office du Travail. As soon as a dispute has occurred, the municipal administration is to telegraph the main facts to the Minister of Labour. Question papers are then to be sent by the Office du Travail to the municipal administration, to the employer, and to the trade union concerned; these they are requested to fill in and return immediately after the termination of the dispute. No statistics of strikes have hitherto been collected in Belgium.

**A New Official Labour Paper.**—The first number of the *Revue du Travail*, the organ of the Belgian Labour Department, will appear in January 1896. Labour correspondents have been appointed in the chief industrial centres of the country, and employers' and employees' associations have been requested to supply information as to the condition of trade in their respective branches for publication in the *Revue*, which is to appear once a month.

**Inspection of Labour and Unhealthy Trades.**—H.M. Minister at Brussels has transmitted through the Foreign Office the text of a Royal decree, dated October 22nd and published in the *Moniteur Belge* of November 6th, re-arranging and consolidating the regulations already in existence with regard to the inspection of labour and of dangerous, unhealthy and inconvenient trades. The supervision of such matters has lately been transferred to the New Ministry of Industry and Labour, under the auspices of which the present decree has been prepared.

### HOLLAND.

**Diamond Operatives' Strike.**—With regard to this strike (of which an account was published in last month's GAZETTE) the *Deutscher Reichsanzeiger* of November 22nd reports that on the 15th of that

month a definite settlement was arrived at, the strikers waiving their demand that all the workshops should become union shops.

**Cigarmakers' Strike.**—The same paper reports that of 16 factories involved in this strike, 3 have been permanently closed, and 4 have been transferred to the provinces. In some the work has been so reduced that only one-third of the former number of operatives can be employed, while other factories will remain closed till after the beginning of 1896.

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

**Labour Disputes.**—Accounts of 11 fresh disputes, and of 2 outstanding since October, were published in Austrian labour papers during November. Three of the fresh disputes were among glovemakers, 3 among iron and steel workers, 2 among coopers, and 1 each among printers, hare-skin cutters (for hatmaking) and milliners. The strikes of glovemakers took place in Vienna, Graz and Prague, and in each place affected several establishments. They all arose out of questions as to wages. In Buda-Pesth (Hungary) a large number of establishments were involved in a strike of compositors, which began on November 25th and in which the machine-managers had joined at the end of the month. The compositors demand a working day of 8 instead of 9 hours and the raising of their minimum weekly wages from £1 to £1 3s. 4d. The employers have offered to raise the minimum wage to £1 1s. 8d. and to grant an increase of ¾d. per 1,000 ens in piece wages, but decline to accede to the 8 hours day. No settlement had been reported up to November 30th. The only strike reported as terminated is that of the wood-machinists of Vienna, of whom about 300 went out on October 1st, chiefly to resist the employers' intention to substitute a 9½ hours day for the 9 hours agreed to last July. The men decided on November 25th to resume work unconditionally.

**Uniform Wages and Hours for Printers.**—At a Conference of employers in the printing trade held on November 10th and 11th in Vienna, and attended by representatives from all the provinces of Austria except two, the demands of the journeymen printers for a 9 hours' day and uniform wages were conceded. The standard rates and hours will, however, only obtain when all the printing houses of a district agree to grant them. The uniform working day is to be introduced from January 1st, 1896, but in certain minor establishments in country districts, where 10 hours a day has hitherto been the rule, the working day will be 9½ instead of 9 hours until the end of 1896.

The piece rates will vary from 3½d. to 5½d. per 1,000, according to the size of the fount, an extra ½d. per 1,000 being allowed for "black letter." The minimum time-wage will vary from 15s. to 21s. 8d. per week in different provinces, the lowest rate being paid in Dalmatia and Bukowina.—*Correspondent für Deutschlands Buchdrucker und Schriftgiesser, November 16th, 1895.*

### UNITED STATES.

#### CHICAGO CONSULAR DISTRICT.

The following is based on information supplied by Mr. A. G. Vansittart, H.M. Consul at Chicago, under date of November 21st:—

**Labour Disputes.**—The American Railway Union Lodge No. 150, embracing the territory west of Leeds and east to Michigan City, met on November 11th, and decided to abandon a strike of Great Northern Railway employees which had taken place. During the last days of October, and the beginning of November, large numbers of men were being recruited on a contract to furnish the Great Northern Railway with a private army for its defence, and a detective agency had been engaged to furnish armed private police. In Kansas, 400 colliers, who struck on October 14th against a reduction of wages, resumed work at the old rate on November 11th; 200 men employed by two other coal companies, who struck at the same time against a similar reduction, are still out. The average daily earnings of these miners during 1894, on the basis of 313 days to the working year, was 3s. 10½d. Two hundred and twenty stone cutters of Kansas City, who struck on August 1st for an increase of wages from 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6½d. a day, have now resumed work at the old rate.

**Sunday Closing Law.**—The Cody (Barbers') Sunday Closing Law, which came into operation last July, has been declared by a judge's decision of November 16th, to be unconstitutional. The decision was given in a case brought by the Barbers' Protective Association against the proprietor of a barber's shop which had been kept open in defiance of the law.

### FOREIGN TRADE FOR NOVEMBER.

**Imports.**—The total declared value of the imports during November was £38,971,161, or 10.6 per cent. more than the value for November of last year. The above total is also greater than in November 1893 (£35,800,856), and November 1892 (£38,898,373), but is less than that for November 1891 (£43,861,389). For the eleven months ended November 30th the imports (£379,720,125) were 1.2 per cent. more in value than for the corresponding period of 1894, and 3 per cent. more than in 1893, but were less than the total values for 1891 (£392,429,299) and 1892 (£386,013,049).

The following table shows the declared values of the imports, grouped in large classes, for the months ending November 30th, 1895, and 1894 respectively:—

Class of Goods.	Nov. 1895.	Nov. 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ...	16,386,305	14,885,305	1,500,000	—
Metals ...	1,438,235	1,481,266	6,969	—
Oils, Chemicals, Dyeing and Tanning Substances ...	1,278,174	1,663,547	214,627	—
Raw Materials for Manufacture ...	11,804,326	10,519,439	1,284,887	—
Manufactured Articles ...	6,445,484	6,727,392	718,092	—
Miscellaneous ...	1,568,637	1,556,200	12,437	—
Totals ...	38,971,161	35,234,149	3,737,012	—

Silk and woollen manufactures again show substantial increases of £206,560 and £140,879 respectively. Sheep and lamb's wool for manufacture has increased by £502,973. Of the other raw materials for textiles, silk shows an increase of £100,917, and jute of £154,239, while raw cotton shows a small decrease of £1,847 though the decrease in quantity amounts to 465,612 cwts. Under foods, &c., there is a noticeable increase in the value of live animals (for food) amounting to £261,222. Wheat shows an increase of £556,498, and maize of £423,307.

**British and Irish Exports.**—The total declared value of the exports for November was £19,540,333, an increase of 8.1 per cent. over the total for November 1894. This increase follows on percentage increases of 8.8 in October, 10.6 in September, 10.2 in August, and 11.7 in July over the figures for the corresponding months of last year. The total is also higher than in the three preceding years, that for November 1893 being £17,653,759; 1892, £18,549,340; and 1891, £18,790,949. The total for the eleven completed months of the year is £206,989,636, or more than for the corresponding periods of 1894 (£198,693,654) and 1893 (£201,227,172), but less than for 1892 (£207,755,588) and 1891 (£227,432,458).

The following table shows the total declared value of the exports grouped in large classes, for the months ended 30th November 1895 and 1894 respectively:—

Class of Goods.	Nov. 1895.	Nov. 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
Articles of Food and Drink ...	1,125,399	968,591	156,808	—
Raw Materials ...	1,490,897	1,597,892	—	106,995
Yarns and Textile Fabrics ...	8,448,726	7,716,133	732,593	—
Metals and Articles manufactured therefrom (except machinery) ...	2,658,478	2,428,450	230,028	—
Machinery and Mill Work ...	1,325,834	1,350,287	—	24,453
Miscellaneous ...	4,490,999	4,021,734	469,265	—
Totals ...	19,540,333	18,083,087	1,457,246	—

Among the textiles, woollen and worsted tissues again show large increases, amounting to £418,457. Woollen and worsted yarn also shows an increase of £110,872; cotton piece goods, however, have decreased in quantity by 29,304,600 yards, and in value by £58,180. Iron and steel have increased by £102,181 in the value exported. Most other metals also show increases. Machinery has fallen off by £24,453 in value, chiefly due to decreases in agricultural machinery and sewing machines; mining machinery, however, again shows a considerable increase. Coal and patent fuel increased in quantity by 40,522 tons, but decreased in value by £100,753. Most of the miscellaneous classes of goods show increases in the values exported.

**Re-Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.**—The value of these for November was £4,364,070, or £61,256 less than the value for November 1894.

**Tonnage of Vessels entered and cleared.**—The total tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom in November from Foreign Countries and British Possessions was 2,700,890 tons, as against 2,614,243 tons in November 1894, an increase of 86,647 tons. Of vessels cleared the tonnage was 3,037,497, or 70,948 tons more than in November 1894, when the figure was 2,966,549 tons. The tonnage of vessels entered *Coastwise* was 2,606,053, as compared with 2,661,530 tons in November 1894, and of those cleared 2,536,662 tons, as against 2,568,276 in November of last year.

### MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTES.

**Cotton Statistics.**—The imports of raw cotton during November 1895 show a substantial decrease as compared with November 1894 and 1893. The exports have also decreased, but the amount forwarded from ports to inland towns has increased. For the first eleven months of the year the quantity imported in 1895 shows an increase over the figures for the corresponding periods in 1894 and 1893, while the exports have declined. The figures for the different periods are as follows:—

	Imports Bales.	Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns Bales.	Exports Bales.
November 1895 ...	393,795	305,812	32,959
November 1894 ...	537,386	288,756	47,630
November 1893 ...	574,770	281,840	48,019
Total, 11 months of 1895 ...	3,152,051	2,931,726	398,131
" " " 1894 ...	3,113,543	2,991,603	460,497
" " " 1893 ...	2,516,858	2,617,672	436,662

**Traffic Receipts.**—The total receipts of 21 of the principal railway companies of the United Kingdom amounted to £7,073,340 in the five weeks ended November 30th, an increase over the corresponding period of last year of £342,377, or 5.1 per cent. Passenger traffic accounted for £95,452 of the total increase, and goods and mineral traffic for £246,925; the total receipts under these heads for last month being £2,671,001 and £4,402,339 respectively.

**Fishery Statistics.**—The total declared value of the fish (including shell-fish) landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom during November, was £622,705, or about 0.3 per cent. less than the value in November 1894 (£624,506). The decrease is wholly in the value of fish landed in Scotland, which totalled £86,150, or £16,092 less than in November of last year. In England and Wales and Ireland there were increases amounting to £11,298 and £2,993 respectively, the totals for November being, for England and Wales £517,383, and for Ireland £19,172.

**British Corn.**—The following are the prices of British wheat, barley and oats in the last weeks of November 1895 and 1894 respectively:—

	Average price per Quarter in—		
	Nov. 1895.	Nov. 1894.	Increase.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat ...	25 2	20 7	4 7
Barley ...	24 7	22 0	2 7
Oats ...	14 3	14 3	—

**Bankruptcies.**—The number of bankruptcies gazetted during November was 393, or 33 less than in the corresponding month of 1894, 11 less than in November 1893, and 102 less than in November 1892. The figures for the above-mentioned months and for the eleven months ending November in each year are as follows:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
November ...	393	426	404	495
Eleven months ending November ...	4,054	4,449	4,499	4,287

### EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

**Total Emigration.**—The total number of British and foreign passengers who left the United Kingdom during November for places out of Europe was 17,604, or 9.7 per cent. more than in November of last year, when the total was 16,041. This increase was almost entirely in the number of foreigners leaving this country.

**British and Irish.**—Of the above total for last month 11,237 were of British or Irish origin, a number exceeding that for November 1894 by 40. The number going to South Africa was 2,946, as compared with 1,172 a year ago. On the other hand, the numbers proceeding to the United States, British North America and to Australasia have decreased. The figures are as follows:—

	November 1895.	November 1894.
United States ...	5,271	6,309
British North America ...	335	721
Australasia ...	1,273	1,498
South Africa ...	2,946	1,172
Other places ...	1,412	1,497
Totals ...	11,237	11,197

**Foreign.**—The remainder of the 17,604 passengers, viz., 6,367, were foreigners, and others whose nationality was not distinguished. This figure represents an increase of 1,523 on the number in November 1894.

**Alien Immigration.**—The total number of aliens who arrived in the United Kingdom during November was 6,226, or 1,166 more than in November 1894, when the total was 5,060. Those stated to be en route to America numbered 2,947, an increase of 623, while those not so stated amounted to 3,279 (including 654 sailors), as compared with 2,736 (including 783 sailors) during November 1894.



CO-OPERATION IN NOVEMBER.

**Number of Employees of Co-operative Societies.**—Reports for the third quarter of the year received from 233 co-operative distributive societies in the United Kingdom, with a total membership of 369,202, show that they were directly employing 11,286 persons. If the same proportion holds good for the whole of the distributive societies in the United Kingdom, the total number of persons directly employed by them, including the two wholesale societies, is about 46,000, of whom roughly 35,000 are employed in distribution, and 11,000 in production. The latest returns show that the number of persons employed in co-operative production (other than the above) is about 7,000, giving a grand total of about 53,000 persons employed directly by co-operative societies of all kinds.

**England and Wales.**—During the month five new distributive societies, and one manufacturing society, have been registered, and six existing distributive societies have opened new branches, and one a new bakery.

The Report of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society for the quarter ended September 28th, shows total sales in the distributive departments amounting to £2,718,536, an increase of £177,974, or 7 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1894. In the manufacturing departments the sales, i.e., transfers to distributive departments amounted to £253,854, an increase of £74,234\* or 41.3 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1894. Six societies have been admitted to membership during the quarter, making a total membership of 1,032 societies.

The members of a Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Society at Kettering have decided by 77 votes to 74 to introduce "finishing" machinery into the Society's factory.

**Scotland.**—One new distributive society has been registered during the month.

The Report of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society for the quarter ended September 28th, shows total sales in the distributive departments amounting to £855,805, an increase of £127,156, or 17.4 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1894. In the manufacturing departments the sales, i.e., transfers to distributive departments, amounted to £147,637, an increase of £71,204, or 93.1 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1894. It will be remembered that this society (unlike the English Wholesale Society) admits employees to membership and share in profits. For the past quarter the employees both in the distributive and manufacturing departments will receive a bonus on wages of 7d. in the pound. Two societies and 21 employees have been admitted to membership during the quarter, the total membership of the society being now 279 societies and 205 employees.

In the September issue of THE LABOUR GAZETTE it was reported that, in consequence of the Wholesale Society having withdrawn from its employees the privilege of direct purchasing of goods from the society, the employees had organised a retail co-operative society through which to purchase their requirements. During the past quarter this society has been admitted to membership by the committee of the Wholesale Society, but the action of this committee was disapproved by a vote of the delegates at the recent quarterly meeting.

**Ireland.**—Four new Agricultural and Dairying Societies have been registered during the month.

A number of girls employed in embroidery and needlework in connection with a convent in co. Dublin have been organised as a co-operative manufacturing society, which was registered in October.

A new Agricultural Credit Bank has been established at Roscrea.

REPORTS OF THE FRENCH LABOUR DEPARTMENT ON THE UNEMPLOYED.

The French Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Posts and Telegraphs has favoured the Department with advance copies of reports prepared by the *Office du Travail* for the Higher Council of Labour on the following subjects: (a) Methods of collecting statistics of the unemployed; (b) Provision made by French Trade Unions against want of employment; (c) Public relief works for the unemployed; (d) Private relief works for the unemployed; and (e) Public insurance against want of employment. A more detailed notice is held over for want of space.

\* The increase includes £12,816 sales of departments which, last year, were not in existence, or were not shown separately.

LABOUR CASES IN NOVEMBER.

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

(1) EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT.

**Brompton County Court, November 8th.**—A workman engaged in timbering a trench claimed £250 damages for injuries received from some concrete falling upon him. Subsequent to the accident the concrete was removed or propped up. It was stated that some of the men had complained of the danger before the accident. Defendant's case was that there were invisible flaws in the concrete, which afterwards appeared in several places when tested by rapping. Judgment for plaintiff. Damages £200.

**Glasgow Sheriff's Court, November 8th.**—A dock labourer sued a firm of shipowners for £500, or alternatively under the Employers' Liability Act for £234, for injuries received while engaged in discharging a ship in dock. A stage, over which pursuer was passing to go ashore, slipped, and pursuer fell on to the quay. Defendants employed their own stevedores, but the person to whose orders pursuer was bound to conform was a licensed stevedore. The Sheriff held that there was no liability at common law. The sufficiency of the gangways was a matter fairly delegated to the owners to a practical man, and any fault rested with the stevedore. But at common law he was a collaborator of pursuer, and there was, therefore, no liability. The Sheriff further held that there was no liability under the Employers' Liability Act. The definition of a "workman," under the Act of 1880, "means a railway servant and any other person to whom the Employers and Workmen Act, 1875 applies." The 13th section of that statute excluded "seamen"; section 2 of the Merchant Shipping Act (1854), enacted that "seaman" shall include every person (except masters, pilots and apprentices, duly indentured and registered) employed or engaged in any capacity on board any ship." There being no distinction drawn in the statute between ships in dock or at open sea, the Sheriff found that pursuer was a "seaman," and that consequently there was no liability under the Employers' Liability Act.

**Bradford County Court, November 12th.**—Weaver claimed £20 for injuries caused by a shuttle flying out from an unguarded loom and striking her in the mouth. Judgment for amount claimed, with costs.

**Preston County Court, November 16th.**—Action for damages was brought against a corporation by the widow and children for the loss of husband and father, who died from injuries sustained while engaged in unloading a vessel with a cargo of wood pulp. The bales of wood pulp had to be discharged from the vessel into trucks drawn up on the dock side. They were taken out of the hold by means of a sling of single rope worked by large cranes, and then swung into the wagons. Owing to some of the bales being frozen, several slipped from the slings and fell back into the hold. The deceased was engaged in tying a sheet on to one of the wagons, when the sling slipped and two bales fell upon him. It was contended on behalf of the plaintiff, that some person should have been placed to specially warn the sheeters when the crane was going to sling a load; that the appliances were defective, one rope being insufficient to carry the slippery bales; and that there was no one in charge who properly understood the work. Evidence was called for the defence to show that the method adopted for unloading was customary, and had been performed in a proper manner. Further, that it was the duty of the men who were unloading to keep out of the way of the crane, even if they stopped work to do so. The jury found that the appliances were in good order, but that the watchman was in fault in leaving the dock and going into the hold. Damages £60 for the widow, and £40 and £20 respectively for the two children.

**Leeds County Court, November 15th and 22nd.**—Widow of a miner claimed £257 8s. damages from colliery company for loss of her husband, who was killed by some runaway corves when working on an incline. Plaintiff's case was that the ways in the colliery were defective; that there was no means of protection against runaway corves, and that corves were allowed to accumulate on and run down an incline without the means to control them. Evidence was given on behalf of defence that the method of propping or staying the corves was sufficient and customary. Judgment for plaintiff for amount claimed.

**City of London Court, November 27th.**—Workman sued firm of builders for £150 damages for injuries sustained from falling down a hole. Plaintiff was employed at cutting up some timber, at some premises where defendants were carrying out some building operations. The hole was close to where plaintiff was working, and he fell through while engaged with his work. Plaintiff's case was that the hole should have been fenced. Defendants alleged negligence. The judge held that the hole should have been fenced, and gave judgment for plaintiff. Damages £12.

INDUSTRIAL PROSECUTIONS IN NOVEMBER.

I.—Under Factory and Workshop Acts.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Nature of Offence	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Total Amount of Penalties.	Total Amount of Costs.
<b>By Owners, Managers, &amp;c.:</b>				
Neglecting to Linewash ...	5	4	£ s. d. 8 10 0	£ s. d. 1 8 6
Neglecting to Fence Machinery ...	5	5	106 5 0	8 13 6
Allowing children to clean machinery in motion, or to work between fixed and traversing parts of a machine in motion.	1	1	0 5 0	1 3 1
Employing Young Persons without necessary Certificates	18	16	12 16 5	15 16 10
<b>Illegal Hours or Times of Employment—</b>				
Before or after the legal hour ...	14	14	13 15 6	14 1 6
During meal times, or without proper intervals for meals	10	9	8 5 0	5 8 6
Beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted	15	13	20 11 0	6 17 6
On Sundays or holidays, or children on successive Saturdays	2	2	6 0 0	0 12 0
At night ...	5	5	3 15 0	2 13 6
Employing children full time, otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets, &c.	4	4	2 17 6	2 4 9
<b>Neglecting Rules as to Registers, Abstracts, Notices, &amp;c.—</b>				
Not keeping registers ...	15	15	10 19 5	11 4 7
Not affixing or properly filling up notices and abstracts	16	15	13 15 0	3 19 0
Not sending notices required by Act	8	7	3 8 0	3 10 4
Not supplying sufficient or correct particulars	3	3	10 10 0	7 6 0
<b>By Workmen:</b>				
Allowing children to clean machinery in motion, &c.	1	1	0 5 0	1 14 6
Prosecutions for Breach of Special Rules ...	8	7	3 10 0	3 3 0
Employment on Sundays or holidays, or children on successive Saturdays	1	1	1 0 0	0 7 6
<b>By Parents:</b>				
Neglecting to cause child to attend school ...	2	2	0 2 0	1 1 0
Making use of forged certificate of birth ...	1	1	0 2 0	0 4 6
<b>Total for November 1895 ...</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>226 12 4</b>	<b>91 10 1</b>
<b>Total for November 1894 ...</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>157 8 0</b>	<b>112 9 6</b>

II.—Under the Mines Act.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Nature of Offence.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Cases with- drawn.	Cases dis- missed.	Amount of Fines and Costs imposed on Defendants.
<b>By Owners, Managers, &amp;c.—</b>					
Fencing ...	—	—	—	—	£ s. d. — — —
Ventilation ...	—	—	—	—	— — —
Shafts and Manholes ...	3	3	—	—	10 0 0
Miscellaneous ...	2	1	1	—	1 11 0
<b>By Workmen—</b>					
Safety Lamps ...	6	6	—	—	7 4 0
Shot-firing and Explosives ...	3	3	—	—	4 16 0
Timbering ...	3	3	—	—	2 13 0
Lucifer Matches, &c. ...	15	1	—	—	15 1 6
Riding on Trams ...	1	1	—	—	1 10 6
Miscellaneous ...	10	10*	—	—	11 4 6
<b>Total for November 1895 ...</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>42*</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>54 0 6</b>
<b>Total for November 1894 ...</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>72 12 0</b>

\* In one of these cases the defendant was found guilty, but dismissed with an admonition.

III.—Under the Quarries Act.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Nature of Offence.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Cases with- drawn.	Cases dis- missed.	Amount of Fines and Costs imposed on Defendants.
<b>By Owners, Managers, &amp;c.—</b>					
Offences relating to Abstracts, Registers, Notices	1	1	—	—	£ s. d. 3 19 6
<b>By Workmen ...</b>					
	—	—	—	—	— — —
<b>Total for November 1895*</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3 19 6</b>

\* The Act was not in force in November, 1894.

IV.—Under Merchant Shipping Acts.

Nature of Offence.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Total Penalties.	Total Costs.
<b>By Owners or Masters of Ships:</b>				
Submerging disc ...	4	4	£ s. d. 72 3 0	£ s. d. 12 17 0
Carrying excessive deck cargoes ...	1	1	2 0 0	1 15 6
Non entry in official log ...	1	1	5 0 0	1 9 6
<b>By Seamen—</b>				
By Shipbrokers—				
Illegal supply ...	8	8	40 0 0	4 0 0
<b>Total for November 1895 ...</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>119 3 0</b>	<b>20 2 0</b>
<b>Total for November 1894 ...</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>65 10 0</b>	<b>4 18 8</b>

(2) EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN ACT.

**Hanley County Court, November 12th.**—Potter's printer claimed £6 5s. wages in lieu of a month's notice, which he alleged was usual in the trade. Defence was that special arrangements were made with all printers for a week's notice on either side, a written notice to this effect being posted on the works. Judgment for defendants.

**Marlborough Street Police Court, London, November 23rd.**—A firm of tailors sued one of their out-workers for the restoration of two coats which he had been given to make. Defendant's case was that he had detached the coats on the ground that on the previous week he had altered a coat for which he was owed 4s., but that plaintiffs had refused to pay him until the customer had tried it on. The magistrate ordered the coats to be given up and 3s. costs.

(3) FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS.

**West Riding of York, Bradford, October 17th.**—A woollen manufacturer was fined £1 and 16s. 6d. costs for failure to supply correct particulars of work, contrary to sec. 24 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891.

(4) TRADE UNION ACTS.

**St. Helens County Court, November 13th.**—A trade society claimed £100 from a member who had been paid that sum in March 1892, in the belief that he had been permanently disabled. But it was agreed that if he should subsequently resume work as an iron-founder the amount should forthwith be repaid. For the defence it was stated that after the accident defendant was out of work for some time, and afterwards with the remaining portion of the £100 started a business which proved unsuccessful. Recently defendant had started work as an iron-founder. Objections were raised by the defence that the repayment of money would be a penalty not allowed by the Trade Union Act, 1871, and that the agreement was void, being in restraint of trade. The judge held that there was only a limited and not a general restraint. That it was not an action for a penalty, but an action to recover money which the society made as a gift under certain circumstances and a loan under others. Judgment for plaintiffs, the amount to be repaid in instalments of 15s. a month.

(5) FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' ACT.

**Court of Session, First Division, November 12th.**—This case was originally heard in the Small Debt Court, Paisley. The action was brought by a woman against a Friendly Society for payment of £6 18s. in respect of the death of her daughter whose life was insured in the society for £13 16s. According to the rules of the society half the premium was payable in 27 weekly payments, but only 25 payments had been made. The pursuer had offered to send six weeks balance of arrears to the collector's house three weeks before the death of deceased, but the collector was absent from home, and did not return until after the death took place. On his return he refused to accept payment of the arrears when tendered. The Sheriff-Substitute gave decree for the sum claimed. The First Division upheld this judgment, holding that the payment of the premiums was prevented by the absence of the collector on holiday.

**Leeds County Court, November 15th.**—A member of a Friendly Society sued the society for £9 10s. due to him as part of his pension. In 1882 plaintiff injured one of his eyes, which prevented his following his employment as a fireman. After receiving sick pay for six months, he was paid a pension of 5s. a week until September 1894. At this time plaintiff received a letter from the secretary saying that the amended rules would come into operation in October, and that according to the general rule his pension allowance would cease from that date, when he would be required to pay contributions as a full benefit member. For the defendants it was stated that in 1892 new rules were adopted and a new scheme formed, under which plaintiff had to pay 2s. 6d. a quarter, which he paid until 1894. Having acquiesced in these rules, defendants contended that plaintiff was bound by them. It was denied, on behalf of plaintiff, that he had notice of the new rules in 1892. The judge held that the society could not make new rules to deprive the plaintiff of a benefit granted to him for life 12 years ago. Judgment for plaintiff, which included the amount due since the plaint was issued. Leave to appeal refused.

(6) MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT.

**West Ham Police Court, November 20th.**—Seaman sued captain of steamer for £4 18s. 9d. balance of wages, 19s. maintenance money, and 18s. railway fares. The question at issue affected 22 of the crew of the vessel. Plaintiff alleged that articles were signed for a voyage to New York and back, and on the morning that the steamer was due to return from New York, the captain informed the crew of 26, that as the stores had been broken open and damage done to the amount of £11 9s. 1d., he should fine each man 9s. 6d. The men protested, and went ashore to see the consul, but finding the Consulate closed, proceeded to the Police Office, and thence, accompanied by a policeman, to the docks, where they were refused admission. The captain came to the dock gates, but declined to allow them to return to the ship, which soon after sailed for London. The men were subsequently landed at Liverpool by another ship. In defence the captain stated that on the voyage out the store-room was broken open on three occasions. When the men left to see the consul he told them the ship would sail that day; and when he saw them at the dock gate they were abusive and threatening. He told the gateman to let them return to the ship if they wanted to, and one man did return. The magistrate made an order for the payment wages as claimed, and the restoration of the clothing, together with £1 extra expenses, costs in addition.



WORK OF LABOUR BUREAUX IN NOVEMBER.

THE 10 bureaux furnishing returns registered 2,686 fresh applicants for work during November. The total number of workpeople for whom work was found during the month was 1,867, of which number, 1,459 persons were engaged by private employers, and 408 by local authorities. In 1,357 cases, however, the engagements were stated to have been of a temporary character only. Of the 2,536 persons remaining on the register at the end of the month, 2,242 were men, 107 lads and boys, and 187 women and girls. Comparing the figures of the 7 bureaux, which also furnished returns for the corresponding month of last year, a decrease of 775 is shown in the number of fresh applicants, the figures being 1,296 in 1895, and 2,071 in 1894.

(a) Work Done in November.

Table with columns: Name of Labour Bureau, No. of Work-people on Register, No. of Fresh Applicants during Nov., No. of Workpeople found Work by Bureaux (Engaged by Private Employers, Engaged by Local Authorities), At end of Nov. 1895, At end of Nov. 1894, Work-people, Employers, Nov. 1895, Nov. 1894, Nov. 1895, Nov. 1894.

(a) Previous Occupations of Applicants on Registers at end of November.

Table with columns: Name of Labour Bureau, Men (Building, Engineering and Metal Trades, Carmen, Stablemen, Horsemen, &c., Clerks and Warehousemen, Porters and Messengers, General Labourers, Other Occupations, Total Men), Women and Girls (Lads and Boys, Charwomen, Daily Work, &c., Servants, Others, Total Women and Girls), Grand Total (Nov. 1896, Nov. 1894).

Table with columns: Name of Labour Bureau, Lads and Boys, Charwomen, Daily Work, &c., Servants, Others, Total Women and Girls, Grand Total (Nov. 1896, Nov. 1894).

\* Particulars relating to men only have been furnished.
† Women and Girls are not registered at Hackney, Salford and Plymouth

PAUPERISM IN NOVEMBER.

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

RETURNS from 35 selected urban districts of the United Kingdom show that 333,779 persons were relieved in those districts on one day in the second week of November, the proportion being 228 per 10,000 of their population in 1891.

Compared with October, there has been an increase of 8,987 paupers, or 6 per 10,000 of population, the number relieved on the corresponding day of that month being 324,792. The districts in which the increase is noticeably large are the Central and Southern districts of the Metropolis, with increases of 14 and 13 per 10,000 respectively, and West Ham, Manchester, and Leicester, with 12 per 10,000 in each.

Compared with November 1894, when 326,175 persons were relieved, there has been an increase of 7,604 paupers (of which 6,018, or nearly 80 per cent., are in those receiving out-door relief). In the Paisley and Greenock district the total number relieved has increased by 25 per 10,000; in Aberdeen and Coatbridge and Airdrie districts by 23; in Leicester by 21; in Hull by 20; in Wigan by 18; in Cardiff and Swansea by 16; and in South London, West Ham, and Manchester each by 14. On the other hand, pauperism has declined by 30 per 10,000 in the Cork, Waterford, and Limerick District; by 20 in Bradford; and by 14 in Halifax and Huddersfield.

Table with columns: Selected Urban Districts, Paupers on one day in second week of November 1895 (In-door, Out-door, TOTAL), Rate per 10,000 of Population, Paupers on corresponding date in 1894 (Total Number, Rate per 10,000 of Population).

Table with columns: ENGLAND & WALES, Metropolis (West District, North District, Central District, East District, South District), Total Metropolis, West Ham, Other Districts (Newcastle District, Stockton & Tees District, Bolton, Oldham, &c., Wigan District, Manchester District, Liverpool District, Bradford District, Halifax & Huddersfield, Leeds District, Barnsley District, Sheffield District, Hull District, North Staffordshire, Nottingham District, Leicester District, Wolverhampton District, Birmingham District, Bristol District, Cardiff & Swansea).

Table with columns: SCOTLAND, Glasgow District, Paisley & Greenock Dist., Edinburgh & Leith Dist., Dundee & Dunfermline, Aberdeen, Coatbridge & Airdrie, Total for the above Scottish Districts.

Table with columns: IRELAND, Dublin District, Belfast District, Cork, Waterford & Limerick District, Galway District, Total for the above Irish Districts.

Table with columns: Total for above 35 districts in Nov. 1895, Total in October 1895.

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

† Exclusive of Vagrants; of Patients in the Fever and Small-pox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards; and of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.

‡ Excluding Casuals, but including persons maintained in Institutions for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, &c., who are classified as not able-bodied.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN NOVEMBER.

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

Table with columns: November 1895, November 1894, Railway Servants, Miners, Factory and Workshop Operatives, Seamen, Others (so far as reported), Total.

Of the 2,672 non-fatal accidents reported, 634 were to railway servants, 724 in mines and quarries, 983 in factories and workshops, and 331 to other workpeople.

Railway Servants.

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

Table showing the number of railway servants reported as killed or injured by accidents in which the movement of railway vehicles was concerned during the month of November 1895.

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

Table with columns: Class of Service, Killed, Number of Persons injured, distinguishing Class of Accident (Causing Amputations, Dislocations and Fractures, Contusions, &c., Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, &c., Unspecified and Miscellaneous Injuries, Total of Injuries).

Total for November 1895, Total for November 1894.

Miners and Quarrymen.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Table showing the number of persons reported as killed or injured in and about mines and quarries, during the month of November 1895.

[The number of persons employed in and about mines was returned as 739,097, and in and about quarries as 84,986, in 1894.]

Table with columns: MINES, QUARRIES, Cause of Accident, Number of Persons (Killed, Injured), Total for Nov. 1895, Total for Nov. 1894.

Factory and Workshop Operatives.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Table showing the number of persons reported to H.M. Chief Inspector by Certifying Surgeons as killed or injured during the month of November 1895.

Table with columns: Number of Persons Injured, distinguishing Class of Accident (Killed, Causing Amputations, Fractures, Injuries to Face, Loss of Sight of one or both Eyes, Lacerations, Contusions, and other Injuries, Total Persons Injured), Males (Adults over 18, Young Persons, Boys, Total Males), Females (Adults over 18, Young Persons, Girls, Total Females), Total Males and Females for Nov. 1895, Total for Nov. 1894.

\* There were also 8 quarrymen reported as killed during November. The Act under which these accidents are returned was not, however, in force in 1894.
† In addition to the above the companies have reported 3 servants killed and 421 injured by accidents occurring on the companies' premises, but in which the movement of vehicles was not concerned, during November, as compared with 3 killed and 339 injured in November, 1894.
‡ The classes of accidents reported are those specified in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July 1895, page 66.
§ The classes of accidents reported under the Notice of Accidents Act, 1894, are those set forth on page 340 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for November 1894.
|| Authorised by any local or personal Act of Parliament.

Seamen.

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

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

Table with columns: Class of Vessels, Number of Deaths, exclusive of deaths from disease, homicide, suicide, and unknown causes (By Wreck and Casualty, By Accidents other than Wreck and Casualty, Total), Sailing, Steam, Sailing, Steam, Sailing, Steam, Total.

Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894.

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

Table showing the number of separate accidents reported to the Board of Trade under the Notice of Accidents Act, 1894, during the month of November 1895, and the number of persons killed and injured in such accidents.

Table with columns: Group, Nature of Works, &c., Construction or Repair, Use or Working, No. of Accidents, No. of persons killed, No. of persons injured, No. of persons killed, No. of persons injured.

B.—DISTINGUISHING NATURE OF INJURY.

(The Groups are the same as in Table A.)

Table with columns: Nature of Injury, Group I, Group II, Group III, Construction or repair, Use or working, Construction or repair, Use or working, Use or working.



TRADE DISPUTES.

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

THE number of fresh disputes occurring in November was 38, as compared with 77 in October and 56 in November 1894. Particulars obtained with regard to 36 of these disputes show that 11,576 workpeople were affected. Two disputes occurred in the building trades, 1 of which was due to labourers being employed to lay bricks, and the other to the refusal of an employer to supply artificial light to enable the men to work full time. The only dispute in the clothing trades was caused by an extension of the team system in a boot and shoe factory. Of the 9 disputes in the shipbuilding and engineering trades 2 were on wages questions, 3 were due to the men being placed on three-quarter time for the winter months, 4 were on questions connected with working arrangements. Far the most important of these disputes was the strike and lock-out of engineers on the Clyde. Four disputes occurred in the metal trades, 1 of which was on a wages question, 2 were due to questions of working arrangements, and 1 to the employment of men belonging to another union. Four of the 5 disputes in the mining industry were chiefly due to wages questions, the remaining dispute being on the question of tonnage rates. Of the 10 disputes in the textile trades 5 arose upon wages questions, 3 on questions of alleged bad material, 1 on account of the dismissal of an official, and 1 on alleged objectionable working conditions. Of the 7 disputes in the miscellaneous group of industries, 2 were due to wages questions, 2 to the employment of non-unionists, 2 to questions of working arrangements, the remaining dispute being on the question of dismissal of an official.

The geographical distribution of the 38 disputes was as follows:—Northern Counties, 16; Midland Counties, 5; Eastern Counties, 3; Western Counties and Wales, 5; London, 2; Scotland, 5; Ireland, 2.

Fourteen old disputes involving about 2,940 workpeople were settled during November, and at the end of the month 11 new and 28 old disputes, affecting together about 8,083 workpeople, were known to be still unsettled.

I.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN NOVEMBER 1895.

Trade.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Estab-lish-ments.	Work-people.	Com-mence-ment.	Termi-nation.	Result.
<b>Building Trades.</b>							
Bricklayers ...	Great Yarmouth	Against employment of labourers to lay bricks	1	7	Nov. 16	Nov. 18	Employer agreed to discontinue the practice. Still unsettled.
Stonecutters ...	Dublin	Refusal of employer to supply artificial light to enable the men to work full time	1	25	1	—	Still unsettled.
<b>Clothing Trades.</b>							
Boot and Shoe Operatives	Norwich	Alleged refusal of employers to limit work on the team system	1	About 400	—	8	Employer agreed to limit the system pending the decision of arbitrator, who decided (Dec. 2) in favour of the men.
<b>Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.</b>							
Engineers ...	Clyde District	Lock-out by employers, followed by general strike. (See LABOUR GAZETTE for November, page 336)	—	3200	5	—	Still unsettled.
Fitters, &c. ...	Gloucester	Alleged unfair division of bonuses by the piece masters	1	40	8	9	Amicable settlement arrived at.
Fitters ...	Fowlaes	For an advance in wages of 8s. per week	1	218	14	—	Still unsettled
Shipwrights ...	Gorleston	Refusal to work from 7:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. or three-quarter time instead of from 9 a.m. to dark	1	12	1	—	Men found work elsewhere, and firm resorted to full time.
Apprentice Shipwrights	Greenock	Against reduction in working hours for the winter months	1	49	14	17	Work resumed on employer's terms.
Platers' Helpers	Walleend	Dispute as to the interpretation of the clauses of a new scale of work	1	150	4	—	Still unsettled.
Ditto	Low Walker	Dispute as to the interpretation of the clauses of a new scale of work	1	29	14	—	Still unsettled
Joiners ...	Port-Glasgow	Dispute as to time for meals on the introduction of winter hours	1	40	22	Dec. 3	Work resumed, a satisfactory arrangement as to meal times having been agreed upon
Shipyards Labourers	Hull	Against being placed on three-quarter time	1	38	28	Nov. 25	Men to work from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. with one hour for dinner, and to be paid as for eight hours.
<b>Metal Trades.</b>							
Small Chain Makers	Old Hill	Refusal to grant an advance in wages alleged to have been promised at a conference of men and employers	1	14 dir. 200 indir.	18	—	Still unsettled.
Block Chain Makers	Cradley Heath	Refusal to work with a member of another chainmakers' union	1	25	16	23	The men replaced by members of their own and other unions.
Vice Makers	The Lye	For an alteration in method of making anvils and vices	1	200 dir. & indir.	4	13	Employer agreed to men's demands
Ditto	Birmingham	Ditto	1	4	14	14	Ditto
<b>Coal Mining.</b>							
Coal Miners	Merthyr	Against withdrawal of an allowance of 3d. per ton in two seams	1	2,029	11	22	Work resumed on men's terms, pending a final settlement of the question in dispute
Ditto	Hamilton	Dispute over the adjustment of tonnage rates	1	—	—	—	No details of settlement.
Ditto	Near Wigan	Against proposed reduction in wages of 2d. per ton	1	100	5	—	Ditto.
Pit Lads	Staveley	For an advance in wages	1	600 dir. & indir.	11	12	Day-boys received advances of 2d. and 3d. per day, and putters 3d. per score tubs.
Engine-men, Stokers, &c.	Rhymney	For an advance in wages and reduction in hours	1	3230	1	11	Work resumed on previous terms pending the reference of the dispute to arbitration.
<b>Textile Trades.</b>							
Cotton Spinners	Oldham	Employer refusing to "slow" mules on account of bad material	1	110	22	—	Still unsettled.
Cotton Reelers	Ditto	Against a proposed reduction in wages	1	36	21	—	Ditto
Ring Spinners	Heywood	Alleged bad material and consequent low wages	1	18 dir. 22 indir.	1	4	Work resumed unconditionally.
Cotton Weavers	Clayton-le-Moors	Alleged under-paying	1	150	6	13	Employer agreed to pay up to list prices.
Ditto	Haslingden	Alleged bad material	1	270	27	28	Employer promised to improve material.
Ditto	Chatburn	Men left work on account of dismissal of an overlooker	1	140 dir 44 indir.	16	25	Work resumed unconditionally.
Twisting Frame Teners (Woolen)	Golcar	For an advance in wages	1	30	18	20	Six teners obtained an advance of 1s. per week and 1s. of 6d. per week.
Flax Dressers (Woolen)	Leeds	Objection to certain conditions of work	1	23	19	—	Still unsettled.
Operatives (Woolen)	Linthwaite	For an advance in wages of 1s. per week	1	12	6	9	Operatives replaced.
Twisting Frame Teners (Woolen)	Longwood	Against a reduction in piece-work prices	1	—	15	—	No details of settlement.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Es-tab-lish-ments.	Work-people.	Com-mence-ment.	Termi-nation.	Result.
<b>Miscellaneous Trades.</b>							
Bakers	Broughty Ferry	Against the employment of non-unionists	1	3	Nov. 9	Nov. —	Hands replaced by non-unionists.
Folders, Stitchers, &c. (Girls)	London, N.	Against a proposed reduction in the price paid for certain work	1	77	25	Dec. 3	About 40 resumed work, the job in dispute having been done elsewhere; the remainder found other employment. Work resumed unconditionally.
Cab Drivers	London, W.	Against the employment of a non-unionist	1	26	22	Nov. 23	Men obtained work elsewhere.
Cabinet Makers and Polishers	Hunslet, Leeds	Against the introduction of task-work and pace-makers	1	5	16	—	Still unsettled.
Curriers	Liversedge	For dismissal of a packer for complaining of alleged defective work on the part of the curriers, and for an advance of 1s. per lot	1	14	25	—	Ditto.
Coopers	Cork	Refusal of employer to adopt the standard gauge rule for brewery casks	1	14	1	—	Ditto.
Compositors	Bath	Refusal to set "marked copy," which enables employer to trace exact amount of work each has done	1	6	2	—	Men replaced by non-unionists.

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

<b>Building Trades.</b>								
Bricklayers	Cromer	Against employment of a labourer to lay bricks	1	11	21 Oct	Nov. 21	Labourer bound apprentice to firm.	
Carpenters	Plymouth	Against refusal of employer to pay recognised rate of wages for certain jobs	1	2	29 Oct (lasted about a fortnight)	—	One of the men resumed work on employer's terms, the other was replaced.	
Masons	Weston-super-Mare	To compel employer to sign a code of working rules	1	6	21 Oct	12	Employer signed the code of working rules.	
Labourers (Building and Sewerage Works)	Felixstowe	For an advance in wages of 1d. per hour (4s. 10 3d.)	1	120	1 Oct.	28	An advance of 1d. per hour granted.	
<b>Clothing Trades.</b>								
Tailors	Leeds	Alleged breach of agreement by employer in sending work out.	1	28	16 Aug	11	Employer to be allowed to engage one outworker if necessary, during pressure of work.	
Machinists (females)	Holb. cl. Leeds	Refusal to accept price offered for certain class of work	1	22	28 Oct.	11	Work resumed on employer's terms.	
<b>Engineering &amp; Metal Trades.</b>								
Pattern Makers	Bedford	For an advance in wages and abolition of piece-work	1	—	21 Oct.	—	Firm states that hands are replaced, but men's union reports "still unsettled."	
Iron Moulders	Cardiff	Against alleged excessive increase in the number of apprentices	3	18	22 Oct.	18	Employers agreed to observe the usual proportion of apprentices to journeymen, the moulders making slight concessions as regards overtime.	
Ironplate Workers	The Lye	For an advance in wages—a return to the Lye list of prices	8	300	30 Sept.	—	Employers promised to pay the Lye list of 1889, less 20 per cent. on baths and 5 per cent. on other articles, and to take immediate steps to form a Wages Board for the trade.	
Printer-fitters	Dudley	Against proposed alteration in the working hours	1	15 dir. 100 indir.	30 Sept.	23	Men found work elsewhere.	
<b>Coal Mining.</b>								
Surfacemen	Denaby Main.	For return of a reduction alleged to have been wrongfully enforced, and for alteration in the system of fining	1	500 dir. 1,500 indir.	23 Oct.	23	Firm agreed to abolish all fines and to adjust reductions in accordance with the terms of agreement of 31 Aug., 1894.	
Coal Miners and other Workmen	Garw Valley	Alleged breach of customs by the contractor who worked the pit	1	72	28 Oct.	8	Work resumed on terms favourable to the men.	
<b>Textile Trades.</b>								
Dyers	Leeds	Alleged unfairness in sharing work	1	15	13 Aug.	—	Employer gave up that branch of his business in which the dispute occurred.	
<b>Miscellaneous Trades.</b>								
Coopers	London, S.E.	For increased piecework prices for certain work, and for reinstatement of discharged colleagues	1	14	15 Oct.	21	Two of the men returned to work unconditionally, the rest were replaced.	

The following disputes reported in last month's issue as commencing in October are still unsettled:—Bricklayers, Gateshead; Compositors, Dublin; plumbers, Leeds; coach-builders, Dublin; building trade employees, Plymouth; engineers, Belfast; ironfounders, Belfast; cotton weavers, Barnoldswick; range, stove, &c. fitters, Larnbert.

The following which commenced before October, are also still unsettled:—Bricklayers, Glasgow; fitters, &c., Cardiff; coal miners, Rotherham; bedstead makers, Sowerby Bridge; bleachers and dyers, Stalybridge (since settled, Dec.); gas meter-makers, London, S.W.; cardroom hands and spinners, Wigan; cotton weavers, Astley; coopers, St. Helens; cotton spinners, Lees, Oldham; lace operatives, Nottingham (two districts); coal miners, Cliviger; bottle-makers, Dublin.

The following disputes commencing before November, of which information has only recently been obtained, are also still unsettled:—

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

Trade.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Estab-lish-ments.	Work-people.	Date of Com-mence-ment.
House Painters	Aberdeen	Alleged breach of bye-laws with reference to the proportion of apprentices to journeymen	1	4	11 Oct.
Coal Miners	Standish, Wigan	Refusal to accept employer's proposed list of prices	1	60	29 Oct.
Platers' Helpers	Walker-on-Tyne	Dispute as to interpretation of the clauses of a new scale of work	1	118	29 Oct.
Bookbinders	Dublin	Against the employment of female and unskilled labour	1	19	24 Oct.
Plate Glass Bevelers	London, N.	Against the introduction of a day working system	1	42	1 Oct.

ALLOTMENTS.

A Parliamentary Return showing the amount of land acquired by local authorities by compulsory purchase, and purchase and hire by agreement, under the provisions of the Allotments Acts 1887 and 1890, has recently been made. Under the Allotments Act, 1887, prior to December 28th 1894, the date from which these authorities ceased to exist under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1894, the total acreage of land so acquired was 1,836a. 1r. 34p., and the total number of tenants to whom the allotments were let was 4,711.

In one parish in Gloucestershire the land was acquired by compulsory purchase; in 18 parishes by purchase by agreement; and in 132 parishes by hire by agreement. Land was not acquired by 490 Rural Sanitary Authorities. Under the Allotments Acts 1887 and 1890 twelve County Councils acquired land amounting to 413a. 1r. 1p., and the total number of tenants to whom allotments were let was 825. In one parish in Norfolk the land was acquired by compulsory purchase; in five parishes by purchase by agreement, and in twenty-six parishes by hire by agreement.



CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN NOVEMBER.

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

THE changes in rates of wages reported to this department during November affected about 17,350 workpeople, and were practically all increases, the number whose wages were reduced being 50 only.

The increases include an advance of 3 3/4 per cent. to 5,400 ironstone miners in Cleveland, and to 1,000 quarrymen in Weardale and Durham; also an average advance of about 5 per cent. to 6,000 quarrymen in Wales. Of the workpeople affected by the remaining increases 730 were building operatives, 350 were ironplate workers in the Lye district, 748 were textile workers, and 218 were in the employ of local authorities.

NOTE.—It will be understood that increments accruing under scales of pay, as in the case of policemen, some municipal employes, and many railway servants, &c. are not recorded here. The same remark applies to changes in the pay of individuals, the grant of extra pay as compensation for extra work, &c.

Table with columns: Employment, Locality, Date of change, Approximate Number of workpeople directly affected (Inc., Dec.), Particulars of Change, Estimated Rate of Wages in a full week, exclusive of overtime (Before change, After change), Increase or Decrease in a full week, exclusive of overtime (Increase per week, Decrease per week). Section: BUILDING TRADES. 7 Increases—730 persons. 1 Decrease—2 persons.

Table with columns: Employment, Locality, Date of change, Approximate Number of workpeople directly affected (Inc., Dec.), Particulars of Change, Estimated Rate of Wages in a full week, exclusive of overtime (Before change, After change), Increase or Decrease in a full week, exclusive of overtime (Increase per week, Decrease per week). Section: MINING. 3 Increases—5,537 persons. 1 Decrease—3 persons.

Table with columns: Employment, Locality, Date of change, Approximate Number of workpeople directly affected (Inc., Dec.), Particulars of Change, Estimated Rate of Wages in a full week, exclusive of overtime (Before change, After change), Increase or Decrease in a full week, exclusive of overtime (Increase per week, Decrease per week). Section: QUARRYING. 9 Increases—7,136 persons. 1 Decrease—11 persons.

Table with columns: Employment, Locality, Date of change, Approximate Number of workpeople directly affected (Inc., Dec.), Particulars of Change, Estimated Rate of Wages in a full week, exclusive of overtime (Before change, After change), Increase or Decrease in a full week, exclusive of overtime (Increase per week, Decrease per week). Section: METAL TRADES. 1 Increase—350 persons. Decreases—Nil.

Table with columns: Employment, Locality, Date of change, Approximate Number of workpeople directly affected (Inc., Dec.), Particulars of Change, Estimated Rate of Wages in a full week, exclusive of overtime (Before change, After change), Increase or Decrease in a full week, exclusive of overtime (Increase per week, Decrease per week). Section: ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING. 4 Increases—393 persons. Decreases—Nil.

Table with columns: Employment, Locality, Date of change, Approximate Number of workpeople directly affected (Inc., Dec.), Particulars of Change, Estimated Rate of Wages in a full week, exclusive of overtime (Before change, After change), Increase or Decrease in a full week, exclusive of overtime (Increase per week, Decrease per week). Section: TEXTILE TRADES. 7 Increases—748 persons. Decreases—Nil.

Table with columns: Employment, Locality, Date of change, Approximate Number of workpeople directly affected (Inc., Dec.), Particulars of Change, Estimated Rate of Wages in a full week, exclusive of overtime (Before change, After change), Increase or Decrease in a full week, exclusive of overtime (Increase per week, Decrease per week). Section: CLOTHING TRADES. 3 Increases—1,309 persons. 1 Decrease—20 persons.

\* In all cases the accuracy of newspaper reports is enquired into before the information is used here.

Table with columns: Employment, Locality, Date of Change, Approximate Number of workpeople directly affected (Inc., Dec.), Particulars of Change, Estimated Rate of Wages in a full week, exclusive of overtime (Before change, After change), Increase or Decrease in a full week, exclusive of overtime (Increase per week, Decrease per week).

EMPLOYEES OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES. Decreases—Nil.

Table with columns: Employment, Locality, Date of Change, Approximate Number of workpeople directly affected (Inc., Dec.), Particulars of Change, Estimated Rate of Wages in a full week, exclusive of overtime (Before change, After change), Increase or Decrease in a full week, exclusive of overtime (Increase per week, Decrease per week). Section: EMPLOYEES OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES. 4 Increases—218 persons. Decreases—Nil.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES. Decreases—Nil.

Table with columns: Employment, Locality, Date of Change, Approximate Number of workpeople directly affected (Inc., Dec.), Particulars of Change, Estimated Rate of Wages in a full week, exclusive of overtime (Before change, After change), Increase or Decrease in a full week, exclusive of overtime (Increase per week, Decrease per week). Section: MISCELLANEOUS TRADES. 5 Increases—759 persons. Decreases—Nil.

SEAMEN. 2 Decreases—14 persons.

Table with columns: Port, Voyage, No. shipped at new Rate during Nov. (Increase, Decrease), Particulars of Change, Monthly Rates (Oct., Nov., Increase, Decrease). Section: SEAMEN. 6 Increases—97 persons. 2 Decreases—14 persons.

\* In addition, overtime which was paid for at ordinary rate previous to 6th December is now paid for at the rate of time and a quarter. † This rate was paid in September. No men were shipped in sailing vessels for this voyage during October.

WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

Coal Miners—South Wales and Monmouthshire. As a result of the audit for the two months ending 31st October 1895, the rates of wages of these miners will remain at 1 1/2 per cent. above the standard of December 1879 for the ensuing two months (December and January). The workpeople, whose rates of wages are regulated by this sliding scale, number about 100,000.

Iron and Steel Workers—North of England. Under the sliding scale regulating the wages of these workpeople (about 6,000), rates of wages will remain during December 1895, and January 1896, as in the preceding two months.

Iron and Steel Workers—Midland District. As the result of the audit for September and October, the rate of wages of puddlers will continue as before at 7s. 3d. per ton during December and January, other classes being paid in proportion. The rates of wages of not less than 20,000 workpeople are regulated by this scale.

CO-OPERATIVE CONTRACTS IN PARIS.

In the GAZETTE of November 1895, particulars were given in respect to contracts carried out by Co-operative Associations for certain of the French Government Departments. With respect to contracts carried out by Co-operative Associations for the city of Paris, the details contained in the Report of the French Commission on Co-operative Associations appointed in 1883, supplemented by later particulars furnished to the Department through the Foreign Office by the French Government, show that the total number of contracts obtained by Co-operative Societies from the authorities of the city of Paris from September 1879 to October 1895 (inclusive) is 299, and that the aggregate amount receivable by these societies under their contracts is £365,478.



CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN NOVEMBER.

THE number of workpeople affected by the 6 cases of reductions in hours of labour reported during November about 3,000. Of this number 2,900 were building operatives. A case of increase in hours of labour was reported from Wolverhampton, where a firm of printers, &c., who reduced the hours of labour of their employees in May 1894 (see GAZETTE for June 1894), have found it necessary to extend them again in the case of some of their workpeople.

Employment.	Locality.	Date of change.	Approximate number of work-people directly affected.	Hours of labour in a full week (exclusive of overtime).		
				Before change.	After change.	Dec. or Inc. per week.
DECREASES.						
<b>Building Trades.</b>						
Bricklayers ...	Stockport ...	22nd Nov.	200	From 22nd Nov. to 11th Jan. 46 winter	41 winter	5
Masons and Hewers ...	Aberdeen ...	11th Nov.	800	51	45	6
Carpenters and Joiners ...	Tyne district including Blyth	18th Nov.	1,800	50 48½	44½ 44	5½ 4
In shops in unprotected buildings	Bolton ...	Summer of 1896	100	summer 51½	summer 49	2½
<b>Miscellaneous Trades.</b>						
Joiners, Block and Spar Makers, Smiths, and Labourers	Lowestoft ...	11th Oct.	43	summer 59 winter 50	summer 56½ winter 48	2½ 2
Boot and Shoe Operatives	Plymouth ...	23rd Nov.	52	53	52	1
INCREASES.						
Compositors and Machinists ...	Wolverhampton	11th Nov.	17	50	52½	2½

Reduction of Hours of Duty of Railway Servants.

Consequent upon representations made to the Board of Trade, under the Railway Regulation Act of 1893, the undermentioned companies have reduced the hours of duty of certain classes of their servants, viz.—

Name of Company.	District Affected.	Class of Servant.
Midland Railway ...	Between Nottingham and Mansfield	Signalmen (6 cabins).
Highland Railway ...	Between Murthly and Blair Atholl	Porters and Pointsmen.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN NOVEMBER.

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

THE summary given below of the changes in the Register of Industrial Organisations during November shows that 8 Trade Unions, 6 Co-operative Associations for Distribution, 5 Co-operative Associations for Production, 3 miscellaneous Co-operative Associations, 24 new Friendly Societies, and 60 new branches of existing Friendly Societies have been added to the Register for the United Kingdom during the past month. Three Trade Unions have been dissolved, and 21 Building Societies are returned as having sent notice of commencement of dissolution or as having ceased to exist.

NEW ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED.

**Trade Unions.**—England and Wales.—National General Labourers, 6 Hervey Park Rd., Walthamstow; London Perseverance Trade Society of Operative House Painters and Decorators, Perseverance Tavern, York Rd., City Rd., E.C.; Amal. Soc. of Lace Designers and Draughtsmen, 16 Pembroke Place, Nottingham; Newark Builders' Labourers Protective Accident and Burial Soc., Angel Inn, Middlegate, Newark; Independent Cabinet-makers Assocn., 69 Brick Lane, Spitalfields, E.; Nat. Assocn. of Operative Concretors and Asphalters, Globe Hotel, Barrow St., Salford. Scotland.—International Cigarette Makers, National Halls, Gorbals, Glasgow. Ireland.—Belfast and Dublin Loco. Engine Drivers and Firemen's Trade Union, Amal. Soc. of Engineers Hall, College St., Belfast.

**Industrial and Provident Societies.**—(A) Associations for Distribution.—England and Wales.—Herne Hill and Brixton Coal Co-op. Assocn., Ltd., 231 Railton Rd., Herne Hill, S.E.; Dowlais Workmen's Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 34 North St., Pen-y-darren, Merthyr; Eccleshill Coal Supply Assocn., Ltd., 64 Hodgson's Yard, Victoria Rd., Eccleshill; Pudsey Coal Soc., Ltd., 63 Church Lane, Pudsey; Hawick Co-op. Soc. Ltd., Copley Hall, Hawick. Scotland.—Coalburn District Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Coalburn, Lanark—Ireland.—None.

(B) Associations for Production.—England and Wales.—Operative Engineer's, Ltd., 6 Franklin Rd., Westham, Weymouth. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—Balliduff Co-op. Dairy Soc., Ltd., Grenagh, co. Cork; Lower Lecale Co-op. Agricultural and Dairy Soc. Ltd., Blackcauseway, co. Down; Fintona Co-op. Agricultural and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Fintona, co. Tyrone; Gortnahoe Co-op. Agricultural and Dairy Soc. Ltd., Gortnahoe, co. Tipperary.

(C) Miscellaneous.—England and Wales.—Carlton Village Working Men's Club and Institute Soc., Ltd., Carlton, Barnsley; Worksop Working Men's Club and Institute, Ltd., Victoria Buildings, Worksop; Wolverhampton Springfields Independent Labour Club, Ltd., 60 and 61 Cannock Rd., Wolverhampton. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

**Friendly Societies.**—(A) New Friendly Societies.—England and Wales.—Ordinary Friendly, 2; Female, 1; Juvenile, 5; Dividing, 5; Specially Authorised, 4; Working Men's Clubs, 3; Benevolent, 1. Scotland.—Ordinary Friendly, 2; Working Men's Club, 1. Ireland.—None.

(B) New Branches of Existing Societies.—England and Wales.—I.O. Odd-fellows (Manchester Unity), 8; I.O. Rechabites, 20 (including 12 Juvenile) and 2 Juveniles Districts; A.O. Foresters, 7; G.U.O. Odd-Fellows, 3; Loco. Steam Engine-men and Firemen, 3; Various Others (including 2 Juvenile) 13. Scotland.—B.O.A. Free Gardeners, 1; A.O. Foresters (Female) 1. Ireland.—B.O.A. Free Gardeners, 2.

OLD ORGANISATIONS DISSOLVED.

**Trade Unions.**—England and Wales.—Trowbridge and West of England Power Loom Weavers and Textile Workers Assocn.; Cowley Brickmakers Assocn.; South Wales Federation of Iron and Steel Workers, Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

**Building Societies.**—England and Wales.—Dissolved by Instrument, 12. One has sent notice of commencement of dissolution; 5 of termination of dissolution; and 3 of termination of winding-up.

CO-OPERATION IN GERMANY.\*

THE following statement shows the number of the various kinds of Co-operative Societies in Germany at the end of May 1895, compared with the corresponding dates in 1893 and 1894.

Description of Society.	Year ended 31st May.		
	1895.	1894.	1893.
Loan and Credit Societies...	No. 6,417	No. 5,489	No. 4,791
Co-operative Societies in various branches of industry ...	3,188	3,005	2,770
Co-operative Supply Associations	1,412	1,339	1,283
Building Societies ...	124	101	77
Total number of Societies ...	11,141	9,934	8,921

\* Jahresbericht für 1894 über die auf Selbsthilfe gegründeten deutschen Erwerbs- und Wirtschaftsgenossenschaften, Leipzig, Verlag von Julius Klinkhardt, 1895.

NOTICE.

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

THE COMMISSIONER FOR LABOUR,  
44 Parliament Street, London, S.W.

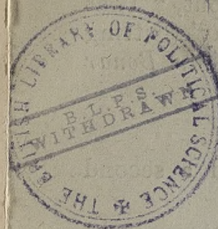
All letters respecting advertisements, or the purchase of copies of the GAZETTE, should be sent to the Publishers:—

VEALE, CHIFFERIEL & CO., Limited,  
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Printed and Published for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, by VEALE, CHIFFERIEL & Co. Ltd., 31 to 37 Cursitor-street, London, E.C.—December 1895.



VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

House of Commons.

Monday, 25th October, 1920.

- EAST India Constitutional Reforms (Rules),—Paper [presented 19th October] to be printed. [No. 198.]
- Air Force (Constitution) Act, 1917,—Copy presented,—of an Order making provision for the re-classification for the purpose of pay and allowances of Airmen employed in the Royal Air Force as Hydrogen Workers, Storekeepers, and Sanitary Orderlies [by Act]; to lie upon the Table.
- Air Force (Constitution) Act, 1917,—Copy presented,—of an Order providing that Clothing and Necessaries of Airmen shall in future be maintained out of an Allowance to be granted to each Airman for that purpose [by Act]; to lie upon the Table.
- Motor Car Acts,—Copy presented,—of Order, dated 9th October 1920, amending the Motor Car (Registration and Licensing) Order, 1903, in respect of the county of Nottingham [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.
- Light Railways Acts, 1896 and 1912,—Copy presented,—of Order made under the Light Railways Acts, 1896 and 1912, entitled the Barrington Light Railway Order, 1920 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.
- Light Railways Acts, 1896 and 1912,—Copy presented,—of Order made under The Light Railways Acts, 1896 and 1912, entitled the East Kent Light Railways (Extensions) Order, 1920 [by Command]; to lie upon the Table.
- Public Utility Companies (Capital Issues) Act, 1920,—Copies presented,—of Reports on applications by the—  
Colne Valley Water Company; .  
Crowborough District Gas Company; .  
Scarborough Gas Company  
to the Board of Trade under the Act [by Act]; to lie upon the Table.
- Overseas Trade (Credits and Insurance) Act, 1920,—Copy presented,—of Order of the Board of Trade, dated 22nd October 1920, under Section 3 of the Act, adding the country of Bulgaria to the Schedule to the Act [by Act]; to lie upon the Table.
- Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920,—Copy presented,—of Regulations, dated 18th October 1920, made by the Minister of Labour under the Act, entitled the Unemployment Insurance (Exempt Persons) Regulations, 1920 [by Act]; to lie upon the Table.
- Adjournment of the House,—Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Member for the Scotland Division of Liverpool, rose in his place, and asked leave to move the Adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., "the renewal, since the last debate in the House, of the policy of frightfulness in Ireland by indiscriminate shootings, by floggings, by incendiary fires, and to the arming of Orange volunteers in Ulster as special constables," but the pleasure of the House not having been signified, Mr. Speaker called on those Members who supported the Motion to rise in their places, and not less than 40 Members having accordingly risen:—  
The Motion stood over, under Standing Order No. 10, until a quarter-past Eight this evening.



11. Business of the House (Emergency Powers Bill).—Motion made, and Question put, "That the Proceedings on the Emergency Powers Bill be exempted at this day's Sitting from the provisions of the Standing Order (Sittings of the House):"—(Mr. Bonar Law:)—The House *divided*; Ayes 241, Noes 54.

12. Emergency Powers Bill.—Order for Second Reading read;

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time:"—

Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "now," and at the end of the Question to add the words "upon this day three months:"—(Mr. Adamson:)—

Question proposed, "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question:"—Debate arising;

Mr. Bonar Law rose in his place, and claimed to move, "That the Question be now put:"—

Question put, "That the Question be now put:"—The House *divided*; Ayes 255, Noes 52.

Question put accordingly, "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question:"—The House *divided*; Ayes 257, Noes 55.

Bill read a second time.

Bill committed to a Committee of the whole House for *To-morrow*.—(Mr. Secretary Shorti.)

13. Adjournment (under Standing Order No. 10) (Irish situation).—Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this House do now adjourn:"—(Mr. T. P. O'Connor:)—

And, it being Eleven of the clock, the Motion for the Adjournment of the House lapsed, without Question put.

14. Air Navigation [Contribution and Expenses].—Resolution reported;

"That it is expedient to authorise the payment, out of moneys provided by Parliament,—

(a) of such sums as may be required for the contribution from the United Kingdom under any Act of the present Session to enable effect to be given to a convention for regulating air navigation, and to make further provision for the control and regulation of aviation; and

(b) of any expenses incurred by the Secretary of State or the Air Council in the exercise of their powers under any such Act."

Resolution agreed to.

15. Government of Ireland [Money] (No. 2).—Resolution reported;

"That it is expedient for the purpose of any Act of the present Session to provide for the better government of Ireland,—

(1) To authorise the payment out of the Consolidated Fund, or out of moneys provided by Parliament, into the Exchequers of Southern Ireland and Northern Ireland, or to any body or person in the stead of the said Exchequers,—

(a) in each year of the Irish residuary share of reserved taxes as defined by the said Act, including payments on account of that share;

(b) of such sums as the Joint Exchequer Board may certify to be necessary for the purpose of providing buildings (including sites and equipment) for the accommodation of the Parliaments and public departments in Southern Ireland and Northern Ireland, respectively;

(c) on the redemption of an existing purchase annuity as defined by the said Act, of a sum equal to the amount thereof in each year in which the annuity if unredeemed would have continued payable;

(2) To authorise the payment in each year out of moneys provided by Parliament to the appropriate fund or account,—

(a) of a sum equal to the amount payable in that year in respect of purchase annuities as defined by the said Act;

(b) of a sum equal to the amount due on account of loans made before the appointed day to authorities and persons in Ireland out of public funds;

(3) To authorise the payment out of the Consolidated Fund of the salary or remuneration payable to the Chairman of the Joint Exchequer Board."

Resolution agreed to.

16. Government of Ireland Bill.—Committee deferred till *To-morrow*.

17. Expiring Laws Continuance Bill.—Second Reading deferred till *Monday* next.

18. Agriculture Bill.—Consideration, as amended (in the Standing Committee), deferred till *Monday* next.

19. Women, Young Persons, and Children (Employment) Bill.—Consideration, as amended (in the Standing Committee), deferred till *To-morrow*.

20. Shops (Early Closing) (No. 2) Bill.—Consideration, as amended (in the Standing Committee), deferred till *To-morrow*.

21. Women and Young Persons (Employment in Lead Processes) Bill.—Second Reading deferred till *To-morrow*.

22. Married Women's Property (Scotland) Bill.—Second Reading deferred till *To-morrow*.

23. Criminal Injuries (Ireland) Bill.—Second Reading deferred till *Monday* next.

24. Official Secrets Bill [*Lords*].—Second Reading deferred till *Monday* next.

25. Factories and Workshops (Bakehouses) Bill.—Second Reading deferred till *Monday* next.

26. Electricity (Supply) Bill.—Second Reading deferred till *Monday* next.

27. Education (Ireland) Bill.—Second Reading deferred till *Monday* next.

28. British Empire Exhibition (Guarantee) Bill.—Second Reading deferred till *To-morrow*.

29. Juvenile Courts (Metropolis) Bill [*Lords*].—Second Reading deferred till *Monday* next.

30. Milk and Dairies Bill.—Second Reading deferred till *Monday* next.

31. Ministry of Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill.—Second Reading deferred till *To-morrow*.

Whereupon Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the Order of the House of 19th October, proposed the Question, "That this House do now adjourn:"—  
Question put, and agreed to.

Adjourned accordingly at twenty-two minutes after Eleven o'clock.

JAMES WILLIAM LOWTHER,  
Speaker.

MEMORANDUM.

Mr. Speaker will take the Chair at a quarter before Three o'clock.



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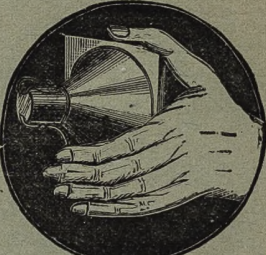
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