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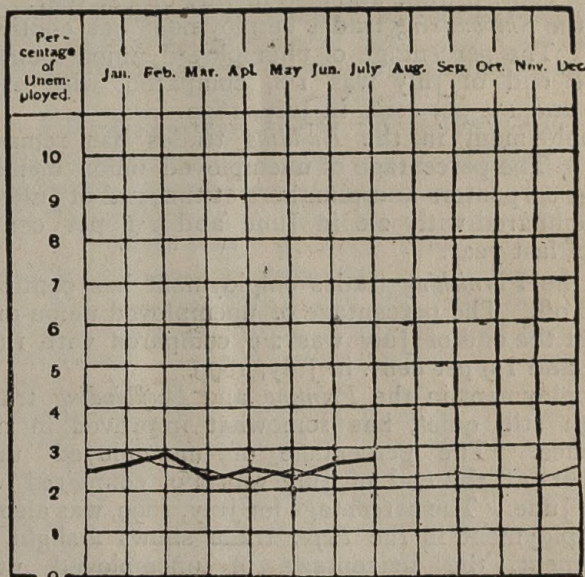
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EMPLOYMENT CHART, 1899-1900.

Chart showing the percentage of unemployed members of the Trade Unions making returns at the close of each complete month of 1899 and 1900.

[The thick line applies to 1900, the thin line to 1899.]



STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN JULY.

(Based on 2,462 returns, viz.: 1,704 from Employers, 617 from Trade Unions, and 141 from other sources.)

In several of the more important industries the state of employment showed some slight falling off in July, though on the whole employment at the end of the month remained generally good. Increases of wages involving a large number of workpeople were reported during the month.

In the 138 trade unions making returns, with an aggregate membership of 533,499, 14,566 (or 2.7 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of July, compared with 2.6 per cent. in June, and with 2.3 per cent. in the 123 unions with a membership of 500,169 from which returns were received for July, 1899.

Employment in Various Industries.—Coal Mining.—Employment has remained good in this industry, and the number of days worked per week during July at collieries covered by the returns shows an increase as compared with July of last year. At collieries at which 457,924 workpeople were employed, the pits worked on an average 5.52 days per week during the four weeks ended July 21st, as compared with 5.25 days in July, 1899.

Iron Mining.—Employment continues good, though interrupted by local holidays in some districts. The average number of days worked by iron mines and open works, at which 17,025 workpeople were employed, in the four weeks ended July 21st, was 5.52 per week, as compared with 5.72 days per week in July, 1899.

Pig Iron Industry.—Employment continues good but shows a decline as compared with June. At the works of 117 ironmasters 377 furnaces were in blast at the end of July, employing about 26,000 workpeople, as compared with 383 furnaces at the end of June and 378 a year ago.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN JULY, 1900.

(Based on information obtained from all available sources, verified and corrected by direct application to the Employers, Trade Unions, and other parties concerned.)

Summary.—The changes in wages reported during July affected about 393,471 workpeople, and the net effect of all the changes on the weekly wages of those affected was an increase of 2s. 1½d. per head. About 392,771 received advances averaging 2s. 1½d. weekly per head, and about 700 sustained decreases averaging 2s. 7½d. weekly per head.

Increases.—The principal increases were those granted to 347,140 colliery workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, Durham, Scotland, Northumberland and the Forest of Dean; 29,500 ironworkers in the Midlands, and the North of England and in Scotland; and 5,150 glass bottlemakers in Yorkshire, Durham and Lancashire.

Decreases.—The decreases affected about 100 building trade operatives in Scotland, and about 600 workmen in the cased tube trade at Birmingham.

Methods of Arrangement.—Changes affecting about 1,579 workpeople were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work. Changes affecting about 159,887 workpeople in the coal mining and metal trades took effect under sliding scales, and changes affecting 200,600 workpeople in the coal mining industry were determined by Conciliation Boards. The remaining changes, affecting about 31,405 workpeople, were arranged by direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Summary for First Seven Months of 1900.—For the seven months, January to July, the number of workpeople (separate individuals) reported as having received advances or sustained decreases is about 981,408. Of these 970,903 obtained a net average increase of 3s. 0½d. weekly per head, and 10,505 sustained a net average decrease of 1s. 10½d. weekly per head. The general effect of all the changes was a rise of 2s. 11½d. weekly per head in the wages of the 981,408 workpeople affected.

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

Table with columns: Locality, Occupation, Date from which change takes effect in 1900, Approximate Number of workpeople affected by, Particulars of Change, Estimated Rate of wages in a full week, Increase or Decrease in a full week.

Table for BUILDING TRADES. 11 Increases—1,944 Workpeople. 1 Decrease—100 Workpeople. Includes entries for Bradford, Doncaster, York, Lancaster, Grimsby, Cambridge, Ipswich, Taunton, Trowbridge, Belth and Kilbirnie, Hamilton.

Table for COAL MINING. 9 Increases—347,972 Workpeople. Decreases—Nil. Includes entries for Northumberland, Durham, Forest of Dean, South Wales and Mon., Pontypridd, East Lothians, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

* Exclusive of overtime. † Where the winter and summer hours are known to differ in any trade, the weekly rate given in the table is, in the absence of exact figures, the result of averaging the wages for five summer and two winter weeks. When a change in wages is accompanied by a change in hours of labour, the weekly wages before and after change are computed on the basis of the old and new hours respectively. ‡ See also under Changes in Hours of Labour. § 1901. ¶ The recommendation of the Coal Conciliation Board for the Federated Districts, at an informal meeting held on 2nd August, that an advance of 5 per cent. should be paid in October next, 5 per cent. in January, 1901, and 5 per cent. in February, 1901, was confirmed at a further meeting of the Board held on 10th August. Particulars of this change will be given in the September GAZETTE.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN JULY—(continued)

Table for IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE. 12 Increases—35,005 Workpeople. Decreases—Nil. Includes entries for North of England, Jarrow, Teams, Gateshead, Middlesbrough, Stockton-on-Tees, Workington, Barrow, Darwen, Midlands (with parts of Yorks., Lancs. and Cheshire), South Staffs., West of Scotland.

Table for ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES. 7 Increases—659 Workpeople. Decreases—Nil. Includes entries for Darlington, N. and S. Shields, Manchester and District, Mansfield, Chepstow, Newport (Mon.), Swansea District.

Table for OTHER METAL TRADES. 5 Increases—181 Workpeople. 1 Decrease—600 Workpeople. Includes entries for Sheffield, Birmingham, Worcester, Landore.

Table for GLASS BOTTLE MAKING. 4 Increases—5,232 Workpeople. Decreases—Nil. Includes entries for Sunderland and Seaham Harbour, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Bristol.

Table for EMPLOYEES OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES. 6 Increases—660 Workpeople. Decreases—Nil. Includes entries for Heywood, Birmingham, Burslem, Bristol, Limerick.

* Exclusive of Overtime. † 11 Gardeners will no longer be supplied with uniform.

TRADE DISPUTES.

(Based on information, obtained from all available sources, verified and corrected by direct application to the Employers, Trade Unions, and other parties concerned. Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have been omitted, except when the aggregate duration exceeded 100 working days.)

Number and Magnitude.—Forty-one fresh disputes were reported as having begun in July, 1900, compared with 45 in June, 1900, and 51 in July, 1899. In these 41 disputes 5,836 workpeople were directly and 4,408 indirectly affected, a total of 10,244, which compares with 22,978 in June, 1900, and 10,222 in July, 1899.

Trades Affected.—In the building trades 7 disputes took place, involving 600 workpeople; in the mining and quarrying industries, 10 disputes, involving 5,615 workpeople; in the metal and engineering trades 8 disputes, involving 1,040 workpeople; in the textile trades 6 disputes, involving 1,075 workpeople; in transport trades 4 disputes, involving 1,438 workpeople; and in miscellaneous trades, 6 disputes, involving 476 workpeople.

Causes.—Of the 41 disputes, 19 arose on demands for advances in wage-rates, and 5 on other wages questions. Six disputes arose on questions of trade unionism, 5 on questions of working arrangements, and 6 on miscellaneous questions.

Results.—Twenty-eight new disputes, involving 7,049 workpeople, and 16 old disputes, involving 7,524 workpeople, were reported as having terminated. Of the 44 new and old disputes terminated, 11, involving 3,592 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 11, involving 2,764 persons, in favour of the employers; and 19, involving 7,437 persons, resulted in compromise. With regard to the remaining 3 disputes, involving 780 persons, certain points are still under consideration. At the end of July, 13 old disputes were reported to be still unsettled, involving altogether about 3,500 workpeople.

Duration of Disputes in Working Days.—The aggregate duration in July of all the disputes, new and old, was about 300,000 days, compared with 388,000 in June, 1900, and 190,000 in July, 1899.

Summary for the First Seven Months of 1900.—For the seven completed months of 1900 the aggregate number of workpeople involved in the 352 disputes which commenced in these months was 119,526, as compared with 90,379 in the 447 disputes reported in the corresponding period of 1899. The aggregate duration in 1900 of trade disputes was about 2,080,000 working days, as compared with 1,550,000 in the corresponding period of 1899.

Table with 6 columns: Locality, Occupation, Number of Workpeople affected (Directly, Indirectly), Date when Dispute began, Duration of Dispute in Working Days, Alleged Cause or Object, Result.

I.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN JULY, 1900.

Table for Building Trades (600 Workpeople affected) with 7 disputes. Columns include Locality, Occupation, Number of Workpeople, Date, Duration, Cause, and Result.

Table for Mining and Quarrying (5,615 Workpeople affected) with 10 disputes. Columns include Locality, Occupation, Number of Workpeople, Date, Duration, Cause, and Result.

Table for Metal and Engineering Trades (1,040 Workpeople affected) with 8 disputes. Columns include Locality, Occupation, Number of Workpeople, Date, Duration, Cause, and Result.

Table for Textile Trades (1,075 Workpeople affected) with 6 disputes. Columns include Locality, Occupation, Number of Workpeople, Date, Duration, Cause, and Result.

* The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly affected," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the dispute occurred, but not themselves on strike or locked-out. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

TRADE DISPUTES—continued.

Table with 6 columns: Locality, Occupation, Number of Workpeople affected (Directly, Indirectly), Date when Dispute began, Duration of Dispute in Working Days, Alleged Cause or Object, Result.

I.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN JULY, 1900—(continued).

Table for Transport Trades (1,438 Workpeople affected) with 4 disputes. Columns include Locality, Occupation, Number of Workpeople, Date, Duration, Cause, and Result.

Table for Miscellaneous Trades (476 Workpeople affected) with 6 disputes. Columns include Locality, Occupation, Number of Workpeople, Date, Duration, Cause, and Result.

II.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN BEFORE JULY, 1900, AND TERMINATED IN THAT MONTH.

Table for Building Trades (690 Workpeople affected) with 2 disputes. Columns include Locality, Occupation, Number of Workpeople, Date, Duration, Cause, and Result.

Table for Mining (813 Workpeople affected) with 3 disputes. Columns include Locality, Occupation, Number of Workpeople, Date, Duration, Cause, and Result.

Table for Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades (839 Workpeople affected) with 4 disputes. Columns include Locality, Occupation, Number of Workpeople, Date, Duration, Cause, and Result.

Table for Textile Trades (4,313 Workpeople affected) with 3 disputes. Columns include Locality, Occupation, Number of Workpeople, Date, Duration, Cause, and Result.

Table for Transport Trades (446 Workpeople affected) with 2 disputes. Columns include Locality, Occupation, Number of Workpeople, Date, Duration, Cause, and Result.

Table for Miscellaneous Trades (418 Workpeople affected) with 2 disputes. Columns include Locality, Occupation, Number of Workpeople, Date, Duration, Cause, and Result.

* The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly affected," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the dispute occurred but not themselves on strike or locked-out. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS.

Particulars Clause (Penmaking).—The Factory and Workshop Act of 1895 provides (Section 40) that in certain specified cases workers who are paid by the piece shall be supplied with particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done, and also with particulars of the work to which that rate is applied, in order that they may be enabled to compute the total amount of wages payable to them.

Secretary has applied the above provisions to the classes of factories and workshops in which is carried on the making of pens. The Rules, as modified, provide that the particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done by each worker must either be furnished to him, in writing or in print, at the time the work is given out, or be exhibited in the factory or workshop on a placard, posted so as to be easily legible.

† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1900, No. 521. Price 1d. (Eyre & Spottiswoode).

INDUSTRIAL PROSECUTIONS IN JULY.

I.—Under Factory and Workshop Acts.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Nature of Offence.	Cases taken.	Con- victions.	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.
By Owners, Managers, &c.:			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Neglecting to Limewash	2	2	4 0 0	1 6 6
Neglecting to Fence Machinery	7	6	13 8 6	2 19 0
Employing Young Persons without necessary Certificates	27	27	14 7 6	14 18 2
Illegal Hours or Times of Employment—				
Before or after the legal hour	130	113	61 19 0	36 3 4
During meal times, or without proper intervals for meals	102	102	38 17 6	43 6 7
Beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted	42	40	25 19 6	12 16 6
On Sundays or holidays, or children on successive Saturdays	5	5	2 2 0	0 18 0
At night	51	49	51 7 6	16 0 1
Employing children full time, otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets, &c. In business of, but outside factory or work- shop after employment therein before and after dinner	5	5	5 5 0	2 7 6
In factory or workshop and in shop beyond total legal period	2	2	3 0 0	0 4 0
Neglecting Rules as to Registers, Abstracts, Notices, &c.—				
Not keeping Registers	34	34	13 9 6	17 15 0
Not affixing or properly filling up Notices and Abstracts	16	12	10 1 0	4 5 0
Not sending Notices required by Act	11	11	27 16 6	4 3 0
Not supplying sufficient or correct particulars Prosecutions for Breach of (or not affixing) Special Rules	3	3	1 10 0	2 6 6
Prosecutions under Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889	2	1	5 0 0	0 11 6
Other offences	4	3	5 11 6	1 1 0
By Workmen:				
Prosecutions for Breach of Special Rules	6	6	1 14 6	2 3 8
By Parents:				
Neglecting to cause child to attend school	1	1	0 0 6	—
Total for July, 1900	455	425	291 17 6	164 12 4
Total for July, 1899	335	325	200 6 0	129 19 0

II.—Under Mines and Quarries Acts.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Nature of Offence.	Prosecu- tions.	Con- victions.	Cases with- drawn.	Cases dis- missed.	Amount of Fines and Costs.
UNDER THE MINES ACTS.					
By Owners, Managers, &c.:					£ s. d.
Miscellaneous	30	22	1	7	78 15 0
By Workmen:					
Safety Lamps	2	1	—	1	0 17 6
Shot-firing and Explosives	2	2	—	—	2 18 0
Lucifer Matches, Smoking, &c.	8	8*	—	—	7 4 6
Riding on Trams	8	8	—	—	6 5 6
Miscellaneous	19	18	—	1	19 15 6
Total for July, 1900	69	59	1	9	115 16 0
Total for July, 1899	41	41	—	—	43 12 0
UNDER THE QUARRIES ACT.					
Total for July, 1900	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.
Total for July, 1899	6	6	—	—	4 6 6

III.—Under Merchant Shipping Acts.

(Supplied by the Solicitor's Department, Board of Trade.)

Nature of Offence.	Prosecu- tions.	Convic- tions.	Total Penalties.	Total Costs.
By Owners or Masters of Ships:			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Submersion of Disc	1	1	10 0 0	0 2 0
Total for July, 1900	1	1	10 0 0	0 2 0
Total for July, 1899	3	3	52 0 0	1 17 6

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN JULY.

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

FROM the following summary of the changes in the Register of Industrial Organisations in July it will be seen that 3 Trade Unions, 3 Co-operative Associations for Distribution, 15 Friendly Societies, 38 branches of existing Friendly Societies, and 1 Building Society were added to the Register of the United Kingdom during July. Five Trade Unions, 13 Industrial and Provident Societies, 23 Friendly Societies (including 11 branches) and 18

* One of the offenders was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment, two were sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment, and one was admonished.

Building Societies are reported as having ceased to exist, commenced to "wind-up," or had registration cancelled, while 1 Co-operative Society is reported as having amalgamated with another.

ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED.

Trade Unions.—England and Wales.—Manchester and Northern Counties (Male and Female) Costermongers' and Street Vendors' Trade Protection Society, Temperance Hall, Canning-street, Butler-street, Manchester; Tin and Sheet Millmen's Association, Cleveland Buildings, Station-road, Llanelly; London and India Docks Staff Association, Bromley Vestry Hall, Bow-road, E. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—(A) Associations for Distribution.—England and Wales.—Thorpe-le-Soken and District Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Ivy Villa, Weeley, Colchester; Total Abstinence Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 40, Molyneux-street, Marylebone, W.; Ammanford Co-op. Soc., Ltd., College-street, Ammanford. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None. (B) Associations for Production.—None. (C) Miscellaneous.—None.

Friendly Societies.—(A) New Friendly Societies.—England and Wales.—Ordinary Friendly, 4; Dividing, 6; Orders, 1; Working Men's Clubs, 4. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—Specially Authorised, 1. (B) New Branches of Existing Societies.—England and Wales.—35. Scotland.—3. Ireland.—None.

Building Societies.—England and Wales.—1. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

ORGANISATIONS DISSOLVED.

Trade Unions.—England and Wales.—Notice of Dissolution received.—Universal Federation of Operative Painters, Havelock Arms, Jamaica-road, S.E.; National Union of Calico Printers' Labourers, Washfold, Woolfold, Bury; Hebrew Cabinet Employers' Association, Camperdown House, Half Moon-passage, Whitechapel, E. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—Sligo Builders' Labourers' Benevolent Union. Registry cancelled by request.—England and Wales.—National Alliance Building Trades Society, 45, Tonsley Hill, Wandsworth, S.W. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—England and Wales.—Registry cancelled by request.—York People's Bank, Ltd., City Chambers, Clifford-street, York; Irish National League (Oldham Central Branch) Land and Builders Soc., Ltd., 176, Union-street, Oldham; Hatfield Peveril Co-op. Soc., Ltd., High-street, Hatfield Peveril; Coventry Co-op. Cycle Manufacturers, Ltd., 143, Stoney Stanton-road, Coventry; Coventry Printing Soc., 42, Cox-street, Coventry; Barwell Benefit Land Soc., Ltd., Three Crowns Inn, Barwell; Coalminers' Co-op. Brotherhood, Ltd., Cartwright Colliery, Swadlincote. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None. Resolution to Wind-up received.—Staveley Co-op. Bobbin Manufacturing Soc., Ltd., Fell Foot Mill, Staveley; Hessenford Co-op. Dairy Soc., Ltd., Mill House, Hessenford. Liquidators' final return received.—Dipton Equitable Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Dipton; Keighley and District Pig Keepers' Association, Ltd., 25, Chapel-lane, Keighley. Amalgamation.—Sandiacre Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Church-street, Sandiacre with Stapleford Co-op. Soc., Ltd. Scotland.—Dissolved by Instrument.—Ralston Garden's Assoc., Ltd., Reafrew. Ceased to exist.—Dundee Tailoring Co-op. Soc., Ltd. Ireland.—None.

Friendly Societies.—England and Wales.—By instrument of dissolution: Ordinary Friendly, 6; Dividing, 1; Female, 1; Working Men's Clubs, 1. Registry cancelled: Ordinary Friendly, 1; Orders, 1. Dissolved otherwise: Juvenile, 1; Branches, 11. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

Building Societies.—England and Wales.—By instrument of dissolution, 5; notice of commencement of dissolution, 2; notice of termination of dissolution, 10. Scotland.—By instrument of dissolution, 1. Ireland.—None.

HOME-WORK IN BELGIUM.*

THE Belgian Labour Department has issued the second of the series of volumes containing the results of the investigations which it has caused to be made respecting home-work in Belgium. The present volume deals with the flax-weaving industry of Flanders, the straw-plaiting industry of the Geer Valley, and the Flemish boot and shoe industry. Each industry forms the subject of a Report by a separate investigator appointed for the purpose by the Belgian Labour Department.

The first volume of this series dealt with the Arms Manufacturing Industry of Liège, the Cutlery Industry of Gemb'loux, and the Men's Wearing Apparel Industry of Brussels (see GAZETTE, December, 1899, p. 378).

* Les Industries à Domicile en Belgique, Volume II., Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail, Office du Travail, Brussels, 1900. Société belge de Librairie, Rue Treurenberg, 16. Price, about 3s. 2d.