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STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN FEBRUARY.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

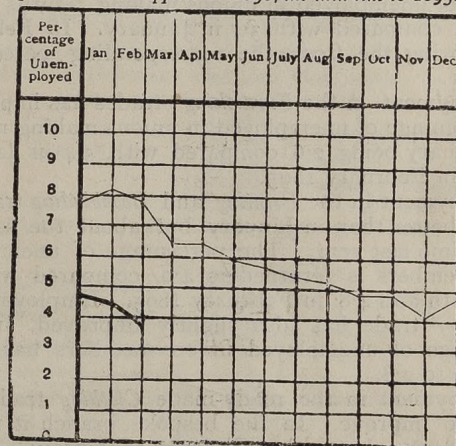
Most important industries continue to show an improvement in the state of employment, both compared with last month and with February 1895, at which period, however, out-door work was much affected by the long frost.

In the 106 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 409,102, making returns, 15,343 (or 3·8 per cent.) are reported as unemployed at the end of February, compared with 4·5 per cent. in January, and with 7·9 per cent. in the 84 unions, with a membership of 385,594, from which returns were received for February 1895.

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

Chart showing the percentage of unemployed members of the trade unions making returns at the close of each month of 1895, and of each completed month of 1896.

[The thick line applies to 1896, the thin line to 1895.]



The proportions of unemployed in the 106 unions making returns may be classified as follows:—

	Unions.	Members.
Under 3 per cent.	57	256,943
3 and under 5 per cent.	20	67,387
5 and under 7 per cent.	15	25,578
7 and under 10 per cent.	5	49,308
10 per cent. and upwards	9	9,886

Employment in Various Industries.—Coal Mining.—Employment continues good in nearly all districts. It shows hardly any change compared with the previous month, but is not quite up to the level of February 1895. The average number of days worked by 1,064 pits, at which 299,437 workpeople were employed, was 4·91 per week in February, as compared with 4·94 in January and 5·00 in February 1895. The proportion of unemployed miners in trade unions in Northumberland and Durham was 2·0 per cent. of the membership at the end of the month, the corresponding percentages at the end of the previous month and of February 1895 being respectively 1·7 and 2·6.

Iron Mining.—Employment in this industry again shows improvement. Very nearly full time was worked by most of the mines, the general average for February last at the 116 mines included in the returns being 5·85 days per week as compared with 5·70 in February 1895 and January 1896. The total number employed at these mines was 13,577, or 700 more than a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT IN FEBRUARY—SPECIAL INDUSTRIES (continued).

(g) LONDON DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR IN FEBRUARY.

EMPLOYMENT for dock and wharveside labour was not so good in February as in the preceding month. The decrease is chiefly among labourers employed by dock companies, though the average numbers employed by shipowners in the docks, and at the wharves, were also lower than the corresponding averages for January. In the case of the wharves, the falling off was greatest on the south side.

The average daily number of labourers employed in all the docks and at 110 of the principal wharves is estimated at 13,224 for the four weeks ending February 29th, compared with 14,706 for the preceding month, a decline of 1,482 (or over 10 per cent.). The second week shows the maximum and the third the minimum daily average. The greatest number at work on any one day is estimated at 14,638 on February 12th, and the lowest at 11,509 on the 22nd.

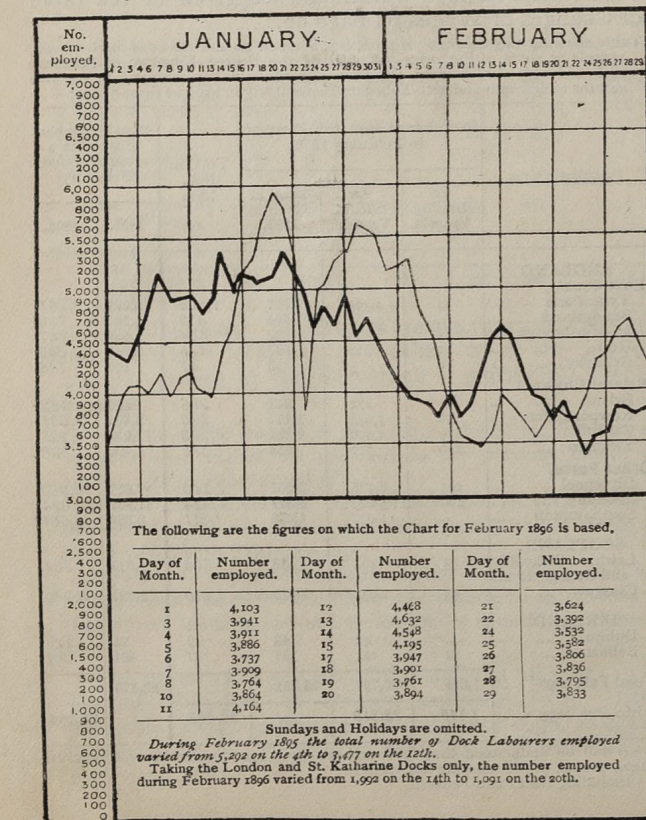
Detailed Figures.—(1) The following table shows the estimated daily average number of dock and wharf labourers employed in each week of the month:—

Table with 5 columns: Period, By Dock Companies or through Contractors, By Ship-owners, &c., Total, Labourers employed at 110 Wharves making Returns, Total Dock and Wharf Labourers included in Returns.

(2) The daily fluctuation in the number of dock labourers employed by the London and India Docks Joint Committee during January and February is shown on the chart below. The numbers in February varied from 4,632 on February 13th to 3,392 on the 22nd.

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 January and February 1896. The corresponding curve for January and February 1895 is also given for comparison. Dock Labourers employed by Shipowners direct, Stevedores, and Coal Porters are not included.

[The thick curve applies to 1896, and the thin curve to 1895.]



An exact comparison with the state of employment a year ago can only be made in the case of labourers employed by the Dock Companies. It will be seen from the following figures that employment was better than last year in the middle of the month, but not so good at the beginning and end.

Table with 5 columns: Period, Labourers employed by Dock Companies directly or through Contractors (1896, 1895, Increase, Decrease).

Employment has been slack with deal porters and corn porters and lumpers. Coal porters, winchmen and backers have had fair employment. Ballast heavers have been well employed, lightermen moderately so, stevedores not so well as last month.

The fruit porters in Thames Street have had fair employment for the time of year. The daily average number employed was 359, as compared with an average of 366 in January.

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

ACCORDING to returns from women correspondents employment for women in the cotton trade in February was slightly better than in January; but in the woollen and worsted trades a decline is apparent with the result that employment in the textile trades as a whole shows little change. Information has been received with regard to the employment of women and girls in 475 cotton, woollen, worsted and silk mills. In the case of 324 mills the numbers employed are known approximately. If the same average number be assumed to be employed in the remaining 151 mills as in those for the same trade for which numbers are known, the information may be summarised as follows:—

Table with 4 columns: State of Employment, Number of Mills, Number, Percentage for Feb., Percentage for Jan.

Cotton Trade.—According to this estimate the number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton mills reported on was 70,738. Of these 87 per cent. were employed in mills working full time (compared with 84 per cent. in January); 9 per cent. in mills running full time but giving only partial employment; 2 per cent. in mills running short time; while mills employing 2 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 16,635. Of these 93 per cent. were employed in mills working full time (compared with 97 per cent. in January); 5 per cent. in mills running full time but giving only partial employment; and 2 per cent. in mills running short time.

Silk Trade.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the silk mills reported on is estimated at 1,275, all of whom were employed in mills working full time (showing no change as compared with January).

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

III.—DISTRICT REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS AND OTHERS.

LONDON.

Employment in various Industries.—In London the state of employment generally has improved. Returns from 382 branches of 97 unions, with an aggregate membership of 68,886, show 2,155 (or 3·1 per cent.) unemployed at the end of February, compared with 3·6 per cent. last month and 7·1 for February 1895.

The Engineering, Metal and Shipbuilding trades remain steady, though the latter are scarcely so well employed. Reports from 107 branches of 23 unions show that 602 (or 2·9 per cent.) out of a membership of 20,859 were unemployed at the end of February, compared with 2·6 per cent. in January and 7·7 per cent. in February 1895.

On the whole the Building trades continue well employed. Reports from 181 branches of 8 unions paying unemployed benefit, and having a membership of 12,925, show that 282 (or 2·1 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of February, compared with 2·2 in January and 9·7 per cent. in February 1895, when the long frost was in progress. The mill-sawyers describe employment as good; the carpenters and joiners and plasterers as fair; the bricklayers and painters and decorators as improving; the stonemasons as dull; the plumbers and stonecarvers as bad.

The Furnishing trades are busy. Reports from 30 branches of 7 unions, with a membership of 4,450, show that 77 (or 1·7 per cent.) were unemployed, as against 6·2 per cent. last month and 8·3 in February 1895.

The Coopers are also busy. Two societies, with a membership of 930, having only 8 members unemployed (or less than 1 per cent.) compared with 2·6 per cent. last month.

The Coachbuilding trades have continued to improve. Reports from 10 branches of 7 unions, with a membership of 1,035, show that 26 (or 2·5 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3·3 per cent. in January.

The Printing and Bookbinding trades remain fairly steady. Returns from 19 unions, with a membership of 20,040, show that 874 (or 4·4 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of the month, compared with 4·8 per cent. in January and 4·0 per cent. in February 1895.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the wholesale clothing trade has continued good, and overtime has been worked in some cases; the West-End tailoring trade has remained dull, but slightly improved towards the end of the month; the East-End bespoke trade is still quiet; the hatters are exceptionally well employed for the time of year; the capmakers are moderately employed; the fur skin dressers are busy; the furriers slack.

Boot and Shoe Trades.—The machine branch has continued to improve slightly; the high-class bespoke branch has been fairly good; slipper-makers are still slack.

Glass and Pottery Trades.—Little alteration has taken place in these trades. Returns from 6 unions, with a membership of 1,459, show that 83 (or 5·7 per cent.) were unemployed compared with 5·3 per cent. last month and 4·9 per cent. in February 1895.

Workers in Fibre, Hair, &c.—These trades remain fairly well employed. Returns from 6 unions, with a membership of 931, show that 30 (or 3·2 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3·5 per cent. last month.

The Gold and Silver trades continue busy. Returns from 6 unions, with a membership of 1,084, show that 11 (or 1·0 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 1·4 per cent. in January, and 3·3 per cent. in February 1895.

The Tobacco trades are scarcely so well employed as last month. Returns from 3 unions, with a membership of 2,115, show that 119 (or 5·6 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of February, compared with 4·8 per cent. last month.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Employment at docks and wharves was not so good in February as in January. The average daily number of dock labourers employed at the docks and at 110 of the principal wharves is estimated at 13,224 for February and at 14,706 for the previous month. Employment has been slack with deal porters, corn porters and lumpers; fair with coal porters, winchmen and backers; ballast heavers have been well employed; lightermen moderately; stevedores not so well as last month. Fruit porters have had fair employment for the time of year. Further details are given on page 70.

Disputes and Changes of Wages.—Seven comparatively small disputes, affecting in the aggregate 194 persons, have been reported as occurring during the month. Particulars of these disputes will be found on pp. 90-2. A re-adjustment of piece rates involving

reductions in certain departments of dock work, was notified to come into operation on March 5th (see table on p. 94).

Labour Bureaux.—The 4 labour bureaux furnishing returns for February 1896 and February 1895 registered 833 fresh applications from workpeople and 372 from employers during last month, as against 1,355 and 432 respectively in February 1895. The number of workpeople engaged by private employers was 218, compared with 214 in February 1895, whereas the number engaged by local authorities fell from 665 to 270.

Pauperism.—The number of persons relieved on the last day of the second week in February was 103,289. This was an increase of 383 as compared with the corresponding day in the previous month, and a decrease of 35,827 as compared with February 1895. Of the decrease, 61 per cent. was in outdoor relief in the Southern district.

The following chart shows the seasonal variations in the volume of pauperism in London at the middle of each month for the years 1894, 1895 and 1896:—

[The thick curve represents 1896; the thin curve 1895; and the dotted curve 1894.]

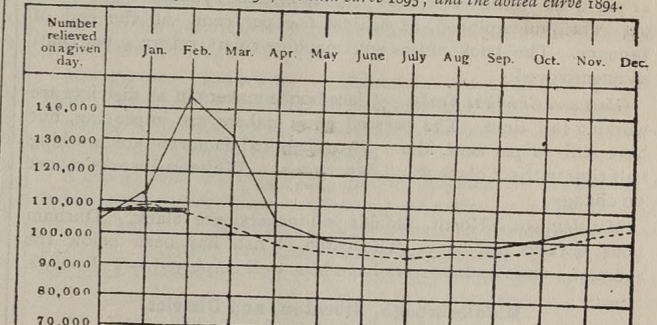


Table with 4 columns: Month, 1894, 1895, 1896. Shows the number of persons relieved on a given day for each month across three years.

The number of vagrants in London on one day of the second week in February was 1,183, as compared with 1,078 in February 1895.

In West Ham the number of paupers on one day in the second week was 9,311 in February, 9,154 in January, and 14,667 in February 1895.

ENGLAND: NORTHERN COUNTIES.

Tyne and Wear District.

Coal Mining.—Durham.—Pits producing gas coal continue to give average employment; 21 other colliers of various seams of coal, employing 21,062 men and boys have averaged 9·7 days per fortnight. At a few collieries temporary night shifts are worked. The number of unemployed miners is 1,500, or 2·6 per cent., as against 2·4 per cent. in January. Northumberland.—Steam coal pits are working an average of only 7·1 days per fortnight. House coal pits have averaged 9·7 days. The number of miners in receipt of stoppage allowance is 108 (or 0·52 per cent.) as against 0·30 per cent. in January.

Metal Mining.—Iron and lead mines are steadily employed.

Quarrying.—In Weardale, quarrymen are fully employed. A whinstone quarry has been re-opened. At Stanhope and Frosterley two quarries are working 6 days, and one 5 days, per week. Gateshead and district continue to improve.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—On the Tyne.—Shipbuilding in the higher reaches of the river is fairly active. In the Shields district employment is not so good, a number of riveters and caulkers being idle. The Elswick factory continues busy. Several marine and one or two electrical engineering firms are employing night shifts in their machinery departments. Work in repair shops and docks is slack. Out of 10,061 members of the above trades included in 48 returns, 1,075 (or 10·5 per cent.) are unemployed, as against 10·9 per cent. of the membership at the end of January. On the Wear.—At four shipyards employment has greatly improved; at seven others it is moderate, and at three yards continues bad. Engineers are better employed. Of the 4,012 members in 20 branches of the engineering and iron shipbuilding trades, 410 (or 10·2 per cent.) are idle, as against 12·2 per cent. of the membership for January. The percentage of unemployed moulders on the two rivers as shewn in five returns is 2·8, with a membership of 941. The

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN FEBRUARY.

(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.)

Summary.—The total number affected by the changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during February was about 27,000, and the estimated general effect of all the changes on the wages of this number of workpeople was an increase of 6d. per week. About 22,000 received advances amounting on an average to 1s. 3d. per week, and over 5,000 sustained decreases averaging 2s. 9d. per week.

Increases.—The principal changes reported were in the engineering and shipbuilding trades, and particulars relating to over 13,000 men are given in the table. On the Clyde and at Belfast about 5,200 workpeople have received advances in addition to the 12,300 previously reported. The upward movement in wages has extended to other shipbuilding centres, including the Mersey, Barrow, the North-East Coast of England, and the East Coast of Scotland. From the table it will be seen that 3,000 shipbuilders and boilermakers at Liverpool and Birkenhead, 840 engineers and pattern-makers at Barrow, 2,300 shipwrights on the North-East Coast, 330 engineers at Dundee, and 1,710 boilermakers, shipbuilders and engineers at Edinburgh and Leith have secured immediate advances ranging from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per week. The remaining advances include particulars of 2,837 building operatives, of which number 2,512 are joiners in the Glasgow district who have secured 1/4d. per hour.

Decreases.—A downward movement is taking place in the wages of coal miners in Scotland. Particulars are given below of a decrease in the Airdrie, Bathgate and Slamannan district: other changes which were not reported in February are referred to on p. 86. In continuation of the information published last month further details are given of reductions in the tinplate trade, and it is reported that very few employers are now paying the full 1874 list of prices. The quarrymen in East Gloucestershire have sustained a decrease of 5 per cent.

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 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). Includes sections for BUILDING TRADES, COAL MINING, IRON AND STEEL TRADES, METAL TRADES, TINPLATE TRADE, and ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

* In all cases the accuracy of newspaper reports is enquired into before the information is used here. † Where the winter and summer hours are known to differ in any trade, the weekly rate given in the table is the result of averaging the wages for five summer weeks and two winter weeks. ‡ The weekly wages given are for house joiners; those employed in the railway and other works work longer hours, and their weekly earnings are proportionately higher. § See also Reductions in Hours of Labour, page 96. ¶ See also note on Scottish miner's wages, page 86.

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). Includes sections for ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES, TEXTILE TRADES, CLOTHING TRADES, EMPLOYEES OF RAILWAY COMPANIES, DOCK LABOUR, EMPLOYEES OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES, and MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.

* In addition to the members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers who were included in the number published last month. † Men on night shift to be paid time and quarter instead of time. ‡ In addition, all men employed in the gasworks at Fenton are to receive 4 1/2 days' holiday per year without loss of pay.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES IN FEBRUARY (continued).

Port.	Voyage.	No. shipped at new Rate during Feb.		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)	Monthly Rates.			
		Increase.	Decrease.		Jan. 1896.	Feb. 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
Increases—56 persons. SEAMEN. 9 Decreases—44 persons.								
Able Seamen (Steamships).								
North Shields	Mediterranean	...	7	Decrease of 10s. per month	80 0	70 0*	...	10 0
Ditto	East Indies and China	...	6	Ditto	80 0	70 0*	...	10 0
Ditto	Cape, Natal and E. Africa	...	4	Ditto	80 0	70 0	...	10 0
South Shields	Running Agreements†	...	3	Ditto	80 0	70 0*	...	10 0
Bristol	Mediterranean	...	4	Increase of 5s. per month	70 0	75 0*	5 0	...
Cardiff	Cape, Natal and E. Africa	...	13	Increase of 5s. per month	65 0	70 0	5 0	...
Newport, Mon.	East Indies and China	...	9	Ditto	75 0	70 0	...	5 0
Ditto	West Coast of Africa	...	2	Ditto	70 0	65 0	...	5 0
Firemen.								
North Shields	Mediterranean	...	5	Decrease of 5s. per month	80 0	75 0*	...	5 0
South Shields	Running Agreements†	...	3	Decrease of 10s. per month	80 0	70 0*	...	10 0
Hull	W. Indies and S. America	...	5	Decrease of 5s. per month	85 0	80 0	...	5 0
Bristol	Mediterranean	...	4	Increase of 5s. per month	75 0	80 0*	5 0	...
Cardiff	Cape, Natal and E. Africa	...	14	Ditto	70 0	75 0	5 0	...
Glasgow	W. Indies and S. America	...	4	Increase of 10s. per month	70 0	80 0*	10 0	...
Ditto	Running Agreements†	...	17	Increase of 5s. per month	70 0	75 0*	5 0	...

* The predominant wage, however, remained the same as in the previous month.

† In foreign trades.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN FEBRUARY.

THE 9 changes in hours of labour reported during February affected about 2,700 persons, of which number 1,900 had their hours of labour reduced and 800 had their hours lengthened. The more important decreases were at Manchester, where about 1,600 workpeople employed in printing establishments have had their working hours reduced from 52½ to 50 per week. The single case of increase was at Leeds, where 800 workpeople (mostly piece workers), employed in a clothing factory have had their hours of labour extended 2½ hours per week.

Employment.	Locality.	Date of change.	Approximate number of workpeople directly affected.	Hours of labour in a full week (exclusive of overtime).		
				Before change.	After change.	Dec. or Inc. per week.
DECREASES.						
Building Trades.						
Painters	Stirling	1st April	50	56	51	5
Printing Trades.						
Letterpress	Manchester and Salford District	2nd Mar.	1,000	52½	50	2½
Printers						
Lithographic						
Bookbinders & Finishers						
Machine Rulers, Folders, Sewers, &c.						
Lithographic Artists and Designers	London	1st Feb.	14 to 30	50	49	1
Miscellaneous.						
Silk Dyers	Macclesfield	10th Feb.	45	60	56½	3½
		12th Feb.	10	59	56½	2½
		19th Feb.	20	59	56½	2½
Men in Sanitary Department	Walthamstow	1st week in Jan.	150	54	48	6
Shop Assistants and Workroom Hands	Plymouth	19th Feb.	17	63½	62½	1
Signalmen*	Arno Vale, Notts	Feb.	2	12	10	2
	Gedling, Notts	Feb.	2	12	10	2
INCREASES.						
Clothing Trades.						
Pressers and Machinists	Leeds	17th Feb.	800	52½	55	2½

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN FEBRUARY.

(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 February shows that 8 Trade Unions, 1 Employers' Association, 4 Co-operative Associations for Distribution, 10 Co-operative Associations for Production, 4 miscellaneous Co-operative Associations, 16 new Friendly Societies, 30 new branches of existing Friendly Societies and 2 Building Societies have been added to the Register for the United Kingdom during the past month. Three Industrial and Provident Societies have been dissolved

* Five men are now employed instead of four to work the two boxes.

and one amalgamated, while 25 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.—Reliance House Painters and Decorators, 348 Broadway, Stratford; Catshill Amal. Soc. of Builders and General Labourers, Golden Cross Inn, Catshill; National Soc. of Plasterers' and Slaters' Labourers, 45 Soho St., Liverpool; Walsall Harness Makers' Trade Protection Soc., Bell and Cuckoo, Stafford St., Walsall; Gas Fitters' Trade Association, White Swan Hotel, Edmund St., Birmingham; Amal. Association of Builders' Labourers of Great Britain and Ireland, Worcester and District Branch, Plough Inn, Fish St., Worcester; Coventry Builders Labourers' Protective Accident and Burial Soc., 145 Much Park St., Coventry. Scotland.—Associated Range, Stove and Ornamental Fitters of Scotland, 122 Napiershall St., Glasgow. Ireland.—(Employers' Association) The Friendly Soc. of Car Proprietors of the County and City of Dublin, 44 York St., Dublin.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—(A) Associations for Distribution.—England and Wales.—Rugeley Ind. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Albion St., Rugeley; Duffryn Ind. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 34 Commercial St., Mountain Ash; Hawarden and District Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Ewlvie, Flint; South Eastern Co-op. Agricultural Soc., Ltd., 118 Hop Exchange, 24 Southwark St., S.E. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

(B) Associations for Production.—England and Wales.—Cambridge Builders, Ltd., 34 James Street, Cambridge; Barry Herald Newspaper Publishing Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 12 Main St., Cadoxton-juxta-Barry, Cardiff; Union Co-op. Boot and Shoe Productive Soc., Ltd., 29 Workhouse Lane, Kettering. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—Shanagarry Co-op. Agricultural and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Shanagarry; Castleliney Co-op. Agricultural and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Castleliney; Moycarkey Co-op. Agricultural and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Moycarkey; Lower Ormond Co-op. Agricultural and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Borrisokane; Wexford Co-op. Agricultural Soc., Ltd., Wexford; Donaghmore Co-op. Agricultural and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Donaghmore; Killeagh Co-op. Agricultural Dairy Soc., Ltd., Killeagh.

(C) Miscellaneous.—England and Wales.—Citizen's Bank, Ltd., 37 St. Mary Axe, E.C.; Kennington Political Institute Soc., Ltd., Heyford House, Heyford Terrace, Old South Lambeth Rd., S.W.; Chard Liberal Club, Ltd., Chard. Scotland.—Stenhousemuir Building and Investment (Land Co-op.), Ythan Cottage, Stenhousemuir.

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

(B) New Branches of Existing Societies.—England and Wales.—A.O. Foresters, 9; O. Sons of Temperance, 4; Various others, 9. Scotland.—I.O. Rechabites, 3; L.O.A. Shepherds, 2; others, 2 (including 1 District). Ireland.—A.O. Foresters, 1.

Building Societies.—England and Wales.—None. Scotland.—High Blantyre Guardian, Masonic Hall, High Blantyre; Glasgow Merchants' Guardian, 133 West George St., Glasgow.

OLD ORGANISATIONS DISSOLVED.

Trade Unions.—England and Wales.—None. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—England and Wales.—Old and New Shildon Ind. Co-op. Soc. (Amalgamated with Bishop Auckland Ind. Co-op. Flour and Provision Soc. Ltd.); Hetton-le-Hole and Hetton Downs Butchers Soc. Ltd.; Gt. Billing Ind. and Prov. Soc. Ltd.; Kineton Co-op. Ind and Prov. Soc., Ltd. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

Building Societies.—England and Wales.—Dissolved by Instrument, 7. Sent notice of commencement of dissolution, 7; of termination of dissolution, 9; of commencement of winding-up, 1; and of termination of winding-up, 1.