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## STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST.\*

### I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

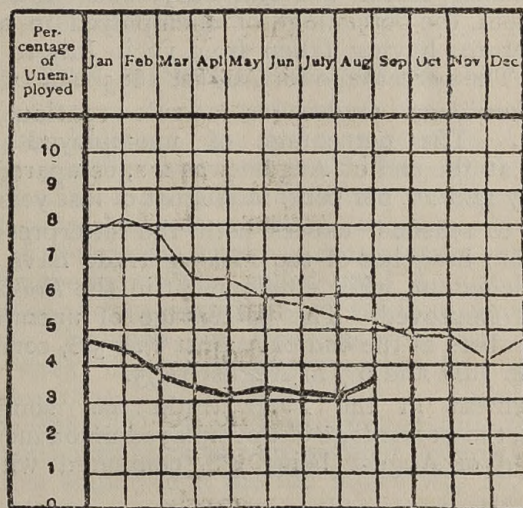
ON the whole the returns for August do not disclose any marked change in the state of employment as compared with July. Employment continues good in nearly all trades, and compares favourably with a year ago.

In the 110 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 429,621, making returns, 14,592 (or 3·4 per cent.) are reported as unemployed at the end of August compared with 3·1 per cent. in July, and with 5·2 per cent. in the 87 unions, with a membership of 393,001, from which returns were received for August 1895.

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

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

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



The proportions of unemployed in the 110 unions making returns may be classified as follows:—

	Unions.	Members.
Under 3 per cent. ... ..	66	283,266
3 and under 5 per cent. ... ..	14	50,569
5 and under 7 per cent. ... ..	14	35,034
7 and under 10 per cent. ... ..	10	55,032
10 per cent. and upwards ... ..	6	5,720

**Employment in Various Industries.—Coal Mining.**—Employment in this industry is better than last month and than a year ago. At pits employing 361,660 persons an average of 5 days per week was worked in August, compared with 4·83 in July and 4·71 in August 1895. Unemployed miners in trade unions in Northumberland and Durham amounted at the end of the month to 1·3 per cent. of the membership, as compared with 1·4 per cent. of the membership at the end of July and 2·7 per cent. at the end of August 1895.

**Iron Mining.**—Employment continues to be good, and the number of workpeople employed is about 5 per cent. more than a year ago. Returns from 126 iron mines

\* The reports on the State of Employment refer strictly to the month of August, and do not cover any changes which may have occurred between August 31st and September 15th.

† Amended figure.



## EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST—GENERAL SUMMARY.

and open works, employing 16,277 workpeople, show that the average number of days worked by the mines during August was 5.62 days per week, compared with 5.60\* days in August 1895.

In the *Pig Iron Industry* employment has fallen off slightly during the month, but is considerably better than a year ago. The ironmasters making returns had 343 furnaces in blast, employing 21,973 workpeople at the end of August, or 33 more furnaces and 1,580 more men than a year ago, but five less furnaces and 159 less men than at the end of July.

Employment at *Steel Works* shows little change. It is much better than a year ago. The number employed at the end of the month at 122 works was 34,516, compared with 34,421 at the end of July, and 30,806 at the end of August 1895.

At 86 *Puddling Furnaces and Rolling Mills*, employment has improved. The numbers employed amounted to 18,061 at the end of the month, or 566 more than at the end of July, and 776 more than a year ago.

In the *Tinplate* trade employment continues to improve. The proportion of works giving full employment remains the same as in July, but the number of mills working at the end of the month has increased from 308 to 311.

Employment in the *Engineering* and kindred trades shows a slight falling off, the percentage of unemployed union members at the end of August being 2.4, compared with 2.1 for July. The percentage in August 1895 was 5.4.

Employment in the *Shipbuilding* trades is scarcely so good, the percentage of unemployed union members having risen from 7.5 in July to 8.2 in August. In August 1895 the percentage was 11.8.

The *Building* trades are still busy, and show some improvement, the percentage of unemployed in unions making returns having fallen from 1.8 in July to 1.1 in August. The percentage for August 1895 was 1.8.

The *Furnishing* trades as a rule continue well employed. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of August was 2.1, compared with 2.0 in July and 2.4 per cent. in August of last year.

Owing to seasonal causes both the letterpress and lithographic branches of the *Printing* trade have fallen off to some extent, while employment in the *Bookbinding* trade has improved. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of August was 5.6, compared with 3.8 in July and 6.7 in August 1895.

Employment in the *Paper* trade has somewhat improved, the percentage of unemployed union members at the end of August being 4.8, compared with 5.1 in July.

In the *Glass* trade employment is scarcely so good, the percentage of unemployed having risen from 11.8 at the end of July to 13.5 in August.

Employment in the *Leather* trades has improved, the percentage of unemployed union members having fallen from 4.9 in July to 3.7 at the end of August. In August 1895 the percentage was 2.4.

Employment continues very slack in most centres of the wholesale *Boot and Shoe* trade, and is not good in the bespoke trade.

In the ready-made *Clothing* trade employment at the end of the month was fairly good; in the bespoke branch employment continues dull.

Employment in the *Cotton* trade continues fair in both Spinning and Weaving.

Employment in the *Woollen* trade is fair; in the *Worsted* trade there has been a further decline.

In the *Hosiery* trade employment is not quite so good.

As regards the employment of *women* in the *Textile* trades, information respecting 446 mills, employing about 81,000 women and girls, shows that 84 per cent. were in mills giving full employment during the month.

\* Amended figure.

compared with 88 per cent. among those for whom returns were received for July; 15 per cent. in mills giving only partial employment or running short time; while mills employing 1 per cent. were closed during the whole or part of the month.

*Dock and Riverside Labour.*—In London the average daily number of labourers employed during August at the docks and principal wharves was 14,095, as compared with 14,045 during July.

*Agricultural* employment was generally regular throughout the month of August. In a few districts after harvest was over there was some slight irregularity of work.

**Trade Disputes.**—The number of fresh disputes occurring in August was 90, involving about 13,000 workpeople, as compared with 85 disputes, involving about 20,000 persons in July, and 52 involving about 43,000 persons, in August 1895. Thirty-five disputes took place in the engineering and shipbuilding trades, 17 in the mining industry, 14 in the building trades, 11 in the textile trades, 5 in the various metal trades, 2 in the clothing trades, and 6 in the miscellaneous group of industries. Of the 73 old and new disputes, involving about 17,000 workpeople, of which the settlement has been reported, 36, involving about 9,000 persons, terminated in favour of the workpeople, 21 involving about 3,500 persons, in favour of the employers, and 10, involving 3,000 persons, in a compromise; the results of the remaining 6 disputes, involving 1,500 persons, cannot at present be classified definitely.

**Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour.**—The changes in rates of wages reported during August affected about 23,000 workpeople, over 22,000 receiving increases and less than 1,000 sustaining decreases. The estimated effect of all the changes was an average advance of rs. 6d. per week in the wages of the total number affected. About 2,000 building trade operatives, 15,000 workpeople employed in the engineering and shipbuilding industries, and 2,000 tramway servants received increases. The decreases were unimportant. Changes affecting about 2,100 workpeople were preceded or accompanied by strikes; one change involving 450 workmen was determined by a Conciliation Board; the remainder, affecting over 20,000 workpeople, being arranged after negotiation between the parties or otherwise. About 1,500 workpeople were reported to have had their hours of labour reduced.

**Pauperism.**—In 35 selected urban districts 317,713 persons were relieved on one day in the second week of August. These figures correspond to a rate of 205 per 10,000, as against rates of 204 in July and 211 in August 1895.

**Emigration.**—The number of British and Irish passengers who left the United Kingdom during August for places out of Europe was 18,657, as compared with 25,015 in August 1895.

## II.—REPORTS ON SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.

## (a) COAL MINING IN AUGUST.

(NOTE.—The following 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 included in the returns received. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons employed at these collieries worked the whole number of days.)

**Summary.**—Employment in this industry in August was better both than in July and than a year ago, the increase, as compared with a year ago, amounting to about a quarter of a day per week. At pits producing coking and gas coal and steam and manufacturing coal, more than 5 days were worked per week. House coal pits, however, worked less than 4½ days per week.

Returns received respecting 1,237 pits, employing 361,660 persons, show that the average number of days worked during the four weeks ended August 22nd was 5.00, as compared with 4.83 in July and 4.71 in August 1895. The following table gives the average number of

## EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST—SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.

days worked in each division of the United Kingdom during the above periods:—

District.	No. employed in Aug. 1896 at the Collieries included in the Table.	Days worked per week in four weeks ending		
		22nd Aug. 1896.	24th Aug. 1895.	25th July 1896.
England and Wales ... ..	329,592	4.95	4.65	4.84
Scotland ... ..	31,285	5.54	5.22	4.80
Ireland ... ..	783	4.54	5.12	4.10
<b>United Kingdom ... ..</b>	<b>361,660</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.83</b>

The following table shows that in August, as compared with July, there was an improvement in the time worked in every class of coal raised. This improvement was most marked in the case of steam coal, which gave during August the most regular employment.

Description of Coal.	Number of days worked per week.		Increase in August.
	August.	July.	
Coking Coal ... ..	5.28	5.24	.04
Gas " ... ..	5.07	4.84	.23
House " ... ..	4.46	4.30	.16
Manufacturing Coal ... ..	5.06	5.03	.03
Steam " ... ..	5.55	5.09	.46
Mixed " ... ..	4.87	4.81	.06
<b>All Classes of Coal ... ..</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>.17</b>

If the workpeople be classified, according to the number of days worked by the pits at which they were employed, it will be seen that no less than 63 per cent. were at pits which worked 5 or more days per week in August, the proportions during July and during August 1895 being 53 per cent. and 49 per cent. respectively:—

CLASSIFICATION OF THE WORKPEOPLE ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED IN FOUR WEEKS BY THE COLLIERIES.

Number of days* on which Coal was hewn and wound in four weeks.	August 1896.		Corresponding percentages in—	
	No. of Workpeople employed.	Percentage proportion to total.	August 1895.	July 1896.
24 days (full time) ... ..	21,875	6.9	4.8	5.5
20 and under 24 days ... ..	201,057	56.4	44.6	47.6
16 " " 20 " ... ..	86,795	24.0	27.4	31.6
12 " " 16 " ... ..	27,714	7.7	16.7	9.8
8 " " 12 " ... ..	13,350	3.7	8.7	4.7
Under 8 days ... ..	4,569	1.3	1.3	.8
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>361,660</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The number of workpeople now employed at the pits covered by the returns is greater in England and Wales by 3,906 than a year ago. On the other hand in Scotland and Ireland the number employed has fallen off by 3,008 and 20 respectively.

**Comparison by Districts.**—The greatest improvement in the time worked as compared with a year ago is in the Northumberland and Yorkshire districts, where it amounts to about two-thirds of a day per week. In Lancashire and Cheshire, the Lothians and Staffordshire, the improvement amounts to more than half a day. In five districts there has been a falling off, although, except in Cumberland and the small Irish district, the decrease amounted to less than a quarter of a day.

In seven districts an average of over five days was worked during August, viz., The Lothians (5.64), Fife (5.59), South Wales and Monmouth (5.50), West Scotland (5.49), Northumberland (5.31), Durham (5.12), and Yorkshire (5.01). In four districts only were less than 4½ days worked, viz., Gloucester and Somerset (4.05), Notts and Leicester (4.08), Staffordshire (4.18) and Derbyshire (4.33). The difference between the number of days worked within each district on steam and house coal respectively is most striking in the Derby and Salop, Worcester, and Warwick districts, where in each case the number of days worked on steam coal was in excess by about 1½ days per week. In the Yorkshire district the difference was over a day,

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

and in Staffordshire over half a day more was worked on manufacturing than on house coal.

COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED BY COLLIERIES IN AUGUST 1896 AND 1895, AND IN JULY 1896.

District.*	No. employed in Aug. 1896 at the Collieries included in the Table.	Days worked per Week in four weeks ending		
		22nd Aug. 1896.	24th Aug. 1895.	25th July 1896.
(a) Districts in which August 1896 exceeds August 1895.				
Northumberland ... ..	30,655	5'31	4'65	5'07
Yorkshire... ..	41,235	5'01	4'37	4'71
Lancashire and Cheshire ... ..	46,046	4'84	4'24	4'6
The Lothians ... ..	2,965	5'64	5'05	5'11
Staffordshire ... ..	22,898	4'18	3'61	4'31
West Scotland ... ..	17,015	5'49	5'22	4'79
North Wales ... ..	5,995	4'50	4'24	4'61
Salop, Warwick and Worcester ... ..	6,560	4'65	4'12	4'87
Gloucester and Somerset ... ..	2,970	4'05	3'88	3'73
South Wales and Monmouth ... ..	56,404	5'50	5'35	5'21
Fife ... ..	11,395	5'59	5'32	4'73
Total and averages for group ...	249,148	5'06	4'61	4'86

## (b) Districts in which August 1896 is less than August 1895.

District ... ..	No. employed in Aug. 1896 at the Collieries included in the Table.	Days worked per Week in four weeks ending		
		22nd Aug. 1896.	24th Aug. 1895.	25th July 1896.
Notts and Leicester ... ..	9,953	4.08	4.15	3.84
Durham ... ..	72,850	5.12	5.28	5.10
Derbyshire ... ..	22,557	4.33	4.50	4.02
Cumberland ... ..	5,309	4.98	5.35	5.36
Ireland ... ..	783	4.54	5.12	4.10
<b>Total and averages for group ...</b>	<b>112,512</b>	<b>4.86</b>	<b>4.96</b>	<b>4.78</b>
<b>Grand Total and Averages ...</b>	<b>361,660</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.83</b>

The percentage of **Unemployed** miners in trade unions in Northumberland and Durham has again fallen, being 1.4 at the end of July and 1.3 at the end of August. At the end of August 1895 it was 2.7.

**Exports of Coal.**—The quantity of coal, coke, cinders, and patent fuel exported during August was 3,284,360 tons, compared with 3,131,019 tons in July and 3,427,625 tons in August 1895.

## (b) IRON MINING INDUSTRY IN AUGUST.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry, after allowing for the August holidays, was quite as good in August as in July, over five days per week being worked in nearly all districts. As compared with a year ago, the number of days worked was practically the same, but the number of workpeople employed was about 5 per cent. more.

For the four weeks ended 22nd August the average number of days worked at the 126 iron mines and open works included in the returns was 5.62 days per week, compared with 5.70 in July and 5.60 in August 1895. In five districts (viz., Cumberland and Lancashire, Cleveland, Northamptonshire, Scotland and Ireland) over 5½ days were worked per week. The total number employed at the 126 mines was 16,277, or 781 more than a year ago. The proportion of these workpeople employed at mines which worked 22 or more days in the four weeks was 75.4 per cent., compared with 85.6 per cent. in July and 81.5 per cent. in August 1895.

The tables below summarise the returns received:—

(1) Days worked per week by the mines in each district.

District.	No. of mines from which returns were received.	Total No. of workpeople employed at 22nd August.	Average number of days worked per week by the mines in 4 weeks ended		
			22nd Aug. 1896.	24th Aug. 1895.	25th July 1896.
ENGLAND—					
Cumberland & Lanc.	46	6,129	5.92	5.88†	5.96†
Cleveland ... ..	19	6,235	5.56	5.67	5.77†
Lincolnshire and Leicestershire ...	13	703	4.97	6.00	5.36.
Northamptonshire	8	502	5.55	5.75	5.27
Staffordshire and Shropshire ...	15	1,257	4.82	4.28†	4.95†
Other places in England ... ..					
England ... ..	12	239	5.05	5.66	5.26.
SCOTLAND ... ..	6	989	5.64	5.48	5.11
IRELAND ... ..	7	223	5.97	3.90	5.91
Total ... ..	126	16,277	5.62	5.60†	5.70†

\* The coal districts are arranged according to the differences in the number of days worked in August 1896 and August 1895.  
† Amended figures.







## EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST—SPECIAL INDUSTRIES (continued).

## (f) LONDON DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR IN AUGUST.

EMPLOYMENT for dock labourers was not so good in August as in July. On the other hand employment was better at the wharves on both sides of the river. As compared with a year ago dock labourers have again not had such good employment.

The average daily number of labourers employed at all the docks and at 114 of the principal wharves is estimated at 14,095 for the five weeks ended August 29th, as compared with 14,045 for the preceding four weeks. The average number employed at the wharves increased by 500, and the number employed at the docks decreased by 450. The estimated daily number at work varied from 13,078 on the 4th to 15,273 on the 17th.

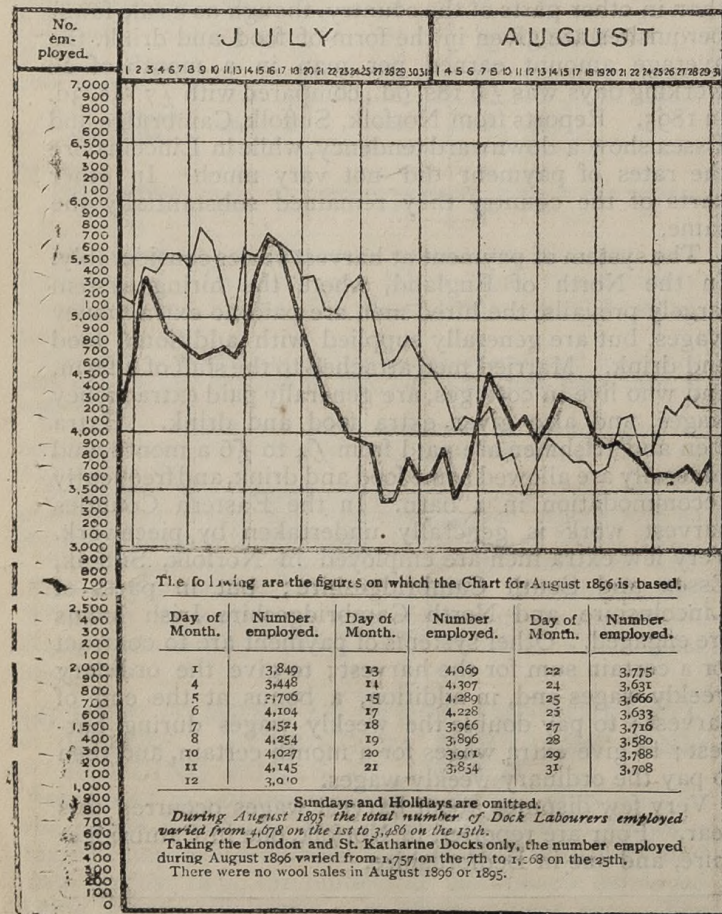
**Detailed Figures.**—(1) The following table shows the estimated daily average number of dock and wharf labourers employed in each week of the month:—

Period.	Labourers employed in Docks.			Labourers employed at 114 Wharves making Returns.	Total Dock and Wharf Labourers included in Returns.
	By Dock Companies or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
1st week of August	6,245	2,297	8,542	5,361	13,903
2nd " " "	6,809	1,496	8,305	5,588	13,893
3rd " " "	6,832	1,719	8,551	5,765	14,316
4th " " "	7,292	1,736	9,028	5,719	14,747
5th " " "	6,630	1,407	8,037	5,547	13,584
Average for 5 weeks ending August 29th	6,760	1,739	8,499	5,596	14,095
Average for 4 weeks ending July 25th	7,200	1,749	8,949	5,096	14,045

(2) The daily fluctuation in the number of dock labourers employed by the London and India Docks Joint Committee during July and August is shown on the chart below. The numbers in August ranged from 3,448 on the 4th to 4,524 on the 7th.

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 July and August 1896. The corresponding curve for July and August 1895 is also given for comparison.

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



\* Dock Labourers employed by Shipowners direct, Stevedores, and Coal Porters are not included.

The average daily number of labourers employed by the dock companies continues less than at the corresponding period last year, as will be seen by the following table:—

Period.	Labourers employed by Dock Companies—directly or through Contractors.			
	1896.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
1st week of August	6,245	7,849	—	1,604
2nd " " "	6,809	7,545	—	736
3rd " " "	6,832	7,111	—	279
4th " " "	7,292	7,122	170	—
5th " " "	6,630	7,161	—	531
Average for 5 weeks	6,760	7,350	—	590

Work in mid-stream was fairly good during the first two weeks, but fell off during the last three weeks of the month. Lumpers and stevedores have had fair employment; deal porters have been busy; coal porters and lightermen moderately employed; corn porters on the south side have been rather slack.

The fruit porters in Thames Street have had better employment, the average daily number employed being 368, as compared with 328 in July.

## (g) EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN IN AUGUST.

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

REPORTS received from certain selected ports at which over 80 per cent. of the total tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade is entered and cleared show that 34,045 men were shipped from these ports during July as the crews of foreign-going vessels. This number is 1,156 less than that for August 1895, viz. 35,201. During the eight months of this year, however, the numbers shipped at the selected ports exceeded those in the corresponding eight months of 1895 by 9,072. The supply of seamen and firemen was generally reported as being in excess of or equal to the demand during August, the only exceptions being Middlesbrough, Barry and Dublin, at which ports men for sailing vessels were reported to be scarce.

Particulars of variations in the rates of wages of seamen and firemen, affecting small numbers of men, will be found in the Table of Changes in Rates of Wages on page 288.

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 August 1896 and 1895 respectively, together with the number\* shipped in the eight months ended 31st August in each of these years:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Men, &c., shipped in August 1896.			Total in August 1895.	Total number shipped in 8 months ended August.
	In Sailing Vessels.	In Steam Vessels.	Total in August 1896.		
<b>ENGLAND.</b>					
<b>East Coast.</b>					
Tyne & Co.	82	3,282	3,364	3,751	25,061
Sunderland	29	535	564	798	5,133
Middlesbrough	46	570	616	844	4,676
Hull	49	1,031	1,140	1,174	8,438
Grimby	...	202	202	208	877
<b>Bristol Channel.</b>					
Bristol	4	208	212	239	1,766
Newport, Mon.	18	1,131	1,149	1,240	9,070
Cardiff	776	4,171	4,947	4,810	43,442
Swansea	108	479	587	848	4,934
<b>Other Ports.</b>					
Liverpool	435	9,712	10,147	10,839	77,314
London	279	5,878	6,157	6,162	44,269
Southampton	...	1,276	1,276	1,404	10,189
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>					
Leith, Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth	17	859	876	723	6,120
Glasgow	261	2,468	2,529	2,247	17,811
<b>IRELAND.</b>					
Dublin	...	105	105	11	560
Belfast	...	174	174	106	1,432
<b>Total Aug. 1896</b>	<b>2,104</b>	<b>31,941</b>	<b>34,045</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>265,676</b>
<b>Ditto, Aug. 1895</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>32,871</b>	<b>35,201</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>256,604</b>

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

## EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST—DISTRICT REPORTS.—LONDON.

## (h) EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN THE TEXTILE TRADES IN AUGUST.

ACCORDING to returns from women correspondents, employment for women in the cotton trade during August was not so good as in July. The slackness in the worsted trade continued, and a further decline took place in Bradford.

Information has been received with regard to the employment of women and girls in 446 cotton, woollen, worsted and silk mills. In the case of 322 mills the numbers usually employed are known approximately. If the same average number be assumed to be employed in the remaining 124 mills as in those for the same trade for which numbers are known, the information may be summarised as follows:—

State of Employment.	Number of Mills.	Approximate Estimate of Women and Girls employed.		
		Number.	Percentage for Aug.	Percentage for July.
Full time	399	67,862	84	88
Ditto, but partial employment	29	9,426	12	8
Short time	12	2,320	3	3
Closed for repairs	2	1,147	1	1
on account of disputes...	2	...	...	...
for other reasons	2	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>80,755</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Cotton Trade.**—According to this estimate the number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton mills reported on was 70,522. Of these, 86 per cent. were employed in mills working full time (compared with 91 per cent. in July); 10 per cent. in mills running full time, but giving only partial employment; 2 per cent. in mills running short time, while mills employing 2 per cent. were closed during the whole or part of the month.

**Woollen and Worsted Trade.**—The number of women and girls usually employed in the woollen and worsted mills reported on is estimated at 9,033. Of these, 64 per cent. were employed in mills working full time (compared with 68 per cent. in July); 29 per cent. in mills running full time, but giving only partial employment; and 7 per cent. in mills running short time.

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

## LONDON.

**Employment in various Industries.**—On the whole the state of employment continues good, although there has been some decline since July. Returns from 394 branches of 102 unions with an aggregate membership of 69,264, show that 2,519 (or 3.6 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of August, compared with 2.7 per cent. last month, and 4.7 per cent. for August 1895.

The **Engineering, Metal and Shipbuilding** trades are still busy. Reports from 112 branches of 24 unions, with 21,628 members, show that 634 (or 2.9 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of August, compared with 2.2 per cent. in July, and 5.6 per cent. in August of last year.

The **Building** trades still continue busy. Reports from 183 branches of 8 unions paying unemployed benefit, and having a membership of 11,231, show that 99 (or 0.9 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of August, compared with 1.5 per cent. in July and 1.0 per cent. in August 1895. The bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, millwrights and stonecarvers describe employment as good; the plasterers and stonemasons as fair; the painters and plumbers as moderate.

The **Furnishing** trades remain well employed. Reports from 32 branches of 8 unions, with a membership of 5,179, show that 67 (or 1.3 per cent.) were unemployed, as against 0.3 per cent. last month, and 2.5 per cent. in August 1895.

The **Coopers** are still active. Two societies, with a membership of 960, report 1.7 per cent. unemployed, compared with 0.4 last month, and 1.4 per cent. in August 1895.

The **Coachbuilding** trades have still further improved. Reports from 12 branches of 9 unions, with a membership of 1,239, show that only 9 (or less than 1 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of August, compared with 1.1 per cent. last month, and 1.6 per cent. in August of last year.

The **Printing and Bookbinding** trades though not so well employed,

are quite up to the average for the season, the falling off being confined to the former. Reports from 19 unions, with a membership of 20,335, show that 1,051 (or 5.1 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3.2 per cent. in July, and 6.5 in August 1895.

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment in the wholesale clothing trade was rather slack, but improved towards the close of the month; the East End bespoke trade was quiet, the West End dull; the hat trade was depressed, though not more so than usual at this season; the cap trade was moderate; fur skin dressers were very slack; furriers are improving.

**Boot and Shoe Trades.**—Employment in the machine branch has continued very slack, short time being the rule, but some slight improvement was observable towards the close of the month; the high-class bespoke trade is slack; slipper-makers are busy.

The **Leather** trades have improved. Returns from 5 unions, with a membership of 1,262, show that 30 (or 2.4 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4.0 per cent. last month and 1.4 per cent. in August 1895.

**Glass and Pottery Trades.**—Employment in these trades is better, overtime being worked in the latter in some cases. Returns from 7 unions, with a membership of 1,571, show that 69 (or 4.4 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 5.2 in July and 4.7 per cent. in August of last year.

**Workers in Fibre, Hair, &c.**—These trades are scarcely so busy. Returns from 6 unions, with a membership of 937, show that 57 (or 5.8 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4.6 per cent. last month and 4.5 in August 1895.

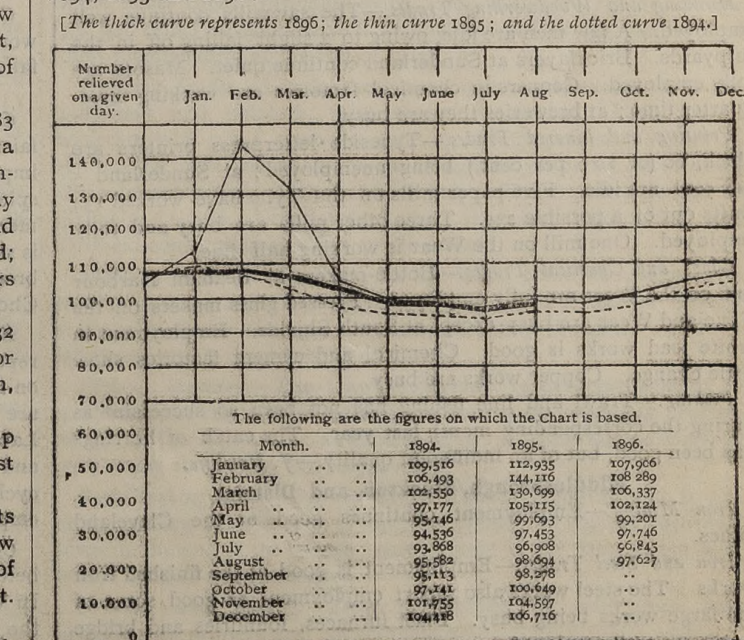
The **Gold and Silver** trades are still fairly well employed. Returns from 6 unions, with a membership of 1,035, show that 14 (or 1.4 per cent.) are unemployed, compared with 0.8 per cent. last month and 1.3 per cent. in August 1895.

The **Tobacco** trades are moderately well employed. Returns from 3 unions with a membership of 2,100 show that 147 (or 7.0 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 7.5 per cent. in July and 5.8 per cent. in August of last year.

**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—Employment at the docks was not so good, but employment at the wharves was better than in July. Employment for dock labourers was not so good as a year ago. In the docks and at 114 of the principal wharves an estimated average daily number of 14,095 was employed during the five weeks ended 29th August, as compared with 14,045 during the preceding four weeks. Work in mid-stream was fairly good at the beginning but fell off in the latter part of the month. Employment has been fair with lumpers and stevedores, moderate with coal porters and lightermen, busy with deal porters, and slack with corn porters on the south side. With the fruit porters in Thames Street it has improved. For further details see page 262.

**Pauperism.**—The number of persons relieved on the last day of the second week of August was 97,627. This is an increase of 782 on the number relieved on the corresponding day of July. As compared with August 1895, there was a decrease in all districts, except the Western district. The total decrease amounted to 1,067.

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





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

The number of vagrants in London on one day in the second week in August was 1,106, as compared with 1,179 in August 1895.

In West Ham the number of paupers on one day in the second week was 8,539 in August, 8,443 in July, and 8,879 in August 1895.

**Disputes and Trade Movements.**—Four fresh disputes have been reported during the month—two in the building, one in the shipbuilding, and one in the tailoring trade—in which about 500 persons are involved (*See p. 282*).

**Labour Bureaux.**—The four London Bureaux which furnished returns for both August 1896 and 1895 registered 694 fresh applications for work during August, being 86 less than in August last year, when the number was 780. Work was found during August for 379 persons through these bureaux (215 being engaged by private employers and 164 by local authorities), as compared with 337 (190 by private employers and 147 by local authorities) in August 1895.

## ENGLAND: NORTHERN COUNTIES.

## Tyne and Wear District.

**Coal Mining.**—*Durham.*—A number of pits producing gas and coking coal have worked full time, while several house and steam coal collieries have had a few idle days. Returns from 59 pits employing nearly 36,000 men and boys show an average of 5.02 working days per week. The number of miners unemployed owing to bad trade is 987 (or 1.96 per cent.), as against 1.99 per cent. in July. The dispute at three collieries continues; from this and other causes an additional 2,441 men are idle. *Northumberland.*—The collieries are working fairly well; house coal pits have averaged 5.05, and steam coal pits 5.38 days per week. Out of a total of 48 collieries 28 have worked full time. Of the 20,244 union miners, 34 (or 0.16 per cent.) are in receipt of stoppage pay, as against 0.32 per cent. at the end of July.

**Metal Mining.**—There is no improvement reported in either iron or lead mining.

**Quarrying.**—Stone quarries at Blyth, Gateshead and district continue well employed. Limestone quarries, with the exception of two at Stanhope, are working full time.

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.**—*On the Tyne.*—Employment in all branches of engineering continues good. At Blyth, however, employment is reported as slack. Riveters, caulkers and platers upon the whole are busy. Out of 10,572 members of these trades, as shown in 48 returns, 674 or 6.3 per cent. are idle, as against 7.2 per cent. included in 45 returns for July. Shipwrights have less than 1 per cent. idle; house and ship joiners, 1.5 per cent.; sailmakers, 50 per cent. *On the Wear.*—Iron shipbuilding continues fairly steady, although one yard is entirely closed. Employment in the engine shops is scarcely so good. Of 4,107 members included in 20 returns, 511 or 12.4 per cent. are unemployed, as against 7.9 per cent. of the number included in 19 returns for July. The pattern-makers on both rivers have 3.6 per cent. idle. Smelters, gasmen, charge-wheelers and men at steel plate mills have worked full time; at iron mills they have worked four shifts per week.

**Shipping, Dock and Riverside Labour.**—Sailors and firemen have been in fair demand. The Tyne watermen report employment as above the average; quayside labourers as fairly good; and shippers and coal porters as improving. Trimmers and teamers report work as better at Blyth, Pelaw, Tyne Dock and South Dock, Sunderland.

**Building and Woodworking Trades.**—The sawmills continue well employed. A few men are idle, owing to a slight falling off in the shipyards. Bricklayers at Sunderland continue quiet. Masons are fully employed. Coopers in chemical factories are working three-quarter time; at breweries they are busy.

**Printing and kindred Trades.**—Tyneside letterpress printers are slack, 60 (or 10.9 per cent.) being unemployed; at Sunderland 5 per cent. are idle. Five paper mills on the Tyne have worked 134 shifts out of a possible 235. Three other mills are busy and fully employed. One mill on the Wear is working half time.

**Glass and Chemical Trades.**—Bottle-makers at Seaham Harbour and on the Wear are fully employed. Pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear are busy, except at South Shields. Employment in white lead works is good. Chemical and cement factories show little change. Copper works are busy.

**Fishing.**—Trawl and line fishing has not been so successful as during the corresponding month last year. The catch of herrings has been good, but of an indifferent quality.—*J. Ratcliffe.*

## Middlesbrough, Stockton, and District.

**Iron Mining.**—Employment continues good at the Cleveland mines.

**Iron and Steel Trades.**—Employment is good at the finished iron works. The steel works also report employment as good, some of the large works being busy. Blast furnaces, foundries and bridge works are well employed.

**Engineering.**—Employment is slightly better at Hartlepool, but rather worse at Middlesbrough. At Stockton one large works has stopped a number of men, but the other works continue busy. Employment with moulders and pattern-makers continues fair. Branches of engineers and moulders with 2,980 members report 153 (or 5.1 per cent.) as unemployed, as compared with 111 (or 3.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

**Shipbuilding.**—Employment on the whole is slightly better. Of nine yards at Middlesbrough, Stockton, Thornaby, and Hartlepool three are busy, one fairly employed, and five moderately so. At Whitby employment is not so good as in July. Out of 4,006 members of the shipbuilders and boiler-makers in the district at the beginning of August, 621 were unemployed. A few at Middlesbrough and Hartlepool have been started, and at Whitby some stopped, so that about the same number are out of work at the end of the month as at the beginning. Shipjoiners report employment as quieter at Stockton and Hartlepool, good at Middlesbrough; smiths and strikers as unchanged.

**Building Trades.**—Employment continues fairly good in these trades.

**Dock Labour.**—Employment in dock labour is good; in riverside labour it is fair.

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment with tailors is slack. Saltworkers are steadily employed.—*A. Main.*

## LANCASHIRE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.

## Oldham and District.

**Cotton Trade.**—The operative cotton-spinners report employment as moderate in Oldham, Rochdale and Stalybridge; as slack in Ashton; fair in Stockport; and good in Mossley. Out of 9,189 union members, 287 (or 3.1 per cent.) are on unemployed benefit, the same percentage as at the end of July. The cardroom operatives in Oldham, with a membership of 11,004, have 306 on unemployed benefit; in Mossley, out of 860 members, 12 are receiving unemployed benefit; employment is reported as moderate in both places. The power loom overlookers and weavers report employment as moderate in the velvet trade; as slack in the calico trade; as moderate in reeling and winding; as good in ring frame spinning, and fair in twining.

**Woollen Trade.**—There is no change to report in the state of employment in the Stockport, Milnrow and Rochdale districts.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Nine branches of the engineers report the state of employment as moderate, and one branch as good. Out of a membership of 2,130, there are 30 (or 1.4 per cent.) receiving unemployed benefit, as against 34 (or 1.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July. Employment is good with the brassfounders, tinplate workers, gas meter makers, and iron-grinders; fair with the boiler-makers and ironfounders; and moderate with the machine-makers and spindle and flyer makers.

**Building Trades.**—The bricklayers report employment as good; the plasterers as fair; the painters, plumbers, and carpenters and joiners as moderate. Out of 827 union members, only 2 are unemployed—the same number as in July. The labourers are well employed.

**Coal Mining.**—In Oldham, Ashton, and Shaw the miners are working from 5 to 6 days per week. Employment is reported as fair.—*T. Ashton.*

## Bolton and District.

**Cotton Trade.**—The spinning branch in Bolton is reported as fairly good on the whole, few spindles being idle. In Bury the improvement reported has been well maintained. In Chorley few spinners are unemployed. In the weaving departments employment continues fairly busy in Bolton; it has improved in Bury, but is slack in Chorley. Employment in the card and blowing-room branch is reported as good in Bolton, and moderate in Bury and Chorley.

**Engineering and Iron Trades.**—In Bolton the engineers are reported as well employed, only 13 out of 1,800 members being on the out-of-work books. The iron machine making departments are stated to be active, and overtime continues to be worked. Labourers in iron works are busy, with few unemployed. In Wigan and district the engineers, steel-smelters, steel and iron rollers and cycle manufacturers report employment as busy. In Chorley employment in the iron trade is reported as good.

**Coal Mining.**—In the Bolton district employment is slightly better; the best pits continue to work from 5 to 6 days per week. In Wigan employment is still moderate. The collieries employing the largest number of men are working on an average 4 days per week.

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

**Building Trades.**—In Bolton all branches are well employed; in Wigan employment is slightly depressed; in Bury it is moderately busy. In Chorley these trades are reported as inactive, owing to the joiners' dispute.—*R. Tootill.*

## Blackburn, Burnley, and District.

**Cotton Trade.**—*Weaving.*—Employment in the weaving trade taken all round continues fair, and the number of looms working is up to the general average, although in the Blackburn district over 2,000 looms are still stopped, in the Darwen district nearly 800, and several in the Burnley district. Employment in the coloured goods and sateen branches is not satisfactory. In the hardware trade employment is more regular. Winders and warpers complain of low earnings consequent on the quality of work provided. The looming and drawing industry is considered good. *Spinning.*—Employment continues fair. Cardroom workers in the Accrington district are only moderately employed, upwards of 10 per cent. of the members being reported out of work through various causes.

**Building Trades.**—Employment continues good, especially with masons, bricklayers, and joiners.

**Engineering and Iron Trades.**—Employment continues good, especially with moulders, fitters, and those employed in the erecting department.

**Coal Mining.**—Miners in the Townley district are still working 4 days per week; in Burnley the men are working 5 days per week, except at one colliery, where they are working about 3 days per week.

**Miscellaneous.**—Paper-makers and stainers are working full time; the letterpress printers are again slack.—*W. H. Wilkinson.*

## Manchester and District.

**General.**—Branches with 23,059 members have 469 (or 2 per cent.) unemployed, as against 415 (or 1.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—The engineers in Manchester, Warrington and Northwich, and boiler-makers in Macclesfield, report employment as moderate; the ironfounders and machine-workers, sheet metal-workers, and brassfounders and finishers as good. Branches with 8,804 members return 147 (or 1.7 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 138 (or 1.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

**Textile Trades.**—Employment with cotton-spinners is good, and all mills are running full time. Cotton-workers in Manchester and doublers in Stockport are fully employed. Fustian cutting is reported as moderate. The silk trade in most branches has fallen off. The silkdressers report employment as moderate, the bleachers as quiet, the dressers, dyers and finishers as slack. Branches with 1,970 members return 143 (or 7.3 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 89 (or 4.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment is reported as bad with bespoke tailors, boot and shoe operatives, and hatters. Employment amongst wholesale clothiers and umbrella-makers is quiet, but ready-made mantle-makers are busy. Waterproof garment making is reported as good, capmaking as moderate. Shirtmakers in Manchester, Stockport, and Macclesfield are busy.

**Building Trades.**—The plumbers report employment as bad, the painters as moderate; other branches at Manchester, Stockport, and Northwich as good. The building trades at Macclesfield are not busy. Branches with 5,782 members have 18 (or 0.3 per cent.) unemployed, as against 27 (or 0.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

**Printing and kindred Trades.**—Letterpress printers throughout this district report a further improvement, but a slight decline is apparent in the lithographic printing and bookbinding industries.

**Furnishing and Coachbuilding Trades.**—Cabinet-makers and French polishers report employment as good; upholsterers as moderate; coachmakers as good. Branches with 1,665 members return 30 (or 1.8 per cent.) as unemployed, the same percentage as at the end of July.

**Salt Industry.**—Employment at Northwich and district is reported as moderate in the white salt trade; as bad in the rock salt trade. *G. D. Kelley.*

## Barrow-in-Furness District.

**Iron and Steel Trades.**—Iron workers are busy, and all men are fully employed; steel workers are working night and day. A few are temporarily out of work through a breakdown in machinery.

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.**—Marine engineers have been busy, a number of orders being in hand. All other branches of

engineering are well employed, with night shifts as a rule. Shipbuilders are well employed, with none out of work in the district.

**Mining and Quarrying.**—Iron miners are fairly well employed. Limestone quarrymen are well employed; coal miners only moderately so.

**Building Trades.**—All branches of these trades are busy.

**Shipping.**—Shipping at the Barrow Docks has been fairly busy, but labourers are scarce. At other ports along the coast it has been fairly good.

**Miscellaneous.**—Pulp and paper workers are busy; jute workers are moderately employed.—*J. D. Cowper.*

## Liverpool and District.

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.**—The boiler-makers report employment as not quite so good. The engineers and pattern-makers report employment as moderate; the shipwrights as good, with no unemployed; the brassfounders, ironfounders, whitesmiths, and iron and steel dressers as good. Shipjoiners are fully employed.

**Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.**—The cabinet-makers, French polishers, and upholsterers continue well employed, coachmakers and painters moderately so. Employment is fair with millsawyers and woodcutting machinists, wheelwrights and coopers; moderate with packing-case and box makers.

**Clothing Trades.**—The tailors report a slight falling off in employment; the boot and shoe makers report no change.

**Building Trades.**—House painters report a slight decline. Plumbers are moderately employed. Other branches are fully employed.

**Printing and kindred Trades.**—The letterpress printers report employment as slack; the lithographic printers as moderate; the bookbinders as dull.

**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—Employment with sailors and firemen is reported as moderate; with dock labourers, flatmen, quay and railway carters, coal and salt heavers as dull.

**Glass Trades.**—Glass bottle makers report employment as good; sheet glass makers as unchanged.—*C. Rouse.*

A report from Winsford states that men employed in the salt trade continue on short time, both at Winsford and Middlewich. Employment in the chemical trade at Middlewich is still rather scarce. Employment in the building trade is reported as good at Middlewich, but only moderate at Winsford. Painters and decorators are, however, briskly employed at both places. Fustian cutters are reported as slack at both Winsford and Middlewich. The moulders at Winsford report employment as slack.

## YORKSHIRE.

## Hull and District.

**General.**—Branches of societies with 9,691 members have 313 (or 3.2 per cent.) unemployed, as against 227 (or 2.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

**Shipbuilding and Engineering.**—Employment continues good in the marine engine and general engineering and boiler-making shops in Hull, but is disturbed on account of an engineers' dispute; employment in the shipbuilding yards is only moderate; employment at the railway plant works at Doncaster is reported as unsettled, with some short time. Branches with 4,784 members report 186 (or 3.9 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 170 (or 3.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

**Building Trades.**—Employment continues good, except with the plumbers and painters, who report it as bad. Branches of societies with 2,251 members (not including painters) report 46 (or 2.0 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 38 (or 1.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July. The building trades at Grimsby, Goole, Doncaster, Selby, Beverley, Bridlington and Driffield continue to give fair employment.

**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—In the home trade the sailors and marine firemen report employment as good, and in the foreign trade as moderate during the month, and bad at the end. The dock labourers report employment as fair.

**Fishing Industry.**—The trawl fishermen report employment as moderate, the steam trawling and line fishing engineers and firemen as good; the fish-curers as good in Hull; as moderate in Grimsby, with much short time, but improving.

**Seed Crushing, Paint, Oil and Colour Trades.**—Employment in the seed crushing mills in Hull is reported as bad, but slightly improved towards the end of the month; employment in the paint and colour trades in Hull continues good.

**Printing and kindred Trades.**—Branches of letterpress and lithographic printers and bookbinders and machine rulers with 397



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

members report 30 (or 7.6 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 6 (or 1.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

**Miscellaneous.**—The sailmakers report employment as bad; the twine spinners as good; the coopers as a little better; the brush-makers as bad; the flour millers as good. The coachbuilders at Doncaster are well employed.—*W. G. Millington.*

**Leeds and District.**

**General.**—Societies with 6,040 members return 307 (or 5.1 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 222 (or 3.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

**Metal Trades.**—In Leeds most branches of engineering continue well employed; manufacturers of textile machinery are busy; at Wakefield employment is reported as only moderate; at Staningley as good. Ironmoulders in Leeds and the Stanningley and Bramley district are busy. Boiler-makers continue fairly employed in Leeds, but are slack at Stanningley. Brassworkers are busy; machine workers and stove grate workers report employment as good.

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment has shown some little improvement in the boot and shoe trade. In ready-made clothing factories it was slack at first, but improved later.

**Textile Trades.**—In Leeds employment in the flax and linen trades is good, in blanket-making moderate. Willeyers and fettlers report employment as good, some firms working night and day. Employment at Wakefield is good, at Yeadon slack, at Stanningley bad.

**Building Trades.**—In Leeds large contracts have been at a standstill owing to the dispute. Branches of the joiners and plumbers with 895 members return 38 (or 4.2 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 20 (or 2.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July. In the surrounding towns employment continues good.

**Mining.**—The house coal trade is slack, and from 3 to 4 days per week has been the average worked in the Leeds district.

**Leather Trades.**—The tanners, curriers, and leather shavers report employment as slack.

**Printing and kindred Trades.**—Societies with 893 members return 61 (or 6.8 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 37 (or 4.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

**Glass Trade.**—Flint glass makers are fairly busy, all factories working full time. The glass bottle makers are moderately busy.

*O. Connellan.*

**Bradford and Huddersfield District.**

**Worsted Trade.**—Employment shows a decline in the Bradford, Keighley and Worth Valley districts; at Haworth nearly every mill is reported to be running short time. In Halifax and Huddersfield there is a slight improvement. The woollsorters and woolcombers of Bradford report employment as bad, with 29.3 per cent. unemployed, and many working short time.

**Woollen Trade.**—Employment in and around Huddersfield shows a slight improvement. Some firms have resumed overtime, and there are scarcely so many men out of work. In the heavy woollen trade there is practically no change. In the rag trade the number unemployed has slightly increased.

**Silk Trade.**—At Manningham employment is dull in all branches of weaving; sewing silk spinners are on full time. At Brighouse employment is reported as moderate.

**Metal Trades.**—Employment is good generally. The engineers in Bradford, Halifax and Huddersfield, with 1,685 members, return 70 (or 4.2 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 54 (or 3.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July. The dispute at Keighley continues. The ironfounders at Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, and Keighley, with 564 members, have 16 (or 2.8 per cent.) unemployed, as against 14 (or 2.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

**Building Trades.**—Throughout the district employment is fair, and in some centres is reported as brisk.

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment with printers is quiet; with tailors, wire drawers, quarrymen and glass bottle makers it is moderate.

*A. Gee.*

**Sheffield, Barnsley and Rotherham District.**

**General.**—Branches of societies (exclusive of coal miners) with a membership of 13,965 report 138 (or 1.0 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 132 (or 0.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

**Iron and Steel Trades.**—Blast furnacemen and all employed in the manufacture of armour plates, large steel forgings, shot and shell

and all classes of war material are fully employed, with overtime in some cases. Steel smelters, tyre and axle and cycle makers are busy; merchant iron rollers, engineers, ironfounders, stove grate workers, iron and steel dressers, and coremakers report employment as good; boiler and girder makers, wire drawers, railway spring makers, and general steel workers as moderate. Branches with 4,384 members have 42 (or 1 per cent.) unemployed, as against 41 (or 0.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July. At Barnsley and Rotherham engineers and ironfounders are fairly employed; at Rotherham, all classes of steel workers are fully employed; at Renishaw blast furnacemen are making full time. Pumpmakers are quiet, and ironfounders are working 5 days per week.

**Cutlery and Tools.**—Workmen in all branches of the file trade are well employed. Engineers and joiners' toolmakers report employment as good; table and butcher blade forgers and grinders, pen and pocket blade forgers and grinders and edge tool grinders as fair. Pen and pocket-knife cutlers have experienced short time owing to holidays. In the razor trade employment continues slack. Shear grinders and benders are slack. The haft and scale pressers report employment as better. Societies with 6,284 members have 35 (or 0.6 per cent.) out of work, as against 34 (or 0.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

**Other Metal Trades.**—All sections of the silver trade report employment as moderate. At Rotherham, Masbrough, and Mexborough the brass trade is exceptionally busy.

**Coal Mining.**—In the Kiveton, Waleswood and Rother Valley district employment has slightly improved, an average of 5 days per week being worked. The settlement of a dispute has enabled 350 men to resume work. In the Hollinsend district employment is slack, 3 days per week being the average, although collieries near the city are working 4 days per week. In the Barnsley district there is little change, thick seams working 5 days, thin seams 4 and 5 days per week. In the Hoyland district some of the pits are only working 2 and 3 days per week. Employment in the coking trade is moderate.

**Building Trades.**—Branches of stonemasons, bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, and labourers, with a membership of 1,005, have none unemployed. Painters and slaters, however, report employment as slack, and plumbers as moderate. In Rotherham employment is quieter, but in Barnsley it continues brisk.

**Linen Trade.**—In Barnsley employment in the linen trade is declining.

**Printing and kindred Trades.**—The letterpress printers report employment as bad, the bookbinders as fairly good.

**Glass Trade.**—Employment at Mexborough has improved; at Rotherham, Swinton and Barnsley it is moderate.—*S. Utley.*

## ENGLAND: MIDLAND COUNTIES.

**Derbyshire District.**

**General.**—Branches of societies (excluding miners) with 7,279 members report 66 (or 0.9 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 28 (or 0.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

**Engineering and kindred Trades.**—Branches of these trades with 2,324 members report 45 (or 1.9 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 9 (or 0.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July. Employment is good in the locomotive works at Derby, with overtime in some departments, and in the bridge, girder and boiler yards. Stove grate workers in Langley Mill and Derby are fairly well employed; in Belper rather slack. In Long Eaton the lace machine builders continue slack; cycle works continue fairly well employed.

**Coal Mining.**—Returns from 30 collieries show an average of over 4 days per week, a slight improvement on July. On September 1st, however, a colliery near Chesterfield was closed, throwing upwards of 200 men and boys out of work.

**Quarrying.**—In most limestone quarries employment has slightly improved.

**Building Trades.**—Returns from branches of brickmakers, bricklayers, masons, carpenters, plasterers, plumbers and painters, with 1,377 members, report 12 as unemployed, as against 7 at the end of July. Employment is good generally, except with the painters.

**Textile Trades.**—Employment in the cotton trade in Glossop, Belper and Borrowash continues good. Elastic web weavers report employment as moderate. Other branches are fairly well employed.

**Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.**—In Burton-on-Trent the coopers report employment as good, with none unemployed. The railway carriage and wagon builders in Derby continue to work only 4 to 5 days per week. Carriage-builders in private shops

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

continue fairly well employed. Employment with the wagon-builders in Long Eaton has slightly improved.

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment is fair in the clothing trades, and in the printing and paper trades.—*C. White-Deacon.*

**Nottingham and District.**

**Lace Trade.**—The plain net branch continues well employed; all other branches report slackness. Societies with 4,033 members return 286 (or 5.8 per cent.) as on unemployed benefit, as against 243 (or 5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

**Hosiery.**—There has been a decline in power frame branches, not a third being fully employed. Rib top hosiery is slack, but employment is good on shirts and pantaloons. Employment is slack at Sutton and Hucknall.

**Coal Mining.**—The pits are slightly better employed in North Nottinghamshire, but are slack in other parts of the county. Returns from 27 collieries show an average of a little over 3½ days a week.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Employment is not so good, and a number of men are suspended owing to stock taking. Boiler-makers, brassworkers, tool machinists and cycle-workers continue well employed. Employment is fair at Mansfield, moderate at Newark and Beeston, good at Colwick. Branches with 2,553 members return 56 (or 2.2 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 36 (or 1.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

**Building Trades.**—The carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, slaters, plasterers, and builders' labourers, with 2,825 members, return 13 (or 0.5 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 24 (or 0.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July. The plumbers' dispute continues. The painters are slack.

**Railways.**—Employment is reported as good at Worksop, Mansfield, Newark and Retford; fair at Netherfield, Nottingham, and Toton; in heavy traffic there is a slight improvement.

**Miscellaneous.**—Branches of the minor trades, with 1,119 members, have 37 (or 3.3 per cent.) unemployed, as against 34 (or 3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.—*W. L. Hardstaff.*

**Leicester and Northampton District.**

**Boot and Shoe Trades.**—Although a slight improvement in the shoe trade is reported at Leicester, Northampton and Kettering, the majority of the operatives are still working short time. Employment is still very slack in the leather currying industry.

**Other Clothing Trades.**—Employment is not so good in the wholesale clothing trade, and bespoke tailors are mostly working short time. Corset makers and mantle makers are generally fully employed. Work is moderate with milliners and dressmakers, but improving in some branches of the hatting trade.

**Hosiery, Yarn and Woolspinning Trades.**—In some branches of the hosiery industry work is not so regular, nor is employment quite so good with the operatives in the yarn and woolspinning trade. Dyers and trimmers are fairly well employed.

**Elastic Web Trade.**—Employment continues fairly good in the braid and garter branch, but is slack in the gusset webbing department.

**Engineering and Cycle Trades.**—Work is still good with pattern-makers, ironfounders, moulders, winders, turners, and hosiery-machine builders, some branches being on overtime. It is fairly good with boiler-makers, lampmakers, smiths and locomotive builders; slack with boot and shoe machinery makers and needle-makers, and less regular in the cycle industry.

**Mining and Quarrying.**—Employment in the coal trade of this district has improved. At 12 collieries reported on the men averaged from 3 to 4 days per week; at one colliery 5 days; at two others 6 days. Stone quarrymen and ironstone workers are well employed.

**Printing and Bookbinding Trades.**—Work is slack in the printing trade at Leicester, and moderate at Northampton. It is fairly good with lithographic printers and quiet with bookbinders.

**Building Trades.**—Employment is good with bricklayers, plasterers, stonemasons, builders' labourers and brickmakers; fairly good with carpenters and joiners; quiet with plumbers, and slack with painters.

**Furnishing and Coachmaking Trades.**—Cabinet-makers and upholsterers are better employed; coachmakers and railway car and wagon builders are in full work, except at Loughborough, where some branches are working short time.

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment is good with railway men and cigar-makers; fair with saddlers, gaiter-makers, soapmakers and gas-workers; slack with paper box makers.—*T. Smith.*

**Potteries District.**

**Pottery Trades.**—Seven societies, with a membership of 4,456, report 100 (or 2.2 per cent.) as on unemployed benefit, as compared with 89 (or 2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July. The hollow-ware and sanitary pressers, and printers and transferrers have a larger number on short time, the average time worked being 3½ days per week. The majority of the modellers, designers, and women decorators are only working half time. Throwers and turners in the general trade report no change; but in the china, furniture, and electric departments the improvement reported has been maintained. Encaustic tile makers are working full time; stilt and spur makers are busy.

**Iron and Steel Trades.**—The improvement in these trades is well maintained, with none out of work.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—The engineers at Crewe, Stafford, and the Potteries, with 2,276 members, report employment as good, with 7 on unemployed benefit, as against 2 at the end of July. At Longport the brassmoulders and finishers are busy. Copper workers at Oakmoor and Froghall are well employed. Agricultural engineers at Uttoxeter report an improvement; at Rugeley they are well employed.

**Mining.**—The North Staffordshire miners report employment as improved both at the steam coal and ironstone pits. In Cheadle a new pit has been opened out. Around Rugeley the miners are averaging only 2½ days per week.

**Textile Trades.**—At Leek the silk weavers are busy; dyers are slack; hard silk workers report a slight decline. At Congleton silk trimming weavers and spinners are busy, but employment on cotton bindings is slack; throwsters are fairly employed, and fustian cutters are busy. At Cheadle and Tean silk and tape workers are well employed.

**Clothing Trades.**—The tailors report a seasonal depression. At Stafford and Stone the boot and shoe factories are on short time. The corsetmakers at Uttoxeter are well employed.

**Building Trades.**—There are none out of employment in any branch of these trades.

**Printing and kindred Trades.**—Employment in these trades continues slack.

**Miscellaneous.**—The stone quarrymen at Alton and Hollington are busy; the tanners at Rugeley are working 5 days a week; colour-makers are busy; gasworkers are better employed.—*I. S. Hurvey.*

**Wolverhampton and District.**

**Iron and Steel Trades.**—In South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire both mills and forges are reported to be fully employed and are working 11 and 12 turns a fortnight. In South Shropshire some of the ironworks are fully employed, and a further improvement is reported from Wombridge and Stitchley forges. At Horsehay full time is being worked. Sheet-rollers are busy and wire-rollers moderately so. Steel-smelters are reported to be fully employed in East Worcestershire and South Staffordshire.

**Engineering and kindred Trades.**—All branches of these trades report employment as good, and several are working overtime.

**Hardware Trades.**—Chainmakers, anchor smiths, vice and anvil-makers, galvanizers, enamellers, japanners, tube and fitting workers, cycle-makers, all branches of the lock and key trades, latchmakers, ironfounders, moulders, edge-tool and plantation hoe makers, fender and fire-iron makers, tinplate-workers, brassworkers, makers of nuts, bolts, and rivets, wrought iron-work, and builders' ironmongery, file-cutters and smiths, makers of malleable castings and annealers, and iron fence and hurdle makers report employment as good; spring-trap makers, wrought and cut nail makers, and steel toy makers as improved. Cable chain makers report a decline; ironplate-workers continue slack.

**Coal Mining.**—On Cannock Chase (household coal) the average time worked is about 3 days per week. In South Shropshire miners are reported to be working about 5 days per week on manufacturing coal.

**Building Trades.**—All branches are reported to be well employed.

**Glass Trades.**—Employment in the flint glass trades at Wordsley, Dudley and Brierley-hill continues active; glass bottle makers at Brierley-hill are working short time.

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment in the carpet industry at Kidderminster shows a seasonal decline; wool spinners continue fully employed; oil, colour and varnish-makers, chemical workers and tar distillers, are well employed.—*W. F. Mee.*



## EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST—DISTRICT REPORTS (continued).—E. AND S.-W. COUNTIES.

**Birmingham and District.**

**Engineering.**—Plenty of work is reported in all branches, and in most overtime is being made. Cycle, steel tube, and ammunition work employ many men.

**Brass and Copper Working.**—Metal workers and rollers and makers of chandeliers (including electric and gas fittings), cased tubes and brass and copper tubes are working much overtime, and makers of plumbers' brassfoundry some overtime. Makers of cabinets, art-metal, bedstead mounts, coffin furniture, clock cases and meter-fittings and copper-workers and metal-spinners are well employed.

**Jewellers, Silversmiths and Electro-platers.**—Employment in the jewellery trade shows a seasonal slackness. There is, however, good employment for best workmen. Silversmiths are well employed. Electro-plate work is fairly good, and several firms are working overtime.

**Other Metal Trades.**—Ironfounders report employment as good, with the majority working overtime. Tinplate work is good, especially in lamp and cycle gear case work. Wire drawers report work as fair; steel pen work is good; filesmiths find all branches brisk, many working overtime; an increase of 10 per cent. in piece prices has been obtained. In Redditch the needle trade is below the average, but one or two cycle works are busy. In Coventry the cycle trade is extremely busy, some men working from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. The 600 men thrown out by a fire have found employment readily.

**Building Trades.**—Reports from 5 branches of carpenters show none unemployed. The bricklayers report employment as fair; the plasterers and stonemasons as good. At Coventry building work is exceptionally busy.

**Glass Trade.**—The improvement amongst the flint glassmakers (glass blowers) has been maintained. Employment in bevelling, silvering and all other branches is good.

**Woodworking Trades.**—Cabinet-makers, coopers, and coachmakers report employment as good. Brushworkers are rather slack. The manufacture of perambulators and children's carriages is on the increase.

**Miscellaneous.**—The printers and the tailors are moderately employed. Button work is fairly good, except in the vegetable ivory branch, which is irregular. In Coventry, ribbon work remains slack; elastic web weaving is fairly good; watchmaking is improving.

W. J. Davis.

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

**General.**—Societies and branches with 2,101 members return 35 (or 17 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 32 (or 15 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

**Building Trades.**—Throughout the district employment has been fair in all branches. Branches with 1,255 members return 20 (or 16 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 23 (or 18 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.**—Engineers and ironworkers are fairly well employed generally. The shipwrights at Yarmouth and Lowestoft are fully employed; sailmakers are slack.

**Clothing Trades.**—The clothing factories at Norwich are fully employed. Bespoke tailors are slack. The boot riveters and finishers in Norwich are slack, a large number making but few hours per week; in the sew-round department employment is fair.

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

**Fishing Trade.**—At Yarmouth and Lowestoft the fishing trade has been dull.—G. Cleverley.

**Suffolk, Essex, and District.**

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.**—Employment in the engineering trade is good at Bury St. Edmunds, Beccles, Colchester, Chelmsford, Earl's Colne, and Halstead; fair at Ipswich, Leiston, and Wickham Market. The shipwrights at Ipswich report employment as fair; the boiler-makers as moderate.

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment in the boot and shoe trade is good at Ipswich; slack at Colchester and Braintree. In the wholesale clothing trade employment continues steady at Ipswich and Colchester. The corset-makers at Ipswich and Sudbury are fully employed.

**Textile Trades.**—The mat weavers report employment as good at Sudbury and Lavenham; moderate at Long Melford, Bocking, and Hadleigh; dull at Glemsford; the horse-hair weavers as good at Lavenham. Employment in the silk trade at Halstead, Bocking,

and Braintree is moderate. Silk hand-loom weaving is busy at Braintree; moderate at Sudbury.

**Building Trades.**—Employment has been fairly good at Ipswich, except with the stonemasons. At Colchester the bricklayers report employment as dull; the carpenters as fair. Employment is reported as good at Bury St. Edmunds, Hadleigh, Chelmsford, Braintree and Southend; moderate at Sudbury, Halstead, and Earl's Colne.

**Printing Trades.**—Employment is moderate at Ipswich and Colchester; good at Bury St. Edmunds and Beccles.

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment is reported as good with brickmakers, horticultural workers, brushmakers, and cigar-makers; as dull with the gasworkers at Colchester; good at Ipswich. Shipping and dock labour are moderate at Ipswich.—R. W. Mather.

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

**Building Trades.**—Societies with 2,359 members report 41 (or 17 per cent.) as unemployed. Employment in general is good.

**Coal Mining.**—Employment with steam coal miners in the Forest of Dean is reported as good; with house coal miners as fair. In the Radstock district a distinct improvement has taken place. At Bedminster the pits are averaging about 5 days per week, but on the Gloucestershire side of Bristol shorter time is being worked.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Branches of iron and brassfounders, engineers, boiler-makers, toolmakers and coachbuilders report employment as good; brass finishers as quiet. Out of 2,499 union members, only 14 are returned as on unemployed benefit.

**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—The sailors and firemen report employment as fair; the dock labourers as more plentiful than in July.

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment in the boot and shoe trade is reported as fairly good at Kingswood; improving at Bristol. The bespoke tailors and silk hatters report employment as quiet; the wholesale garment makers as improving.

**Textile Trades.**—At Wellington the sorters, dyers and finishers are fully employed, but the weavers and mill operatives are on three-quarter time.

**Printing and kindred Trades.**—The lithographic printers report employment as steady; the letterpress printers as good, except at Bath; the bookbinders as slack. Six branches, with 664 members, report 33 (or 50 per cent.) as on unemployed benefit, as against 13 (or 19 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment with general labourers is reported as fair; with basket-makers, glass bottle makers and curriers as quiet; with cabinet-makers and coopers as steady; with box and packing case makers, and with sailmakers and ship-repairers, as slack.

J. Curle.

**Plymouth and South-Western District.**

**Mining, Quarrying and Clay Industries.**—Employment in the metal mining industry of Cornwall shows no improvement. Clay workers and quarrymen continue well employed.

**Engineering and allied Trades.**—Branches of engineers, ironfounders and boiler-makers, with 1,401 members, again report employment as good, with none idle; the brassfounders and finishers, smiths and wheelwrights, as fair.

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment in the ready-made department of the tailoring trade has continued good, but the bespoke branch has shown a falling off. The boot and shoe operatives continue slack throughout the district, short time being general; the bespoke branch remains quiet.

**Building Trades.**—Branches of masons, bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters and plumbers, with 2,414 members, report only 9 as unemployed. Employment with painters in Plymouth has shown a decline. At Torquay employment continues bad. Builders' labourers continue well employed.

**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—The seamen report no change. Dock and quayside labour has shown no improvement. Employment on the river boats has continued good.

**Printing Trades.**—The letterpress and lithographic printers are better employed.

**Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.**—The cabinet-makers, polishers, and upholsterers again report employment as fair. Coachbuilders continue well employed.

**Miscellaneous.**—The fishing industry is reported as unsatisfactory. At Plymouth general labourers and others have been busy laying down new tram lines.—J. Welland.

## EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST—DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.).—WALES &amp; SCOTLAND.

**WALES.****North Wales District.**

**Coal Mining.**—Except at a few collieries employment has been good during the month. Of 26 pits in Flintshire and Denbighshire 8 worked five days or over per week, 11 worked four but less than five days, 2 worked three but less than four days, and the remaining 4 less than three days per week.

**Quarrying.**—Employment continues good in the slate quarries, the workmen being fully employed. The freestone quarries in Ruabon and Flintshire districts are fully employed. Limestone quarrymen continue moderately employed.

**Iron, Steel and Engineering Trades.**—The iron and steel works of Mo'tyn, in Flintshire, and the steel works at Brymbo are fully employed. The engineers at Oswestry report employment as moderate; at Ruabon as brisk. Employment at the railway wagon works and timber yard at Johnstown, Ruabon, continues good.

**Chemical Works.**—At Ruabon the chemical workers are fully employed; at Flint they are slack.

**Building Trades.**—Employment in these trades is fair generally. The painters at Wrexham, however, report employment as moderate.

**Brick and Terra Cotta Industries.**—The brick and terra cotta works in the Ruabon and Rhos districts are brisk in all branches. In Buckley employment is still hindered by want of water.

**Miscellaneous.**—The Montgomery tweed mills are fully employed. The tailors at Oswestry report employment as slack. Employment at the lead mines in Flintshire continues good.—G. Rowley.

**South Wales District.**

**Coal Mining.**—Employment shows little change. The Ebbw Vale collieries have averaged about four days a week. Tredegar collieries have not worked full time during the last portion of the month. Several collieries in the Rhondda valley have again averaged about three days a week. In the eastern and western valleys, the Garw valley, and the western district few collieries are making full time, and several are only averaging four days a week. The ballot taken as to the advisability of continuing the sliding scale has resulted in a majority for discontinuing it on its present basis.

**Building Trades.**—Employment shows little change. Eleven branches of carpenters and joiners, with a membership of 1,252, have 31 (or 25 per cent.) on unemployed benefit, as against 25 (or 2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July. The painters have a number unemployed.

**Ship Repairing and Engineering.**—Employment at the sea ports generally is reported as bad, but in branches not dependent on shipping repairs it is improving. At Newport the engineers have 8 per cent. on unemployed benefit. Branches at twelve other towns, with 1,971 members, return 98 (or 5 per cent.) on unemployed benefit, as against 114 (or 58 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July, several having found work outside the district. The boiler-makers report employment as bad, with 30 per cent. unemployed; the shipwrights as bad, with over 50 per cent. unemployed. The moulders report employment as improved in the seaports, and fair in the inland districts. Helpers and general labourers in the repairing yards have scant employment. In Cardiff some yards are on short time, and are employing fewer men.

**Iron and Steel Trades.**—Reports from Blaenavon, Briton Ferry, Cyfarthfa, Ebbw Vale, Llandore, Llanelly, Morriston, and Neath state that the mills and smelting works are going regularly. The patent steel tube works at Llandore are busy. The steel works at Cardiff are still giving only about half time to the mill and furnace workers.

**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—The shipment of crews has been fair. Coal shipping has been quiet. Dock labourers, deal carriers and corn porters have had good employment.

**Miscellaneous.**—Wagon-builders and lifters have been busy, with none out of work. Copper smelters and chemical workers have had steady employment. The letterpress printers report employment as bad.—T. Davies.

**The Tinplate Trade in South Wales and Monmouth.**—The improvement in employment has been maintained. At 88 works respecting which returns have been received, the number of mills at work at the end of the month has increased from 308 in July to 311 in August. Forty-eight of these works, with 251 mills, were reported as having all their mills at work, 25 works with 141 mills as idle, and 15 works with 90 mills as partially employed (60 of the mills being at work). In many places there has also been an increased production per mill, and the distress among unemployed tinplaters is slowly

diminishing. A meeting of the council of the trade is to be held at Swansea on September 19th, to consider the question whether notices should be served on the employers to cease work at the end of October failing the restoration of the 1874 list.

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

**General.**—Societies and branches with 13,672 members return 274 (or 2 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 182 (or 14 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

**Coal Mining.**—Employment in the Lothians continues to improve. In Mid and East Lothian fully 90 per cent. of the miners are working full time; the remainder are working about 4 days per week. In West Lothian the miners are generally working 10 to 12 days per fortnight.

**Mineral Oil Trades.**—All sections of workers continue fully employed. Of the workpeople employed at 25 shale mines in Mid and West Lothian, 637 per cent. were employed at mines which worked full time during the 4 weeks ended August 22nd. The number of men at work at these mines was 3,549, as against 3,624 in August 1895.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Branches of these trades, with 3,567 members in Edinburgh, Leith, and Falkirk, return 43 (or 12 per cent.) idle, as against 35 (or 10 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

**Shipbuilding.**—Both the boiler-makers and the shipwrights report employment as bad. Three branches, with 605 members return 136 (or 224 per cent.) idle, as against 70 (or 116 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

**Textile Trades.**—The carpet weavers in Midlothian report employment as good. Employment in the linen industry in Dunfermline shows no improvement. In the woollen industry in Hawick spinners are a little busier, but the weavers have a good deal of broken time. In Galashiels many of the mills are running short time. In Selkirk employment is generally good. Employment in the hosiery industry is good in Selkirk and (except in the hand-made department) in Hawick.

**Building Trades.**—Branches of these trades, with 4,572 members, return 14 (or 03 per cent.) idle, as against 11 (or 02 per cent.) at the end of July.

**Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.**—These trades continue well employed. Ten branches, with 985 members, return 8 (or 08 per cent.) idle, as against 7 (or 07 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—The sailors and firemen report employment as good. The coal porters and dock labourers continue well employed.

**Printing and kindred Trades.**—Employment continues good. Seven branches, with 2,154 members, return 46 (or 21 per cent.) idle, as against 41 (or 19 per cent.) at the end of July.

**Miscellaneous.**—The tailors, dyers, shoemakers, and bakers report employment as quiet; the curriers as bad; the settmakers, stone-ware throwers and saddlers as good; the glasscutters as fair.

J. Mallinson.

**Glasgow and West of Scotland.**

**Shipbuilding.**—Notwithstanding the uncertainty which existed at the end of the month as to the outcome of the engineers' dispute, the shipwrights, shipjoiners and others report employment as fairly good on all the reaches of the Clyde. Branches with 7,371 members return 326 (or 44 per cent.) as idle.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—These trades have been busy in the Glasgow and Clyde districts. Employment in Kilmarnock, Paisley, and Motherwell is also reported as good. Branches with 20,461 members return 504 (or 25 per cent.) as idle. [For an account of the dispute, see p. 271].

**Mining.**—Employment has been good in Stirlingshire; most of the men have adhered to the 5 days per week system, although a considerable number are working 6 days. In Ayrshire employment is good both in ironstone and coal mining, the men working full time except the Dalry ironstone miners, who are working only 4 days per week. In Renfrewshire coal and ironstone miners continue fully employed. In Lanarkshire employment is exceptionally busy, the pits working from 5 to 6 days per week.

**Building Trades.**—Employment in all branches remains good. Branches with 10,996 members return 107 (or 1 per cent.) idle.

**Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.**—These trades continue busy. Branches with 3,632 members show 30 (or 08 per cent.) idle.



## EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST—DISTRICT REPORTS.—SCOTLAND (continued) AND IRELAND.

**Textile Trades.**—In Glasgow cotton weaving is still fairly busy. Makers of woollen goods are not active. Silk weaving has declined. In Newmilns and the other Ayrshire towns employment is reported as fairly good, with none idle. In Glasgow the calendermen and carpet weavers report employment as good; the power-loom beamers and dyers as slack.

**Clothing Trades.**—The clothiers' operatives report employment as fairly good, with none idle; the tailors, although not busy, have none unemployed. The boot and shoe operatives and knee shoe-makers report employment as dull; the boot-pump and slipper makers as fair.

**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—The improvement reported by the sailors and firemen has been maintained; dock labourers are fairly well employed.

**Printing and kindred Trades.**—The letterpress and lithographic printers report employment as improved, the bookbinders as dull.

**Miscellaneous.**—The cigarette-makers report employment as slack, but with none idle; the curriers as improving; the settmakers as good, but the kerb-dressers as slack; the paviors and bottle-makers as bad; the tobacco pipe makers as dull; other branches as good.

A. J. Hunter.

## Dundee and District.

**General.**—Societies with 4,660 members return 98 (or 2.1 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 112 (or 2.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

**Textile Trades.**—Employment in the jute trade has continued good. The linen industry shows no improvement. In few cases is the machinery fully employed, and in several establishments short time continues.

**Coal Mining.**—The Fife coal trade has been active, and work at the pits has been steady. Returns from 33 collieries, at which some 10,300 workpeople were employed, show a weekly average of 5.62 days worked during the four weeks ended 22nd August.

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.**—Employment in the engineering trades remains good, with overtime at a number of foundries. Work at the shipbuilding yards has been fairly good. Eight branches of these trades, with 1,977 members, report 78 (or 3.9 per cent.) as unemployed, as compared with 95 (or 4.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July. Owing to a fire several workmen are temporarily out of employment at Kinghorn.

**Building and Woodworking Trades.**—Employment remains fairly busy. Ten societies, with 1,372 members, report 19 (or 1.4 per cent.) as idle, as against 17 (or 1.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

**Dock and General Labour.**—Work at the docks and jetties has been rather slack during the month. General labourers in the city are moderately well employed.

**Fishing Industry.**—The herring fishing has now closed for the season, and the Broughty Ferry boats engaged on the north-east coast have returned home after a very successful fishing. In the Montrose district the number of herrings landed has been better than for a number of years past. The haddock fishing is meeting with fair success. The salmon fishing, which closed on 26th August, has shown an improvement on the whole.

**Miscellaneous.**—The letterpress printers report employment as good; the lithographers as fair; the bookbinders as moderate; the bleachfield workers as quiet, with a number on short time; the floorcloth and linoleum makers as busy; the tailors and boot and shoe operatives as slack.—P. Reid.

## Aberdeen and District.

**General.**—Societies with 5,017 members have 98 (or 1.9 per cent.) unemployed, as against 52 (or 1.0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

**Quarrying.**—The monumental masons report employment as moderate; the quarrymen and settmakers as good; the granite polishers as fair.

**Building Trades.**—Branches of these trades with 2,327 members have 29 (or 1.2 per cent.) idle, as against 12 (or 0.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July. Employment is fair generally, except with plumbers.

**Shipbuilding and Engineering.**—The boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders report employment as bad; the shipwrights as moderate; the blacksmiths, engineers, ironmoulders, brassfounders and finishers, pattern-makers and tinplate-workers as good. Societies with 1,013 members report 55 (or 5.4 per cent.) idle, as against 29 (or 2.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

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

**Fishing.**—In August the trawl boats landed 30,281 cwt., realising £16,283, and the line boats 17,103 cwt., realising £7,229, a slight increase over July in the total quantity and value.

**Textile Trades.**—Carpet weavers report employment as bad; jute workers as moderate; flax, cotton and woollen workers as good.

**Miscellaneous.**—Cabinet-makers and wood carvers and turners report employment as quiet; upholsterers as moderate; hand-sewn boot and shoe-makers as good; riveters as moderate; tailors as quiet; combmakers as fair; dock labourers as good.—W. Johnston.

## IRELAND.

## Dublin and District.

**Building Trades.**—Employment has been fair during the month with those engaged in shops not belonging to the Masters' Association, but idleness prevailed to a large extent in the others. The dispute is now at an end. Of the 3,333 union members in this group, 252 are unemployed.

**Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.**—The cart and wagon builders report employment as good; the brushmakers, coachmakers, saddlers, upholsterers, organ-builders, and coopers as fair; the cabinet-makers as dull.

**Metal Trades.**—The engineers, boiler-makers and smiths are well employed. The whitesmiths report an improvement, but the plumbers are only moderately employed; the brassfounders are slack. Societies, with 992 members, report 29 (or 2.9 per cent.) as unemployed.

**Printing and Kindred Trades.**—Employment in the letterpress printing trade is still bad. The lithographers describe employment as good; the stereotypers, machine minders, paper cutters, and bookfolders as fair; the bookbinders and machine-rulers as dull.

**Clothing Trades.**—The tailors report employment as bad; the boot-makers as fair; the riveters as dull. Societies, with 1,013 members, return 283 (or 27.9 per cent.) as unemployed.

**Miscellaneous.**—The tramway men and dock labourers report employment as fair; the railway servants as good.—J. P. Nannetti.

## Belfast and District.

**General.**—Returns received from 58 societies, with a membership of 19,898, show 686 (or 3.4 per cent.) to be unemployed, as against 1,529 (or 7.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July.

**Shipbuilding and Engineering.**—Societies with a membership of 8,981 report 319 (or 3.6 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 1,128 (or 13 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July. The general labourers and platers' helpers report employment as bad, the boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders as moderate, the carpenters and joiners, engineers and shipwrights as fair; the blacksmiths, blacksmiths' helpers and strikers, brassfounders, furnishing trades, ironfounders, machine workers, pattern-makers, enginemen, crane-men and firemen as good.

**Linen Trades.**—Societies with a membership of 4,148 report 177 (or 4.3 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 176 (or 4.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July; the flax roughers report employment as bad; the flax dressers and linen lappers as moderate; the power loom tenters, power loom yarndressers, power loom yarnbundlers and women workers as fair, and the beetling enginemen, hackle and gill makers, and spindle and flyer-makers as good.

**Building Trades.**—Societies, with a membership of 2,796, return 59 (or 2.1 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 96 (or 3.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July. The plumbers report employment as bad; the hodsmen, carpenters and joiners, house painters and plasterers as fair; and the bricklayers, and mill-sawyers and woodworking machinists as good.

**Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.**—Societies, with a membership of 626, return 22 (or 3.5 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 19 (or 3.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July. The brushmakers report employment as dull; the French polishers and upholsterers as quiet; the packing-case makers as steady; the coach builders as fair, and the coopers as good.

**Printing and kindred Trades.**—Societies with 844 members return 50 (or 5.9 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 51 (or 6.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of July. The letterpress printers report employment as bad; the bookbinders and machine rulers, lithographic artists and designers as fair; and the lithographic printers as good.

**Clothing Trades.**—Societies with 849 members state that while

none are out of employment, a number are only partially employed. The tailors report employment as dull, and the boot and shoe operatives as good.

**Miscellaneous.**—Nine societies with 1,654 members return 59 (or 3.6 per cent.) as unemployed, the same number as at the end of July. The tinplate workers report employment as bad; the carters, paviors and sailmakers as fair; the railway servants as brisk; and the bakers and locomotive engine drivers as good.

R. Sheldon.

## Cork and District.

**Shipbuilding and Engineering.**—The boiler-makers report employment as dull in Cork, Passage West and Limerick. Engineering in all its branches shows an improvement throughout the district.

**Building Trades.**—Stonecutters, masons, plasterers, and painters report employment as fair in Cork, Limerick and Waterford, with none unemployed. The carpenters and ship-joiners have 20 per cent. unemployed in Cork in consequence of a dispute.

**Printing Trades.**—Employment in the several branches of these trades is fair, with none unemployed.

**Clothing Trades.**—Flax and tweed operatives report employment as still good; tailors and boot and shoe operatives as dull.

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment is reported as fair with coach makers, cabinet makers, millsawyers, farriers, railway servants, corporation and quay labourers, coal porters and gas workers. Fishing round the south and west coast has been dull.—P. O'Shea.

## DISPUTE IN THE ENGINEERING TRADE.

A THREATENED general lock-out in the engineering trade arose out of a dispute which commenced on August 3rd at the works of Messrs. Dunsmuir & Jackson, when the engineers in their employment, 51 in number, came out on strike because of their objection to work with a non-unionist employed by the firm. The executive of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers on the 6th of August expressed their disapproval of the strike, and ordered the men to resume work, but this they refused to do, and the Council ordered their benefit to be stopped. On the same day a meeting of the Engineering Trades Employers' Association was held at Glasgow, and a communication was then addressed to the secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers calling upon their council to take steps to secure an immediate resumption of work. The strike still continuing, on the 13th August a conference of the Clyde, Belfast, and North-East Coast Engineering Employers' Federation was held at Carlisle, after which the following statement was issued:—

"This meeting of Employers' Federation has been held to consider the strike of engineers at Dunsmuir & Jackson's, Govan. The Federation has entered into communication with the headquarters of the Engineers' Society. In the meantime the Federation has requested Messrs. Dunsmuir & Jackson not to discharge the non-union man, and the Federation is subsidising the firm against loss."

The strike continued, and on August 24th and 25th the Employers' Federation of Engineering Associations passed a resolution pledging themselves to lock out all members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in their employ at the rate of 25 per cent. per week unless work was resumed that week, and subsequently the following notice was posted at the works of employers in the Federation:—

"In consequence of the continuance of the strike at Messrs. Dunsmuir & Jackson's, Govan, Glasgow, of a section of the members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, against the employment of non-union labour, and the failure of that society to fill the places of those on strike, or to induce the men on strike to return to work, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, September 12th, and on each of the three succeeding Saturdays, the services of 25 per cent. of the members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers at present employed in these works will be dispensed with.

"This notice does not apply to non-union men, or to members of other societies."

The lock-out thus threatened would have extended over the Clyde, Belfast, Barrow-in-Furness and North-East Coast districts, and would have directly affected 14,000 men. This notice the men met with resolutions to

cease work in a body on the date fixed. On September 2nd the following letter was sent by the Board of Trade to the Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and to the Secretary of the Employers' Federation of Engineering Associations, who both replied and gave information with reference to the strike.

2nd September 1896.

SIR,—With reference to the strike of the workmen in the employment of Messrs. Dunsmuir & Jackson, at Glasgow, and the notice given by the Employers' Federation of Engineering Associations to lock out the men in their employment, I am directed by the Board of Trade to call your attention to Section 2 of the Conciliation Act, 1896, which is as follows:—

2.—(1.) Where a difference exists or is apprehended between an employer, or any class of employers, and workmen, or between different classes of workmen, the Board of Trade may, if they think fit, exercise all or any of the following powers, namely,—

- (a) inquire into the causes and circumstances of the difference;
- (b) take such steps as to the Board may seem expedient for the purpose of enabling the parties to the difference to meet together, by themselves or their representatives, under the presidency of a chairman mutually agreed upon or nominated by the Board of Trade or by some other person or body, with a view to the amicable settlement of the difference;
- (c) on the application of employers or workmen interested, and after taking into consideration the existence and adequacy of means available for conciliation in the district or trade and the circumstances of the case, appoint a person or persons to act as conciliator or as a board of conciliation;
- (d) on the application of both parties to the difference, appoint an arbitrator.

(2.) If any person is so appointed to act as conciliator, he shall inquire into the causes and circumstances of the difference by communication with the parties, and otherwise shall endeavour to bring about a settlement of the difference, and shall report his proceedings to the Board of Trade.

(3.) If a settlement of the difference is effected either by conciliation or by arbitration, a memorandum of the terms thereof shall be drawn up and signed by the parties or their representatives, and a copy thereof shall be delivered to and kept by the Board of Trade.

By this you will observe that where a difference exists or is apprehended between an employer or any class of employers and workmen, the Board of Trade may exercise certain powers with a view to the amicable settlement of such difference.

I am accordingly to request that you will have the goodness to supply the Board of Trade with such information as you may see fit with regard to the dispute, in order to enable them to take such steps, either by personal conference or otherwise, as may seem to them expedient under the circumstances.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) R. GIFFEN.

On September 5th an understanding was arrived at by direct negotiations, between Messrs. Dunsmuir & Jackson on the one side, and Mr. Ferguson, on the other; and after a little delay this understanding was ratified. On the 8th inst. the men at Messrs. Dunsmuir & Jackson's returned to work, and following this the notices for a lock-out were withdrawn.

## AGRICULTURAL HIRINGS IN SCOTLAND.

At the half-yearly hirings, held in May and June, in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, Dumfries, Forfar, Inverness, Moray, Nairn, Perth, and Stirling the rates of wages obtained in the case of men staying on in the same situations were almost invariably the same as those obtained at the corresponding period in 1895, but in the case of those changing their situations some had to accept a slight reduction.

In most parts women were scarce, and consequently there was an upward tendency in their wages. A report from Aberdeenshire states that women out-workers are almost impossible to obtain, as they now seek situations in other kinds of employment. The rates of wages obtained at 34 hirings in these counties, in addition to board and lodging, for first horsemen (in general charge), generally varied from £15 to £19; for first horsemen (no general charge), from £14 to £18; for second horsemen, £12 to £14; for third horsemen, £10 to £12 for cattlemen, £13 to £17; for halfhills £8 to £12.



## THE TRADES' UNION CONGRESS.

THE twenty-ninth annual Trades' Union Congress, was held in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, under the presidency of Mr. J. Mallinson, of the Edinburgh Cordwainers Society, on Monday, September 7th, and five following days. The serious questions as to the constitution of the Congress, and the qualifications of delegates, which for a few years, caused considerable discussion and disturbance in Congress were practically disposed of at the Congresses of 1894 and 1895, so that on the present occasion there was an absence of any specially exciting subject from the programme of business laid before the meeting. The Congress of 1896 was constituted upon the rules applied for the first time at Cardiff last year, and the composition of the meeting in each of those years may be seen from the following comparative analysis of the constitution of the Congress in 1895 and 1896:—

Groups of Trades.	1896.			1895.		
	No. of Organi- sations.	No. of Dele- gates.	No. of Members.	No. of Organi- sations.	No. of Dele- gates.	No. of Members.
Building ... ..	9	29	109,184	14	20	137,836
Cabinet Making and Furnish- ing Trades &c. ...	8	9	16,554	6	8	19,358
Engineering ... ..	9	19	124,557	9	19	118,689
Other Metal Trades ...	24	29	40,073	20	23	32,318
Engineers ... ..	7	8	14,122	8	8	12,807
Shipbuilding (including Boiler Making) ...	3	20	53,700	3	20	54,100
Mining ... ..	5	56	235,761	5	40	172,728
Printing, Bookbinding, &c. ...	13	17	38,248	12	14	37,835
Clothing ... ..	0	22	70,975	13	27	68,879
Textile Trades ... ..	18	75	145,657	19	77	149,910
Pottery and Glass ... ..	4	4	3,253	3	3	2,500
Baking, &c. ... ..	3	6	7,750	5	7	8,314
Transport (including Railway Workers, Seamen, Firemen and Dock Labourers) ...	13	21	90,128	13	24	84,822
Agricultural, Chemical, Gas and General Labourers ...	10	23	60,934	12	28	47,718
Miscellaneous Trades ...	10	12	17,203	12	13	13,087
Total ... ..	145	350	1,028,104	154	331	960,931

NOTE.—Societies forming parts of a general federation or amalgamation are not counted in this table as separate organisations.

From this statement it will be seen that the various changes made in the standing orders regulating admission to Congress have not, now that they may be said to have taken full effect, tended in any degree to reduce the number of delegates or the number of trade unionists represented. As compared with last year, there is, indeed, an increase under both heads. This increase, however, is to be found chiefly in the mining group of organisations, which is considerably augmented in numerical strength by the return this year to Congress of the Miners' National Union, which includes Northumberland and Durham.

A very heavy programme of business was laid before the Congress. This programme was divided into two sections, (a) the Parliamentary Committee's Programme, consisting of special subjects accorded priority of discussion; and (b) a programme of resolutions on various subjects put forward by the trade unions represented. The proposals of the Parliamentary Committee being of most importance were taken first. A resolution in favour of a legislative eight hours day was carried by 211 votes, to 34 votes against the proposal. In reference to Employers' Liability absolute unanimity of opinion prevailed, the resolution submitted on the subject extending the responsibility of the employer to all acts of his employees or sub-contractors, demanding the application of the Act to all industries on land or sea, and to municipal or State employment; also affirming that contracting out of the Act should be made illegal, that the period of notice should be extended, legal procedure simplified and the maximum limit as to amount of claim removed. Recent legal decisions as to the law of conspiracy in connection with trade disputes, not being satisfactory to the trade unions, it was unanimously resolved to take parliamentary action in favour of a bill to amend the law relating to conspiracy. A resolution of the committee was also adopted in regard to Poor Law Amendment, by removal of civil disabilities from those

receiving relief, giving adequate relief to aged and disabled workers, providing useful work at fair remuneration for the unemployed, and securing the same educational advantages for children under the guardians as for those at Board Schools. Further extension of the Factory Act was also the subject of a resolution adopted unanimously. Legislation was also unanimously demanded for such an improvement in the Truck Act, as would render contracting out of its provisions impossible. A resolution condemning the Government for non-enforcement of the Fair Wages Resolution of the House of Commons, was also adopted, as were others in respect to payment of Members of Parliament and taxation of ground values. As to resolutions sent in from the trades, the principal discussion took place on a resolution instructing the Parliamentary Committee to promote legislation for the nationalisation of land, mines, minerals, royalty rents and railways, and to municipalise all water, artificial light and tramway undertakings, which was carried on a show of hands by a majority of 125 votes. In addition resolutions were passed on a very large number of other subjects, such as alteration of the Mines Regulation Act, education, old age pensions, institution of a State Department of Labour, Government contracts, the fair wages resolution, employment of children in factories and other amendments of the Factory Act, the inspection of boilers, &c.

Special incidents of the Congress were the reception of trade union delegates from the United States, Germany and Australia, and from the Co-operative Union. Three delegates representing societies whose members had gone into work at shops during disputes were expelled from Congress. A resolution ordering the withdrawal from Congress of reporters representing certain newspapers which do not employ union labour was also carried into effect. The ballot for the election of a Parliamentary Committee for the ensuing year, resulted in the return of representatives of the following trades, placed in order of precedence by votes:—Shipwrights, carpenters and joiners, railway servants, miners, cotton weavers, boot and shoe operatives, gas workers and general labourers, iron and steel shipbuilders and boilermakers, cotton spinners, brass workers, iron moulders (Scottish) and seamen and firemen.

The balance-sheet of the Parliamentary Committee as presented to Congress by the auditors, showed an income for the year ending 21st August 1896 of £2,677, including balance from previous year, an expenditure of £1,925, and a balance in hand of £752.

## NEW SOUTH WALES LABOUR BUREAU.

THE fourth annual report of the Government Labour Bureau of New South Wales (for year ending February 17th, 1896) states that the depression mentioned in the preceding report still exists throughout the colony. The number of applicants for employment registered in the period referred to was 14,062, or 487 more than in the preceding year. The number "assisted and sent to work" was "20,576, or 4,196 more than the preceding year, and 6,514 more than the number registered during the period. This is mainly owing to the large number of passes issued to country places to applicants who have not been registered in addition to those who have been registered during previous years." The expenditure on relief works (inclusive of railway and steamer fares paid to men in search of employment, but, exclusive of cost of supervision and of plant) from March 1st, 1895, to February 1896 inclusive is stated to have been £201,591 4s. 1d. Most of these works were carried out by the Bureau, the others being carried out by the Works, Mines and Railways Departments with the labour of men selected by the Bureau.

In regard to the levelling of land for building sites at the Centennial Park, the men received rent and ration orders, which many of them are stated to have sold. With respect to certain works in regard to which piece-wages were paid, it is observed that "not more than two-thirds of those selected fortnightly turned up at the works to start. Many of them preferred to go to the park for rations."

\* The numbers given as "assisted and sent to work" appear to include persons for whom employment was found, and persons assisted in removing to places where they thought it likely that they would find work.

## LATEST RESULTS OF WORKERS' ACCIDENT INSURANCE IN AUSTRIA.\*

THE report on Accident Insurance for 1894, just issued by the Austrian Home Department, affords a retrospect of the working of the Accident Insurance Law during the five complete years for which statistics are now available, viz., from 1890 to 1894. A short account of the scope and nature of the law may be useful as a preface to some of the figures supplied by the report.

(a) **Scope and Nature of the Law.**—The Austrian law introducing compulsory insurance for workpeople against accidents was passed on December 28th, 1887, and applied to all employees in factories, smelting works, quarries, shipyards, warehouses, places manufacturing or using explosives, establishments for carrying out building works and all places where machinery is regularly used. Compulsory accident insurance already existed for the greater part of the mining industry and for workers on railways. The miners still retain their own provident institutions (*Bruderladen*)—except those who happened to be employed in the few works not regulated by the mining code and who have been brought under the insurance law—but by law of July 20th, 1894, railway employees were brought within the scope of the law of 1887, which was at the same time extended to persons employed in the other branches of internal transport and certain other occupations (*see GAZETTE* of September, 1894, p. 287).

The indemnity paid—either for death or bodily injury—varies with the wages, but the maximum yearly wage is taken to be £100 per annum. The proportion of the yearly wages allowed is 60 per cent. for total disablement, 50 per cent. in the case of partial disablement, and less in proportion for lesser degrees of incapacity. This allowance begins from the fifth week after the accident, provision being made during the first four weeks by the Sickness Insurance Fund. (Under the German law the charge falls on the sick fund for the first thirteen weeks.) The survivors of a worker killed by an accident sustained during work receive funeral benefit, not exceeding £2 2s. A widow—and in some cases a widower, parent or grandparent—of such person receives an annuity of 20 per cent. of the yearly wage of the deceased, while the children receive annuities of 10 to 15 per cent. of such wage until their 15th year.

The basis on which the insurance is organised differs from that adopted in Germany in being territorial.† The Austrian Empire is for purposes of insurance divided into seven provincial districts, each having its State insurance office situated in the chief town of such province and comprising the whole of the trades of the province. The governing boards are composed of 18 members—6 representing employers, 6 the insured, and 6 being nominated by the Minister of the Interior. It will be remembered that in Germany the basis of organisation consists of trade corporations of employers known as *Berufsgenossenschaften* (*see GAZETTE* of February, 1894, p. 49).

The cost of insurance is borne, nine-tenths by the employers and one-tenth by the workers. (In Germany the whole cost, from the fourteenth week after an accident, is borne by the employers.) The amount payable by each establishment subject to insurance is in proportion to the total amount paid in wages and the degree of risk attributed to the nature of the work performed.

(b) **Latest Statistics.**—The number of establishments and mean number of workers (exclusive of the bulk of the miners), subject to compulsory insurance in

\* Die Gebarung und die Ergebnisse der Unfallstatistik der im Grunde des Gesetzes vom 28. December, 1887, betreffend die Unfallversicherung der Arbeiter errichteten Arbeiter-Unfall-Verersicherungsanstalten im Jahre 1894, Vienna, 1896.

† Based chiefly upon "Die Arbeiterversicherung in den Europäischen Staaten," by Dr. T. Bökler. Leipzig. Published by Duncker & Humblot, 1895.

‡ Except for railway servants, for which one association exists for the whole of Austria.

Austria in each year, from 1890 to 1894, has been as follows:—

Years.	No. of Establishments at end of year.	Mean No. of Workpeople.
1890 ... ..	131,326	1,231,818
1891 ... ..	145,309	1,369,763
1892 ... ..	150,233	1,380,881
1893 ... ..	160,357	1,466,270
1894 ... ..	192,026	1,598,404

The increase from year to year in the number of accidents entailing compensation is described in the report as "startling," and as the chief cause of the growing deficits in the annual balances of the insurance offices. The extent to which accidents to workpeople have increased from 1890 to 1894 is shown by the following statement:—

No. of Accidents reported.		1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
(a) Resulting in death	No. ... ..	548	565	574	649	670
	Proportion per 10,000 insured*	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.9	6.8
(b) Resulting in per- manent disable- ment	No. ... ..	1,593	2,151	2,530	3,244	3,701
	Proportion per 10,000 insured*	19.3	25.1	28.3	34.5	37.4
(c) Resulting in tem- porary disable- ment (over 4 weeks)	No. ... ..	4,600	6,068	6,318	7,608	8,181
	Proportion per 10,000 insured*	55.9	70.8	70.7	74.5	82.6
Total of Accidents entailing com- pensation	No. ... ..	6,741	8,784	9,422	10,501	12,552
	Proportion per 10,000 insured*	81.9	102.5	105.4	112.9	126.8
Accidents not entail- ing compensation owing to a cure being effected in the first 4 weeks	No. ... ..	9,300	12,532	16,876	22,016	27,707
	Proportion per 10,000 insured*	113.0	146.2	188.8	234.0	279.9

The total number of persons in receipt of annuities at the end of 1894 was 12,267, the total yearly value of the annuities being £80,066, or an average of £6 10s. 6d. each; the corresponding figures for the end of 1893 were 8,886, £55,083, and £6 3s. 10d.

The report states that, in view of the great increase of accidents, most of the insurance offices will have to raise the present rates of assessment.

The following statement of the income and expenditure of all the accident insurance offices shows the amount of the deficit in each of the years 1892, 1893 and 1894:—

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Income:—			
Insurance Premiums ... ..	£ 355,838	£ 379,985	£ 399,272
Interest ... ..	20,526	30,724	41,116
All other Receipts ... ..	29,214	27,773	30,911
Total Income ... ..	405,578	438,482	471,300
Expenditure:—			
Compensations paid ... ..	73,563	104,022	140,933
Investigations, Arbitration of Disputed Claims, &c., and Administration ... ..	42,210	48,972	56,274
All other Expenditure ... ..	25,222	19,010	26,511
Sums set aside each year, representing Capital value of fresh Annuities incurred in the year ... ..	270,211	312,357	333,801
Total Expenditure ... ..	411,006	484,361	557,519
Excess of Expenditure over Income ...	6,028	45,879	86,219

An important difference in the financial organization of the Austrian, as compared with the German, Accident Insurance is the adoption in Austria of the *Kapitaldeckungsverfahren* under which a sum has to be contributed each year sufficient to cover the capitalized value of the accident indemnities originating in the year, whereas, under the *Umlageverfahren* adopted in Germany the annual current expenses only have to be covered.

The accumulated sums thus set aside by the Austrian insurance offices at the end of 1894 amounted to £1,385,537, as compared with £739,380, £469,168 and £216,668 at the end of each preceding year respectively.

\* A fictitious figure, representing such a number of workpeople (employed for a greater or lesser number of days during the year), as is equivalent to 10,000 workpeople employed for 300 days (*Vollarbeiter*).



# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE MANNING OF MERCHANT SHIPS.

THE proceedings of this Committee have been issued as a Parliamentary Paper, in three volumes, of which the first contains the "majority" and "minority" reports and addenda, the second a list of the witnesses (176) examined, and the third, comprising 1,033 pages, the minutes of evidence and appendices.

Besides the majority and minority reports, signed by 13 and 4 members respectively, there are memoranda or addenda by various members of the Committee. The following summary deals only with the two main reports.

The majority of the Committee report that undermanning is not general, but that in certain classes of ships there is a tendency to reduce crews, which does not conduce to the safety or well-being of the men. They recommend that undermanning should be specifically declared by statute to be unseaworthiness, and comprehended in the law authorising detention for unseaworthiness, and they regard it as essential that some scheme or formula of manning should be laid down for the guidance of the Court or authority which would have to administer the law. They suggest that as a general rule no steamer of or over 700 tons gross should be permitted to go to sea with less than six deck hands, of whom at least four should be A.B.'s, in addition to the master and mates, and from this as a point of departure they suggest a minimum scale of manning for steamers of or over 200 tons gross. They also suggest a minimum scale of manning for ordinary sailing ships of or over 200 tons under deck, taking into consideration the competency of the individuals forming the crew, and employing for this purpose the rating of A.B. as the unit of effectiveness. The regulation of the crews of steamers under 200 tons gross, and of sailing ships under 200 tons under deck, would be left to the Board of Trade, but there would be a right of appeal in these and special cases to a Court of Survey, constituted under Section 487 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. It is not proposed to interfere with the work in the engine-room, but as regards the stokehold the majority recommend that the trimming and firing of three tons of coal per day in temperate climates and 2½ in tropical climates should be the maximum work required of each man.

Steamers of 500 tons gross should have two mates, and of 2,000 tons gross three mates; and not less than two mates should be carried in sailing vessels of 1,000 tons or more under deck. The absence of any requirement with regard to certificated masters or officers in cargo vessels in the home trade is referred to as demanding legislation. Training ships or schools should be established at the public expense for boys, on whose services the navy would have the first claim. Candidates for the rating of A.B., ordinary seaman, or fireman should be required to prove prescribed service and age, which should be in the case of A.B. three years' service and nineteen years of age; and no man should be employed as A.B. who cannot prove his title to that rating.

As regards insurance, subject to certain provisions, the implied warranty of seaworthiness should apply to "time" as well as to "voyage" policies. Nett freight only should be recoverable and no valuation of freight in a policy should be binding. Honour policies should be void and prohibited by penalties on both parties.

Recommendations are also made with regard to continuous certificates of service, the engagement of seamen, the employment of Lascars, &c.

The minority report and memoranda submitted by the four members who declined to sign the main report object to the adoption of any scheme of manning. It is argued that the adoption of a load line has had the effect of increasing the average loading of vessels, and that the schemes recommended by the majority would have a similar effect in regard to manning. The proposed rating of seamen is condemned by the minority as unnecessary and likely to result in protection or class privilege, and the certification of seamen is also condemned as, amongst other evils, likely to prove a source of oppression on seamen themselves.

The subject of marine insurance is dismissed by the minority as not coming within the scope of the reference to the Committee.

Illustrations are given for the purpose of showing that tonnage alone is not a trustworthy basis for a manning scheme, and it is urged by two of the minority that as regards steamers, "length of hull should be the chief factor when arranging a minimum number of deck hands for safe working."

Although, however, the minority are of opinion that no case has been established for interference with the manning of merchant ships, and that the evidence has demonstrated the impossibility of fixing any hard and fast manning scale on an equitable basis, they agree with the majority in recommending that undermanning shall, with certain reservations, be declared by statute to be unseaworthiness, and that the Board of Trade shall have power to detain undermanned ships. They also recommend that foreign-going vessels of 150 feet in length and upwards shall have a minimum "effective watch," such watch by day in clear weather to be a certificated officer on the bridge, a competent man at the wheel, and a man on deck immediately available for any purpose; and by night and in thick weather, in addition to the foregoing, a look-out properly placed. And they add that any such vessel not manned with a crew sufficient to maintain the "effective watch" thus required shall be regarded as unseaworthy and liable to detention.

## RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION. CASES AND COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS.

### Calciners' Dispute settled by Mediation.

A dispute which began at a copper extracting and refining works at Hebburn-on-Tyne on May 11th was brought to a conclusion on August 15th, owing to the mediation of the Mayor of Jarrow. In the first instance the dispute only involved the calciners, but ultimately about three hundred men of various classes were thrown out of work. The calciner prepares the raw ore for the "flats," and in the process the material passes out of the furnace into a "pocket" under the furnace door. The firm states that until recently the men were paid by a rate "per measured charge of ore before it has been calcined." In the first instance the men requested the introduction of a system by which the charges should be weighed instead of being measured, as they were being passed to the furnace. The firm agreed and proceeded to provide the necessary plant. The men then demanded that the charges should be weighed as they were drawn from the furnaces, and that they should be paid by a tonnage rate instead of by the furnace charge. They alleged that the pockets had got out of repair, and that they were unable to keep a check upon the amount of ore passed through. This request the firm refused. The Mayor of Jarrow, by interviewing the firm, and afterwards the men and the union officials, succeeded in bringing about a settlement, the firm agreeing to provide weighing machines for future use.

### Minimum Wage for Clickers and Pressmen at Hinckley.

The demand of the boot and shoe operatives of Hinckley for a minimum wage of 28s. for clickers and 23s. for pressmen for a 54 hours week was referred by the local arbitration board to the umpire, Mr. Dickinson. The following are the substantial clauses of the award, which was issued on August 15th:—

- (1) That the minimum wage for competent clickers be 26s. a week of 54 hours.
- (2) That the minimum wage for competent pressmen be 23s. per week of 54 hours.
- (3) That the foregoing awards take effect on and after Monday, the 5th of October 1896.

About 200 men are affected by the award.

### Advance to Shipjoiners on the Wear.

After several meetings of the Board of Conciliation for the Wear shipbuilding trade, an advance of 6d. per week has been granted to shipjoiners, to date from July 2nd. About 450 joiners are affected.

## CONCILIATION (TRADE DISPUTES) ACT, 1896.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Trade to all the Trade and District Conciliation Boards, Joint Committees and other bodies of which they have any knowledge, referred to in Section 1 (1)\* of the above Act.

10th September 1896.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Trade to forward for your information a copy of the Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Act of 1896, and to draw your attention to the provisions of Section 1, under which any Conciliation Board (of which the definition contained in Section 1 (1) is very wide) may apply to the Board of Trade for registration, and it is the duty of the Board of Trade to keep a register of such Boards (Sub-section 3). Other sub-sections of the same clause specify the conditions of registration, which you will observe are of a very simple character.

I am to point out to you that registration under the Act gives the Board of Trade no powers of control or supervision over the work or management or regulations of any Conciliation Board, and further that any registered Board is entitled, if it think fit, to have its name removed from the register on application.

The register may, it is hoped, be of service not only in keeping the public informed as to the progress of Arbitration and Conciliation as methods of settling labour disputes, but in enabling the Board of Trade to avoid overlapping the work of voluntary boards when carrying out the duties entrusted to them under the Act. In discharging these duties (and especially those imposed by Section 2 (c) and Section 3), it will be necessary for the Board of Trade to have regard to the work of existing Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration, and it is therefore desirable that the register of such Boards should be as complete as possible.

Any Board desiring registration will be supplied with the necessary form of application.

You will observe that registered Conciliation Boards are required under Section 1 (4), to furnish the Board of Trade with "such returns, reports of their proceedings, and other documents as the Board of Trade may reasonably require." At the outset, however, the Board of Trade do not propose to prescribe any form of return to be made under this section, preferring for the present to trust for such information to the good will of the Boards which have hitherto almost invariably been willing to furnish voluntary returns.

In view of the considerations mentioned above, your Board will, it is trusted, recognise the expediency of keeping the Board of Trade fully informed as to their proceedings, and it would be a great convenience if they could see their way to cause particulars of any important cases dealt with to be furnished to the Board of Trade as they occur.—I am, Sir, Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed) R. GIFFEN.

If any association engaged in settling trade disputes has not received a copy of this circular the Department would be glad if it would inform the Board of Trade accordingly.

## THE DUBLIN BUILDING TRADE DISPUTE.

In the last number of the GAZETTE (p. 240) an account was given of the terms of settlement of the carpenters' dispute, and of a suggestion on the part of the brick and stone layers that a conference should be held under the presidency of the Archbishop of Dublin for the discussion of the points at issue between them and the employers. This conference was duly held on August 19th and adjourned to August 21st, with the result that a mutually satisfactory agreement was arrived at. The men have gained an additional halfpenny an hour (8½d. instead of 8d.), but the normal hours (which are worked during 9 months of the year) have been shortened from 57 to 54 per week. The period of apprenticeship is increased from 6 to 7 years and a scale of wages has been arranged accordingly. Any dispute (and not as formerly questions of the rate of wages and hours of work only) is to be referred to a joint committee with power to call in an umpire. A three months' notice to terminate the rules must be given so as to expire on May 1st, and a reply to this notice must be given within one month after service. In the old rules there was no provision as to the date of the reply.

The settlement of the dispute as affecting the stonecutters, plasterers and slaters was arrived at on August 27th when a committee

\*The section of the Act referred to is—1. (1). Any board established either before or after the passing of this Act, which is constituted for the purpose of settling disputes between employers and workmen by conciliation or arbitration, or any association or body authorised by an agreement in writing made between employers and workmen to deal with such disputes (in this Act referred to as a conciliation board), may apply to the Board of Trade for registration under this Act.

of the master builders met deputations of the three trades. The stonecutters are to receive 8d. per hour for a uniform week of 54 hours where artificial light can reasonably be provided, and 8½d. per hour in other cases, the length of week varying with the season of the year, but being 54 hours for about 9 months. The plasterers are to receive 8d. per hour and to work 54 hours per week, except in cases where artificial light cannot be reasonably provided, when a scale of hours at various periods of the year comes into force, but the wages are to be paid as for a 54 hours week at 8d. per hour all the year round. The slaters are also for 9 months of the year to be paid 8d. per hour for a 54 hours week. During the other months they are to be paid 6s. 4d. for the first 5 days of the week and 4s. 4d. for Saturday. Thus the plasterers, the slaters and the stonecutters in cases where artificial light can be provided receive a uniform wage for a full week's work. On the other hand, the brick and stone layers and the stonecutters in cases where artificial light cannot be provided receive a constant wage per hour, but a weekly wage varying with the time of year, although constant for 9 months of the year. The clauses with regard to notice and the reference of disputes to joint committees are the same in all the terms of settlement.

## PROFIT-SHARING.

### Representation of Employees in Management of Company.

In regard to the scheme of profit-sharing in force with the South Metropolitan Gas Company (see Report on Profit-Sharing, published by this Department—C.—7458 of 1894—pp. 83-87), an Act recently passed (The South Metropolitan Gas Act, 1896, sec. 19) provides that, at any time after the total investments of the employees of the company in the ordinary stock of the company, dating from the distribution of the first profit-sharing bonus in July 1890, shall exceed the nominal amount of £40,000, the directors may prepare a scheme for enabling employees holding ordinary stock to elect one or more of their number, but not exceeding three, to be a director or directors. The scheme (after adoption by a special general meeting) is to be submitted for the approval of the Board of Trade, which may either approve the same without alteration or may suggest alterations, or may disapprove the scheme, and if the directors assent to any such alterations, the Board may approve the scheme as altered. The scheme, when approved, shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and shall have effect for three years only, unless the amount of the investment of the employees should fall below £40,000, in which event the scheme shall cease to be in force; but a new scheme may at any time be instituted, subject to the provisions of the Act. The scheme is to fix the qualification and remuneration of an employees' director, but such director must have been at least seven years in the constant employ of the company, and must have held for not less than twelve months not less than £250 stock, and his fees "shall bear some proportion (to be fixed by the scheme) to the amount of the qualification, not being less than his ordinary day's pay nor more than four times that amount." The Act also contains provisions enabling an employee of the company holding stock of the company or having money deposited with the company on account of any share in its profits, subject to the regulations prescribed by the Act, to nominate a person to transfer such stock and to receive such deposits at the death of the employee so nominating; and also enabling the directors, in case any such employee, whose stock and deposits do not together exceed £100, shall die without making such nomination, and if probate of his will or letters of administration are not produced within a reasonable time, to register such stock in the name of and pay the amount of such deposits to any of certain persons, including the widow of the deceased, the persons entitled to his effects under the Statutes of Distribution, and any person undertaking to maintain his children.

**Correction.**—In the July GAZETTE (page 208) the date of adoption of profit-sharing by Messrs. Jolly & Son, of Bath, was (on the authority of these employers) given as "about 1850." From information subsequently supplied by the firm it appears that the date is 1865.



## 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 July and August last.)

**Canada.**—In the West Kootenay districts of British Columbia large deposits of gold, silver and copper have been recently discovered, and there has been a rush of miners to that district. Rossland is the chief mining centre, and is reached by taking the train to Revelstoke, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and by then taking the river steamer. No one should start from this country for the gold fields unless he has £25 in his pocket for his journey and other expenses. A correspondent in the district of Alberta, in the North-West, strongly advises persons without capital not to go to that district, particularly if they are not accustomed to farm work. Another report from Fort Saskatchewan says that there is not much demand for labour, and wages are low: men can make 4s. to 6s. a day by gold washing in the Saskatchewan. A report from Winnipeg states that there is no demand for mechanics in any trade, for railway men, or for any class of male labour; that there is a good demand for female servants at 8 dollars to 12 dollars per month, but no demand for shirtmakers, milliners or dressmakers. In Ontario there has been a surplus of farm labourers, and wages have been lower than usual; farmers are trying to dispense with hired help, and are relying more upon improved machinery. In Manitoba the demand for farm hands during harvest was very great, and 2,000 men were brought to meet it from the Eastern provinces, the wages ranging from 20 dollars to 30 dollars a month with board.

**New South Wales.**—The strike of coal-miners at Newcastle, which had continued for 12 weeks, has at length been settled, the men are in future to receive a hewing rate of 2s. 11d. per ton instead of 3s., which was the rate before the commencement of the strike.† The output of coal from the collieries south of Sydney continues to increase. At the Broken Hill silver mines there has been a surplus of ordinary labourers, and only skilled miners have a chance of finding work.

**Victoria.**—The mining industry continues brisk, and the output of both gold and coal has increased, as well as the numbers of miners. According to the Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, which has just been issued, the number of factories in 1895 was the largest on record, but the number of employees was nearly 12,000 less than in 1890; the decrease was mainly owing to the stoppage of all kinds of building operations, and occurred in the brick, carpentering, wagon-making, clothing, furniture, and printing trades, and in foundries; the only factories which showed much increase were those in connection with biscuits, boots, fellmongery, butter and cheese, and waterproof clothing. In certain districts there was a scarcity of good moulders and blacksmiths; the furniture trade suffered largely owing to Chinese competition. The factories and work-rooms were reported to be in a satisfactory condition as regards sanitation; the worst feature noticed is the increase of sweating, especially in the clothing, shirt, boot, furniture, and baking trades, and in dressmaking.

**South Australia.**—There is no demand for more labour. The Adelaide Corporation has increased the wages of Corporation labourers to 6s. 8d. a day, and those of gangers to 8s. 6d.

**Queensland.**—The tick pest is causing great destruction among cattle; the districts most affected are in the large section of country north of Hughenden, and in these parts strict quarantine is enforced, and no cattle are allowed to be exported from them. The timber-milling industry of Brisbane has steadily increased since the latter part of last year, and the demand for timber has kept sawmill hands very busy. The local supply, however, of mechanical and other labour in the various trades is sufficient.

**Western Australia.**—There is a good demand for mechanics generally, but not for compositors. Gold-miners continue to be busy, and the large number of

public works that are in process of construction give employment to various classes of labour.

**Tasmania.**—The financial statement, which was recently delivered by the Treasurer of the colony, was the most hopeful for many years, showing increased prosperity in every branch of industry and a steady advance under all heads of revenue. The mining industry especially has been brisk, and at the important mining town of Zeehan, on the west coast, builders and carpenters have been busily employed on new erections, but the local labour market is well supplied with men, if not overstocked.

**New Zealand.**—A report from Tauranga, in the North Island, states that there is a limited demand there for unmarried farm and station hands at 15s. to 20s. a week and found, also for married men with family to manage dairy, the work being done on the system of sharing produce and labour. There is a good demand for miners at the neighbouring gold fields. A report from Auckland states, however, that there is a large number of unskilled labourers arriving owing to the activity in the gold-mining industry. Throughout the whole colony the various industries have been very fairly busy, but with some exceptions the labour market is fully supplied locally. From Wellington it is reported that a number of men have been sent to Government work in both islands.

**Cape Colony.**—There is no demand now for railway clerks or artisans on the Cape Government railways. Irrigation works are shortly to be undertaken by the Government, and a sum of £270,000 has been voted for that purpose. Considerable sums of money are also to be spent upon various public works, such as the construction of Table Bay Harbour Works, and the improvement of the Harbour Works at Port Elizabeth and East London. These works will give employment to local labourers. A report from King William's Town, dated the 17th of August, states that there is a fairly good demand for blacksmiths and farriers at 8s. to 11s. a day, and for coachsmiths and wheelwrights at 10s. a day, but in most classes of labour there is little or no demand for Europeans, natives being employed under European supervision.

**Natal.**—The railway traffic continues to expand, the chief increase being in the carriage of goods. The local supply of labour, however, is quite sufficient.

**South African Republic.**—The latest newspaper reports from Johannesburg showed that the carpenters' strike there was likely to be satisfactorily terminated.

## NEW ZEALAND DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

The fifth annual report of the New Zealand Department of Labour (April 1895 to March 1896 inclusive) states that a decided tendency to improvement in trade and to a firmer market for labour exists in the colony. The number of men assisted by the department during the year was 2,871 (a decrease from the preceding year of 159), of whom 2,363 were labourers and 185 carpenters. The number of persons assisted since the foundation of the department in June 1891 is 15,739 men, with 37,840 dependents, making a total of 53,579. Of the 2,871 persons assisted in 1895-96, 708 were sent to private employment and 2,163 to Government works. At the woman's branch of the department 567 women and girls sought employment during the year and 112 mistresses were supplied with servants. Reference is made to a recent amendment of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1894, "lowering the minimum number of persons forming an industrial union of employers to 5 instead of 7. The provisions of the Act as to registration have been widely taken advantage of during the year by trade unions of workmen, but employers have not availed themselves to any extent of the facilities afforded for registration."

**Birmingham Superannuation Scheme.**—The City Council of Birmingham has agreed to a scheme of superannuation for its work-people under which each committee is authorised to pension work-people in receipt of less than 40s. weekly who, having been in the service of the Corporation for 20 years, and being of not less than 55 years of age, are certified as incapacitated. The pension scale will be as follows:—

	s.	d.
After 20 years' service	...	7 0 per week.
" 30 "	...	8 6 "
" 40 "	...	10 0 "

No contribution is required from workpeople earning less than 4cs. per week.

## LABOUR ABROAD.

## FRANCE.\*

**Employment in August.**—No marked change in the state of employment has taken place in August. Four hundred and ten trade unions, with 110,020 members, reported slightly over 6 per cent. unemployed on the 15th of that month, the proportion so reported on the corresponding date in July being 7 per cent.

In the *Building* trades employment is diminishing as works are completed. The *Metal, Engineering* and *Textile* trades continue busy. In the *Clothing* trades, tailors, dressmakers, milliners and hatmakers are affected by the slack season, while the boot and shoe and hosiery branches are reported busier. The slack season for the *Printing* and allied trades has begun.

**Labour Disputes in August.**—There were fewer disputes in August than in any previous month in 1896, the number reported to the *Office du Travail* being 26, in addition to which 16 old disputes remained unsettled at the beginning of August. All except two of the new disputes were confined to single establishments, the total number of workpeople known to have been involved in 21 strikes being 1,637. Disputes continue to be the most frequent in the textile trades, in which 14 strikes were notified in August. Three disputes occurred in the metal trades, 2 each in the building and clothing trades, and 2 in the furnishing and woodworking trades, the rest occurring in unclassified trades. The most serious dispute of the month was a strike of 300 bakers in Lyons for increased wages and a code of workshop rules. A compromise was effected by the arbitration of the Mayor. Of 17 disputes terminated in August, 5 ended in favour of the workpeople, who were partially successful in 6, and unsuccessful in 6.

**Conciliation and Arbitration in August.**—The law on conciliation and arbitration was put into operation in connection with two disputes in August. One was a strike of 90 painters in Roanne, begun on the 20th July, for increased wages. A conciliation committee was formed at the end of the month at the instance of those employers (19 out of a total of 36) who had not conceded the terms asked for. No settlement having resulted, the *juge de paix* proposed arbitration, which was agreed to by the employers, but rejected by the men. The latter, however, afterwards reversed their decision, but the employers then refused to arbitrate. In the second case (a strike of 118 weavers at an establishment in Senones, in the Department of Vosges), conciliation was proposed by the workpeople, but no meeting was held and the strike subsequently failed.

## GERMANY.

**Proposed Regulation of Crafts.**—A Bill for the regulation of handicrafts has been prepared by the German Government for submission to the Reichstag. According to a memorandum on the subject supplied by Sir F. C. Lascelles, H.M. Ambassador in Berlin, under date of August 7th, it is proposed to make it compulsory for every skilled artisan working on his own account (or if in a factory, as a master workman with apprentices under him), to be a member of a guild, or to contribute to the Handicrafts Committee of the district. In each district the more important handicrafts would be formed, separately or in groups; into guilds having each a separate existence. Representatives from these guilds, together with representatives from such handicrafts as have not been formed into guilds, would compose the Handicraft Committee, which would thus represent the joint interests of all the handicrafts of the district. These committees would appoint delegates to the Chambers of Handicrafts formed in the great centres of production on the model of the Chambers of Commerce. The general objects to be served by these bodies are the organisation of the system for training and qualifying apprentices, the care of the interests of skilled labour, and their representa-

\* Information supplied through the courtesy of the French *Office du Travail*.

tion in all matters in which the State or legislation is concerned.

**Labour Disputes in August.**—Of 48 disputes, of which accounts appeared in the *Deutscher Reichs-Anzeiger* in August, 38 were reported on for the first time, and consisted of 12 in the building, 7 each in the metal and wood-working trades, 6 in the boot and shoe trade, 2 each in the textile and leather-working trades, and 1 each among cigar-makers and printers. Some 4,100 workpeople were said to be involved in 17 of the above 48 disputes for which figures are given. None of the newly-reported disputes was of a serious character. Among the more important disputes begun in previous months and terminated in August were those of the scissors-finishers of Solingen, to whom a new price list, providing increased rates, has been conceded; the master and journeymen fur-cap makers of Berlin, who are to participate with the wholesale firms in the drawing up of a new price list; and the textile operatives of Langenbielau (on strike since June 9th), who have accepted some slight concessions. The shipyard at Flensburg has remained closed throughout the whole of August, owing to the dispute reported on in last month's *GAZETTE*. Some 1,500 operatives are in consequence without work.

**New Legislation affecting Co-operative Distributive Societies.**—Under an amendment of the Industrial Code, dated August 6th, 1896, co-operative distributive societies must, in order to open stores, obtain permission from the authorities in the same way as persons desirous of opening hotels, inns, and public-houses, and such societies are subjected to the same restrictions as private trading establishments in the matter of opening their stores or employing assistants on Sundays or festivals. A special law dealing with co-operative distributive societies, dated August 12th, 1896, has also been passed, the substance of which is as follows:—

Co-operative distributive societies may sell to their members only; this restriction does not, however, apply to agricultural distributive societies, the goods sold by which are destined exclusively for agricultural purposes. In order to ensure the observance of this provision the governing boards of the societies must issue rules specifying the manner in which purchasers from co-operative stores shall prove their membership. The higher administrative authorities may inspect, and, if necessary, order the amendment of such rules. Tokens or other orders to be accepted from bearer in lieu of cash in return for goods may not be issued to members by co-operative distributive societies, or by persons selling on behalf of such societies. Fines, not exceeding £7 10s., are incurred by (a) persons selling to non-members on behalf of a society; (b) members allowing their tickets to be used by non-members; (c) non-members using such tickets, and (d) persons buying to re-sell to non-members. The above legal provisions are to take effect from January 1st, 1897.

**Prohibition of hawking by children under 14.**—One of the amendments made in the Industrial Code by the law of August 6th, 1896 (referred to above), prohibits the employment of children under 14 years of age in hawking. The local police are empowered to permit it under certain circumstances and for certain periods, but not for more than 4 weeks in the year. The prohibition does not apply to the hawking of fruit, vegetables, fowls, bees, fish or game when the said articles are offered for sale at first hand, but even the hawking of such articles by children under 14 may be prohibited by the local police authorities.—*Deutscher Reichs-Anzeiger*, August 11th and 18th.

## SWITZERLAND.

**Disputes.**—No settlement of the beer boycott has yet been arrived at. The only new disputes reported on by *Der Grüllianer* in August were:—(1) a strike of clothweavers (mostly women) at a mill in Menziken, the employers having, it is said, required the operatives to leave their trade union; (2) a strike of engineers and metal-founders in Altstetten owing to the alleged failure of the firm to adhere to the terms of an agreement concluded some time before; and (3) a dispute in St. Gall where, it is said, the master smiths and cartwrights have dismissed a number of journeymen whose trade union had changed its assembly rooms for reasons connected with the beer boycott.

**The Workmen's Chamber in Geneva.**—The Bill providing for the establishment and maintenance of this institution by the Cantonale Government was passed towards the end of last year (see *GAZETTE* of November 1895, p. 340). The bureau itself has now been installed, having begun operations on August 15th.

**Co-operative Societies for Distribution.**—An historical and statistical account of the co-operative associations for distribution in Switzerland has recently been prepared by Dr. H. Müller, by direction of the Federation of Swiss Co-operative Distributive Societies\*. The number of these societies in existence in December 1894 is given as 198, with an aggregate membership estimated at 70,000, while if certain agricultural co-operative associations possessing distributive-

\* Die schweizerischen Konsumgenossenschaften. By Dr. Hans Müller. Bâle. Published by the Federation of Swiss Distributive Societies, 1896.

\* And the South African Republic.  
† The miners demanded that the hewing rate of 3s. per ton should be increased to 3s. 6d. (see *LABOUR GAZETTE* for May, page 146).



branches be added, the total number of societies carrying on co-operative distribution is brought up to about 265, with a total membership of 75,000. The population of Switzerland at the date referred to being stated as 2,992,004, the percentage of members to total population is 2.5. The value of the sales of 137 associations which furnished information on this point was, in 1894, 23,224,470 francs (say £928,979), or an average of about 169,521 francs (say £6,781) per society. The total net profits of 135 associations in 1894 amounted to 1,945,691 francs (say £77,828). The aggregate money capital possessed by 137 associations is stated at 3,816,558 francs (say £152,662); this is exclusive of loan capital (57 associations having between them 1,614,822 francs, say £64,593, on loan at 4-5 per cent.), and of the value of the premises owned by societies (49 associations possessing premises of the aggregate value of 3,517,817 francs, say £140,713). The number of persons employed by 149 associations is 1,634.

#### HOLLAND.

According to a report received from Mr. Godfrey Bland, H.M. Secretary of Legation at the Hague, dated September 2nd, there has been no serious want of employment during the summer in the Netherlands, the building and other similar trades having been fully occupied. In Zaandam, where wages are said to rule lower than in Amsterdam, an unsuccessful effort was made by the dock labourers to get a higher rate of pay. The carpenters and joiners at Amsterdam are at present endeavouring to obtain a maximum working day of 10 hours with a minimum wage of 5d. per hour.

#### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

*Labour Disputes in August.*—Disputes have been less numerous in August than in previous months, the number reported on in the principal Austrian labour papers\* during the month being 26, in 17 of which some 4,500 workpeople are said to have been involved. Of the above 26 disputes 17 were reported for the first time, and consisted of 5 among metal-workers, 3 in the clothing trades, 2 each in the textile and woodworking trades, and 5 in unclassified trades.

Some 1,400 jute operatives at an establishment in Buda-Pesth have been on strike since August 1st for increased wages and a reduction of the working day from 12 to 11 hours. At Szczakowa (Cracow district) 500 soda-factory workers have been out since August 3rd, their demands including a rise of 4 per cent. in wages; while in a dispute, involving 450 glassworkers, at a factory in Aussig, work was resumed after a month's suspension, on the employers' terms, which included resignation by the operatives of their membership of the glassworkers' union.

The general strike of cartwrights in Vienna, reported on last month, was declared at an end on August 17th, many employers having, it was said, conceded the men's demands for the 10 hours day and liberty to live apart from their employers; the Vienna plumbers' and solderers' strike has terminated, so far as the building trades are concerned, being now confined to two establishments where metal fancy-ware are manufactured. [(See GAZETTE for August 1896.)]

#### ITALY.

A report, dated August 31st, has been received through the Foreign Office from Mr. Pro-Consul Tweedie, of Milan, with reference to a strike of workpeople in the quarries of Bembati Solto, in the district of Bergamo, in order to obtain from the employers the abolition of the piece-work system and a shorter working day. The district authorities have intervened, but without success.

#### RUSSIA.

*The Recent Strike in St. Petersburg.*—In connection with this strike (see July GAZETTE, page 213), Mr. A. Medhurst, H.M. Consul at Moscow, reporting to the Foreign Office, under date of July 3rd, states that, with a view to bring about a similar strike in that city, appeals were being circulated among the Moscow mill operatives urging the suspension of work; and that meetings and discussions were being held in furtherance of the same object.

\* Die Arbeiter-Zeitung and Die Gewerkschaft.

#### UNITED STATES.

##### NEW YORK CONSULAR DISTRICT.

*Strike in the Tailoring Trade in New York and Brooklyn.*—Mr. G. Fraser, H.M. Acting Consul-General at New York, reporting under date of September 4th, states that 4,000 men have come to terms with the clothing contractors and returned to work. They have not, however, received the wages for which they struck, and the task system is still in a great measure in operation. The remaining strikers are still out for the demands they made in July (see August GAZETTE, page 245).

The clothing trade is unusually depressed at present, and the earnings even of the best workers are, it is said, about one-half what they were two years ago.

#### CO-OPERATIVE BACON FACTORIES IN DENMARK.

The following particulars of the co-operative bacon-curing factories in Denmark are based upon a Foreign Office report\* issued in March, supplemented by a report, prepared in the autumn of 1895, by a special investigator, who visited Denmark on behalf of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society. The value of Danish pork and bacon sold in the United Kingdom in 1894 was £2,189,690, and was steadily increasing. Fully one-half of the total exports to England were the products of the co-operative factories, the first of which was established at Horsens, in Jutland, in January 1888. The closing of the English markets to Danish pigs in 1892 caused a large increase in the number of factories, and in the autumn of 1895 there were 16 co-operative factories killing annually a total of 510,000 pigs.

A factory is established by several hundred of the farmers in a district, who sign a guarantee for seven or ten years, binding them to deliver to the factory all the pigs which they rear, on pain of a severe fine, and making them liable, jointly and severally, for the loan advanced by a bank upon the security of this guarantee. The amount usually advanced by the banks varies from 5 to 10 kroner† for each pig guaranteed. In some societies the members only guarantee to deliver a minimum number of pigs, but the first plan has been found more satisfactory, and is now more generally adopted.

The prices to be paid by the factories for the pigs are fixed in the following manner:—In every factory there is a Quotation Committee, generally consisting of the manager, the chairman, and a shareholder. These committees fix on a proposal, which is then sent to a Central Quotation Committee at Horsens, Jutland, where the final quotation is fixed. A deduction is made of one kronen per 100 lbs. of meat supplied, this sum being retained for various purposes, including the formation of a reserve fund.

The business of a factory is managed by a chairman and committee and other officers elected by the members. The manager is usually paid by salary plus a small percentage of the profits.

The profits, after allowing for working expenses, interest on loan, and reserve fund, are divided among the members in proportion to the weight of all the pigs delivered or guaranteed, as the case may be.

All the co-operative factories sell their bacon through an agent in England. In connection with every factory there is a shop for the sale of sausages, fat, &c., which, as a rule, supplies a great part of the profit of the establishment.

A federation of the co-operative factories has been formed, for intelligence purposes, called the "Felles Kontor," with offices at Horsens, which issues a weekly report to its members.

Assistance is given by the Danish Government to the bacon industry in the shape of a subvention to a steamship company which carries the bacon to the English markets, and by a reduction of rates on the State railways. It makes grants through the Royal Danish Agricultural Society to enable managers and others to travel in other countries to study methods of bacon curing and breeds of swine.

#### INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES.

*New Appointments.*—Mr. J. T. Ashton (of 39 Belmont-street, Oldham) has been appointed an Inspector of Factories, for the performance of the duties under Section 40 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, as Assistant Examiner of Particulars.

*New Address.*—Mr. A. M. Thomas' new address is Home Office Whitehall, S.W.

\* F.O. Report—Annual Series, No. 1,650. Price 1d.

† Krone = 13½d.

#### FOREIGN TRADE FOR AUGUST.

*Imports.*—The imports during August were of the total declared value of £32,472,622, being £2,114,774 (or 6.1 per cent.) less than the value for August 1895. An increase is shown, however, for the eight completed months of the year, of £9,936,055 (or 3.6 per cent.) over the corresponding period of 1895, the total values for the two periods being £283,286,815 and £273,350,760 respectively.

The following table gives the declared values of the imports grouped in large classes for August 1896 and 1895:—

Class of Goods.	Aug. 1896.	Aug. 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
Food, Drink, and Tobacco ...	£14,383,498	£16,095,245	—	£1,711,747
Metals ...	1,836,201	1,579,276	256,925	—
Oils, Chemicals, Dyeing and Tanning Substances ...	1,046,539	1,193,873	—	147,334
Raw Materials for Manufacture ...	7,502,698	7,890,789	—	388,091
Manufactured Articles ...	6,635,724	6,538,825	96,899	—
Miscellaneous ...	1,067,962	1,288,888	—	220,926
Totals ...	32,472,622	34,587,396	—	2,114,774

Food-stuffs again show a large falling off, chiefly due to decreases of £1,313,905 in the value of wheat (nearly two-thirds of which is accounted for by decreases in the imports from Russia and the British East Indies), and of £324,908 and £311,891 respectively in the values of tea and sugar imported. Copper shows an increase in value imported of £231,723. The imports of sheep and lambs' wool have fallen off by £369,111, but raw cotton has increased by £195,640. The imports of wood have increased by £584,653. In the group of manufactured articles leather has decreased by £290,966.

*British and Irish Exports.*—These show a decrease of £179,929 (or 9 per cent.) in the total declared value for August (£20,301,566), as compared with August 1895 (£20,481,495). For the eight completed months of this year the total is £160,639,073, being £13,480,576 (or 9.2 per cent.) more than in the first eight months of 1895, when the total was £147,158,497.

The total declared values of the exports for August 1896 and 1895, grouped in large classes, are shown in the following table:—

Class of Goods.	August 1896.	August 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
Articles of Food and Drink ...	£994,874	£1,086,049	—	£91,175
Raw Materials ...	1,621,269	1,811,608	—	190,337
Yarns and Textile Fabrics ...	9,476,915	9,461,488	25,127	—
Metals and Articles manufactured therefrom (except machinery) ...	2,620,119	2,417,504	202,615	—
Machinery and Mill Work ...	1,261,606	1,277,382	—	15,776
Miscellaneous ...	4,327,083	4,427,466	—	100,383
Totals ...	20,301,566	20,481,495	—	179,929

Cotton piece goods have increased by over 50 million yards in the quantity and £605,974 in the value exported, but, excepting cotton goods, there is a general falling off in the values of yarns and textile fabrics, the decrease in the case of woollen and worsted tissues amounting to £369,491, of which decrease the exports of these goods to the United States alone account for £353,531. Iron and steel show an increase of £208,388, chiefly due to increased exports of railroad iron and steel. The exports of coal and patent fuel decreased by 143,265 tons in quantity and by £113,778 in value.

*Re-Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—These amounted during August to £4,199,290, as against £6,189,702 in August 1895.

*Tonnage of vessels entered and cleared.*—The total tonnage of vessels entered at all ports of the United Kingdom from Foreign Countries and British Possessions during August was 3,048,234 tons, or 24,380 tons more than in August 1895. Of vessels cleared the tonnage was 3,397,074 tons, or 131,375 tons less than in August of last year. The tonnage entered Coastwise amounted to 2,695,183 tons and the tonnage cleared to 2,531,165 tons, as compared with 2,822,608 and 2,676,178 tons respectively in August 1895.

#### MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTES.

*Traffic Receipts.*—The total receipts of 21 of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the five weeks ended 29th August amounted to £8,809,710, being an increase of £264,788 (or 3.1 per cent.) over the figures for the corresponding period of 1895. From passenger traffic the receipts were £4,833,741, an increase of £163,906 (or 3.5 per cent.), while from goods and mineral traffic they amounted to £3,975,969, an increase of £100,882 (or 2.6 per cent.).

*Bankruptcies.*—The bankruptcies gazetted during August numbered 309, or 53 less than in August 1895, 66 less than in August 1894, and 140 less than in August 1893.

*Cotton Statistics.*—The amount of raw cotton imported in August was more than in August 1895 or in August 1894, but less raw cotton was forwarded to ports and inland towns. The quantity imported in the eight months ended 31st August was less by 658,000 bales (or 26.2 per cent.) than in the corresponding eight months of 1895, almost wholly due to a falling off of 694,000 bales in the imports of American cotton. The figures for the different periods are as follows:—

	Imports.	Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.	Exports.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
August 1896 ...	76,436	169,041	31,410
" 1895 ...	62,517	220,340	51,140
" 1894 ...	70,955	212,242	50,280
Eight months ending			
August 1896 ...	1,855,414	2,020,907	259,643
" 1895 ...	2,513,652	2,113,156	293,406
" 1894 ...	2,292,071	2,126,133	324,757

*Fishery Statistics.*—During August fish and shell-fish to the value of £728,199 were landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom. This represents a decrease of 15.8 per cent. on the value for August 1895, the value of the fish landed having decreased in Scotland by £141,402, and in Ireland by £38, while it has increased in England by £4,877.

#### EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

*Total Emigration.*—During August 27,745 passengers left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, as compared with 37,451 in August 1895.

*British and Irish.*—Of the 27,745 passengers, those of British and Irish origin numbered 18,657, being 6,358 less than the number in August of last year. There was an increase in the number going to South Africa, but the other countries given in the table below all show decreases, especially the United States. For the eight months ended August the number of British and Irish passengers was 108,391, a decrease of 16,128 (or 13 per cent.), as compared with the corresponding period of 1895.

The following are the figures for August 1896 and 1895:—

Destination.	August 1896.	August 1895.
United States ...	12,619	18,361
British North America ...	1,906	2,717
Australasia ...	808	1,001
South Africa ...	2,636	2,148
Other places ...	688	788
Totals ...	18,657	25,015

*Foreign.*—The remainder of the 27,745 passengers, viz., 9,088, were foreigners and others whose nationality was not distinguished, being 3,348 less than for August 1895.

*Alien Immigration.*—Aliens to the number of 8,326 arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continent during August. Of this number 3,155 were stated to be on their way to America, as compared with 5,036 in August 1895. Those not stated to be en route to America numbered 5,171 (including 1,053 sailors), the number in August of last year being 4,504 (including 981 sailors).

#### LABOUR CASES IN AUGUST.

The following are among the more interesting legal cases of the month specially affecting labour of which the Department has received information. The accounts are based principally upon reports appearing in local newspapers. A general statistical account of prosecutions under the Factory and Workshop Acts, the Mines Acts, and the Merchant Shipping Acts will be found on page 280.

##### (1) EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT.\*

*Liability of Stevedores.*—Two dock labourers sued a firm of stevedores for damages as compensation for injuries received while unloading grain from a steamer. They were about to leave the hold, when one of the hatchway covers, which was being moved by another man, fell upon them. The case for the defence was that defendants contracted to unload the steamer, and placed a foreman in charge, and that all the men on the vessel were in common employment under this man. On the other hand, the plaintiffs contended that the ship was being worked by two sets of men. Those working in the hold where the plaintiffs worked were employed by an independent contractor, who engaged and paid them; while the gang in which the man worked who caused the injury was in the defendants' employ. Several witnesses were called to prove that plaintiffs were not engaged by defendants, but by an independent contractor who engaged them and paid them their wages. One of the defendants admitted that his firm did not pay the men working in the hold by tally, but

\* Under this heading are also included actions at Common Law to recover from employers compensation for injuries to workpeople.



paid so much per ton to the man whom the plaintiffs alleged to be an independent contractor for doing the whole of the work. The defendants called the foreman, who said that he was in charge of all the men working on the vessel. The judge pointed out to the jury that there was a contract for the bushelling in the hold. Defendants' own men did all the work on deck, but they had nothing to do with the paying of the men who were bushelling. There was no evidence of control exercised by the defendants' foreman over the men in the hold, except in matters such as concerned the actual safety of the ship. Verdict for plaintiffs. Damages agreed upon, £100 to one plaintiff, and £75 to the other. Stay of execution was granted.—*Liverpool Assizes, July 31st, August 1st.*

#### (2) EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN ACT.

**Pieceworker's Claim for Month's Wages in lieu of Notice.**—Plaintiff, a sickle-maker, sued a firm of cutlery manufacturers for £8 in lieu of notice. Plaintiff was a pieceworker, but had only worked short time, and on one occasion, at the request of the defendants, had filled up his time with another firm. On May 7th, on asking the manager for work, he was told that there was none for him. This, it was contended, constituted a dismissal, and he claimed a sum equivalent to the wages of a month's full work in lieu of notice. There was, however, a conflict of evidence as to the actual words used. For the defence it was urged that the plaintiff was employed as a "job" man, and not engaged regularly, that in the plaintiff's wage book it was not stated that a month's notice was to be given, and that the words used by the manager did not constitute a dismissal. The judge gave judgment for the plaintiff, but held that he was only entitled to such an amount as the average wage per month he had earned during the time he was employed. Judgment for £3 4s.—*Sheffield County Court, August 28th.*

#### (3) CONSPIRACY AND PROTECTION TO PROPERTY ACT.

**Persuading men not to work.**—Two members of a trade union were summoned by a firm of brassfounders for watching and besetting their place of business with a view of persuading two men not to work there, and for following them with two or more other persons in a disorderly manner. It appeared that there had been a strike of a portion of the workpeople employed by the firm, and two men were engaged and brought by one of the members of the firm to take the places of those on strike. The men were informed that there was a strike in progress. Near the entrance to the works they were met by the two defendants with a number of other persons, who endeavoured to persuade the men not to work, and continued to follow them up to the gate of the works. One of the men yielded to persuasion, but the other went inside the works. Reference was made to a decision of the Court of Appeal on March 10th (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE for April, pages 118-9), and it was contended that the defendants were not entitled to persuade the men not to work, but only to give and receive information. For the defence it was urged that, in the case referred to, the society men were endeavouring to do an act of a malicious character, and that in this case there was practically no disorder and no threats or intimidation. The defendants were fined £1, including costs, on the first summons. The summons for following was dismissed. The magistrates agreed to state a special case.—*Dronfield Petty Sessions, August 31st.*

#### (4) FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

**Failing to supply correct particulars.**—A firm of cotton manufacturers was fined £1 and £2 18s. costs for failing to supply correct particulars of work to four employees.—*Oldham Borough Police Court, August 6th.*

**Exceeding the maximum limit of humidity.**—Two firms of cotton cloth manufacturers were fined £5 and £1 respectively, and also costs, for exceeding the maximum limit of humidity.—*Bacup Police Court, August 5th, and Bury Police Court, August 23rd.*

#### (5) MISCELLANEOUS.

**Publication of "black list" by trade union: refusal to restrain by interim injunction.**—Plaintiff, a player in orchestras, moved for an interim injunction to restrain the defendants, a musician's trade union, its secretary and executive committee, from publishing in the union's report any black list containing the plaintiff's name, and from otherwise acting with intent to or so as to injure the plaintiff in his business, or deprive him of his employment, or to prevent him from obtaining employment, or to hold him up to odium and contempt. The union's case was that the plaintiff had been expelled because he, in violation of the union rules, had refused to come out on strike when the executive had ordered the members of the union to strike. They stated that the publication of an excluded member's name in the black list was the only sure way of bringing the fact of his exclusion before the members of the union, and that such publication was absolutely devoid of any malicious intention. Plaintiff's name had been published in the union's black list since November 1895. The report containing the black list was marked strictly private, and for use of members only. The black list was prefaced by a statement that "the following musicians have been expelled for assisting the theatrical manager therein named in his endeavour to crush the union. Please make a mark against their names, so that if you meet them you will remember the reason of this expulsion." On the other hand, plaintiff stated that he had never been a member of the union, and that the object and intention of publishing his name in the black list was to injure him and make him a marked man. The judge refused the motion, holding that an interlocutory injunction ought not to be granted except in the clearest cases, when any jury would say that the matter complained of was libellous, and when, if the jury did not so find, the Court would set aside the verdict as unreasonable. Though in the present case there was, without doubt, evidence of malice, the question of malice was one which should be submitted to a jury before an injunction should be granted.—*Chancery Division, August 6th.*

## INDUSTRIAL PROSECUTIONS IN AUGUST.

### I.—Under Factory and Workshop Acts.\*

Nature of Offence.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.
<b>By Owners, Managers, &amp;c.:</b>			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Neglecting to Linewash ...	1	1	1 0 0	0 11 6
Overcrowding Factory or Workshop ...	1	1	—	—
Neglecting to Fence Machinery ...	9	6	13 5 0	4 8 4
Allowing Children to clean Machinery in motion, &c. ...	1	1	0 10 0	0 9 0
Employing Young Persons without necessary Certificates ...	17	17	9 12 0	8 8 8
Illegal Hours or Times of Employment—				
Before or after the legal hour ...	29	28	25 11 9	27 15 0
During meal times, or without proper intervals for meals ...	4	3	1 18 0	3 13 0
Beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted ...	7	7	4 0 0	3 1 0
On Sundays or holidays, or children on successive Saturdays ...	1	1	0 12 3	0 7 9
At night ...	6	6	12 13 6	4 14 6
Employing children full time, otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets, &c. ...	2	2	1 0 0	1 19 4
In factory or workshop and in shop beyond total legal period ...	1	1	0 1 0	1 4 6
Neglecting Rules as to Registers, Abstracts, Notices, &c. ...	16	15	6 9 0	6 3 4
Not keeping Registers ...	7	7	2 19 6	2 4 0
Not affixing or properly filling up Notices and Abstracts ...	4	4	3 0 6	1 2 6
Not supplying sufficient or correct particulars Prosecutions under Cotton Cloth Factories Act, 1889 ...	1	1	1 0 0	2 18 0
By Workmen—				
Allowing children to clean machinery in motion, &c. ...	1	1	0 1 0	0 7 0
Employment at night ...	3	3	0 15 0	1 4 0
Wilfully making use of forged certificate ...	1	1	—	—
<b>Total for Aug. 1896</b> ...	114	106	50 8 6	71 4 7
<b>Total for Aug. 1895</b> ...	177	168	183 1 8	97 11 5

### II.—Under the Mines Acts \*

Nature of Offence.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Cases withdrawn.	Cases dismissed.	Amount of Fines and Costs.
<b>By Owners, Managers, &amp;c.:</b>					£ s. d.
Fencing ...	—	—	—	—	20 0 0
Ventilation ...	2	2	—	—	6 0 0
Shafts and Manholes ...	4	2	2	—	6 10 0
Miscellaneous ...	3	2	—	—	—
<b>By Workmen—</b>					
Safety Lamps ...	1	1	—	—	0 9 0
Shot-firing and Explosives ...	5	5	—	—	5 7 0
Timbering ...	1	1	—	—	0 15 6
Lucifer Matches, &c. ...	8	8	—	—	7 1 6
Riding on Trams ...	2	2	—	—	1 5 0
Miscellaneous ...	2	2	—	—	1 10 6
<b>Total for Aug. 1896</b> ...	28	25	2	1	48 18 6
<b>Total for Aug. 1895</b> ...	34	32	—	2	56 16 2

### III.—Under the Quarries Act.\*

Nature of Offence.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Cases withdrawn.	Cases dismissed.	Amount of Fines and Costs.
<b>By Owners, Managers, &amp;c.:</b>					£ s. d.
Abstracts, Registers, Notices ...	3†	3	—	—	1 6 6

### IV.—Under Merchant Shipping Acts.

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

Nature of Offence.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Penalties.	Total Costs.
<b>By Owners or Masters of Ships:</b>			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Submerging Disc ...	1	1	10 0 0	—
Carrying excess passengers ...	1	1	12 10 0	—
Illegally engaging seamen ...	2	2	1 0 0	2 5 0
Illegally leaving seaman behind ...	1	1	2 0 0	3 3 0†
<b>By Seamen:</b>				
Giving false name or falsely stating last ship ...	1	1	2 0 0	—
<b>Total for August 1896</b> ...	7	7	32 10 0	5 8 0
<b>Total for August 1895</b> ...	7	7	36 0 0	6 6 6

### V.—Under the Friendly Societies Acts and the Building Societies Acts.

(Supplied by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.)

Nature of Offence.	Prosecutions.	Fines and Costs.
<b>Under the Friendly Societies Acts—</b>		£ s. d.
Failing to send Annual Returns:—		
Friendly Societies ...	18	10 10 0
Working Men's Clubs ...	10	8 8 0
<b>Under the Building Societies Acts—</b>		
Failing to send Annual Statement ...	2	—
Failing to attend before an Inspector appointed under Section 5 of 1894 Act ...	1	5 12 6
<b>Totals</b> ...	31	24 10 6

\* Supplied by the Home Office. † There were no prosecutions in August 1895. ‡ Ordered to be applied towards costs of prosecution.

## WORK OF LABOUR BUREAUX IN AUGUST.

THE 12 bureaux furnishing returns registered 2,138 applications for work during August. Private employers engaged 1,049 persons, and local authorities 269. Out of this total of 1,318 persons engaged, 776 are stated to have obtained work of a temporary character only. Of the 2,424 workpeople on the registers at the end of August, 1,648 were men, 675 women and girls, and 101 lads and boys.

Taking the figures of the 8 bureaux which also furnished returns for August 1895, it will be seen that the number of fresh applicants for work decreased by 7·8 per cent., the totals being for August last 1,030, and for August 1895, 1,117.

### (I.) Work Done in August.

Name and Address of Labour Bureau.	No. of Fresh Applications by Workpeople during		No. of Situations offered by Employers during		No. of Workpeople found by Bureaux.			
	Aug. 1896.	Aug. 1895.	Aug. 1896.	Aug. 1895.	Engaged by Private Employers.		Engaged by Local Authorities.	
	Aug. 1896.	Aug. 1895.	Aug. 1896.	Aug. 1895.	Aug. 1896.	Aug. 1895.	Aug. 1896.	Aug. 1895.
<b>London.</b>								
St. Pancras ... (College St.)	252	204	93	90	90	90	temp. 62	temp. 60 perm. 8
Battersea ... (Lavender Hill)	162	278	29	34	29	34	—	—
Islington ... (Barnsbury St.)	198	237	174	187	62	48	102	79
St. Martin ... (Town Hall)	82	61	62	39	34	18	—	—
Hackney ... (Old Town Hall)	107	—	35	—	34	—	temp. 100	—
Salvation Army* ... (Whitechapel Rd.)	664	†	52	†	†	—	—	†
Y.W.C.A. ... (George St., Hanover Sq.)	39	†	30	20	8	8	—	—
<b>Provincial.</b>								
Salford ... (Town Hall)	33	28	9	12	7	9	—	—
Ipswich ... (Tower St.)	28	45	31	39	18	17	—	—
Plymouth ... (East St.)	117	72	153	—	82	35	—	—
Liverpool ... (Municipal Bgs.)	158	192	6	4	1	1	5	2
<b>Total</b> ...	2,138	—	892	—	1,049	—	269	—

### (II.) Workpeople on Registers at end of August classified by Occupations.

Name of Labour Bureau.	Men.									
	Build- ing, En- gineer- ing and Metal Trades.	Carmen Stable- men, and Horse- men, &c.	Clerks and Ware- house- men.	Porters and Mes- sengers.	General Labour- ers.	Other Occu- pations.	Total Men.			
<b>London.</b>										
St. Pancras ...	46	47	9	101	71	33	307			
Battersea ...	2	5	3	4	59	2	75			
Islington ...	56	41	15	108	23	8	261			
St. Martin-in-the-Fields and Strand	5	4	4	25	6	6	50			
Hackney ...	61	19	8	28	61	76	256			
Salvation Army ...	17	45	28	31	29	64	214			
<b>Provincial.</b>										
Salford ...	34	16	13	5	65	30	163			
Ipswich ...	3	17	3	12	25	30	90			
Plymouth ...	10	26	11	10	54	47	158			
Liverpool ...	10	11	13	2	31	17	84			
<b>Total Number</b> ...	244	231	107	326	427	313	1,648			

Name of Labour Bureau.	Women and Girls.						Grand Total.	
	Lads and Boys.	Char- women, Daily Work, &c.	Serv- ants.	Dress- makers and Semp- stressers.	Others.	Total Women and Girls.	Aug. 1896.	Aug. 1895.
<b>London.</b>								
St. Pancras ...	27	30	3	9	19	61	295	372
Battersea ...	—	4	—	—	—	4	79	147
Islington ...	29	6†	2	—	—	63	343	514
St. Martin-in-the-Fields and Strand	15	16	15	1	4	36	101	73
Hackney ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	256	—
Salvation Army† ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	214	†
Y.W.C.A. ...	—	—	—	55	44	99	99	—
George St., Hanover Square (†)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Provincial.</b>								
Salford ...	1	—	—	—	5	5	169	305
Ipswich ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	97	713
Plymouth ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	168	193
Liverpool ...	12	4	—	—	—	4	100	193
<b>Total Number</b> ...	401	180	241	65	219	675	2,424	—

\* Particulars relating to men only have been furnished.

† No return of work for August 1895 was received from the Salvation Army Labour Bureau.

‡ Cannot be given.

§ Women and Girls are not registered at Hackney and Plymouth.

## PAUPERISM IN AUGUST.

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

The number of persons relieved in 35 selected urban districts of the United Kingdom on one day in the second week of August was 317,713. This corresponds to a rate of 205 per 10,000 of the estimated population of these districts in 1896.

Compared with July there is an increase of 2,223 in the number relieved, and of 1 in the rate per 10,000. In twenty districts the rate increased, the largest increase being 16 per 10,000 in the Leicester district. In Manchester, Liverpool, Halifax and Huddersfield, Sheffield, Birmingham, Paisley and Greenock districts the rate remained the same; in the nine remaining districts it decreased, the largest decrease being 13 per 10,000 in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district.

Compared with August 1895 the number relieved is less by 6,124 and the rate per 10,000 by 6. The decrease was almost entirely confined to outdoor pauperism. In six districts the rate has increased, viz., in Dublin (10), Dundee and Dunfermline (5), Coatbridge and Airdrie (4), Leicester and Bristol (3 each), and West London (1). The greatest decreases took place in Barnsley (40), Galway (29), Stockton and Tees (28), Cork, Waterford and Limerick (26), Sheffield (19), Wolverhampton (17), West Ham and Nottingham (13 each), Halifax and Huddersfield, and Hull (12 each).

Selected Urban Districts.	Paupers on one day in second week of August 1896.			Paupers on corresponding date in previous year.		
	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population.	Total Number.	Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.*</b>						
<b>Metropolis.</b>						
West District ... ..	9,980	2,273	12,253	187	12,051	156
North District ... ..	13,253	8,050	21,303	205	21,796	217
Central District ... ..	6,703	3,346	10,049	430	10,244	433
East District ... ..	12,350	4,072	16,422	229	16,914	237
South District ... ..	19,163	18,431	37,594	229	37,689	233
Total Metropolis ... ..	61,455	36,172	97,627	221	98,684	226
West Ham ... ..	1,739	6,800	8,539	202	8,879	215
<b>Other Districts.</b>						
Newcastle District ...	1,455	4,385	5,840	161	5,984	169
Stockton & Tees District	904	4,303	5,207	255	5,657	283
Bolton, Oldham, &c. ...	2,915	7,844	10,759	149	10,858	152
Wigan District ... ..	1,633	7,182	8,815	232	8,940	240
Manchester District ...	7,352	6,505	13,857	164	13,966	167
Liverpool District ...	9,012	8,103	17,115	191	17,669	199
Bradford District ...	975	3,274	4,249	120	4,330	123
Halifax & Huddersfield	967	4,028	4,995	136	5,471	148
Leeds District ... ..	1,668	6,027	7,695	185	7,673	187
Barnsley District ...	628	2,987	3,615	180	4,345	220
Sheffield District ...	2,146	3,445	5,591	153	6,187	172
Hull District ... ..	1,031	5,636	6,667	283	6,844	300
North Staffordshire ...	1,707	6,444	8,151	247	8,246	253
Nottingham District ...	1,504	5,291	6,795	189	7,155	202
Leicester District ...	987	2,904	3,891	201	3,768	188
Wolverhampton District	2,937	14,069	17,033	312	17,771	329
Birmingham District ...	3,663	2,279	5,942	112	6,223	119
Bristol District ... ..	2,328	8,755	11,083	322	10,849	319
Cardiff & Swansea ...	1,526	5,875	7,401	224	7,266	226
Total "Other Districts" ...	45,338	109,423	154,761	194	159,148	202
<b>SCOTLAND.*</b>						
Glasgow District ... ..	3,235	13,821	17,056	207	17,084	210
Paisley & Greenock Dist.	593	2,447	3,040	197	3,068	200
Edinburgh & Leith Dist.	1,290	5,141	6,431	181	6,468	187
Dundee & Dunfermline ...	887	2,861	3,748	193	3,613	188
Aberdeen ... ..	441	2,448	2,889	219	2,834	222
Cairbridge & Airdrie ...	288	1,171	1,459	171	1,393	167
Total for the above Scottish Districts ... ..	6,734	27,889	34,623	199	34,565	201
<b>IRELAND.†</b>						
Dublin District ... ..	5,722	2,969	8,691	247	8,317	237
Belfast District ... ..	3,160	331	3,491	111	3,427	111
Cork, Waterford & Limerick District	4,070	5,308	9,378	390	10,091	416
Galway District ... ..	318	285	603	165	716	194
Total for the above Irish Districts ... ..	13,870	8,893	22,763	235	22,551	240
Total for above 35 districts in August ... ..	128,536	189,177	317,713	205	323,837	211
Total for previous month...	126,930	188,580	315,490	204	319,874	209



## TRADE DISPUTES IN AUGUST.

(Based on information obtained from Local Correspondents, returns from Employers and Trade Unions, 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.)

**Number and Magnitude.**—Ninety disputes occurred in August 1896, compared with 85 in July and 52 in August 1895. In 80 of these 12,661 workpeople were affected.

**Trades Affected.**—In the building trades 14 disputes occurred, involving 423 workpeople; mining, 17 disputes, 16 involving 4,473 workpeople; engineering and shipbuilding, 35 disputes, 29 involving 3,622 workpeople; other metal trades, 5 disputes, involving 835 workpeople; textile trades, 11 disputes, 9 involving 2,540 workpeople; clothing trades, 2 disputes, involving 630 workpeople; and in the miscellaneous group of trades, 6 disputes, 5 involving 157 workpeople.

**Causes.**—Of the 90 new disputes 45 arose chiefly upon wages questions, 18 upon the internal working arrangements of establishments, 10 upon questions of union rules and customs, and 7 were demarcation disputes between various classes of workpeople; 5 arose in defence of, or objection to, fellow-workpeople, 3 on account of action of officials, and 2 were disputes upon interpretation of local working rules.

**Results.**—16 old disputes, involving 6,753 workpeople, and 57 new disputes (53 involving 10,028 workpeople) have been reported as settled. In 36 of these disputes (34 involving 8,975 persons) the workpeople were successful; in 21 (20 involving 3,397 persons) unsuccessful; in 10 (involving 2,876 persons) partially successful; and in 6 disputes (5 involving 1,533 persons) the results cannot at present be definitely stated.

## I.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN AUGUST 1896.

Trade.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Estab-lish-ments.	Work-people.	Com-mence-ment.	Termination.	Result.
<b>Building Trades.</b>							
Joiners, Slaters, Plasterers & Labourers	Nottingham	Against the employment of non-unionist plumber in place of one on strike	1	23	Aug. 13	Aug. 17	Man dismissed.
Bricklayers, Joiners and Labourers	Nottingham	Against the employment of a non-unionist plumber in place of one on strike	1	6	21	...	Still unsettled.
Bricklayers and Labourers	Ditto	Against the employment of non-unionist plumber in place of one on strike	1	19	24	25	Man dismissed.
Ditto	Hull	Against alleged infringement of local working rules	1	38	14	...	Still unsettled.
Bricklayers	London, S.W.	Against the discharge of "ticket steward"	1	33 dir. 12 indir.	24	...	Men have found work elsewhere.
Stonemasons	Hamilton	Refusal of employers to agree to bye-laws relating to weekly pays and the indenture of apprentices	2	40	6	8	Employers signed bye-laws.
Ditto	Bradford	Against a joiner doing masons' work	1	6	...	3	Men obtained work elsewhere.
Joiners	Kirkintilloch	For advance in wages of 3d. per hour	1	8	1	...	Still unsettled.
Plasterers	Cambridge	Against the employment of non-unionists at one of the firm's jobs	9	35	10	29	Advance granted.
Ditto	Weston-super-Mare	For advance in wages from 6d. to 7d. per hour	1	15	29	...	Still unsettled.
Ditto	Cambridge	For advance in wages of 3d. per hour	1	120	15	...	Hands replaced.
Painters	London, W.	Against the employment of labourers on work alleged to belong to painters	1	25	17	27	Advances granted of 2s. per week to 9 men, 1s. 6d. per week to 4 men, and 1s. per week to 2 men, advances to the others being under consideration.
Sawmillers	Glasgow	For advance in wages	1	25	17	...	Still unsettled.
Masons' and Brick-layers' Labourers	Motherwell	For advance in wages from 5d. to 6d. per hour	2	37	10	...	...
<b>Mining.</b>							
Coal Miners	Llancaiach	Against a proposed alteration in prices on account of alleged excessive amount of dirt in coal	1	130	1	15	Work resumed on an arrangement that the coal should be thoroughly "cleaned."
Ditto	Huddersfield	For advance in wages of 6d. per ton in certain parts of the mine	1	70 dir. & indir.	1	...	Still unsettled.
Ditto	Normanton	Demand of the men for extra payment for building "packs" in the scale-coal seam	1	15	3	...	Hands replaced.
Ditto	Tonypetall	Refusal to work on the introduction of a new system of "screening" the coal	1	...	4	5	Men summoned for breach of contract and fined 5s. each with costs.
Ditto	Hulton, Bolton	Against a readjustment of prices alleged to entail a reduction in wages	1	280	4	7	Men to resume work on old prices for three weeks.
Ditto	Bo'ness	Refusal of men to work under contractors without security from firm for the payment of wages	1	100	...	10	Work resumed unconditionally.
Ditto	Tow Law	To compel non-unionists to join the union	1	About 300	10	18	Details of settlement not yet to hand.
Ditto	Sunderland	Dispute as to new mode of men riding to work in the "cages"	1	708	18	24	Work resumed; details of settlement not yet to hand.
Ditto	Aspull, Wigan	Against a reduction in wages of 10 per cent.	1	83	19	...	Still unsettled.
Ditto	Wrexham	Against a new system of deductions for small coal	1	500	27	...	Still unsettled.
Ditto	Near Barnsley	Against a reduction in wages of 10 per cent.	1	70	27	...	Work resumed without reduction.
Ditto	Blairadam	Dispute as to working arrangements and alleged partial reductions	1	50	29	29	Work resumed on old lines pending final adjustment of matters in dispute.
Ditto	Benhar, Linlithgowshire	Men locked out for taking an idle day	1	80	31	31	Work resumed.
Stokers	Watlington, Pontypidd	For advance in wages of 12½ per cent.	1	17 dir. 1,250 indir.	1	1	Hands replaced.
Putters	Trimdon	Demand for extra assistance in certain work	1	250 dir. & indir.	19	20	Amicable settlement arrived at.
Enginemakers and Stokers	Nr. Tamworth	Refusal to work with alleged objectionable engine-wright	1	450 dir. & indir.	17	...	Still unsettled.
Drawers	Hapton, Burnley	Dispute as to wages earned	1	20 dir. 90 indir.	10	7	Employers to increase the wages of the coal getters, who will in future employ the drawers direct.
<b>Engineering &amp; Ship-building Trades.</b>							
Ironmoulders	Leeds	Objection to foreman	1	15	1	...	Hands replaced, strikers obtaining work elsewhere.
Ditto	Bristol	For advance in wages from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per week	...	81	1	...	All but 17 men have resumed work at the advance, or found work elsewhere.
Ditto	Barnsley	For advance in wages of 2s. per week	3	70	4	...	Two firms employing 20 men have given the advance.
Engineers	Govan	Refusal to work with a non-society man	1	51	4	9	The man objected to joined the Union.
Ditto	Ditto	Refusal to work with a non-society man	1	...	5	...	Still unsettled.
Forge and Frame Smiths and Strikers	Sunderland	For advance in piece work prices	1	67	5	...	Ditto.
Pattern-makers	Oldham and District	For advance in wages of 2s. per week	13	55	8	...	...
Ironmoulders	Falkirk	For advance in piecework prices	1	13	10	15	About half of the men obtained an advance of 2½ per cent.
Hammermen	Dundee	For advance in wages of 1s. per week	2	22 dir. 16 indir.	10	19	Advance of 6d. per week to men earning less than 20s. per week and 1s. per week to others.
Engineers	Hull	Against the employment of machine workers on a milling machine (work alleged to belong to engineers)	1	About 300	12	...	Still unsettled.

## L.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN AUGUST 1896—continued.

Trade.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Estab-lish-ments.	Work-people.	Com-mence-ment.	Termination.	Result.
Ironmoulders	Glasgow	Refusal of moulders to finish job on which apprentices had worked during overtime hours	1	87 dir. 65 indir.	Aug. 12	Aug. 19	Work resumed pending a conference between men's and employers' associations.
Engineers	Govan	Against the employment of a plumber on work alleged to belong to engineers	1	...	13	...	No details of settlement.
Pulley-makers	Leeds	For advance in wages	1	10	15	26	Work resumed at old rates.
Engineers	Ditto	Refusal to concede advance of 2s. per week	1	8	15	...	Men obtained work elsewhere.
Fitters, Turners, &c.	Ditto	...	1	10	17	20	Advance granted.
Boiler-makers	Chiswick	Against engineers being employed on work alleged to belong to boiler-makers (alleged misinterpretation of arbitrators' award)	1	218 dir. 216 indir.	17	26	The matters in dispute to be referred to arbitrator for decision.
Blacksmiths	Glasgow	For advance in wages	1	11 dir. 13 indir.	19	22	Advance of 1s. per week granted.
Engineers (Lads)	Leeds	For advance in wages of 1s. per week	1	10 dir. 10 indir.	19	20	Advance granted.
Smiths' Strikers	Ditto	For advance in wages	1	10 dir. 6 indir.	20	28	Advance of 1s. per week granted.
Engineers (Lads)	Ditto	For advance in wages of 1s. per week	2	190	24	24	Advance granted.
Moulders' Apprentices	Ditto	...	1	20	24	...	Still unsettled.
Engineers (Lads)	Ditto	...	1	80	25	26	Work resumed at old rates.
Moulders' Apprentices	Ditto	...	1	12	28	29	Advance granted.
Pattern-makers	Springburn, Glasgow	For advance in wages of 2s. per week	1	15	28	...	Still unsettled.
Ironmoulders	Bury	For advance in wages of 2s. per week	1	70	27	...	No details of settlement.
Moulders, Fitters, Labourers, &c.	Grantham	Alleged objectionable conduct of foreman	1	About 100	31	...	Still unsettled.
Ironmoulders	Ramsbottom	For advance in wages of 2s. per week	1	...	...	...	No details of settlement.
Pattern-makers	Glasgow	For advance in wages to 36s. per week	1	9	28	...	Advance granted.
<b>Shipbuilding—Hole-borers</b>	Greenock	Dispute between hole-borers and engineers as to the apportionment of certain work	1	80	3	3	(Lasted a fortnight)
Caulkers	Govan	Dispute as to prices for certain work	1	...	4	...	Work resumed pending a conference of engineers and hole-borers.
Fitters' Helpers	Greenock	Men demanded payment from fitters for time lost in waiting for work	1	...	11	...	No details of settlement.
Holders-up	Wallsend	Dispute as to interpretation of certain point in "list"	1	200 dir. & indir.	17	27	The point in dispute to be settled by the firm and union delegates.
Barge Builders	London, S.E.	Dispute on a question of unionism and a proposed reduction in overtime rates	1	11	21	...	Still unsettled.
Employees (Shipbuilding trade)	Sunderland	Employer insisting on the men taking out the time checks in their own time	1	About 1200	24	28	Checks to be taken out in employer's time.
Caulkers	Clydebank	Against alleged reduction in piecework rates	1	...	28	...	No details of settlement.
<b>Miscellaneous Metal Trades.</b>							
Brasscasters and Finishers	Dronfield	For advance in wages of 5 per cent. to finishers	1	20	8	...	Still unsettled.
Enginemakers, Cranemakers, Boilermakers and Firemen (in steel works)	Mossend	For reinstatement of discharged fellow-workmen	1	100 dir. 550 indir.	11	15	Men reinstated.
Irongrinders	Bolton	Against alteration in working arrangements, alleged to entail a reduction in wages	1	14	1	8	Work resumed without alteration in conditions.
Lockmakers	Willenhall	For advance in wages of 10 per cent.	1	31	17	31	Advance granted.
Puddlers	Coatbridge	Men alleged that iron supplied was too strong and grey to work	1	80 dir. 40 indir.	19	22	Work resumed after conference with employer.
<b>Textile Trades.</b>							
Cotton Spinners	Preston	Alleged inability to earn sufficient wages	1	56 dir. 56 indir.	5	15	Employer promised to investigate alleged grievance.
Ditto	Stockport	For indicators to be affixed to the mules	1	...	8	...	Indicators to be fixed for a trial of one month.
Cotton Weavers	Ditto	For reinstatement of colleagues discharged for objecting to be fined for unpunctuality	1	1,200	4	7	Work resumed, the employer promising to consider the case of the discharged weavers at the end of a month.
Ditto	Burnley	Dissatisfaction with the discharge of fellow weavers	1	...	6	6	Dispute amicably arranged.
Ditto	Ditto	For reinstatement of three discharged weavers	1	120 dir. 108 indir.	6	8	Work resumed unconditionally.
Ditto	Ditto	Alleged bad material	1	120	27	28	Manager agreed to enquire into complaints.
Ditto	Ditto	Alleged objectionable conduct of manager	1	90	28	...	Still unsettled.
Dyers	Bradford	Alleged excessive amount of slubbing to be done at one time	1	140 indir.	6	8	Dispute amicably arranged.
Jute Spinners	Dundee	Alleged bad material	1	90 dir. 370 indir.	19	24	Work resumed on old conditions.
Lacemakers (Curtain branch)	Nottingham	Against a change from piece to day rates	1	39	28	...	Still unsettled.
Twine Spinners and Dressers	Grimby	Against a proposed reduction in wages	1	40 dir. 31 indir.	1	...	Ditto.
<b>Clothing Trades.</b>							
Knitting Workers	Aberdeen	Against proposed increase in the amount of the lifetime	1	300	11	14	Employer withdrew proposal.
Master Tailors (middlemen)	London, E.	For advance in prices paid by the wholesale firms	1	About 330	14	...	Still unsettled.
<b>Miscellaneous Trades.</b>							
Bakers	Daubhill, Bolton	Against the introduction of a system of night work	1	4	5	...	Still unsettled.
Cabdrivers (at railway station)	Ifracombe	Against an "outside" porter being allowed to stand in yard and carry passengers' luggage from railway station	1	25	1	4	Men returned to work unconditionally.
Cabinet-makers	Halifax	For advance in wages, reduction in hours, extra pay for overtime and outdoor work	7	90	8	...	Still unsettled.
Ditto	Accrington	For advance in wages	3	25	24	5 Sept.	Advance granted.
Coopers	Glasgow	Dispute on the question of the employment of non-unionists	1	12	28	...	No details of settlement.
Ditto	Ditto	For advance in wages of 3d. per hour and 5 per cent. on piece work	1	...	...	...	Ditto.

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

Trade.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Estab-lish-ments.	Work-people.	Com-mence-ment.	Termination.	Result.
<b>Building Trades.</b>							
Building Trade Employees	Dublin	For advance in wages and against proposed code of rules	...	4500	1 May	Aug. 28	Advance granted and working rules amicably arranged (see p. 275).
Carpenters and Joiners	Portsmouth	For advance in wages of 1d. per hour (7d. to 8d.)	70	330 dir. 80 indir.	1 May	22	Work resumed at old rate of wage.
Ditto	Mullingar	For advance in wages	1	3	1 May	4	Advance granted.
Bricklayers	Dundalk	For advance in wages from 6d. to 7d. per hour	3	43	1 May	18	Work resumed at wages of 6d. per hour for summer, and 7d. per hour for winter months.
Stonemasons	St. Austell	For advance in wages of 3d. per hour, and other concessions	1	60	17 June	Not stated	Work resumed without increase or improvement of conditions.
<b>Coal Mining.</b>							
Coal Miners	Near Sheffield	In sympathy with miners on notice in another of company's pits	1	800	19 Feb.	22	Dispute amicably settled, 350 of the men to be immediately employed.
<b>Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.</b>							
Fitters, Turners, &c.	Wakefield	For reduction in hours from 54 to 53 per week	2	30	2 July	...	Men found work elsewhere.
Engineers	Glasgow	For advance in wages	1	20	7 July	20	Advance of 1s. per week granted.
Brass Finishers	Huddersfield	For advance in wages of 2s. per week, and 7½ per cent. on piece prices	2	55	25 July	7	Demands conceded.



## II.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN BEFORE AUGUST, AND WERE SETTLED IN THAT MONTH—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Estab-lish-ments.	Work-people.	Com-mence-ment.	Termi-nation.	Result
Miscellaneous Metal Trades. Calciners, &c. ...	Hebburn-on-Tyne	Demand by the men for a weighing machine, and to be paid by weight	1	300 dir. & indir.	11 May	Aug. 15	Employer agreed to put down weighing machine for future use.
Textile Trades. Cotton Weavers ...	Preston	For reinstatement of a discharged fellow-workman	1	297	22 July	17	Work resumed, the discharged man not being reinstated
Clothing Trades. Machinists and Pressers (Tailoring Trade)	Glasgow	Against the discharge of unionists and the engagement of a non-unionist	1	3	22 June	31	Employer agreed to employ unionists only.
Miscellaneous Trades. Flour Millers ...	Wilmington, Hull	For dismissal of alleged objectionable foreman	1	30	25 July	7	Work resumed unconditionally by all but 13 of the hands, who were replaced.
French Polishers ...	Kirkcaldy	For advance in wages, and for payment of a minimum rate to young journeymen	1	11	5 June	4	Full details of settlement not yet to hand.
Transport (Land and Sea). Carters ...	Haslingden	For advance of 1s. per week to one-horse men and 2s. per week to two-horse men	2	16	18 April	...	Hands replaced.
Coal Porters ...	Londonderry	For advance in tonnage rates, and objection to the employment of non-unionists	5	About 175	28 July	13	Work resumed at old tonnage rates, the men also submitting to a reduction in the rates for overtime.

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

The following disputes reported in last month's issue as commencing in July were still unsettled:—Builders' labourers, Scarborough; coal miners, Durham and Bristol; bedstead-mount makers, Birmingham; cotton spinners, Accrington; plumbers, Nottingham; cabinet-makers, Halifax; engineers, Shipley; painters, Portsmouth; brass moulders and finishers, Halifax; metal workers, Birmingham (two-thirds of the men are stated to have found other employment); wileys and fettlers, Leeds (11 still on strike); joiners, Winsford; tailors, Leicester.

The following disputes which commenced before July were also still unsettled:—Bricklayers and bricklayers' labourers, Leeds; joiners, Nantwich, Cork and Chorley; coal miners, Barnsley, Stanton Hill, Notts and Birley, Sheffield; cotton spinners, Slaithwaite; coopers, St. Helens; engineers, Keighley; fitters, Dowlais; spring makers, West Bromwich; fustian weavers, Norden; cotton weavers, Barnoldswick (two disputes); cotton weavers and winders, Burnley; silk dyers, Macclesfield.

The following dispute commencing before August, of which information has only recently been obtained, was also still unsettled:

Trade.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Estab-lish-ments.	Workpeople.	Date of Commence-ment.
Settmakers...	Near Atherstone	To compel a non-unionist to join the union ...	1	...	31st July.

## RECENT PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATION.

**England and Wales.**—During the month one new co-operative society for distribution and four for production have been registered, and six existing distributive societies have opened new branches or premises.

Two distributive societies at Bolton and Guide, and 3 productive societies at London (E.), Coventry and Rochester, have been wound up or ceased to exist.

The report of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society for the quarter ended on June 27th, 1896, shows that its membership now consists of 1,043 co-operative societies. The sales for the quarter in the distributive departments of the society amounted to £2,622,885, an increase of 10½ per cent. on the corresponding period of 1895. In the manufacturing departments the sales, i.e., transfers to distributive departments, amounted to £284,500, an increase of 17·8 per cent. on the corresponding period of 1895. The society has commenced the working of five new creameries in Ireland during the quarter, and the committee now ask authority of the shareholders to erect six creameries in England.

The annual co-operative festival was held at the Crystal Palace during the month, in connection with which an exhibition was held, on August 18th to 22nd, of the productions of co-operative manufacturing societies which have adopted the "principle of co-partnership" by giving their workers a share in profits and the right of becoming shareholders. A report presented to the annual meeting of the "Labour Association" (established for the promotion of such societies) on the 20th August states that there are now 155 societies which have adopted the principle, having at the end of 1895 a total share, loan and reserve capital of £915,302, total sales amounting to £1,859,876 and net profit of £92,009. It should, however, be stated that these figures include a society at Sheerness, which is usually classed as a distributive society, the manufacturing departments of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, and 38 Irish Dairy Societies, the rules of which do not permit their employees to invest their share of the profits in shares of the societies, but compel them to accumulate these profits as a loan, withdrawable only in the event of distress or on leaving their employment.

**Scotland.**—During the month no new co-operative societies for distribution have been registered, but two existing distributive societies have opened new branches or premises. The report of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society for the quarter ended 27th June, 1896, shows that the society now consists of 281 co-operative societies. The total sales in the distributive departments during the quarter amounted to £921,063, an increase of 8 per cent.

over the corresponding period of 1895. In the manufacturing departments, the sales, i.e., transfers to distributive departments amounted to £174,147, an increase of 23 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1895. At the quarterly meeting of delegates on 29th August it was decided to erect and work a creamery in the south-west of Scotland.

An exhibition of the productions of co-operative productive societies was held in Edinburgh on August 27th to 29th in connection with the annual festival of Scottish co-operators.

**Ireland.**—During the month one new agricultural and dairying society has been registered.

## NORWEGIAN LABOUR STATISTICS.

*Conditions of Work in the Forest and Lumber Industries.*—The first of a series of reports containing statistics of labour, wages, &c., in Norway, the funds for which were provided by the *Storting* in 1892, has now been published by the Central Statistical Bureau at Christiania. The volume describes the conditions of work in the lumber and forest industries, the particulars being based, for the most part, upon information supplied by employers and those under them who have charge of workpeople, also to a certain extent upon information supplied by the workpeople themselves.

The following statement is based on a table (given on pages 125 to 128 of the report) containing particulars of the number of working days, amount of wages, and mode of payment of 136 tree fellers and carters and 1,019 raftmen employed in the districts investigated in one or other of the seasons between 1892 and 1894:—

Classes of Workpeople.	Total Number Employed	Number of Days of Work performed in a season per Worker.	Average Wages Paid (Time and Piece).	
			For the Season.	Per day.
1. Tree Fellers and Carters:—				
Men ...	98	59	£ s. d.	2 5½
Boys ...	38	99	7 5 2	1 1½
Total and averages ...	136	70	6 15 5	1 11½
2. Raft Floaters:—				
Foremen ...	45	108	18 14 3	3 5½
Men ...	840	75	12 2 2	3 2½
Boys ...	128	85	6 16 1	1 7½
Total and averages ...	1,019	78	11 14 8	3 0
3. Grand total and averages ...	1,155	77	11 3 0	2 11

\* Norges Officielle Statistik, Tredie Ræk e No. 228. Socialstatistik I. Arbeids-og Lønningsforhold ved Skovdrift og Tommerudnøding. Christiania. H. Aschehoug & Co., 1895; price kr. 0·50 (about 7d.)

## INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN AUGUST.

THE numbers of workpeople of the undermentioned classes killed or injured by accidents reported in August 1896 and 1895 respectively were as follows:—

Occupations.	Summary.			
	Killed.		Injured.	
	August 1896.	August 1895.	August 1896.	August 1895.
Railway Servants...	43	45	1,020	611*
Seamen ...	120	147	177	†
Miners ...	83	78	443	445
Quarrymen ...	12	9	42	32
Factory and Workshop Operatives ...	35	44	1,009	1,010
Others (so far as reported) ...	1	9	103	†
Totals ...	294	332	4,262	—

\* See note to Table I. below. † No returns.

The particulars are given in greater detail in the following Tables:—

## I. 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 August 1896.

Class of Service.	Killed	Number of Persons Injured, distinguishing Class of Accident.					
		Caus- ing Amputations.	Dislo- cations, Frac- tures, and Internal In- juries.	Contu- sions and Bruises	Cuts, Sprains, Burns, &c.	Unspec- ified and Miscel- laneous Injuries.	Total of In- juries.
Brakemen and Goods Guards	3	1	3	20	6	20	50
Engine Drivers ...	1	...	...	6	12	10	28
Firemen ...	2	...	5	6	11	17	39
Guards (Passenger) ...	1	...	...	4	4	3	11
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers)	15	...	1	4	5	4	14
Porters ...	7	1	4	24	2	14	45
Shunters ...	3	...	1	14	7	13	35
Miscellaneous (including Contractors' Servants) ...	8	2	7	42	9	24	84
Total for August 1896 ...	40	4	21	123	56	105	306
Total for August 1895 ...	38	8	17	79	70	108	212

NOTE.—In addition to the above the companies have reported 3 servants killed and 714 injured by accidents occurring on the companies' premises, but in which the movement of vehicles was not concerned, during August. These figures have been reported in accordance with a new order recently issued by the Board of Trade, and are scarcely comparable with those for August 1895.

## II. Seamen (Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents).

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

Table showing the number of persons forming the crews of registered vessels of the undermentioned classes, belonging to the British Islands, reported during the month of August 1896 as having been killed or injured by accidents at sea, or in rivers or harbours.

(The returns of non-fatal injuries are probably far from complete, the tabulation being first made in February last.)

Cause and Class of Accident.	Number reported as Killed or Injured.						Total for 3 months June 1896 to Aug. 1896	Corresponding total for 3 months of 1895
	In August 1896							
	On Trading Vessels.		On Fishing Vessels.		Total in Aug. 1896.			
	Sailing.	Steam.	Sailing.	Steam.				
<b>I.—By Wreck or Casualty—</b>								
Killed ... ..	31	26	...	...	57	263	203	
Fractures and Dislocations ...	...	1	2	...	3	8	No return	
Other or unspecified Injuries	1	8	1	...	10	28		
<b>II.—By other Accidents—</b>								
Killed ... ..	25	29	6	3	63	172	217	
Fractures and Dislocations ...	8	27	1	2	38	120	No return	
Other or unspecified Injuries	33	88	2	3	126	427		
<b>III.—All Accidents—</b>								
Total Killed ...	56	55	6	3	120	435	420	
Total Injured ...	42	121	6	5	177	583	No return	

NOTE.—Deaths or injuries on yachts and vessels employed exclusively in rivers and inland navigation, and injuries on fishing vessels employed in and out of Scottish Ports, and on vessels trading exclusively between Scottish Ports, or to Asiatics under Asiatic agreement, are not included. The majority of the non-fatal injuries occurring among the crews of vessels trading within the Home Trade limits are only reported half-yearly, and will be so published.

## III. Miners and Quarrymen.\*

Table showing the number of persons reported as killed or injured in and about mines and quarries, during the month of August 1896. [The number of persons employed in and about mines was returned as 733,657, and in and about quarries as 104,625 in 1895.]

Cause of Accident.	MINES.		QUARRIES.	
	Number of Persons Killed. Injured.		Cause of Accident. Number of Persons Killed. Injured.	
Underground:—				
Explosions of Fire-damp ...	9	13	Explosives or Blast- ing ...	7
Falls of ground ...	38	158	Falls of ground ...	9
In shafts ...	7	5	During Ascent or Descent ...	...
Miscellaneous ...	18	192	Miscellaneous ...	3
Total ...	72	363		
Surface:—				
Miscellaneous ...	11	45		
Total for Aug. 1896 ...	83	413	Total for Aug. 1896	12
Total for Aug. 1895 ...	78	445	Total for Aug. 1895	9

\* Supplied by the Home Office.

## IV. Factory and Workshop Operatives.\*

Table showing the number of persons reported to H.M. Chief Inspector by Certifying Surgeons as killed or injured during the month of August 1896.

[The classes of accidents reported are those specified in Section 18 of the Factory and Workshop Act of 1895.]

Cause of Accident.	Number of Persons Injured, distinguishing Class of Accident.					
	Killed	Caus- ing Amputations.	Frac- tures.	Injuries to Head or Face.	Loss of Sight of one or both Eyes.	Lacerations, Contusions, and other Injuries.
Males.						
Adults (over 18) ...	27	71	42	56	3	361
Young Persons ...	8	48	23	15	...	190
Boys ...	...	1	2	...	...	7
Total Males ...	35	120	67	51	3	567
Females.						
Adults (over 18) ...	...	11	8	10	1	63
Young Persons ...	...	14	6	7	1	76
Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total Females ...	...	25	14	17	2	143
Total Males and Females for Aug. 1896 ...	33	145	81	68	5	710
Total for Aug. 1895 ...	44	...	...	...	...	7,010

\* Supplied by the Home Office. † There were also 1,438 other non-fatal accidents only required to be reported to H.M. Inspectors.

## V. Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894.

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

Table showing the number of persons killed and injured in accidents reported to the Board of Trade under the Notice of Accidents Act, 1894, during the month of August 1896.

Nature of Works, &c.	Construction or Repair.			Use or Working.		
	Number of Persons.			Number of Persons.		
	Killed	Frac- tures and Dislo- cations.	Other In- juries.	Killed	Frac- tures and Dislo- cations.	Other In- juries.
Bridge ...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Canal ...	...	3	3	...	...	3
Railway* ...	...	6	26	...	...	...
Tramroad ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Trafficway ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tunnel ...	...	4	13	...	...	...
Other Works† ...	...	3	31	...	...	...
Traction engine† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Aug. 1896	1	13	75	88	...	18
Total for Aug. 1895	7	8	66	74	2	24

\* Accidents during the working of railways being reportable under other Acts are not notified under the Act of 1894. † Authorised by any local or personal Act of Parliament. ‡ Or other steam engine or machine in the open air.

## DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

(Based on Home Office Return.)

DURING August 76 cases of lead poisoning in factories and work-shops were reported, as compared with 122 cases in July. Of those affected 58 were men, 15 women, and 3 young persons (one lad and two girls). One case of anthrax (a man) was also reported.



## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN AUGUST.

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

**Summary.**—The changes in rates of wages reported during August affected a total number of about 23,000 workpeople, and the estimated general effect of all the changes on the wages of these workpeople was an increase of 1s. 6d. per week. Over 22,000 received increases amounting on the average to 1s. 7d. per week, and less than 1,000 sustained decreases averaging 2s. per week.

**Increases.**—The more important increases are, as in the previous months of the current year, to workpeople employed in the metal trades. In the engineering and shipbuilding industries 15,000 workmen have secured advances, including 9,000 engineers and pattern-makers and 2,000 ironfounders. In the miscellaneous metal trades, 400 nut and bolt makers and 220 latchmakers have received advances in their piece prices. The remaining increases include 2,000 building operatives and 1,989 tramway employees at Glasgow.

**Decreases.**—The only noteworthy decrease is one of 10 per cent. off the rates of 300 shale miners in Midlothian.

**Method by which Changes of Wages were made.**—Of the 23,000 workpeople whose wages were changed, 450 received an advance by decision of a Conciliation Board, and 18,000 had their wages altered after negotiation or mutual arrangement. Of the latter number, changes affecting 2,100 workpeople were preceded or accompanied by strikes, although in some cases only a section of the men whose wages were altered actually struck work. Thirty-six bricklayers received an advance by arbitration after strike. The changes in the case of the remaining 4,500 workpeople were advances conceded or reductions enforced by the employers without negotiation with their workpeople.

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

Employment.	Locality.	Date of change.	Approximate Number of workpeople directly affected.		Particulars of Change.  (Decreases in Italics.)	Estimated Rate of Wages in a full week, exclusive of overtime.		Increase or Decrease in a full week, exclusive of overtime.	
			Inc.	Dec.		Before change.	After change.	Increase per week.	Decrease per week.
16 Increases—1,942 persons.									
BUILDING TRADES.									
Decreases—Nil.									
Bricklayers	Worsley, Lanc.	9th Aug.	8	...	Advance of 3d. per day	s. d. 31 0	s. d. 32 6	s. d. 1 6	s. d. ...
Ditto	Dublin	Aug.	540	...	Advance of 3d. per hour (8d. to 8½d.) (See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.)	...	...	...	...
Ditto	Dundalk	18th Aug.	36	...	Advance of 3d. per hour (6d. to 6½d.) during summer months, and 1½d. per hour (6d. to 7½d.) during winter months	30 0	31 9 Summer Winter	3 9	...
Masons	Wrexham	22nd Aug.	50	...	Advance of 3d. per hour (7½d. to 8d.)	34 4	35 11½	1 7½	...
Sawmill Joiners	W. Hartlepool	1st Aug.	70	...	Advance from 36s. per week to 8½d. per hour	36 0	38 7½	2 7½	...
Joiners	Birkenhead (near)	15th Aug.	90	...	Advance of 2s. per week	36 0	38 0	2 0	...
Carpenters and Joiners...	Northwich...	10th Aug.	200	...	Advance of 3d. per hour (7½d. to 8d.) (See also under Changes in Hours)	...	...	...	...
Ditto	Ipswich	5th Sept.	185	...	Advance of 3d. per hour (6½d. to 7d.)	30 7½	32 11½	2 4½	...
Ditto	Newmarket	1st Aug.	31	...	Advance of 3d. per hour (6d. to 6½d.)	27 6½	29 10	2 3½	...
Ditto	Dublin	1st Aug.	500	...	Advance from 3½s. per week to 8d. per hour for 54 hours (artificial light to be provided in winter or an increased rate (8½d. per hour) to be paid)	34 0	36 0	2 0	...
Ditto	Winsford	12th Aug.	42	...	Advance of 3d. per hour (7d. to 7½d.) (see also under Changes in Hours)	31 10½	32 2	1 3½	...
Plasterers	Shrewsbury	1st Sept.	24	...	Advance of 1d. per hour (7½d. to 8½d.)	34 0½	38 7½	4 6½	...
Ditto	Weston-super-Mare	29th Aug.	35	...	Advance of 1d. per hour (6½d. to 7½d.)	29 3½	33 9½	4 6	...
Ditto	Dunoon	31st Aug.	6	...	Advance of 3d. per hour (8d. to 8½d.)	32 3½	34 3½	2 0	...
Ditto	Dublin	28th Aug.	100	...	Advance from 3½s. per week to 8d. per hour	31 0	36 0	5 0	...
Plumbers	Kirkcaldy	10th Aug.	25	...	Advance of 3d. per hour (7d. to 7½d.)	28 9	30 9½	2 0½	...
1 Increase—17 persons.									
MINING.									
2 Decreases—312 persons.									
Coal:—	Wattstown, Glam.	1st Aug.	17	...	Advance of 3 per cent.	...	...	0 8½	...
Colliery Boiler Stokers	Bannockburn Dist.	26th Aug.	12	...	Reduction of 2½d. per ton	24 0	21 6	...	2 6
Shale Miners	Loanhead	7th Aug.	300	...	Reduction of 10 per cent.	...	...	...	...
2 Increases—78 persons.									
QUARRYING.									
Decreases—Nil.									
Slate Loaders & Unloaders	Penrhyn, Bangor	1st Aug.	58	...	Advance of 7½ per cent	...	...	...	...
Labourers	Ditto	1st Aug.	20	...	Advance of 12½ per cent.	...	...	...	...
Increases—Nil.									
IRON AND STEEL TRADES.									
1 Decrease—150 persons.									
Puddlers	Coatbridge	24th Aug.	150	...	Reduction of output, resulting in a decrease in earnings. (See also under Changes in Hours of Labour)	—	—	...	—

\* In all cases the accuracy of newspaper reports is enquired into before the information is used here.  
+ Where the winter and summer hours are known to differ in any trade, the weekly rate given in the table is the result of averaging the wages for five summer weeks and two winter weeks. When a change in wages is accompanied by a change in hours of labour, the weekly wages before and after change are computed on the basis of the old and new hours respectively.

† In addition to the 300 bricklayers at Dublin (chiefly in the employ of non-associated firms) who received an advance in May (see LABOUR GAZETTE for June).

‡ In addition to the 700 carpenters and joiners at Dublin (chiefly in the employ of non-associated firms) who received an advance of 2s. per week in May (see LABOUR GAZETTE for June).

§ In addition to the 200 plasterers at Dublin (chiefly in the employ of non-associated firms) who received an advance of 2s. per week in May (see LABOUR GAZETTE for June).

¶ The advance to shipjoiners on the Wear was awarded by the Wear Board of Conciliation for the shipbuilding trade during August to take effect from July 2nd.

Employment.	Locality.	Date of change.	Approximate Number of workpeople directly affected.		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in Italics.)	Estimated Rate of Wages in a full week, exclusive of overtime.		Increase or Decrease in a full week, exclusive of overtime.	
			Inc.	Dec.		Before change.	After change.	Increase per week.	Decrease per week.
ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES (continued.)									
Fitters, Turners, &c.	Leeds	15th Aug.	3,000	...	Advance of 2s. per week. Minimum rate after change 32s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Machine Workers	Ditto	15th Aug.	40	...	Advance of 2s. per week	26 0	28 0	2 0	...
Boilermakers	Ditto	Aug.	250	...	Ditto	...	...	2 0	...
Smiths' Strikers	Ditto	28th Aug.	15	...	Advance of 1s. per week	18 0	19 0	1 0	...
Lads in Engineering Works	Ditto	Aug.	150	...	Ditto	...	...	1 0	...
Engineers	Shipley	Aug.	130	...	Ditto (See also under Changes in Hours of Labour)	—	—	1 0	...
Ironfounders	Barnsley	Aug.	20	...	Advance of 2s. per week	31 0	36 0	2 0	...
Ditto	Derby	20th Aug.	80	...	Ditto	34 0	36 0	2 0	...
Engineers and Pattern-makers	Newark	4th Sept.	30	...	Ditto. Minimum rate after change 30s.	...	...	2 0	...
Ironfounders	Leicester	24th Aug.	100	...	Advance of 2s. per week	34 0	36 0	2 0	...
Ditto	Worcester	Aug.	50	...	Ditto	30 0	32 0	2 0	...
Ditto	Coalville	24th Aug.	12	...	Ditto	32 0	34 0	2 0	...
Boiler-makers' Helpers	Cardiff, Barry & Penarth	1st Aug.	96	...	Advance in piece prices, stated to be equal to an average increase of 3s. per week when the men are on piece work	—	—	—	...
Fitters	Pembroke Dock	27th Aug.	40	...	Advance of 1s. 6d. per week	35 0	36 6	1 6	...
Engineers	Bristol District	1st Aug.	200	...	Advance to a minimum rate of 33s. per week	...	33 0	...	...
Pattern-makers	Bristol	1st Aug.	4	...	Advance of 2s. per week	...	...	2 0	...
Ironfounders	Bristol District	Aug.	70	...	Advance of 2s. per week	32 0	34 0	2 0	...
Pattern-makers	London, including Brith & Dartford	22nd Aug.	300	...	Advance to a minimum wage of 42s. per week or of 9½d. per hour. Wages before change 40s. per week, or 9d. per hour	40 0	42 0	2 0	...
Hammermen	London (Chiswick)	6th Aug.	31	...	Advance of 2s. per week	40 6	40 9	2 3	...
Ditto	London	28th Aug.	17	...	Advance of 1s. per week	27 0	28 0	1 0	...
Ditto	Ditto	1st Sept.	14	...	Advance of 3d. per hour (6½d. to 7d.)	29 3	31 6	2 3	...
Ditto	Dundee	7th Aug.	35	...	Advance of 1s. per week	—	—	1 0	...
Ditto	Ditto	19th Aug.	36	...	Advance of 6d. per week to men earning under £1 per week and of 1s. per week to men earning £1 and over	—	—	0 6	...
Shipjoiners	Ditto	4th Sept.	50	...	Advance of 1½d. per hour (7½d. to 7½d.)	33 0	34 10½	1 10½	...
Ship Blacksmiths	Grangemouth	3rd Aug.	12	...	Advance of 3d. per hour (7d. to 7½d.)	31 6	33 9	2 3	...
Ironfounders	Edinburgh and District	6th Aug.	346	...	Advance of 2d. per hour on time rates (7½d. to 8d.) and 2½ per cent. on piece rates	34 6½	35 8	1 1½	...
Engineers	Glasgow	20th Aug.	20	...	Advance of 1s. per week	35 0	36 0	1 0	...
Blacksmiths	Glasgow	24th Aug.	2	...	Ditto	...	...	1 0	...
Pattern-makers	Ditto	24th Aug.	9	...	Advance to a minimum wage of 36s. per week	—	36 0	5 4	...
Ironmoulders	Falkirk	17th Aug.	8	...	Advance averaging from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per week	...	...	1 0	...
Ironfounders	Belfast	5th Aug.	8	...	Advance of 1s. per week	34 0	35 0	1 0	...
Pattern-makers	Ditto	1st Dec.	445	...	A further advance of 1s. per week	35 0	36 0	1 0	...
Pattern-makers	Ditto	12th Sep.	162	...	Advance of 1s. per week	...	...	1 0	...
10 Increases—1,987 persons.									
OTHER METAL TRADES.									
Spring-Knife Cutlers	Sheffield	18th July	170	...	Advance of 5 per cent.	—	—	—	...
Ditto	Sheffield	31st Aug.	150	...	Ditto	—	—	—	...
Brassworkers	Sheffield	15th Aug.	25	...	Advance of 5 per cent. on bonus	—	—	—	...
Brassworkers (Casters and Finishers)	Huddersfield	7th Aug.	55	...	Advance of 2s. per week on time work and 7½ per cent. on piece rates. Minimum wage after change 30s. per week	—	—	0	...
Screw Peg and Rivet Makers	Blackheath and Rowley	8th Aug.	160 males, 21 females	...	Payment according to 4s. list of prices, an advance of 12½ per cent.	17 0	20 0	3 0	...
Nut and Bolt-makers	Darlaston and District	6th Aug.	400	...	Advance of 5 per cent., making wages 2½ per cent. above list prices	9 0	11 0	2 0	...
Lockmakers	Birmingham	29th Aug.	40	...	Advance of 10 per cent. on piece rates	23 0	24 5	1 5	...
Hand Filemakers	Birmingham	7th Sept.	96	...	Advance of 10 per cent.	—	—	2 6	...
Night Lathemakers	Willenhall	29th Aug.	220	...	Advance of 10 per cent. on piece rates	22 0	24 3	2 3	...
Brassworkers	Exeter	20th Aug.	40	...	Advance of 5 per cent.	—	—	—	...
Ornamental Fitters	Glasgow	20th Aug.	10	...	Advance of 2s. per week	30 0	32 0	2 0	...
1 Increase—300 persons.									
TEXTILE TRADES.									
Fustian Cutters	Winsford	22nd Aug.	40	...	Reduction of 9d. per raise, stated to be equal to 9d. to 1s. per week off earnings	—	—	—	...
Worsted Spinning—Full Timers	Bingley	7th Aug.	66	...	Reduction of 6d. per week	—	—	—	0 6
Half Timers	Ditto	7th Aug.	31	...	Reduction of 8d. per week	—	—	—	0 3
Weavers	Yeadon	August	300	...	Advance of 6d. per cut on one class of goods	—	—	—	...
1 Increase—24 persons.									
CLOTHING TRADES.									
Clickers	Kendal	22nd Aug.	18	...	Advance of 2s. per week	—	—	2 0	...
	Ditto	22nd Aug.	6	...	Advance of 1s. per week	—	—	1 0	...
5 Increases—621 persons.									
WOOD-WORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.									
Cabinet-makers	Accrington	24th Aug.	8	...	Advance of 1d. per hour (7d. to 8d.)	31 6	35 4	3 10	...
Ditto	Halifax	28th Aug.	4	...	Advance of 8d. per hour (7d. to 7½d.), see also under Changes in Hours of Labour	31 6	33 1½	1 7½	...
Ditto	N. Shields	4th Aug.	18	...	Advance of 3d. per hour (7½d. to 8d.)	33 1½	35 4	2 2½	...
Sawyers, Machinemn, &c.	Glasgow	27th July	576	...	Advance of 2s. per week	—	—	2 0	...
Sawyers, &c.	Ditto	27th Aug.	15	...	Advance of 2s. per week to 9 men, of 1s. 6d. to 4 and of 1s. to 2	—	—	—	...
5 Increases—2,170 persons.									
EMPLOYEES OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.									
Carters, Labourers, &c.	Reddish	17th Aug.	11	...	Advances of 2s. and 3s. per week	—	—	—	...
Highways Dept.—Labourers	Leeds	14th Aug.	21	...	Advance of 3d. per hour (5½d. to 5½d.)	22 0½	23 0½	1 0	...
Labourers	Ditto	14th Aug.	33	...	Advance of 3d. per hour (5½d. to 5½d.)	21 0½	22 0½	1 0	...
Tramways—Engineers	Ditto	17th July	18	...	Advance of 2s. per week. Wages after change, 34s. (16 men), 35s. (1 man), and 38s. (1 man)	27 0	28 0	1 0	...
Engine Drivers	Huddersfield	21st Aug.	8	...	Advance of 1s. per week	26 0	27 0	1 0	...
Conductors	Ditto	21st Aug.	32	...	Ditto	21 0	22 0	1 0	...
Carters	Bath	1st Aug.	14	...	Advance of 1s. 6d. per week	16 0	17 6	1 6	...
Basket Men	Ditto	1st Aug.	14	...	Advance of 1s. per week	15 6	16 6	1 0	...
Tramways—Drivers & Conductors	Ditto	1st Aug.	1,180	...	Revised scale of pay adopted, equal to an advance of 1s. 9d. per week to 245 men, of 1s. 3d. to 170, of 9d. to 64, and 3d. to 140	—	—	—	...
Timekeepers, &c.	Glasgow	3rd Sept.	21	...	Ditto of 9d. per week	—	—	0 0	...
Horsekeepers & Turners & Point & Trace Boys	Ditto	3rd Sept.	635	...	Ditto of 10½d. per week	—	—	0 0	...
Other Workpeople	Ditto	3rd Sept.	150	...	Ditto of 1s. per week	—	—	1 0	...



Employment.	Locality.	Date of Change.	Approximate Number of workpeople directly affected.		Particulars of Change.  (Decreases in Italics.)	Estimated Rate of Wages in a full week, exclusive of overtime.		Increase or Decrease in a full week, exclusive of overtime.	
			Inc.	Dec.		Before change.	After change.	In-crease per week.	De-crease per week.
2 Increases—176 to 296 persons.									
MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.									
Decreases—Nil.									
Stereotypers	Edinburgh ..	Aug.	56	...	Advance of 2s. per week	s. d. 32 0	s. d. 34 0	s. d. 2 0	...
Gasworkers	Sunderland	Aug.	120 to 240	...	Re-arrangement of hours when working double shifts, resulting in an increase of 1s. 6d. every third week	—	—	0 7½	...

5 Increases—52 persons.				SEAMEN.		Decreases—27 persons.			
Port.	Voyage.	Occupation.	No. shipped at new Rate during Aug.		Particulars of Change.  (Decreases in Italics.)	Monthly Rates.			
			Increase.	Decrease.		July 1896.	August 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
Steamships:—									
N. Shields ...	Mediterranean ...	Able Seamen ...	...	6	Decrease of 5s. per month ...	s. d. 80 0	s. d. 75 0	s. d. ...	s. d. 5 0
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Firemen ...	...	6	Decrease of 5s. per month ...	80 0	75 0	...	5 0
Grimsby ...	Running agreement in Baltic trade	Ditto ...	3	...	Increase of 2s. 6d. per month ...	80 0	82 6	2 6	...
London (Tilbury) ..	Baltic ...	Able Seamen ...	7	...	Increase of 10s. per month ...	70 0	80 0	10 0	...
Newport (Mon.) ...	N. America, East Coast ...	Ditto ...	...	8	Decrease of 5s. per month ...	70 0	65 0	...	5 0
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Firemen ...	...	7	Decrease of 5s. per month ...	75 0	70 0	...	5 0
Swansea ...	Baltic ...	Able Seamen ...	9	...	Increase of 5s. per month ...	75 0	80 0	5 0	...
Belfast ...	N. America, East Coast ...	Ditto ...	15	...	Increase of 5s. per month ...	70 0	75 0	5 0	...
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Firemen ...	18	...	Increase of 5s. per month ...	75 0	80 0	5 0	...

### CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING AUGUST.

THE changes in hours of labour reported affected 1,473 workpeople, all of whom had their working hours reduced. Of the total number 782 were building operatives and 355 drapers' assistants.

Employment.	Locality.	Date of change.	Approximate number of workpeople directly affected.	Hours of labour in a full week (exclusive of overtime).		
				Before change.	After change.	Dec. per week.
DECREASES.						
<b>Building Trades.</b>						
Carpenters and Joiners	Winsford ...	12th Aug.	42	52½	47	5½*
Ditto ...	Northwich...	10th Aug.	200	53	47	6*
Tricklayers	Dublin ...	Aug.	540	57	54	3*
<b>Metal Trades.</b>						
Engineers...	Shiplay ...	Aug.	130	54	53	1*
Boiler-makers	Donnington, Salop	Aug.	40	54	53	1
Tudgers ...	Coatbridge	24th Aug.	150	65	56	9*
<b>Other Trades.</b>						
Cabinet-makers	Accrington	24th Aug.	8	54	53	1
Ditto ...	Halifax ...	28th Aug.	4	54	53	1*
Attendants and Stokers (Baths)	London, E.C.	15th Aug.	4	Average 69½	63	6½
Drapers' Assistants	London, N.	6th Aug.	155 60 140	... ... ...	... ... ...	3 7 4

\* See also under Changes in Rates of Wages.

+ Under the new working rules for Dublin Bricklayers the following hours of labour during the winter months have been agreed to:—45½ for 7 weeks, 49½ for 2 weeks, 49½ for 2 weeks, and 52½ for 2 weeks.

### INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN AUGUST.

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

THE summary given below of the changes in the Register of Industrial Organisations during August shows that 2 Trade Unions, 1 Co-operative Association for Distribution, 5 Co-operative Associations for Production, 2 Land Societies, 23 new Friendly Societies, and 36 new branches of existing Friendly Societies have been added to the Register for the United Kingdom during the month. Two Trade Unions and 9 Industrial and Provident Societies have been dissolved, while 31 Building Societies are returned as having sent notice of commencement of dissolution or as having ceased to exist.

#### NEW ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED.

**Trade Unions.**—England and Wales.—Halifax and District Brussels Carpet Weavers' Association, 16 Knight St., Parkinson Lane, Halifax; London and Provincial Union of Hand-sewn Boot and Shoe Makers, 4A Rathbone Place, Oxford St., W. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

**Industrial and Provident Societies.**—(A) Associations for Distribution.—England and Wales.—Amalgamation of Manufacturers' Universal Supply Association, Ltd., 6 St. Mary's Gate, Manchester. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

(B) Associations for Production.—England and Wales.—Eastern Counties Dairy Farmers' Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Finsbury Circus Buildings, E.C.; Co-op. Typewriters, Ltd., 19 Southampton Row, W.C.; Blackpool Union Printers, Ltd., Charnley Road, Blackpool; Methwold Fruit Growers' Co-op. Soc., Ltd., The Fruit Colony, Methwold, Stoke Ferry. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—Kilmeedy Co-op. Agricultural and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Kilmeedy.

(C) Miscellaneous Associations.—England and Wales.—Moorside Liberal Club Land and Builders' Soc., Ltd., Moorside Liberal Club, Oldham; Leicester West End Builders' Soc., Ltd., Oakdene, Narborough Road, Leicester. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

**Friendly Societies.**—(A) New Friendly Societies.—England and Wales.—Ordinary Friendly, 5; Specially Authorised, 2; Dividing, 4; Juvenile, 4; Working Men's Clubs, 7. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—Ordinary Friendly, 1.

(B) New Branches of Existing Societies.—England and Wales.—B.O.A. Free Gardeners, 9; A.O. Foresters, 5; I.O. Rechabites, S.U., 3; G.U.O.O. Foresters, 2; Various others, 9. Scotland.—Various, 2. Ireland.—B.O.A. Free Gardeners, 4; Various others, 2.

#### OLD ORGANISATIONS DISSOLVED.

**Trade Unions.**—England and Wales.—Hammersmith and District Labour Union, Ship Tavern, Hammersmith, W.; Self-Acting Spinners and Twiners' Association of Ripponden and District, Foresters' Hall, Ripponden. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

**Industrial and Provident Societies.**—England and Wales.—Guide Ind. and Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Haslingden Road, Guide; Kibworth Ind. and Prov. Freehold Land Soc., Ltd., Weir Lane, Kibworth Beauchamp; Wakefield Equitable Ind. and Prov. Land Soc., Ltd., Westgate, Wakefield; Coventry Watch Jewel Makers' Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 4 Marston's Buildings, Coventry; Haswell & Shotton Butchers' Soc., Ltd., 3 George Street, Haswell, Sunderland; Co-op. Publishing Soc., Ltd., Milton House, Rochester; Concrete Burial Soc., Ltd., Milton House, Rochester; Bolton Co-op. Commonwealth Soc., Ltd., School Hill Mill, Bolton; Circle Co-op. Printers' Soc., Ltd., 255 Barking Road, E. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

**Building Societies.**—England and Wales.—Dissolved by instrument, 10; sent notice of commencement of dissolution, 4; of termination of dissolution, 16; of termination of winding up, 1.

### NOTICE.

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

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