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STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN JULY.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

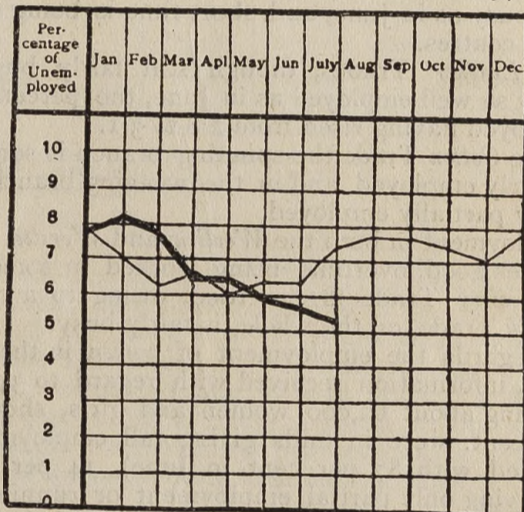
There has been a further improvement on the whole during the month in the state of the labour market, and the percentage of unemployed in Unions making returns has continued to decline.

In the 86 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 391,093, making returns, 20,574 (or 5·3 per cent.) are reported as unemployed at the end of July, compared with 5·6 per cent. in June, and 7·4 per cent. in the 52 unions making returns for July 1894.

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 1894 and of each completed month of 1895.

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



The proportions of unemployed in the 86 Unions making returns may be classified as follows:—

	Unions.	Members.
Under 3 per cent.	35	99,822
3 and under 5 per cent.	22	181,435
5 and under 7 per cent.	9	19,943
7 and under 10 per cent.	7	20,868
10 per cent. and upwards	13	69,025
Total	86	391,093

Employment in Various Industries.—*Coal Mining.*—

Returns received from the owners of 936 pits, at which 229,180 persons were employed, show that the average number of days per week worked by the pits during July was 4·53 as compared with 4·23 in June.* The proportion of unemployed miners in Unions in the North of England fell from 3·4 at the end of June to 3·0 at the end of July.

Iron Mining.—The average number of days per week worked by 96 iron mines, employing 12,289 workpeople, was 5·61 in July, as against 5·43 in June.

In the *Pig Iron* Industry the number of furnaces in blast included in the returns was 285 at the end of July, as compared with the same number in June and 264 in July 1894. The number of workpeople employed was 18,712, compared with 18,703 in the previous month, showing practically no change.

The number of workpeople employed at *Steel and*

* No comparison is made with July 1894, since in that month most of the Scotch collieries were idle owing to a wages dispute.

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EMPLOYMENT IN JULY—GENERAL SUMMARY.

Tinplate Works, Puddling Furnaces, and Rolling Mills by 163 employers was 56,992 at the end of July, as compared with 56,839 a year ago. Returns from 26 tinplate manufacturers show that they had 108 mills in operation at the end of the month, as against 88 in the previous month and 129 in July 1894.

An improvement has taken place in the *Engineering and kindred Trades*, the percentage of unemployed union members having fallen from 6.1 in June to 5.6 in July, compared with 9.7 in July 1894.

The *Shipbuilding Trades* show a slight decline compared with the previous month, the percentage of unemployed union members having risen from 11.5 in June to 12.0 in July, compared with 17.3 in July 1894.

The *Building Trades*, on the whole, continue busy, and the percentage of unemployed in the unions making returns has fallen from 2.5 in June to 2.4 in July, compared with 3.6 in July last year.

The *Furnishing and Wood-working Trades* have fallen off to some extent, the percentage of unemployed union members having risen from 2.4 in June to 3.0 in July, compared with 4.4 in July 1894.

The *Printing, Bookbinding and Paper Trades* have in the aggregate been better employed, the improvement, however, being confined to compositors, who have been temporarily busy on election work. The percentage of unemployed union members has fallen from 5.5 in June to 4.0 in July, compared with 6.1 in July 1894.

The ready-made *Clothing Trade* has fallen off in most centres, and the bespoke trade also became somewhat slack towards the close of the month.

The *Boot and Shoe Trade*, owing to seasonal causes, is not so busy as in June, and short time is being worked in some centres.

The *Leather Trades*, though still fairly busy, are scarcely so well employed as in June, the percentage of unemployed having risen from 2.8 to 3.1.

In the *Cotton Trade* the spinning branch is somewhat irregularly employed, and in the weaving branch many are only partially employed.

Employment in both the *Woollen and Worsted Trades* continues good, overtime being worked in some cases. The *Hosiery Trade* is unsettled, owing to a dispute. The *Silk Trade*, on the whole, is fairly busy.

As regards the employment of *women* in the *Textile Trades*, information received with regard to 336 mills, employing about 62,000 women and girls, shows that 85 per cent. were in mills giving full employment (as compared with 87 per cent. in June), 14 per cent. in mills giving only partial employment or running short time, the mills employing the remainder being closed during the whole or part of the month.

The number of *Seamen* shipped on foreign-going vessels at the principal ports was 18.3 per cent. more than in June, but 1.5 per cent. less than in July 1894. The increase compared with last month was chiefly due to the taking out of new running agreements in July.

On the whole, *Dock and Riverside Labourers* have been well employed. In London, dock labour shows an improvement, particularly in the second fortnight of the month. The average number of dock labourers employed at the docks and principal wharves during July was 14,507, as compared with 13,408 in June.

Agriculture.—The state of employment was generally satisfactory during July in the Northern and Western Counties. In certain districts in the Midland, Eastern, and Home Counties there was some irregularity of work after hay harvest in the first fortnight of July, owing to the deficiency of the root crop. During the latter part of the month employment was generally regular.

Trade Disputes.—The number of fresh disputes occurring in July was 49, as compared with 65 in June, and 66 in July 1894. Eleven disputes took place in the Mining and Quarrying Industry, 10 in the Building Trades, 7 in the Textile Trades, 5 in the Metal Trades, 4 in the Clothing Trades, 3 in the Shipbuilding Industry, 2 in connection with seafaring and dock labour, and the remaining 7 in the miscellaneous group of industries.

In 42 of the 49 disputes, 14,249 persons were involved, an average of 346 persons per dispute, as compared with 161 in the previous month.

Twenty-one old disputes, affecting about 2,200 people, were brought to a settlement in July, and at the end of the month it was known that 13 new and 23 old disputes, involving about 8,000 persons, were still unsettled.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.—During July the number of workpeople reported as affected by changes in rates of wages was 114,500 (10,000 receiving increases and 104,500 suffering decreases), as compared with 13,000 in the previous month, and 375,500 in the corresponding month of last year. The decreases include a fall of 2½ per cent. in the rates of 100,000 coal miners in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and a reduction in the rates of wages of 3,000 operatives in the Leicester Hosiery Trade. The most important increase relates to the Tinplate Trade, about 4,500 workpeople receiving an increase. Only about 450 workpeople were affected by the reductions in hours of labour reported.

Pauperism.—Returns relating to 35 selected urban districts show that the number of persons relieved on one day in the middle of July was 319,874 (or 218 per 10,000 of population as in 1891), as compared with 322,654 in June and 308,979 in July 1894.

Emigration and Immigration.—The total number of British and Irish passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during July was 14,024, as compared with 10,407 in July, 1894, an increase of 3,617. The increase is principally made up of passengers to the United States. The alien immigrants arriving in this country from the Continent during July numbered 8,832, or 1,708 more than in July of last year; of the 8,832 aliens 4,124 were stated to be *en route* to America, or 934 more than in the corresponding month of 1894.

II.—REPORTS ON SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.

(a)—COAL MINING IN JULY.

EMPLOYMENT in the Coal Mining Industry during July appears to have been better than in the previous month. In England, however, it was not up to the level of a year ago, but in Scotland it was, of course, considerably better than last year, when, owing to a wages dispute, most of the collieries were idle or employing few men.

The particulars given in the returns may be summarised as follows:—

During the four weeks ended 27th July, the average number of days worked by the 936 pits from which returns have been received, and at which 229,180 workpeople were employed, was 4.53 per week as compared with 4.23 days in June.

Of the 229,180 workpeople covered by the returns, 91,739, or 40 per cent., were employed at pits which worked 20 days or more during the four weeks; 116,948, or 51.1 per cent., at pits which worked 12 and under 20 days, and 20,493, or 8.9 per cent., at pits working less than 12 days. The following table gives these particulars in detail:—

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 July 27th, 1895.	Number of Workpeople employed at the Collieries working the number of days stated in Column 1.	Percentage proportion employed* working the number of days stated in Column 1.
Under 4 days	975	4
4 and under 6 days	1,126	5
6 " " 8 " " " " " " " " " "	2,954	13
8 " " 10 " " " " " " " " " "	4,586	20
10 " " 12 " " " " " " " " " "	10,852	47
12 " " 14 " " " " " " " " " "	19,040	83
14 " " 16 " " " " " " " " " "	23,348	102
16 " " 18 " " " " " " " " " "	38,415	168
18 " " 20 " " " " " " " " " "	36,145	156
20 " " 22 " " " " " " " " " "	47,682	208
22 " " 24 " " " " " " " " " "	37,730	165
24 days (full time)	6,327	27
Total	229,180	100.0

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

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY—SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.

In the table below, the districts are classed according to the average number of days worked by the pits, from which it appears that 73,619, or 32.1 per cent. of the workpeople, were in districts in which the average number of days worked was over 5 per week; 120,318, or 52.5 per cent., where the district average was between 4 and 5 days; and 35,243, or 15.4 per cent., where it was between 3½ and 4.

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.		
Cumberland	4,491	5.30
The Lothians	3,292	5.29
South Wales and Monmouth	29,321	5.18
Durham	30,515	5.09
(b) 4 and less than 5 days per week.		
Ireland	212	4.93
Northumberland	7,141	4.73
West Scotland	19,281	4.66
Fife and Clackmannan	2,066	4.46
Yorkshire	37,910	4.38
Derbyshire	17,733	4.26
Lancashire and Cheshire	31,782	4.22
Salop, Worcester, and Warwick	4,893	4.13
(c) Over 3½ but less than 4 days per week.		
North Wales	4,183	3.96
Staffordshire	18,229	3.79
Gloucester and Somerset	6,510	3.64
Notts and Leicester	6,321	3.51

A comparison of the number of days worked in the two fortnights in July shows that in the Scottish districts, Durham, Lancashire and Cheshire, and North Wales, there was a slight falling off in the second fortnight. All the other districts show an improvement.

The average number of days worked during the four weeks by the pits in each district when compared with the corresponding figures for July 1894, shows that in 5 districts, with 47,265 workpeople, there was an improvement, while in 11 districts, with 181,915 workpeople, there was a falling off. As compared with June 1895, the only districts in which there is an appreciable decrease in the time worked are the Scottish districts. Where the difference is greatest, however, viz., in the West of Scotland, it only amounts to one-third of a day per week.

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

District.*	No. employed in July 1895 at the Collieries included in the Table.	Days per Week in		
		July 1895.	July 1894.	June 1895.
(a) Districts in which July 1895 exceeds July 1894.				
Derby	17,733	4.26	3.87	3.21
Salop, Worcester and Warwick	4,893	4.13	4.12	3.55
The Lothians	3,292	5.29	†	5.32
West Scotland	19,281	4.66	†	5.02
Fife and Clackmannan	2,066	4.46	†	4.72
(b) Districts in which July 1895 is less than July 1894.				
Staffordshire	18,229	3.79	3.84	3.47
Durham	30,515	5.09	5.19	4.94
Yorkshire	37,210	4.38	4.48	3.65
Cumberland	4,491	5.30	5.49	5.31
Ireland	212	4.93	5.18	4.90
Notts and Leicester	6,321	3.51	3.80	3.11
South Wales and Monmouth	29,321	5.18	5.49	5.20
Northumberland	7,141	4.73	5.06	4.26
Lancashire and Cheshire	31,782	4.22	4.73	3.95
Gloucester and Somerset	6,510	3.64	4.16	3.29
North Wales	4,183	3.96	4.77	3.75

* The districts are arranged according to the difference in the number of days worked in July 1895 and 1894.

† Most of the collieries in this district were idle during July 1894 owing to a wages dispute.

The number of persons employed last month, so far as the particulars are given in the returns, was 1,051 for every 1,000 employed in July 1894. If, however,

Scotland be excluded the proportion is 982 to 1,000. The proportion of unemployed miners in unions in the North of England amounted to 3.0 per cent. of the members at the end of the month, as compared with 3.4 per cent. in June and 5.2 per cent. in May.

The exports of coal from the United Kingdom amounted last month to 3,362,398 tons; in the previous month to 2,976,871 tons, and in July 1894 to 2,911,679 tons.

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 on the last pay day in July. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons employed at these collieries worked the whole number of days.

(b) IRON MINING INDUSTRY IN JULY.

The state of employment in the Iron Mining Industry during July was on the whole about the same as in June. The average number of days worked during the four weeks ended the 27th July by the 96 iron mines and open-works, from which returns have been received, and at which 12,289 workpeople were employed, was 5.61 days per week, as compared with 5.43 in June. The English districts showed a slight improvement in the time worked during July, but there was a falling off in Scotland.

The following is a summary of the particulars received:

District	No. of Mines from which returns were received.	Total No. of workpeople employed at end of July.	Average number of days worked per week in 4 weeks in	
			July.	June.
Cumberland and Lancashire	41	5,869	5.86	5.79
Other places in England	44	5,553	5.40	5.08
Scotland	6	719	5.17	5.52
Ireland	5	148	5.65	5.63
Total	96	12,289	5.61	5.43

Of the 12,289 persons employed at these 96 mines, 3,789, or 30.8 per cent., were at mines which worked 24 days in the four weeks, or full time; 5,520, or 44.9 per cent., at mines working 22 and under 24 days; 2,022, or 16.5 per cent., at mines working 20 and under 22 days; while the remaining 958 persons, or 7.8 per cent., were at mines working less than 20 days.

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

FROM returns received from 163 employers it appears that 56,992 workpeople were employed by these firms at the end of July, as compared with 56,839 at the end of July 1894, a nett increase of 153. The nett increase of 153 is the balance of an increase of 3,139 workpeople employed in Scotland over the figures for July 1894 (when, however, the Scottish coal dispute was in progress), and a decrease of 2,986 in England and Wales. The largest increase is one of 926 workpeople employed in steel-making. There is, however, a decrease of 1,174 (or 10.5 per cent.) in the number of tinplate-workers employed.

Taking the various districts of England and Wales the principal decreases shown are one of 1,677 workpeople (or 10.4 per cent.) in South Wales and Monmouth (principally tinplate-workers), and one of 1,233 (or about 13 per cent.) in Lancashire, Cumberland and Cheshire (mostly those engaged in steel making). The only districts showing increases are the Midlands and Sheffield and Rotherham districts, while North Wales remains unaltered.

Returns from 26 tinplate manufacturers state that they had 108 mills in operation in the last week of July, as compared with 88 in June and 129 in July 1894.

There is no material alteration on the whole in the number of hours worked in July, as compared with July

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY—SPECIAL INDUSTRIES (continued).

of last year in England and Wales. In Scotland, where works were affected by the coal dispute in 1894 there is, as might be expected, an increase in the number of hours worked per week.

Table showing the number of persons employed* in the under-mentioned occupations at the end of July 1895 and 1894, respectively, by 163 employers making returns:—

Occupation.	Number Employed.					
	England and Wales.		Scotland.		United Kingdom.	
	July 1895.	July 1894.	July 1895.	July 1894.	July 1895.	July 1894.
Steel Making, Casting, Melting, Rolling, and Forging	20,965	22,038	3,357	1,358	24,322	23,396
Iron Pudding and Rolling	9,965	10,754	1,988	1,035	11,953	11,789
Tinplate Workers	9,982	11,156	—	—	9,982	11,156
Other workpeople who cannot be separately classified as above*	9,446	9,396	1,289	1,102	10,735	10,498
Totals	50,358	53,344	6,634	3,495	56,992	56,539

(d) PIG IRON INDUSTRY IN JULY.

A SUMMARY of the returns furnished by 106 ironmasters, owning about 86 per cent. of the total number of furnaces in blast in the United Kingdom, shows that they had 285 furnaces in blast at the end of July, as compared with 264 a year ago. This increase of 21 is entirely confined to Scotland, where the ironmasters making returns have now 47 furnaces at work as against 7 last year. The large number of furnaces out of blast at that time was due to the strike of coal miners in West Scotland. In England and Wales the number of furnaces in blast covered by the returns has decreased by 19, of which 10 are in Cleveland and 5 in South and South-West Yorkshire. The number of workpeople employed at the 285 furnaces was 369 more than last year, this being the excess of an increase of 1,356 in Scotland over a decrease of 987 in England and Wales.

As compared with June 1895, the number of furnaces in blast remains the same, the re-lighting of 3 furnaces in the Midlands and 1 in Cleveland being balanced by the blowing out or damping down of 2 in Cleveland, 1 in Cumberland and 1 in Glamorgan. The number of workpeople employed has increased by 9.

The following table summarises the returns received:

Comparison of the number of furnaces in blast at end of July 1895 with the number in blast at end of July 1894, and at end of June 1895, so far as included in the returns made to the Department:—

Districts.	Present time compared with a year ago.			Present time compared with a month ago.		
	July 1895.	July 1894.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July 1895.	July 1895.	June 1895.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July 1895.
	ENGLAND & WALES—					
Cleveland	84	94	-10	84	85	-1
Cumberland & Lancs...	35	39	-4	35	36	-1
S. and S.W. Yorks...	6	11	-5	6	6	...
Lincolnshire	14	14	...	14	14	...
Midlands	76	76	...	76	73	+3
Glamorgan and Mon.	15	17	-2	15	16	-1
Other districts	8	6	+2	8	8	...
Total England and Wales...	238	257	-19	238	238	...
SCOTLAND	47	7	+40	47	47	...
Total furnaces included in returns ...	285	264	+21	285	285	...

The following particulars respecting the Pig Iron Industry in Cleveland are taken from the monthly circular issued by the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association.

Production.—Pig iron to the amount of 237,332 tons was produced during July, as compared with 237,154 tons in June, and 252,631 tons in July 1894.

* The table does not include workpeople engaged in machining or other engineering or constructive processes.

Stocks.—On July 31st these amounted to 296,812 tons, being 3,532 tons less than in the previous month, but 123,401 tons more than a year ago.

Shipments.—Shipments (foreign and coastwise) of pig iron from Middlesbrough were 98,138 tons in July; 93,082 tons in June; and 86,568 tons in July 1894.

The quantity of pig iron shipped from all ports in the United Kingdom to foreign countries and British possessions was 92,491 tons, as compared with 86,741 tons in July 1894, and 79,255 tons in July 1893.

(e) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN JULY.

THE Agricultural Correspondent to the department, on the basis of 100 returns referring to 185 parishes, and one from two Agricultural Labourers' Unions, reports as follows:—In the Northern Counties employment was generally regular throughout July, the men having been engaged chiefly with the hay crop. Harvest, as a rule, will not be general in these counties until about the middle of August. In the Midland Counties work is reported to have been irregular in certain districts in Shropshire, Warwickshire, and Oxfordshire between haytime and corn harvest, owing to the light character of the hay crop and to the lack of roots due to the drought.

In the Eastern Counties of Lincolnshire, Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex and Cambridge, employment was, on the whole, satisfactory during July, though in the two latter counties reports come from one or two districts that there was some irregularity owing to the scarcity of roots. But in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, reports refer to the difficulty that some are experiencing in obtaining harvest engagements this year, owing partly to the short crop, to the use of machinery, to the straitened circumstances of the farmers, and in some cases to the smaller area of cereals under cultivation. A rise in weekly wages from 10s. to 11s. a week is reported in the Rendlesham district of Suffolk.

Reports from the Home Counties of Berks, Bucks, Kent, and Herts state that there has been some irregularity of employment owing to the scarcity of roots. Information from the Western Counties has been of a satisfactory nature. There has been a marked absence throughout the country of strikes or disputes over the settlement of harvest wages this year. Only two are reported, one being in the county of Cambridge, and of a comparatively trivial nature, and the other in Norfolk.

Northern Counties.—Employment during the month of July was satisfactory in the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire. In the Nantwich Union of Cheshire work is reported to have been regular in the parish of Minshull Verum and in the parishes of Weston, Bathomley, and Wybunbury. For the harvest month an extra £ is given, in addition to the ordinary weekly wages of 15s. Satisfactory reports also come from the Belper Union of Derbyshire, and in Durham from the Darlington and Durham Unions. In Yorkshire, in the Easingwold Union, employment was regular in the parish of Myton, but at Helperby a few were in irregular work. Reports from districts in the following Unions state that the labourers were well employed:—Ripon, Malton, Croft-in-Darlington, Great Ouseburn, Whitby and Knaresboro'.

Midland Counties.—In Leicestershire work is reported to have been regular in the Melton Mowbray Union at Wymondham, Stonesby, and neighbouring parishes, and in the Blaby and Billesdon Union at Kilby, Newton Harcourt and Wistrow. Satisfactory reports come from the parishes of Exton and Teigh in the Oakham Union of Rutland. At the commencement of the month about 5 per cent. were reported to have been in irregular work in the Market Drayton Union of Shropshire, in the parishes of Hinstock, Childs Ercall, Cheswardine, and Stoke-upon-Tern, but later in the month, owing to the growth of the root crop after the rainfall, all able-bodied men were fully employed. In the Bridgnorth Union there was some slight irregularity of work early in the month owing to the same cause, while satisfactory reports come from the Oswestry Union.

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY—SPECIAL INDUSTRIES (continued).

No men were reported to have been in want of work in the Southwell and Bashford Unions of Nottingham. In Warwickshire, in the Stratford-on-Avon Union at Stratford and Shotton, it is reported that about 25 per cent. of the labourers were in irregular work in the earlier part of July, but that at the commencement of harvest all were employed. A satisfactory report comes from the neighbourhood of Alcester, though it is stated that a good many strangers are seeking employment. Some labourers are said to have been in irregular work in the Thame Union at Thame (Oxon.) and Brill (Bucks), owing to no roots appearing at the commencement of the month. Work at Waterperry and Ascott, in the Thame Union, is reported to have been regular, and at Stadhampton, in the Abingdon Union. A satisfactory report comes from the parishes of Harleston, Brampton, and Brington, in the Brixworth Union of Northampton, and from the parish of Shipston-on-Stour in Worcestershire.

Eastern Counties.—In Lincolnshire satisfactory reports of regular employment come from districts in the Unions of Brigg, Caistor, Spilsby, Louth, Sleaford, Boston, and Newark. In part of the Sleaford Union labour was reported to be short until Irish hands arrived about the third week in the month. Harvest is not likely to generally commence before the middle or end of the second week in August. Also in Norfolk work is reported to have been continuous in districts in the Unions of Loddon and Clavering, Downham Market, Mitford and Launditch, and Forhoe, in the parishes of Carlton, Crownthorpe, Coston, Barnham Broom, Kimberley, Wicklewood and Runhall, and in the Union of Swaffham, in the parishes of Swaffham, Saham Toney, Threxton, Necton, East and West Bradenham, Holme Hale, Ashill, Little and Great Cressingham, North and South Pickenham, Newton-by-Castleacre, Southacre, Narford, Narborough, Cockley Clay, Becchamwell, Gooderstone, Foulden, Hilborough, Stanford, Langford, Bodney, Oxborough, and Didlington. The cutting of oats commenced during the last few days of July. Harvest will not be general before August 10th, though it commenced at the end of July on the light sand and gravel soils which are liable to scorch.

In Suffolk favourable reports have been received from districts in the Unions of Thingoe, Samford, Bosmere and Claydon, Risbridge, Mildenhall, and Plomesgate. In the latter Union it is stated that about 4 per cent. have been in irregular work in the Rendlesham district. Weekly wages rose at Rendlesham and Eyke at the commencement of July from 10s. to 11s. Harvest commenced at the beginning of August, but will not be general before the 7th or 8th. Several reports state from districts both in Norfolk and Suffolk that some men will not find employment at harvest owing to the light crops.

In Essex, at Braintree, in the Braintree Union, and Halstead, in the Halstead Union, about 5 per cent. were reported to be in irregular work after hay was stacked, owing to the lack of root crop. Harvest commenced between July 26th and August 1st. Several employers have not been able to find harvest work for all their men, owing to the light crop. A report of a similar character comes from Burnham-on-Crouch and districts in the Maldon Union. Some men could not find work between hay and harvest, and some cannot get harvest work. A report from the Colchester Union states that no extra hands are required at harvest. A report referring to the 36 parishes in the Maldon Union states that employment has been regular. At Great Chesterford, in the Saffron Walden Union, 14 or 15 men were in irregular work in July.

Reports from Cambridgeshire state that very few men in the Chesterton Union, in the parishes of Fulbourn, Longstanton, and Waterbeach, have not had regular work. At Rampton all have been employed. In the Royston Union at Thriplow and the neighbourhood, and at Duxford and district, in the Linton Union, most men have been in full work. At Chatteris and March, in the North Witchford Union, about 5 per cent. were reported in irregular work, owing to the effect of the drought. At Thorney and the neighbourhood, in the Peterborough Union, and at Littleport, in the Ely Union, work is reported to have been regular.

Home Counties.—In Berkshire, in the Wantage Union, it is estimated that 8 or 10 per cent. of the labourers were in irregular work, but these men were chiefly odd men who rely on casual work. This irregularity was due to the short crop of hay, and the subsequent lack of hoeing, as there were no roots. For the same reasons there was some irregularity of employment in the Winslow and Newport Pagnell Unions of Bucks. In the Hollingbourne Union of Kent employment is reported as regular in the parishes of Hollingbourne, Leeds, Bicknor, Hucking Wormshill, Hartlip, and

Newington, though a number of strangers have been seeking employment. In the two latter parishes work has been plentiful owing to hop work and fruit picking; but at Chart Sutton about 10 to 12 per cent. have been in irregular work. At Hartlip, peas were cut on July 15th, barley on August 1st, wheat on August 2nd. Reports from Hertfordshire, from the Hemel Hempstead Union, and also from the parishes of Albury, Furneaux Pelham, and Buntingford, state that a few have been in irregular work.

Western Counties.—Satisfactory reports come from districts in the Wimborne and Dorchester Unions of Dorsetshire, and from the Pewsey, Wilton and Devizes Unions of Wiltshire, but an employer states in the neighbourhood of Devizes that a number of strangers, and also men from Devizes, have been asking for hoeing and other farm work. In Gloucestershire a report from Cirencester states that no able-bodied men are out of work. In the Barton Regis Union employment is said to have been satisfactory for agricultural labour. At Toddington and the neighbourhood, in the Winchcombe Union, all hands were reported to have been fully employed. A report from six parishes in the Leominster Union of Hereford states that employment is satisfactory. In Somersetshire employment is said to have been regular in the neighbourhood of Somerton and Aller, in the Langport Union, and at Glastonbury, North Wootton, Dinder, Wookey, Westbury, Meare, and Priddy in the Wells Union. Reports from the Crediton Union of Devonshire state that employment has been satisfactory.

(f) EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN IN JULY.

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

The number of seamen shipped from the principal ports of the United Kingdom during July as the crews of foreign-going vessels was 599 less than in the corresponding month of last year, the figures being 38,668 in 1895 and 39,267 in 1894.

Seamen were stated to be short of the demand at Newcastle and Grimsby; scarce for sailing vessels at Leith, Dublin, and, during the last week of the month, at Swansea; and the supply of firemen at Middlesbrough was scarcely equal to the demand. At other ports the supply of both classes was stated to be equal to or in excess of the demand.

The rates of wages for seamen and firemen generally remained during July as in the previous month. Particulars of a few slight exceptions at Sunderland, Middlesbrough and London (Poplar) are given in detail in the table of "Changes in Rates of Wages," on page 255.

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 July 1895 and 1894 respectively:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Men, &c., shipped in July 1895.			Total in July 1895.	Total in July 1894.	Increase in 1895.	Decrease in 1895.
	In Sailing Vessels.	In Steam Vessels.	Total in July 1895.				
ENGLAND.							
East Coast.							
Tyne Ports	24	4,227	4,251	4,822	...	571	...
Sunderland	19	1,001	1,020	986	34	...	...
Middlesbrough	12	1,003	1,015	971	104	...	...
Hull	48	1,487	1,535	1,559	...	24	...
Grimsby	8	269	277	269	8	...	...
Bristol Channel.							
Bristol	5	196	201	336	...	135	...
Newport, Mon.	91	1,401	1,492	1,580	...	88	...
Cardiff	802	5,298	6,100	6,120	...	20	...
Swansea	217	760	977	858	119	...	...
Other Ports.							
Liverpool	472	9,692	10,164	11,000	...	836	...
London	612	5,666	6,278	6,342	...	124	...
Southampton ... ..	...	1,297	1,297	1,373	...	76	...
SCOTLAND.							
Leith, Kirkcaldy and Grangemouth	44	1,218	1,262	764	498	...	...
Glasgow	142	2,399	2,541	2,126	415	...	...
IRELAND.							
Dublin	10	38	48	81	...	33	...
Belfast	48	222	270	140	130	...	...
Total July 1895	2,554	36,114	38,668	...	...	599	...
Ditto, July 1894	2,926	36,341	...	39,267	...	...	...

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY—SPECIAL INDUSTRIES (continued).

(g) LONDON DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR IN JULY.

EMPLOYMENT for dock labourers was considerably better in July than in June, and the second fortnight of the month showed a marked improvement on the previous fortnight.

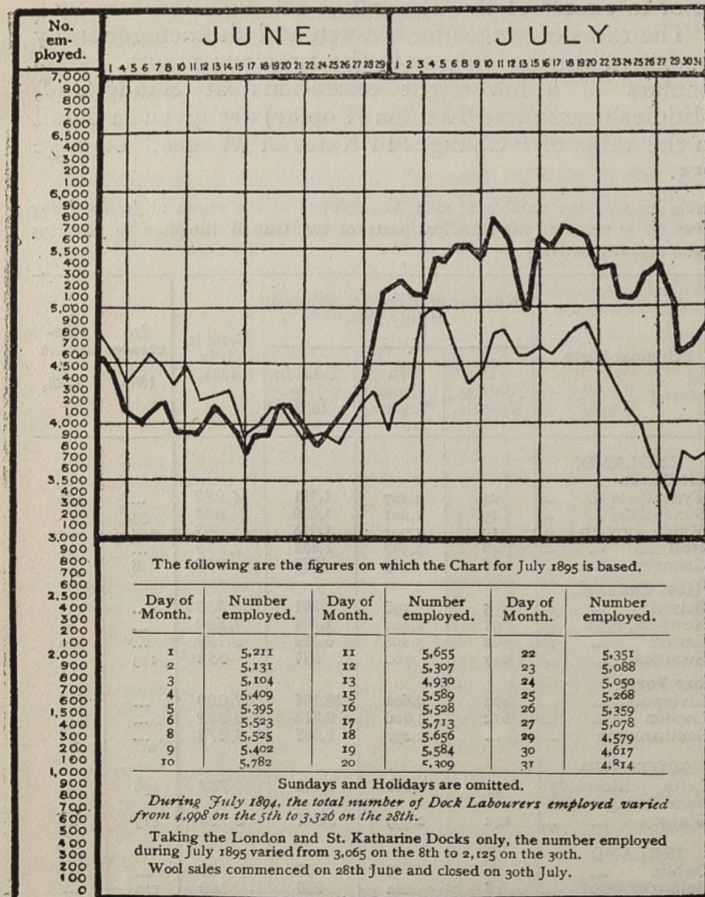
Detailed Figures.—(1) The average daily number of dock and wharf labourers employed in each week of the month is set forth in the following table:—

Table with 6 columns: Period, By Dock Companies or through Contractors, By Ship-owners, &c., Total, Labourers employed at 101 Wharves making Returns, Total Dock and Wharf Labourers included in Returns.

(2) The following chart shows the daily fluctuation in the number of labourers employed by the London and India Docks Joint Committee during June and July.

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 June and July 1895.

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



The following are the figures on which the Chart for July 1895 is based.

Table with 6 columns: Day of Month, Number employed, Day of Month, Number employed, Day of Month, Number employed.

Sundays and Holidays are omitted. During July 1894, the total number of Dock Labourers employed varied from 4,008 on the 5th to 3,326 on the 28th.

Particulars are not given on the returns received from the wharves or from shipowners of the number of labourers employed last year, but for the Dock

Companies for July 1895 and 1894 the figures are as follows:—

Table with 5 columns: Period, Labourers employed by Dock Companies directly or through Contractors (1895, 1894, Increase, Decrease).

From the above figures it appears that employment for dock labour was considerably better last month than in the corresponding month of last year, the increase being specially marked in the last half of the month.

Compared with June, employment at the wharves both north and south of the river shows very little change, the increased demand for labour being entirely accounted for by the Docks of the London and India Docks Joint Committee.

(h) EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN THE TEXTILE AND HAT TRADES IN JULY.

JUDGING from the returns received from women correspondents, the state of employment for women in the Textile Trades is not quite so good as in June; but employment in the Woollen and Worsted Trades is still very good, and the decline in the weaving branch of the Cotton Trade (to which the returns chiefly relate) has been slighter than in the spinning branch.

Table with 4 columns: State of Employment, Number of Mills, Approximate Estimate of Women and Girls employed (Number, Percentage, Percentage for June).

Cotton Trade.—According to this estimate, the number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton mills reported on was 48,969. Of these, 83 per cent. were employed in mills working full time (compared with 85 per cent. in June); 12 per cent. in mills running full time, but giving partial employment; 3 per cent. in mills running short time; while mills employing 2 per cent. of the number were closed during the whole or part of the month.

Woollen and Worsted Trades.—The number of women and girls employed in the woollen and worsted mills reported on, is estimated at 11,692. Of these, 95 per cent. were employed in mills working full time (compared with 96 per cent. in June); 4 per cent. in mills running full time, but giving partial employment; while mills employing 1 per cent. of the number were closed during the whole or part of the month.

Silk Trade.—The number of women and girls employed in the silk mills reported on, is estimated at 1,275. Of these, 88 per cent. were employed in mills working full time; 6 per cent. in mills running full time, but giving partial employment, and 6 per cent. in mills running short time.

Felt Hat Trade.—About 500 women and girls in Denton were reported on, all of whom were employed in hat works on short time.

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

III.—DISTRICT REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS AND OTHERS.*

LONDON.

Employment in various Industries.—Judged by the returns received from the various trade unions, some improvement has taken place in the condition of employment during the month.

The Engineering, Metal and Shipbuilding Trades have continued to improve. Reports from 98 branches of 18 unions show that out of a membership of 18,789, 942 (or 5.0 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of July, compared with 5.6 per cent. in June and 7.7 per cent. in July 1894.

On the whole, the Building Trades continue well employed. Returns from 178 branches of 7 unions paying unemployed benefit, and having a membership of 12,596, show that 279 (or 2.3 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of July, compared with the same percentage last month and 4.7 per cent. in July 1894.

Most branches of the Furnishing and Wood-working Trades continue well employed. Reports from 31 branches of 12 unions, with an aggregate membership of 5,180, show that 112 (or 2.2 per cent.) were unemployed, against 2 per cent. last month, and 8.6 per cent. in July 1894.

On the whole, the Printing Trades have been fairly well employed, with, however, some falling off towards the close of the month. Bookbinding continues slack; returns from 15 unions, with an aggregate membership of 18,857, show that 770 (or 4.1 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4.5 per cent. in May and June, and 5.4 per cent. in July 1894.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the Wholesale Clothing Trade was fairly good in the early part of the month, but fell off towards the close. The West-End Tailoring Trade has become dull, after a remarkably good season; the East-End Bespoke Trade has declined; the Hat Trade is very dull; the fur skin dressers continue slack; the furriers have slightly improved.

Boot and Shoe Trades.—Employment in the machine branch fell off towards the end of the month, and a number of hands are now only partially employed. Employment in the high-class bespoke branch, which hitherto has been very good, has also fallen off; slipper makers are now busy.

Employment in the Leather Trades, though still good, has fallen off to some extent. Returns from four unions, with an aggregate membership of 1,085, show that 25 (or 2.3 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 1.5 per cent. in June. The carriers describe employment as good; the saddle and harness makers, and the makers of portmanteaus, dressing-bags and pocket-books as fair; the Gladstone and brief bag makers as quiet.

Glass and Pottery Trades.—Glass-makers, blowers, bevellers and silverers are fairly employed; pottery moulders (sanitary branch) are slack; throwers improved; terra-cotta pressers fairly employed.

Workers in Fibre, Hair, &c.—The basket-makers, fibre and horse-hair-workers are well employed; hair curlers show some decline; brush-makers are fairly well employed; mat and matting-makers are slack.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Employment at the docks and principal wharves was better in July than in June, and at the end of the month than at the beginning. The estimated average daily number of dock labourers employed in all the docks and at 101 of the principal wharves was 14,507, compared with 13,408 in June. Further details are given on page 230. The number of seamen shipped on foreign-going vessels was 6,218 in July, 5,818 in June, and 6,342 in July 1894.

Miscellaneous.—The Silver Trades are scarcely so busy; the bakers and confectioners report some improvement; cigar and tobacco-workers are slack; scientific instrument-makers dull.

Disputes and Trade Movements.—Three fresh disputes have been reported during the month—two in the Building Trades and one in the East End Cap Trade.

Labour Bureaux.—During July fresh applications were registered

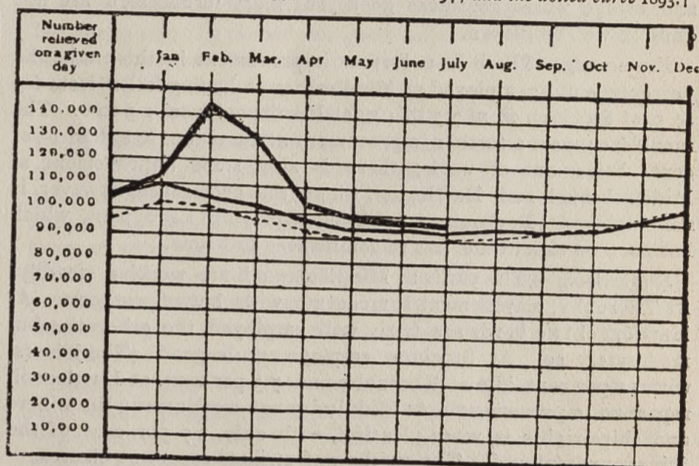
* When it is stated that certain trades are slack, it is not intended to imply that the workers in these trades are unemployed, but that the demand for their services is less than in previous months.

from 3,580 workpeople and 414 employers by the five labour bureaux furnishing returns. During the month 1,406 workpeople were engaged by private employers and 164 by local authorities. Of the total number of persons 1,570 who thus found work through the bureaux, 1,168 were only temporarily employed.

Pauperism.—The number of persons relieved on the last day of the second week of July in London was 96,908, or 230 per 10,000 of population, a decrease of 1 per 10,000 as compared with June, when the total was 97,453. The decrease was highest in the Central district, where it amounted to 4 per 10,000, and no district shows an increase.

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 July was 1,017.

ENGLAND: NORTHERN COUNTIES.

Tyne and Wear District.

Coal Mining.—Durham.—Fourteen collieries (mainly gas and steam coal pits) have worked from 18 to 22 days during the month. Pits producing household coal continue quiet; three large collieries, however, employing 4,440 men and boys, have worked 10 and 11 days each fortnight.

Metal Mining.—Ironstone mines are moderately employed. Lead mines are slack.

Quarrying.—The Gateshead and district stone quarries are busy. The Weardale lime and whinstone quarries report no improvement.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—On the Tyne.—The shipwrights are fairly well employed, with 3.3 per cent. idle, out of a membership of 1,800. Platers in one or two firms are busy, but riveters and caulkers show a decline. Repair work is slack. Boiler shops continue fairly regular. The Elswick factory continues busy, four departments being especially brisk. Electrical engineers are busy; locomotive builders are slack. The percentage of unemployed engineers, shipbuilders, and boiler-makers is 10.1, as against 9.5 in June. On the Wear.—Shipbuilding is slack. Employment in most of the yards shows a decline. Engine-building continues dull. Returns from 20 branches in connection with these trades show 25.1 per cent. unemployed, as against 21 per cent. in June. The pattern-makers on both rivers are irregularly employed, especially on the Wear, with 12.2 per cent. entirely idle. The moulders show no change. The joiners and carpenters have nearly 6 per cent. unemployed. Local steel and iron mills continue fairly steady, one large mill, however, working four shifts per week.

Dock and Riverside Labour.—The coal porters on both rivers report employment as fair, with only 3 per cent. idle; the wherry-men as dull. Quayside labourers have been fairly well employed. Many sea-going men are still idle.

Building and Wood-working Trades.—All branches of the Building Trades continue active, except the bricklayers, who show a slight

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

decline. The mill-sawyers have about 5 per cent. idle. Coopers, except in breweries, are badly employed.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The Tyne letterpress printers, owing to the elections, have been more active, with 5.4 per cent. unemployed, as against 8.1 in June. Paper-makers are working full time. The bookbinders are not so busy.

Miscellaneous.—The Durham coke-men have still about 1 per cent. idle. Employment in the chemical works is bad, one factory being entirely closed. White lead factories are on full time. The Cement Industry is dull. Bottle-makers are slack. The pressed glass-makers have still 7 per cent. out of work, but report a slight improvement at Gateshead.—*J. Ratcliffe.*

Middlesbrough, Stockton, and District.

Iron Mining.—Employment is not quite so good with the Cleveland miners, several being out of work through an explosion.

Iron and Steel Trades.—The Finished Iron Trade is a little better. The wages of the workmen under the sliding scale remain unaltered for the next two months. Employment at the steel works, foundries and bridge works continues good, but blast furnacemen are not quite so well employed.

Engineering.—There is a further improvement in this trade, the percentage of unemployed at Middlesbrough having fallen from 6.3 to 5, at Stockton from 7.5 to 4.5, at Hartlepool from 9.3 to 8. The moulders report a further improvement at Stockton, less than 1 per cent. being out of work; there is also some improvement at Middlesbrough and Hartlepool, where the percentage, however, is still high. At Darlington, a works employing 1,400 men, which has been on short time, has re-commenced full time.

Shipbuilding.—The yards at Middlesbrough are working steadily. At Thornaby, employment is moderate, with better prospects. At Hartlepool two yards are fairly well employed, the other two but moderately so. At Stockton employment is good. The joiners, with 11 per cent. idle at Thornaby and 7.5 per cent. at Hartlepool, report no improvement. At Middlesbrough work among the joiners and shipwrights is more plentiful, with only 1.7 per cent. of the joiners unemployed. The smiths and strikers report no change.

Building Trades.—Employment in these trades is good throughout the district.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—The sailors and firemen report a further improvement at Middlesbrough and some improvement at Hartlepool. Dock labour is good at Middlesbrough and busy at Hartlepool. Riverside labour is moderate.

Miscellaneous.—Employment has been good with the salt-workers; slack with the tailors. The printers have been busy, but employment, though still good, has slightly declined.—*A. Main.*

LANCASHIRE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.

Oldham and District.

Textile Trades.—Cotton spinning and weaving show a decline. Out of 20,596 spinners and card-room operatives in Oldham, Rochdale, Mossley, Stalybridge, Ashton, and Stockport, 1,559 (or 7.6 per cent.) are reported as on the unemployed funds, besides several out of work who have exhausted their benefit. Some of the mills in Rochdale and Stockport are running short time. Calico weavers are not so well employed as in June, and the stoppage of looms is on the increase, particularly in the Ashton district. Twiners and ring frame tenters are fairly well employed, but reelers and winders are slack.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The engineers in Oldham report employment as moderate, with 3.5 per cent. unemployed. Workers in machine making establishments are mostly well employed, particularly those in the ring frame and throstle departments, but those in the roving department are slack. Boiler-makers and iron-founders are moderately employed. The brass-finishers and tinsmith workers report trade as brisk. The Iron Trades in the Stalybridge district are busy.

Coal Mining.—The miners show no improvement, and are only moderately employed.

Building Trades.—Out of 758 union members in these trades, none are reported out of work.—*T. Ashton.*

Bolton and District.

Textile Trades.—In Bolton employment in the spinning branch is irregular, but fewer are unemployed. Weaving remains normal. In Chorley employment is bad in the spinning branch; all weaving sheds are working, but many weavers are waiting for warps. In Bury, both spinning and weaving continue dull, some mills working short time and many looms being stopped.

Engineering and Iron Trades.—In Bolton the improvement in

engineering has been well maintained. The machine makers are moderately busy, but some departments are not so active. The Steel Smelting and allied Trades are still depressed. In Wigan the Engineering, Iron, and Cycle Trades are reported as good, with few unemployed; steel smelting is moderate, and steel rolling is depressed. In Bury, employment in machine shops is good. In Chorley the Iron Trades are fully employed.

Building Trades.—All sections are well employed throughout the district.

Coal Mining.—The slight improvement reported in Wigan has been fairly well maintained.

Miscellaneous.—The clothing factories in Wigan are busy, and have been working overtime. Bleaching and finishing works in Bury have been moderately busy.—*R. Toofill.*

Burnley, Accrington, and District.

Cotton Trade.—There is little change in the ordinary Weaving Trade, several weavers being still unemployed in consequence of the stoppage of mills, and a large percentage being only partially employed. In the Shoddy or Hardwaste Trade the weavers are fully engaged, one large firm having been working overtime. The Sateen Trade shows no improvement, numbers of looms working plain cloths instead. Winders and beamers are slack, with a number on short time. At Burnley, in the looming and drawing department, 30 (or 5 per cent.) of the members are receiving out-of-work benefit, their places having been filled during the recent dispute. The Spinning Trade shows no improvement; in the Preston district 1 per cent. of the members are receiving out-of-work pay, and 35 (or 3.2 per cent.) have exhausted their benefit. At Blackburn, 25 (or 2.4 per cent.) are on out-of-work benefit; 46 (or 4.4 per cent.) are on temporary stoppage pay; whilst 70 (or 6.7 per cent.) have exhausted their benefit. At Burnley, 25 (or 6.2 per cent.) are receiving unemployed benefit, whilst 17 (or 4.2 per cent.) have exhausted their benefit. At Accrington, 2 per cent. of the members are unemployed.

Building Trades.—Employment in these trades continues good, especially in the Colne and Nelson districts.

Engineering and Iron Trades.—These trades continue fair, one large firm working overtime, and moulders, turners, and fitters being busy.

Printing Trades.—Printers, owing to the elections, have been remarkably busy.

Mining and Quarrying.—The miners at some pits are not fully occupied, but in the district generally employment is fair. Quarrymen are fully employed.—*W. H. Wilkinson.*

Manchester and District.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The Engineering Trade throughout the district, including Warrington and Northwich, shows no change. The machine workers report employment as better; the brass-founders and finishers as moderate, with an increased number unemployed. Employment in Macclesfield is fairly good.

Textile Trades.—Cotton spinning continues moderate, with a slightly increased number out of employment in Manchester. The Cotton Trade generally in Macclesfield is worse, and short time has been resorted to. The Silk Trade remains fairly good; both hand and power loom weavers are at most establishments fully employed. Overtime is being worked both by silk dressers and silk dyers. Fustian cutters are busy. The dressers, dyers and finishers report employment as good.

Clothing Trades.—The Tailoring Industry is moderate, but the wholesale department again shows a decline. Cap-makers are busy. The Felt Hat Trade continues slack. Employment has improved with makers of ready-made mantles and shirts, waterproof garments and umbrellas.

Building Trades.—The joiners, plasterers, and fret lead glaziers in Manchester, and the bricklayers in Stockport report employment as moderate; the painters throughout as bad. With these exceptions employment is good, but in some cases shows a decline.

Furnishing and Wood-working Trades.—The upholsterers report employment as bad, with a greater number unemployed; the cabinet-makers and coopers as fair; the coach-makers in Manchester and Warrington as busy.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The letterpress printers report employment as much better, owing to the elections and the registration lists; the lithographers and bookbinders as moderate. In Stockport the Printing Trade continues busy.—*G. D. Kellepp.*

Barrow-in-Furness District.

Iron and Steel Trades.—These trades have been on short time during the month, but work was recommenced on the 25th. The girls in the mill were employed for a two weeks' stoppage, partly due to a disagreement between the girls and their employer's arbitrator's decision.

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY—DISTRICT REPORTS (continued).—LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

award. In Workington, Whitehaven and district, trade is only moderate.

Marine Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Marine engineering would be fairly good but for the dispute now pending. Other engineering firms are slack. Iron shipbuilders are not busy, and many have been discharged, most of whom are leaving the district for other parts where work is more plentiful.

Mining.—The coal miners of the Cumberland district report employment as fairly good, but some iron miners are not fully employed.

Shipping and Railways.—Shipping at the Barrow Docks has been extremely slack. Workington, Whitehaven, and other small ports have been fairly busy during the month, but only in coasting trade. Railway traffic shows no improvement.

Building Trades.—All branches are fairly busy, with no unemployed.—*J. D. Cowper.*

Liverpool and District.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—The boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders report a marked improvement in new work; one firm at Birkenhead is working double shifts; repair work is but moderate. No improvement is apparent among the engineers. Shipwrights on the lower reaches of the Mersey have been slack on repairing work. Shipwrights in Birkenhead are well employed on new work in the yard of the firm referred to above; several men have been sent from Liverpool to other ports during the month. Ship-joiners have been irregularly employed. The brass-founders and finishers report trade as rather quiet.

Furnishing and Coach-building Trades.—The cabinet-making and other branches of the Furnishing Trades are rather slack. Employment is moderate with the coach-builders; good with the coach-painters.

Clothing Trades.—The tailors have had a fair season, but have now a few men unemployed.

Building Trades.—These trades generally are good; masons, bricklayers, paviors and flaggers are fully employed; the plumbers and plasterers are not quite so busy; the joiners are rather slack, with 3 per cent. unemployed.—*C. Rouse.*

Shipping, Dock and Riverside Labour.—Employment, particularly in the North Docks, has shown a decided improvement in general cargo work, but the timber branch is still slack. Coal heavers have been better employed, owing largely to the summer passenger traffic. Employment has been fair with ship scrapers, improved with corn porters, but only moderate with warehouse porters.

Other Transport Trades.—The river bargemen report no change. Inland water carrying is also only moderate. Employment on cross city traffic and in railway goods departments has improved. Coal carters are slack.

Mining.—This industry is still depressed in St. Helens and district, and no mines have been re-opened. In Flintshire work is somewhat better, owing to the opening up of new mines.

Metal Trades.—The whitesmiths report employment as good, with none idle; the tinsmith workers as moderate; the iron-dressers as busy.

Miscellaneous.—The leather cutters and the boot and shoe operatives report employment as slack; the saddlers as good; brush-makers as quiet; rope-makers as slightly better; tobacco workers as fairly good; dyers and cleaners as fair.—*J. Sexton.*

A report from Winsford states that the Salt Industry has not declined, but is far from satisfactory. The Chemical Trade at Middlewich has slightly improved, and additional men have been engaged. The fustian cutters continue brisk. The Building Trades are moderately busy.

YORKSHIRE.

Hull and District.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—The boiler-makers report employment as moderate, with fewer unemployed; the shipwrights as slack, with between 9 and 12 per cent. unemployed. The engineers, with a membership of 1,255, report 2 per cent. as unemployed and 14.5 per cent. as partially unemployed, including the men involved in a demarcation dispute. The ironfounders, with nearly 3 per cent. unemployed, and the smiths and strikers, with less than 1 per cent., report employment as moderate; the sail-makers as bad, with 25 per cent. unemployed; the general ship-yard and engineer helpers as bad, with one-third unemployed, and another third partially employed. In Selby, shipbuilding has improved.

Building Trades.—The plumbers report employment as bad, with 5 per cent. unemployed; the mill-sawyers and wood machinists as moderate, with fewer unemployed; other branches as fairly good.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Employment for sailors and general dock labour has been fairly good.

Railways.—The railway employees at first were only moderately employed, but at the end of the month employment was good.

Fishing Industry.—Employment is reported as still moderate, and the earnings of the men engaged in the vessels fishing with the fleets have not been very good, the prices of fish obtained being low. The steam trawlers not connected with the fleets have been bringing large cargoes of fish to market. The engineers and firemen employed on the steam trawlers report employment as good.

Seed-crushing, Oil, Paint, Colours, and Varnish Trades.—Employment in the seed-crushing mills was scarce at first, but improved slightly at the latter part of the month. The paint and colour works remain moderately busy.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as good, with about 2 per cent. unemployed; the bookbinders as moderate.

Miscellaneous.—The coopers report employment as good at first, but declining; the tanners as good; the tailors and brush-makers as bad; the gasworkers as improving.—*W. G. Millington.*

Leeds and District.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The engineers have more unemployed. The tool making and locomotive departments are quiet; textile machine makers are fairly busy. At Wakefield engineering is dull. Ironfounding continues to improve in Leeds, but has not been so active at Stanningley, Rodley and Bramley; crane and model makers are fully employed. Boilermaking in Leeds is improving, and pattern-making continues fair. The stovegrate workers report employment as moderate and improving; the whitesmiths as slack.

Building Trades.—Bricklayers have been in fair demand in Leeds and York; painters, plasterers and labourers have been better employed in Leeds; but joiners have been rather slack, and plumbers only moderately busy. At Doncaster and Bramley these trades are quiet.

Clothing Trades.—The ready-made clothing branch is quiet, many factories running short time; the bespoke branch is fair. The Boot and Shoe Trade is quiet in Leeds and Bramley, some hand-finishers being displaced by machinery at the latter place.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the mills in Leeds and Bramley is fair. The Willeyers and Fettleers report continued improvement. At Yeadon the dispute continues, and over 2,500 mill-workers were out at the end of the month, though one firm had re-started on the old list.*

Leather Trades.—The tanners report employment as moderate, with some yards on short time; the leather shavers as not so busy; the curriers as well employed.

Mining.—This industry continues dull at Leeds, Wakefield, and Castleford, from one to three days per week being worked. At Leeds and Castleford a number of miners are entirely unemployed.

Miscellaneous.—The Glass Bottle Trade in Hunslet continues to improve, but the flint glass department is worse, with over 15 per cent. unemployed. At Castleford the Glass Bottle and Pottery Industries are improving. The Printing Trade is moderate. Employment in cabinet-making is fair; in brush-making bad.

O. Connellan.

Bradford, Huddersfield, and District.

Worsted Trade.—Employment in and around Bradford continues good, and weavers are in demand. The wool-combers, with 700 members, have only 2 per cent. out of work, and the wool-sorters, with 600 members, have none idle. The Worsted Trade is equally good in Keighley, Halifax, and the Worth Valley, and in Huddersfield several of the largest firms are working overtime.

Woollen Trade.—This industry is fair in and around Huddersfield, the mills working overtime, and in some cases at night. This is specially noticeable in the Colne Valley. The heavy Woollen Trade of Dewsbury, Batley and district, is also reported as fairly good, a number of firms running night and day.

Cotton and Silk Trades.—Employment is reported as fair in both these branches in the Brighouse and Huddersfield districts, the Silk Trade being somewhat busier than the Cotton Trade.

Metal Trades.—The Engineering Trade has improved. Branches in Bradford, Dewsbury, and Huddersfield, with a membership of 1,087, report 7.4 per cent. unemployed. The ironfounders in Keighley and Huddersfield show no change.

* The dispute has since been settled.

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

Building Trades.—Employment is only moderate in Bradford, Huddersfield, and the heavy woollen district.

Printing Trades.—Employment has been good in all districts owing to the elections.

Miscellaneous.—Quarrymen are moderately busy in Brighouse. The dyers report employment as good, the cabinet-makers as moderate.—*A. Gee.*

Yorkshire Mining Districts (except Cleveland).

Coal Mining.—The pits are still working irregularly, some only one and two days, and others four and five days per week. In some localities the men have little employment. At Low Moor and Normanton a number of men are wholly unemployed, and many are only working one and two days per week. At several collieries the men are still playing, no settlement of the questions in dispute having been arrived at. The men working in a seam near Barnsley, about 140 in all, are under notice to leave on the 6th August, the working of the seam being unprofitable; 20 men at a colliery near Dewsbury are also under notice for the 2nd August.—*J. Wadsworth.*

Sheffield and District.

Iron and Steel Industries.—There is a better demand for pig iron for puddling, and the iron rollers report trade as improved, with 2½ per cent. unemployed. Siemens steel smelters, and also press-workers, planers, slotters and drillers engaged in making armour plates are well employed. Workers on large steel forgings for marine purposes are fairly busy, and steel tyre and axle makers are better employed. Railway spring fitters are slack, with 5 per cent. out of work, and a considerable percentage on short time; conical and volute spring makers are better employed. The boiler makers, with 15 per cent. idle, and the engineers, with 8 per cent., show a decline. The iron and steel founders are slack, with 11 per cent. unemployed. Makers of parts for cycle, agricultural and mining machinery are fairly busy. There is a fair demand for best tool steel, and furnacemen are better employed. At Rotherham the Stove-grate Trade is moderate, and the Iron and Steel and Wagon Trades are quiet. At Dronfield, spade, shovel and spindle-makers, edge-tool makers and malleable iron-founders are busier. At Renishaw pump-makers are moderately employed; ironfounders are slack here, and also at Barnsley.

Cutlery and Tools.—In table knives and carvers of best qualities (hand forged) there is a slight improvement. The hand blade forgers report only 2 per cent. unemployed. Fully half the table-blade grinders are on short time. The edge-tool forgers and grinders are moderately employed, the latter with 6 per cent. out of work. Shear grinders and benders are slack. Joiners' tool-makers and steel spade, fork, and shovel makers are moderately busy. In the File Trade the hand-cutters are better employed, only about 1 per cent. being entirely out of work.

Other Metal Trades.—The silversmiths report employment as better, with 4 per cent. idle, as against 5 per cent. in June; the stampers as quiet, with 2 per cent. unemployed; and the finishers as unchanged. Some branches of the Britannia Metal Trade have improved; brass-workers are busy in Sheffield and in Rotherham.

Building Trades.—All branches continue fairly good.

Furnishing and Coach-building Trades.—Railway carriage-builders, cabinet-makers, and coach-makers are fairly well employed. Wagon-builders are busier.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The letterpress printers are much busier. The bookbinders are moderate, with 6 per cent. idle.

Miscellaneous.—The tailors are moderately employed. The Linen Trade is quiet at Barnsley, as is also the Glass Bottle Trade both at Barnsley and Rotherham.—*S. Uttley.*

ENGLAND: MIDLAND COUNTIES.

Derbyshire District.

Coal Mining.—At Denby pits are being worked three to three and a half days a week; at Clay Cross two days, but house coal pits four days; at Grassmoor nearly two days. In Chesterfield District the improvement continues. No miners are totally unemployed in any of these districts.

Quarrying.—Men are only working half-time in the Limestone quarries at Ambergate and short time at Middleton-by-Wirksworth. At Hopton Wood quarries employment is fair. Work has been interrupted by the weather during the last fortnight of July. The sett-makers are fairly well employed.

Iron Trades.—These trades have not been satisfactory and the blast furnacemen continue dull. The iron-founders report nearly 10 per cent. out of work, employment being bad in Derby, Chesterfield, and Butterley, and improved in Codnor. Employment in the Malleable Iron Trade makes steady progress.

Engineering and kindred Trades.—Out of 1,689 Union members in this group of trades, 68 (or 4 per cent.) are reported as unemployed. Employment for engineers at the locomotive works is still improving, full time being worked. Bridge, girder, and boiler yards are quiet. The boiler-makers report employment at Derby as bad, with 6 per cent. idle, and several only working alternate weeks. The stove-grate workers in Derby and Belper are busier. The brass-moulders and finishers in Derby report employment as fair, with no unemployed; the lace machine builders in Long Eaton as good; the cycle workers as busy; the smiths and strikers as fair.

Building Trades.—The plumbers report employment as moderate, and the painters and decorators as bad, with nearly 6 per cent. unemployed. All other branches report employment as fairly good throughout the district.

Textile Trades.—The Lace Trade is fairly busy in Derby and Borrowash, but in Long Eaton the majority of workmen are unemployed. The Cotton Trade in Glossop, Borrowash, Lea and Holloway is good. Elastic web-weavers are busier.

Clothing Trades.—Employment is reported as moderate in the Tailoring Trade; as good with boot and shoe operatives, and fair with dress and mantle makers.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The lithographic printers report employment as good; the letterpress printers and bookbinders as fair, with few idle.

Wood-working and Coach-building Trades.—The coopers at Burton-on-Trent report employment as good. The railway carriage and wagon-builders in Derby continue slack, 4 days per week being worked. Coach-builders in private shops are moderately busy. In Long Eaton wagon-builders are slack.—*C. White-Deacon.*

Nottingham and District.

Lace Trade.—The Lace Trade generally continues depressed. The levers branch, with 12 per cent. unemployed, the warp lace branch, with 10 per cent., the warpers, with 7 per cent., the curtain readers, with 15 per cent., the female operatives, with 10 per cent., all report unfavourably. Similar reports come from neighbouring districts.

Hosiery Trade.—The Hosiery Trade is not quite so busy. Female labour is fairly well employed, both in factories and finishing departments. Employment is fairly good at Mansfield and Sutton in power-made goods, but quiet at Carlton and Arnold on hand-made goods.

Coal Mining.—Returns from 23 collieries show the average time worked as a little over three days per week, with a few unemployed.

Engineering and Iron Trades.—The engineers report employment as bad; the cycle branch as full, but the lace machine and hosiery machine builders as quiet; the iron dressers as bad; the brass founders as brisk; the ironfounders as improved; the tool machinists as dull; the boiler-makers as fairly good; the carriage straighteners as slack. Engineering is fair at Mansfield, moderate at Beeston and Newark, and quiet at Retford. The cycle trade at Beeston is fairly busy. Fourteen branches in this group, with a membership of 1,666, return 85 per cent. as unemployed.

Building Trades.—The plumbers report trade as bad, with 11 per cent. unemployed. Brickmakers are not so busy, and joiners are quiet at Retford and Hucknall. All other branches throughout the district report favourably.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The letterpress printers report trade as bad, with 8 per cent. unemployed; the bookbinders as dull; the lithographic printers as moderate, with 4 per cent. idle.

Clothing Trades.—The Boot and Shoe Trade is fairly good at Mansfield and Nottingham, with none out of work. The tailors are not so brisk.

Railways.—Employment is good at Retford and Newark, with none unemployed; fairly good at Worksop, Mansfield, and Netterfield; not so brisk at Toton sidings.

Miscellaneous.—The female cigar-makers are only moderately busy; silk dressers are making short time, and cotton doublers only half time.—*W. L. Hardstaff.*

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY—DISTRICT REPORTS (continued).—MIDLAND COUNTIES (continued).

Leicester and Northampton District.

Boot and Shoe Industry.—Throughout Leicester and neighbourhood, trade has declined, and employment is less regular. At Northampton, Kettering and Wellingborough, trade has continued good. Employment is full in all branches of the Leather Dressing Trade.

Other Clothing Trades.—Employment is less regular in the Tailoring Trades. Dress-makers, mantle-makers, stay-makers and milliners continue busy, many working overtime. Operatives in both the Silk and Felt Hatting Trades are only moderately engaged.

Hosiery, Yarn and Wool Spinning Trades.—Owing to the dispute in the Hosiery Trade at Leicester, manufacturing operations have been to a great extent suspended, and since the partial resumption of work, the operatives have not been fully employed. Employment in the yarn and spinning mills has also been much interrupted by the hosiery dispute, and wool-sorters and trimmers and dyers have been slack.

Elastic Web Trade.—The makers of elastic web fabrics in the cord, braid, and narrow goods branches are still well employed. The improvement in the shoe web branch is maintained.

Engineering, Iron and Cycle Trades.—Employment continues fairly brisk in general engineering, particularly in the electrical department; in the turning branch a few are working overtime. Boot and shoe and hosiery machine makers are not so busy. Work is improving with iron-founders, black-smiths and boiler-makers, but continues only moderate with pattern-makers and machine-builders. Workmen in the Cycle Trade are mostly on overtime.

Mining and Quarrying.—Coal mining is still dull, but a little more time has been made than in June. Iron-stone miners are in full work, and employment is good with stone-quarrymen.

Printing and kindred Trades.—Letterpress printers report a slight temporary improvement. Employment has been moderate with lithographic printers and quiet with bookbinders.

Building Trades.—Employment is good with bricklayers and builders' labourers; moderate with carpenters and joiners; fairly good with plasterers and stonemasons; slack with plumbers, glaziers, bellhangers, and gasfitters; less regular with painters and decorators. Brick-makers are fairly busy, but makers of terracotta articles and sanitary pipes are only moderately so.

Furnishing and Coach-building Trades.—Employment is fairly good with coach-builders, wheelwrights, cabinet-makers and upholsterers. Railway coach and wagon-building is more active.

Railways.—Men in the passenger department are busy, some sections working overtime. The mineral and goods branches are still slack. Railway navvies continue in full work.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is fair with cigar-makers, busy with basket-makers, sawyers, tramcar fitters and drivers; slacker with box and packing-case makers, and gas stokers; moderate with saddlers, brush-makers, and workers in Chemical Trades.—*T. Smith.*

Potteries District.

Pottery Trades.—The hollow-ware pressers have only 1 per cent. out of work. The sanitary pressers are fully employed. The flat pressers report improvement, with a few idle. The printers and transferers at the majority of works are fully employed. The women gilders and decorators report work as better at most places, but with a few working only three days per week, and 1 per cent. out of work. The ovenmen, kilnmen and saggarmakers report improvement.

Iron and Steel Trades.—An improvement in the mills and forges is apparent, the operatives now working 5 days per week. The Pig Iron Trade is quiet, four turns being the average worked.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The engineers, boiler-makers, iron-founders, and machinists report improvement throughout North Staffordshire, with only 2 per cent. unemployed. At Stafford trade is good in all departments, with only one member out of work. At Crewe all branches are still working five days per week.

Coal Mining.—At a few collieries men are working five days per week, but the average throughout the district is less. The engine-men and stokers report a slight improvement, with fewer unemployed.

Textile Trades.—At Leek the silk trimming weavers report employment as fairly good (except in the fancy department), with 1 per cent. out of work. At Congleton the silk dressers report no change, whilst the trimming weavers are very depressed, with a small number unemployed. Fustian cutting in Congleton and district continues good, with none idle. At Cheadle and Tean the tape weavers report a slight improvement.

Clothing Trades.—The tailors in the Potteries are well employed, but at Crewe and Stafford there is a slight falling off. The shoe-makers at Stafford report trade as declining, though the majority of the firms are still working full time, with none idle. At Stone the Boot Trade is depressed, short time prevailing at all factories.

Building Trades.—There is a falling-off in all branches throughout the Potteries. At Stafford all branches are well employed. At Leek there is no change. At Crewe there is a slight decline. The brick and tile yards are all fully employed.

Printing and kindred Trades.—Throughout the district the letterpress printers have been better employed, with 5 per cent. unemployed in the Potteries and none at Stafford. The lithographic artists and printers and bookbinders report no change.

Railways.—Railway servants at Stoke are fairly well employed. At Crewe no change is reported. At Stafford a slight improvement is apparent.—*I. S. Harvey.*

Wolverhampton and District.

Iron and Steel Trades.—There is a slight improvement in the Iron Trade. Mill-rollers are rather busy and puddlers have more work. At Stourbridge the Iron Trade is slack. In South Shropshire employment is better. The Steel Trade again shows improvement, and steel smelting is busy.

Engineering and kindred Trades.—The engineers and constructive machinists again report employment as moderate, with about 3 per cent. unemployed, and as improved in South Shropshire. The tool makers and machinists are busy, with none out of work. The iron-founders, with only two men idle, and the iron safe and door makers, with one out of work, report employment as better. The tank and boiler makers, bridge and girder constructors, and gasometer erectors are generally busy and have improved in South Shropshire. The Cycle Trade is declining and some men are on short time. The Electrical Trades are busy, one firm working double shifts. The men at the railway sheds have been working full time during part of the month, but are now on short time again.

Hardware Trades.—Employment is slack with wrought nail makers and fender and fire-iron makers; moderate with vice and anvil makers; busy with iron fence and hurdle makers; better with edge tool makers, and full with grinders, galvanizers, and enamellers. Japanners are fully employed on cycle work. There is a general improvement in both the Tin-plate Trade and the Iron-plate Trade. Brass and copper working is better, and some branches are busy. Hinge and hollow-ware casters are only working two and three days per week. Employment is good with odd-work moulders, improved with cable and chain makers and tube workers; slack with anchor-smiths; busy with copper-wire rollers and makers of malleable castings; moderate with steel toy makers.

Clothing Trades.—Boot and shoe-makers are not so busy, and some are on short time. The Tailoring Trade is not so active, but the majority are steadily employed.

Coal Mining.—In the Cannock Chase district the average time worked is still three days per week. A slight improvement is reported in the Black Country district. In South Shropshire, coal miners are working three and four days per week.

Building Trades.—All branches of these trades are fully employed.

Miscellaneous.—Letterpress printing has improved. Dry cask coopers and case-makers are busier, with none out of work. Coach-builders and wheelwrights are in steady work. Cabinet-makers and upholsterers are not so busy. Oil, colour, and varnish-makers are fully occupied. Railway men have been fully employed, carters and carriers fairly so. The Glass Trade in Dudley is not very brisk; glass bottle-makers at Brierley Hill are still on short time, but the Flint Glass Trade is good there, and is fair at Stourbridge and Wordsley.—*W. F. Mee.*

Birmingham and District.

Engineering.—Five branch districts report employment as moderate, and two as bad, with 77 unemployed altogether. Ammunition tool-makers are busiest, some working overtime. General tool-making is fairly good, with few on short time, and 14 unemployed. The smiths and strikers report employment as improving, but with about one-half on short time, and 10 per cent. unemployed.

Brass and Copper Workers.—Brass-workers make favourable reports in all branches; those engaged on cabinet work, plumbers' brass founding and copper work are not busy, but report an improvement.

Jewellers, Silversmiths, and Electro-Platers.—Employment in the Jewellery Trades is becoming more active. Silversmiths find fair employment for the home trade. The Electro-plate Trade is quiet, and several firms are working short time.

Other Metal Workers.—Bedstead work is good. Iron-plate workers

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY—DISTRICT REPORTS (continued).—MIDLAND, EASTERN AND S.W. COUNTIES.

are busier; nearly full time is being made in the Lye district, and some works are fully occupied, except tin-plate workers on Government orders, who are slack, with 6 per cent. unemployed. The filesmiths report no change. Metal-rolling is steady. Japanners find fair employment.

Building Trades.—Employment in these trades is reported as good, and 70 per cent. of the men are working overtime in those branches in which it is permitted.

Furniture and Wood-working Trades.—The cabinet-makers and mill-sawyers report employment as fair, with only 5 members unemployed in the two societies.

Other Trades in Birmingham.—The flint glass makers report employment as better, but with about 250 still on the unemployed funds; the glass bevellers and silverers as good. Letterpress printers have been busy on election work. Coachmakers are busier on private work, but slack on railway work, with about 4 per cent. unemployed. Steel pen work is slack. Cycle work is falling off.

Trades in South Staffordshire.—Iron-working is improving, and some works have been re-started. The Pig-iron Industry is also better; four furnaces at large works have been blown in again. Steel-working maintains its position. Vice workers find employment normal; but anvil making is not so good. Chain-workers report employment as better, large work being busiest, and medium slackest; 150 are working short time. In Walsall, leather workers are better employed, and some are making overtime. Employment in the General and Malleable Iron-foundry Trades is depressed; while in the Hame, Chain, Spring-hook, and Cart-gearing Trades it is good.—*W. J. Davis.*

A report on **Coventry and North Warwickshire** states that the Cycle Trade continues exceptionally brisk, with a good demand for ladies' machines. The general Engineering Trade is good. The Watch Trade continues depressed. The operatives in the Ribbon Trade are fully employed. The Woollen, Hosiery, Trimming, and Velvet Trades are fairly busy. The Hat Trade is fairly good, overtime being worked at several establishments. The Building Trade is fair. Coal mining is not good, although the average worked is nearly four days per week. Quarrying continues good. Brick-making and clay-working are giving increased employment.

ENGLAND: EASTERN COUNTIES.
Norfolk and neighbouring District.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—The engineers at Norwich are fairly well employed, all firms working full time. At Melton Constable, Lynn, Yarmouth and Beccles trade is fair; at Thetford dull, the turners, drillers, slotters, planers and smiths being on short time, but the fitters are working full time. The shipwrights at Yarmouth are slack, and several have left the port; at Lowestoft employment is fair.

Textile Trades.—The silk and crape factories both at Norwich and Yarmouth are fairly busy, full time being worked.

Clothing Trades.—The Boot and Shoe Industry in Norwich is dull, especially with the clickers, riveters and finishers, but the sew-round men are exceptionally busy. The clothing factories are all working full time. The tailors have been busy at Norwich, Yarmouth and Beccles.

Building Trades.—These trades have been fairly busy throughout the district, although in some cases there is a slight decline.

Furnishing and Wood-working Trades.—The cabinet-makers at Norwich and Yarmouth are fairly busy. The coach-builders at Norwich are working full time; at Halesworth employment is fair; at Beccles dull. Brush-makers are steadily employed at Norwich, Wymondham and Diss.

Printing Trade.—The letterpress printers have been busy throughout the district, chiefly on account of election and registration work, otherwise trade is not good.

Fishing.—At Yarmouth the herring fishing has hardly begun. At Lowestoft the Fishing Industry is fair.

Dock Labour.—At Yarmouth, Lynn and Lowestoft the dock labourers are in full work.—*G. Cleverley.*

Suffolk, Essex, and District.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Trades.—At Ipswich the Engineering Trade is reported as bad generally, though improved in one firm. At Colchester, Chelmsford, Bury St. Edmunds, Leiston and Wickham Market employment continues good. Employment with the boiler-makers at Ipswich is moderate; moulders are slack; shipbuilding is depressed.

Clothing Trades.—The wholesale branch of the Clothing Trade continues good at Ipswich, and the bespoke branch is also fairly

busy, tailors being well employed; in Colchester employment is moderate. The stay and corset makers at Ipswich and Sudbury report favourably, and in the Boot and Shoe Trade employment is good in all centres except Ipswich, where it is only moderate.

Mat and Silk Trades.—The mat-weavers at Sudbury, Lavenham and Long Melford, report employment as good; at Hadleigh and Glemsford as moderate. The Silk Trade at Sudbury continues good.

Building Trades.—The carpenters and joiners at Ipswich are only moderately employed. At Sudbury the painters report employment as good, but at other centres as declining. With these exceptions all branches throughout the district make favourable reports.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—There is no improvement in the Ipswich shipping trade, and dock labour still continues depressed.

Miscellaneous.—The printers at Ipswich, Bury St. Edmunds and Colchester report trade as exceptionally good. The coach-builders are improving, and the cigar-makers show no decline; general labourers are still slack.—*R. W. Mather.*

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

Ship Repairing.—The shipwrights report employment as bad, with a large percentage unemployed in Bristol, and 32 per cent. at Gloucester.

Building Trades.—These trades generally are reported as brisk throughout the district.

Clothing Trades.—The bespoke tailors report employment as slack; the ready-made garment makers as fair, with some firms working overtime; the silk hatters as moderate. The shirt and collar industry at Taunton is good. The Bristol Boot and Shoe Trade continues slack. In the Kingswood district employment has become unsteady.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment in the Bristol and Somerset Districts remains slack, about three and a half days per week being worked. In the Forest of Dean the house and steam coal colliers report employment as fair; the quarrymen as good.

Textile Trades.—At Wellington employment is slack, the weavers continuing on three-quarter time. The Westford mills are fairly busy. At Trowbridge the worsted branch is improving; other branches are fair. Employment in the mills in Stroud and vicinity is good.

Furnishing and Wood-working Trades.—The cabinet-makers report employment as improving; the basket-makers and coopers as good; the box and packing-case makers as fair; the mill-sawyers as brisk; the lath-renders as fair, with 23 per cent. unemployed, as against 11.8 per cent. in June.

Printing Trades.—Out of 571 members belonging to four branches in these trades only 3 are unemployed. The letterpress printers report employment as good; the lithographers as fair.

Engineering and kindred Trades.—The hollow-ware workers report employment as moderate; the smiths and strikers as fair; the tool-makers and machinists as good; the engineers as brisk, excepting at Gloucester, where 15 per cent. are unemployed.

Dock Labour.—Employment is reported to have been brisk in the Grain Trade; slightly improved in the Timber Trade; dull in other branches.—*J. Curle.*

Plymouth and South Western District.

Mining, Quarrying and Clay Industries.—The Metal Mining Industry of Cornwall shows no change at present, but the re-starting of two mines is expected. A number of miners are employed in laying water-pipes at Redruth. The quarrymen report employment as good. The clay-workers have been fairly well employed.

Engineering and Ship Repairing.—The engineers continue well employed; trade is reported throughout the district as fairly good. The Plymouth and Devonport branches have less than 1 per cent. unemployed. The ironfounders generally in the district are reported as quiet.

Clothing Trades.—The Tailoring Trade, both in the ready-made and bespoke departments has been slack, short time being the rule. The boot and shoe operatives in the district, including Crediton, have been quiet during the month, short time being worked at some of the factories. The hand-sewn branch has also been but moderately employed.

Building Trades.—The Building Trades in the district are fairly good, except in Exeter and Torquay, where work is quiet. Twelve branches, with 1,782 members, report 1.9 per cent. as unemployed.

Dock Labour and Shipping.—The imports of grain, barley, timber and general cargo have largely increased, and dock labour has been

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.).—S.W. COUNTIES, WALES AND SCOTLAND.

fairly well employed, with the exception of coal porters, who have been but moderately so. Seamen show no change, employment being still dull.

Printing Trades.—The letterpress printers have been busy owing to the election; the lithographic printers only moderately so.

Miscellaneous.—The bakers continue slack in Plymouth district; the brush-makers are quiet; the coach-builders, wheelwrights, and smiths are fairly well employed, and in some shops busy; the gas workers are slack; the Fishing Industry is moderate; excavators and general labourers are fairly well employed.—*J. Welland.*

WALES.

South Wales District.

Building Trades.—The carpenters and joiners report employment as bad in most instances; in a few cases as fair; the masons, bricklayers, plasterers and plumbers as fair, but declining; the paper hangers and decorators as bad; the mill-sawyers and lath-renders as moderate.

Ship Repairing and Engineering.—Ship repairing is reported as bad all round, a few works being on three-quarter time. Engineering works and foundries in the tin works and colliery districts are reported as improving.

Dock Labour.—Employment has been fairly good on coal and general cargo shipments. The Import Trade has been exceptionally good, especially at Cardiff; and employment has been good on pitwood, timber and iron ore; the corn porters have been very brisk.

Tinplate Trade.—There appear to be some signs of improvement in this industry, although a number of works are still standing, owing to disputes. Within the past month works employing several thousands of tinplate workers have been put on the "1874 list," involving a rise in wages averaging about 12½ per cent.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Works are running more regularly, but there are still a number of mills idle; and as the work is shared amongst all the men earnings are low.

Coal Mining.—Employment has been fairly good and appears to be improving.

Miscellaneous.—The Fuel Industry is steady; the Copper Smelting and Chemical Trades are not brisk. The wagon-builders and spring-makers report employment as moderate, and the printers and book-binders as fair.—*T. Davies.*

A further report from **South Wales** states that the audit of the coal owners' books for the two months ending June 30th has resulted in a reduction of 2½ per cent., leaving wages 15 per cent. above the 1879 standard. The Coke Trade is depressed.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh and District.

Coal Mining.—The Coal Industry in the Lothians shows a slight improvement. In East and Mid-Lothian fully 90 per cent. of the miners have been working full time, i.e., 5 days per week. In West Lothian from 8 to 10 days per fortnight has been the rule.

Mineral Oil Trades.—Employment in the Mineral Oil Industry continues fairly good. At 21 shale mines in Mid and West Lothian the number of men employed was 2,813, compared with 2,605 in July 1894; 27.9 per cent. of the men were employed at mines which worked full time.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The engineers, pattern-makers, horse-shoers, tinsmiths and gas-meter makers report employment as fair; the range, stove and ornamental fitters as good; the blacksmiths as good in Leith, but not so good in Edinburgh; the brass-founders and the iron-moulders as improving, in both the Falkirk and Edinburgh districts. Returns from 15 branches of unions show 3.8 per cent. unemployed.

Shipbuilding.—Employment has not improved in the Leith shipyards. The boiler-makers return 13.1 per cent. out of work, and the shipwrights 22 per cent.; the ship-joiners report employment as fair; the boiler-makers in Kirkcaldy as fairly good; in Grange-mouth as bad.

Textile Trades.—The Linen Industry in Dunfermline has slightly improved. The carpet weavers in Midlothian, and the rope-workers in Leith report employment as still dull; the latter working short time. In Hawick the hand-made branch of the Hosiery Trade is a little busier, but the machine-made branch not so busy. The Woollen Industry has not improved. In Selkirk the spinners are fairly well employed; the weavers are quiet, as is also the Hosiery Trade. In Galashiels employment is fairly good with spinners, but less so with weavers.

Building Trades.—The glaziers, slaters, bricklayers, lath-splitters, plasterers and masons report employment as good, the joiners and painters as fair, the plumbers as quiet.

Furnishing and Wood-working Trades.—The brushmakers report employment as good, the coopers and upholsterers as fair, the French polishers and cabinet-makers as quiet, the saw-mill operatives as bad.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—The sailors and firemen report employment as improved, but with several unemployed; the dock labourers and coal porters, as good.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The compositors, press and machine men and stereotypers report employment as bad; the book-binders and lithographic artists as quiet; the lithographic printers as good; the type-founders still work only five days per week. Returns from seven branches of Unions show fully 4 per cent. out of work.

Miscellaneous.—The dyers, saddlers, and glass-cutters report employment as good; the shoemakers, sett-makers and bakers as fair; the pipe-makers as dull, and the carriers as bad. General labourers are fairly well employed.—*J. Mallinson.*

Glasgow and West of Scotland.

Shipbuilding.—Work has been somewhat disturbed by the holidays, but prospects are favourable. The shipwrights and ship-joiners, the boiler-makers and other branches connected with this industry have all been well employed. Good reports come from Paisley, Greenock, and Port Glasgow.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Steel smelters have done little on account of the holidays; the millmen, owing to extensive alterations in Hallside and Newton, have been late in starting, but prospects are good.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The engineers again report an improvement in Glasgow, and are well employed in Greenock and Paisley; the blacksmiths and iron-moulders have maintained the improvement shown in June throughout the district. The range, stove and ornamental fitters report employment as fair; the iron-dressers as not so good, owing to the holidays; the pattern-makers as unchanged, with about 5 per cent. idle, but with none idle in Paisley; the hammermen as improved; the brass-moulders as fair; the brass-finishers as good; the tinplate-workers as quiet, with a few idle; the iron-grinders as still good; the wire-weavers as dull; the spindle-makers as brisk; and the flyer-makers as dull.

Coal Mining.—An improvement is reported in the Coal Trade of the West of Scotland towards the end of the month, and shipments have been heavy.

Building Trades.—All branches are still busy throughout the district.

Furnishing and Wood-working Trades.—The coachbuilders report employment as fair, but with three weeks holiday; the cabinet-makers as quiet; the upholsterers and saw-millers as good; wood-turners show no decline.

Textile Trades.—All branches of the Weaving Trade are busy. The Dyeing Trade has slightly improved. Carpet weaving has not improved, but is fairly good in Paisley.

Clothing Trades.—Tailors have been quiet since the holidays, clothiers' operatives have been busy. Employment has been dull with the boot and shoe operatives, but fairly good with the slipper makers.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Sailors and firemen have been fairly well, and the dock labourers exceedingly well employed.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The letterpress printers report no improvement and the lithographic printers a decline, with 4 per cent. idle. The electrotypers and stereotypers have been fairly well employed. The book-binders are not busy, and several are idle.

Miscellaneous.—The bottle-makers report a slight improvement, but the flint glass-cutters are still dull. The railway-servants, carters, and carriage-drivers make good reports.—*A. J. Hunter.*

Dundee and District.

Textile Trades.—The Linen Industry shows a slight improvement, and operatives are fairly well employed. In the Jute Industry employment continues good, additional looms being put in operation. In Fifeshire the Linen Trade is brisk, and the Floorcloth and Linoleum Industry continues satisfactory.

Coal Mining.—Employment has improved at a number of the collieries.

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY—DISTRICT REPORTS.—SCOTLAND (contd.) AND IRELAND.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Employment in the Engineering Trades exhibits a slight improvement. The engineers report employment as better, with 3 per cent. idle; the ironmoulders as moderate, with a large number unemployed; the blacksmiths as fairly steady, with 3 per cent. idle; the boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders as fair, with about 12 per cent. unemployed; the shipwrights as moderate, with 11 per cent. idle.

Clothing Trades.—The tailors report employment as bad, and the boot and shoemakers as rather slack since the holidays.

Building Trades.—With the exception of the painters, who are slack, employment is good in all branches.

Fishing Industry.—The yaws engaged in the line fishing have not done well and only moderate prices have been obtained. The salmon fishing has improved.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The letterpress printers report employment as good, with 2 per cent. idle; the lithographers and bookbinders as moderate.

Furnishing and Wood-working Trades.—The cabinet-makers and upholsterers report employment as fairly steady; the saw-millers and wood-cutting machinemen as good, with about 2 per cent. unemployed.

Dock Labour is rather slack.—P. Reid.

Aberdeen and District.

Quarrying.—The quarry-men and sett-makers report employment as good, with none idle; the granite-polishers as fair. In monumental granite yards work is plentiful.

Building Trades.—These trades are still busy in all branches.

Fishing.—In July the trawl boats landed 31,412 cwts., realising £14,836, and line boats 13,083 cwts., realising £5,279, the total being 44,495 cwts., realising £20,115, a decrease both in quantity landed and value realised as compared with June.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—The boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders, with 23.4 per cent. idle, and the shipwrights, with 20.5 per cent. idle, report employment as still bad; the blacksmiths, with 2.3 per cent. out of work, the iron-moulders, pattern-makers and tool-makers as good. The tinplate workers are busy.

Textile Trades.—The flax, cotton and jute workers report employment as moderate; the carpet-weavers as bad; the rope and twine spinners and hemp-dressers as good.

Clothing Trades.—The tailors report employment as moderate; the boot and shoe operatives as good.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The letterpress printers report employment as fair, with 4.5 per cent. idle; the lithographic printers, with none idle, and the bookbinders and machine-rulers, with 2 members idle, as moderate.

Miscellaneous.—The comb-makers report employment as fair; the dock and general labourers as moderate.—W. Johnston.

IRELAND.

Dublin and District.

General.—Thirty-two societies, with a membership of 16,430, report 1,220 (or 7.4 per cent.) unemployed, as against 8 per cent. of the membership in June.

Building Trades.—Employment is good in the Building Industry generally, but quiet with the glaziers and plumbers.

Furnishing and Wood-working Trades.—The cabinet-makers and upholsterers report employment as dull; the coach-builders, organ-builders, coopers, cart and wagon-makers, packing-case makers and lath splitters as good.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment is still dull with the engineers, fair with the smiths, boiler-makers, and brass-finishers; improved with the shipwrights.

Clothing Trades.—Employment is fair with the tailors and ready-made clothing operatives, but dull with the boot and shoe-makers, except on repairs. The dressmakers are fairly busy.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The Printing Trade in Dublin remains bad, about one-fourth of the members receiving out-of-work pay at one time or another during the month. The Lithographic Trade has improved. Employment in the Binding and Machine Ruling Industry is fair. The stereotypers, paper-cutters, book-folders and despatch hands report employment as good.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Employment has been moderate among the sailors and firemen, and fair with the quay labourers.

Miscellaneous.—The tram-men, railway servants, car and cabmen have been busy. The bottle-makers have been fairly well employed; the saddle and harness-makers, brush-makers, rope-makers, cork-cutters, and basket-makers have been quiet.—J. P. Nannetti.

Belfast and District.

General.—Returns received from 53 societies, with a membership of 18,947, show 639 (or 3.4 per cent.) to be unemployed at the end of July, as against 695, or 3.7 per cent. of the membership in June.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—Of the 8,422 members employed in those trades from which returns have been received, 300 (or 3.6 per cent.) are out of employment, as against 369, or 4.4 per cent. of the membership at the end of June. The ironfounders report employment as bad; the carpenters and joiners as dull; the cabinet-makers, upholsterers and French polishers as quiet; the engineers and iron-turners as moderate; the blacksmiths and brass-founders as improving; the blacksmiths' strikers and helpers, enginemen and cranemen, general labourers and platers' helpers as fair; the machine-workers, boiler-makers, and iron and steel shipbuilders, pattern-makers, and shipwrights as good.

Linen Trades.—Of the 4,227 members employed in these industries covered by the returns, 172 (or 4.1 per cent.) are unemployed, the same percentage as in June. The flax roughers report trade as bad; the yarn-dressers as dull; the spindle and flyer-makers as moderate; the beetling enginemen, flax-dressers, bobbin-turners, female textile workers, and the yarn-bundlers as fair; the hackle and gill-makers and power-loom tenters as improving, and the linen-lappers as good.

Clothing Trades.—The returns received respecting the 658 members of societies employed in these trades show that there are none unemployed, but 38 members of the Boot and Shoe Operatives are idle owing to a dispute. The tailors report employment as quiet, some members being on short time.

Building Trades.—Out of the 2,488 members engaged in these trades, 44 (or 1.8 per cent.) are unemployed, as against 1 per cent. of the membership in June. The plumbers report employment as moderate. The plasterers, mill-sawyers, machinists and house painters as fair; and the bricklayers and hodmen as good.

Furnishing and Wood-working Trades.—In this group of seven societies with 560 members, 27 (or 4.8 per cent.) are out of work, as against 5.3 per cent. of the membership in June. The upholsterers report trade as bad; the cabinet-makers as quiet; the French polishers and the packing-case makers as fair, and the coopers and the coach-builders as good.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The four societies comprising this group, with a membership of 804, report that 45 (or 5.6 per cent.) are unemployed, as against 5.8 per cent. of the membership in June. The letterpress printers report trade as dull, the lithographic artists as quiet, and the bookbinders and the lithographic printers as fair.

Miscellaneous Trades.—In this group of nine societies, with a membership of 1,682, 51 (or 3 per cent.) are unemployed, as against 3.1 per cent. of the membership in June. The carters report employment as quiet, the bakers and tinplate workers as fair, and the railway servants, hotel and club assistants and paviors as good.—R. Sheldon.

Cork and District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—Boiler-makers continue well employed in Cork, Passage West, Waterford and Limerick. Riggers, sail-makers, block and pump-makers, shipwrights, and ship-joiners are exceptionally dull. Engineering shows an improvement in Cork and Waterford, but is bad in Limerick.

Building Trades.—All branches report employment as good in Cork, Limerick and Waterford.

Clothing Trades.—The boot and shoe operatives report employment as dull; the tailors as good in Limerick, but dull in Cork.

Fishing.—The autumn mackerel fishing round the south-west coast has opened with promising prospects.

Miscellaneous.—Flax, tweed and feather operatives are unusually busy. Employment in all the railway departments is reported good. The letterpress printers in Cork, Waterford and Limerick report employment as fair; the coopers as dull in Cork and Ballincollig, and fair in Limerick; the cork-cutters, coal porters, and Corporation employees as fair.—P. O'Shea.

Transmission of Seamen's Wages.—Since the establishment, on February 1st 1878, of the scheme for the transmission of wages by seamen [see LABOUR GAZETTE, January 1894 (page 14), and August 1894 (page 252)], a total sum of £2,717,320 has been dealt with, on behalf of 258,661 men. During the year ended March 31st 1895, 18,270 seamen availed themselves of this system, the total sum transmitted being £181,068, as compared with £195,630, sent by 18,022 men, in the previous twelve months. In 1894 the scheme was most largely made use of at Cardiff, London, Liverpool, Hull, Bristol and the Tyne ports.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.*

THE Labour Department has issued a Report (in three parts) on Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour. The main object of the report is to put on record the principal changes reported in market rates of wages and recognised hours of labour in various districts in the chief industries of the United Kingdom during 1893, some preliminary figures being also given for 1894. In all cases, in which this has been possible, an effort has been made to compute the effect of the changes reported on the weekly wages bill of the country. To the Report on Changes of Wages and Hours (Part I.) is appended an account of some of the principal piece-lists (Part II.) and standard time-rates (Part III), mutually agreed upon, or in actual operation in various trades and districts up to the beginning of 1894. Excluding agriculture and railway service (which, owing to the incomplete character of the information available, have been but imperfectly covered) and seamen (as to whom the peculiar conditions of the industry make it impossible to compute the number affected by changes in rates of wages), the groups of industries in which actual changes have been reported cover a total of nearly 7,000,000 persons of all classes occupied, and include all the important fluctuating trades.

Wages.—The total number of cases of changes of wages during 1893, of which information was received by the Department (exclusive of changes affecting seamen and agricultural labourers) was 836, as to 706 of which (508 increases, 198 decreases) full details were obtained, the particulars being as summarised below:—

Groups of Industries.	Number of changes as to which full details were obtained.	Gross Aggregate Number affected by Wages Changes during 1893 (not necessarily separate individuals).		
		Increases.	Decreases.	All changes.
Building	287	40,217	5,071	45,288
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	146	30,827	159,458	190,285
Mining and Quarrying	80	562,524	549,844	1,112,368
Textile	52	4,246	50,891	55,137
Clothing	18	3,599	—	3,599
Other Occupations	61	3,460	2,194	5,654
Employees of Public Authorities	82	10,141	36	10,177
Total	706	655,014	767,494	1,422,508

In the table just set forth the number given as affected by the changes during 1893 is the gross aggregate number (the same individual being counted more than once if involved in more than one change during the year). The number of the separate individuals so affected and the net effect of the changes in question on weekly rates of wages are as under:—

Groups of Industries.	Number of Workpeople belonging to the undermentioned Trades whose Wages were affected during 1893 by				Nett Gain (+) or Loss (-) to Weekly Wages during Year.
	Changes resulting in a Nett Increase.	Changes resulting in a Nett Decrease.	Changes leaving the level of Wages the same at end of year as at beginning.	All Classes of Changes.	
Building	40,017	4,521	—	44,538	+ £ 5, 3,889 0
Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding	5,377	95,279	20,600	121,256	- 5,466 3
Mining and Quarrying	75,834	103,802	130,290	309,926	+ 14,496 6
Textile	4,166	50,891	—	55,057	- 964 1
Clothing	3,599	—	—	3,599	+ 285 7
Other Occupations	3,210	1,944	250	5,404	- 23 15
Employees of Public Authorities	10,131	36	—	10,167	+ 795 9
Total	142,364	256,473	151,140	549,977	+ 13,012 3

The record of changes in wages in 1893, summarised in the above tables, presents some remarkable features. It appears that far more cases of increase were reported than of decrease, but the numbers of persons who sustained a fall preponderated largely over those who received a rise. Nevertheless, the nett result of all the

* Wages and Hours of Labour: Part I., Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom in 1893 (C. 7567 of Session 1894, price 1s. 3d.); Part II., Standard Piece Rates (C. 7567—II., of Session 1894, price 1s.); Part III., Standard Time Rates (C. 7567—III., of Session 1894, price 1s. 3d.).
† See GAZETTE, June 1895, p. 177.

changes during the year was a slight rise of wages, the average amount of the increases per head being so much greater than that of the decreases as to overbalance the superiority of numbers.

It appears strange that a year of depression such as 1893 should have seen an actual rise in wages, but it is to be remembered that the comparison refers to market rates and not to total earnings. Moreover, the year was an abnormal one, owing to the great stoppage in the Coal Trade, which, while not producing a fall of wages in the districts affected, forced up miners' wages, at least for a time, in districts outside the area of the dispute. The following year, 1894, showed a marked contrast to 1893 in this respect, the tendency being to a fall of wages.

With respect to the groups of trades which showed both the most extensive and the greatest fluctuations in wages during 1893, the total number of persons affected by changes in each group has been compared with the best estimate that can be formed from the occupation tables of the 1891 census with regard to the total number of persons engaged in those trades. Taking together all the trades to which the returns relate, the number of separate individuals affected by the changes of wages referred to was about 8 per cent. of the whole number of persons engaged in these industries.

The following table shows the corresponding percentages for the four most important groups of trades, together with the nett weekly change in wages per head for those affected by changes, and the nett yearly change per head spread over the entire numbers engaged in the trades:—

Groups of Industries.	Percentage of Persons engaged in the Industry who were affected by changes of Wages in 1893.	Nett resulting change per Head per Week calculated on the Total Number affected by changes.	Nett resulting change per Head per Annum calculated on the whole number of Persons engaged in the Industry.
Mining and Quarrying	43.3	s. d. + 0 11½	£ s. d. + 1 1 0½
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	11.5	- 0 10½	- 0 5 4½
Building	5.1	+ 1 9	+ 0 4 7½
Textile	4.1	- 0 4½	- 0 0 8½

Hours of Labour.—With respect to changes in hours of labour in 1893, 164 such changes were reported, of which 82 occurred in the Building Trades. Full particulars were received with regard to 155 of these cases (139 decreases, 16 increases), the total number of separate individuals affected being 34,649. The nett effect of the whole of the 155 changes of hours was equivalent to an average reduction of 2 hours per week for the whole number of persons affected by these changes, the particulars being as below:—

Groups of Industries.	Number of Workpeople in the undermentioned Trades whose Hours of Labour at end of 1893, as compared with the end of 1892, showed		Total Number of Workpeople whose Hours of Labour were changed.	Decrease per Head in Average Hours of Labour for a full week.
	An Increase.	A Decrease.		
Building	1,283	11,982	13,265	Hours. 1.4
Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding	200	4,092	4,292	2.41
Mining and Quarrying	—	250	250	1.67
Textile	—	2,021	2,021	1.87
Clothing	—	7,840	7,840	2.08
Other Occupations	—	5,288	5,288	2.34
Employees of Public Authorities	47	1,646	1,693	4.49
Total	1,530	33,119	34,649	1.99

The effect of these changes on the average weekly hours of labour of the entire body of persons included in the returns was, it is pointed out, inappreciable.

Part II. of the report contains a selection from some of the more important lists of piece-wage rates in force in 1893, with some explanation of the technical details involved, and observations upon the ascertainment of piece prices under lists and other cognate matters. The industries dealt with include cotton spinning and weaving, woollen weaving, the hosiery trade, the boot and shoe, clog, tailoring and hat trades, coal mining, iron and steel manufacture, blast furnacemen's work, the

brass, wrought nail and spring-trap making industries, iron shipbuilding and boiler-making, typefoundry, composing, hand press-work, bookbinding, coopering, basket and chair making, brush making, the glass trades and dock labour. In Part III., which treats of standard time rates in 1893, the industries with respect to which information is furnished include various branches of the building trades, the work of brass and ironfounders, wheelwrights and blacksmiths, engineers, boiler-makers and iron and steel shipbuilders, shipwrights, pattern-makers, cabinet and chair-makers, mill sawyers and wood-cutting machinists, compositors, lithographic printers, bookbinders and machine rulers and agricultural labour.

CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTION BY RETAIL DISTRIBUTIVE SOCIETIES.

In the LABOUR GAZETTE for July a table was published showing, among other particulars, the amount of sales by the various Co-operative Manufacturing Societies, and by the manufacturing departments of the English and Scottish Wholesale Societies. In addition to the production by these societies there has grown up in recent years a large volume of production by associations of workmen established primarily for retail distribution of articles required by their members; the production of some of these articles being conveniently carried on as a part of their ordinary business. Among the more important of these branches of work, and probably the earliest commenced, were the grinding of flour, and the making of bread, boots and shoes, and clothing.

This production has most frequently been commenced on a small scale by the employment of one or more men attached to the distributive department, and not often as a separate manufacturing department.

As a consequence of this casual growth, this kind of co-operative production has attracted but little notice outside the membership of the societies, and no official statistics on the subject have been published, or returns made either to the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies or to the Co-operative Union.

During the past year an attempt has been made by the Labour Department to ascertain the extent to which production upon these lines has grown, and applications for particulars have been sent to all societies known or supposed to be engaged in production, of which there are now believed to be 575 in the United Kingdom.

Of these 74 have replied that while they are carrying on production, the accounts relating to it are so interwoven with those of the distributive business that it is impossible to supply the particulars asked for. Of the remaining 501, 315 have supplied particulars for 1893, and 310 for 1894.

The figures for 1894 show that 4,549 workers were employed in production by 310 societies making returns, and that the value of the goods produced amounted to £1,500,775.

The following table gives further details of this branch of Co-operative Production in the United Kingdom for 1893 and 1894:—

Industries carried on.	1894.			1893.		
	No. of Societies making Returns	No. of Persons employed in Production.	Total value of Productions, 1894.	No. of Societies making Returns	No. of Persons employed in Production.	Total value of Productions, 1893.
TOTAL, ALL TRADES	310*	4,549	1,500,775	315*	4,524	1,662,964
Boots, Shoes, and Clogging	158	1,070	116,763	169	1,097	122,556
Bread and Confectionery making	187	1,117	756,053	192	1,131	854,008
Dressmaking and Millinery	100	837	69,595	104	769	61,986
Tailoring	87	1,039	143,073	90	1,004	132,733
Corn Milling	12	139	353,604	14	145	429,237
Building Trades	9	200	28,533	14	239	31,225
Farming and Dairying	18	84	21,649	21	93	22,630
Miscellaneous	3	63	11,505	3	46	8,589

* Besides the societies included in this table, returns have been received from 69 societies in England and Wales, and 5 societies in Scotland, stating that they are engaged in production, but are unable to supply details.

The following table, giving particulars with regard to the production carried on by all forms of co-operative societies so far as known to the Department, enables a comparison to be made between the volume of the production by Retail Distributive Stores and that of other classes of societies:—

Description of Societies making returns.	No. of Societies to which the Returns Relate.	No. of Persons Employed in Production at end of 1894.	Total Value of Productions during 1894.
Societies for retail distribution	310	4,549	1,500,775
Societies for production	157	6,580	1,423,822
Co-operative wholesale societies	2	5,196	1,105,074
Corn milling societies	8	411	939,685
Totals, United Kingdom	477	16,736	4,969,356

It will be seen from the above table that as regards the value of their productions (though not the number of persons employed), the distributive societies take the first place among the various classes of societies engaged in co-operative production.

RECENT ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION CASES.

The Boot and Shoe Trade Settlement; Wages of Clickers and Pressmen.

THE question of a minimum wage for clickers and pressmen in the Leicester district was recently brought before the Leicester Arbitration Board in accordance with the terms of the general settlement of the dispute in the Boot and Shoe Trade. The question was referred by the Arbitration Board to Messrs. W. Stanyon and R. Potter, as referees. On July 26th the following award was issued:—

"We, the undersigned referees to the above Board, having heard and duly considered the arguments and evidence relating to the matter in dispute, do now adjudge and determine as follows:

1. That the minimum wage for clickers shall be 28s. per week, and the minimum wage for pressmen shall be 25s. per week.
2. That this award shall come into operation on the 1st day of January, 1896.
3. That it shall not be competent for either side to re-open the question until after the expiration of two years from the 1st day of January, 1896."

This award gives an advance of 2s. per week to each of these classes of workmen.

The Proposed Boot and Shoe Commission to the United States.

Under the terms of the recent settlement in the Boot and Shoe Trade, a joint committee of employers and employed was formed for the purpose of determining "the principles and methods of arrangement and classification on which piecework statements for machine workers shall be based." Joint committees were subsequently to meet to prepare the actual "statements" for their respective localities, in accordance with the principles so laid down. Among the questions raised before the first-named committee was the appointment of a Commission to visit the United States, and inquire into the conditions there existing with regard to the system prevailing, and prices paid for machine work. As to this matter, the committee was unable to agree, the employers being in favour of such a Commission, but the operatives against. The point in dispute was referred to the arbitration of Sir Henry James, who heard arguments on both sides, and gave his decision on July 29th. The Umpire decided that, under the general terms of settlement of April 19th 1895, "the general committee has no power to deal with the question of what evidence is to be taken in order to fix upon the prices to be paid. That power is expressly reserved to the local committees," which, when they meet will "determine for themselves what evidence they are to receive." The Umpire therefore comes to the conclusion that he has, under present circumstances, no power to order that a Commission should be sent to America for the purposes proposed.

The "Bona fides" of a Trade Union.

In order to obviate friction between various sections of workmen in their employment, an important shipbuilding firm entered into an agreement, dated April 23rd, 1894, with the Boiler-makers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, of which the following are the substantial clauses:—

"In future, all boiler-makers and iron and steel shipbuilders employed by the above Company shall be members of the Boiler-makers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, provided that capable artisans of good character, who may have been, or now may be, in the Company's employ, and who may be admissible according to the Society's rules, shall be allowed, if they so desire, to join one of the Metropolitan branches of the Union, with the full liberties and privileges which such membership entails. No fine for re-entry in these cases shall exceed £5."

"It must be clearly understood that this agreement does not prevent the employment by the Company of any workman, who is a bona fide member of a recognised and registered Trade Union."

Early in the present year the Boiler-makers' Society complained that the agreement was being violated by the employment in the works of members of a recently formed organization called the "Steel and Iron Shipbuilders', Boiler and Gasometer Makers' Trade Union of London and District."

The dispute thus raised was referred by the parties to the arbitration of Mr. Thomas Burt, M.P. Mr. Burt, after hearing evidence from all the parties, gave his award on July 2nd. After reviewing the facts of the case, he decided that the "Steel and Iron Shipbuilders', Boiler and Gasometer Makers' Trade Union" would not be regarded by those acquainted with the trade union movement as a "recognised trade union." He therefore decided that the agreement in question had been broken.

Leicester Masons' Labourers' Dispute.

The masons' labourers of Leicester, to the number of about 40, ceased work on May 1st in order to enforce an advance of 3d. per hour in wages, the existing rate being 6d. per hour. Early in July a desire was expressed by the parties to refer the matters in dispute to arbitration, and the matter was referred to a conference between the representatives of the Master Masons' Federation and the three labourers' unions concerned, under the chairmanship of Mr. Ed. Kell; the Local Correspondent to the Labour Department of the Board of Trade being present. At this conference a settlement was arranged on July 12th. The advance was not conceded, but the employers undertook to consider the point as soon as trade revives; 6d. per hour to be considered the standard rate for masons' labourers; the men to be reinstated before new hands are engaged; a fortnight's notice for an advance of wages to be substituted for the previous rule until November, 1895.

Northumberland Miners and the Conciliation Board.

At the quarterly meeting of the Conciliation Board, held on the 20th July, no alteration was made in the rate of wages. In the May number of the GAZETTE (p. 180) it was announced that, by a majority of 202 votes by lodges against 119, it had been decided by the Northumberland Miners' Union to terminate the recently-formed Conciliation Board. It afterwards appeared that some of the lodge returns had been wrongly filled in, and further inquiry resulted in showing that 148 voted for abolition, and 173 against, giving a majority of 25 in favour of the continuation of the Board. Under these circumstances the Board still continues, but the lodges may be asked if they again wish to vote on the question.

Wages Board for the Birmingham Pin Trade.

On July 20th a Conference was held in Birmingham between employers and operatives in the Pin Trade. An arrangement was entered into (in some respects analogous to that prevailing in the Bedstead Trade), under which a bonus on wages is to be regulated by the advance or decline in the selling prices of pins; a wages board of an equal number of employers and workmen is to be formed, for the settlement of all disputes; and steps are to be taken for the regulation of selling prices in order to prevent underselling.

DISPUTE IN THE LEICESTER HOSIERY TRADE.

DURING July the various branches of the Hosiery Trade in Leicester have been brought to a standstill, owing to a dispute between employers and employed as to the scale of piece prices for certain kinds of goods. It was said by the employers that the want of uniformity in prices, and the competition of the country labour outside Leicester, made it impossible to carry on business at the existing rates, and that there must be considerable revision of the scales. The system of payment in this trade is piece-work, and, owing to the variety, quality and mode of manufacture of the articles produced, the lists of prices are of a most complicated character. (These lists are discussed in the recent Report of the Department on Wages and Hours of Labour, Part II.—Standard Piece Rates—p. 43.) The list in operation and generally paid to by the manufacturers was drawn up by a Conciliation Board during the strike of this trade in 1886. For some months back a committee of manufacturers and workmen were endeavouring to revise this list and to bring it more into accordance with the Hinckley list. They were, however, unable to agree to any scheme of revision, and hence the dispute under notice.

The operatives, to the number of about 4,000 men, women, and girls, ceased work on July 8th, the organizations concerned on each side being the Employers' Federation and the Amalgamated Hosiery Union. There were also a certain number of employers and workpeople affected who did not belong to either association. From the commencement both parties were desirous of arranging terms of settlement, and on July 16th the operatives appointed representatives to meet the manufacturers in conference. The conference sat on July 18th and again on the 19th, but without result. There was a further meeting on the 22nd July, when some approach was made to a settlement for the hose department, more difficulty being experienced in dealing with the pants and shirts departments. The representatives of the operatives at these meetings had no absolute power of settlement, but were obliged to refer all proposals to the operatives themselves for final acceptance. Thus it was not until July 26th that any definite understanding was arrived at. It was then arranged that on the 29th July the hose hands should resume work at the prices agreed to by the Joint Committee, i.e., on the basis of a reduction of prices, on the average amounting to about 7 per cent.

The workpeople engaged in the hose department, numbering about 3,000, resumed work on the date fixed. The operatives in the pants and shirts departments, however, remained out, and on August 2nd rejected a list which had been agreed to by the Joint Committee.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN FRANCE.

THE second report of the Commission Supérieure du Travail dans l'Industrie on the working of the Law of 2nd November 1892, regulating the employment of women and children, estimates the number of men, women, and children employed in works affected by the Law at nearly 2½ millions, of whom 8 per cent. are girls under 18 and 21 per cent. are women above 18, boys under 18 being slightly more numerous than the girls. The average number of persons to each factory or workshop is estimated at 9.5.

Out of 256,744 factories and workshops, the factory inspectors visited 41 per cent., in which 1,673,206 workpeople were employed, or 68 per cent. of the total number employed in establishments affected by the Law. Of these persons, 0.2 per cent. were found to be children between 12 and 13 years of age with the educational and medical certificates qualifying them for employment, 8.6 per cent. were boys and 8.1 per cent. girls between 13 and 18 years of age, 5.2 per cent. were young women between 18 and 21, 19.4 per cent. women over 21, and 58.5 per cent. were men and youths above 18 years of age.

The clause prohibiting the employment of children under 13 (with the exception alluded to above) has been put into operation with little difficulty, the only strong opposition still offered being encountered in glass works, brick works, and rope works.

Employers, however, have found it difficult to organise their works in accordance with the clauses limiting the employment of

boys and girls under 16 to 10 hours a day. As a result of the fixing of an 11 hours day for women and girls above 16, especially in the Woollen and Linen Trades, a large number of employers have reduced the hours of male adults to 11 also. Others have adopted various systems of relays which make it almost impossible to prove infringement of the law.

The prohibition of night work for women has been followed by the displacement of women by men in certain cotton and wool spinning mills, night work being discontinued in those departments only in which the employment of women is specially advantageous. Other employers have done away with night work, and adopted a double shift system. In establishments in which the employment of women at night is permitted for 7 hours out of 24, as in newspaper folding departments, the Inspectors report that, although the hours of work do not exceed the maximum allowed, they have strong suspicions that the women obtain employment in other firms during the day.

The system according to which, in certain classes of industry, workpeople may be employed overtime for a fixed number of nights at fixed periods of the year, is not recommended; and it is pointed out that these industries are the ones in which employers most frequently have to apply to the inspectors for special permission to

work overtime, because the periods during which overtime may be legally worked are fixed too long beforehand to coincide with the need for its adoption. This defect has since been remedied (see below). The industries in which permission to work overtime is most frequently granted are millinery and dress-making, printing, fruit preserving and confectionery, fancy weaving, and dyeing.

Decree relating to Female and Child Labour.—The Decree of June 15th 1893, granting exemptions from the Factory Act of November 2nd 1892, has been modified by a further Decree of July 26th last. The trades in which women and girls over 18 may be employed till 11 o'clock at night for 60 days in the year have been reduced to the following: (1) embroidery and trimming for ready-made clothing, (2) hat-making and trimming, (3) ready-made clothing and underwear for women and children, (4) making up of furs, and (5) ribbon folding. The dates within which overtime may be worked are, however, no longer fixed as by the former Decree. The list of trades in which protected persons may be employed at night for periods varying from 30 to 120 days has also been curtailed, while the list of trades in which the factory inspectors may temporarily suspend the provisions as to night work and overtime has been extended.

AGRICULTURAL HIRINGS IN SCOTLAND.

(Continued from July GAZETTE, p. 209.)

In the last number of the GAZETTE an account was given of the recent agricultural hirings in the North of England, with a summary for Scotland. The detailed tables regarding the Scottish hirings were held over until the present number for want of space, and are now given below, with some additions.

The information relates to 44 hirings held in April, May, and June. It was obtained by three representatives of the Department visiting certain of the markets, by sending forms to be filled up by farmers in a number of counties, and from newspaper reports.

Generally speaking, wages at these markets either remained at the same rates as those obtained at the corresponding period of 1894, or increased, more particularly in the case of the best men, halfpins and women.

Rates of wages agreed on in April, May and June 1895 at certain Hiring Markets in the counties of Aberdeen, Argyll, Ayr, Banff, Forfar, Dumfries, Inverness, Kincardine, Lanark, Linlithgow, Moray, Perth, Nairn, Stirling, and Roxburgh for the half-year. (In addition, board and lodging are provided in the farmhouses, or in the houses of the married men; or food is provided in the kitchen and the men lodge in a bothy; or food is provided by the farmer in a bothy; or else the men lodge in the bothy and find their own food. In the latter case they receive a certain allowance of meal and milk, and sometimes also of potatoes.)

Table with columns: Locality, Date, Foremen or First Men, Second Horsemen, Third Horsemen, Cattlemen, Orramen, Halfpins, Boys, Women, Girls. Includes sub-sections for Aberdeenshire, Argyllshire, Banffshire, and Dumfriesshire.

* At Aberdeen married horsemen get between £24 and £25 a year, and in some cases up to £28, and married cattlemen £23 to £25. Perquisites given in addition to cash wages are a house, 12 tons of coal, 64 bolls of meal, and 12 bolls of potatoes. A few men were engaged for service in Perthshire at 16s. to 18s. a week to live in bothies. In Aberdeenshire the single men as a rule, take their meals in the farm kitchen. Those who live in bothies get an allowance of meal and milk. † The single men in Banffshire frequently have their meals either provided for them in the kitchen or in the bothy. But where this is not the case and the bothy system is adopted in its fullest sense, an allowance of meal, potatoes, and milk is made. ‡ In Dumfriesshire the single men live and board in the farmhouses.

Table with columns: Locality, Date, Foremen or First Men, Second Horsemen, Third Horsemen, Cattlemen, Orramen, Halfpins, Boys, Women, Girls. Includes sub-sections for Forfarshire, Inverness-shire, Kinross-shire, Lanarkshire, Linlithgowshire, Morayshire, Nairnshire, Perthshire, and Stirlingshire.

Roxburghshire (HALF-YEARLY).—Newcastletown (May 10).—

Table with columns: Category, Cash Wages, Perquisites. Includes Best Men, Second-class Men, Women, Boys.

Ayrshire (HALF-YEARLY).—Kilmarnock (May).—

Table with columns: Category, Cash Wages, Perquisites. Includes Male Milkers, Female Milkers.

NOTE.—The majority of farm servants in Roxburghshire are hired by the year in March. For wages obtained see LABOUR GAZETTE, April 1895. Half-yearly hirings are also held at Jedburgh and Hawick. The attendance in May 1895 was small. * In Forfarshire and Kincardineshire the single men generally live in bothies, and get, in addition to cash wages, lodging, firing, light, 64 bolls of meal (value £5 4s.), from 1 to 2½ pints of milk a day, and sometimes potatoes. Those living in bothies are often paid a little extra cash at harvest and given food. In Inverness-shire both the kitchen and bothy systems obtain; in the latter case the men have meal, milk, and potatoes, in addition to lodging, firing and light. † The single men are generally lodged and boarded in the farmhouses in Lanarkshire and Linlithgowshire or with the married men. In Lanarkshire married respectively, and the same perquisites. ‡ In Morayshire the single men sometimes have their meals in the farm kitchen; in others they are provided and cooked for them in the bothies, but where the bothy system is exclusively adopted they have as allowances milk, meal, and potatoes, in addition to lodging, firing, and light. § Single men either lodge and board in the farmhouse free, or have their meals provided free and cooked for them in the bothy, or else they have to find their own food in the bothy. In the latter case they receive an allowance of meal, milk, and potatoes; firing, light, bed, &c., being also provided. ¶ In Perthshire single men are also engaged by the year in November. The bothy system largely obtains and those who live in bothies get an allowance of meal, milk, and sometimes potatoes; firing, lights, bed, &c., being also provided. They also sometimes get a little extra pay at harvest, and food. Men who board in the farmhouses get no extras. †† Single men either lodge and board in the farmhouse or live in a bothy, receiving certain allowances of food. Married ploughmen (usually yearly engagements) get 18s. to 20s. a week, with free house and garden, and coals carted.

CO-OPERATION IN JULY.

Progress.—During July three new associations for distribution and two associations for production were registered in England and Wales, and two agricultural and dairy societies in Ireland. One new branch in England and four in Scotland are reported as having been opened during the month by existing societies. Distributive Societies at Westminster, Fairfield, Blaenrhondda, and Bournemouth are reported as in process of "winding up." The Irish Agricultural Organisation Society has arranged a series of conferences of delegates from existing co-operative agricultural and dairying societies in Ireland, for the purpose of discussing the future development of agricultural co-operation, and with a view to forming a central representative Federation in Ireland for intelligence and propagandist purposes as distinct from trading. The Irish Co-operative Agency Society, which is a federation of co-operative dairies established to provide a market for their produce, has now decided to extend its operations to the collection and sale of eggs from the districts in which its members are situated. Womens' Guild.—On July 9th, 10th and 11th, the annual

meeting of the Womens' Co-operative Guild, which now comprises 182 branches with 8,004 members, was held in London. There were present 170 delegates representing 95 branches.

Co-operative Congress.—The official report of the Co-operative Congress recently held at Huddersfield states that the Congress comprised 786 delegates representing 346 co-operative associations, 8 representatives of other bodies specially invited, and 56 members of the Central Board and officials who were not delegates, making a total of 850 persons attending the Congress. The number of delegates is the largest yet sent to a Co-operative Congress, the previous largest attendance being at Rochdale in 1892, when 758 delegates representing 346 associations were present.

ERRATUM.—In the table "Co-operation in 1894," published on p. 210 last month, the following corrections have to be made in the "Number of Societies making Returns." "Various Manufacturing Societies" should read 102 instead of 122; "Total Productive Societies," 165 instead of 185; "Grand Total for 1894," 1,617 instead of 1,637; and the "increase in 1894 over 1893," 40, or 2.5 per cent., instead of 60, or 3.8.

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, mostly dated June and July last.)

Canada.—The sixth report, dated last April, on the condition of the crofters assisted out by the Imperial Government in 1888 and 1889 to found two settlements at Killarney and Saltcoats, in North-West Canada, is not satisfactory. Except in one instance, no portion of the money advanced by the Colonization Board has yet been repaid, though an instalment was due in 1892; and the settlers at Killarney owe also large sums locally for stores, agricultural implements and municipal taxes. Indifferent farming and the extremely low price of produce have also seriously affected their prospects. The settlers at Saltcoats owe very little money locally, but many of the families have left the settlement; their stock shows a substantial increase since 1890.

New South Wales.—The number of applicants who registered themselves at the Sydney Labour Bureau in April and May showed a decrease as compared with the number in the earlier part of the year, notwithstanding that winter was coming on. About 2,000 men are employed in the Public Park working for rations. Under the new Land Act, which has come into operation, all Government land is in future to be held on perpetual lease, and not to be sold outright. "Home-stead Selections," not exceeding 1,280 acres in size, and involving personal residence, are offered for the first time on this tenure. The agricultural returns of the Colony for 1894-5 show a considerable increase in the area under cultivation, especially in the area under wheat, but the average yield per acre of maize, sugar cane, grapes, oranges and other fruit, was less than it was in 1893-4.

One or two collieries have stopped working. Work at the Broken Hill Silver Mines has been fairly good, and not many men at these mines are out of employment. The scarcity of work, and the low price of maize and other produce is severely felt around Grafton.

Victoria.—Considerable numbers of men are being given employment by the Government in cutting down heavy gradients on the railways and in other ways; it is thought that all who want work can be provided for in this way. The Government has resolved to assist the local Coal Industry by making large purchases of Victoria coal for the railways, even though it is dearer than imported coal. A strike has occurred in the Boot Trade in the neighbourhood of Melbourne.

South Australia.—The report of the Government Resident in the Northern Territory states that no progress was made in agriculture during 1894, and that mining in the territory, with the exception of gold mining, which slightly improved, practically came to a standstill; the gold mining is almost entirely carried on by Chinese; the export of cattle to Java was well maintained. There is no improvement in the labour market in Adelaide and the southern districts of the Colony.

Queensland.—The various settlements started in the Overtown, Mizpah, and other districts under the Co-operative Communities Act do not seem to be so successful as had been hoped, nor is there any near prospect of their becoming self-supporting. There is no demand at Brisbane in the Building Trades, and a strike has occurred among the boot-makers in factories, owing to a reduction in their wages. There is only a small demand for station hands on stations near Rockhampton. A correspondent near the Gilbert River mining district, in the north of the Colony, states that the supply of miners is greater than the demand; and that the demand for station hands on stations is very small.

Western Australia.—The stock statistics for 1894 have just been issued; and show that horses, cattle, pigs and camels have all increased in number since 1893, but that sheep and goats have declined. A correspondent writes that there is not much demand for farm or station hands in the Colony.

* And in the South African Republic.

Tasmania.—There appears to be a good opening for thoroughly experienced navvies on the West Coast, but not for men who are not accustomed to, or not strong enough for, rough and heavy work. A small experiment in village settlement is being made near Southport, south of Hobart, but it is too soon as yet to pronounce as to its success. The statistics for 1894-5, which have just been issued, show that there has been an increase in the acreage of all crops in the Colony, except wheat and turnips, and an increase in the numbers of all kinds of stock. The increases in the cases of barley, peas, potatoes, hay, sown grasses, and of sheep are especially noticeable. Owing to the demand for blocks for street-paving, there has lately been a revival in the Timber Industry in the south-west, and several of the mills at Franklin, Dover, Hythe, &c., which had been closed, have been re-opened.

New Zealand.—The Building Trades during last May were fairly busy almost everywhere except at New Plymouth, Dunedin, and Invercargill; the Engineering Trades were not doing so well, and at Wellington they were very dull; the Boot and Clothing Trades were busy at Auckland and Christchurch; considerable numbers of unskilled labourers in various parts of the country were at work at bush-felling, gum-digging, in saw mills or in freezing works, or on railway construction, but—where no such employment was being offered—many were dependent on Government works for their subsistence.

Cape Colony.—The Government have introduced a Bill to authorise the construction of four lines of light railway, connecting various points in the Colony. The wagon-makers at King William's Town are said to have many orders on hand, which will keep them busy for some months to come.

Natal.—The Government have given notice that various lands, which had been set apart for the purposes of immigration, including the formation of settlements, are now not required for those purposes.

South African Republic, Transvaal.—There is a demand for good masons, carpenters and engineers' fitters at £1 a day, and for architects, the Building Trade being brisk; but coolies and other cheap coloured labourers are, to an increasing extent, employed as waiters, grooms, coachmen, etc. There is also a good demand for European female servants, such as cooks at £8 to £10 a month, waitresses and chambermaids at £5 to £6 a month, and nurse-girls at £3 to £4 a month, but many employ Kaffirs in preference; for house-keepers and managers there is less demand. There is no demand whatever for clerks. The cost of living at Johannesburg is very high.

LABOUR ABROAD.

FRANCE.*

Employment in July.—Employment, on the whole, has continued active in July. The percentage of trade union members returned as idle was 4.2, compared with 5 in June. **Building Trades.**—Stone cutters, painters and plasterers were busy, having few unemployed; carpenters, masons and marble-workers were not so well occupied. **Metal Trades.**—Blast-furnacemen, boiler-smiths and engineers were busy; moulders and sheet-iron workers had each 10 per cent. idle; watch-making and fancy metal-working were slack. **Mining, &c.**—Colliers continued slack; stone and slate quarrymen were busy. **Textiles.**—All branches, and particularly the Silk Trade, were busy. **Clothing.**—The slack season prevails in the ready-made garment branch, and reductions in piece rates were reported. Glove-makers continued busy, none being reported idle; in the Boot and Shoe Trade 9 per cent. were said to be out of work. **Glass-workers** were slack, 22 per cent. being reported idle.

Labour Disputes in July.—Thirty-five fresh disputes occurred in July, compared with 43 in the preceding month and 36 in July 1894. Eight old disputes were

* From information supplied by the Office du Travail.

outstanding at the beginning of July. Fourteen of the fresh disputes were in the Textile Trades, 7 in the Building Trades, and the rest in unclassified trades. There were altogether 5,335 workers engaged in the 35 fresh disputes, 2,029 being textile operatives, 785 belonging to the Building Trades, and 930 being miners. A strike of glass-workers employed by a firm in Carmaux, for the re-instatement of a dismissed colleague, involved the largest number of workers, viz., 1,100. The workers were successful in 6, unsuccessful in 11, and agreed to a compromise in 8 out of 25 disputes terminated during the month.

Conciliation and Arbitration.—Eleven cases of recourse to the Conciliation and Arbitration Law were reported in July. The proceedings were inaugurated by the workers in 5, and by the *juges de paix* in 2 cases; information as to the others is wanting. Strikes were settled in 6 cases; the proceedings were unsuccessful in 2 cases; the proffered mediation was rejected by the employers in 2 cases; while in 1 the proceedings had not terminated at the end of July. Proposals for arbitration were made on three occasions, but were rejected, twice by both parties and once by the employers.

GERMANY.

Labour Disputes.—The *Reichsanzeiger* contained reports of 28 fresh, and 9 old disputes during July. Nine of the fresh disputes were in the Building Trades, 8 in the Furniture and Wood-working Trades (including 3 among chest-makers in Berlin), 4 among metal-workers, 2 each in the Clothing and Textile Trades, and 3 in unclassified trades.

Six of the fresh strikes in the Building Trades were general. In Plauen the masons struck on July 1st for the 10-hours day and 4.2d. per hour. At the end of July 500 were on strike, and work was being carried on by 400, including many Bohemians. Strike pay at 10s. a week, and 1s. a week for each child, was being distributed. The masons of Halle and their labourers struck on July 8th, the former demanding 4.2d. and the latter 3.6d. per hour. They were subsequently joined by the carpenters. By July 24th, 200 masons had left the town, an equal number had resumed work after obtaining the rate demanded, and the rest (about 150) were receiving strike pay. In the case of a strike of 275 out of 300 masons in Hof (Bavaria), 2 out of 12 employers had, by July 22nd, conceded the men's demands for a 10½ instead of an 11-hours day and 4.2d. per hour. The painters of Königsberg have struck for a 9½ instead of a 10½-hours day and minimum wages of 4.2d. instead of the existing rate of 4d. per hour. General strikes of the painters in Durlach, and the stove-setters in Görlitz were also reported, but details are wanting.

The workers of two ready-made clothing firms in Stettin struck on July 1st for a new price list, whereupon 14 out of 30 tailoring firms in the town combined in declaring a lock-out. The men declined to resume work without increased piece rates and the acceptance, by the employers, of a price list determinable on February 1st 1896. These terms were finally conceded, and work was resumed on July 15th.

The strike of journeymen potters of Berlin, reported last month, terminated on July 3rd, 95 out of 127 employers having granted the men's demands, which included a 9½-hours day. The workers were successful in four, and partially successful in three, out of eight strikes reported in July as terminated. The terms of settlement of the remaining strike are not reported.

Municipal Institution for Settling Labour Disputes.—The Municipality of Mainz, on July 11th, finally adopted the statutes for a municipal labour bureau. Primarily the institution is to be a central labour registry for workpeople of all classes. It is also to serve as a bureau of information on matters pertaining to labour, and finally, as a board of conciliation in disputes arising out of the labour contract. Unlike the Industrial Court, whose intervention is optional, or depends on an appeal being made to it by either party in a dispute, the Mainz Municipal Bureau is to intervene in every case, if only to induce the disputants to apply to the Industrial Court. The governing committee of the Municipal Bureau includes four of the assessors of the Industrial Court, two representing workers and two employers.—*Soziale Praxis.*

Printers' Federation.—The membership of the German Printers' Federation has increased from 16,073 in 1893 to 18,000 at the end of 1894, the number of local unions having increased from 707 to 774 during the same period. The total expenditure in benefit to members in 1894 was £34,100. Of this sum £5,078 was paid in out-of-work benefit, £15,097 in sick benefit, and £6,380 to infirm members. The funds of the Federation amounted to £28,910.—*Soziale Praxis.*

Berlin Industrial Exhibition.—A copy of the programme of an Industrial Exhibition to be held in Berlin from May to October 1896, has been received from the Foreign Office. The primary object of the exhibition will be to illustrate the condition and progress of the industries of Berlin, of which 24 groups will be represented. Sections are to be set apart for exhibits connected with the promotion of health and safety in working, and of education, including technical and continuation schools. A German Colonial Exhibition under Government auspices, and a German Fisheries Exhibition are to be held at the same time and in the same grounds. Communications should be addressed to:—

"Dem Arbeits-Ausschusse,
"Berliner Gewerbe-Ausstellung,
"No. 4 Gartenstrasse, 160,
"Berlin."

SWITZERLAND.

The information on which the following is based has been supplied by the Swiss Workmen's secretary, and forwarded by Mr. Angst, H.M. Consul at Zürich, under date of July 23rd:—

Labour Disputes.—The plasterers and painters of Bienne have struck for a working day of 10 hours and 4s. a day. The strike of silk ribbon weavers of Bâle, reported on last month, lasted 10 days, the Government having brought about a settlement, according to which the minimum daily wage of 3s. 4d. asked for is to be shortly granted. The manufacturers have refused to concede the 10 hours day.

Statistics of Embroidery Industry.—The Board of Trade and Agriculture of the Canton of St. Gall has caused a census to be taken of all the embroidery machines in Switzerland, according to which the number is 65,621, of which 16,000 are ordinary hand machines, the rest being driven by machinery. Of the total number of machines, 38,896 are in the Canton of St. Gall; 12,620 in Thurgovie; 10,933 in Appenzell; and 3,399 in Zürich; the remaining 1,373 being scattered throughout the other cantons. In the spring of this year only 1,188 machines were standing still, which indicates that business was brisk in comparison with recent years.

Nine Hours Day in the Printing Trade.—From August 1st, the nine hours day is to be introduced in most printing offices in Zürich.

Proposed Communal Watch Factory.—On the occasion of the recent watchmakers' strike in Grenchen (see June GAZETTE, page 181), the parish assembly decided to establish a communal watch factory. The resolution was, however, successfully appealed against on the ground that the assembly had not been legally summoned. The Commune of Grenchen has now decided to take a large number of shares in a factory about to be established by the workmen on a co-operative basis.

Insurance against Want of Employment.—The feeling in favour of the regulation of unemployed insurance by the State is said to be gaining ground, and at this year's meeting of the delegates of the Crafts' Union, the speakers who supported this view carried the day, though opinions differed greatly as to the form such State regulation should assume. The growth of the movement is attributed partly to the agitation set on foot on the occasion of the Referendum on the "Right to Labour," when it was conceded by many who did not advocate the legal "right to labour" that something must be done to meet the consequences of want of employment. The Federal Council will probably report to the Federal Assembly on the subject during the present year.

An account of the working of the voluntary out-of-work insurance fund of Berne for the year ended March 31st 1895, published in the *Zeitschrift für Schweizerische Statistik* (No. 2 of 1895), shows that 390 persons insured during that period, as compared with 354 during the preceding twelvemonth. Fifty-seven of these, however, ceased paying their subscriptions within four months, so that at the end of March 1895, there were 333 insured subscribers, of whom 249 were married. The unemployed benefit was applied for by 226 persons (216 in the previous year) and obtained by 219, as the rest found work within a week. As in the previous year, most of the applicants were labourers, viz., 163, most of the others belonging to the Building Trades. The average sum paid to each unemployed

member was £1 16s. 5d., as compared with £1 13s. 1d. in the preceding year. The amount received in premiums from insured members was £55; employers' contributions amounted to £68, the Communal subvention to £200, and donations, subscriptions, &c., to £143; the total income being £466. The out-of-work benefits paid amounted to £388; the total expenditure being £413, leaving a balance, £53, to begin the new year. On the 8th of March certain modifications were introduced. The Communal subvention has been increased from £200 to £280 a year. The monthly premium payable by the insured has been raised from 3'8d. to 4'8d., and the benefit obtainable, from 10d. and 1s. 3d. a day to 1s. 3d. and 1s. 7d. respectively.

BELGIUM.

The Coal Industry.—*Le Peuple* reports slackness of work and reductions of wages during July among colliers in the Borinage coal field; some of the pits have suspended operations and others are working short time.

Labour Disputes.—Few disputes are reported to have occurred during July, the total number reported in *Le Peuple* being 4, besides 1 continued since June. The fresh disputes were among marble-workers (Erquelines), colliers (Lens), joiners (Morlanwelz) and iron-moulders (Liège), and were all of a local character.

Fifty spinners and dyers belonging to a mill at Alost, on strike against a reduction of wages since June 19th, returned to work on July 3rd.

About 5,000 trammers belonging to the Mariemont coal mines have been awarded increased wages by a Board of Arbitration to which their demand was submitted. (See last month's GAZETTE.)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Labour Disputes.—Austrian workmen's papers contained accounts of 16 fresh disputes during July, and of 12 continued since previous months. Four of the fresh disputes were in the Clothing Trades, three each among building workers and metal workers, two in the Textile Trades, and four in unclassified trades.

The in-door painters of Vienna, numbering, it is said, 680, struck on July 28th, owing to the refusal of the masters of their guild to accede to certain demands drawn up by the journeymen in June. The demands included a 9 hours day, counting the time spent in going to and from work; the fixing of a tariff of minimum rates per hour, according to the nature of the work; abolition of piece work; and provisions with regard to overtime, travelling expenses and allowances. These demands are said to have been conceded by 46 employers by July 31st, when 550 painters were still on strike. The whole of the workers in the Building Trade in Przemysl (Galicia) are on strike for the 10 hours day and increased wages. A general strike of journeymen bakers of Salzburg also took place during the month, their demands including a 10 hours day, minimum wages of 16s. 8d. a week, and a weekly rest of 36 consecutive hours. A settlement was effected on July 15th by the concession of increased wages and the assurance of increased vigilance by the authorities as to the observance of the Sunday labour law. General strikes of shoemakers in Carlsbad and Pilsen, and of masons in Meran, referred to in previous reports, were partially successful. The last-named was settled through the mediation of the factory inspector. The results of 14 disputes are reported, the workers being successful in 5, partially so in 6, and unsuccessful in 3 cases.

HOLLAND.

Factory Inspection in 1894.—(a) *Extent of Inspection.*—The number of factories and workshops subject to inspection in 1894 was 25,712, employing (on December 31st) 80,319 protected persons, viz.: 52,889 children between 12 and 16 years old (39,474 boys and 13,415 girls) and 27,430 girls over 16 and women. The number of non-protected workers, i.e., males over 16, is not stated.

The number of factories and workshops inspected during the year was 1,405 (5½ per cent. of the number subject to the Factory Act) employing 7,711 children under 16 (5,340 boys and 2,371 girls), and 7,945 girls over 16 and women, i.e., a total of 15,656 protected persons, or 19½ per cent. of the number of such persons in factories and workshops subject to inspection, and 28½ per cent. of all workers in the factories visited.

(b) *Contraventions.*—The Factory Act was contravened in 985 cases, of which 63 related to the employment of children under 12 years of age and 130 to employment of protected persons at illegal hours, or on Sundays. Convictions were obtained in 510 cases.

(c) *Accidents.*—The number of persons incapacitated for at least 48 hours by accidents was 2,672, 91 of whom succumbed to their injuries.

(d) *Working Hours.*—The following statement shows the length of the working day (exclusive of intervals of rest) applicable during

the summer months to protected workers in 1,025 factories, and to unprotected workers in 1,233 factories in 1894:—

Length of Working Day (in Summer).	Number of Factories.	
	(Protected Workers.)	(Unprotected Workers.)
9 hours or less	77	32
Over 9 and up to 10 hours	280	213
" 10 and up to 11 "	668	529
" 11 and up to 12 "	—	311
" 12 and up to 13 "	—	105
" 13 hours	—	43
Total included in Returns	1,025	1,233

DENMARK.

Labour Disputes.—Despatches dated July 19th and 24th, and August 5th, received through the Foreign Office from Mr. C. S. Scott, H.M. Minister at Copenhagen, report lock-outs in the Engineering Trade of Aarhus, and in the Building Trade of Jutland.

The lock-out of the engineers of Aarhus, which took place towards the end of June, was due to a demand for increased wages. The men were informed that if they severed their connection with the Socialist party and unions they would be re-engaged. To insure fulfilment of this condition, they were to agree to give up 2½ per cent. of their weekly wages to their employers, to form a provident fund, repayable on their attaining 55 years of age, but forfeitable in case the contract were broken. The men declined these terms, and the employers refused arbitration.

After various unsuccessful attempts at effecting a settlement, the chairman of the United Socialist Union and an influential manufacturer from Copenhagen, ultimately succeeded on the 20th of July in settling the dispute by arbitration, and the men were allowed to resume work two days later. Though they had to yield on certain points, the operatives obtained some increase in wages and the recognition of their right to join any union they liked.

The dispute among the carpenters and masons in Jutland arose from the enforcement by the employers of a rule requiring applicants for employment to produce labour tickets specifying the place and date of last employment. The object of enforcing this rule was to counteract the policy adopted by the Trade Unions of starting strikes in succession in various towns and sending away strikers to the next town. The workmen's unions forbade their members to take the ticket, and the Jutland employers ordered a general lock-out. The master-masons and carpenters in Copenhagen and the islands took no part in the lock-out, and public sympathy was generally with the men, on the ground of the abuses to which the ticket system might lead. The lock-out ended in a compromise, effected with the help of the Copenhagen Masters' Association. The employers dropped their demand for tickets so far as members of the League of Trade Unions were concerned, and the League engaged to give four days' notice of terminating employment, and, before ordering a strike, to submit the matter to a Court of Conciliation representing employers and workmen.

The Labour Bills before the Rigsdag dealing, among other things, with Conciliation Boards, have passed a second reading in the Folkething.

UNITED STATES.

New York Garment Workers' Strike.—Mr. Percy Sanderson, H.M. Consul-General at New York, in a report dated July 30th, states that the tailors in New York and Brooklyn, and in several of the suburbs, were called out on strike on July 29th. The number of strikers rose within two days to nearly 17,000 male and female workers. The strike is under the direction of the General Executive Board of the United Garment Workers of America. The principal cause is alleged to be the refusal of the contractors to renew last year's agreement, which provides that 59 hours shall constitute a week's work; that the minimum rate of wages shall be £2 14s. 2d. a week for basters, bushellers and

trimmers; £2 1s. 8d. for pressers, and £1 17s. 6d. for finishers; that only union men be employed, and that no work is to be done in tenements and sweat shops. The contractors declare themselves ready to grant a continuance of the weekly wage system on the basis of a 10 hours day, but claim the right of judging who earn the wages demanded and who do not.

Labour Case.—Decision was recently given in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in a case involving the question of the right of workmen out on strike, to exercise persuasion and social pressure, such as patrolling, to prevent others from entering into a contract to work for their employer unless a certain schedule of wages was adopted. It was admitted by the defendants that they combined or conspired to carry out this object, and that violence and threats of violence cannot be justified. In giving judgment, the Judge stated that it is well settled that, deliberately and in combination, to interfere with another man's business is actionable, but that many things, which are wrong if done merely for the pleasure of doing them, or from illwill to the sufferer, may be justified if done for a particular purpose. He expressed the opinion that the defendants were not doing harm for harm's sake, but as a means of compulsion in a struggle on a business question of vital interest to them, and that their purpose justified acts which would otherwise be unlawful. The judge pointed out that his judgment referred to persuasion applied with the object of preventing the making of contracts, and not of causing their breach.

FOREIGN OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECENTLY RECEIVED.

France.—*Statistics of Strikes, Conciliation, and Arbitration in 1894.*—Some account of the contents of this volume appeared in the June GAZETTE (page 192).

Germany.—(1) *Annual Reports of the Factory Inspectors of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg for the year 1894.*—The reports, which appear in the form of a supplement to the official *Gewerbeblatt*, contain much interesting information on the effect of the law limiting the hours of work of women in factories, on wages and production. A statement of the average prices of articles of food and fuel in the chief centres of industry in 1894 is given as an appendix.

(2) *Statistical Year-book of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, 1894.*—This volume forms Part III. of the annual series of statistical publications issued by the Wurtemberg Statistical office under the title of "*Wurtembergische Jahrbücher für Statistik und Landes-Kunde.*" It gives information on many subjects connected with labour, including the following:—Wages of State Railway workers, building operatives and miners, workers' insurance, co-operative credit societies, trade guilds, and cheap workmen's trains.

(3) *Annual Reports of the Factory and Industrial Inspectors of the Kingdom of Bavaria for the year 1894, with an Appendix relating to the Enforcement of the Provisions of the Industrial Code in Mines.*—A résumé of the information collected in the various districts of inspection is for the first time given as an introduction to the Reports for 1894. The total number of establishments subject to inspection in Bavaria in 1894 was 39,170, employing, on an average, 334,128 persons. The number of establishments inspected was 6,485, employing, on an average, 160,644 persons. Of these establishments 102 were visited twice, while 8 were visited three times or oftener.

(4) *Quarterly Statistics of the German Empire, No. 1 of 1895.*—This volume includes, among other matter, statistics of German emigration in 1894, wrecks of German vessels in 1892 and 1893, and the provisional results of sickness insurance in 1893.

(5) *Inquiry into Working Hours in Corn Mills. Part II. Publications of the Commission for Labour Statistics.*—The present report tabulates the replies of various organisations of employers and journeymen in the Milling Industry to a series of questions suggested by the data obtained through the inquiry made by the Government in the summer of 1893 into the conditions of work of journeymen millers. The questions bore chiefly on the measures needed for securing greater uniformity of working hours in different mills and the possibility of introducing Sunday rest. The report also gives the opinion of the Imperial Bureau of Health on the effects of long working hours and other conditions of the trade on the health of journeymen millers and apprentices.

(6) *Journal of the Royal Saxon Statistical Bureau. Parts III. and IV., 1894.*—In this issue the *Zeitschrift* appears for the last time under the editorship of Dr. Victor Böhmert, who retired at the end of March from the post of Director of the Royal Statistical Bureau, which he had filled for twenty years. He contributes, in the present number, a detailed account of existing agencies for dealing with want of employment in Saxony as compared with other parts of Germany, and with certain foreign countries.

* *Vegetation v. Gunter.*

Switzerland.—(1) *Year-Book of Statistics of Switzerland issued by the Statistical Bureau of the Federal Department of the Interior, 1894.*—This is the fourth volume of the kind issued by the Federal Statistical Bureau. Statistics of workmen's dwellings given on pages 140 to 143 are interesting as showing the extent to which factory owners in Switzerland concern themselves with the dwelling accommodation of their operatives.

(2) *Quarterly Journal of Swiss Statistics, No. 2, 1895, published by the Swiss Statistical Society, with the collaboration of the Federal Statistical Bureau.*—Among the contents of the present issue, having a more direct bearing on the labour question are: Statistics of Emigration from Switzerland during 1894, and the report on the working of the Berne out-of-work insurance fund during the year ended 31st of March last. (See page 221 of GAZETTE of July 1894.) Some particulars based on this report are given on page 246 of the present issue of the GAZETTE.

Holland.—(1) *Reports of the Inspectors of Labour in the Kingdom of the Netherlands in 1894 (5th Yearly Report); issued by the Department of Waterways, Commerce, and Industry.* Information extracted from this report will be found on page 246, under Holland.

(2) *Statistical Year-Book of the Netherlands, issued by the Central Statistical Commission. Statistics relating to the Dutch colonies, 1893 and previous years.*—This volume gives comparative statistics for the Dutch possessions in the East and West Indies, similar to those published in the Statistical Year-Book relating to Holland Proper, of which it is the complement. It contains statistics of the average daily wages of craftsmen and coolies in Java in each year from 1880 to 1893 (inclusive), and in the other East Indian colonies in 1880 and 1893 respectively.

Austria-Hungary.—*Inquiries into the Work and Wages of Operatives in the Engineering Trade of Brünn. Statistical Reports of the Brünn Chamber of Commerce and Industry.*—This is the first of a series of reports on the wages and hours of factory operatives in the district of the Brünn Chamber of Commerce, in the preparation of which the Chamber has for some time been engaged, under the direction of its statistical expert, Dr. Stephan Bauer. The necessary data have been extracted from the wage lists of factory owners voluntarily placed at the disposal of the Chamber for the purpose. The custom (prevailing in the Engineering Trade alone) of recording for each class of operative, besides the weekly earnings, the number of hours worked each day, has rendered it possible to ascertain the actual average earnings per hour for the whole year (April 1st 1891 to March 31st 1892), and for any part of the same, for some 3,000 engineering operatives of Brünn. A separate schedule was used in tracing the record of each operative from week to week, and when necessary from one factory to another.

Italy.—(1) *Movement of the Population, Statistics, 1893; issued by the Statistical Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.*—The data set forth in the present volume are less detailed than those of previous years. The classification of deaths according to age has been discontinued, and in the table showing the movement of the population, the provinces and their chief communes only are distinguished. The estimated population on December 31st 1893, calculated by the English method—viz., on the assumption that population increased at the same rate as in the previous Census period—was 30,724,897, as compared with 28,459,628 in 1881.

(2) *Synopsis of Statistics comprised in the Italian Statistical Year Book, issued by the Statistical Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce.*—This compendium furnishes information extending over a series of years, based on the various volumes of the *Annuario Statistico Italiano*. Thus it gives comparative tables of Italian emigration from 1876 to 1894, wages in certain industries (including a calculation of the number of hours of labour required in order to earn the price of a given quantity of wheat) from 1871 to 1893, statistics of strikes and lock-outs from 1878 to 1893, and of co-operative credit societies and savings banks from 1871 to 1892.

FOREIGN TRADE FOR JULY.

Imports.—The total declared value of the imports for July was 10.3 per cent. in excess of the value for July 1894. The first seven months of 1895, however, show a decline as compared with the corresponding period of 1894, of 1.6 per cent. The following table shows the declared value of the imports, grouped in large classes, for the months ended July 31st 1895 and 1894 respectively:—

Class of Goods.	July 1895.	July 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ...	£ 16,201,717	£ 15,582,718	£ 618,999	—
Metals	1,765,051	1,452,151	312,900	—
Oils, Chemicals, Dyeing and Tanning Substances ...	1,276,408	1,198,921	77,487	—
Raw Materials for Manufacture...	8,399,576	6,835,710	1,563,866	—
Manufactured Articles	6,341,987	5,640,233	701,754	—
Miscellaneous	1,153,493	1,125,820	27,673	—
Totals	35,128,142	31,835,553	3,292,589	—

It will be observed that there is an increase in value in each class of goods, the largest being under raw materials, in which class there are notable increases in the value of sheep and lambs' wool (of £493,907); wood (£249,388); and flax (£211,926); while the most important decrease is in the value of hemp and jute imported, viz., of £111,434. Among the articles of food—duty free—there is a large increase of nearly two and a-half million cwts. in the import of wheat; the imports of most other grains have, however, fallen off. There is again a decrease (of £220,509) in the value of cheese imported. All the dutiable articles of food and drink show a falling off, except wines and spirits. In the manufactured articles, silk continues to show an increase, amounting in July to £284,352 in value. Another important increase in this class is in woollen manufactures, viz., of £134,759.

British and Irish Exports.—The exports show a marked increase in July as against July 1894, amounting to 11.7 per cent., the amount for the first seven months of the year being also in excess of last year by 11 per cent. The following table shows the declared value in pounds sterling of the exports, grouped in large classes, for the months ended 31st July 1895 and 1894 respectively:—

Class of Goods.	July 1895.	July 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
Articles of Food and Drink ...	£ 980,815	£ 781,219	199,596	—
Raw Materials ...	1,810,976	1,672,226	137,750	—
Yarns and Textile Fabrics ...	9,437,848	8,500,612	937,236	—
Metals and Articles manufactured therefrom (except machinery)	2,565,418	2,429,516	135,902	—
Machinery and Mill Work ...	1,333,891	1,297,575	36,316	—
Miscellaneous ...	4,431,438	3,717,388	714,050	—
Totals ...	20,559,486	18,398,536	2,160,950	—

As in the case of the imports each class shows an increase. Cotton piece goods which in June showed a large decrease now show an increase of over 16½ million yards, the increase in value being £91,765. Another large increase is in woollen and worsted tissues (6 million yards and £487,484 in value), and the only decrease of any importance in yarns and textile fabrics is one of £73,732 in the value of cotton yarn. Among metals, &c., unwrought and wrought iron shows an increase of £288,370 in value. The decrease recorded last month in telegraphic wires, &c., continues, the value being £221,062 less than in July 1894.

Re-exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.—For the month of July the value of these was £4,789,951, as against £4,289,764 in July 1894, an increase of £500,187.

Tonnage of Vessels entered and cleared.—The total tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom during July from Foreign Countries and British Possessions was 3,165,092 tons as compared with 2,976,993 in 1894, an increase of 188,099 tons. The tonnage of vessels cleared was 3,422,882, as against 3,057,124 tons last year, an increase of 365,758 tons. The tonnage of vessels entered coastwise amounted to 2,677,071 as compared with 2,624,470 tons in July 1894, and of those cleared to 2,622,996 as against 2,549,102 tons in July 1894.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTES.

Cotton Statistics.—During July 117,902 bales of raw cotton were imported, as compared with 91,015 bales in July of last year, an increase in the number of bales of 26,887. The quantity forwarded from ports to inland towns also shows an increase, but the exports have declined somewhat. The figures for July, 1895 and 1894 respectively are as follows:—

	Imports.	Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.	Exports.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1895 ...	117,902	234,732	33,241
1894 ...	91,015	228,490	34,930

Traffic Receipts.—The total receipts of 21 of the principal railways of the United Kingdom for the four weeks ended July 27th amounted to £6,048,766, an increase of £71,965 over the amount for the corresponding period of 1894. The receipts from passenger traffic were £3,105,700, an increase of £39,762, and from goods and mineral traffic £2,943,066, an increase of £32,203.

Fishing Statistics.—The total declared value of the fish (including shell fish) landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom during July was £758,833, or £3,979 less than in July 1894. The decrease was wholly in the value of fish landed on the English and Welsh coasts, which show a decrease of £26,589. Increases are, however, shown in the case of Scotland (amounting to £21,341), and Ireland (amounting to £1,269).

British Corn.—The average price of British wheat per quarter for the week ended 27th July was 7d. less than for the corresponding week of 1894, and 2s. less than for the corresponding week of June last. The prices of British barley and oats show

decreases both as compared with last year and the previous month. The following are the figures:—

	Average price per Quarter in—			
	July 1895.		July 1894.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat ...	24 1	24 8	—	0 7
Barley ...	19 10	22 5	—	2 7
Oats ...	15 11	20 5	—	4 6

Bankruptcies.—The bankruptcies gazetted during July numbered 383, a reduction of 3 on the number for July 1894. Of the 383 bankrupts, 23 were farmers, 22 grocers, 22 publicans, hotel keepers, &c., 18 builders, and 15 butchers.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Total Emigration.—The total number of British and foreign passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during July was 22,153, an increase of 6,143 as compared with July, 1894.

British and Irish.—Of the 22,153 passengers, 14,024 were of British or Irish nationality, an increase of 3,617 over the figures for July of last year. The passengers to the United States account for 2,707 of this increase, and of these the greater number were of English origin. Increases are also seen in the numbers proceeding to all the other important fields for emigration. The following are the figures:—

	July 1895.	July 1894.
United States ...	9,563	6,856
British North America ...	1,557	1,400
Australasia ...	861	655
South Africa ...	1,392	949
Other places ...	651	547

Foreign.—In addition to the above British and Irish passengers, there were 8,129 foreigners and others whose nationality was not distinguished as compared with 5,603 in July 1894, an increase of 2,526.

Alien Immigration.—The total number of aliens who arrived from the Continent at various ports of the United Kingdom during July was 8,832, an increase of 1,708 over the figure for July 1894. Of the 8,832 aliens, 4,124 were stated to be en route to America, as compared with 3,190 in July 1894, while those not stated to be en route to America numbered 4,708 (including 1,097 sailors) as against 3,934 (including 780 sailors) in the corresponding month of last year.

LABOUR CASES IN JULY.

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 in another column.

(1) EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT.

Liverpool County Court, July 1st.—A warehouseman, in the employ of leather merchants, sued to recover damages for injuries sustained by falling through a hoist door, while engaged in assisting to pull a bale of leather towards the scales in a room in a warehouse. The windows were blocked by goods, the light being only admitted through the door of the hoist, and when this was open there was no protection to prevent anyone falling through. Judgment for plaintiff with damages £50. Stay of execution granted to allow of motion for new trial.

Westminster County Court, July 1st.—Workman, employed in connection with the lighting of the stage by electric light at a theatre, sued employer for injuries sustained through a fall, alleging that the accident was caused by the stage being insufficiently lighted, and by there being no hand-rail to the steps. The jury found that the lighting was sufficient, but that the place in question was dangerous owing to the absence of a hand-rail. Judgment for plaintiff. Damages £25.

Bolton County Court, July 1st.—Plaintiff, an overlooker, claimed three years' wages, amounting to £234, from firm of cotton spinners and manufacturers, in consequence of injuries sustained while piecing a weaver's strap, alleging that the machinery was old and defective. For the defence it was urged that the accident was caused by the plaintiff's want of caution, by attempting to catch the strap when it got lapped on to the drum, after having threaded the broken strap through the other straps. Evidence was given that the piecing of the strap could be done safely at the place, and, further, that though the machinery was old it was not defective. Judgment for defendants.

Edinburgh, Court of Session, Second Division, July 3rd.—This case had previously been tried, and a verdict given for defenders.

A new trial was allowed on the ground of misdirection. Pursuer, a boy of 13, claimed £500 damages from firm of coal masters. Pursuer was engaged, for the first time, greasing the wheels of empty hutches on the pit-head frame, when the hutch he was working at fell over the frame, dragging him with it, and falling on the top of him 20 feet below. Pursuer alleged that the system adopted was unsafe, particularly for a boy, and that the edge of the frame should have been fenced. Defenders urged that pursuer neglected to attach the hutch to a chain on the frame. Judgment for defenders.

City of London Court, July 4th.—Plaintiff, a fruit porter, claimed £390 from firm of fruit brokers for injuries sustained through the negligence of their servants. Plaintiff was carrying on his back two barrels of fruit, each weighing 69 lbs., up the stairs of a warehouse, under the superintendence of defendants' foreman. Two barrels of the same weight, which had been stacked on the floor above, fell upon him, causing injuries to his spine, and rendering him unfit to work for over nine months. The defendants contended that there was no negligence on their part in stacking the barrels; that the man who caused the accident had no superintendence entrusted to him, and that if there was any danger the plaintiff knew of it. Judgment for plaintiff. Damages £390.

Whitechapel County Court (reported 14th July).—A young woman employed in a jam factory claimed damages for injuries to her hand caused by defective plant. Plaintiff was working, for the second time, a machine used to cut citron peel into sections. Her fingers were drawn in and so crushed that two of them had to be partially amputated. It was stated that on the morning of the accident the foreman told plaintiff to be careful, as the machine was dangerous, and that other girls had been injured by it. Plaintiff's case was that the machine should have had wooden guards which, in fact, had been used since the accident. The defence pleaded contributory negligence, and called evidence to show that the plaintiff was careless. Judgment for plaintiff. Damages £40.

Liverpool County Court, July 21st.—Dock labourer sued master stevedore for damages for injuries sustained while discharging pig iron from a steamship into a lighter alongside, which was raised from the hold by means of a winch, and lowered into the lighter. Plaintiff was in the lighter. Defendant, who was on the ship, told the winchman to work faster, and subsequently said, "I will show you how to work the winch," thereupon taking charge of it. When the first lot of iron was being lowered by defendant some came out of the sling and injured plaintiff. The winchman stated that defendant did not work the winch properly. The defence alleged that the accident was partly caused by the negligence of the guide man, and partly by want of care on the part of plaintiff. Judgment for plaintiff. Damages £7.

Manchester County Court, July 26th.—A girl employed as a "creeler" by firm of mill owners, claimed damages for injuries sustained, which necessitated the amputation of an arm, while cleaning part of the gearing while in motion. For the defence, negligence and disobedience to orders on part of the plaintiff was alleged, and, further, that she was not a "workman" within the meaning of the Act, as she was employed by the "minder." But a witness for the defence admitted in cross-examination that defendants or their overlookers had power to dismiss plaintiff. Defendants also contended that the "mule" was well protected. The judge held that no proper instruction had been given to the plaintiff; that there had been no negligence, and that she was a "workman" within the meaning of the Act. Judgment for plaintiff. Damages £45.

(2) EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN ACT.

Liverpool County Court, July 3rd.—A carter sought to recover from team-owner a day's pay and a week's wages in lieu of notice, under the following circumstances. Plaintiff had taken his lurry with pair of horses to the dock to unload goods for a boat. Plaintiff's lurry was the fourth waiting to load. A horse in the team in front became ill, and the carter asked plaintiff to look after the other horse while he returned to the stables. Defendant's foreman then told plaintiff to go into the shed and assist the labourers load the front luries. Plaintiff declined to do so on the grounds that he could not leave the horses; that he was engaged as a carter and not as a porter, and was therefore not bound to assist at loading other luries in addition to his own. The judge held that it would be a dangerous practice for carters to leave their horses and assist in unloading, though no doubt a carter should help to load or unload his own lurry if he could be spared from his horses. Judgment for the amount claimed.

(3) FACTORY ACTS.

Toadorden Police Court, July 18th.—A cotton manufacturer was fined £2 8s. 6d., including costs, for failure to supply sufficient particulars under Section 24 of the Factory and Workshop Act 1891.

(4) TRUCK ACT.

Bingley Petty Sessions, July 10th.—A weaver claimed £3 14s. 3d. from firm of manufacturers, which was the rent of a house belonging to the firm and occupied by him, and which had been deducted from his wages. There was no agreement in writing between plaintiff and defendants. Court decided in favour of plaintiff, each side to pay their own costs.

(5) MISCELLANEOUS.

Queen's Bench Division, July 25th.—A firm of fibrous plaster manufacturers sued the organising Secretary of the National Association of Operative Plasterers to recover damages for libel, and to obtain an injunction to restrain the defendant from further publishing the same, or similar, libels. Defendant pleaded privilege. Plaintiffs were instrumental in forming a combination of master plasterers in London. In 1893, when another firm had a difficulty with their

men, plaintiffs finished their contract for them. Plaintiffs employed unskilled workers to place plaster in position, and to this course the defendant took objection. Plaintiffs' case was that in consequence of this they were "black listed" by defendant's society, and that certain letters written by defendant to various firms, who employed plaintiffs, were libellous, and that these had injuriously affected them in the course of their business. The judge left it to the jury to say whether the course of conduct pursued by the defendant with regard to the employment of the plaintiffs was improper in the sense of being malicious, and animated by improper motives, and, further, whether the letters were written with the improper motive of injuring the plaintiffs, or whether they were written bona fide, and with the honest intention of discharging a duty. Judgment for plaintiff and injunction granted. Damages, £300 for loss of trade, and £500 for the libels. Notice of appeal was given.

INDUSTRIAL PROSECUTIONS IN JULY.

I.—Under Factory and Workshop Acts.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Nature of Offence.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Total Amount of Penalties.	Total Amount of Costs.
By Owners, Managers, &c.:				
Neglecting to Linewash ...	2	1	£ 1 0 0	£ 0 14 6
Allowing Factory or Workshop to be Overcrowded	2	2	5 0 0	0 16 0
Not keeping Factory in cleanly condition ...	1	1	0 10 0	1 0 0
Neglecting to Fence Machinery ...	7	6	5 10 0	3 10 6
Allowing children to clean Machinery in motion, or to work between fixed and traversing parts of a Machine in motion	1	...	...	...
Employing Young Persons without necessary Certificates	19	19	20 10 6	14 18
Illegal Hours or Times of Employment:				
Before or after the legal hour ...	26	24	34 15 6	23 12 6
During meal times, or without proper intervals for meals	10	10	7 0 6	13 0 6
Beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted	35	32	25 16 6	21 0 2
On Sundays or holidays, or children on successive Saturdays	1	1	2 0 0	0 13 6
At night ...	3	3	6 7 6	3 4 6
Employing children full time, otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets, &c.	3	3	1 3 0	1 14 0
Neglecting Rules as to Registers, Abstracts, Notices, &c.:				
Not keeping registers ...	18	18	7 18 0	11 12 0
Not affixing or properly filling up notices and abstracts	24	23	8 9 6	8 7 0
Not sending notices required by Act ...	7	7	3 12 0	4 11 0
Obstructing an Inspector in the execution of his Duty	2	2	2 1 0	1 2 6
Not supplying sufficient or correct particulars	1	1	0 2 6	2 6 0
Prosecutions for Breach of (or not affixing) Special Rules	4	2	4 0 0	3 18 6
By Workmen:				
Prosecutions for Breach of Special Rules ...	1	...	...	...
Employment before or after legal hours ...	2	2	0 5 0	1 12 0
Employment during meal-times ...	1	1	0 10 0	0 19 6
By Parents:				
Allowing children to be illegally employed ...	2	2	0 10 0	1 8 6
Neglecting to cause child to attend school ...	1	1	0 5 0	0 8 6
Total for July 1895 ...	173	161	137 6	6 120 10 2
Total for July 1894 ...	155	144	156 0	0 102 7 4

II.—Under the Mines Acts.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Nature of Offence.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Cases withdrawn.	Cases dismissed.	Fines and Costs imposed on Defendants.
By Owners, Managers, &c.:					
Fencing ...	4	3	1	...	£ 1 16 6
Ventilation ...	5	1	2	2	4 0 0
Shafts and Manholes ...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	10	6	2	2	19 0 0
By Workmen:					
Safety Lamps ...	6	4	...	2	3 11 0
Shot-firing and Explosives ...	7	6	...	1	2 15 0
Timbering ...	7	7	...	...	7 2 6
Lucifer Matches, &c. ...	13	12	...	1	11 12 6
Miscellaneous ...	13	13	...	...	13 15 6
Total for July 1895 ...	65	52	5	8	63 13 0
Total for July 1894 ...	59	54	...	5	72 6 0

NOTE.—Quarries Act 1894.—No prosecutions for offences under this Act were reported during July.

III.—Under Merchant Shipping Acts.

Nature of Offence.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Total Penalties.	Total Costs.
By Owners or Masters of Ships:				
Submerging Disc ...	1	1	£ 2 0 0	£ 1 0 6
Carrying passengers without certificate being placed conspicuously on board	1	1	2 0 0	1 2 6
By Seamen ...				
By Boarding-House Keepers ...				
By Passage Brokers ...	3	3	5 10 0	5 2 0
Total for July 1895 ...	5	5	9 10 0	7 5 0
Total for July 1894 ...	16	16	95 10 0	34 10 8

WORK OF LABOUR BUREAUX IN JULY.

DURING July 3,907 fresh applicants for work were registered by the 9 bureaux furnishing returns.

Of these bureaux, 7 also furnished returns for the corresponding month of last year, and a comparison of the figures shows a decrease last month of 294 in the number of fresh applicants, the figures being 1,193 in 1895, and 1,487 in 1894.

The number of workpeople engaged by private employers during the month through the 9 bureaux was 1,515.* Included in this figure, however, are 1,127 persons whose engagements were stated to be of a temporary character. In addition, 164 workpeople were employed by the local authorities, but 41 of these men were required for one day only. Of the 2,651 persons remaining on the register at the end of July, 2,278 were men, 130 lads and boys, and 243 women and girls.

(1) Work Done in July.

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

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

Table with columns: Name of Labour Bureau, Men (Build-ing, En-gineer-ing and Metal Trades, Carpen-men, Horse-men, &c., Clerks and Ware-house-men, Porters and Messen-gers, General Labour-ers, Other Occu-pations, Total Men), Women and Girls (Lads and Boys, Char-women, Daily Work, &c., Ser-vants, Others, Total Women and Girls), Grand Total.

Table with columns: Name of Labour Bureau, Lads and Boys, Char-women, Daily Work, &c., Ser-vants, Others, Total Women and Girls, July 1895, July 1894, Grand Total.

* In addition, temporary or permanent work was found for 1,451 persons in the works and depots of the Salvation Army. † Particulars relating to men only have been furnished. ‡ Women and Girls are not at present registered at Salford and Plymouth.

PAUPERISM IN JULY.

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

THE total number of persons returned as relieved on one day in the second week of July in 35 selected urban districts of the United Kingdom was 319,874, equal to a rate of 218 per 10,000 of the population of those districts in 1891.

Compared with June a decrease is shown, the figures for that month being 322,654, or 220 per 10,000 of population. The decrease is most marked in the Hull district, amounting to 9 per 10,000. Bradford district and Paisley and Greenock district each show a decrease of 7 per 10,000, and Cardiff and Swansea one of 6 per 10,000. The only districts which show any appreciable increase are the Barnsley district and the Coatbridge and Airdrie district, where the rate has in each case increased by 6 per 10,000.

Compared with July 1894, when the total was 308,979, there is an increase amounting to 7 per 10,000 of population. The largest increases are in the Hull district (of 38 per 10,000), Paisley and Greenock district (29), Leicester district (28), Wigan district (22), and Coatbridge and Airdrie (20). In six districts only are decreases observed. Two of these are important, viz., the falling off of 27 per 10,000 in the Cork, Waterford and Limerick district, and of 13 per 10,000 in the Bradford district.

Table with columns: Selected Urban Districts, Paupers on one day in second week of July 1895 (In-door, Out-door, TOTAL), Rate per 10,000 of Popula-tion,* Total Number, Rate per 10,000 of Popula-tion.*

Table with columns: ENGLAND & WALES,† Metropo-lis, West District, North District, Central District, East District, South District, Total Metropolis, West Ham.

Table with columns: 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, Total "Other Districts".

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

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

Table with columns: Total for above 35 dis-tricts in July 1895, Total in June 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 JULY.

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

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

Of the 1,687 non-fatal accidents reported, 169* were to railway servants by movement of railway vehicles, 350 in mines and quarries, 847 in factories and workshops, and 321 to other workpeople. Accidents of a non-fatal character at sea are not reported.

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 July 1895.

[The number of servants employed by the railway companies of the United Kingdom was 381,626 on 31st December 1894.]

Table with columns: Class of Service, Killed, Cause of Accident (Causing Amputations, Dislo-cations and Frac-tures, Contu-sions, &c., Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, &c., Unspeci-fied and Miscel-laneous Injuries), Total.

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 July 1895.

[The number of persons employed in and about mines was returned as 739,097 in 1894; the number for quarries cannot yet be stated.]

Table with columns: Cause of Accident, Number of Persons (Killed, Injured), Cause of Accident, Number of Persons (Killed, Injured). Categories: MINES, QUARRIES, Underground, Surface.

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 July 1895.

Table with columns: Cause of Accident, Number of Persons Injured, distinguishing Class of Accident, Total Persons Injured. Categories: Males, Females, Total Males, Total Females.

* In addition to the above the companies have reported 4 servants killed and 304 injured by accidents occurring on the companies' premises, but in which the movement of vehicles was not concerned, making a total for the month of 22 killed and 473 injured from all causes. † The classes of accidents reported are those specified in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July 1893, 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 July 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. Categories: By Wreck and Casualty, By Accidents other than Wreck and Casualty, Total. Sub-categories: 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 during the month of July 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, 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.)

Forty-nine new disputes occurred in July 1895, as compared with 65 in June, and 66 in July 1894. Particulars obtained with regard to 42 of these disputes show that 14,249 persons were involved. Ten disputes took place in the Building Trades, 3 of which were chiefly due to wages questions, 3 were on questions of working arrangements, 3 were due to the refusal of the men to work with non-unionists, and the remaining 1 was a demand for the re-instatement of discharged colleagues.

Both of the disputes in connection with seafaring and dock labour were due to wages questions, while the 3 disputes in the Shipbuilding Industry were on questions of demarcation of work. Of the 7 disputes in the Textile Trades, 3 were due to wages questions, 2 to questions of working arrangements, and 1 to objection of the operatives to conduct of an official, particulars of the cause of the remaining dispute being not yet to hand.

The geographical distribution of the 49 disputes was as follows:—Northern Counties, 17; Midland Counties, 7; Eastern Counties, 1; Western Counties and Wales, 8; London, 3; Scotland, 12; Ireland, 1.

Twenty-one old disputes, involving about 2,200 workpeople, were settled during July, and at the end of the month it was known that 13 new and 23 old disputes, affecting together nearly 8,000 workpeople, were still unsettled.

I.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN JULY 1895.

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Alleged Cause or Object, Estab-lish-ments, Work-people, Com-mence-ment, Termi-nation, Result. Includes entries for Building Trades (Masons, Joiners, Bricklayers), Clothing Trades (Cap Makers, Hosiery Hands), Metal Trades (Tinplate Workers, Ironmoulders), Mining & Quarrying (Coal Miners), and Seafaring, Dock, &c. (Sailors and Firemen).

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Alleged Cause or Object, Estab-lish-ments, Work-people, Com-mence-ment, Termi-nation, Result. Includes entries for Shipbuilding (Ship Joiners), Textile Trades (Cotton Weavers, Lace Operatives), and Miscellaneous Trades (Cabinet Makers, Railway Engine-Drivers).

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Alleged Cause or Object, Estab-lish-ments, Work-people, Com-mence-ment, Termi-nation, Result. Includes entries for Coal Miners, Bricklayers, Carpenters and Joiners, Plumbers, and various other trades.

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

The following disputes reported in last month's issue as commencing in June are still unsettled:—Bricklayers, Oxford; woollen weavers, Yeaton (since settled, August); coal miners, near Castleford; boot and shoe operatives, Belfast; plumbers, Greenock; Building Trade employees, London, E.C.; fitters (marine engineering), Hull.

The following which commenced before June are also still unsettled:—Bobbin-makers, Barnsley; bricklayers, Colchester; joiners, Chorley; masons, Harrogate and Pontypridd; bricklayers and labourers, Rugby; bricklayers, Grimsby; cotton weavers, Padiham; galvanizers, Halesowen; chain makers, Old Hill.

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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Alleged Cause or Object, Estab-lish-ments, Work-people, Com-mence-ment. Includes entries for Joiners, Tobacco Strippers, Turners, Fitters, &c., Lace Operatives, and Gaspipe Welders.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN JULY.

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

The number of workpeople affected by the changes in wages reported during July was 114,500, of which number 10,000 received increases and 104,500 suffered decreases.

The reductions include 100,000 miners in South Wales and Monmouthshire, whose wages fell 2 1/2 per cent. under sliding scale, making, with the reductions of February, April, and June, a total fall of 6 1/2 per cent. during the current year. The present wages are 15 per cent. above the standard of December 1879. At Leicester 3,000 workpeople employed in the Hosiery Trade are working under new and uniform price lists, the adoption of which is stated to have resulted in an average reduction of about 7 per cent. in wages.

Increases are reported in the Tinplate Trade as the result of a number of firms agreeing to pay their employees according to the 1874 list of prices. Particulars of the change are given below for 4,500 workpeople, the amount of the advance being stated, in most cases, to equal 12 1/2 per cent.

The persons affected by the remaining increases include 579 building operatives, 1,000 textile workers (including 413 jute and linen-workers at Carnoustie, to whom a 5 per cent. reduction made in July 1894 has been restored), and 1,000 clickers and pressmen at Leicester, who have been awarded an advance of 2s. per week, to take effect from 1st January 1896.

Table with columns: Employment, Locality, Date of Change, Approximate Number of workpeople directly affected, Details of Change (Increases, Decreases), Estimated Earnings in a full week (exclusive of overtime) at date of change. Includes sections for BUILDING TRADES, COAL MINING, STEEL TRADE, METAL TRADE, and TINPLATE TRADE.

Table for COAL MINING with columns: Employment, Locality, Date of Change, Approximate Number of workpeople directly affected, Details of Change, Estimated Earnings in a full week.

Table for STEEL TRADE with columns: Employment, Locality, Date of Change, Approximate Number of workpeople directly affected, Details of Change, Estimated Earnings in a full week.

Table for METAL TRADE with columns: Employment, Locality, Date of Change, Approximate Number of workpeople directly affected, Details of Change, Estimated Earnings in a full week.

Table for TINPLATE TRADE with columns: Employment, Locality, Date of Change, Approximate Number of workpeople directly affected, Details of Change, Estimated Earnings in a full week. Includes a note about a firm of manufacturers giving the following as the weekly earnings of the principal classes of tinplate workers.

Table for TEXTILE TRADES with columns: Employment, Locality, Date of Change, Approximate Number of workpeople directly affected, Details of Change, Estimated Earnings in a full week.

* In all cases the accuracy of newspaper reports is inquired into before the information is used here. † The steel-workers at Barrow are now working at 7 1/2 per cent. below the piece rates, and 5 per cent. below the time rates prevailing prior to the 10 per cent. reduction on 1st April, under Mr. Head's award.

Table for CLOTHING TRADES with columns: Employment, Locality, Date of change, Approximate Number of workpeople directly affected, Details of Change (Increases, Decreases), Estimated Earnings in a full week (exclusive of overtime) at date of change.

Table for FISHING INDUSTRY with columns: Employment, Locality, Date of change, Approximate Number of workpeople directly affected, Details of Change, Estimated Earnings in a full week.

Table for TRAMWAY SERVICE AND CARRYING TRADES with columns: Employment, Locality, Date of change, Approximate Number of workpeople directly affected, Details of Change, Estimated Earnings in a full week.

Table for EMPLOYEES OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES with columns: Employment, Locality, Date of change, Approximate Number of workpeople directly affected, Details of Change, Estimated Earnings in a full week.

Table for MISCELLANEOUS with columns: Employment, Locality, Date of change, Approximate Number of workpeople directly affected, Details of Change, Estimated Earnings in a full week.

Table for SEAMEN with columns: Port, Voyage, No. shipped at new Rate during July, Monthly Rates (June, July, Increase, Decrease).

* A number of seamen were, however, shipped at the rate that prevailed during June.

PROGRAMME OF TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

The forthcoming Trade Union Congress will be held in the Park Hall, Cardiff, on Monday, September 2nd, and five following days. The Parliamentary Committee has issued its special programme of nine resolutions on various subjects, including the General Eight Hours' Day, Employers' Liability, Law of Conspiracy, Poor Law Amendment, Factory Legislation, the Unemployed, and Alien Immigration. The general programme of resolutions sent in by Trade Unions contains 92 separate propositions, many of which, however, deal with the same questions. Fourteen resolutions deal

with proposed changes in Factory Legislation, the Truck Act, and provision for inspection of boilers and other kinds of industrial plant; nine deal with the questions of overtime and the hours of labour; nine propose changes in the standing orders of Congress; seven reforms of Local Government in matters affecting labour; seven deal with the conditions of labour on Government and other public contracts; six with the marking of foreign and other merchandise; six with shipping and three with railway legislation; four with Employers' Liability; two with the unemployed, and no less than nine with disputes between unions and proposals for federation of unions.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN JULY.

DURING July 457 workpeople were reported to have had their hours of labour reduced, including 200 building and 100 woollen operatives.

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.	Decrease per week.
DECREASES.						
Building Trade. Carpenters and Joiners	Rotherham	15th July	84	52	49½	2½
	Slaters* ...	Dublin and District	120	57½	54	3½
Metal Trades. Ironfounders ...	Rodley, near Leeds	10th July	6	54½	53	1½
Textile Trades. Woollen Operatives, &c.	Batley Carr	2nd July	100	56½	53½	3
Employees of Local Authority. Masons, Carters, and Labourers	Gosport and Alverstoke	13th July	60	57	54	3
Employees of Co-operative Societies. Shop Assistants, &c.	Harwich ...	1st June	30	57½	56½	1
	Brymbo ...	5th June	3	56½	53½	3
Printing Trades. Letterpress Printers	Kilkenny ...	1st July	24	58	54	4
	Tralee ...	1st July	{ 20 males 10 fem. }	{ 63 to 60 }	56	7 to 4

* The slaters at Dublin being paid by the day and not by the hour, their weekly earnings are not affected by the reduction in their hours of labour.

Reductions in the Hours of Labour of Railway Servants under the Railway Regulation Act, 1893.

North Devon (between Barnstaple and Bideford).—Consequent upon representations to the Board of Trade under the above Act, enquiry was made into the hours of labour of the porters on the section of the London and South-Western Railway Company's line between Barnstaple and Bideford. As it was found that reasonable ground for complaint existed, the company were required to submit a revised schedule of time for duty of the men in question, and they have agreed to reduce those periods of duty which were considered by the Board to have been too long.

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 7 Trade Unions, 3 Employers' Associations, 3 Co-operative Associations for Distribution, 4 Associations for Production, 5 miscellaneous Industrial and Provident Societies, 29 new Friendly Societies, and 55 new branches of existing Friendly Societies have been added to the Register for the United Kingdom during the past month. Twelve Building Societies, 5 Industrial and Provident Societies, and 4 Trade Unions are reported as having ceased to exist, to have commenced "winding up," or to have had registry cancelled.

NEW ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED.

Trade Unions.—England and Wales.—Amal. Welded Boiler Makers, 22 Middle St., Halifax; Van, Hackney-Carriage and Omnibus Drivers and General Horsemen's Union, 1 The Quadrant, Lime St., Liverpool; London Silver Plate Polishers, 29 Clerkewell Green, E.C.; Letterpress Machinists Assoc., 95 Dale End, Birmingham. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—Labour Union, King Street, Kilkenny; Amal. Grain Labourers, 1 Poolbeg St., Dublin; North of Ireland Enginemen, Cranemen and Firemen, Artisan Hall, Garfield St., Belfast.

Employers' Associations.—England and Wales.—Saddlers and Harness Makers' Employers' Assoc., 51 Moorgate St., E.C.; Master Bakers' Protection Assoc., 33 Hall Plain, Great Yarmouth; Cap Manufacturers' Assoc., 20 New Rd., Whitechapel Rd., E.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—(A) Associations for Distribution.—England and Wales.—Cradley Heath Co-op. Soc., 196 High St., Cradley Heath; Ebbesbourne Co-op. Soc., Ebbesbourne Wake, Salisbury; Bradford & Dist. I. L. P. Trading Soc., 41½ Wakefield Rd., Bradford. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

(B) Associations for Production.—England and Wales.—Pioneer Co-op. Boot and Shoe Manufactory, 132 Cleethorpe Rd., Great Grimsby; Nottingham Co-op. Printing Soc., 13 Friar Lane, Nottingham. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—Co-op.

Agricultural and Dairy Societies at Two Mile Borris, Thurles; and Ballycanew.

(C) Miscellaneous.—England and Wales.—Practical Aid to Thrift Assoc., 264 City Rd., E.C.; Doncaster Labour Club and Institute, 56 Cleveland St., Doncaster; Workmen's Freehold Habitation and Land Soc., 13 The Crescent, Station Rd., Walthamstow; Finsbury Park Co-op. People's Bank, 84 Durham Rd., Seven Sisters' Rd., N.; Swiss Club, 74 Charlotte St., Fitzroy Sq., W.

Friendly Societies.—(A) New Friendly Societies.—England and Wales.—Ordinary Friendly, 10; Specially Authorised, 6; Dividing, 6; Juvenile, 3; Working Men's Clubs, 3. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—Working Men's Club, 1.

(B) New Branches of Existing Societies.—England and Wales.—I.O. Rechabites, S.U., 12; G.I.O.L., Caledonian Corks, * 11; I.O. Oddfellows, M.U., 4; G.U.O. Oddfellows, 3; Various others, 18. Scotland.—I.O. Rechabites, S.U., 4; Various, 2. Ireland.—B.O.A. Free Gardeners, 1.

Building Society (Scotland), 1.

OLD ORGANISATIONS DISSOLVED.

Trade Unions.—England and Wales.—Derbyshire Colliery Mechanics Assoc.; Redditch and District Trades' Union; Optical Workers and Spectacle Frame Makers' Union, London; Cast Iron and Hollow-ware Moulders' Trade Society. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—England and Wales.—(A) Associations for Distribution.—Westminster Industrial Co-op. Soc.; Fairford Co-op. Soc.; North Dunraven Co-op. Soc.

(B) Associations for Production.—Atherstone Hat Manufacturing Assoc.; St. Crispin (Leicester) Boot and Shoe Operatives' Productive and Distributive Soc.

Building Societies.—England and Wales.—Dissolved by Instrument, 6; Have sent notice of commencement of dissolution, 1. Have sent notice of termination of dissolution, 5.

ERRATUM.—In the notice of the annual report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, which appeared on page 208 of last month's GAZETTE, some of the figures were incorrectly stated. The total number of new organisations registered during 1894 should have been given as 1,216, of friendly societies and branches dissolved 1,374, of building societies dissolved 223, and total dissolutions 1,675.

REPORTS OF AMERICAN LABOUR BUREAUX.

Ohio Bureau of Labour Statistics.—The annual report for 1894 gives for the first time statistics of shipping and shipbuilding in Ohio ports, with tables of wages of sailors, firemen and dock labourers. Other sections deal with sweating in Ohio, child labour and convict labour. Statistical tables of days worked in 1892 and 1893, and changes in wages during 1893 in various occupations in the towns and villages of Ohio form the main part of the report. The section dealing with Employment Agencies states that in 1894 the five free public employment offices of the State of Ohio found work for nearly 10,000 people, compared with 13,000 in 1893. The falling off is ascribed to the depression of industry. The number of applications for situations from men and boys was 14,521, the number of applications for male labour was 2,426, and the number of situations secured was 2,140. The number of applications for situations from women and girls was 14,616, the number of applications for female labour was 9,444, and the number of situations secured was 7,626. The employment offices were maintained at a cost of less than 10,000 dols. a year.

New Hampshire Bureau of Labour.—About a third of the Annual Report for 1894 is occupied with a tabulation of answers to schedules of questions as regards wages, state of employment, &c., issued to 10,000 wage earners and 4,000 employers. Of these about 7 per cent. were returned in each case. The volume also contains an account of 58 of the principal trade unions; a few pages on the principal strikes and lock-outs during the year 1894 and during the century; and some statistics of the financial position and expenditure of the principal towns and cities in the State.

* Of these seven are newly registered "districts."

NOTICE.

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

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