#### INDUSTRIAL PROSECUTIONS IN OCTOBER.

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

Nature of Offence.	Cases taken.	Con- victions	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.	
		1	f. s. d	. £ s. d	
By Owners, Managers, &c.:-	9	9			9
Neglecting to Limewash	11	II			4
Maglesting to Hence Machinery			-3 3	The state of	
Employing Young Persons without necessary	41	40	19 3	18 12 9	9
Continented	2	2	I 5		6
Employing Children under the legal age	-	-	-		
Illegal Hours or Times of Employment	86	83	41 I	5 35 19	6
Refore or after the legal nour	00	03	41 1	33 -3	
During meal times, or without proper	Service Control	28	10 9	0 13 15	6
intervals for meals	29	20	10 9	1 -3 -3	ā
Beyond legal hour on Saturday or day	-		70 75	6 11 6	9
substituted	26	25			0
Other	22	21	14 15	0 12	-
Neglecting Rules as to Registers, Abstracts,	111111111111111111111111111111111111111				
Notices, &c.—	Mary Control	No.			7
Not keeping Registers	40	40	23 6	6 17 7	/
Not affixing or properly filling up Notices	200				0
and Abstracts	6	6		6 2 0	9
Not sending Notices required by Act	II	IO	9 13		I
Not supplying sufficient or correct particulars	7	7	7 0	0 5 3	6
Prosecutions for Breach of (or not affixing)	MEETS ON	1000			
Special Pules	I	-	_	0 4	0
Special Rules Prosecutions under Truck Acts	13	4	6 5	OII	6
Prosecutions under Truck Acts					
By Workmen:— Prosecutions for Breach of Special Rules	3	3	0 7	6 1 1	0
Prosecutions for Breach of Special Rules	I	I	0 10	0 0 14	0
Employing Children full time, &c				100	
By Parents:	I		10000000	-	
Making use of false certificate	The Late				100
	900	290	178 17	6 127 0	6
Total for October, 1898	809	290	110 11	221	
	107	010	112 16	6 85 17	4
Total for October, 1897	197	216	112 10	0 00 11	-

#### II .- Under Mines and Quarries Acts. \*+

Nature of Offence.	Prosecu-	Con- victions.	Cases with- drawn.	Cases dis- missed.	Amount of Fines and Costs.
		UNDER T	HE MINE	s Acts.	
By Owners, Managers, &c. :— Ventilation Miscellaneous By Workmen:— Shot-firing and Explosives	I I	I I	=	=	£ s. d. 10 0 0 0 15 0 4 13 0
Timbering Lucifer Matches, Smoking, &c Riding on Trams	8 8 10 13	4 8 8 10§ 13	=	=	9 7 6 9 1 0 10 2 0 13 11 3
Total for October, 1898	45	45	100 mm	_	57 9 9
Total for October, 1897	57	54	2	1	63 0 10
	1/2	UNDER ?	THE QUA	ARRIES A	CT.
By Owners, Managers, &c.:— Fencing Other Special Rules	1	1 2	=	=	£ s. d. 0 19 6 2 9 0
Total for October, 1898	3	3	18-8	-	3 8 6
Total for October, 1897	New York Const		-	-	-

## III.—Under Merchant Shipping Acts.

Nature of Offence.	Prosecu- tions.	Convic-	Pen	ota			ota	
By Owners or Masters of Shios:  Infringement of the Collision Regulations by wilful default  By Boarding House Keepers and	1	I	£	s.	d. 0	£2	s. 18	d. 6
others:— Illegal Boarding Supply Unlawfully demanding or receiving	I	ı	2	0	0	1	17	6
remuneration for obtaining employment	I	I	2	0	0	I	12	6
Total for October, 1898	3	3	7	0	0	1000	8	
Total for October, 1897	16	16	29	0	0	35	15	2

## IV. -Under the Friendly Societies and Industrial and Provident

Nature of Offence.	Prose- cutions.	Withdrawn on compliance with Act.	Convic-	Fines		
Failure to send Annual Returns	6	3	3	£ 5 1	5.	d. 0
For failure to send notice of removal of registered offices	1	I	I	0 1	5	0
Total for October, 1898	7	4	8	6 1	2	0

\* Supplied by the Home Office.

† The figures relating to Prosecutions under the Mines and Quarries Acts for October, 1898; include prosecutions by H.M. Inspectors of Mines under the Factory and Workshop Acts in factories and werkshops connected with Metalliferous Mines and Quarries. In the figures for October, 1897, given in the above tables, such prosecutions are included in the Table of Prosecutions under the Factory and Workshop Acts. The difference owing to the change of tabulation is not, however, very material.

† In this case the number of convictions is greater than the number of informations laid, the practice being in Scotland to lay one information against one person, however many offences he is charged with.

Three of these convictions were for riding on Engine Set.

### INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN OCTOBER.

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

FROM the following summary of the changes in the Register of Industrial Organisations in October it will be seen that 3 Trade Unions, 3 Co-operative Associabe seen that 3 Trade Unions, 3 Co-operative Association for Distribution, 4 Co-operative Associations for Production, 3 Miscellaneous Industrial and Provident Societies, 26 new Friendly Societies, and 29 branches of existing Friendly Societies have been added to the Register for the United Kingdom during October. Two Trade Unions, 4 Industrial and Provident Societies, 20 Building Societies, and 34 Friendly Societies (including 13 branches) are reported as having ceased to exist, or to have commenced "winding-up," while I Trade Union is reported to have amalgamated while I Trade Union is reported to have amalgamated with another Union.

#### ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED.

ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED.

Trade Unions.—England and Wales.—Combined Smiths of Great Britain and Ireland, 21, Eastern-road, Plaistow, E.; Keighley and District Builders' Labourers' Protective, Accident, and Burial Soc., Ship Inn, High-street, Keighley; Loughborough and District Builders' Labourers' Protective, Accident, and Burial Soc., Golden Fleece Inn, Cattle Market, Loughborough.

Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—(A) Associations for Distribution.—England and Wales.—South Hetton Amicable Ind. Soc., Ltd., South Hetton. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—Pullathomas Co-op. Home Industries Soc., Ltd., Pullathomas co., Mayo; Irish Needlework Depot, Ltd., 33, Dawson-street, Dublin.

Dublin.

(B) Associations for Production.—England and Wales—None. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—Geesala Co-op. Agricultural and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Geesala, co. Mayo; Kilsonan Co-op. Agricultural and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Kilsonan, co. Galway; the Mullet Co-op. Agricultural and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Kilsonan, co. Galway; the Mullet Co-op. Agricultural and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Kilmore, Erris, co. Mayo; Kells Co-op. Agricultural and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Kells, co. Kilkenny.

(c) Miscellaneous.—England and Wales.—Licensed Trade Supply Soc., Ltd., 53, Vine-street, Coventry; Ponder's End Progressive Club and Institute Soc., Ltd., Alma-road, Ponder's End; New Brancpeth Club, Ltd., Club House, New Brancpeth Colliery, Durham. Scotland.—None. Ireland—None.

Friendly Societies.—(A) New Friendly Societies.—England and Wales.
Ordinary Friendly, 12; Dividing, 6; Juvenile, 1; Specially authorised, 2; Working Men's Clubs, 3. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—Specially authorised, 2. (B) New Branches of Existing Societies.—England and Wales.—18. Scotland.—10. Ireland.—1.

#### Building Societies .- None. ORGANISATIONS DISSOLVED.

Trade Unions.—England and Wales.—Nuneaton Builders' Labourers'
Protective, Accident, and Burial Soc., Half Moon Inn, Abbeystreet, Nuneaton; Amalgamated Protection Union of Mechanics and General Labourers, Railway Hotel, North Woolwichroad, E. Scotland.—Edinburgh District Tramway Carmen amalgamated with the Amalgamated Association of Tramway and Hackney Carriage Employees and Horsemen in General.

Ireland.—None.

and Hackney Carriage Employees and Horsemen in General.

Ireland.—None.

Industrial and Provident Societies. — England and Wales.—
Dissolved by instrument: Westley Waterless Industrial and Provident Soc., Ltd., Westley Waterless, Cambridge; Hipperholme Coal Club, Ltd., Towngate, 3, Denholme Gate Road, Hipperholme, Halifax. Liquidators' final return received:—
Battersea Total Abstinence Builders' Soc., Ltd., 1, Birley Street, Shaftesbury Park, Battersea, S.W.; Lancashire and Yorkshire Co-op. Productive Soc., Ltd., 1, Balloon Street, Manchester.

Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

Friendly Societies.—England and Wales.—By instrument of Dissolution: Ordinary Friendly, 6; Female, 4; Juvenile, 1; Branches, 1. Registration cancelled: miscellaneous, 3. Otherwise dissolved: Juvenile, 5; Branches, 5. Scotland.—By instrument of dissolution:—Ordinary Friendly, 1, Dissolved otherwise:—Ordinary Friendly, 1; Branches, 6. Ireland.—By instrument of dissolution:—One branch.

Building Societies.—England ant Wales.—Instrument of dissolution, 6; notice of commencement of dissolution, 3; notice of termination of dissolution, 9. Scotland.—Notice of termination of dissolution, 1; notice of commencement of winding-up, 1.

EXAMINATION FOR MINING MANAGERS' CERTIFI-CATES.

Newcastle District.—An examination for Certificates of Competency as Manager or Under-Manager of a Mine will be held shortly. Intending candidates should at once communicate with the Secretary to the Examination Board, Mr. M. Walton Brown, Neville Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

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#### STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER.

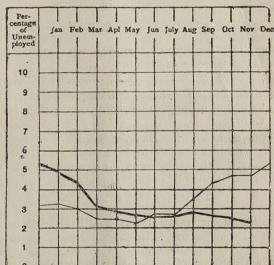
[Based on 2,320 returns, viz.: 1,649 from Employers, 535 from Trade Unions, and 136 from other sources.]

THE general state of employment has been good during November. During the month there has been some improvement, especially in the shipbuilding and tinplate

In the 118 trade unions making returns, with an aggregate membership of 469,844, 10,864 (or 2.3 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of November, compared with 2.5 per cent. in October, and with 4.8 per cent. in the 113 unions, with a membership of 464,382, from which returns were received for November, 1897 (during the engineering dispute).

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 completed month of 1897 and 1898. [The thick line applies to 1898, the thin line to 1897.]



The table below classifies the membership of the 118 unions making returns according to the percentage proportion of their members that each union had unemployed at the end of the under-mentioned periods:-

	At end of November, 1898.			Corresponding Percentages for			
Percentage of members unemployed.	Number of Unions	of of such Un		A Month	A Year		
	making Returns.	Number.	Per- centage.	ago.	ago.		
Under 1 per cent 1 and under 2 per cent 2	33 27 20 21 5	146,456 57,359 174,305 77,606 13,033 4,268 6,817	31.2 12.2 37.1 16.5 0.6 0.9 1.5	32·2 11·7 26·4 24·7 2·7 0·7 1·6	7.9 34.0 4.8 29.9 3.2 4.3 15.9		
Total	118	469,844	100.0	, 100.0	100.0		

Employment in various Industries .- Coal Mining -Employment in November continued generally bette than a year ago. Returns relating to pits employing 445,058 workpeople show that these pits worked on an average 5.46 days per week in the four weeks ended November 26th, as compared with an average of 5.44

days in October, and 5.32 days in November, 1897. (For further details, see page 362.)

Iron Mining.—Employment in this industry was on the whole slightly better in November than in October, though not quite so good as in November, 1897. At 132 mines and open works at which 17,145 persons were employed, an average of 5.80 days per week was worked during the four weeks ended November 26th, as compared with 5.73 days in October and 5.84 days in November, 1897. (For further details, see page 363.)

Pig Iron Industry.—Returns relating to the works of 109 iron masters show a further improvement in employment during November. At the end of the month they had 359 furnaces in blast, estimated to be employing 23,494 persons, or 3 more furnaces and 141 more persons employed than at the end of October, and 10 more furnaces and 1,084 more persons employed than at the end of November, 1897. (For further details see page 363.)

Iron and Steel Trades.—Employment continues better than a year ago. As compared with October the returns show little change. The 203 employers making returns employed 80,815 workpeople in the last week of November as compared with 80,992 in the last week of October, and 79,344 a year ago. The average number of shifts worked in the last week of the month was 5.60 in November, 5.57 in October, and 5.56 in November, 1897. (For further details see page 364.)

Tinplate Trade.—Employment improved considerably during November. At the end of the month 314 mills were at work, giving employment to 16,091 workpeople, as compared with 296 mills, employing 14,945 workpeople, at the end of October, and 319 mills, employing 16,313 workpeople, at the end of November, 1897. (For further details see page 364.)

Employment in the Engineering and Metal trades has remained steady. The percentage of unemployed union members in this group of trades at the end of November was the same as in October\*, viz., 2.7.

In the Shipbuilding trades employment has continued to improve, the percentage of unemployed union members at the end of November being 2.5, compared with 3.7 in October.\*

Employment in the Building trades has continued brisk on the whole, though painters and decorators are less busy. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of November was 1.1, compared with 0.9 in October, and 1.6 per cent. in November,

The Furnishing trades, though still busy, are scarcely so actively employed. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of November was 2.3, compared with 1.6 in October, and 2.4 per cent. in November

Employment in the Printing and Bookbinding trades has continued to improve. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of November was 2:4, compared with 3.3 in October, and 2.5 per cent. in November, 1897.

In the Paper trade employment has slightly improved, the percentage of unemployed union members at the end of November being 3.8, compared with 4.1 in October.

In the Glass trades the percentage of unemployed was 13.0, compared with 10.5 per cent. in November, 1897.

Employment in the Leather trades has remained steady, the percentage of unemployed union members at the end of November being 4.9, as in October, compared with 4.7 per cent. in November, 1897.

Employment in the bespoke branch of the Boot and October Shoe trade is quiet; in the ready-made branch it has Metallité mproved slightly, but is still slack in most centres.

r the Employment in the bespoke branch of the Tailoring

tions laid, t. Owing to the dispute which existed in the engineering trade no comparison is Three of

trade is dull; in the ready-made branch it has declined. and is slack in most centres.

Employment in both the Spinning and Weaving branches of the Cotton trade continues good generally.

Employment in the Worsted trade is a little worse at Bradford, but continues good at Huddersfield. In the Woollen trade it has fallen off, and although still fair in some districts is only moderate generally. In the Hosiery trade employment is fair and shows improvement.

As regards the employment of women in the Textile trades, information respecting 557 mills, employing 90,600 women and girls, shows that 83 per cent. were in mills giving full employment during the month, compared with the same percentage in October, and 61 per cent. in November, 1897. (For further details, see page 366.)

Agricultural Labour. - Agricultural labourers were generally well employed during the month of November. In a few districts casual hands lost a little time owing to wet weather. (For further details, see page 364.)

Dock and Riverside Labour in London. - In the five weeks ended November 26th an average number of 15,731 labourers were employed daily at all the docks and the principal wharves, as compared with 15,826 in the preceding four weeks and 15,976 in the corresponding period of 1897. (For further details, see page 365.)

Trade Disputes .- Forty-four fresh disputes occurred in November, 1898, involving 8,457 workpeople. The corresponding number of disputes for October was 54, involving 12,577 workpeople, and for November, 1897, 33 disputes, involving 6,594 workpeople. Eight disputes took place in the building trades, 11 in mining and quarrying, 6 in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades, 11 in textile trades, 2 in clothing trades and 6 in other industries. Of the 46 new and old disputes, involving 7,429 workpeople, of which the settlement is reported, 10, involving 1,375 persons, were settled wholly in favour of the workpeople; 21, involving 2,943 persons, wholly in favour of the employers; and 15, involving 3,111 persons, resulted in a compromise. (For further details, see page 380.)

Changes in Rates of Wages. - Changes in the rates of wages of about 121,100 workpeople were reported during November, of which number 120,600 received advances averaging 834. per head, and 500 sustained decreases averaging 3s. 41d. per head. The net result was an increase estimated at about 83d. per head in the weekly wages of those affected. The increases were principally in the mining industry (100,354), iron and steel manufacture (6,226), and the engineering and shipbuilding trades (4,952). Changes affecting about 1,700 workpeople were preceded by disputes, causing stoppage of work. Changes affecting about 104,000 workpeople were arranged under sliding scales and by conciliation boards. Changes affecting about 15,400 workpeople were arranged by direct negotiation between employers and workpeople. (For further details see page 376.)

Pauperism.—In the 35 selected urban districts of the United Kingdom, 329,382 persons were relieved on one day in the second week of November. This number corresponds to a rate of 208 per 10,000 of the estimated population of those districts, or 3 per 10,000 less than a year ago. (For further details see page 379.)

Emigration.—The number of British and Irish passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during November was 9.749, as compared with 8,674 in November, 1897. (For further details

YEAR-BOOK OF LABOUR LEGISLATION.\*
THE first volume of a Year-book of labour legislation has been issued by the Belgian Labour Department.

It contains the text (in French) of the laws concerning labour, which have been enacted during 1897 in Belgium, Germany, Austria, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, Norway, Holland, Roumania, Switzerland and the United States. It also contains the text of decrees and orders issued in pursuance of those laws.

#### CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTION IN 1897.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

RETURNS relating to co-operative production during 1897 by workmen's Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom have been made to the Department by 805

#### Co-operative Production classified by Industries.

The 805 societies employed 29,668 persons in production at the end of 1897, and paid in productive wages during the year £1,476,685. Of the 29,668 persons employed, 20,716, or 69.8 per cent., were employed in England and Wales; 8,550, or 28.8 per cent. in Scotland; and 402, or 1'4 per cent. in Ireland.

The following table shows the industries carried on, and the number and percentage of men, women and young persons respectively engaged in them.

	No. of						
ndustries carried on by Co- operative Societies of all Classes.	Societies to which the Par- ticulars relate.	Men.	Women.	Young Persons under 18 years of age.	Total.		
Building Mining and quarrying	34	1,462	-	58	1,520		
Metal, engineering, and ship-	3	350		14	304		
building	19	531	116	124	771		
Textiles	23	1,449	1,567	665	3,681		
Clothing—							
Boots and shoes	351	5,104	1,241	1,253	7,598		
Tailoring, mantles, and shirtmaking Dressmaking and mil-	196	2,061	1,736	765	4,562		
linery Farming, dairying, and fish-	209	I	1,563	733	2.297		
ing	116	526	138	30	694		
Printing and allied trades	18	527	242	221	990		
Woodworking and furnishing	17	525	46	134	705		
Soap and candle making Food preparation— Bread making and con-	2	130	31	94	255		
fectionery	439	3,143	201	608	4,042		
Corn milling	26	844	29	24	897		
Other foods	14	229	425	84	738		
Other industries	13	356	130	68	554		
Totals	805*	17,238	7,555	4,875	29,668		
Percentage of total		58.1	25.5	16.4	100.0		

#### Co-operative Production by various classes of Societies.

The total value of goods sold, or transferred to distributive departments of societies, was £9,451,572. Of this amount 65.6 per cent. was sold or transferred by the wholesale and retail distributive societies. Of the total production £6,334,047, (or 67 o per cent.) was by societies in England and Wales; £2,755,195, (or 29 2 per cent.) in

Scotland; and £362,330, (or 3.8 per cent.) in Ireland.
In the following table, the persons employed and the value of productions sold or transferred, are grouped according to the classes of societies engaged in production.

	1		
Classes of Societies.	No. of Societies to which the Returns relate.	No. of Persons employed in Production.	Value of Goods sold by Productive Societies or trans- ferred from Pro- ductive to Distributive Departments.
Societies for retail distribution Societies for wholesale distribu- tion	580 2	10,934 9,353	£ 3,297,816† 2,905,167†
Total: Societies established primarily for distribution	582	20,287	6,202,983†
Societies for corn milling Societies for other forms of pro- duction	9 214	405 8, <b>97</b> 6	1,264,402 1,984,187
Total: Societies established primarily for production	223	9,381	3,248,589
TOTAL; ALL SOCIETIES	805	29,668	9,451,572

#### Profit Allotted to Employees.

Of the 805 societies, 96 (including the Scottish Wholesale Society) reported that they had assigned to their employees a total of £21,521 out of the profits of the year, including £928 allotted to provident funds for their benefit. This amounts to about £2 9s. per head of the 8,701 persons employed in production by these societies at the end of the year, and 5.3 per cent. upon the wages paid to them.

\* Some societies carry on two or more industries and are entered under several heads, consequently this column does not add up to the total given.

† In the case of the wholesale and retail distributive societies, the goods are not usually sold by the productive departments, but are transferred to the distributive departments.

Of the total amount, £14,078 was allotted by 35 Productive Societies,  $f_{6,031}$  by the Scottish Wholesale Society, and  $f_{1,412}$  by 60 retail distributive societies. About  $61\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the total amount was allotted by 15 societies in Scotland (including the Wholesale

#### Production by Retail Distributive Societies.

Returns have been received from 580 retail distributive societies which had produced in their own productive departments goods to the value of £3,297,816. Of these, 441, with productions to the value of £2,278,771, were in England and Wales, and 139, with productions amounting to £1,019,045, in Scotland.

In the table below these returns are classified by industries. In a certain number of cases it has been necessary to estimate the value of productions.

Trades.	No. of Societies making Returns.	No. of persons employed in production at end of year.	Total estimated value of own pro- ductions sold or transferred to distri butive departments during the year.*
			£
Building	24	621	81,657
Metal	3	13	658
Textile	3	291	60,536
Clothing—			
Boots and shoes	324	2,322	304,736
Tailoring	187	2,373	321,741
Dressmaking and millinery	206	2,220	148,997
Shirtmaking	5	12	1,333
Farming and dairying	31	193	45,402
Woodworking and furnishing Food preparation—	7	79	5,455
Com Millian	15	164	561,798
Breadmaking and confectionery	415	2,563	1,714,710
Other feeds	12	74	47,687
Brush and matmaking	ī	9	3,106
Total, all trades	580	10,934	3,297,816

#### THE WORKING OF THE ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE LAWS IN AUSTRIA IN 1896.

#### 1.-ACCIDENT INSURANCE,+

EXCLUDING the mining and allied trades (which come under the Mining Code, and in which the old provident funds known as Bruderladen have been retained), there were, in Austria, at the end of 1896, 224,307 establishments, with 1,974,644 workpeople (mean number), subject to the Accident Insurance Laws, compared with 215,773 establishments and 1,877,194 workpeople on the corresponding date in 1895.

Out of a total of 64,655 accidents notified in 1896, 18,544 were of a nature entailing compensation. In the following table these accidents are classified according to the gravity of their results, the corresponding figures for the years 1891-5 being given for

comparison :—							
Result of accidents reported.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	
	I.—Number.						
(a) Death (b) Permanent total disablement (c) Permanent partial disablement (d) Temporary disablement (over 4 weeks)	56 105 2,046 6,068	574 120 2,410 6,318	649 115 3,129 7,008	670 116 3,585 8,181	835 203 4,721 10,636	929 200 5,199 12,216	
Total of accidents entailing com- pensation	8,784	9,422	10,901	12,552	16,395	18,544	
seculturines for Recognitive	II.—Proportion per 10,000 ! Insured.						
(a) Death (b) Permanent total disablement (c) Permanent partial disablement (d) Temporary disablement (over 4 weeks)	6.6 1.2 23.9 70.8	6.4 1.3 27.0 70.7	6·9 1·2 33·3 74·5	6.8 1.5 85.6	6·8 1·7 38·8 87·4	7.2 1.6 40.5 95.2	
Total of accidents entailing compensation }	102.2	105.4	115.0	126.8	134.7	144'5	

\* In the case of the wholesale and retail distributive societies, the goods are not usually sold by the productive departments, but are transferred to the distributive departments.

† Die Gebarung und die Ergebnisse der Unfallstatistik der im Grunde des Gesetzes vom 28 December, 1887, betreffend die Unfallversicherung der Arbeiter errichteten Arbeiter-Unfall-Versicherungsanstalten im Jahre 1896. Vienna, Government Primting Office, 1898.

‡ In reality, per 3,000,000 days worked, so that the figure 10,000 is fictitious, and represents 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). In this way it is reckoned that the mean number of workpeople subject to insurance during 1896 (viz., 1,974,644), is equivalent to 1,283,433 Vollarbeiter.

In comparing the figures for 1895 and 1896 with those of the earlier years, allowance has to be made for the additions to the list of trades subject to accident insurance made by the law of July 20th, 1894. These additions came into operation in 1895, and most of the workpeople affected by them were railway servants.

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At the end of 1896 there were 22,151 persons (compared with 16,627 at the end of 1895) in receipt of annuities granted them in compensation for permanent injuries or for the loss of their breadwinners. They were made up as follows:—

Persons drawing Annuiti	Amount	of Annuities.	
Class,	Number.	Total.	Average per Person.
Widows	2,51 <b>7</b> 4,325 382 1,116 13,811	£ 16,356 18,074 1,780 20,948 96,616	£ s. d. 6 10 0 4 3 7 4 13 2 18 15 5 6 19 11
Total drawing Annuities	22,151	153,774	6 18 10

The total income of the accident insurance institutions for 1896 was £706,747, whilst the liabilities incurred in that year exceeded that amount by £280,167 (compared with £72,288 in 1895). It has been found necessary to increase by 10 per cent. the rates of contribution originally fixed in the Vienna, Prague and Lemberg insurance districts, where the disproportion between income and liabilities has been most marked.

#### 2.—SICKNESS INSURANCE.\*

The total number of Austrian Sick Funds, whose returns were utilised for the 1896 statistics, was 2,921 (compared with 2,915 in 1895), and their aggregate mean membership, 2,188,010 (compared with 2,066,435). (The miners' provident funds, *Bruderladen*, are not included.)

The number of cases of sickness, in respect to which sick money was paid in 1896, was 1,046,209 (compared with 1,013,599 in 1895), and the number of days of sickness, 18,260,622 (compared with 17,516,981). In 1896, as in previous years, the number of cases of sickness per 100 members was smaller among women than among men when confinements were not counted, viz., 40°5 for the former and 47°2 for the latter. Hitherto the average number of days of sickness per member has always been somewhat higher for women (excluding confinements) than for men, but in 1896 the average number of days of sickness per member was, 7°73 for women, as against 7°80 for men. By including confinements, the number of cases of sickness per 100 women members in 1896 is brought up to 49°8, and the number of sick days per woman member, to 10°24.

The total income of the Sick Funds in 1896 amounted to £1,595,183 (compared with £1,462,017 in 1895) and included contributions from employers to the amount of £460,024 (£413,738 in 1895), and from workpeople to the amount of £1,026,736 (£936,840 in 1895). The total expenditure was £1,448,946 (£1,348,368 in 1895), and included £1,271,016 for sick and funeral benefits (£1,187,301 in 1895) and £114,912 (£106,074 in 1895) for administration. The excess of income over expenditure, i.e., the amount paid into reserve funds, was £146,237 (£113,649 in 1895), the total value of the reserve funds at the end of the year being £1,158,939 (£1,011,964 in 1895). The amounts added to reserve in 1896 were 9.85 per cent. (8.29 per cent. in 1895) of the total contributions of employers and employed, whereas, according to the law, they should have amounted to at least 20 per cent. of those contributions.

The average amount of sick and funeral benefit granted per member in 1897 was 11s.  $7\frac{1}{2}d_1$ , while the average sum which each member contributed was 9s.  $4\frac{1}{2}d_1$ .

The figures as to the special sick funds for apprentices employed by members of Guilds are not included in the foregoing. Returns from 317 such funds for 1896 showed an aggregate mean membership of 55,302; receipts amounting to £13,170; an expenditure of £10,709; and reserve funds amounting at the end of the year to £13,816. There were 10,566 cases, and 151,034 days of sickness, for which benefits amounting in the aggregate to £9,170 were paid.

#### COMPULSORY SHOP CLUBS.

The Home Secretary has appointed a committee, consisting of the Right Hon. Jesse Collings, M.P., Mr. H. H. Cozens-Hardy, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. E. W. Brabrook, C.B., F.S.A. (Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies), to inquire into the grievances alleged to exist in connection with compulsory shop clubs. Mr. R. F. Reynard of the Home Office has been appointed secretary to the committee.

## AGRICULTURAL HIRING FAIRS IN ENGLAND.

HIRING fairs for agricultural labourers, though formerly in existence in many parts of England, are now mainly confined to the northern counties. Even in these districts, where the great majority of men are still hired, there has been a marked tendency in recent years for the best men to get re-engaged by their old employers or by a new ones without going to the fairs. The difficulty of getting women at the fairs for dairy work or for service in the farm houses is generally said to be an increasing one.
In the counties of Cumberland, Durham, North Lancashire, Northumberland, Westmorland, and Yorkshire, most of the farm servants are hired at hiring fairs. In Northumberland and Durham the system of hiring is generally similar to that in Scotland, in the Border Counties and the Lothians. The ploughmen, or hinds, as they are called in Northumberland and Durham, who are the most numerous class in those counties, are hired by the year in March, the term of service commencing in May. They are usually hired by families, the sons and daughters living with their parents in cottages let free near the farm, and working on the same farm. There are also some half-yearly hirings for unmarried youths, who live and board in the farm houses, but this system is not a very common one in those counties. The principal hirings in Northumberland are at Alnwick, Belford, Berwick, Cornhill, Morpeth, Newcastle, Rothbury, and Wooler, and in Durham at Barnard Castle, Darlington, Durham, and Stockton. Some of the Durham farmers hire their men in Northumberland and in Yorkshire.

In the counties of Cumberland, North Lancashire and Westmorland, a different system prevails. The majority of farm servants (unmarried men) are hired half-yearly and lodged and boarded in the farm houses. The hirings chiefly take place at Whitsuntide and Martinmas. Married men attached to the staff of a farm are on weekly engagements, and generally live in cottages near to the farm where they are employed. Day labourers usually live in the villages, but there are not many of these in the counties named. Women for farm house work and for dairy work are also hired at the hirings. Up to 1894 they were hired in the open street like the men, but since then, owing to the efforts of certain ladies in these counties, halls have been secured at the hiring fairs for this purpose. The principal hiring fairs in these counties are Appleby, Carlisle, Cockermouth, Kendal, Lancaster, Penrith, and Ulverston.

In Yorkshire yearly hirings and also some half-yearly hirings are held at most of the principal market towns at May Day and Martinmas. Hired men who are unmarried are lodged and boarded in the farm houses. In the North Riding some employers on the western side hire their men at the Cumberland and Westmorland hirings, and on the northern side at the Durham hirings. In the West Riding, shepherds, horsemen, or wagoners, whether married or single, are frequently engaged by the year. The married men live in cottages, and the unmarried men are either lodged and boarded in the farm house or in the house of the foreman. Married labourers not included in these classes, attached to the staff of a farm, are usually engaged by the week, though for longer periods in some districts, and casual labourers by the day.

Lincolnshire is the next county, after those already referred to, where the practice of hiring at fairs is the most common. The men hired are foremen, shepherds, cattlemen, horsemen, wagoners and lads, who usually board and lodge in the foreman's house if unmarried, though there are cases where they are taken into the farm houses. The hirings take place in May, for unmarried men, at Bourne, Boston, Brigg, Gainsborough, Grantham, Grimsby, Horncastle, Louth, Lincoln, Sleaford, Spalding, and Scunthorpe, and other towns. Married men are usually engaged at Candlemas, and May in North Lincolnshire, and elsewhere at Lady Day and Michaelmas. Ordinary labourers attached to the staff of a farm are on a weekly engagement. In the neighbouring counties of Notting-

ham and Rutland a similar system prevails, but to a less extent. The engagements usually take place in May and Martinmas. Hirings are held in Nottinghamshire at Mansfield, Nottingham, Newark, Retford, and Worksop, and in Rutland at Oakham.

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In certain other Midland Counties, namely, in Derbyshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire Leicestershire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, and Berkshire, the practice of hiring at fairs, "statute" fairs, or "mops" as they are frequently called in some places, exists to some extent, though less generally than formerly, for the yearly hiring of men and youths to take charge of horses and cattle, and also to some extent for women and girls for situations in farmhouses and for domestic service. In Cheshire hirings used to take place for the engagement of single men and women, boarded and lodged in the farm houses, but engagements are now generally made privately for the year in November, December and January. In all the Midland counties referred to, the engagements are not always binding for a year, as in some districts notice can be given to terminate the engagement. Many of the so-called hiring fairs in these counties are now merely pleasure fairs, the system of private engagements having become the most general. This may be said to be the case as regards the fairs in Shropshire, which still take place at such towns as Bridgnorth, Ludlow, Market Drayton, and Much Wenlock. In Derbyshire a number of small hiring fairs are still held. Burton-on-Trent is a fair at which hirings to some extent take place annually in October, but the Stratford-on-Avon "mop" in Warwickshire is now chiefly a large pleasure fair. Some labourers are still hired at Atherstone, Tamworth and Warwick, and a few other places in those districts. In Leicestershire a little hiring is done in the case of men and youths in charge of horses and cattle to live in farm houses at Loughborough and Melton Mowbray at the November fairs. Comparatively little hiring at fairs now takes place in Worcestershire, Oxfordshire and Berkshire, and the fairs at which formerly many men were hired now chiefly exist as pleasure fairs.

Yearly hirings in September take place in Cambridge-shire, at Wisbech, for foremen, shepherds, horsekeepers, and cattlemen. The horsekeepers are, as a rule, unmarried men and lodge in the foreman's cottage. They either provide their own food, which is cooked by the foreman's wife, or else they are boarded for about 8s. or 8s. 6d. a week, which includes washing. In the Eastern Counties, where nearly all the men are on a weekly engagement, they remain much longer in their places than in the Northern Counties, where the hiring system exists.

The other counties in which hiring at fairs takes place are in the Southern and South-Western districts, and in all of these counties the system may be said to be rapidly dying out, engagements being now generally made privately, or through the medium of advertisements. The hired men are usually those in charge of animals. The system of lodging and boarding men in the farm houses in these districts is not a common one, though it exists in Herefordshire and Monmouthshire for unmarried men and women, and to some extent in some of the other counties referred to. The married men are often provided with cottages on or near the farm. Some hiring at fairs still takes place in Hampshire, Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, and Monmouthshire. A good many labourers of all classes are still hired at the yearly Dorchester fair in February. A large employer in the county states that "the worst classes of labourers go to the fairs. A good man would scorn to go near one." An employer in Wiltshire referring to the fairs at Highworth and Swindon says that the best class of men are not hired at the fairs. As in some of the Midland Counties, the yearly engagements can frequently be terminated in many of these districts by notice.

In counties where no hiring fairs are held, or in those where a mixed system prevails, ordinary labourers who always work for the same employers are generally engaged by the week. In districts where employers do not always find work in wet weather the engagement

would appear in practice to be a daily one. The engagements of shepherds and of men in charge of horses and cattle vary considerably. Shepherds are not infrequently engaged by the year, while the engagements of the other classes are often monthly, but are made for various periods, extending as long as a year.

## THE WORKING OF THE SICKNESS INSURANCE LAW IN GERMANY IN 1896.\*

The mean number of persons insured against sickness under the law in the German Empire in 1896 was 8,441,766, or 16 per cent. of the population (compared with 8,005,648, or 15.3 per cent. of the population in 1895). These figures include miners (496,946 in 1896 and 480,124 in 1895), for whom special miners' funds exist. In the particulars which follow these special funds are not dealt with. So far as concerns the other classes of Sick Funds, the mean membership of those whose returns were utilised for 1896 is shown in the following table, together with the corresponding figures for 1895:—

	Mean Membership.			
Classes of Sick Funds.	1895.	1896.		
Communal Funds	1,287,650 3,450,599 1,913,917 26,566 114,581 732,211	1,337,962 3,660,732 2,032,475 24,609 132,081 756,961		
Total	7,525,524	7,944,820		

The bulk of the insurance (78.5 per cent.) is effected in the Communal, Local, and Factory Funds, the proportion of all insured, who belonged to each of these classes of funds in 1896, being 16.5, 45.2 and 26.8 per cent. respectively.

The proportion of women insured to every 100 men was 29.1 in 1896, and has risen steadily each year since 1880, when it was 24.2

The number of cases and days of sickness paid for under the law was as follows in 1896, compared with 1895, distinguishing sexes:—

			1895.	1896.
Men.				
No. of cases of sickness		 	2,175,991	2,220,043
Ditto per 100 members		 	37.3	36.1
No. of days of sickness		 	36,481,034	37,206,293
Ditto per member		 	6.3	6.0
Women.				
No. of cases of sickness		 	527,641	543,714
Ditto per 100 members		 	31.2	30.3
No. of days of sickness		 •••	9,988,989	10,401,933
Ditto per member		 	5'9	5.8
Both Sexes.		The same		
No. of cases of sickness		 	2,703,632	2,763,757
Ditto per 100 members		 	35.9	34.8
No. of days of sickness	•••	 	46,470,023	47,608,226
Ditto per member		 	6.2	6.0

On an average, from 1888 to 1896, there were 35'3 cases of sickness per 100 members of both sexes per annum (36'5 for men and 30'7 for women). The average number of days of sickness per member per annum for the same period was a little under 6'0 (a little over 6'0 for men and about 5'6 for women). It is to be noted that in these figures ordinary confinements are not counted as sicknesses.

The net current revenue of the sick funds in 1896 was £6,714,298, and the net current expenditure, £5,950,202. Of the net receipts in 1896, £6,332,810 (94'3 per cent.) consisted of contributions of employers and employed, and of the net expenditure, £5,486,139 (92'2 per cent.) consisted of the cost of sick benefits. The average cost for sick benefits per person insured in 1896 was 13s. 1od.; while each such person paid contributions amounting, on the average, to 11s. 3d.

The property of the Sick Funds at the end of 1896 amounted to £6,038,466.

<sup>\*</sup> Die Gebarung und die Ergebnisse der Krankheitsstatistik der nach dem Gesetze vom 30 März 1888, betreffend die Krankenversicherung der Arbeiter, eingerichteten Krankenkassen im Jahre 1896. Vienna, Government Printing Office, 1898.

<sup>\*</sup> Statistik der Krankenversicherung im Jahre 1896. Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, Neue Folge, Band 96. Berlin, 1898. Puttkammer und Mühlbrecht.

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## RECENT CONCILIATION & ARBITRATION CASES AND COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS.

(a) Cases under the Conciliation Act, 1896.

#### Pinxton Collieries Dispute.

The final memorandum of agreement embodying the terms of settlement of this dispute was signed by representatives of the parties on November 23rd. It differs in no essential respect from the preliminary memorandum printed in the last number of the GAZETTE (see page 327), except that the Langton soft coal getting price (see Clause 6) has now been fixed at 2s. 7.82d.

#### Dispute at Exhall Colliery, Bedworth.

At this colliery on August 22nd, a filler working at a fixed rate of wages under the direction of a stallman was discharged without notice by the Under Manager for filling slack with coal, and for refusing to discontinue the practice. In an action to recover a fortnight's wages in lieu of notice he was non-suited.

On November 7th, the men employed by the company came out on strike, claiming that a fortnight's wages should be paid to the man dismissed, on the ground that he was obeying the orders of the stallman, and at the same time making certain demands, including proposed advances in the rates paid and a decrease in the deductions made by the employers for slack, &c. The men in the first instance demanded that the payment of the wages in lieu of notice should be a condition preliminary to negotiation on the other questions. On November 7th, the proprietors made an application to the Board of Trade under the Conciliation Act. Subsequently the men agreed subject to certain conditions to accept the proposal of the proprietors to leave the question of the wages in lieu of notice to arbitration and endeavour to arrive at a settlement on the remaining questions. On November 12th, at a meeting between the parties, these questions were satisfactorily disposed of, and the appointment of an arbitrator was left to the Board of Trade. On November 14th work was resumed.

The Board of Trade appointed as arbitrator Mr. Thomas Bell, formerly one of H.M. Inspectors of Mines, who heard the case on November 29th and has since issued his award.

The award, which is dated December 9th, 1898, after referring to the matters in dispute, adjudges that the Under Manager acted wrongfully in dismissing the man without first giving to him fourteen days' notice, and that the Colliery Company should pay him a fortnight's wages, amounting to £2 14s. within fourteen days after being served with notice of the award, in full satisfaction and discharge of the matter referred to arbitration.

#### (b) OTHER CASES.

#### Conciliation in the Lace Trade.

At a meeting of the Nottingham Lace Trade Board of Conciliation on October 18th, certain alterations in the standard list of prices to be paid for making small sprig nets in the Levers branch of the trade were agreed to. The alterations came into operation from the first pay day in November, and involve a slight increase in the earnings of the 500 workpeople affected.

#### Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Gateshead Gas Employers' and Workmen's Conciliation Board.

Application having been made by the United Operative Plumbers' Association for the plumbers employed by the Newcastle and Gateshead Gas Company to be paid 9d. per hour, the question was considered by a committee of the above Board. It was agreed that, having regard to the fact that the plumbers employed by the Company have regular employment all the year round, they should be paid ½d. per hour less than the rate paid by the Newcastle, Gateshead and District Master Plumbers' Association (or, at present rates, 8½d. per hour). The change, which was equivalent to an advance in wages of 3s. per week took effect on November 4th, and affects 44 plumbers. The wages of 14 tinsmiths were simultaneously advanced by a like

#### Leicester Boot and Shoe Trade.

December, 1898.

An important piecework statement for lasting machine workers was issued on November 9th by the Leicester Boot and Shoe Trade Joint Committee. By the terms of the Board of Trade Settlement of April 19th, 1895, local joint committees were to be appointed to prepare statements for machine workers. In the course of the preparation of the Leicester statement, certain points of difference arose which were referred to the umpires for decision. The umpires issued their award on July 4th last. This award took effect from August 8th last, and is to remain in operation for three years. A second award on further points of difference was issued on September 15th. Both these awards are embodied in the statement.

#### Proposed "Alliance" in the Earthware Trade.

A provisional agreement for the constitution of an "alliance" in the earthenware trade of North Staffordshire has been drawn up and was signed at a meeting on November 28th, on behalf of a number of employers and trade unions in the pottery trade. The alliance is similar in general character to those in existence in various branches of the metal trades in the Midlands, and provides *inter alia* for the creation of a Wages Board, for a sliding scale by which wages shall rise and fall with prices, and for an advance of 5 per cent. on existing wages to come into effect on the complete adoption of the terms of the alliance.

By a unanimous vote of the meeting it was decided :—

"That the provisions of the Alliance shall not be enforced on either side until both parties have agreed that the combination is sufficiently strong to prevent underselling and to place the trade on a profitable basis. Pending such decision, selling prices shall not be raised, and the Wages Board shall only exist for the purpose of friendly consultation."

#### Weekly Wage Payments on the Clyde.

A movement in favour of weekly instead of fortnightly payments of wages has been in progress among the workpeople employed in the engineering and shipbuilding trades in the Clyde district for some time. In July last a vote of the Federated Trades was taken and resulted in a majority of 50,000 to 3,000 in favour of weekly payments. A conference between the representatives of the North-West Engineering and Shipbuilders Employers' Association and the Executive Council of the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades was held on September 29th, at which the employers stated that their objection to weekly payments was solely on account of broken time. A further meeting was held on November 24th, at which the representatives of employers and workpeople agreed to recommend weekly payments for a period of twelve months after the last pay of April, 1899. The recommendations are set out in the following agreement:—

I. That a trial be given to the payment of wages weekly, for a period of twelve months. In the event of the employers finding at the end of said twelve months that there has been no improvement in the time kept by the workmen in their employment, or that the timekeeping has become still worse, it is understood and agreed that the present custom may be reverted to, but not before a conference of parties has been held, and proof adduced.

2. That to permit of the necessary arrangements and facilities being made and completed to cope with the altered mode of payment, the present practice as regards payment shall continue until after the last pay of April of next year.

3. That when the weekly payment of wages begins the time shall be made up until Tuesday night, in all cases where payment is made on the Friday night or Saturday, that is, there shall be "lying time" from the Wednesday morning till Saturday. An equal amount of lying time shall be allowed in any case where the pay day is other than Friday night or Saturday.

(Signed) R. SINCLAIR SCOTT, Chairman.
R. KNIGHT, Chairman,
Federated Trades

## Registration of a Conciliation Board.

The Conciliation Board for the Building Trades of Reading and Neighbourhood, was registered by the Board of Trade under the Conciliation Act, 1896, on December 13th, 1898.

#### PRICES OF COAL AND IRON.

THE results of the ascertainments of the average selling prices of coal and iron in certain districts, as ascertained at the last audits, are shown in the following table, in which are also included, for purposes of comparison, the results of the previous audits:—

Product and District,	Num-	Number of work- work- people.  Period over which prices were ascer- tained at last audit.		Average ascertained selling price per ton.				
	work-			According to last audit.	According to previous audit.	Increase (+) or Decrease(-) in price per ton.		
Coal. Northumberland:— (Average for all classes of coal at pit's mouth) South Wales and	30,000	June, July, Aug.	_	s. d. 6 8.88	s. d. 5 10.96	s. d. + o 9.92		
Monmouth:— (Average for certain classes of coal, f.o.b.)	100,000	Sept.,Oct.	Dec. 1	10 1.41* to 10 3.43*	a - 11	11/1-		
Pig Iron. Cumberland	1,350	July, Aug. Sept.	Oct. 1	52 5.892	50 3.264	+ 2 2.628		
Cleveland	5,500	July, Aug. Sept.	Oct. 1	40 3'35	40 3.30	+ 0 0.02		
Manufactrd. Iron. North of England:— (Rails, plates, bars and angles) Midlands:—	6,000	Sept.,Oct.	Dе <b>с</b> . 1	106 5.25	104 11.08	+ 1 6.12		
(Bars, hoops, sheets, plates, and strips)	20,000	Sept.,Oct.	Dec. 1	121 10'68	121 10'3	+ 0 0.38		

As the result of the ascertainment, the wages of the miners in South Wales and Monmouthshire have been increased  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. In the North of England and Midland districts the average price of manufactured iron shows a slight increase, but not sufficient to give an advance in wages under the sliding scale agreements in operation in those districts. No audits have been made for Northumberland, Cumberland and Cleveland since last publication of the table.

#### LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

The following are among the more interesting legal cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act reported in November. The accounts are based principally upon reports appearing in newspapers:—

Arising out of and in the Course of the Employment.—A laundry operative employed at an infirmary claimed from the committee of the institution £300 as compensation for injury to her left hand, while passing a nurse's apron through the wringer. The judge found that the apron in question was a servant's apron, and one which the applicant would not in the course of her employment deal with, as it was her duty to send it downstairs to be dealt with. She had passed the apron through the machine for her own purposes, and was not doing the work for her employers. The judge, therefore, held that the accident did not arise out of and in the course of the plaintiff's employment, and gave ju igment in favour of the defendants.—Liverpool County Court, November 1st.

Is a Ship in Dock a "Dock?"—In this case the defendants appealed from the decision of a county court judge upon a question of law submitted to him by the arbitrator appointed to assess compensation. The plaintiff was the widow of a workman who was killed owing to an explosion on the defendants' steamship while employed in unloading at the Docks. The cases were brought from the hold by means of an hydraulic crane which was standing on the quay, and was worked by a chain to which was attached a wicker basket. The deceased with other men placed the cases in the basket, and it was then hoisted from the vessel and placed on the quay. The crane was worked by a man in defendants' employment. The last case put in the basket, which contained primers, exploded and killed the plaintiff's husband. The county court judge held that the word "dock" included the ship in the dock, and gave judgment for the plaintiff for the agreed sum of £270. Defendants appealed on the ground that the Act did not apply. By section 1, subsection 1, of the Act, "If in any employment to which this Act applies personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment is caused to a workman, his employer shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be liable to pay compensation in accordance with the First Schedule to this Act." By section 7, subsection 1, "This Act shall apply only to employment . . . on or in or about a railway, factory,

mine, quarry, or engineering work, and to employment . . . on in or about any building which exceeds thirty feet in height, and is either being constructed or repaired by means of a scaffolding, or being demolished, or on which machinery driven by steam, water, or other mechanical power, is being used for the purpose of the construction, repair, or demolition thereof." By subsection 2, "'Factory' has the same meaning as in the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1878 to 1891, and also includes any dock, wharf, quay, warehouse, machinery, or plant to which any provision of the Factory Acts is applied by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, . . . " By section 23, subsection 1, (v.) of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, certain provisions of the Factory Acts were extended to "every dock, wharf, quay, and warehouse, and, so far as relates to the process of loading or unloading therefrom or thereto, all machinery and plant used in that process." The court dismissed the appeal. They would not express any opinion upon the first point as to whether this man was killed while employed in a "dock." But the other point seemed to be perfectly clear, and was decisive of the present case. The defendants were using a quay, and on the quay they used a crane to unload their ship. They employed the deceased man in the ship to help in unloading by means of the crane certain cases of cartridges. While he was so employed, an explosion took place, and killed the deceased man. It was impossible to say that the deceased man was not employed on, in, or about the crane. The Act therefore applied, and the judgment must be affirmed.—Court of Appeal, reported November 21st.

Employment on, in or about a Building under Thirty Feet in Height. What is an "engineering work"?—A labourer claimed from a builder and contractor half his regular weekly wages for the time he was unable to work in consequence of injuries sustained during the demolition of a house. At the time of the accident the work at which the pursuer was employed did not exceed the height of 16 ft., and this point was relied on by the defence. The Sheriff gave judgment for the defender, stating that under the Act it was essential that the building in course of demolition should be more than 30 ft. high, and that it was hopeless to contend that the use of a steam crane in the demolition of the wall rendered it an engineering work according to the definition of an engineering work in section 7 (2).—viz.: "any work of construction or alteration or repair of a railroad, harbour, dock, canal or sewer," including also "any other work for the construction, alteration or repair, of which machinery driven by steam, water, or other mechanical power is used."

In another case a bricklayer claimed compensation from a firm of contractors for injuries received to his eye, which had in consequence to be removed. Plaintiff was engaged at work upon a building in the course of erection which was under 30 feet high. It was contended on behalf of the plaintiff that the fact that mechanical power, namely, a derrick, for the raising of beams, was at work on the premises at the time, brought the building within the definition of an "engineering work," in the Act. The judge held that the case came within "engineering work," and awarded plaintiff 19s. 10d. a week (being 50 per cent. of his wages) from the 31st of August last, and a further sum of 7s. 6d. a week so long as partial incapacity continued.—Sheriff's Court, Kilmarnock, November 2nd; Liverpool County Court, November 2sth.

How Earnings of a Casual Labourer should be Calculated.—Ship in Dock, with Barge Alongside.—A casual labourer claimed compensation from a seamship company in respect of injuries received while unloading bags of castor beans from a steamship in dock into a barge lying alongside. The judge gave judgment for the plaintiff, holding that as the ship was a "dock," the barge was also a "factory" within the meaning of the Act, and that the earnings of the plaintiff must be calculated on his average earnings for a year from all sources, and not the actual earnings of the employment at the time of the accident.—Bow County Court, November 14th.

What is Serious and Wilful Misconduct?—A lad employed as a potter's assistant, claimed compensation from his employer for injuries caused to his hand by a machine when trying to clear the clay from it. The defendant's case was that it was the rule that the foreman should be called when the machine became clogged; that the plaintiff had no business to be where he was when he got hurt; that express instructions had been given not to interfere with the machinery, and that the plaintiff had gone beyond his duties in trying to clean it. The judge held, that though plaintiff knowingly disobeyed the factory rules, nevertheless his injuries were received while following his employment, and though the plaintiff went about his work in a careless and reckless way, there was no evidence of a serious and wilful misdeed. (Section 2 (c) of the Act provides that "if it is proved that the injury to a workman is attributable to the serious and wilful misconduct of that workman, any compensation claimed in respect of that injury shall be disallowed.") The judge awarded 2s. a week for life as compensation.—Chesterfield County Court, November 11th.

Illness Arising out of Employment not an "Accident."—A window-blind painter claimed compensation from a window-blind manufacturer on the ground that he had been incapacitated for work for six weeks by an attack of colic, set up by lead poisoning. For the defence it was contended that illness contracted through employment was not an "accident" within the meaning of the Act. The judge gave judgment for defendant on the ground that the plaintiff had not suffered "personal injury by accident," He, however, assessed the plaintiff's damages at £6 ios, in the event of the judgment being reversed on appeal.—Southwark County Court, November 24th.

<sup>\*</sup> The exac amount of the ascertained audit cannot be stated.

#### INOUIRY AS TO AGENCIES FOR PROCURING EMPLOYMENT IN AUSTRIA.\*

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REPORT issued by the Statistical Department of the Austro-Hungarian Ministry of Commerce, contains the results of an inquiry relating to agencies for procuring employment in Austria.

The subject-matter is divided into 14 chapters. The first three chapters deal with private employment registries; the next two, with the employment bureaux maintained by the Compulsory Trade Guilds: the next four chapters treat of various other kinds of associations (trade unions, workmen's clubs, employers' associations, charitable societies, &c.) as agencies for procuring work. The institutions known as Workmen's Relief St ations (Verpflegungsstationen), maintained by public authorities for the relief of able-bodied persons wandering in search of work, form the subject of the 10th chapter. The next chapter deals with other institutions, whether selfsupporting or maintained by public authorities, or by endowments or subscriptions (e.g., orphanages, schools, penitentiaries, &c.) Newspaper advertising is treated of in the 13th chapter, while the 14th chapter reviews the results of the whole Inquiry.

The total number of employment registries in Austria at the beginning of 1896 is given as 2,858, and the number of registries, whose operations in 1895 were ascertained, as 2,385 (including 12 societies by whom no situations were procured).

The following statement shows the number of registries of each kind existing at the beginning of 1896, and the number of situations found in 1895 by the registries, from which information on this subject was obtained :-

Classe	Classes of Employment Registries.			No. of Registries	Registries whose operations in 1895 were ascertained.		
Classe	S OI EIL	pioyi	nent Registries.	of 1896. No. of Registries		Situations found in 1895.	
Public regis Workmer Other pub	's relief	stries		814	814 95	43,125 1,419	
			employers' assocs.	405	212 15	44,20I 3,099	
"	"	"	workmen's "	362	271	18,228	
	,,	"	joint ,,	33	32	11,347	
1,21	"	,,,	philanthropic socs. institutions, &c.	178	132	17,002	
1)	,,	11	private persons (as a business)	916	814	180,692	
	Tota	1		2,858	2,385	319,113	

The appendix to the Report contains a collect ion of enactments and rules regulating employment registries in Austria, Hungary, Denmark, Germany, France, Italy, Norway, Russia, Roumania Switzerland, Luxemburg, the United States and New Zealand.

#### LABOUR IN THE COLONIES.+

Monthly report, compiled by the Emigrants' Information Office, 31 Broadway, Westminster, S.W., from official and other reports, newspapers, etc., mostly dated October and November last.);

Canada.—It is too late in the year for the ordinary emigrant to go to Canada.

New South Wales .- The condition of the colony in all matters relating to trade, labour and industry, is improving, and land settlement is increasing. The dairying industry is largely on the increase, and many new factories are being erected. The number of unemployed throughout the colony has become much less; scrub cutting at the West Bogan is almost the only Government work now being carried on for the benefit of those out of work, the average wages there being 5s. 6d. a day. But the effects of the long drought, and of serious disputes between capital and labour, have made employment in many cases precarious. The building trade remains depressed, and there is a large number of empty houses in Sydney and the suburbs. At the large Broken Hill silver mines there are sufficient miners, and mechanics can always be obtained from Adelaide when required. At the Cobar copper mines there has been plenty of work for miners. In many parts the saw-mills have been very busy. The weighing question at the coal mines is still unsettled,

and the whole of the coal mining industry is consequently in a very disturbed condition.

Victoria.—There is an opening for mechanics and others with a little money, but not for the ordinary emigrant. There has been a very general fall of rain, and harvest prospects have improved.

South Australia.—There is practically no demand for labour in any trade; the Government workshops are on three-quarters time, and no public works of any magnitude are as yet in hand. A correspondent does not advise anyone to go to the Colony unless he has friends there, or a capital of £200 to £300 to start some new industry. In country districts there is a good opening for those able to take up land for fruit growing, and lately there has been a good demand for married couples without children, accustomed to station, farm, and domestic service. The new Government Labour Bureau is being made use of to a considerable extent.

Queensland.—There has been a demand at Brisbane for a few journeymen tailors; men can earn from 60s. to 70s. a week, and women from 20s. to 40s. There is a fair demand for farm hands.

Western Australia.—There is a good demand for ploughmen and farm hands, but the demand for mechanics and other labourers has fallen off considerably. The free passages, which have been hitherto given to domestic servants going to the Colony, have ceased for the present. A Government Labour Registry Office has been opened at Perth, where a list is kept of those desiring employment.

Tasmania.—Skilled mechanics would be able to get employment at the smelting works on the West Coast; and men able to take up and work a few acres of land would get good prices for vegetables at the mining

New Zealand.—The building trades have been busy in almost every place in the Colony. Wellington has been the only important exception. Men in the engineering trades have also been fully employed, except at Auckland and Oamaru. In the boot and clothing trades a fair business has been done, and a general improvement has been taking place. Ordinary labourers have, as a rule, found little difficulty in getting work at bushfelling, shearing, etc., this being the busy season of the year.

Cape Colony.—Owing to the completion of some Government works a considerable number of men employed at the Salt River Railway works have been discharged. A correspondent states that there has been a fair demand at Cape Town for men in the building

Transvaal.—Work in the building trades both in Johannesburg and Pretoria is very slack, and there is no opening for men in these trades.

Beira (Portuguese East Africa).—The Beira Benevolent Society warns persons against going there, as there is no work to be found for those that have already come, and a great amount of distress prevails.

### LABOUR ABROAD.

FRANCE.

Employment in November.\* - The mining and metal (smelting and manufacture) trades continued well employed in November. In the food preparation, bookbinding, printing, and skin and leather-dressing trades the improvement reported last month was maintained. There was also a tendency towards better employment in the woollen trade, and in the garment-making, hatmaking, furniture, and the clock, watch, and jewellery industries. On the other hand, the seasonal slackness in the building trades and their dependent industries became more pronounced. Employment has also become less plentiful in the boot and shoe trade, in

hosiery (chiefly woollen hosiery) industry, in the fur trade (for furriers and fur skin dressers), and in the coachbuilding and coopering trades. Speaking generally employment was considered as having remained, on the whole, more scarce than at the same time last year.

The proportion of members of trade unions reported unemployed on November 15th was a little over 13 per cent.; the unions reporting numbered 460, with a membership of 90,000. Ten per cent. of the number, containing 6 per cent. of the membership, of the reporting unions, regarded employment as having been more plentiful this November than last; 37 per cent. of the unions, containing 47 per cent. of the membership, regarded it as having been less plentiful; while 53 per cent. of the unions, containing 47 per cent. of the membership, considered it the same this November as last.

The reduction in working hours, referred to last month, has extended. From 9 to 10 per day are the hours most generally being worked.

Coal Mining in October.\*—The average number of days per week on which coal was hewn and wound in October was 5.97 compared with 5.92 in the previous month, and 5.97 in October, 1897. In October full time (6 days and over) was worked by 94 per cent., and from 5 to 6 days by 6 per cent. of the miners, the percentages in the previous month being 80 and 20 respectively. The pits making these returns employ over 100,000 workpeople, or three-fourths of the coal miners of France.

Strike of Laceworkers at Calais.—With reference to the above-mentioned dispute (noticed in the GAZETTE for September, p. 265), Mr. Charles A. Payton, H.M. Consul at Calais, reporting to the Foreign Office under date of December 5th, states that the dispute has ended in favour of the employers. The earlier piece-wage list has been maintained; work is proceeding in all the factories as usual, and about half of the strikers are still out of work, their places having been filled.

The strike of laceworkers at Caudry (Nord Department) referred to in the October GAZETTE, p. 296, is still in progress. The Consul states that 76 out of 78 employers have recently decided to withdraw concessions previously offered.

#### GERMANY.

Proposed Exclusion of Foreign-speaking Miners from Rhenish-Westphalia.—In a despatch to the Foreign Office from Sir F. C. Lascelles, H.M. Ambassador at Berlin, dated December 3rd, it is stated that a mining order is now being drawn up by the Mining Authorities of Rhenish-Westphalia, under which foreign-speaking workmen can only be employed in the mines and their dependencies when they understand sufficient German to comprehend the orders of the overseers and the messages given by their fellow workmen. Only such foreign-speaking workmen as understand German well, and can read and write it easily, will be employed as overseers, brakesmen, for driving machinery, etc. The order will not have retrospective action.

Labour Distutes in November .- The most noteworthy of the disputes reported in the Reichs-Anzeiger as having begun in November occurred in Remscheid and Crefeld. In the former case, the differ ences arose out of the proposal of 26 factory owners, whose workpeople have hitherto been insured against sickness in the local sick fund, to establish separate factory sick funds for this purpose. All the operatives concerned are stated to have given formal notice to leave in the event of the employers persisting in their proposal. At the end of November, however, the notices had been withdrawn at all except one of the factories. The number reported by the Reichs-Anzeiger to have actually struck is 270. According to the principal German trade union organs the number involved in the dispute was 3,000.

At Crefeld considerable agitation is reported to have prevailed amongst operatives in silk weaving factories with reference to wages. A meeting of owners of such factories was in consequence held at the Crefeld Chamber of Commerce, on November 28th, and it was resolved to appoint a committee to prepare the draft of a wages list. It was also agreed that no employer should engage an operative

belonging to a factory in which a dispute was in progress. In two strikes (involving 245 workpeople) the weavers are stated to have successfully opposed a reduction of wages.

Cld-Age and Invalidity Pensions on October 1st, 1898.—According to official statistics published in the Reichs-Anzeiger, the total number of invalidity pensions granted from the date of the coming into operation of the Old-Age and Invalidity Insurance Law (January 1st, 1891) up to Spetember 30th, 1898, was 360,253. Of these 107,598 had lapsed, so that on October 1st, 1898, 252,655 such pensions were in course of being paid, i.e., 13,987 more than on July 1st of the same year. The number of old-age pensions granted from January 1st, 1891, to September 30th, 1898, was 333,064 of which 130,980 had lapsed, leaving 202,084 pensions running on October 1st, 1898, i.e., 546 less than on the previous 1st July.

The Berlin Central Association for Registering Labour .- Soziale Praxis reports that the rules of this Association have been amended, and that 4 employers and 4 workpeople selected by the committee of the Industrial Court are now admitted to the governing body of the registry.—(See GAZETTE, July, 1897, p. 222).

#### SWITZERLAND.

Federal Law concerning the manufacture and sale of matches.—The following are the main provisions of a new Federal law concerning the manufacture and sale of matches in Switzerland, the text of which was published in the Swiss official gazette of November 16th,\* but which will not come into operation before the expiration of three months from that date (during which period it may be vetoed by Referendum.+)

The manufacture of matches may be carried on only in places specially set apart for that purpose, all of which shall be subject to the Factory Act, irrespective of their size or of the number of persons employed therein. The manufacture of matches shall in no case be carried on without an authorisation obtained from the Cantonal Government, but this authorisation cannot be granted without the assent of the Federal Council, by which the conditions to be observed in the interests both of the workpeople and the public are to be fixed. The manufacture, importation, exportation and sale of matches containing yellow phosphorus is forbidden. Yellow phosphorus may neither be imported nor used except for scientific and medicinal purposes, or for such other purposes, involving no danger to health, as the Federal Council may specially sanction. No matches may be sold, except in boxes or packets bearing the firm name or the registered trade mark of the manufacturer. This provision is equally applicable to matches imported or exported. The officers entrusted with the supervision of factories are to have free access at all times to all places where it may be suspected that the manufacture of matches is being

Power is given to the Federal Council to acquire the rights in, and to communicate to manufacturers any new manufacturing processes, which it may consider worthy of special attention in relation to the health and safety of the workpeople and of the

#### BELGIUM.

Creation of a Department of Technical Education .- A Royal Decree of October 3rd, 1898, provides for the creation of a Special Department of Technical Education at the Ministry of Industry and Labour.

Additions to List of Trades classed as Dangerous.—The following additions are made by Royal Decree of October 3rd to the list of trades classed as dangerous, unhealthy, or unpleasant, and accordingly subject to inspection: -(1). The manufacture of aluminate of soda by the calcination of sulphate of soda with clayey substances; (2) The manufacture of alumina and carbonate of soda by the action of carbonic acid on aluminate of soda; (3) The manufacture of oxalate of potash and oxalic acid by the action of caustic potash on saw-dust; (4) The manufacture of perchloride of iron; and (5) the manufacture of ferric sulphate by means of ferrous sulphate and nitric acid.

Employment of Boys in Enamel-ware Factories.—By Royal Decree, dated November 29th, boys of 14 to 16 years of age may be employed in connection with enamel stoves each alternate week after 9 p.m. and before 5 a.m.; but the total number of hours of work performed by such persons must not exceed II in 24, and must be broken by intervals for meals, etc., amounting to not less than 11 hours in the aggregate.

<sup>\*</sup> Die Arbeitsvermittlung in Oesterreich. Verfasst und herausgegeben vom Statistischen Departement im K.K. Handelsministerium. Vienna, 1898. Alfred Hölder, K. und K. Hof- und Universitäts- buchhändler. I. Rothenthurm-strasse, 15. † And the South African Republic (Transvaal) and Beira. † Handbooks, with maps on the different Colonies, may be obtained from the Emigrants' Information Office, at a penny each, post free.

<sup>\*</sup> Information supplied through the courtesy of the French Labour Department.

<sup>\*</sup> Bulletin de l'Office du Travail, November, 1898.

<sup>\*</sup> A correction of the text, as published on this date, was contained in the Official Gazette of November 30th.

+ By the exercise of the right of Referendum a fixed number of electors can insist on the measure being referred for the veto or sanction of the whole electoral body

#### AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA.

Labour disputes in November.—No serious disputes were reported\* as having begun in Austria in November. Serious differences, however, existed between the workpeople (numbering some 900) and their employers in the fez cap industry of Strakonitz (Bohemia). These originated on November 12th, in the dismissal of certain workpeople at one of the factories, for agitating against the proposal that each operative should work four instead of three machines, and that piece-wages should be reduced. Understanding that a similar course was about to be adopted at all the other fez cap works, the whole of the operatives in these establishments submitted a list of demands, and notified their intention to give a week's notice from November 26th, in case the demands were not granted by that date. These demands included a 20 per cent. increase of wages, the re-instatement of the dismissed workpeople, a 10-hours day, and an undertaking that no further reductions in wages should take place. On December 2nd it was reported that the 900 operatives had given notice. On December 5th a conference took place in the presence of the district magistrate, and a settlement is reported to have been arrived at. have been arrived at.

Agitation Against Working Two Looms in Reichenberg Cloth-weaving Industry.—On November 14th a meeting of cloth-weavers was held in Reichenberg (Bohemia) to protest against the proposed introduction of the two-loom system in the woollen-cloth factories.

Employment in Government Tobacco Factories, &c.\*—The total number of workpeople employed in establishments connected with number of workpeople employed in establishments connected with the Government tobacco monopoly in Austria on December 31st, 1896, was 38,011, the mean number employed in 1896 being 34,825. Of the last-named number, 32,189 (3,433 males and 28,756 females) were fully qualified workpeople, 2,636 (101 males and 2,535 females) only partially qualified, being chiefly girls between the ages of 14 and 16. Of the 32,189 fully qualified workpeople, 27,312 (1,108 males and 26,204 females) were paid piece-wages, the remaining 4,877 (2,325 males and 2,552 females) being paid by the day or week. Cigar-making gives employment to the largest number of workpeople, viz., 21,655 including 18,257 fully qualified women pieceworkers, whose average weekly earnings are given as 6s. 9\frac{3}{4}d. The piece-wage earnings of a fully qualified woman cigarette-maker were 7s. 8d. per week, the mean number of piece-workers of this class, in 1896, being 5,808. The number of days worked in the year class, in 1896, being 5,808. The number of days worked in the year by cigar and cigarette factories was 296.5, and the average number of hours worked per week, 56.8.

#### ITALY

Employment of Children in Industry.—A report† relative to the observance of the law (of February 11th, 1886) concerning child labour, recently presented to the Italian Chamber of Deputies, and covering the period from January 1st, 1893, to June 30th, 1896, shows that out of a total of 50,200 workpeople employed in 494 of the 762 industrial establishments (exclusive of mines and quarries) the 762 industrial establishments (exclusive of mines and quarries) inspected during the first 6 months of 1896, 7,800 (or 15'5 per cent.) were children of 9 to 15 years of age, the great bulk of these children, viz., 6,594, being from 12 to 15 years of age. As regards mines, the most recent figures are those for 1895, and they apply to the chief mining districts only. Out of a total of 39,174 workpeople employed in 1895 in 510 mines in which child labour existed, 7,149 (or 18'25 per cent.) were children of 9 to 15 years of age. Amongst these were 4,386 children of 10 to 15 years old employed underground in the sulphur mines in Sicily.

#### DENMARK.

Bakers' Dispute in Copenhagen: Decision of Arbitration Committee.—In a despatch to the Foreign Office, dated November 18th, Mr. Edmund Fane, H.M. Minister at Copenhagen, reports the decision of the Arbitration Committee in the matter of the disputes in the baking trade in Copenhagen (referred to in last month's GAZETTE, p. 330). In substance the decision was as

(1) As regards ryebread bakers. Wages in bakeries and manufactories are fixed at 28s. 10d., 32s. 2d., and 35s. 6d. a week. Working time in bakeries, II hours, with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours for meals; in manufactories (where machinery is used),  $9\frac{1}{2}$  hours, with 11 hours for meals. Where the work continues for 24 hours, the journeymen are divided into three shifts each working 8 hours; they are allowed no time for meals, and once a week must work o hours without any extra pay. Extra pay for working overtime is 10d. per hour. Anyone receiving higher wages than the above before the dispute keeps them.

(2) As regards whitebread and cake bakers. The wages are fixed at 25s. 6d., 27s. 8d., 31s., 32s. 2d.,

and 34s. 4d. per week. In bakeries where there is only one journeyman, and where the master does not work, he is entitled to at least 31s. per week. For working on free nights, journeymen receive 4s. 8d., 5s. 3d., and 5s. 9d.; for overtime, 9d. per hour extra; the working time is to be 11 hours, with  $t\frac{1}{2}$  hours for meals.

The agreement can be terminated on October 1st, of any year but not before October 1st, 1900, and three months' notice must be given.

By this arrangement the wages of ryebread bakers have been increased by 2s. 2d., and those of the white-bread bakers by 1s. 1d. per week. Working overtime was formerly paid  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. extra per hour; now it is paid 9d. or 10d. extra. The working time has been reduced by half an hour per day.

## REPORTS ON SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.

(a) COAL MINING IN NOVEMBER.

[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.]

EMPLOYMENT in this industry still continues better than a year ago. As compared with October, employment in November shows little change.

In all districts the 1,305 pits to which the returns relate, and at which 445,058 workpeople were employed, worked on an average 5.46 days per week in the four weeks ended November 26th, as compared with 5.44 days per week in October, and 5.32 days in November,

The following table shows the average number of days worked in these periods in each division of the

District.		No. em- ployed in Nov., 1898, at the	Average number of days worked per week by the pits in four weeks ended			
	collieries included in the Table		26th Nov., 1898.	27th Nov., 1897.	22nd Oct. 1898.	
England and Wales Scotland Ireland		407,704 36,792 562	5'47 5'37 5'47	5'31 5'44 5'21	5'44 5'44 5'15	
United Kingdom		445,068	5.46	5.32	5.44	

The next table, in which the pits are divided according to the class of coal principally produced, shows that employment continued better than a year

Description of Coal.	No. employed in Nov., 1898, at the	Number of days worked per week.			
Doddinguion of occasi	Collieries included in the Table.	November, 1898.	November, 1897.	October, 1898.	
Coking Coal	27,558	5'72	5.61	5'77	
Gas ,,	40,915	5.26	5'45	5.26	
House ,,	103,976	5.30	5'16	5'31	
Manufacturing Coal	31,100	5'58	5'39	5.61	
Steam ,,	162,536	5'46	5'34	5'45	
Mixed ,,	78,973	5'47	5°31	5'35	
All Classes of Coal	445,058	5.46	5.32	5.44	

In the table below workpeople are grouped according to the number of days worked at pits at which they were employed. It will be seen that 85.8 per cent. were employed at pits working 5 or more days per week in November last, as compared with 85.2 per cent. in October, and 78.9 per cent. in November, 1897.

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

Number of days on	Novemb	per, 1898.	Corresponding percentages in—		
which Coal was hewn and wound in four weeks.	No. of Workpeople employed.	Percentage proportion to total.	November, 1897.	October, 1898.	
24 days (full time) 20 and under 24 days 16 ; ; ; 20 ; 12 ; ; ; ; 16 ; ; 8 ; ; ; ; ; ; Under 8 days	101,552 280,367 50,699 9,394 2,337 709	22'8 63'0 11'4 2'1 0'5 0'2	15·5 63·4 15·6 4·1 1·0 0·4	25 0 60·2 11·7 2·1 0·3 0·7	
Total	445,068	100.0	100.0	100.0	

#### EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER-COAL AND IRON MINING; PIG IRON.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Comparison by Districts.—In the three Scottish districts and in the Salop, Worcester, and Warwick district employment was not quite so good as in the corresponding period of last year. In all the remaining districts it was better, the average being higher by half a day per week in Nottingham and Leicester and by amounts varying from a fifth to a quarter of a day in six other districts. As compared with October the most noteworthy changes were the falling off by a quarter of a day per week in Fife, and the improvement by nearly a third of a day in Stafford-

The highest averages during the month were worked in Gloucester and Somerset (5.79 days per week), and the Lothians (5.71 days). Averages amounting to over 5½ days per week were also worked in the following 6 districts:-North Wales, Cumberland, Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Salop, Worcester and Warwick, and Durham. In all other districts except Nottingham and Leicester (4.89 days) over 5 days per week were worked. COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED BY COLLIERIES IN NOVEMBER, 1898 AND 1897, AND IN OCTOBER, 1898.

District.	No. employed in Nov., 1898, at the Collieries	per We	No.of Da	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Nov., 1898 as com- pared with		
	included in the Table.	26th Nov. 1898.	27th Nov. 1897.	22nd, Oct. 1898.	A year ago.	A m'nth ago.
ENGLAND & WALES		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland	34,659	5'31	5'24	5'31	+ '07	
Durham	87,722	5'53	5'52	5.21	+ '01	+ '02
Cumberland	6,124	5'62	5'46	5'75	+ .19	- '13
Yorkshire	51,914	5.61	5'41	5.64	+ '20	- 'c3
Lancashire and Cheshire	46,661	5'47	5'25	5'37	+ '22	+ .10
Derbyshire	41,737	5'35	5'10	5'41	+ '25	- '06
Nottingham and Leicester	20,884	4.89	4*38	4.86	+ '51	+ '03
Staffordshire salop, Worcester and	25,711	2.61	5'35	5'32	+ '26	+ '29
Warwick	8,668	5'54	5'57	5'59	- '03	- '05
Gloucester and Somerset	8,268	5'79	5'55	5'83	+ '24	- '04
North Wales South Wales and	11,556	5.62	5'57	5.68	+ .02	06
Monmouthshire SCOTLAND.	63,800	5*48	5'39	5'45	+ '09	+ .03
West Scotland	20,883	5'40	5'44	5'40	- '04	
The Lothians	3,715	5'71	5'73	5'64	- '02	+ '07
Fife	12,194	5.51	5'35	5'46	- :14	- '25
IRELAND	562	5'47	5'21	5.12	+ '26	+ '32
Grand Total & Averages	445,058	5.46	5.32	5-44	+ •14	+ *02

Percentage of Unemployed.—The miners in trade unions in Northumberland and Durham had 0.4 per cent. of their membership in receipt of unemployed benefit at the end of November, as compared with 0.3 per cent. in October, and o'9 per cent. in November, 1897.

Exports of Coal.—The exports of coal, coke, cinders and patent fuel, during November, amounted to 3,453,216 tons, as against 3,299,177 tons in October, and 3,192,581 tons in November, 1897.

(b) IRON MINING INDUSTRY IN NOVEMBER. EMPLOYMENT in this industry during November, was on the whole slightly better than during the preceding month though not quite so good as in the corresponding period of 1897. The most noticeable change is the improvement in the Scottish district, where the average time worked was greater by nearly one day per week in November than in October, and was only slightly inferior to the high average of a year ago. The total

number employed is rather less than in November, 1897.

Returns received relating to 132 iron mines and open works show that 17,145 workpeople were employed at these mines, or 136 less than a year ago. The average number of days worked per week during the four weeks ended November 26th, was 5.80, as compared with 5.73 days per week in October, and 5.84 days in November, 1897. Of the 17,145 persons employed, 90'1 per cent. were at mines working 22 or more days in the four

weeks, as compared with 86.3 per cent. in October, and

91.3 per cent. a year ago.

The following table summarises the returns received :-

#### (I.) Average number of days worked per week by the mines:

District.	No. em- ployed in Nov., 1898,	worked	e number per wee 1 4 weeks	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Nov., 1898, as compared with		
	at the Mines included in the Table.	26th Nov., 1898.	Nov., Nov.,		A year ago.	A month ago.
England-						
Cumberland and		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Lancashire	6,099	5'93	5'92	5'95	+ '01	- '02
Cleveland	6,704	5.78	5.87	5.69	09	+ '09
Lincolnshire and						
Leicestershire	652	5'79	5'48	5.08	+ '31	— ·19
Northamptonshire	654	5.80	5.87	5'73	- '07	+ '07
Staffordshire and						
Shropshire	1,461	5'30	5'22	5'47	+ .08	12
Other places in						
England	291	5'35	5'94	5.2	<b>— '59</b>	12
SCOTLAND	1,118	5'91	5'99	4'97	08	+ '94
IRELAND	166	5.82	6.00	6.00	18	18
Total	17,145	5.80	5.84	5.73	04	+ '07

## (II.) Classification of workpeople according to days worked by the mines:

Number of days on which	Novem	ber, 1898.	Corresponding percentages in—		
Iron Ore or Stone was got and drawn in four weeks.	No. of Workpeople employed.	Percentage proportion to total.	November, 1897.	October, 1898.	
24 days (full time) 22 and under 24 days Under 20 days	8,964 6,483 1,418 280	52'3 37'8 8'3 1'6	65.8 25.5 4.6 4.1	60·3 26·0 10·3 3·4	
Total	17,145	100,0	100.0	100.0	

#### (c) PIG-IRON INDUSTRY IN NOVEMBER.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry continued to improve in November, the number of furnaces in blast and the number of persons employed being greater at the end of the month than at the end of October or a year ago.

The number of furnaces in blast at the end of November at the works of 109 ironmasters, to which the returns relate, was 359, or 10 more than a year ago and 3 more than at the end of October. The increase during November was the balance of 6 furnaces relit and 3 blown out. The estimated number of persons employed at the end of the month was 23,494, or 141 more than at the end of October and 1,084 more than a year ago.

The following table gives particulars of the number of furnaces in blast in the different districts of the United

			e compared			e compared
Districts.	Nov., 1898.	Nov., 1897.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Nov., 1898.	Nov., 1898.	Oct., 1898.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Nov., 1898.
ENGLAND & WALES-						
Cleveland	95	93	+ 2	95	95	
Cumberland & Lancs.	46	48	- 2	46	46	
S. and S.W. Yorks	19	17	+ 2	19	19	
Lincolnshire	15	14	+ 1	15	14	+ 1
Midlands	95	90	+ 5	95	95	
Glamorgan and Mon.	14	14		14	13	+ 1
Other districts	9	9		9	9	
Total England and Wales	293	285	+ 8	293	291	+ 2
SCOTLAND	66	64	+ 2	66	65	+ 1
Total furnaces included in returns	359	349	+ 10	359	856	+ 3

The shipments of pig-iron to foreign countries and British possessions from all ports of the United Kingdom during November amounted to 88,717 tons, as compared with 92,190 tons in October, and 100,854 tons in November, 1897.

<sup>\*</sup> In employers' and workmen's papers, including Die Industrie (the organ of the Federation of Austrian Manufacturers' Associations), Das Handels-Museum, Die Gewerkschaft, Die Arbeiter-Zeitung, and others.

† Relazione sull' applicazione della Legge, 11, Febbraio, 1886, sul Lavoro dei Fanciulli dal 1º gennaio 1893 al 30 giugno 1896. Atti parlamentari, Legislatura xx.

—Prima Sessione, 1898. Rome. Printers to the Chamber of Deputies, 1898.

## EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER-TINPLATE INDUSTRY; IRON AND STEEL TRADES; AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

## (d) EMPLOYMENT AT TINPLATE WORKS IN NOVEMBER.

EMPLOYMENT improved considerably during November. At the end of the month 46 works with 224 mills had all their mills at work, whilst 18 others with 135 mills were giving partial employment, 90 of these mills being at work. Thus 314 mills were running, as compared with 296 at the end of October. The number of workpeople employed has increased from 14,945 to 16,091. At the end of November, 1897, 319 mills were at work, employing 16,313 persons.

The following table shows the number of mills and workpeople employed at the works which were giving employment, full or partial\*, at each of the three periods:

	No. of	No. of M	Esti- mated No. of Work-		
	Works open.	Working.	Not Working.	Total.	people em- ployed.
Works giving full employ-	46	224	_	224	11,313
ment Works giving partial em- ployment	18	90	45	135	4,778
Total at end of Nov., 1898*	64	314	45	359	16,091
Corresponding Total for October, 1898*	61	296	36	332	14,945
Corresponding Total for November, 1897*	62	319	34	353	16,313

The **Exports** of tinplates and sheets from the United Kingdom during November amounted to 21,690 tons, as compared with 18,303 tons in October, and 24,145 tons in November, 1897. Of these quantities the United States took 5,238 tons in November, 3,760 tons in October, and 5,570 tons in November, 1897.

## (e) EMPLOYMENT AT IRON AND STEEL WORKS+ IN NOVEMBER.

EMPLOYMENT at the end of November was again better than a year ago. As compared with October the returns show little change, the number employed being slightly less, but the average number of shifts worked in the week slightly greater than at the end of that month.

Returns received from 203 employers show that they were employing 80,815 workpeople in the last week of November, or 1,471 more than a year ago, but 177 less than at the end of October. The following table gives the changes in the numbers employed in England and Wales, and in Scotland respectively:—

#### Numbers Employed.

District.	Number	s employed week of	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Nov., 1898, as compared with		
	Nov., 1898.	Nov., 1897.	Oct., 1898.	a year a mor	
England and Wales Scotland	67,153 13,662	66,326 13,018	67,518 13,474	+ 827 - 3 + 644 + 3	365
Total	80,815	79,344	80,992	+1,471 - 1	177

Information as to the number of shifts worked has been received with respect to about 91 per cent. of these workpeople and the particulars are summarised in the table below. The average number of shifts worked was 5.60 in the last week of November, as compared with 5.57 in the last week of October, and 5.56 in the last week of November, 1897.

#### Average Weekly Number of Shifts worked per Man.

Number of Shifts worked per man.	Number employed in Nov., 1898, so far as returned.	Percentage proportion to Total.	Corresponding Percentage in Nov., 1897.	
41	24,544	3'2 33'4 1'6 59'8 2'0	5'3 33'4 2'2 57'0 2'1	
Total	73,590	100,0	100.0	

Assuming that the workpeople not included in this table worked the same average number of shifts as those who are included, the total number of shifts worked by all the workpeople included in the first table may be estimated at 452,619 in the last week of November, 451,442 in the last week of October, and 441,392 in the last week of November, 1897.

## (f) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN NOVEMBER.

THE Agricultural Correspondent on the basis of 250 returns from various parts of the country reports as follows:—Generally speaking agricultural labourers were fully employed during the month of November. In a few districts there was some slight irregularity of work chiefly among casual hands due to wet weather. Owing to the open weather employers in a number of districts state that they were able to make good progress with farm work, such as getting up and storing roots and potatoes, and ploughing, which had got into arrear owing to the prolonged drought in the earlier part of the autumn. A good many employers, however, state that their work is still in arrear. A number of reports from different parts of the country refer to a scarcity of labour, particularly in districts where casual labour is relied on at busy seasons or for

Northern Counties .- In Northumberland and Westmorland employment was generally regular during the month of November. In Cumberland employment is said to be regular in the Unions of Bootle, Carlisle, Penrith, and Whitehaven. As the hirings took place this month a few men lost a few days when changing places, and this was also the case with others who attended some of the fairs for pleasure. Favourable reports come from Lancashire from the Unions of Fylde, Garstang, Lancaster, Luneside, and Ulverston. A report from a correspondent in the Lancaster district says that "this month work on farms has been broken by the hiring fairs. Datal men have been in full employ while the regular servants have been holidaying. No able bodied man need want work whilst the weather keeps open." In Durham in the Unions of Chester-le-Street and Darlington (Durham and Yorks) employment is said to be plentiful. Reports from Yorkshire state that employment was generally regular in the Unions of Beverley, Easingwold, Guisborough, Ouseburn, Pocklington, Ripon, and Thirsk. Labourers in many districts were busy getting up potatoes and mangolds, and also ploughing, which had got into arrear owing to the drought in the earlier part of the autumn. Reports from the Ripon Union refer to rather a scarcity of labour. One correspondent writes that during the last week or ten days of the month labourers engaged to get turnips up by piece work were not able to make full time owing to unfavourable weather.

Midland Counties.—In Cheshire reports state that agricultural labourers are generally well employed in the Unions of Macclesfield, and Nantwich. In the former union a report from the Macclesfield side says that labour is somewhat scarce owing to the employment of men on public works and to Irish labourers returning to Ireland. Favourable reports also come from Derbyshire from the Unions of Ashbourne, and Hayfield (Derby and Cheshire); from the Derbyshire portion of the Worksop Union (Notts, Derbyshire and Yorks W.R.); and from the Derbyshire portion of the Burton-on-Trent Union (Staffs and Derby). A report from the last-named district says: "You can scarcely get an extra man anywhere. If you do, it is some old man of little value, and he expects the same wages as a good able bodied man." Reports from Shropshire state that agricultural labourers are well employed in the Unions of Bridgnorth (Salop and Staffs), Ellesmere (Salop and Flint),

#### EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER-AGRICULTURAL LABOUR; DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR.

Drayton (Salop and Staffs), Oswestry (Salop and Denbigh), and Wem. In a few districts casual labourers are said to have been somewhat affected by bad weather. In Staffordshire employment is said to be regular in the Unions of Leek, Lichfield, Tamworth, and Uttoxeter. Reports from the Lichfield and Uttoxeter Unions state that labour is somewhat scarce.

December, 1898.

Favourable reports came from Warwickshire from the Unions of Alcester, Coventry, Meriden, and Stratford-on-Avon, and from the Warwickshire portion of the Banbury Union (Oxon, Northants, and Warwick). Agricultural labourers are said to be generally well employed in Leicestershire in the Unions of Barrow-on-Soar, Blaby, Loughborough, Lutterworth (Leicester and Warwick), Market Bosworth, Market Harborough, and Melton Mowbray, A report from the Market Bosworth Union states that the demand for abour exceeds the supply.

Work in Nottinghamshire is said to be generally regular in the Unions of Bingham, Retford, and Southwell. In the Unions of Bingham and Southwell labour is said to be difficult to obtain. At the Martinmas hirings at Mansfield, Newark, and Retford young men and boys were said to be difficult to obtain. A report from the Oakham Union of Rutland says: "Men scarce and well employed." Reports from the following Unions in Worcestershire state that labourers are generally well employed, namely, Evesham (Worcester and Gloucester), Martley, Shipston-on-Stour, (Worcester, Gloucester and Warwick), and Tenbury (Worcester and Salop). A report from the Martley Union states that in some parishes "extra hands for root pulling cannot be got."

Reports of a favourable character come from Oxfordshire from the Union of Thame, and from the Oxfordshire portions of the Abingdon and Wallingford Unions (Oxon and Berks). Reports from the Unions of Thame and Wallingford refer to a scarcity of labour. Employment is said to be generally regular in Northamptonshire in the Unions of Brackley, Brixworth, Hardingstone, Kettering, Potterspury, and Wellingborough, and in the Northamptonshire portion of the Banbury Union (Oxon, Northants, and Warwick). Several reports from the county refer to a scarcity of labour. There is said to be regularity of work in Huntingdonshire in the Unions of Huntingdon, and St. Neots (Hunts and Beds). A report from the Bedfordshire portion of the St. Neots Union states that there is a difficulty in finding extra men for threshing. Reports of a favourable character come from the Unions of Bedford, Biggleswade, Leighton Buzzard, and Luton. Reports from the Bedford and Leighton Buzzard Unions say that labour is scarce.

Eastern Counties.—In Essex agricultural labourers are said to be generally well employed in the Unions of Billericay, Braintree, Colchester, Dunmow, Halstead, Maldon, Ongar, Orsett, and Tendring. Also in Norfolk in the Unions of Aylsham, Blofield, Depwade, Docking, Downham, East and West Flegg, Erpingham, Forehoe, Guiltcross, Henstead, Loddon and Clavering, Mitford and Launditch, Smallburgh, St. Faith's, Swaffham, Thetford, and Walsingham. Reports from the following Unions refer to some scarcity of labour, namely, Forehoe, Downham, Docking, Mitford and Launditch, St. Faith's, Smallburgh. A report from the Forehoe Union says: "There is a difficulty to get sufficient labour, farmers having to borrow men of each other for threshing."

In Suffolk employment is said to be generally regular in the Unions of Blything, Bosmere and Claydon, Cosford, Hartismere, Hoxne, Mildenhall, Mutford and Lothingland, Plomesgate, Risbridge, Samford, Sudbury, and Thingoe. In the following Unions there is said to be some scarcity of labour, namely, Bosmere and Claydon, Cosford, Risbridge, and Thingoe. A large employer in the Bosmere and Claydon Union writes: "The difficulty is to get the odd hands, which are always necessary for threshing purposes on small occupations." Another employer in the Cosford Union says: "A great scarcity of good labourers in the majority of parishes in the Union and universally in the whole Reports from Cambridgeshire state that the employment of agricultural labourers is generally regular in the Unions of Caxton and Arrington, Chesterton, North Witchford, Whittlesea, and Wisbech, in the Cambridgeshire portion of the Royston Union (Cambs. and Herts.), and in the Cambridgeshire portion of the Peterborough Union (Northants, Cambs, Hunts, and Lincoln). A report from the Caxton and Arrington Union refers to a scarcity of labour. Favourable reports come from Lincolnshire from the Unions of Boston, Brigg, Gainsborough, Grantham, Grimsby, Lincoln, Louth, Sleaford, Spilsby, and Stamford, and from the Lincolnshire portion of the Newark Union (Lincs and Notts). Some scarcity of labour is referred to in reports from the Unions of Boston and Spilsby. A large employer in the Sleaford Union states that in his immediate district owing to the short crop of roots there are not quite so many labourers required among the sheep as usual, and that consequently some farmers are disposed to reduce their general staff.

Home Counties.—Agricultural employment in Buckinghamshire is said to be generally regular in the Unions of Aylesbury, Buckingham, Newport Pagnell, and Winslow. A report from the Aylesbury Union says that men to take charge of stock are scarce. In Berkshire labourers are said to be well employed in the Unions of Bradfield, and Wantage, though in the last-named Union there was some slight irregularity during wet weather. Reports of a favourable character come from Surrey from the Unions of Farnham (Surrey and Hants), Godstone, and Hambledon. In the Godstone Union it is stated that there is a scarcity of casual hands for threshing. Reports from Kent say that employment is regular in the Unions of Blean, Cranbrook, Elham, Faversham, Hollingbourne, Hoo, and Sevenoaks. A scarcity of labour is referred to in reports from the Unions of Blean, Elbam, Faversham, and Hoo. In Hertfordshire employment is said to be generally regular in the Unions of Barnet (Herts and Middlesex), Hatfield, Hertford, and

Southern and South-Western Counties .- Reports state that employment in Sussex is generally regular in the Unions of Battle, Chailey, Cuckfield, Hailsham, Horsham, Lewes, Newhaven, Petworth, Rye, and Uckfield. Reports from the Unions of Hailsham, Newhaven, and Petworth state that labour is scarce. In Hampshire labourers are said to be generally well employed in the Unions of Basingstoke, Christchurch, Hartley Wintney, Havant, Kingsclere, Lymington, Petersfield, and Stockbridge, and in the Hampshire portion of the Farnham Union (Hants and Surrey). A little irregularity of work is referred to in reports from the Hartley Wintney, and Petersfield Unions. Employment in Dorsetshire is said to be generally regular in the Unions of Blandford, Bridport, Dorchester, Wareham and Purbeck, and Wimborne. A report from the Wareham and Purbeck Union states that the demand for labour is greater than the supply, and that the Government torpedo works at Portland have taken a number of the young agricultural labourers away from the land this year.

Favourable reports come from Wiltshire from the Unions of Amesbury, Bradford-on-Avon, Chippenham, Cricklade and Wootton Bassett, Devizes, Highworth and Swindon, Marlborough, Mere, Pewsey, Warminster, Westbury and Whorwellsdown, and Wilton. A report from the Barton Regis Union states that labour is scarce in all parts of the Union. Reports from Gloucestershire state that agricultural labourers are well employed in the Unions of Barton Regis, Dursley, Gloucester, Northleach, Stow-on-the-Wold, Thornbury, Wheatenhurst, and Winchcombe. In the Barton Regis, Chippenham, Dursley, and Thornbury Unions a few odd men were in irregular work during part of the month owing to wet weather. A report from the Stowon-the-Wold Union states that men have been hard to get for threshing and storing roots. In Herefordshire employment is said to be generally regular, with few exceptions, in the Unions of Bromvard. Dore (Monmouth and Hereford), Ledbury and Ross.

Favourable reports come from Somersetshire from the Unions of Bridgwater, Clutton, Frome, Langport, Taunton, Wellington, Wincanton, and Yeovil. Some slight irregularity of work is referred to in reports from the Frome and Langport Unions, owing to wet weather. A report from the Yeovil Union states that labourers are generally found work during wet weather. Agricultural labourers in Devonshire are said to be generally well employed in the Unions of Axminster, Barnstaple, Crediton, Holsworthy, Kingsbridge, South Molton, Tavistock, and Torrington. A report from the Tavistock Union states that, owing to stormy weather, it has been difficult to find work for regular hands, and that probably a few odd men in the Union have had some irregular employment. Reports of a favourable character come from Cornwall from the Unions of Bodmin, Camelford, and Stratton.

## (g) LONDON DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR IN NOVEMBER.

EMPLOYMENT at the docks was not so good in November as in the previous month, or in November, 1897. At the wharves it was better than during either of these two periods. Some overtime has been worked in connection with deliveries of fruit.

The daily average number employed at all the docks and the principal wharves during the five weeks ended

<sup>\*</sup> It will be understood that, in addition to the works returned as giving full or partial employment, a certain number of tinplate works were wholly idle at each of the dates to which the returns relate, but the figures in the table are believed to give approximately the total number of works, mills and persons actually employed.

mployed. + Including iron puddling and rolling and steel making and rolling.

### EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER - Dock and Wharf Labour; Textile; Seamen.

of 15,826 in the four preceding weeks, and 15,976 in the corresponding period of 1897. The estimated number employed on any one day ranged from 14,630 on November 12th to 16,697 on the 22nd.

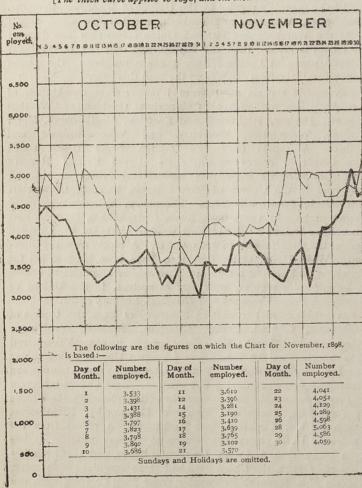
Detailed Figures.—(1) The following table shows the estimated daily average number of dock and wharf labourers employed in each week of the month:-

	Labourers	employed in	Docks.		Total Dock	
Period.	By Dock Companies or through Contractors	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	employed at 115Wharves making Returns.		
Week ending Oct. 29 " " Nov. 5 " " 12 " " 19 " " 26	7,011 6,906 6,997 6,588 7,541	2,445 2,169 2,090 2,106 2,047	9,456 9,075 9,087 8,694 9,588	6,668 6,502 6,400 6,724 6,463	16,124 15,577 15,487 15,418 16,051	
Average for 5 weeks ending Nov. 26th, 1898	} 7,009	2,171	9,180	6,551	15,731	
Average for Nov., 1897	7,371	2,104	9,475	6,501*	15,976*	
Average for Oct., 1898	7,188	2,241	9,429	6,397	15,826	

(2) The daily fluctuation in the number of dock labourers employed by the London and India Docks Joint Committee during October and November is shown on the chart below. The numbers in November ranged from 3,102 on the 19th, to 5,063 on the 28th.

Chart showing the total number of **Dock** Labourers employed by the Joint Committee at the London, St. Katharine, East and West India, Victoria and Albert Docks, and the Town Warehouses, for each day during the months of October and November, 1898. The corresponding curve for October and November, 1897, is also given for comparison.

[The thick curve applies to 1898, and the thin curve to 1897.]



During November, 1897, the total number of Dock Labourers employed varied from 3,946 on ### 8th to 5,348 on the 18th.

Taking the London and St. Katharine Docks only, the number employed during November, 08, varied from 1,183 on the 15th to 2,769 on the 28th.

Wool Sales commenced on 29th November and 25th November in 1898 and 1897 respectively.

Employment in mid-stream has been fairly good and steady, except on some days when boats were delayed through the rough weather. Corn porters have been well employed at the Millwall Docks, moderately so elsewhere. Deal porters and lumpers have been busy; lightermen, stevedores, coal porters and winchmen

\* Amended figures

November 26th was 15,731, as compared with an average moderately employed. The fruit porters in Thamesstreet have had fairly good employment, the average daily number taken on being 352, compared with 223 in October, the increase being mainly due to the commencement of the orange season.

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

According to returns from women correspondents, employment for women during the month showed practically no change. Information has been received with regard to 557 cotton, woollen, worsted and silk mills, employing about 90,610 women and girls, and is summarised in the following table, which also gives for comparison the corresponding figures for the previous month and for a

	The sale	Percer	ntage ordin	narily emp	oloyed in Mills	
		Working	full Time.	A COLUMN TO THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O	Closed for	
Trade and Month.	With Full Employ- ment.	With Partial Employ- ment.	Working Short Time.	repairs, bad trade, disputes or other causes		
Cotton Trade—						
November, 1898	•••	87	10	2	1	
October, 1898		88	10		2	
November, 1897		62	29	7	2	
Woollen and Worsted Tra	des-					
November, 1898		69	17	14	-	
October, 1898		71	16	13	-	
November, 1897		58	18	24	-	
Silk Trade—						
November, 1898		71	16	13	-	
October, 1898	•••	59	9	32	1000	
November, 1897		58	II	31		
Total of above Trades-						
November, 1898	***	83	12	5		
October, 1898		83	II	5	I	
November, 1897		61	26	12	I	

Cotton Trade.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton mills reported on is 66,520; of these 87 per cent. were employed in mills working full time (to be compared with 88 per cent. among those for whom returns were received in October, and with 62 per cent. in November, 1897); 10 per cent. in mills running full time, but giving only partial employment; 2 per cent. in mills running short time; while mills employing I per cent. were stopped during the whole or part of the

Woollen and Worsted Trades.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the woollen and worsted mills reported on is 18,900; of these 69 per cent. were employed in mills running full time (to be compared with 71 per cent. among those for whom returns were received in October, and 58 per cent. in November, 1897); 17 per cent. in mills running full time, but giving only partial employment; and 14 per cent. in mills running short time.

#### (i) EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN IN NOVEMBER.

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

THE number of men shippe 'as the crews of foreigngoing vessels from certain selected ports (at which over 80 per cent. of the total tonnage of vessels in the foreign trade is entered and cleared) was 33,337 in November last, being 1,424 more than in November 1897. The increase is most marked in the Bristol Channel ports, Cardiff alone showing an increase of 1,385 in the number shipped. The supply of seamen and firemen is reported as equal to or greater than the demand at most of the ports. There is, however, a scarcity of seamen and firemen at Hull, and also at Cardiff (though not at Barry), while at Bristol the supply of able seamen is stated to be not quite equal to the demand.

Particulars of changes in rates of wages affecting able seamen and firemen at Newcastle, North and

#### EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER-DISTRICT REPORTS-LONDON; NORTHERN COUNTIES.

South Shields, Sunderland, Newport, Cardiff and Glasgow will be found in the table on page 378.

December, 1898.

Table showing the number\* of men, &c., shipped as the crews of foreign-going vessels at some of the principal ports of the United Kingdom in November, 1898 and 1897 respectively, together with the number\* shipped in the eleven months ended November in each of these years:—

			of Men, &covember, 1		Total in	Total number shipped in 11 months ended November*	
Principal Ports.	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	In Sailing Vessels.	In Steam Vessels.	Total in Nov., 1898.	Nov., 1897.*	1898.	1897.
Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull		46 — — —	2,663 440 121 1,314 33	2,709 440 121 1,326 33	2,910 610 309 1,233 39	40,903 6,714 9,766 15,611 1,562	37,396 6,811 4,976 13,652 1,335
Newport, Mon. Cardiff†			196 1,027 5,605 557	196 1,027 5,896 635	172 931 4,511 463	2,488 7,441 40,632 7,327	2,419 13,356 59,337 8,003
London		208 277	10,857 5,396 1,589	11,065 5,673 1,589	10,617 5,770 1,574	115,906 67,689 16,574	108,413 68,112 15,220
SCOTLAND. Leith, Kirkcald Methil and Grangemouth	у,	-	631	631	466	9,548	7,494
Rolfoot		8 —	1,670 44 213	1,731 52 213	2,031 56 221	1,077 3,184	26,219 1,054 2,619
Total, Nov., 1898		981	32,356	83,337	-1.18	367,643	
Ditto, Nov., 1897		942	30,971		31,913	-	376,416

### DISTRICT REPORTS FROM LOCAL COR-RESPONDENTS AND OTHERS.

Employment in various Industries .- During November employment has continued good, and in several industries has shown an upward tendency. Returns from 421 branches of 111 unions, having an aggregate membership of 73,223, show that 2,038 (or 2.8 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3.3 in October and 3'1 per cent. in November, 1897.

Employment in the Engineering, Metal and Shipbuilding trades has improved. Reports from 124 branches of 27 unions, with an aggregate membership of 21,038, show that 669 (or 3'2 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of November, compared with 4.1 in October. Employment with sailmakers was not so good.

The Building trades (painters and decorators excepted) still remain briskly employed. Returns from 181 branches of 6 unions paying unemployed benefit, with a membership of 11,426, show that 86 (or 0.8 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of November, compared with o'9 in October and 1'2 per cent. in November, 1897. The bricklayers and millsawyers describe employment as good; the carpenters and joiners, plasterers, stonemasons, and stonecarvers as fair; the plumbers as moderate; the painters and

Employment in the Furnishing trades is scarcely so good. Reports from 42 branches of 10 unions, with a membership of 6,559, show that 207 (or 3.2 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of November, compared with 2.1 in October and 3.4 per cent. in November, 1897.

Coopers still remain busy, only one member being returned as unemployed. The percentage for November, 1897, was 0.3. Coachbuilders and Wheelwrights are not quite so well employed.

Returns from 12 branches of 8 unions, with a membership of 1,384, show that 29 (or 2'1 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of November, compared with 1.5 in October. The percentage for November, 1897, was also 2'1.

Employment in the Printing and Bookbinding trades has continued to improve. Returns from 22 unions, with a membership of 22,591, show that 496 (or 2.2 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of November, compared with 3'1 in October, and 2'0 per cent. in November, 1897.

Employment in the Clothing trades remains dull. The West End ready-made trades quiet; the ladies' tailors and mantle makers, and military and uniform tailors and tailoresses slack. Employment with hatters has been dull; with fur skin dressers slack; with

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

Boot and Shoe Trades.—Employment in the West End hand-sewn branch is quiet, short time being the rule; in the East End sewround branch it is bad; with boot and shoe operatives it still

Employment in the Leather trades has improved. Returns from 6 unions, with a membership of 1,651, show that 60 (or 3.6 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of November, compared with 4.6 in October, and 3.3 per cent. in November, 1897

In the Glass and Pottery trades returns from 8 unions, with a membership of 1,452, show that 56 (or 39 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of November, compared with 4.2 in October and 2.7 per cent. in November, 1897.

Hair, Fibre, and Caneworkers.—In these trades returns from 5 unions with a membership of 902, show that 58 (or 64 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of November, compared with 2 4 in October, the increase being due to a fire. The percentage for November, 1897, was 1.9.

Gold and Silver Workers are rather better employed, though not so busy as usual at this season. Returns from 8 unions with a membership of 1,084, show that 23 (or 2'1 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of November, compared with 2.5 in October and 1 o per cent. in November, 1897.

Employment in the Tobacco trades has continued to improve. Returns from 4 unions with a membership of 2,440, show that 36 (or 1.5 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 28 in October and 1.4 per cent. in November of last year.

Disputes and Trade Movements .- Only one small dispute in the building trade has been reported to the Department as having taken place during the month (see p. 380). Increases in wages were granted to 3.593 gasworkers (see p 377).

Dock and Riverside Labour .- In the five weeks ended November 26th an average number of 15,731 labourers were employed daily at all the docks and the principal wharves, as compared with 15,826 in the preceding four weeks, and 15,976 in the corresponding period of 1897. Employment in mid stream has been fairly good. Corn porters have been well employed at the Millwall Docks, moderately so elsewhere. Deal porters and lumpers have been busy; lightermen, stevedores, coal porters and winchmen moderately employed. Fruit porters have had fairly good employment. (For further details see page 365.)

Labour Bureaux .- Returns from eight labour bureaux show that 1,714 fresh applications for work were registered during November. as compared with 1,749 in November, 1897. Of these, 566 in November, 1898, and 573 in November, 1897, were applications by women and girls. Work was found by these bureaux during November for 1,061 persons (including 177 women and girls) compared with 845 (including 168 women and girls) in the corresponding month of 1897. The number of persons on the registers at the end of November, 1898, was 1,969, or 287 less than a year ago. (For further details see page 379.)

Pauperism.—The number of persons relieved on one day in the second week of November was 102,493, being 2,131 more than on the corresponding day of October. As compared with November, 1897, there is a decrease of 51; in the South district there is a decrease of 261, and in the North district an increase of 255.

On the same day in November, 1,102 vagrants were relieved, as compared with 1,123 on the corresponding day in October, and with 1,164 a year ago.

In the West Ham district the number of persons relieved on one day in the second week was 9,444 in November, 8,955 in October, and 8,337 in November, 1897. (For further details see page 379.)

#### ENGLAND: NORTHERN COUNTIES. Tyne and Wear District.

Coal Mining .- Northumberland .- House coal pits have been the best employed, averaging 5.37 days per week. Steam coal collieries have worked 5.2 days as against 5.15 days in October. There are 16 (or 0.07 per cent.) of union miners in receipt of stoppage relief, the same percentage as in October. Durham.—Collieries producing gas, house, coking, manufacturing, and a mixed class of coal have avoraged respectively 5.34, 5.47, 5.63, 5.48, and 5.57 days per week as against 5.40, 5.47, 5.71, 5.56, and 5.72 days last month. Returns from 112 pits employing 56,190 men and boys show an average of 5.50 days worked per week, as compared with 5.58 days in October. The number of miners idle through depression is 328 (or 0.54 per bespoke tailors have been dull; the East End bespoke, contract and | cent.), as against 263 (or 0.43 per cent.) in October, in addition to 0.57 per cent. from causes other than bad trade. Colliery enginemen and deputies with 2,861 members, have 21 (or 0.7 per cent.) totally unemployed. Coke workers have less than I per cent. idle. Metal Mining.—Iron ore miners have worked full time. In lead

mines work continues good, except at one mine where 40 or 50 men have been laid off.

## EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER-DISTRICT REPORTS .- NORTHERN COUNTIES; LANCASHIRE.

Quarrying.-Limestone quarries at Stanhope and Haswell are fairly busy. Employment in stone quarries at Blyth is a little slack, in Gateshead and district fairly good. Whinstone quarries in Weardale have worked fuller time.

Engineering and Shipbuilding .- On the Tyne .- Employment in the electrical, engine, and boiler shops continues brisk. All departments of the ordnance works are busy. Repair work in the lower reaches of the river has not been quite so full. Platers, rivetters, and angle smiths are steadily employed. Of the 12,634 members of these trades, 229 (or r.8 per cent.) are out of work, as against 303 (or 2.4 per. cent. of their membership) in October. On the Wear.— Forgemen and shipsmiths are moderately busy. Employment in boiler shops continues good. Iron shipbuilders and engineers are not quite so busy, but branches of these trades, with a membership of 4.789, have only 60 (or 1.3 per cent.) idle, as against 99 (or 2.1 per cent.) in October. There are 5 per cent. of drillers and hole-cutters idle on the Wear; o.7 per cent. of iron moulders and brass finishers on both rivers. Patternmakers are actively employed, shipwrights fairly so. Steel smelting shops, plate and angle mills are all busy. Sailmakers on the south side of the Tyne are dull; on the north side and at Sunderland brisk.

Shipping and Dock Labour .- The Tyne watermen report employment as fairly good; quayside labourers as above the average; the coal porters are averaging five days per week; trimmers and teamers, and tug-boat men are busy; the demand for sailors and firemen has been somewhat unsettled.

Building Trades. - Painters are slack, masons and bricklayers dull; joiners and plasterers fully employed; a number of slaters and tilers have been idle owing to a dispute on the Wear.

Printing and kindred Trades.—Five paper mills have worked 140 shifts out of a possible 240; four others have been fully employed. Letterpress printers on the Tyne and at Sunderland are fairly busy. Bookbinders are all employed.

Woodworking Trades .- Millsawyers and lathrenders are all employed. Coopers in breweries are busy; elsewhere moderate. Upholsterers and cabinet-makers are steadily employed.

Other Metal, Chemical, and Glass Trades. - Copper and cement works are fairly brisk. One chemical factory is especially slack. Whitelead workers report employment as good. Bottle-makers on the Wear are all employed; at Seaham Harbour a few are idle. Pressed-glass makers are moderately employed.

Fishing.—The unsettled weather greatly interrupted fishing during November: fair catches were, however, landed by the trawlers. Line boats were unsuccessful. Good prices generally obtained.

#### J. Ratcliffe. Middlesbrough, Stockton and District.

Ironstone Mining .- The Cleveland miners have continued fairly employed during the month. The average number of days worked by 22 mines reported on was 5.78 days per week during the four weeks ending 26th November, as compared with 5:92 days per week during the four weeks ending 27th November,

Iron and Steel Trades.—The finished ironworks are actively employed. Under the sliding scale of the North of England Arbitration and Conciliation Board wages remain the same for December and January as in the previous two months. Employment is good at steel mills, blast furnaces, bridge works, and metal expansion works. Some foundries are busy, one or two moderately employed.

Engineering.—Employment with the engineers is good at Middlesbrough, Stockton and Bishop Auckland; moderate at Darlington and the Hartlepools. With the pattern makers and ironfounders it is good throughout the district. Branches of the above trades with 3,598 members have 28 (or o'8 per cent.) unemployed as against 31 (or 0.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Shipbuilding.—All the yards in the district are reported as having plenty of work, but there have been temporary stoppages at some owing to the weather and lack of materials. Shipjoiners report employment as good; shipwrights as good at Stockton, Thornaby and Middlesbrough; fair at the Hartlepools.

Shipping and Dock Labour. - Sailors and firemen report employment as quiet both at Middlesbrough and the Hartlepools. Riverside labour has been slack; dock labour quiet.

Building Trades.—Painters are slack; other branches are well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Printers report employment as good at Darlington, Stockton and Middlesbrough, fair at the Hartlepools; tailors as moderate; cabinet-makers at Middlesbrough as fair; sawmillers and woodworking machinists as good .- A. Main.

#### Cumberland and Barrow District.

The following is a summary of the returns received as to the state of employment in the above district:-

Coal Mining .- Employment in this industry shows a falling off in November as compared with October, but continues better than a year ago. The average number of days worked during the four weeks ended 26th November, at the 20 pits from which returns have been received, was 5.62 per week, as compared with 5.75 days per week in October, and 5:46 days in November, 1897. The number of workpeople employed was 6,124, the corresponding number for last year being 6,176.

Iron Mining.—Employment continues to be good at the iron mines of Cumberland and North Lancashire. The average number of days worked during the four weeks ended 26th November at the 44 mines. from which returns have been received was 5.93 per week, as compared with 5.95 days in October, and 5.92 days in November, 1807. The number of workpeople employed at the 44 mines was 6,099, the corresponding number last year being 6,262.

Pig Iron Industry.-Returns from Cumberland and North Lancashire show that the number of furnaces in blast was 46 at the end of November, the same as at the end of October, but 2 less than at the end of November, 1897. The number of workpeople employed at the furnaces in November was 3,540, practically the same number as in October, but 113 less than a year ago.

#### LANCASHIRE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.

#### Oldham and District.

Cotton Trade.—Spinning.—Employment in Oldham and the adjacent districts continues satisfactory; two new mills have recently started. Employment is reported as good in Rochdale, Mossley, Stalybridge, and Stockport, and as moderate in Ashton-under-Lyne and Dukinfield. Cardroom workers in Oldham report employment as fair; in Mossley as moderate. Twiners report employment as slack; ring-frame spinners and throstle-frame tenters as good. Weaving .- The power-loom overlookers and weavers report employment as moderate in calicoes, and as bad in velvets and fustians. Ball-warpers report employment as good, and sectional and beam warpers as improving. Reelers and winders are only moderately employed.

Woollen and Silk Trades.—The workers in the woollen trade in Stockport, Rochdale, and Milnrow districts report employment as moderate: the silk-dressers in Rochdale as slack.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The engineers, irongrinders, and plate and machine moulders report employment as moderate: ironfounders and boiler-makers as fair; pattern-makers, tin-plate workers, gas-meter makers, and brassfounders as good. The toolmakers as good in machine shops, and as bad in cycle shops.

Building Trades.—The plasterers report employment as fair; the painters as slack; the bricklayers, plumbers, carpenters and joiners as moderate.

Coal Mining.—The miners in Oldham, Royton, Shaw and Crompton. Chadderton, and Ashton-under-Lyne districts report employment as good, six days per week being worked at the pits .- T. Ashton.

#### Bolton and District.

Cotton Trade.—Spinning.—In Bolton employment is again reported as brisker; at Farnworth it continues steady; at Bury it remains fair; at Chorley it is slightly better, all mills working full time; at Wigan it is steadier. Cardroom operatives are fairly well employed in Bolton, Bury, and Chorley; at Wigan employment continues somewhat irregular. Weaving.—Employment has slightly improved at Bolton, Farnworth, Moses Gate and Walkden. In Bury it is reported as moderate, the effects of the fustian trade dispute being still felt. Bleachers and finishers report employment at most firms as moderate, at others as irregular.

Engineering and Iron Trades.-Engineers continue busy. Iron machine-makers are steadily employed; machine-moulders, patternmakers, brassfounders and finishers, iron grinders, smiths and strikers, and sheet metal-workers are fairly well employed. In Bury, Chorley and Wigan engineers and ironworkers generally are busy at most firms. There are fewer unemployed now than for some time past.

Building Trades.—In Bolton carpenters and joiners, plumbers, and stone dressers are fairly well employed; plasterers, slaters, masons, painters and decorators moderately so. In Wigan most branches report a decline. In Chorley employment continues irregular.

Coal Mining .- In Bolton, Little Hulton, Little Lever, Ratcliffe, Walkden and Darcy Lever, most collieries are still fairly busy, and miners are working on an average 51 days per week. In Wigan, Ince, and Hindley colliers are moderately well employed.

## EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER-DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)-LANCASHIRE; YORKSHIRE.

Miscellaneous. - Cloggers and shoemakers, and printers report employment as moderate; cabinet-makers as fairly good.

December, 1898.

#### Blackburn, Burnley and District.

Cotton Trade.-Weaving.-Employment in Blackburn shows a further improvement, it is good in Burnley, fair in Preston, unchanged in Darwen, with 1,006 looms standing, and the rest working full time; in Nelson it is still moderate; in Colne it has improved in the coloured goods trade. In Ramsbottom and Haslingden two weaving sheds are being restarted. Employment in the hard waste weaving trade continues good, overtime being worked at many of the mills. Warp-dressers, loomers and drawers are well employed.

Spinning.-In Blackburn, Preston, Darwen and Accrington employment is reported as good; in Padiham as fair; in Burnley as moderate. Cardroom-workers and ring spinners are fully employed. Branches of spinners, twisters and drawers and warp dressers with 4,047 members have 163 (or 4.0 per cent.) unemployed as compared with 172 (or 4.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Building Trades.-Joiners report employment as moderate at Blackburn, quiet at Accrington, dull in Burnley. Painters are slack. Employment with plumbers is moderate; with masons and bricklayers fair.

Engineering and Iron Trades.—Employment continues good.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment with coal miners in Accrington and Burnley continues good; with stone quarrymen it has been interrupted by bad weather.

Miscellaneous .- Employment with letterpress printers, and calico printers and dyers is fair; with cabinetmakers moderate; with tailors slack; with boot, shoe and slipper-makers in the Rossendale district moderate. Brickmakers are busy.-W. H. Wilkinson.

#### Manchester and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 21,127 members have 647 (or 3'1 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 709 (or 3'3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The engineers at Northwich report employment as bad; the smiths and strikers and boilermakers as moderate. In Macclesfield and Stockport, moulders and fitters are fairly well employed. In Manchester employment in the iron trades is moderate generally, busy with the ironfounders, brass workers, sheet-metal workers and machine workers. In Warrington wire-drawers and wire-weavers are fully employed, filesmiths and sheet-metal workers moderately so.

Building Trades .- In Manchester carpenters and joiners, bricklayers and plasterers report employment as moderate; plumbers as busy; stonemasons as not busy; painters as slack; builders' labourers are fully employed. In Stockport and Northwich employment is moderate; in Macclesfield rather slack.

Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.-Coachmakers in Manchester are busy; in Stockport and Warrington moderately so. Cabinet-makers and French polishers report employment as fair; Jewish cabinet-makers as good; upholsterers as improved. Coopers are busy.

Printing and kindred Trades.-Letterpress printers and patterncard-makers are busy; lithographic artists and printers report employment as good; stereotypers and bookbinders as fair.

Textile Trades.—Employment amongst cotton-spinners remains moderate in Manchester and Stockport; cotton workers in general are working full time in Macclesfield. In the silk trade employment continues slack. Fustian cutters are slack; the bleachers, dyers, and finishers are busy, but the dressers, dyers, and finishers are not quite so busy,

Clothing Trades. - Tailors in the bespoke department are moderately well employed in Manchester and Stockport; Jewish tailors in the wholesale trade are fairly busy; boot and shoe operatives report employment as fair. Felt hatters and trimmers, and ready made mantlemakers are slack; shirtmakers are busy; cap makers and waterproof garment-makers moderately employed. G. D. Kelley.

#### Liverpool and District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering .- Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders report employment as fairly good; engineers as fair; brass and ironfounders, whitesmiths, shipwrights, drillers and hammermen as good; ship-joiners as moderate; painters as rather dull; sailmakers as still dull.

report employment as fair; dock labourers as good; quay and railway carters as improved.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.-Cabinet-makers and millsawyers report employment as fair; upholsterers and French polishers as improving; coachmakers as moderate; coopers as

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as fair; lithographic printers as good; bookbinders as slack.

Clothing Trades.—Bespoke tailors report employment as slack; the ready-made tailoring branches as good; boot and shoe makers as

Building Trades.—Plumbers report employment as fair; painters and decorators as dull; carpenters and joiners as moderate. Other branches are fully employed.

Coalmining and Quarrying.—Coalminers report an average of 5 days per week. Quarrymen are fully employed.

Glass and Chemical Trades.—Glass bottle makers report employment as moderate; glass flatteners as busy; decorative glass workers as fair; chemical-workers as dull.—C. Rouse.

A report from Winsford states that employment in the salt trade has further fallen off. With moulders at Winsford it is fair. In both towns employment is fair with boat repairers; still dull, but slightly better, with fustian-cutters; and not so brisk, but still moderate, in the building trades.

#### YORKSHIRE.

#### Hull and District.

Shipbuilding, Engineering and Metal Trades. - Engineers, steam engine makers, machine workers, smiths and strikers, shoeing smiths, pattern-makers, ironfounders, iron and steel dressers, brassfounders and finishers, and brass workers report employment as good; boilermakers and iron and steel shipbuilders, iron drillers and hole cutters, shipwrights and sailmakers as moderate; general labourers as fair; engineers, smiths, iron shipbuilders and shipwrights at Beverley, Grimsby, and Selby, as good; boiler-makers and engineers at Goole as good, smiths as moderate, and shipwrights as bad; boiler-makers, smiths, and moulders at Doncaster as good, engineers and pattern-makers as moderate; general labourers in engineering works and shipyards as fair.

Building Trades. - Employment generally continues good.

Transport Trades .- The dock labourers in Hull and Grimsby report employment as good; at Goole as moderate, The railway workers at Hull, Goole, Grimsby, and Selby as good; the seamen and firemen in the long voyage trade as fair; in the short voyage

Fishing Industry.- The trawl fishermen at Grimsby report employment as good; the line fishermen and steam-fishing vessel engineers and firemen, and fish trade general labourers as moderate: curing-house workers as fair. The trawl fishermen and steam-fishing vessel engineers at Hull report employment as moderate; the fish curing-house workers as brisk; the fish market labourers as slack,

Seed Crushing, Oil, Paint, and Colour Works.—Employment in the seed crushing mills continues to improve. The paint and colour works keep fairly busy.

Printing and allied Trades.—The letterpress printers and bookbinders report employment as good; the lithographic printers as moderate, the bookbinders as fair.

Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.—The mill-sawyers and woodworking machinists report employment as good; the brushmakers, cabinetmakers, coachbuilders, and coopers as moderate; and the coachbuilders at Doncaster as good.

Leather Trades .- The tanners and curriers, leather dressers, leather belt and lace makers at Hull and Beverley report employment as fair; the curriers and leather dressers at Doncaster as moderate.

Miscellaneous.—The bakers and confectioners report employment as moderate; the gasworkers and general labourers at Hull and Selby as good; at Beverley, Driffield and Goole as moderate; at Grimsby as slack.—W. G. Millington.

#### Leeds and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 8,784 2.8 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 234 (or 2.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment in the Leeds engineering trade continues steady. Ironfounders continue busy; and boiler-makers, pattern-makers, steel workers, machine-workers. spindle and flyer-makers, smiths and strikers, brass workers, stove-Transport Trades.—Sailors and firemen, flatmen and coal heavers | grate workers, and tinplate workers report employment as good.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER-DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)-YORKSHIRE: MIDLAND COUNTIES.

At Stanningley and Farnley employment is good; at Wakefield

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Clothing Trades.—Employment in the ready-made tailoring trade is exceptionally bad. In most Jewish shops only half-time has been worked. Bespoke tailors are only moderately employed. In the boot and shoe industry employment has been good, but slackened at the end of the month; at Heckmondwike employment has been good.

Building Trades.—In Leeds employment continues good. At Castleford and Harrogate it is quieter.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the Leeds mills continues moderate. Blanket-raisers report employment as slack; willeyers and fettlers as quiet; linen-workers as fair. At Wakefield cloth mills are moderately employed; worsted mills are slack. At Yeadon and Guiseley employment continues bad.

Mining.—In the pits at Leeds, Pontefract and Castleford full time has been generally worked; ironstone miners are fully employed.

Leather Trades.—In the tanning trade employment is rather quieter. Curriers report a slight improvement. Leather-shavers are moderately employed. Saddlers and harness-makers are slack.

Printing and kindred Trades.—Letterpress printers and lithographers have been well employed; bookbinders and machine rulers have been quiet, but were busier at the end of the month. Paper mill-workers are busy.

Glass Trades.—Employment in glass bottle shops in Leeds is good for the season; at Wakefield fair; at Castleford quiet. Flint glass-workers are only moderately employed.

Miscellaneous.—Cabinet-makers, millsawyers, and woodcutting machinists are well employed; brushmakers and coachmakers moderately so; terra-cotta workers are busy.—O. Connellan.

#### Bradford, Huddersfield, and District.

Worsted Trade.—Employment in Bradford has fallen off somewhat in the sorting, combing, spinning, and weaving departments. In the Worth Valley it is unchanged. In Huddersfield two or three of the largest worsted manufacturers are still running overtime, but in one case it has been discontinued. In Halifax employment continues moderate.

Woollen Trade.—Employment in and around Huddersfield is still fairly good. A fair number of woollen mills are working overtime, especially in the Colne Valley district. In the heavy woollen district of Dewsbury and Batley employment has fallen off somewhat

Other Textile Trades.—Employment in the cotton trade of Huddersfield continues moderate. In Halifax and Brighouse it has slightly improved. In the silk trade at Brighouse and the carpet trade at Halifax it is slightly better.

Metal Trades.—The engineers in Huddersfield, Keighley, and Bradford report employment as moderate; in Halifax as fairly good; in Dewsbury as good. The ironfounders in Dewsbury, Huddersfield, Bradford, Keighley, and Halifax report employment as good.

Building Trades.—Employment has fallen off at Bradford, but continues fairly good elsewhere.

Miscellaneous.—Dyers report employment as quiet at Bradford, moderate at Huddersfield and Brighouse; rag workers, printers, and tailors as quiet.—A. Gee.

#### Sheffield, Barnsley, and Rotherham District.

Iron and Steel Industries.—The workmen in all sections of the heavy trades are well employed. Ironfounders report employment as good; Siemens steel smelters, stove-grate workers, blacksmiths, iron rollers, core makers, and iron and steel dressers are well employed; boiler and girder makers, and Bessemer steel workers fairly so, but railway spring makers are slacker. At Rotherham and Parkgate the steel workers are busy, and employment in the iron trade has improved. At Barnsley engineers are well employed. Branches with 5,579 members have 30 (or 0.5 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 37 (or 0.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Cutlery and Tools.—Engineers', joiners', and edge tool makers continue fairly well employed; file workers are only moderately so. Table knife cutlers are quiet. All branches of the spring knife trade report employment as slack. Makers of saws, razors, handles, and cycle parts are slack.

Coal Mining.—Employment is good. Returns from 59 of the principal collieries show an average of 5.75 days per week worked during November. One colliery has been standing 14 days owing to breakage of machinery; another, employing about 900 men, owing to a dispute.

Other Metal Trades.—In the silver, Britannia metal and brass trades in Sheffield workmen continue fairly well employed, and in Rotherham all sections of the brass workers are busy.

Building Trades.—All branches are well employed throughout the district except at Barnsley where employment continues quiet.

Glass Trade.—Bottle-makers at Barnsley and Mexborough continue slack; at Rotherham they are fairly well employed. Flint-glass workers at Barnsley are moderately busy.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The letterpress printers and bookbinders are well employed; lithographers are fairly busy.

Woodworking and Coachbuilding. — Railway wagon and carriage builders are busy; coachmakers are slack. Cabinet-makers are fairly well employed. In Barnsley bobbin makers are busy; box makers are slack.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the bespoke tailoring trade in Sheffield is slack, in Barnsley bad; in the ready-made trade it is moderate; in the boot and shoe trade fair.

Linen Trade.—Employment at Barnsley is moderate.

Miscellaneous.—Wheelwrights and farriers report employment as good; harness-makers and saddlers as moderate. Paper-makers and down quilt makers at Barnsley are making good time.—S. Uttley.

#### ENGLAND: MIDLAND COUNTIES.

#### Derbyshire District.

General.—Branches of societies (exclusive of coal miners) with 7,292 members have 120 (or 1.6 per cent.) unemployed, as against 97 (or 1.3 per cent.) of their membership at the end of October.

Engineering and kindred Trades.—Employment is moderate at the locomotive works, and good in the bridge girder and boiler yards. Ironfounders, brass moulders and finishers, stove grate workers, wire drawers, merchant iron rollers, makers of railway materials, farriers, blast furnacemen, pipe moulders, malleable iron workers, and lace machine builders report employment as good; cycle workers as slightly improving.

Coal Mining.—At collieries employing nearly 29,000 men an average of 5½ days per week has been worked, as compared with 5 days in October.

Quarrying —Limestone and chert quarrymen continue well employed.

Building Trades — Employment generally continues fair throughout the district.

Coachbuilding and Woodworking Trades.—Employment in Derby and Long Eaton continues good with railway carriage and wagon builders, and with carriage builders in private shops. Coopers at Burton-on-Trent report employment as dull. Most timber yards are fairly well employed.

Clothing Trades.—Boot and shoe operatives report employment as moderate in Derby, good in Chesterfield. Tailors in the bespoke department and corset-makers report employment as fair; dress and mantle makers and wholesale garment-makers as good.

Textile Trades.—Employment continues good with cotton spinners and weavers in Hadfield, Glossop, Borrowash, Draycott and Belper; with hosiery workers it is moderate in Ilkeston, quiet in Belper. Calico printers and engravers, and surgical bandage makers report employment as good; elastic web weavers as bad; lace workers as improving in Ilkeston, and dull in Long Eaton; dyers and bleachers as fair; silk winders and throwsters as moderate.

Printing Trades — Employment with letterpress printers, lithographic printers, and bookbinders and machine rulers is moderate.

Miscellaneous.—Bakers and confectioners report employment as good; railway workers as busy; gas workers as fair.

C. White-Deacon.

#### Nottingham and District.

Lace Trade.—Employment generally has declined. The levers and curtain branches report employment as worse and irregular; the plain net branch as good; the warp lace workers, warpers, curtain readers and correctors as bad; designers and draughtsmen and auxiliary lace workers as moderate; card punchers as fair; menders and winders as moderate; dyers as slack at Nottingham, quiet at Basford. Bleachers at Basford report a slight improvement.

Hosiery Trades.—Employment on the whole is slightly better. Power frame work knitters report employment as moderate at Nottingham; fair in other parts of the district. Hand frame workers are busy in Nottingham, and well employed in best goods at Sutton and Kirkby. The circular hosiery branch at Nottingham report employment as improving; the wool shawl branch at Hucknall Torkard as bad. Elastic bandage makers are busy. Hosiery trimmers at Bulwell and Basford are moderately employed.

## EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER-DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)-MIDLAND COUNTIES.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment generally in the iron and steel trades is reported as bad. Fitters, mechanics, machine workers, and pattern makers, are reported as irregularly employed; boiler makers, ironfounders, smiths and strikers, iron and steel dressers, carriage straighteners and bobbin and carriage makers as well employed. Cycle makers are still slack, but slightly better employed. All branches are well employed at Grantham, Newark, and Mansfield. At Beeston tool machinists, cycle makers, fitters, and mechanics are on short time. Blast furnacemen at Bulwell are fairly busy. Branches with 2,856 members have 124 (or 4'3 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 131 (or 4'5 per cent.) of their membership) at the end of October.

Coal Mining.—Returns from 28 pits employing some 16,000 men, give an average of slightly over 42 days per week.

Building Trades.—At Nottingham painters report employment as slack, plumbers as moderate; other trades as fairly well employed. Employment is good at Newark, Grantham, Mansfield, Worksop, and Retford.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades. — Cabinet - makers, upholsterers and polishers report employment as good, coachmakers as bad at Newark, good at Nottingham; millsawyers as moderate.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as fair; printers' cutters as busy; lithographic artists and printers as moderate; bookbinders as quiet.

Clothing Trades.—Tailors report employment as slack. Tailoring operatives and mantle-makers are well employed. Employment with boot and shoe operatives is moderate at Nottingham, good at Mansfield.

Miscellaneous.—Female cigar-makers are fairly busy. Stationary engine-drivers, and engine and crane men report employment as regular. Gas stokers are busy; bakers and confectioners better employed.—W. L. Hardstaff.

#### Leicester and Northampton District.

Boot and Shoe Industry.—The slight improvement has generally been maintained at Leicester, Hinckley and Rothwell, employment being more regular in the clicking and machinery branches. At Northampton, Kettering, Higham Ferrers, and Daventry work

Other Clothing Trades —In the wholesale and bespoke branches of the clothing trade employment is reported as slack. Work is good with corsetmakers and dressmakers, and moderate with milliners and mantle-makers. Capmakers are busier; felt and silk hatters are still moderately well employed.

Hosiery and Woolspinning Trades.—Employment in the hosiery trade at Leicester and Loughborough remains fairly regular. Work is good with lambs' wool dyers and moderate in other departments. It is fair with trimmers, but not so good with woolspinning operatives.

Elastic Web Trade.—Workpeople engaged on cords, braids, and narrow goods are better employed. Those on gusset webs are still making short time.

Engineering and Cycle Trades.—At Loughborough engineers are well employed; pattern-makers and winders are working overtime. At Leicester work is slacker, and at Northampton and Rugby it is moderate. Employment is good with ironfounders, and dull with needle-makers and cycle-makers.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment among the miners continues good. Stone quarrymen are busy. Lime, cement and ironstone workers are fully engaged.

Printing and Bookbinding.—At Leicester and Northampton letterpress printers continue fully employed. Work is moderate with lithographic printers and good with bookbinders.

Building Trades.—Employment continues good with bricklayers, stonemasons and plasterers, 20 branches, with 3,800 members, having only 16 on their books out of work. It is slacker with painters; fairly good with plumbers.

Furnishing and Coachmaking Trades. — Cabinetmakers are fully employed. Work is good with coachmakers and carbuilders, and fairly good with wagon repairers.

Leather Trades.—Tanners are moderately well employed at Market Harborough; curriers are slack at Northampton.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is good with gasfitters, cigar makers, brick and tilemakers, farriers and basket-makers, fair with mill-sawyers, and bad with bakers.—T. Smith.

#### Potteries District.

Pottery Trades.—Employment generally has improved. Hollowware pressers have averaged 5 days per week. Sanitary pressers

are well employed, full time being general. Flat pressers have averaged 5½ days per week. Printers and transferrers report a slight improvement, but the majority only average between three and four days per week. Women gilders and decorators, men artists, throwers, turners, and handlers in the general trade, and ovenmen, kilnmen, and saggar-makers report a further improvement. Designers, modellers, and mouldmakers, encaustic tile makers, and electrical workers are busy. Women stilt and spur makers are working 5 days per week.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Puddlers, steelworkers, and blast furnacemen are well employed. Rollers generally are busier, with none unemployed.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers and boilermakers in North Staffordshire continue busy; moulders report a decline At Crewe and Stafford all branches continue busy, with a number working overtime. Copper workers at Oakamoor and Froghall are well employed. Brassfinishers and moulders at Longport and Milton are busy. Agricultural engineers at Uttoxeter and Rugeley are well employed.

Coal Mining.—Employment continues good throughout the district. At Talk-o'-th'-Hill and district the miners are well employed, and the night turn is still running. In the Pottery district coal and ironstone miners are working full time. At Cheadle employment is plentiful.

Textile Trades.—At Leek, trimming weavers report a decided improvement, full time being general; silk pickers and braiders continue well employed, silk twisters report no change; dyers report an improvement. At Congleton, silk dressers are well employed; throwsters are moderately busy; towel weavers are working full time; fustian cutters continue slack. At Cheadle and Tean silk and tape workers continue busy.

Clothing Trades.—Tailors continue slack. Boot and shoe makers at Stafford report employment as quiet, with a slight improvement in the bespoke department. At Stone employment continues scarce, all hands being on short time. Corsetmakers at Uttoxeter and Ashbourne continue busy.

Building Trades.—Bricklayers, and carpenters and joiners, continue well employed; painters report a decline.

Printing and kindred Trades.—Letterpress printers report a slight improvement; lithographic artists and printers are moderately busy; bookbinders and machine rulers are fairly employed.

Miscellaneous.—Stone quarrymen at Alton and Hollington are well employed. Brushmakers are fairly busy; bakers are moderately busy. Railway-workers are well employed.

#### I. S. Harvey.

### Wolverhampton and District.

Iron and Steel Trades.—In South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire employment continues good in the angle, iron bar, hoop and steel trades and with steel smelters. There is a further improvement in the sheet trade. The mills and forges in Staffordshire and Shropshire are running full time.

Engineering and allied Trades. — Employment with engineers, moulders, and boiler, bridge, girder, and gasometer makers is good; it has not improved with cyclemakers. The electrical works are working double shifts. Employment is good with railway men. The malleable ironworkers at Walsall are busier, some shops working full time. At Madeley and Coalbrook Dale employment continues good.

Hardware Trades.—Employment is good with makers of nuts and bolts, tubes, iron fences, hurdles, wrought iron work, builders' iron-mongery, axles, springs, coach iron work, tips, cut nails, gunlocks, and also with stampers and piercers; moderate with makers of hollow ware, edge tools, black castings, locks and keys, protectors, malleable nails, hinges, electrical castings, and also with file cutters, brass-workers, galvanisers and grinders; slack with makers of spectacle frames, steel toys, latches and padlocks; good with the Bilston and Lye iron-plate workers. At Dudley employment in the anvil and vice trade is uncertain; chain-makers, strikers, and anchor smiths are well employed. In the Halesowen district employment in the wrought nail trade is slack.

Coal Mining.—Employment is reported as good on Cannock Chase and in Shropshire. In Old Hill and district the miners are working 5 days per week; in Tipton, Oldbury and Dudley 5 to 5½ days.

Building Trades.—Employment is good with plasterers; fair with carpenters; and moderate with plumbers and bricklayers. Painters are not busy.

Glass Trades.—The flint glass makers, cutters, etchers, engravers and intaglio-workers in Wordsley and district report employment

## EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER-DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)-MIDLAND, E. AND S.W. COUNTIES.

as good. The glass bottle-makers at Brierley Hill have re-started work.

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Leather Trades.—At Walsall employment is slack with the harness-makers and gig saddlers, bad with brown saddlers, and fair in the chain, buckle, cart gear case and hame departments.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the carpet trade at Kidderminster has improved. The weavers are working full time; spinners are fairly busy; wool staplers are quiet. At Bridgnorth all departments are busy. The Tamworth tape mills are running full time.

Clothing Trades.—Employment has improved in the ready-made and bespoke tailoring trades; in the boot and shoe trade it continues quiet.—C. Anthony.

#### Birmingham and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 18,554 members have 304 (or 16 per cent.) unemployed, the same percentage of their membership as at the end of October.

Engineering.—Five branches of the engineers report employment as moderate, three as bad, and three as good. The tool-makers return employment as moderate; the ironfounders pattern-makers, and smiths and strikers as good. At Redditch and West Bromwich men are fully employed; in Coventry employment is fair. In the cycle centres employment continues quiet.

Brass and Copper Trades.—The brass-workers continue to return employment as good; brass and copper tube drawers as fairly good; metal-rollers as moderate; fender-makers and fire brass-makers as brisk.

fewellers, Silversmiths, and Electro Platers.—Jewellers return employment as good; electro-platers as moderate; Britannia metalworkers, and glass bevellers and silverers as good.

Other Metal Trades.—Bedstead workers and gun workers report employment as bad; file cutters and iron plate workers as moderate; tin plate workers as improved. Workers in the wrought iron and steel hinge trade, makers of machine rivets, machine made nuts and bolts, steel and iron tubes for water, gas and steam are fully occupied. Wire nail makers have become quiet. The cycle tube trade continues quiet. In West Bromwich springmakers and hollow-ware men are brisker. In the minor industries of the town employment is fair. In Redditch employment with needle-makers is good; with fish hook makers fair; with fishing tackle makers quiet.

Building Trades.—In Birmingham, Coventry, and West Bromwich employment is fair for the time of year; in Redditch, quiet.

Glass Trade.—The flint-glass workers and flint-glass cutters again return employment as good. In West Bromwich employment is

Coachbuilding and Woodworking Trades.—Cabinet-makers report employment as rather quiet; mill sawyers and machinists as good; coachmakers as fairly good; coopers as good in the wet trade, quiet in the dry trade. In the railway and wagon shops the men are fully employed.

Clothing Trades.—The boot and shoe makers report employment as bad; the tailors as moderate.

Miscellaneous.—The gasworkers and general labourers, gasfitters, and letterpress printers report employment as good; the saddlers and harness-makers as quiet generally, but improving in cycle work. In Coventry employment in the watch trade is fair; in the weaving trade quiet. In Redditch the fancy case-makers are busy.

A. R. Jephcott.

### ENGLAND: EASTERN COUNTIES.

#### Norfolk and neighbouring District.

Clothing Trades.—The ready-made tailoring factories are on full time; bespoke tailors are fairly well employed throughout the district. Employment in the boot and shoe trade continues bad in Norwich; it is fair at Lynn and Cambridge. Corsetmakers are fairly well employed at Lynn and Diss.

Building Trades.—A few painters are idle; other branches are fairly well employed throughout the district.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Engineers are well employed in Norwich, Yarmouth, Thetford, and Lynn. Boilermakers are fully employed. Shipwrights and boatbuilders are well employed at Yarmouth and Lowestoft.

Fishing Industry.—At Yarmouth, Lowestoft, and Lynn, fishing has been hindered by bad weather.

Textile Trades.—Mat and matting weavers at Diss and Lynn are well employed. Silk factories at Norwich and Yarmouth are on ull time.

Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in all branches is fair throughout the district.

Miscellaneous. — Horticultural builders at Norwich are busy. Shipping at Lynn, Lowestoft, and Yarmouth is fair. Steam saw mills, oil cake mills, and flour mills at Yarmouth, Lowestoft, and Lynn are running full time. Lath renders, hurdle and gate makers, and ladder makers are well employed. Brushmakers throughout the district are fairly employed.—G. Cleverley.

#### Suffolk, Essex, and District.

Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.—The engineers at Ipswich, Bury St. Edmunds, Beccles, Colchester, Chelmsford, Halstead and Earl's Colne report employment as good. Boiler-makers and shipwrights at Ipswich are working overtime.

Clothing Trades. — Employment is dull with boot and shoe operatives at Ipswich and Colchester; in the wholesale tailoring trade it is moderate. Corset-makers are well employed at Sudbury, dull at Ipswich.

Textile Trades.—The mat weavers at Hadleigh, Lavenham and Long Melford report employment as good; at Sudbury and Glems ford as slack. The silk weavers at Sudbury report an improvement, and the operatives in the factories at Halstead and Earl's Colne are fairly employed.

Building Trades.—Plumbers report employment as moderate; painters as dull; in other branches it is good generally.

Printing and kindred Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as good at Ipswich, Colchester, Bury St. Edmunds, Chelmsford, and Southend; as dull at Beccles. Lithographers and bookbinders are well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Shipping and dock labour at Ipswich has improved; quay labourers at Harwich are well employed. Employment is fair with brickmakers, and moderate with horticultural builders.— $R.\ W.\ Mather.$ 

#### ENGLAND: SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.

#### Bristol and District.

General.—Branches of societies (not including miners) with 8,364 members have 166 (or 2 o per cent.) unemployed, as against 141 (or 1.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end o October.

Building Trades.—Employment has somewhat declined. Returns from branches with 3,449 members have 107 (or 3'1 per cent.) unemployed, as against 62 (or 1'8 per cent.) of their membership at the end of October

Engineering and allied Trades.—The boiler-makers, ironfounders, toolmakers and machinists, brass finishers and coppersmiths report employment as good; the engineers as fair at Bristol and Swindon, and good at Bath, Gloucester and Highbridge. Branches with 2,544 members have 26 (or 1 to per cent) unemployed, compared with 35 (or 1 to per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—The furniture workers are reported as fully employed. Brush-makers are on short time. Basket-makers are improving. Coopers, coachmakers, woodcutting machinists, and lath-renders report employment as fairly good.

Clothing Trades.—The bespoke tailors report employment as fair. The wholesale tailoring operatives are slack. Employment in the boot and shoe industry at Kingswood continues good, and in Bristol it has improved. The glovers at Yeovil are slack. Corset makers are well employed.

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

Glass Trades.—The glass bottle-makers report employment as fair; glass bevellers and cutters as good.

Mining and Quarrying.— Coal miners continue well employed. Stone quarrymen are exceptionally busy.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Sailors and firemen report employment as brisk; dock labourers as fair, with an increasing demand towards the end of the month.—J. Curle.

#### Plymouth and South-Western District.

Mining, Quarrying and China Clay Industries.—More work is being done in the tin mines already working, but few additional men are taken on. Employment in the Calstock district has improved a little. Work continues good in the granite, and fair in the limestone and slate quarries. With china clay workers employment is fair.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Employment among engineers continues moderate in Plymouth and Devonport, good in Cornwall,

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER-DISTRICT REPORTS (continued)-s.w. counties; wales; scotland.

quiet at Newton, with a little improvement in Exeter. Boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders and ironfounders report employment as good. Shipwrights continue busy. Work has improved at Brixham and Dartmouth. Branches with 2,182 members have 8 men unemployed, as against 14 at the end of October.

December, 1898.

Building Trades.—Stonemasons are still well employed in Plymouth and Devonport, Penzance and Exeter; at Tiverton and Torquay moderately so. Bricklayers, plasterers and plumbers are fairly employed. Painters report work as dull, carpenters as slackening. Branches of the carpenters with 909 members have 33 (or 3.6 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 4 (or 0.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Clothing and Textile Trades.—Employment is reported as quiet with bespoke tailors, and below the average in the ready-made tailoring trade. Boot and shoemakers are fairly employed. Laceworkers are quiet both at Tiverton and Honiton. Collar-makers are well employed.

Printing and kindred Trades.—Employment with letterpress and lithographic printers is fair; with bookbinders quiet.

Dock and Quayside Work.—Employment has been good among timber and coal workers, and fair on general work.

Fishing Industry.—Employment has been interrupted by fog and storm. During the last week some good catches of pilchards, whiting, pollack, cod, and conger have been made, and large ones of herrings and pilchards in the Yealm, and at some of the Cornish fishing stations.

Miscellaneous.—Government labourers continue well employed; gas workers, general labourers, and excavators moderately so. Work in market and fruit gardens is dull.—W. Hedge.

## WALES. North Wales District.

Mining.—Employment at the collieries in the Wrexham and Ruabon districts continues good; in the Flintshire districts it has slightly fallen off. At the lead and blende mines of Flintshire and Denbighshire employment continues good.

Quarrying.—Employment is good at slate, granite sett, and freestone quarries; fair at lime and roadstone quarries.

Building Trades.—Painters and decorators at Wrexham, and plasterers at Llandudno are quiet. Otherwise employment generally is fair.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers at Ruabon report employment as continuing quiet, at Oswestry as moderate. Elsewhere engineers and iron and steel workers are well employed.

Clothing and Textile Industries.—Employment in the flannel and tweed industries of Montgomeryshire has been brisk with a considerable amount of overtime. Bespoke tailors at Wrexham, Rhyl and Oswestry report employment as slack, at Bangor as quiet.

Brick and Terra-cotta Industry.—At Wrexham, Buckley, Rhos, Ruabon, and Penybont the men continue fully employed.

#### South Wales District.

Coal Mining.—Most collieries have worked with greater regularity; irregularity in most cases has been due to the want of clearance.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Returns from 12 large works show that furnaces and mills are going regularly, except at one works where the mills are running five days a week. Mechanics and labourers have been well employed.

Engineering and Ship Repairing.—Most of the yards have been better employed, especially in engineering. Branches of engineers and ironfounders with 2,642 members, have 76 (or 2.9 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 131 (or 5.0 per cent.) at the end of October. The boilermakers return 35 per cent. as unemployed at Cardiff, 20 per cent. at Newport and 10 per cent. at Swansea; the shipwrights 70 per cent., not including Pembroke Dock, where they have no unemployed. General helpers and labourers have had fair employment and the ship painters and scrapers and boiler-cleaners and scruffers have had a good month.

Building Trades.—Returns from the various districts vary greatly, employment being reported as dull in some, moderate or brisk in others. Branches of carpenters and joiners with 1,479 members have 55 (or 3.7 per cent.) unemployed, as against 57 (or 3.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Coal shipments are still below the average. Pitwood and timber workers have had moderate employment. Iron ore and grain workers are quiet. The shipment of crews has been more active, with an upward tendency in wages.

Tinplate Trade in South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.— that the Employment has inproved considerably during the month. The as fair.

number of mills at work at the end of November was 314, giving employment to 16,091 workpeople, as compared with 296, employing 14,945 workpeople at the end of October, and 319, employing 16,313 workpeople at the end of November, 1897. Distress steadily decreases

Miscellaneous.—Patent-fuel factories have been better employed; the wagon-builders and repairers report employment as good; chemical and metallurgical workers as dull; letterpress and lithographic printers as quiet.—T. Davies.

#### SCOTLAND.

#### Edinburgh and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 16,608 members have 217 (or 1.3 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 198 (or 1.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Coal Mining.—Employment in the coal industry continues good. The miners generally are working full time, although at one or two collieries some idleness has been caused by the want of wagons.

Shale Miners and Oil Workers.—Returns from 37 pits, employing 3,783 workpeople (as compared with 3,784 in November, 1897), show that 3,540 were employed in pits at which full time was worked during the four weeks ending November 26th, 231 were at pits working 20 and under 24 days, and 12 at pits working less than 20 days.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Branches with 2,316 members have 30 (or 1.3 per cent.) idle, as against 21 (or 0.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. Branches at Falkirk with 3,230 members have 10 (or 0.3 per cent.) idle, as against 15 (or 0.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Shipbuilding.—Branches with 580 members have 5 (or 0.9 per cent.) idle, as against 22 (or 3.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Textile Trades.—Employment continues to improve in the woollen industry; in Hawick spinners and weavers are well employed; in Galashiels in some of the mills work is plentiful, while others are running short time; in Selkirk spinners are quiet, but weavers are well employed. The hosiery industry is busy in Selkirk and Hawick. The carpet weavers in Midlothian report employment as good.

Building Trades.—Branches with 5,869 members have 49 (or 0.8 per cent.) idle, as against 32 (or 0.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Branches with 1,097 members have 29 (or 2.6 per cent.) idle, as against 17 (or 1.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—The seamen and firemen report employment as fairly good. The coal porters and dock labourers are fairly well employed.

Printing and kindred Trades.—Branches with 2,334 members have 52 (or 2.2 per cent.) idle, as against 62 (or 2.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Miscellaneous.—The settmakers report employment as good; the shoemakers, tailors, glassmakers and glasscutters as fair; the saddlers and bakers as quiet, the curriers as bad.—J. Mallinson.

#### Glasgow and West of Scotland.

Shipbuilding.—Employment has been good. Branches with 12,279 members have 117 (or 100 per cent.) idle, as against 193 (or 106 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Engineering and Metal Trades. — Employment is still good. Branches with 26,906 members return 408 (or 1.5 per cent.) idle, as against 489 (or 1.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Building Trades.—Except with the painters, work is good in all

Mining.—In Stirlingshire there has been some broken time at several of the collieries. At house-coal pits employment is steadier and five days per week have been generally worked; want of wagons continues common. In Lanarkshire a considerable improvement has taken place, and the collieries are now being kept going practically full time. In Dumbartonshire employment is fairly steady, and wagons are not so scarce. In Ayrshire employment in the coal and ironstone trade, continues good, and miners are working full time. In Renfrewshire the men have been fairly well employed.

Clothing Trades.—Bespoke tailors are still dull; clothiers' operatives rather dull; tailors' machinists and pressers report employment in the order and stock trade as fairly busy; boot and shoe operatives, slipper-makers, and knee boot and shoe makers report that the improvement still continues. Curriers report employment as fair.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER-DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)-SCOTLAND; IRELAND.

Textile Trades.—In Glasgow silk weavers are dull, other weavers well employed; rope spinners, calendermen and beamers are fairly well employed; warpers and dyers are rather quiet. Employment is good in Darvel, New Milns, Galston and Kilmarnock in the lace and muslin, blanket and carpet trades. In Kilbirnie employment in the thread works continues good; net and rope works are running full time. In Paisley employment in carpet and thread

Shipping, Dock and Transport Labour.-Dock labourers in Glasgow and Greenock are fully employed, night work being common; carters, tramway men and railway men are well employed.

Printing and kindred Trades.-Letterpress printers and bookbinders report employment as rather better; lithographic printers, electrotypers, and stereotypers as still fair.

Glass Trades.-Flint-glass cutters and flint-glass makers report employment as good; decorative glass workers and bottle makers

Miscellaneous.-Labourers, gilders, cork cutters, basket makers, scale beam makers, tobacco spinners, and tobacco finishers, sett makers, potters, spindle and flyer makers, and stoneware throwers, report employment as good; saddlers as dull; calico engravers as unsteady; paviors as not much improved.—A. J. Hunter.

#### Dundee and District.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the jute industry continues good on the whole. In the linen trade it is still quiet generally, though in some districts machinery is in full operation.

Coal Mining.—Employment in Fifeshire is less brisk. Reports from pits employing 10,574 workpeople show an average of 5.2 days per week worked during the four weeks ending November 26th, as against 5.5 days per week in October.

Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.—In the engineering trade employment continues on the whole good. Work at the shipbuilding yards is also satisfactory. Returns from branches of societies with 2,390 members show 55 (or 2.3 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 45 (or 1.9 per cent. of their membership at the

Building and Woodworking Trades.—Employment in the building trade remains good generally, except where it is affected by the weather. Societies with 1,404 members return 25 (or 1.8 per cent.) as idle, as compared with 23 (or 1.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. In the furnishing trade the dispute remains

Fishing Industry.—At the beginning of the month the white fishing was prosecuted daily and with fairly good success, but towards the end of the month, on account of the stormy weather, the haddock fishing was almost a complete blank.

Dock Labour.—The arrival of cargoes of the new jute has brought briskness to the docks and jetties, and shore labour is again well employed.

Miscellaneous.- Employment in the printing and allied trades remains fairly good; in the tailoring trade it is still dull, though improving; in the boot and shoe trade it is moderate; in the floorcloth and linoleum industry busy .- P. Reid.

#### Aberdeen and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 6,921 members have 74 (or 1'1 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 56 (or 0.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October.

Quarrying.—Employment continues good.

Building Trades.—Carpenters and joiners, slaters and plasterers report employment as good; masons and painters as fair; plumbers

Transport Trades. - Railway workers, carters, and general labourers report employment as good; dock labourers as moderate.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—Branches of societies with 1,515 members have 41 (or 2.7 per cent.) idle, as against 22 (or 1.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. The boilermakers and iron and steel shipbuilders, shipwrights, blacksmiths, ironmoulders, engineers, brass-finishers, pattern-makers, horseshoers report employment as good; the tinplate workers as fair. The ironmoulders are beginning to be affected by the dispute with the | ployment as dull. ironworkers' labourers.

Clothing and Textile Trades.—Boot and shoemakers and mill and factory workers report employment as good; tailors and carpet

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

Fishing.—At the Port of Aberdeen trawl and line boats landed 63,835 cwts. of white fish with a value of £40,282, a decrease in quantity, but an increase in value as compared with the previous

Miscellaneous .- Saddlers, sawmillers, upholsterers, and combmakers report employment as good; bakers as fair.—W. Johnson.

#### IRELAND.

#### Dublin and District.

Building Trades.—Except with painters, employment continues fairly good.

Metal Trades.—The ironfounders, boilermakers and silver plate workers return employment as good; smiths and plumbers as fair; the engineers as moderate; the whitesmiths as dull. Branches with 822 members return 20 (or 2.4 per cent.) as idle, compared

with 56 (or 70 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. Furnishing and Wood Working Trades.—Employment with the coachmakers and cart and wagon builders is returned as fair; with the upholsterers as dull.

Clothing Trades.—The tailors and bootmakers return employment

Printing and allied Trades.—The letterpress printers report employment as good; the binders as dull; the stereotypers, machine minders and newspaper packers as fair.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is returned as good with general labourers; fair with the paviors, rope makers, cork cutters, brush makers, hairdressers and stationary engine drivers.—J. P. Nannetti.

#### Belfast and District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—Societies with 8,244 members have 208 (or 2 5 per cent.) out of employment, the same percentage of their membership as at the end of October. With most of the trades making up this group employment continues generally good.

Linen Trades.—Branches of societies with 4,005 members have 129 (or 3'2 per cent.) unemployed, as against 98 (or 2'5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. The flax roughers and womenworkers report employment as dull; the power loom tenters as bad; the spindle and flyer-makers as moderate; the beetling enginemen, flax dressers, yarn dressers, yarn bundlers and yarn beamers as fair; the linen-lappers and hackle and gill makers as good.

Building Trades.—Societies with 2,831 members have 145 (or 51 per cent.) unemployed, as against 137 (or 4.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. All branches continue quiet.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Branches with 825 members have 46 (or 5.6 per cent.) unemployed, as against 39 (or 4.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. Employment

Printing and allied Trades.—Branches of societies with 925 members have 10 (or 1.1 per cent.) unemployed, as against 57 (or 6.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. The bookbinders and machine rulers report employment as bad; the letterpress and lithographic printers, and lithographic artists and designers

Clothing Trades.—Employment continues quiet with the tailors and the boot and shoe makers.

Miscellaneous.—Branches with 1,925 members have 50 (or 2.6 per cent.) unemployed, as against 55 (or 3 o per cent. of their membership) at the end of October. The bakers, butchers, and railway workers report employment as fair; the carters, locomotive enginedrivers, sheet metal workers, and municipal employees as good.— R. Sheldon.

#### Cork and District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders again report employment as good, particularly in Passage West and Haulbowline; engineers report an improvement throughout the

Building Trades.—Employment generally is reported as steady in Cork, quiet in Limerick and Waterford.

Clothing Trades.—Boot and shoe operatives and tailors report em-

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.-Mill-sawyers and woodcutting machinists report employment as steady; coachmakers as good; coopers, cabinet-makers, and corkcutters as dull.

Miscellaneous.—Letterpress printers report employment as good; it is also good with enginemen and firemen, railway workers, and gas workers; fair with tramway employees, coal porters, quay labourers and corporation labourers.—P. O'Shea.

### INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN NOVEMBER

December, 1898.

(Based on information furnished by the Home Office and the Board of Trade.)

THE total number of workpeople reported as killed by accidents during November was 349, or 23 more than in October, and 101 more than in November, 1897.

In the first group of industries shown in the following summary table, including railways, mines, quarries, shipping, and factories, and employing 5,294,393 persons (according to the latest available figures), 320 persons were killed, and 7,346 reported injured by accidents in November, as compared with 233 killed and 4,934 reported injured in November, 1897. These figures give one death in November, 1898, for every 16,545 persons employed in those industries. During the eleven completed months of 1898, 3,228 persons were reported killed, and 63,565 injured, as against 3,483 reported killed and 52,955 injured in the corresponding period of 1897.

In the remaining occupations included in the tables 29 persons were reported killed, and 1,009 injured, in November, as compared with 15 reported killed and 605 injured in November of last year.

#### SUMMARY TABLE.

	Kil	led.	Inju	ired.	Number Employed
_	Nov., 1898.	Nov., 1897.	Nov., 1898.	Nov., 1897.	according to latest Returns.
Railway Servica— Accidents connected with movement of vehicles	40	34	434	346	465,112
Other Accidents	I	2	871	735	
Total Railway Service	41	36	1,305	1,081	465,112
Mines	76	64	429	463	728,713
Quarries	21	9	142	86	• 123,370
Shipping	123	73	209	155	233,780
Factories	59	51	5,261	3,149	3,743,418
Total of above	320	233	7,346	4,934	5,294,393
Workshops		F	16	5	)
Under Factory Act, 1895, Ss. 22,	. 22	14	825	493	Cannot l stated
Under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	7	I	168	107	1

#### DETAILED TABLE.

	Killed	In- jured	Killed	In- jured	Killed	In- jured	
_	By Accidents connected with Movement of Vehicles.		Comp	on the	Total.		
Railway Service— Brakesmen and Goods Guards Engine Drivers Griven Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers) Porters Shunters Miscellaneous (including Contractors' Servants)	3 5 2 2 10 7 38	68 64 80 16 21 58 53 74	- - - -	14 40 47 4 74 254 10 428	3 5 2 2 10 7 3 9	82 104 127 20 95 312 63 502	
Total for November, 1898	40	434	I	871	41	1,305	
Total for November, 1897	34	346	2	735	36	1,081	
Mines-	Under	ground.	Surface.		Total.		
Explosions of Firedamp Falls of ground In shafts Miscellaneous Total for November, 1898	2 45 3 21	23 164 5 175	5 5	- - 62	2 45 3 26 76	23 164 5 237	
Total for November, 1897	56	405	8	58	64	463	
Quarries over 20 feet deep	Inside.		Out	tside.	Total.		
Explosives or Blasting Falls of ground Miscellaneous	- 7 9	9 20 40	<u>-</u> 5	- 73	- 7 14	9 20 113	
Total for November, 1898	16	69	5	73	21	142	
Total for November, 1897	4	-22	5	64	9	86	

	Killed,	In- jured.	Killed.	In- jured.	Killed.	In- jured.
	By Wr Casu	eck or alty.	By other Accidents.		To	taL
Shipping*—						
On Trading Vessels—						40
Sailing Steam	42		15 45	29 173	57 47	29 173
On Fishing Vessels—			43	100		
Sailing Steam	II		5 2	. 5	16 3	5 2
					-	209
Total for November, 1898	56		67	209	123	209
Total for 3 months Sept., 1898, to November, 1898	113	8	206	551	319	559
Total for 3 months Sept., 1897, to November, 1897	88	20	218	477	306	497
The state of the s	1		1	DESCRIPTION	8	
Factories—	Ma	les.	Fer	nales.	To	otal.
(a) Accidents reportable by						
Certifying Surgeons—	50	1,124	1 _	143	50	1,267
Young Persons	7	526	2	143	9	664
Children		II	-	6		
Total	57	1,661	2	287	59	1,948
(b) Other Accidents— Adults		2,764		36	1 -	2,800
Young Persons	=	476	1 -	29	-	505
Children	-	6	-	2	-	8
Total	1-1	3,246	-	67	_	3,313
Total Factories—						5,261
November, 1898	57	4,907	2	354	59	
November, 1897	50	2,909	1	240	51	3,149
Workshops-						10
Adults Young Persons		8	I	2	=	6
Children	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	-	-	-	-	-
Total Workshops— November, 1898		14	_	2	_	16
			-		1-	5
November, 1897	.   -	5	1 -	-	1 -	1
Factories & Workshops (classified by trades).	M	ales.	Fe	males.	Т	otal.
Textiles—		He I Vote	7 7 7			
Cotton		173 68	I	129 62	3 2	302
Other Textiles		39	-	35	1 -	74
Non-Textiles—		67		78		
Extraction of Metals Founding and Conver		594		1	3 7	595
sion of Metals				2		
Machines, Engines and Engineering	1 12	1,415		2	12	1,417
Ship and Boat Building	7	838		-	7 2	838
Wood	. 2	132	A COUNTY	5	4	137

Laundries		6		16	-	22
Total for November, 1898	22	808	_	17	22	825
Total for November, 1897	13	477	1	16	14	493
Under Notice of Accidents		ru <b>c</b> tion epair.		e or rking.	To	tal.
## Act, 1894—  Bridge	1 2 — I 2 Act does	4 2 50. I 8 73 s not apply	- - - - -	5 1 22 -	1 2 - 1 2 1	4 7 50 1 23 8 75 —
Total for November, 1898	6	138	I	30	7	168
Total for November, 1897	1	85	-	22	1	107

57

4,921

423

have been killed or injured by accidents at sea, or in rivers and harbours, we they were members of the crews of sea rolling vessels (except yachts) region. they were members of the crews of sea-going vessels (except yachts) registered in the British Islands under Part I. of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (this includes all trading vessels and about a half, say 3,000, of the fishing vessels, of 15 tons and upwards). Injuries to members of the crews of fishing vessels employed in and out of Scottish ports and of vessels trading exclusively between Scottish ports, or to Asiatics serving under Asiatic articles of agreement, are not included. With these exceptions injuries, however trivial, are included. The number of persons stated to be employed is the sum of the number of persons engaged for the first crew of each vessel employed during 1896, and remaining on the Register at the end of that year.

† 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.

Total November, 1898

Total November, 1897

Under Factory Act, 1895,

Bs. 22, 23

Docks, Wharves and Quays
Warehouses ... ...
Buildings to which Act

376

## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN NOVEMBER, 1898.

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

Summary.—The changes in wages reported during November affected about 121,100 workpeople, and the net effect of all the changes on the weekly wages of those workpeople was an increase of about 8\frac{3}{4}d. per head. About 120,600 received advances averaging 8\frac{3}{4}d. per head, and 500 sustained decreases averaging 3s. 4\frac{1}{4}d. per head.

Increases.—The principal increase was the advance of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to 100,000 coal miners in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

Methods of Arrangement.—Changes affecting about 1,700 workpeople were preceded by disputes, causing stoppage of work. Changes affecting 104,000 workpeople were arranged by conciliation boards or under sliding scales. Changes, affecting about 15,400 workpeople, were settled by negotiation between the employers and representatives of the workpeople.

Totals for First Eleven Months of 1898.—For the eleven months, January to November, the number of work-people (separate individuals) reported as having received advances or sustained decreases is about 930,000, compared with 576,000 for the corresponding period of 1897. The net effect of all the changes on the weekly wages of these workpeople is estimated at an increase of about 1s.  $6\frac{3}{4}$ d. per head, as compared with 1s. in the first eleven months of 1897.

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

T liter	Occupation.	Date from which change		ber of people	Particulars of Change.	estimate of Wage full W		Increas Decrea full w	ase in
Locality	Cocapanon	takes effect.	Inc.	Dec.	(Decreases in Italics.)	Before change.	After change.	In- crease.	Decreas
1	9 Increases—	611 Workp	eople.	В	ILDING TRADES, Decreases—Nil.				
			-		Advance from 9d. to 10d. per hour for 12 weeks in winter	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s
outin Chineses	Slaters	5 Dec.	2I 50		Advance from 9d. to 9\frac{1}{2}d. per hour	36 54	38 51	2 01	
didorida	Slaters and Tilers Plasterers	i Nov.	55		Advance from 8d. to 8½d. per hour	31 112	33 113	2 0	
reston	Bricklayers:	19 Nov.	22		Advance from 7d. to 7½d. per hour	31 6	32 74	I 114	
	Bricklayers	5 Nov.	95		Advance from 7d. to 7½d. per hour	31 14	33 4	2 23 2 44	•••
	Carpenters and joiners	21 Nov.	53		Advance from 6d. to 6½d. per hour	28 3 32 10 <sup>1</sup>	30 71	2 44 2 03	
		2 June, '99	250		Advance from 8d. to 8\frac{1}{2}d. per hour	28 9	30 94	2 03	
eterhead	Stonemasons	1 Jan., '99	30		Advance from 7d. to 7½d. per hour	28 9	30 94	2 03	
elkirk	Carpenters and joiners	I Nov.	25		Advance from yd. to ygd. per nour		3		
	4 Increases—100,354		з.	COAL	AND SHALE MINING. Decreases-Nil.				
Barnsley	Colliery Enginemen and	ist week	24		Advance of 4s. per week	-		4 0	
	Firemen	in Nov.	80		Advance of 2s. per week	-	-	-	
Rotherham	Enginemen, &c	5 Dec.	00		The same of the sa				
	Coal Miners	I Dec.			1 11 11 making				
South Wales and	Enginemen, Stokers, and	ı Jan.	100,000		Advance of 2½ per cent. under sliding scale, making				
Monmouthshire (	Outside Fitters	/			wages 20 per cent. above standard of December, 1879 Advance of 2 d. per ton, equal to about 6d. per day	_	_	3 0	
Linlithgow	Shale Miners	2 Nov.	250		Advance of 2 d. per ton, equal to about our per day				
	T 0.000 TITO Was	naonla	IRO	N AN	STEEL MANUFACTURE. Decreases-	-Nil.			
	Enginemen, Firemen,	14 Nov.	6		Advance of is. per week to 4 men, and of 6d. per week	1 - 1	- 1	-	
Darlington	and Mill Oilers	14 11011	-50		to 2 others				
North-east District		13 Nov.	914		Advance of 5 per cent	_			
Cumberland and	Steel Smelters	13 Nov.	167		Advance of 5 per cent				
Lancs.									
Barrow-in-	Boilermen	ı Sep.	5 26	)	Advance of 7½ per cent	-	_		
Furness	Firemen	1 Mar., '99	51	5	Further advance of 2 per cent		7		
	Ash Wheelers / Steel Smelters	13 Nov.	480		Advance of 5 per cent	-	-	-	
Staffordshire	Steel Smelters		1,000		Advance of 5 per cent	-	-	-	
	Ironworkers—								
West of Scotland	Puddlers	} 28 Nov.	2 500	1	Advance of 3d. per ton				
	Millmen	)		1 }	Advance of 2½ per cent	_		_	
Mossend,	Enginemen, Cranemen, Boilermen, & Firemen	10 Nov.	41		increase of 3½d. per day				
Lanarkshire	Bollermen, & Firemen			1					
22 Increases	-4,952 Workpeople.	ENGII	NEERI	ING A	ND SHIT BOILDING TIME	es-Nil.			
	(	3 Aug.	18		Advance of is. per week	31 6	32 6	1 0	155
Elswick	Sailmakers {	30 Nov.	23		Advance of 6d. per week	32 6 30 0	33 ° 33 ° 0	0 6	
North Shields	Sailmakers	7 Nov.	20		Advance of 3s. per week Advance of 2s. per week on time, and 5 per cent. on	_	_	3 0	
Parton, near White-	Boilermakers	ı Dec.	12		piece rates				
haven	D "	ı Dec.	30		Advance of 2s. per week on time, and 5 per cent. on	-	_	-	
Workington	Boilermakers	1 Dec.	30		piece rates				
		I Jan, '99	1		Advance of is. per week, with proportionate increase in		-	-	1
Bradford	Boilermakers		67		piece rates Further advance of is. per week, with proportionate		_		133
Diamora	DOMOTIMA NOTO	I Mar. '99	0)		increase in piece rates		Carried St		
		r Jan. '99	,		Advance of 1s. per week, with proportionate increase	-	_	-	1
		1 Juli, 99			in piece rates				
Dewsbury	Boilermakers	1 Mar. '99	31		Further advance of is. per week, with proportionate	_	-	-	
		1			increase in piece rates				
(	Drillers and Hole	io Nov.	117		Advance of 2½ per cent. on piece, and 1s. per week on time rates				
					THUM CATES	The state of the s		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	4
Hull	Cutters Labourers in engine	26 Nov.	1,200		Advance of 6d. per week	-	-	0 6	

\* Exclusive of overtime.

† 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.

‡ See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.

## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN NOVEMBER-(continued).

Locality.	Occupation.	Date from which Change takes	Num	oximate ober of people ted by	Particulars of Change.  Estimated of Wages full week	in a Decrease in
		effect.	Inc.	Dec.	(Decreases in Italics.)  Before change.	After In- crease. Crease
	ENGIN	EERING	AND	SHIPE	BUILDING TRADES—Continued. s. d. s.	d. s. d. s d.
1919	0 11 10 1	10 Dec.	110	-	U A 2	37 °   1 °   ···
Leeds	Brassfinishers Brassmoulders	- Nov.	250		Advances of is, and 2s, per week	_   _
	Patternmakers Fitters and Turners		200		(38 0	to o )
Sheffield	Smiths Machine Workers	22 Nov.	1,820		Advance of 2s. per week 36 o	38 0 2 0
	Boilermakers	I Jan., '99	250	1	Advance of is. per week with proportionate increase in piece rates	- I o
	Bollermakers	I Mar., '99	250	]	Further advance of is. per week, with proportionate increase in piece rates	- I o
Wakefield	Boilermakers	I Jan., '99	4+		Advance of is. per week with proportionate increase in piece rates	-   -
wakeneid		1 Mar., '99	) **	] ]	Further advance of is. per week with proportionate — increase in piece rates	
Barrow-in-	Ship Plumbers Smiths' Strikers		46 26		Advance of is. per week	88 3 2 3 _ I O
Furness	Rivetters	23 Nov.	35	{	Advance of 2s. per week	- 2 0 - 1 0
Chester	Workpeople in engineering	5 Nov.	72		Advance of to per week	33 0 1 0
Acrefair, Ruabon	establishmen Workpeople in engineering establishment	28 Oct.	59		Advances of 3s. per week to 11 men, of 2s. to 24, and of 1s. to 24 others	-   -
Aberdeen	Shipjoiners	17 Nov. - Mar. '99	} 50	{	Advance of ¼d. per hour	- r 1½
The Clyde	Enginemen, Firemen and	ist pay in	250		Further advance of ½d per hour	- I I 1 2
Kittybrewster,	Blacksmiths		16		Advance of 1s. per week 28 0 2	90 10
Aberdeen	Blacksmiths	20 Oct.	20		Advance in two establishments of 1s. per week to 18 -	_   _
Oublin	Boilermakers	Nov.	5 4	}	men, and of 2s. per week to 2 others  Advance of 2s. per week	_ 2 0
	ironfounders		( 12			_   2 0
	1 Increase.—950 W		C	THER	METAL TRADES. 1 Decrease 500 Wcrkpeople.	
Wednesbury	socket makers	r April, '99	}950	{	Advance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	=!=!
Morriston	Millmen in tinplate works	30 Nov.		500	Decrease of 15 per cent., leaving wages 15 per cent. below — the amended 1874 list of prices	-
Guisborough,	ses45 Workpeople.  Scavengers and Carters	EMPLO	YEES		PUBLIC AUTHORITIES. Decreases—Nil.  Advance of is. per week to 5 men, and 2s. to another   —	
Yorks.	Market Danie	II Nov.				_   -
ydney	Roadmen Gas Stokers	22 Oct. 11 Nov.	5 10 24		Advance of is. per week	6 0 2 0 - I 0
					Advance of ou. per shift	
	Increases.—671 Workpeop				CONFECTIONERS Decreases—Nil.	
Dalkeith	Bakers +	5 Dec. 28 Nov.	5 <sup>2</sup> 6		Advance to a minimum rate of 26s. per week – 2 Advance to a minimum rate of 28s. per week – 2	
Edinburgh	Bakers +	31 Oct. 21 Nov.	550		Advance to a minimum rate of 28s. per week — 2. Advance to a minimum rate of 28s. per week — 2.	3 0
eith	Bakers Bakers +	21 Nov. 14 Nov,	91		Advance to a minimum rate of 28s. per week 2	3 0
enicuik	Bakers†	14 1400,	,	"	Advance to a minimum rate of 28s. per week 2	3 0 11 — 1
Contlefee 2	9 Increases—5,414 Wo				ANEOUS TRADES. Decreases—Nil.	
		15 Nov.	<b>2</b> 80		Advance of 1d. in the is. for "overwork," stated to be equal to is. 3d. per week	- I 3
Stockport		i Jan., 99	460		Advance of is. gd. per week, with increase of id. per hour for overtime  Advance to a minimum of 34s. 6d. per week, with in-	1 9
			10		crease from 10d. to 10½d. per hour for overtime	4 6 I 6
Leicester	Cabinet Makers Lace Workers (Levers	3 Dec. { - Nov.	10		Advance from 8d. to 8½d. per hour	_   _
	Branch)  Gasworkers:-		3.0		sprig nets agreed to, involving a slight increase in wages	
	D'		522	)	Advance of 5d. per day	
	C Diana	The state of the s	001		Advance of 5d. per day	
London {	Scoop Drivers Stokers	-21 Oct.	601	)		
London	Scoop Drivers Stokers Coke Spreaders Coal Wheelers			The state of the s	Advance of 4d. per day	_   _
Condon	Scoop Drivers Stokers Coke Spreaders	21 Oct. 29 Oct.	756	}	Advance of 4d. per day	_   _
	Scoop Drivers Stokers Coke Spreaders Coal Wheelers Letterpress and Litho-		756	}	Advance of is. per week to 40 men, and of 2s. per week to 3 others	

\* Exclusive of overtime.

† See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.

### ADVANCES IN RATES OF WAGES OF SEAMEN IN NOVEMBER.

During the past month advances in the rates of wages of sailors, firemen and trimmers have been obtained at Newcastle-on-Tyne, North Shields, South Shields, Sunderland, Newport, Cardiff and Glasgow. Altogether 1,338 men are reported as having signed on during the month at these ports at increased rates, viz., 657 A.B.'s and 681 firemen and trimmers. Of these, 25 were at Glasgow, 615 at the Tyne ports, 104 at Sunderland, 414 at Cardiff and 180 at Newport. Three hundred and twenty-six A.B.'s, 304 firemen, and 5 trimmers have obtained an advance of 5s. per month; 7 A.B.'s and 22 firemen an advance of 10s. per month; 257 A.B.'s and 284 firemen an advance of 15s. per month. On weekly rates an advance of 1s. 6d. has been obtained by 9 A.B.'s and 11 firemen; of 2s. by 2 A.B.'s; and of 2s. 8d. by 56 A.B.'s and 55 firemen.

					Firemen	Rates o	1 wages	5.
Po	ort.			A.B's, and Trimmers		Before Change.	Cha	ter nge.
					Mon	THLY RATES.		
					Advance o	of 5s. per mo	onth.	
					1	s. d.	S.	d.
wcastle				13	4			
North Shields				12	7	85 0	90	0
Sunderland		***		9	7			
Newport, Mon.				90 182	90	80 0	85	0
Cardiff		***		102	190	75 0	80	0
lasgow				9		70 0	75	
1435011				( -	5*	60 0	65	
				1	Advance of	10s. per mo	nth.	
Cardiff				7	22	So o	l go	0
				1	Advance of	15s. per mo	nth.	
Vewcastle				15	1 23 )			
North Shields				39	46	85 0	ICO	0
South Shields				172	191	0,0	100	
Sunderland				24	24 /	80 o	0.5	
Cardiff				7	, – ,	00 0	95	U
					WEE	KLY RATES.		
						1- 03		
				F		1s. 6d. per	week.	
Newcastle				-	I	30 0	31	6
Sunderland		•••		9	10 ) (	200		
					Advance o	f 2s. 0d. per		
Newcastle		533	100	2	1 - 1	30 0	32	0
				1	Advance of	2s. 8d. per	week.	
Newcastle					I )		lana in	
North Shields				13	II	- 30 0	32	8
South Shields				31	34	3000	34	
Sunderland				12	9 /			

#### CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN NOVEMBER, 1898.

The changes reported in November affected 215 persons, whose recognised working time was reduced, on the average, 1.16 hours per week. The decreases were, as regards 175 of the workpeople, brought about without cessation of work.

Locality. Occup		Date from	Approxi-	Hours of labour in a full week (exclusive of overtime).			
	Occupation.	which change takes effect in 1898.	number of work- people directly affected.	Before change!	After change	Extent of de- crease per week,	
Bradford	Lithographic	Nov.	128	52.50	52.00	0'50	
Darlaston	Nut and Bolt Forgers	9 Nov.	40	54	53.50	0.20	
Grantham!	B cklavers	19 Nov.	22	54	52.15	1.85	
Dalkeitht	Bai ers	28 Nov.	6	60	55	5'00	
Gorebridge!	Bak rs	21 Nov.	12	60	55	5.00	
Penicuik‡	Bake's	14 Nov.	7	60	55	5.00	

Where the winter and summer hours are known to differ in any trade the weekly hours given in the table are the result of averaging the hours for five summer weeks and two winter weeks.

See also under Changes in Rates of Wages.

### RECENT PROGRESS IN CO-OPERATION,

RETURNS received from 990 co-operative retail distributive societies in the United Kingdom, with a total membership of 1,354,787, show total sales for the third quarter of 1898 amounting to £9,306,618 as compared with £8,745,853 in the corresponding period of 1897. Of these societies 767 show an increase and 220 a decrease, the net increase being £560,765, or 6.4 per

Returns from three of the four wholesale federations for the same period show total sales in their distributive departments amounting to £4,180,870, as compared with £4,157,101 in the third quarter of 1897, an increase

The sales and transfers from the manufacturing to the distributive departments of the English and Scottish wholesale societies amounted to £706,214, as compared with £578,549 in the corresponding period of 1897, an increase of 22'1 per cent.

Fifty-two societies in England and Wales reported the opening of 62 new branches and departments, and 17 societies in Scotland 24 new branches and departments during the quarter.

The following table based upon reports and balance sheets supplied direct to the Department, shows the progress in trade of the wholesale and retail distributive societies. In all districts except Wales and Monmouth the retail societies show an increase in the amount of the sales, the decrease in Wales being attributed to the recent dispute in the coal trade. A decrease is also shown in the distributive sales of the Scottish Wholesale

		es making turns.	Sales of Societies making Returns.						
Description of Societies and Districts.	No. Member-		In 3rd qu	arter of	Increase in 1898 compared with 189				
	110.	ship.	1898.	1897.	Amount.	Per cent on Sales			
	Re	tail Distri	butive So	cieties.					
ENGLAND AND		1							
WALES:-			1	1	t	1000			
Northern Counties	102	177,475	1,534,066	1,431,883	102,183	7.1			
Yorkshire	155	277,185	1,827,109	1,734 688	92,421	5'3			
Lancashire and Cheshire	153	342,311	2,219,548	2,118,583	100,965	4.8			
North and West Midland Counties	132	148,954	799,571	739,262	60,309	8.2			
South Midland and Eastern Counties	93	67,868	369,391	342,422	26,969	7'9			
London (12 mile radius)	26	33,790	156,937	140,692	16,245	11.2			
South Eastern Counties	35	30,817	159,283	145,647	13,6,6	. 9'4			
Southern and Western Counties	43	42,523	174,250	160,891	13,359	8.3			
Wales and Monmouth	33	12,247	84,110	99,317	15,207	15:3*			
Total—England and Wales	772	1,133,170	7,324,265	6,913,385	410,880	5'9			
SCOTLAND-North	80	80,012	673,293	634,295	38,998	6.1			
" South	129	139,517	1,298,981	1,188,952	110,029	9'3			
Total—Scotland	209	219,529	1 972,274	1,823,247	149,027	8.2			
IRELAND	9	2,088	10,079	9,221	858	9.3			
TOTAL RETAIL DISTRIBUTIVE SOCIETIES	990	1,354,787	9,306,618	8,745,853	560,765	6.4			
		Wholesa	ale Societi	es.					
England and Wales:—									

Wholesale Societies.									
England and Wales:— Distributive			(3,042,081	3,004,657	37,424	1'2			
Departments Manufacturing Departments	1,060†	1,109,9391	392,175‡	359,735‡	32,440	9.0			
Scotland:— Distributive Departments			(1,085,011	1,107,178	22,167*	2.0*			
Manufacturing Departments	289†	220,119†	314,039‡	218,814‡	95,225	43'5			
IRELAND:— Butter	46 <del>†</del>	Not stated.	53,778	45,266	8,512	18.8			
Agricultural			Cannot give	particulars					
	100								

\* Decrease. † Number and Membership of federated societies. † Transfers & productive to distributive departments.

#### LABOUR BUREAUX IN NOVEMBER.

December, 1898.

THE 13 bureaux furnishing returns, registered 2,432 fresh applications for work during November, as compared with 2,568 in November, 1897, a decrease of 136. Work was found by these bureaux for 1,323 persons during the month, as against 1,052 in November, 1897. The number remaining on the registers of the 13 bureaux at the end of November, 1898, was 2,600 (including 1,293 men, lads and boys, and 1,307 women and girls) as compared with 2,994 (including 1,648 men, lads and boys, and 1,346 women and girls) a year ago.

(I.) WORK DONE IN NOVEMBER.

Name and	App	Fresh olica- is by speople	tions by Em	Situa- offered ployers	No. of Workpeople found Work by Bureaux.					
Address of		ring	du	during		Engaged by Private		ged by		
Labour Bureau.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Empl	oyers.	Autho	rities.		
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	Nov. 1898.	Nov 1897.	Nov. 1898.	Nov. 1897.		
London.					( 28*		1 -+			
St. Pancras (College St.)	218	312	159	198	1 57+	84	{ 1* 26†	16†		
Battersea (Lavender Hill)	223	104	51	34	{ 48* 3+	22* 12†	_	-		
Islington	233	357	64	8r	{ 33* 25†	24* 45†	} 128+	117+		
(Barnsbury St.) St. Martin	143	166	82	132	{ 42* 4+	48	-	_		
(Town Hall) Hackney (Graham Yard)	141	127	33	71	13*	22	136†	{ 9* 78+		
Salvation Army (Whitechapel Rd.)	310	221	91	23	86*	{ 18 220‡	288‡	-		
Y.W.C.A. (George St., (I)	348	401	517	469	{ 78* 15+	92	_	_		
Hanover Sq.)	58	61	78	63	{ 36* 14†	38	_	_		
Provincial.	FINE L				( 6*					
Salford (Town Hall)	29	62	13	14	1 7+	13	-	I		
Ipswich (Tower Street)	32	33	45	35	{ 15* 6+	. 24	-	-		
Plymouth	125	135	169	157	{ 56* 36+	82	4*	-		
Liverpool	168	223	3	12	-	{ 1* }	2*	5		
(Municipal Bldgs.) Glasgow (158 George St.)	364	366	163	136	{ 66* 60†	748	4*	5\$		
Total of 13 bureaux	2,432	2,568	1,468	1,425	734	821	589	231		

(II.) OCCUPATIONS OF WORKPEOPLE ON REGISTERS AT END OF NOVEMBER.

					Men.			
Name of Labour Bureau.		Build- ing, En- gineer- ing and Metal Trades.	men, Horse- men,	Clerks and Ware- house- men.	Porters and Messen- gers.	General Labour- ers.		Total Men.
London.		la mag		11 11 11				
St. Pancras	***	18	27	5	24	46	5	125
Battersea	***	9	7	I	7	71		95
Islington	***	34	31	4	17	134	29	249
St. Martin			I	4	28	6	19	67
Hackney	***	9 38	7	3	6	88	15	157
Salvation Army Provincial.	•••	-	2	-	3	7	5	17
Salford		15	I	2	6	24	_	48
Ipswich	***	3	14	3	2	7	2	31
Plymouth	***	22	28	14	15	18	36	133
Liverpool	-	6	8	6	7	60	13	100
Glasgow	•••	9	7	19	10	35	41	121
Total Number		163	133	61	125	496	168	1,143
			,	Women	and Gir	ls.	1	rand

		nen and	Grand					
Name of Labour Burear.	Lads and Boys.	women,	Ser- vants.	Dress- makers and Semp- stresses	Others.	Total Women and Girls.		Nov., 1897.
London.	1							
St. Pancras	46	54	2	_		56	227	435
Battersea	-	10	_	_	_	10	105	75
Islington	45	21	2	2	5	30	324	361
St. Martin	22	22	3	I	I	27	116	118
Hackney	3				The state of the s		160	173
Salvation Army	-	-	-	-	-		17	39
Y.W.C.A {(1)		39	290	-	389	718	718	770
Provincial. (2)	-	-	-	72	230	302	302	285
Calford					STATE OF STA	A Tuesday	48	72
Inomiah	1	11				15	47	67
Dlymouth	7	11	4	STORY S		10	140	162
Liverpool	10	II				11	121	165
Glasgow	16	70	35	-	. 33	138	275	272
Total Number	150	238	336	75	658	1,307	2,600	2,994

\* Permanent employment. † Temporary employment.

‡ These were engaged by Salvation Army authorities.

§ Of the 79 workpeople found work, 25 were temporarily engaged.

Women and Girls are not registered.

#### PAUPERISM IN NOVEMBER.

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

THE number of persons relieved in the 35 selected urban districts of the United Kingdom on one day in the second week of November was 329,382. This number corresponds to a rate of 208 per 10,000 of the estimated population of these districts in 1898.

Compared with October, 1898, an increase is shown of 5,823 in the number relieved, and of 4 in the rate per 10,000 of population. In 26 districts increases are shown, the largest increases being in the Galway district (22 per 10,000), Central London (12), and West Ham and Dublin districts (11 each). In 5 districts small decreases are shown, while in the remaining 4 districts the rate remains the same.

Compared with November, 1897, there is a decrease of 717 in the number relieved, and of 3 in the rate per 10,000. There are decreases in 22 districts, the most marked decreases being in the Bristol district (27 per 10,000), Coatbridge and Airdrie (18), Bolton, Oldham, &c., district (16), and Leeds district (11). Of the 13 increases, as compared with a year ago, the largest are in West Ham (20), Leicester (16), Dublin (15), Galway district (14), and Cardiff and Swansea district (12).

		Pauper	rs on one	day in sember, 1	second 898.	Increase decrease rate per	
Selected Urban Districts.		In- door.	Out-door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of esti- mated Popula- tion.	of popul compar	ation as ed with
ENGLAND & WALE	s *						
Metropolis.	39						
West District		11,044	2,547	13,591	171	+ 4	- 2
North District	***	14,587	8,053	22,640	214	+ 4	+ 1
Central District	***	7,300	3,044	10,344	454	+ 12	+ 4
East District	••	13,183	3,835	17,018	236	+ 2	- I
South District		20,648	18,252	38,900	230	+ 6	- 5
Total Metropolis		66,762	35,731	102,493	228	+ 5	- 2
West Ham		2,305	7,139	9,444	211	+ 11	+ 20
Other Districts.							
Newcastle District		1,582	4,341	5,923	188	- r	- 9
Stockton & Tees Distric		1,126	4,218	5,344	252	- 4	- 8
Bolton, Oldham, &c.		3,448	8,077	11,525	156	+ 5	- 16
Wigan District		1,802	6,942	8,744	223	- 3	- 8
Manchester District	•••	8,386	7,109	15,495	179	+ 7	- 10
Liverpool District		9,844	7,296	17,140	188	+ 4	- 7
Bradford District		1,177	3,297	4,474	124	+ 1	- 4
Halifax & Huddersfield		1,032	3,571	4,603	123		- 9
Leeds District		1,896	5,486	7,382	172	+ 3	- 11
Barnsley District	***	613	3,149	3,762	182	+ 2	- 9
Sheffield District	***	2,422	3,180	5,602	150	+ 2	- 4
Hull District	•••	1,103	5,075	6,178	259	+ 5	- 10
North Staffordshire	•••	1,792	6,121	7,913	234	+ 8	- 3
Nottingham District		1,657	5,217	6,874	186	+ 4	+ 2
Leicester District	***	1,122	2,998	4,120	205	+ 7	+ 16
Wolverhampton Distric	ct	3,162	13,376	16,538	298	- I	- 4
Birmingham District		4,179	2,296	6,475	120	+ 3	+ .5
Bristol District		2,582	7,596	10,178	290		- 27
Cardiff & Swansea		1,691	6,873	8,564	246	+ 4	+ 12
Total "Other Districts,"		50,616	106,218	156,834	192	+ 3	- 6
CCOTT AND *						-	
SCOTLAND.* Glasgow District				0	044		
Paisley & Greenock District	eint.	3,415	14,456	17,871	211	+ 2	- 1
Edinburgh & Leith Distr		593	2,643	3,236	207	+ 2	- 3
Dundee & Dunfermline		1,319	5,232	6,551	183	- 2	+ 1
	•••	954	2,939	3,893	197		+ 7
Coatbridge & Airdrie		504	2,505	3,009	223		- 5
	•••	314	1,117	1,431	163	+ 5	- 18
Total for the above Scott	tish }	7,099	28,892	35.991	202	+ 1	- 1
IRELAND.							
Dublin District		6.00		00-0	000		
Belfast District	***	6,421	3,435	9,856	279	+ 11	TOP ISSESS
Cork, Waterford & Limer	rick)	4,037	320	4,357	134	+ 1	+ :
District	AUL	4,596	5,124	9,720	412	+ 9	+ 11
Galway District		348	339	687	193	+ 22	+ 14
Total for the above In	rish}	15,402	9,218	24,620	259	+ 7	-
Districts		I The same of the	described to	THE PERSON NAMED IN	A CONTRACTOR	1	1
Total for above 88 d		142,184	187,198	329,382	208	+ 4	: -

\* Exclusive of Vagrants; of Patients in the Fever and Small Pox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards; and of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.

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

Glasgow ... | Boot and Shoe

Rotherham ... | Gas Stokers ... ... | 18

London, E.C. | Printers' Labourers ... Edinburgh ... Bakers ... ...

14

TRADE DISPUTES.

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

Disputes involving less than 10 workfeeple, and those which lasted less than one day have been omitted, except when the aggregate duration exceeded 100 working days. Trade Disputes.—Forty-four fresh disputes were reported as beginning in November, 1898, compared with

Trade Disputes.—Forty-four fresh disputes were reported as beginning in November, 1898, compared with 54 in October, and 33 in November, 1897. In these 44 disputes, 6,031 workpeople were directly, and 2,428 indirectly affected, a total of 8,457, which compares with 12,577 in October, and 6,594 in November, 1897.

Trades Affected.—In the building trades 8 disputes took place, involving 206 workpeople; mining and quarrying, 11 disputes, involving 4,524 workpeople; metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades, 6 disputes, involving 1,770 workpeople; textile trades, 11 disputes, involving 1,606 workpeople; clothing trades, 2 disputes, involving 55 workpeople; and in other industries, 6 disputes, involving 296 workpeople.

Causes.—Of the 44 new disputes, 25 were chiefly on wages questions, 8 on matters connected with working arrangements, 4 on questions of trade unionism, 4 with regard to the employment of particular persons, and 3 on questions of hours of labour.

3 on questions of hours of labour. Results.—Thirty-two new disputes, involving 5,877 workpeople, and 14 old disputes, involving 1,552 workpeople, were reported as settled. In the 46 new and old disputes terminated, 10, involving 1,375 persons, were settled wholly in favour of the workpeople; 21, involving 2,943 persons, wholly in favour of the employers; and 15, involving 3,111 persons, resulted in a compromise. At the end of November 22 old disputes were known

380

and 15, involving 3,111 persons, resulted in a compromise. At the end of November 22 old disputes were known to be still unsettled, involving altogether about 3,500 workpeople.

Duration of Disputes in Working Days.—No dispute of any great magnitude was in progress in November, and the total duration of all the disputes of the month, new and old, was only about 176,000 working days, compared with 202,500 in the preceding month of October, and 1,535,000 in November, 1897.

Total Disputes for First Eleven Months of 1898.—For the eleven completed months of 1898 the aggregate number of workpeople involved in the 615 disputes which commenced in those months was 246,985, as compared with 209,303, in the 903 disputes reported in the corresponding period of 1897. The total aggregate duration in working days was about 15,039,000, as compared with about 8,973,000 for the same period of 1807. The coal mining dispute in South Wales largely accounts for the greater duration of disputes in the 1897. The coal mining dispute in South Wales largely accounts for the greater duration of disputes in the first eleven months of 1898 as compared with 1897.

Bristol Stonemasons and Labourers  London. S.W. Newport, Mon.  Building Trades generally  Labourers  Labourers  Labourers  Labourers  Stonemasons and Labourers  Bristol 8  Labourers  Bristol 8  Labourers  Bricklayers to lead wages to be paid according to system usual with master builders of the district  Alleged refusal by a contractor from another district to pay the Bristol rate of wages.  Bricklayers to lay drain pipes, work claimed to be that of bricklayers  Against employment of labourers to lay drain pipes, work claimed to be that of bricklayers to lead to be the commence work at an earlier hour in winter than was customary under the rules governing the trade generally	Result.
Sunderland Slaters and Tilers 50 14 19 For advance in wages from 9d. to 1od. per hour, with a code of working rules of further \frac{1}{2}d. per hour, with a code of working rules Refusal to work with a man not belonging to the Concreters' Society  Near Birmingham Brisklayers and Labourers Bricklayers and Labourers Brisklayers and Labourers Bricklayers and Labourers Brisklayers and Labourers Bricklayers and Bricklayers and Bricklayers and Labourers Bricklayers and Bricklayers, in employ of a metal trade firm conducting their own building operations, desired wages to be paid according to system usual with master builders of the district to pay the Bristol rate of wages Bricklayers and Bricklayers and Bricklayers and Bricklayers and Bricklayers, in employ of a metal trade firm conducting their own building operations, desired wages to be paid according to system usual with master builders of the di	
Sunderland Slaters and Tilers 50 14 19 For advance in wages from 9d. to 10d. per hour, with a code of working rules Refusal to work with a man not belonging to the Concreters' Society  Near Birmingham  Bristol Stonemasons and Labourers  London. S.W. Newport, Mon.  Building Trades generally  Swansea Stonemasons (dry dock 17 5 9 5 5 Refusal to work with non-union masons Men whose place with a code of working rules Refusal to work with a man not belonging to the Concreters' Society  Bricklayers and Labourers Refusal to work with a man not belonging to the Concreters' Society  Bricklayers and Tilers 50 17 4 Education in wind a code of working rules Refusal to work with a man not belonging to the Concreters' Society  Bricklayers and Labourer refusal to work with a man not belonging to the Concreters' Society  Bricklayers, in employ of a metal trade firm conducting their own building operations, desired wages to be paid according to system usual with master builders of the district Alleged refusal by a contractor from another district to pay the Bristol rate of wages.  Bricklayers to be paid according to system usual with master builders of the district Alleged refusal by a contractor from another district to pay the Bristol rate of wages.  Bricklayers to be paid according to system usual with master builders of the district Alleged refusal by a contractor from another district to pay the Bristol rate of wages.  Bricklayers to be paid according to system usual with master builders of the district to pay the Bristol rate of wages.  Bricklayers to be advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\tag{1}\tag{1}\tag{2}\tag{1}\tag{1}\tag{1}\tag{1}\tag{2}\tag{1}\tag{2}\tag{1}\tag{2}\ta	
Sunderland Slaters and Tilers 50 14 19 For advance in wages from 9d. to 10d. per hour, with a code of working rules  Near Birmingham  Bristol Stonemasons and Labourers  London S.W. Newport, Mon.  Newport, Mon.  Slaters and Tilers 50 14 19 For advance in wages from 9d. to 10d. per hour, with a code of working rules  Refusal to work with a man not belonging to the Concreters' Society  Bricklayers and Labourers  23 22 10 8 Refusal to work with a man not belonging to the Concreters' Society  Bricklayers and Labourers  Stonemasons and Labourers  8 4 17 Alleged refusal by a contractor from another district to pay the Bristol rate of wages  Against employment of labourers to lay drain pipes, work claimed to be that of bricklayers  Against notice to carpenters (non-unionists) to commence work at an earlier hour in winter than was customary under the rules governing the trade generally  Swansea Stonemasons (dry dock 17 5 9 5 For advance in wages from 9d. to 10d. per hour, with a code of working rules  Refusal to work with a man not belonging to the Concreters' Society  Bricklayers, in employ of a metal trade firm conducting their own building operations, desired wages to be paid according to system usual with master builders of the district  Alleged refusal by a contractor from another district to pay the Bristol rate of wages.  Against employment of labourers and Concreters' Society  Bricklayers, in employ of a metal trade firm conducting their own building operations, desired wages to be paid according to system usual with master builders of the district  Alleged refusal by a contractor from another district to pay the Bristol rate of wages.  Bricklayers to lead to the Concreters' Society  Bricklayers, in employ of a metal trade firm conducting the contractor from another district and proper with a contractor from another district to pay the Bristol rate of wages.  Algainst notice to carpenters (non-unionists) to commence work at an earlier hour in winter than with a man not bel	
Manchester  Near Birmingham  Bristol  Newport, Mon.  Manchester  Swansea  Stonemasons (dry dock)  Swansea  Stonemasons (dry dock)  Swansea  Stonemasons (dry dock)  Asphalters and Asphalters aphabeters and Labourers and	er hour granted, question
Bricklayers and Labourers  Bristol Stonemasons and Labourers  London S.W. Newport, Mon.  Building Trades generally  Swansea Stonemasons (dry dock 17 5 9 5 5 Mericklayers Stonemasons (dry dock 17 5 9 5 5 Mericklayers Men whose place in the property of a metal trade firm conducting their own building operations, desired wages to be paid according to system usual with master builders of the district  Alleged refusal by a contractor from another district to pay the Bristol rate of wages.  Bricklayers and Labourers  **Against employment of labourers to lay drain pipes, work claimed to be that of bricklayers Against notice to carpenters (non-unionists) to commence work at an earlier hour in winter than was customary under the rules governing the trade generally  Stonemasons (dry dock 17 5 9 5 Mericklayers and Labourers and Labourers are in conditions, oth wages to be paid according to system usual with master builders of the district  Alleged refusal by a contractor from another district to pay the Bristol rate of wages.  Bricklayers to lead to system usual with master builders of the district to pay the Bristol rate of wages.  Bricklayers and Labourers are in conditions, oth wages to be paid according to system usual with master builders of the district to pay the Bristol rate of wages.  Bricklayers to lead to be that of bricklayers and was customary under the rules governing the trade generally Refusal to work with non-union masons	emoved.
Bristol Stonemasons and Labourers Labourers London. S.W. Newport, Mon. Building Trades generally  Swansea Stonemasons (dry dock 17 5 9 5 5 Marsea Stonemasons (dry dock 17 5 9 5 5 Marsea Stonemasons (dry dock 17 5 9 5 5 Marsea Stonemasons (dry dock 17 5 9 5 5 Marsea Stonemasons (dry dock 17 5 9 5 5 Marsea Stonemasons (dry dock 17 5 9 5 5 Marsea Stonemasons (dry dock 17 5 9 5 5 Marsea Stonemasons (dry dock 17 5 9 5 5 Marsea Stonemasons (dry dock 17 5 9 5 5 Marsea Stonemasons (dry dock 17 5 9 5 5 Marsea Stonemasons (dry dock 17 5 9 5 5 Marsea Stonemasons (dry dock 17 5 9 5 5 Marsea Stonemasons (dry dock 17 5 9 5 9 5 Marsea Stonemasons (dry dock 17 5 9 5 9 5 Marsea Stonemasons (dry dock 17 5 9 5 5 Marsea Stonemasons (dry dock 17 5 9 5 9 5 Marsea Stonemasons (dry dock 17 5 9 4 5 Marsea Stonemasons (dry dock 17 5 9 4 5 Marsea Stonemasons (dry dock 17 5	istated upon employers
Bristol Stonemasons and Labourers London. S.W.  Newport, Mon.  Building Trades generally  Swansea Stonemasons (dry dock 17 5 9 5 5 Manages 2 Stonemasons (dry dock 2 Stonemasons (	icis replaced.
London S.W. Bricklayers 8 4 17 Against employment of labourers to lay drain pipes, work claimed to be that of bricklayers against notice to carpenters (non-unionists) to commence work at an earlier hour in winter than was customary under the rules governing the trade generally  Swansea Stonemasons (dry dock 17 5 9 5 Refusal to work with non-union masons Men whose pla	ed to pay the Bristol rate
Newport, Mon. Building Trades generally  Swansea Stonemasons (dry dock 17 5 9 5 Manager 17 28 4 Against notice to carpenters (non-unionists) to commence work at an earlier hour in winter than was customary under the rules governing the trade generally  Refusal to work with non-union masons Men whose pla	ay drain pipes in future.
Swansea Stonemasons (dry dock 17 5 9 5 Refusal to work with non-union masons Men whose pla	lrew the notice.
Swansea Stonemasons (dry dock 17 5 9 5 Refusal to work with non-union masons Men whose pla	
Dullaing, and	nces were not filled repart from non-unionists.
Cork Painters 14 8 Against alteration of winter working hours No settlement r	eported.
11 Disputes. MINING AND QUARRYING. 4,524 Workpeople affected.  Whitehaven   Coal Hewers, &c   500     30   4   Dispute as to amount of "dirt" sent up with   Case referred to	o standing committee of
coal	soard, and work resumed.
Durham and drawers preference to engagement of outsiders	
Underground Work- people and Surface  on the question of prices in an old pit	
Barnsley Pony Drivers, Coal 46 626 17 6 Boys demanded overtime pay for work after Work resumed 6 2.30 p.m.	on employers' terms.
Bedworth Coal Hewers 400 7 5 Dispute arising out of dismissal of a filler in connection with filling slack among the coal that of dismissal an arbitrator Act (see page 3	slack arranged mutually, all of a filler referred to under the Conciliation 358).
East Kirkby, Notts. Coal Hewers, Mechanics, Enginemen, Banksmen, &c. 389 227 2 For advance in prices from 1s. 71/2d. per ton to alleged district rate of 1s. 9d. per ton to alleged district rate of 1s. 9d. per ton	eported.
Bagillt, Surfacemen and 90 400 8 2 For advance of 2½ per cent. as granted to the Advance granted to the Labourers.	
Flint Colliery Surface- workers, Coal hewers    Colliery Surface- work resumed advance of 2½ per cent. as granted to coal hewers    Coal hewers   Coal h	l without the desired
Ebbw Vale Hauliers, Coal Hewers and other reachters are contained to be paid as overtime for certain time work resumed to worked	
Near Bridgend Coal Hewers 300 6 6 Dispute as to tonnage rate Tonnage rate age An alteration in method of drawing, alleged to require re-adjustment of wages	reed to. is accepted.
6 Disputes. METAL ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES. 1,770 Workpeopl	
Doncaster Brass Casters and Coremakers, Brass-finishers, Labourers 31 250 5 — Men locked out because alleged to have ill-treated a workman, and new conditions of employment insisted on by firm	eported.
Leeds and Youths Boys in Engineering 300 14 3 For advance in wages of 1s. per week Work resumed u	inconditionally.
leaving work result being a labour from 54	on employer's terms, reduction in hours of to 53½ per week.
Wednesday Fitting and Socket 650 28 6 For advance in wages Advance of 22 pt	per cent. granted to 31st and a further 2½ per cent.
Pontardawe Tinhousemen and Assistants 39 3 Against proposed reduction in prices upon a particular patent pot for tinning plates	
Aberdeen Labourers in Engineering, Iron and Shipbuilding Works 460 18 For advance in wages of 2d. per hour No settlement respectively.	eported.

<sup>\*</sup> The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly affected," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments affected by dispute, but themselves on strike. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

	e regression in the		100	TRAD	E D	ISPUTES—(continued.)	
Locality.	Occupation.*	Numb Workp affec	eople	Dienute	Duration of Dispute in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Result.
	I.	.—DISE	UTES	WHIC	H BE	AN IN NOYEMBER, 1898—continued.	
		1.	l Dispu	tes.	TEXT	ILE TRADES. 1,606 Workpeople affected	
Shipley	Stuff Weavers	34		Nov.	2	Against refusal of employers to permit a system of changing from one loom to another on alternate days	Twenty one weavers re-engaged on employers' terms, the remainder dispensed with
Ashton-under- Lyne	Overlookers	15		16	I	For increase in poundage rate from 1s. 9d. to 2s. in the pound	Places filled by other men at the previous rate.
Blackburn Bolton	Cotton Weavers Spinners and Card Room Operatives Warehousemen, &c.	350 84	3	3 10		Alleged bad material	Promise of improved conditions. No settlement reported.
Heywood	Twiners and Reelers	14	12	17	4	crease in number of "cops" to the lb.	Advance of 16d. per lb. granted.
Preston	Cotton Weavers	192		14	2	Against discharge of a watchman	Weavers returned to work, and were fined for stoppage without notice.
Wigan Arbroath	Cotton Weavers Flax Spinners, Shifters, &c.	36 20		3 17	I	Dissatisfaction with rate for wages of new looms Against alleged increase in speed of machinery	No settlement reported.  Work resumed by some on assurance that speed was not increased, others not re-employed.
Dundee	Jute Weavers, Loom Tenters,	159	85	4	2	Alleged bad material	Work resumed unconditionally.
Glasgow	Yarn Dressers, &c. Cotton Weavers	300		17	3	Against alleged excessive fines, and to be relieved of responsibility for dirty cloth, also for time allowance in starting work.	Work resumed on previous conditions.
Newry	Reelers, Spinners, Preparers, Mechanics and Labourers	47	255	15	5	For advance in wages of \( \frac{1}{4} \)d. per reel	Returned to work on previous terms.
		2 D	isputes.	(	CLOTH	IING TRADES, 55 Workpeople affected	
Leeds	Tailoresses	40		I	4	Misunderstanding as to make up, and remunera- tion for certain garments	the majority
Perth	Tailors	15		15	5	A workman having refused to amend certain alleged unsatisfactory work, the other men struck in consequence of his suspension	The work in question to be re-done and all men reinstated
** 115		6 Disp	rutes.			ANEOUS TRADES. 296 Workpeople	
Halifax Burton-on- Trent	Cabinet Makers, Polishers, &c. Maltsters	169		7	 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Against introduction of alleged task work system  For advance in wages	About 100 of the men who came of were re-engaged on the old condition
Bath	Letterpress Printers	19		28	-	For advance in wages to rate of 35s. per week of	and signed agreements. Places filled by non-unionists.
Edinburgh	Bakers	12		21		Against alleged infringement by employer of a recently signed agreement, and refusal to work with non-union men	
Dublin	Machine Minders and Compositors	3	<b>3</b> 3	27		Alleged breach of trade rules as to proportion of men attending machines	No settlement reported.
Dublin	Machine Minders and Compositors	I	11	19		Alleged breach of trade rules as to proportion of men attending machines	No settlement reported.
		CH BE	GAN		BUIL	EMBER, 1898, AND WERE SETTLE!	
Hereford	Bricklayers	95		ı April	BUIL 184	DING TRADES.  For advance in wages from 7d. to 8d. per hour, and other alterations in working rules	Settled by Central Executive of Union men to accept advance to 7½ per hou with revised code of working rules a offered by employers in August.
Hereford Watford	Bricklayers  Stonemasons, Bricklayers and Carbenters	95		I April	BUIL 184	DING TRADES.  For advance in wages from 7d. to 8d. per hour, and other alterations in working rules  Against infringement of local rules as to use of ready-dressed stone from another district	Settled by Central Executive of Unimen to accept advance to 7½d per how with revised code of working rules offered by employers in August.  Present order of stone to be wor ked unimer to be well as the contract of the cont
Hereford Watford London, E	Bricklayers  Stonemasons, Bricklayers and Carpenters Bricklayers and Labourers	95 6 8	12	1 April 18 Oct. 14 July	BUIL 184 15 94	DING TRADES.  For advance in wages from 7d. to 8d. per hour, and other alterations in working rules  Against infringement of local rules as to use of ready-dressed stone from another district Against the employment of tilers on roof-tiling	Settled by Central Executive of Unimen to accept advance to 7½d per how with revised code of working rules offered by employers in August.  Present order of stone to be worked used to be wished to do it, unless contract stipulate for that work being do by a special contractor.
Hereford  Watford  London, E  Barry Dock	Bricklayers  Stonemasons, Bricklayers and Carpenters Bricklayers and Labourers  Stonemasons	95 6 8	 12 5	18 Oct. 14 July 1 & 10 Sept.	BUIL 184 15 94 62	DING TRADES.  For advance in wages from 7d. to 8d. per hour, and other alterations in working rules  Against infringement of local rules as to use of ready-dressed stone from another district Against the employment of tilers on roof-tiling  Refusal of men in one firm to work with non-unionists. The Master Builders' Association, in consequence, locked out the rest of the masons in the employ of their members	Settled by Central Executive of Unimen to accept advance to 7½d per how with revised code of working rules a offered by employers in August.  Present order of stone to be worked used used to be wished to do it, unless contract stipulate for that work being do by a special contractor.  Men agreed to resume work on oconditions, but places had be mostly filled up by non-union men.
Hereford  Watford  London, E  Barry Dock	Bricklayers  Stonemasons, Bricklayers and Carpenters Bricklayers and Labourers  Stonemasons	95 6 8	12	1 April 18 Oct. 14 July	BUIL 184 15 94	DING TRADES.  For advance in wages from 7d. to 8d. per hour, and other alterations in working rules  Against infringement of local rules as to use of ready-dressed stone from another district Against the employment of tilers on roof-tiling  Refusal of men in one firm to work with non-unionists. The Master Builders' Association, in consequence, locked out the rest of the	Settled by Central Executive of Unimen to accept advance to 7½d per how with revised code of working rules a offered by employers in August.  Present order of stone to be worked used to be worked used to do it, unless contract stipulate for that work being do by a special contractor.  Men agreed to resume work on o conditions, but places had be mostly filled up by non-union men.  Men replaced, and found work wi
Hereford  Watford  London, E  Barry Dock  Londonderry	Bricklayers  Stonemasons, Bricklayers and Carpenters Bricklayers and Labourers  Stonemasons	95 6 8	 12 5	18 Oct. 14 July 1 & 10 Sept.	BUIL 184 15 94 62 47	DING TRADES.  For advance in wages from 7d. to 8d. per hour, and other alterations in working rules  Against infringement of local rules as to use of ready-dressed stone from another district Against the employment of tilers on roof-tiling  Refusal of men in one firm to work with non-unionists. The Master Builders' Association, in consequence, locked out the rest of the masons in the employ of their members Members of branch of an English union of bricklayers refused to work with members of an	Settled by Central Executive of Union men to accept advance to 7½d per how with revised code of working rules a offered by employers in August.  Present order of stone to be wor ked used in the wished to do it, unless contract stipulate for that work being do by a special contractor.  Men agreed to resume work on of conditions, but places had been mostly filled up by non-union men.  Men replaced, and found work with other firms.
Watford  London, E  Barry Dock  Londonderry  Normanton	Bricklayers  Stonemasons, Bricklayers and Carpenters Bricklayers and Labourers  Stonemasons  Stonemasons, Bricklayers, and Labourers	95 6 8 38 25	12 5 20	18 Oct. 14 July 1 & 10 Sept. 4 Oct.	BUIL 184 15 94 62 47	DING TRADES.  For advance in wages from 7d. to 8d. per hour, and other alterations in working rules  Against infringement of local rules as to use of ready-dressed stone from another district Against the employment of tilers on roof-tiling  Refusal of men in one firm to work with non-unionists. The Master Builders' Association, in consequence, locked out the rest of the masons in the employ of their members  Members of branch of an English union of bricklayers refused to work with members of an Irish union  OUARRYING.  Proposal by employer for a contribution of 2d. per week per man to workmen's compensation fund  TILE TRADES.	Settled by Central Executive of Union men to accept advance to 7½d per how with revised code of working rules a offered by employers in August.  Present order of stone to be wor ked used in the wished to do it, unless contract stipulate for that work being do by a special contractor.  Men agreed to resume work on of conditions, but places had been mostly filled up by non-union men.  Men replaced, and found work with other firms.
Hereford  Watford  London, E  Barry Dock  Londonderry  Normanton	Bricklayers  Stonemasons, Bricklayers and Carpenters Bricklayers and Labourers  Stonemasons  Stonemasons, Bricklayers, and Labourers  Quarrymen	95 6 8 38 25	12 5 20 46	1 April 18 Oct. 14 July 1 & 10 Sept. 4 Oct.	BUIL 184 15 94 62 47 TEX 94	DING TRADES.  For advance in wages from 7d. to 8d. per hour, and other alterations in working rules  Against infringement of local rules as to use of ready-dressed stone from another district Against the employment of tilers on roof-tiling  Refusal of men in one firm to work with non-unionists. The Master Builders' Association, in consequence, locked out the rest of the masons in the employ of their members  Members of branch of an English union of brick-layers refused to work with members of an Irish union  QUARRYING.  Proposal by employer for a contribution of 2d. per week per man to workmen's compensation fund  CTILE TRADES.  Against reduction in wages	Settled by Central Executive of Union men to accept advance to 7½d per how with revised code of working rules a offered by employers in August.  Present order of stone to be worked used used to do it, unless contract stipulate for that work being dorn by a special contractor.  Men agreed to resume work on of conditions, but places had been mostly filled up by non-union men.  Men replaced, and found work with other firms.  Employer withdrew his proposal.  Employers' terms accepted with slig modifications.
Watford  London, E  Barry Dock  Londonderry  Normanton	Bricklayers  Stonemasons, Bricklayers and Carpenters Bricklayers and Labourers  Stonemasons  Stonemasons, Bricklayers, and Labourers	95 6 8 38 25	12 5 20	18 Oct. 14 July 1 & 10 Sept. 4 Oct.	BUIL 184 15 94 62 47 TEX	DING TRADES.  For advance in wages from 7d. to 8d. per hour, and other alterations in working rules  Against infringement of local rules as to use of ready-dressed stone from another district Against the employment of tilers on roof-tiling  Refusal of men in one firm to work with non-unionists. The Master Builders' Association, in consequence, locked out the rest of the masons in the employ of their members  Members of branch of an English union of bricklayers refused to work with members of an Irish union  OUARRYING.  Proposal by employer for a contribution of 2d. per week per man to workmen's compensation fund  TILE TRADES.	Settled by Central Executive of Union men to accept advance to 7½d per hou with revised code of working rules a offered by employers in August.  Present order of stone to be wor ked use they wished to do it, unless contract stipulate for that work being dor by a special contractor.  Men agreed to resume work on of conditions, but places had been mostly filled up by non-union men.  Men replaced, and found work with other firms.  Employer withdrew his proposal.  Employers' terms accepted with slig modifications.  Work resumed at previous prices.

granted by the associated employers

Coperatives
Limerick ... Tailors ... ... 70 ... 24 May 161

Coperatives

Coperative

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.

... | 29 Oct. | 14 | Against proposed reduction in wages and increase | Work resumed at previous wages and

... 27 Oct. 13

Against establishment of a lower rate of wages, consequent upon introduction of inclined in place of horizontal retorts
For advance in wages to union rate ... ... For a minimum rate of wages of 28s. per week. reduced hours of labour, and other alterations in working conditions which had been generally granted by the associated employers

Against establishment of a lower rate of wages, consequent upon introduction of inclined in place of horizontal retorts
For a minimum rate of wages, consequent upon introduction of inclined in place of horizontal retorts
For a minimum rate of wages, consequent upon introduction of inclined in place of horizontal retorts
For advance in wages to union rate ... ... Six employers, employing eight men. conceded demands, in other cases men were replaced by non-unionists.

<sup>\*</sup> The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly affected," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments affected by dispute, but not themselves on strike. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

III.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN BEFORE NOVEMBER, 1898, AND WERE STILL UNSETTLED AT THE END OF THAT MONTH.

The following 22 disputes which have been previously reported, were still unsettled at the end of November. The number of workpeople then involved was about 3,500. The month in which each dispute commenced is stated in brackets.

Building Trades:—Bricklayers, Chelmsford (May); plumbers, Warrington (June); joiners, Bishop Auckland (June); plasterers, Stroud (Oct.); stonemasons, Clevedon (Oct.); plumbers, Whitehaven (Oct.).

Mining:—Coal miners, Castleford (July, 1897); Normanton (Sep., 1897); coal miners, Pontefract (April, 1898); coal miners, Sherburn (July); coal miners, Burnley (Sep.)—2 disputes; coal miners, Loughor (Sep.); lead miners and smelters, Leadhills (Aug.).

Other Trades:—Cabinet-makers, Glasgow, Beith, Dundee, and Dalry (March, 1898); boot and shoe makers, Newcastle (June); twisters and drawers, Cloughfold (July) (since settled — Dec.); dyers, Honley (Sept.); fancy leather workers, Manchester (July); tube workers, Aston (Oct.); steel tyre makers, Glasgow (Oct.); ironfounders, Barnsley (Oct.).

## AGRICULTURAL HIRINGS IN NOVEMBER.

AT the November half-yearly hirings in the counties of Cumberland, Westmorland and Lancashire for men boarded and lodged in the farmhouses, the rates of wages obtained are said to have been frequently higher than those at the corresponding period in 1897. It is stated that there was generally a conspicuous scarcity of labour, and that this was due to the demand for men in mines and public works which are being carried out in the district, and also to the fact that farmers were rather behindhand with their work owing to wet weather. Reports state that very few of the best first-class men or women were in any of the markets, and that they were either re-engaged by their former employers, or hired by other farmers without going to the markets, frequently at the summer rates of wages obtained for the last half year.

The rates of wages generally agreed upon for the half-year, exclusive of board and lodging, were for best men from £12 to £16. At Kendal and Ulverston the rates were from £13 to £16, and at Carlisle £12 to £14. Second-class men and youths got from £10 to fiz and boys, £4 10s. to £9.

Reports state that women were most difficult to engage, particularly those required to milk. The rates paid to best women were generally fir to fiz, to secondclass women £9 to £10 10s., and to girls £5 10s. to £8.

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION SCHEMES.

THE following table gives details of the Workmen's Compensa ion schemes approved by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies during the period November 12th to December 12th. This brings the number of such schemes now approved to 55.

Title of Scheme.	Nature of Employment.	Situation of Works.	No. of Work- people affected
Warren Vale Colliery Mutual Accident	Coal Mining	Kilnhurst, near Rotherham	378
Society Monmouthshire and South Wales Miners' Permanent Provident Society	Ditto	Monmouthshire and South Wales	

Of the 55 schemes now approved, 39 relate to the coal mining industry. In the case of 42 schemes, for which the numbers of workpeople affected are given. the total number of workpeople is 69,108. These figures are grouped by trades in the following table:

	Number of	f Schemes.	
Trades.	Total number passed up to Dec. 12th.	Total for which the number of workpeople is returned.	Number of workpeople affected.
M-1-1 T 1	2 39 1 7 6	2 30 1 4 5	34,933 22,370 3,815 3,507 4,483
Total	 55	42	69,108

H.M. Inspectors of Factories.—New Appointment.—Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Ashfield, Dunblane, has been appointed an Inspector of Factories and Workshops.

#### MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTES.

Cotton Statistics.—The imports of raw cotton during November show an increase as compared with both November, 1897 and 1896, and the imports for the eleven months ended November 30th are also greater than for the corresponding periods of both 1897 and 1896.

The following are the figures for the different periods:-

			Imports. Bales.	Forw to	arded from Police Inland Towns Bales.	orts 3.	Exports. Bales.
Novemb	er, 1898		 650,227		314,572	***	30,987
"	1897		 591,376		323,876	***	39,120
"	1896		 616,051		299,763		37,266
Elever	n Months	ended					
Novembe	er, 1898		 3,568,855		2,963,359		368,612
,,	1897		 2,908,353		2,825,239		414,121
"	1896		 2,934,305		2,803,156		345,017

Traffic Receipts.-The total receipts of 21 of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended December 4th amounted to £6,190,721, an increase of £275.572 (or 4.7 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of 1897. The receipts from passenger traffic were £2,349,347, an increase of £103,195, and those from goods and mineral traffic £3,841,374, an increase of £172,377.

Fishery Statistics.—The total value of the fish (including shell fish) landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom during November amounted to £707,244, an increase of £28,288 as compared with November, 1897. In England and Wales there was an increase of £8,564, in Scotland of £2,471, and in Ireland of £17,253.

Bankruptcies.—The bankruptcies gazetted during November numbered 389, being 4 more than in November, 1897, 75 more than in November, 1896, and 4 less than in November, 1895.

### DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE following table shows the number of cases of Lead poisoning and Anthrax reported as having occurred in factories and workshops during November, classified by industries. It will be seen that of the 146 cases of lead poisoning reported, 56 were in the china and earthenware industry, 36 out of these 56 cases being amongst female operatives. At lead works, 37 cases were reported.

	Adı	ilts.	Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		Grand Total.	
Disease and Industry.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	10641.	
Lead Poisoning— China and Earthenware Glass Lead Works Paints and Colours Smelting Tinning and Enamelling of Iron and other metals	18 5 35 8 4 4	30 2 -	2	6			20 5 35 8 4 4	36 2 -	56 5 87 8 4	
Other Industries	28	I	I	2	-	-	29	3	32	
Total Lead Poisoning	102	33	3	8	-	-	105	41	146	
Corresponding Total for November, 1897	75	61	3	3	-	-	78	64	142	
inthrax	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	
Ditto Nov., 1897	3		144	_	_	_	3	_	3	

EXAMINATION FOR MINING MANAGERS' CERTIFI-CATES.

Newcastle District .- An examination for Certificates of Competency as Manager or Under-Manager of a Mine will be held on January 5th and 6th, 1899. Intending candidates should communicate, on or before December 31st, with the Secretary to the Examination Board, Mr. M. Walton Brown, Neville Hall, New-

castle-upon-Tyne. South Staffordshire District .- An examination for Certificates of Competency as Manager or Under Manager of a Mine will be held shortly. Intending candidates should at once communicate with the Secretary to the Examination Board, Mr. R. S. Williamson, Cannock Wood House, Hednesford, Staffs,

#### FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

THE following statement has been communicated to the LABOUR GAZETTE by the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade:-

The trade returns for the month of November, 1898, show an increase, as compared with the corresponding month of 1897, in the value of the imports from foreign countries and British Possessions, and in the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures, and of foreign and colonial merchandise.

The imports for November, 1898, were valued at £42,069,560. showing an increase of £903,423 as compared with November, 1897, or 2'1 per cent. The exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures amounted in value to £19,820,207, an increase of £46,613, or 23 per cent., and the exports of foreign and colonial merchandise were valued at £4,530,834, showing an increase of £302,008, or 7'1 per cent., as compared with November, 1897.

Imports. - The following table shows the value of the imports for November, 1898, as compared with November, 1897, according to the different categories of merchandise :-

	Month ende	ed Nov. 30th		
	1897.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease
Food, Drink and Tobacco	£ 18,313,816	£	£	£
Metals	1,650,640	18,347,272	33,456	_
Chemicals, Dyestuffs, and Tanning Substances	372,609	394,603	21,994	_
Oils	645,080	603,750	End_att	35,330
Raw Materials for Manufactures	11,907,491	11,933,335	25,844	-
Manufactured and Miscellaneous Articles	8,276,501	9,015,835	739,334	-
Total £	41,166,146	42,069,569	903,423	_

With regard to the imports of articles of food, &c., wheat shows a decrease in quantity in November, 1898, as compared with November, 1897, of 2,115,050 cwts., and in value of £1,214,552; and wheat meal and flour and Indian corn meal have also decreased On the other hand barley has increased in quantity by 1,499,400 cwts., and in value by £432,941; and Indian corn or maize by 1,834,640 cwts. and £418,184. Peas have decreased in quantity, but increased in value; and increases both in quantity and value are noticeable in oats, beans and oatmeal. Among other articles of food and drink the imports of bacon, hams, meat preserved (otherwise than by salting), pork, butter, eggs, fruit and rice have all increased; while the most notable decreases are found in the case of fresh beef and potatoes, the imports of which were valued, respectively, at £222,241 and £121,705 less than in November, 1897. Tea, cocoa (other than prepared) and wine have all increased in quantity and value, in the case of the latter to the extent of £121,504. Coffee has decreased. In the imports of metals, copper, unwrought and partly wrought, shows an increase of £105,222.

In the class of raw materials, cotton, raw, has increased £276,213, flax £29,999, hemp £115,926, silk £23,334, and caoutchouc £302,350; but sheep or lambs' wool has decreased in quantity by over 11 million pounds, and in value by £327,599. Wood has fallen off to the extent of £400,967, and jute, and goats' wool have also decreased in quantities and value. Amongst manufactured articles, iron and steel, leather, and silk, and woollen manufactures have all increased in quantity and value. Machinery has increaseed in November. 1898, as compared with November, 1897, by £174,877.

Exports.—As regards the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures for the month, the following table shows the values for November, 1897, and November, 1898, and the increase or decrease in each principal category :-

	Month end	ed Nov. 30th.		
	1897.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease
	€	£	£	f
Animals living	101,263	105,507	£ 4,244	_
Articles of Food and Drink	1,280,866	1,252,011	-	28,855
Raw Materials Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured, viz.—	1,718,229	1,999,497	281,268	-
Yarns and Textile Fabrics Metals, and Articles Manufactured therefrom (except	7,831,895	7,438,240	-	393,655
Machinery)	3,036,552	2,760,470	_	276,082
Machinery and Millwork	1,195,802	1,683,438	487,636	
Miscellaneous	4,608,987	4,581,044	_	27,943
Total £	19,773,594	19,820,207	46,613	

Amongst articles of food, there is an increase of £25,543 in fish, £8,377 in hops, £14,913 in pickles, preserved fruits and confectionery, and £13,748 in spirits; but beer and ale, butter, provisions, salt and sugar all show diminished values. In the class of raw materials, coal, coke and fuel show an increase in quantity

of 260,635 tons and in value of £294,214; but sheep and lambs' wool has fallen off in quantity to the extent of 1,518,200 pounds and in value £43.819. Machinery has increased by £487,636, due principally to the large shipments of textile machinery. On the other hand, iron, unwrought and wrought, has decreased by f.324,576. Amongst yarns and textile fabrics, cotton, jute, linen woollen, worsted and alpaca yarns all show decreases, while in the case of piece goods, cottons show a falling off in quantity of 44 million yards and in value of £103,980. Jute, linen and worsted tissues have all increased.

Taking the eleven completed months of the year, the total value of the imports from foreign countries and British possessions amounted to £425.346,792, as compared with £409,832,201 in the first eleven months of 1897, an increase of £15,514,591; and the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures amounted to £212,412,384, as against £215,047,822 in the corresponding period of 1897. The shipments of woollen and worsted tissues to the United States which were referred to in the review of the trade of the United Kingdom for October, amounted in value for the eleven months ended November last, to only £959,847, as compared with £3,223,104 during the corresponding period of 1897. The exports of foreign and colonial merchandise during the eleven months amounted to £55,084,817 in 1898, and £54,844,499 in 1897.

Tonnage of vessels entered and cleared.—The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions during November, 1898, amounted to 2,648,424 tons and the tonnage cleared to 3,410,114 tons, as compared with 2,881,706 tons entered and 3,203,720 tons cleared in November, 1897. As regards the Coasting trade, the tonnage entered during November last was 2,605,489 tons and the tonnage cleared 2,594,034 tons as against 2,707,740 tons and 2,628,971 tons respectively in November, 1897.

#### EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Total Emigration.—The number of passengers who left th United Kingdom for places out of Europe during November wa 14,789, as compared with 13,318 in November, 1897.

British and Irish.—Of the 14,789 passengers, 9,749 were of British or Irish origin, an increase of 1,075 as compared with a year ago, chiefly due to an increase of 1,107 in the number bound for the United States. During the eleven months ended November 30th, however, the number of passengers proceeding to the United State shows a decrease of 4,783, while an increase of 2,002 is shown in the numbers booked to British North America. Taking all the countries of destination, there is a decrease of 5,871 as compared with the corresponding eleven months of 1897.

The figures are detailed in the following table

Desti	nation.	November,	November,	Total for el endi	even months
		1898.	1897.	November, 1898.	November, 1897.
United States British North Australasia South Africa Other places	America	 4,942 620 1,037 1,589 1,561	3,835 383 1,104 1,900 1,452	77,691 17,401 10,073 18,409 11,057	82,474 15,399 11,217 20,107 11,305
Total		 9,749	8,674	134,631	140,502

Foreign.—The remainder of the 14,789 passengers, viz., 5,040, were foreigners, or persons whose nationality was not distinguished, being 396 more than in November, 1897.

Alien Immigration. - The number of aliens that arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continent during November was 6,312. Of these, 1,988 were stated to be en route to America or other places out of the United Kingdom, compared with 1,796 so stated in November, 1897. Those not stated to be on their way to America or other places out of the United Kingdom numbered 4,324 (including 1,019 sailors), the corresponding figure for November, 1897, being 4,015 (including 842 sailors). The figures for November, 1898 and 1897, and also for the eleven months ended November 30th in each year, are as follows :-

	Novemb'r	o'r Novemb'r 1897.	Total for 11 month ending			
	logo,		Novemb'r 1898.	Novemb'r 1897.		
Aliens not stated to be en route to America or other places out of the United Kingdom Aliens en route to America or other places out of the United Kingdom	4,324* 1,988	4,015* 1,796	49,598*	46,385*		
Total	6,312	5,811	80,700	77,610		

\* These figures are inclusive of sailors, to the number of 1,019 in November, 1898; 842 in November, 1897; and 11,362 and 9,949 respectively in the eleven months ended November 30th in each year.

# INDUSTRIAL PROSECUTIONS IN NOVEMBER. I.—Under Factory and Workshop Acts.\*†

Nature of Offence.	Cases taken.	Con- victions	Amount of Penalties.			Amount of Costs.		
Name of the last o	0.00		1	s.	d	1 4	· s.	d
By Owners, Managers, &c.:-	4	4		II	6		15	
Neglecting to Limewash	17	16		18	0		17	
Neglecting to Fence Machinery	/	10						
Employing Young Persons without necessary	34	32	27	12	6	15	14	10
	34	34	-/					
Illegal Hours or Times of Employment—	93	89	12	II	0	33	6	IC
Before or after the legal hour	93	09	43			35		
During meal times, or without proper	14	14	19	2	6	6	9	C
intervals for maels	14	14	-9			100		
Beyond legal hour on Saturday or day	70	II	2	6	6	3	8	6
	13	11	-		200	3		
On Sundays or holidays, or children on	-	7	0	IO	0	2	9	6
successive Saturdays	7			14	0		12	6
At night	30	30	10	-4	·	3		
Employing children full time, otherwise		I	0	2	6	0	IO	6
than in morning and afternoon sets, &c	I	1	0	~	0			
In factory or workshop, and in shop beyond	44 69 1		6	5	0	т	2	10
total legal period	3	3	U	2	0	-	-	-
Neglecting Rules as to Registers, Abstracts,								
Notices, &c.—		Thursday		_	6		12	0
Not keeping Registers	12	12	9	9	0	4	12	0
Not affixing or properly filling up Notices			-	-6		-	**	6
and Abstracts	10	10		16	6	5	15	4
Not sending Notices required by Act	10	9	7	12	0	0	4	4
Prosecutions for Breach of (or not affixing)	0.555					_	-	_
Special Rules	I	I		10	0		7	6
Prosecutions under Truck Acts	7	I		0	0		16	
Other Offences	3	I	I	I	1	I	7	0
By Workmen:—		Harry I						-
Prosecutions for Breach of Special Rules	3	3	0	12	C	0	4	6
Total for November, 1898	262	244	171	14	7	98	12	8
Total for November, 1897	212	202	194	6	0	97	13	6

#### II.—Under Mines and Quarries Acts.\*+

Nature of Offence.	Prosecu-	Con- victions.	Cases with- drawn.	dis- missed.	10000	Fin				
	1	UNDER TI	R THE MINES ACTS.							
By Owners, Managers, &c.:— Employment of Women, Young Persons, and Children	I	I I		_		s.	d.			
Shafts and Man-holes Miscellaneous	6	1 2	3			16				
Safety Lamps Shot-firing and Explosives Timbering Lucifer Matches, Smoking, &c. Riding on Trams Miscellaneous	5 7 9 17 9 35	4 7 9 16 9 33		I — I — I — 2	7 10 15 8	19 7 14 4 0 19	6 0 9			
Total for November, 1898	91	82	4	5	87	1	9			
Total for November, 1897	49	48		1	53	17	6			
3	142 103 10	Under T	HE QUA	RRIES AC	T.					
By Owners, Managers, &c.:— Employment of Women, Young Persons, and	70 VI (10 de	STATE			£	s.	d.			
Children Registers, Notices, Returns,	3	3	-	-	I	17	6			
&c	6	6	_ /4		8		10			
Other Special Rules	18	13		5	21		8			
Total for November, 1898	29	24		5	34	10	0			
Total for November, 1897	2	2		-	0	18	0			

## III.—Under Merchant Shipping Acts. (Supplied by the Solicitor's Department, Board of Trade.)

Nature of Offence.	Prosecu-	Convic- tions.	Total Penalties.	Total Costs.		
By Owners or Masters of Ships:— Carrying excessive Deck Cargoes Not providing Life-saving Appli-	2	2	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 2 11 6		
ances	2	2	IIO			
Total for November, 1898	4	4	91 1 0	2 11 6		
Total for November, 1897	16	16	56 0 0	18 6 10		

## V.—Under the Building Societies, &c., Acts. (Supplied by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies).

Nature of Offence.	Prose- cutions.	Withdrawn on compliance with Act.	Convictions.	Fines and Costs.
Under the Building Societies Acts	1 2	2		£ s. d.
Under the Building Societies Acts Under the Friendly Societies Act	7	4	3	12 12 0
Under the Trade Union Act	3	İ	2	4 11 0
Total for November, 1898	13	7	6	26 11 0
Total for November 1897	14	2	12	22 2 0

\* Supplied by the Home Office.

† The figures relating to Prosecutions under the Mines and Quarries Acts for November, 1898, include prosecutions by H.M. Inspectors of Mines under the Factory and Workshop Acts in factories and workshops connected with Metalliferous Mines and Quarries. In the figures for November, 1897, given in the above tables, such prosecutions are included in the Table of Prosecutions under the Factory and Workshop Acts. The difference owing to the change tabulation is not, however, very material.

#### INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN NOVEMBER. (Supplied to the Department by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.) FROM the following summary of the changes in the Register of Industrial Organisations in November, it will be seen that 2 Trade Unions, 2 Co-operative Societies for Distribution, 8 Co-operative Associations for Production, 4 Miscellaneous Industrial and Provident Societies, 3 Building Societies, 29 new Friendly Societies, and 33 branches of existing Friendly Societies have been added to the Register for the United Kingdom during November. Eight Trade Unions, 5 Industrial and Provident Societies, 17 Building Societies, and 29 Friendly Societies (including 12 branches) are reported as having ceased to exist, or to have commenced "winding-up," or to have had registration cancelled; while I Industrial Co-operative Society is reported to have amalgamated with another Society.

ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED.

Trade Unions.—England and Wales.—West Bromwich and District Builders' Labourers' Protective Accident and Burial Soc., Mazeppa Inn, High-street, West Bromwich. Scotland.—Glasgow Assistant Hairdressers' Union, Typographical Hall, Maxwell-street, Glasgow. Ireland.—None.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—(A) Associations for Distribution.—England and Wales.—Lavenham Industrial Co-op. Soc.,

ndustrial and Provident Societies.—(A) Associations for Distribution.—England and Wales.—Lavenham Industrial Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 26, High-street, Lavenham, R.S.O., Suffolk. Scotland.— None. Ireland.—Lurgan Co-op., Soc., Ltd., 33, Church-place, Lurgan, Armagh.

(B) Associations for Production.—England and Wales.—National Co-op, Horse Shoeing Soc., Ltd., Prince Albert Inn, Wharfedale-road, King's Cross, N.; Dudley Home Brewing Soc., Ltd., 14, Stone-street, Dudley. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—Co-op. Agricultural and Dairy Societies at Calverstown, Co. Kidare; Tonmakeady, Partree, Co. Mayo; Belmullet, Co. Mayo; Ballyhar, Co. Kerry; Castledawson, Londonderry; Finn Valley, Killygorden, Donegal.

(c) Miscellaneous.—England and Wales.—Stowmarket Work-

(c) Miscellaneous.—England and Wales.—Stowmarket Workmen's Club and Institute Soc., Ltd., Workman's Club, Stowmarket; London and Provincial Co-operation, Ltd., 40, Ranelagh-road, South Tottenham, N.; Tenant Right Soc., Ltd., 23, 24 and 25, Billiter-street, E.C.; Irish National League (Oldham Central Branch) Land and Builders' Soc., Ltd., 176, Union-street, Oldham. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

Friendly Societies.—(A) New Friendly Societies.—England and Wales.

—Ordinary Friendly, 6; Dividing, 7; Female, 2; Collecting, 1; Benevolent, 1; Specially authorised, 3; Working Men's Clubs, 4. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—Ordinary Friendly, 1; Specially authorised, 4. (B) New Branches of Existing Societies.

—England and Wales.—22. Scotland.—8. Ireland.—3.

Building Societies.—England and Wales.—3. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

Trade Unions.—England and Wales.—Registration cancelled:
East London Helpers' Soc., Branch No. 1, Builders' Arms, Grundy-street, Poplar, E. Bus Workers Protective Soc., 31, Caledonia-street, St. Pancras, N.W.; Notice of dissolution received: Wigan and District Labourers' Union, Big Lamp, Wallgate, Wigan; London Amal, Soc. of Chasers and Engravers, Club and Institute Union Buildings, E.C.; Hotel Employees' Soc., 158 and 160, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.; National Soc. of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Writers, Draughtsmen, and Copper-plate and Wood Engravers, 1, Three Falcons-court, E.C.; Grantham Builders' Labourers' Protective Accident and Burial Soc., Black Horse, Westgate, Grantham. Scotland.—Operative Skinners' Trade Union. Ireland.—None.

Industrial and Provident Societies. — England and Wales.—
Resolution to wind up received: Paddock Friendly Co-op.
Trading Soc.. Ltd., East-street, Paddock, Huddersfield;
Kettering Co-op. Leather Dressers, Ltd., Co-operative Hall,
Kettering. Registry cancelled: Ashover Co-op. Industrial
and Provident Soc. Ltd., The Stores, Ashover, Chesterfield.
Dissolved by instrument: Fritham Provident Soc. Ltd.,
Fritham, Hants. Amalgamation: Bootle and Seaforth
Industrial Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 126, Peel-road, Bootle, with
City of Liverpool Equitable Co-op. Soc., Ltd. Scotland.—
Ceased to exist: Haddington Good Templar Hall Soc., Ltd.

Ireland.—None.

Friendly Societies.—England and Wales.—By instrument of Dissolution:—Ordinary Friendly, 6; Dividing, 1; Female, 1; Benevolent, 1; Branches, 2. Registration cancelled: Ordinary Friendly, 2; Juvenile, 1; Orders, 2; Specially authorised, 2. Dissolved otherwise: Juvenile, 1; Branches, 8. Scotland.—Dissolved otherwise, 1. Ireland.—By instrument of dissolution:—

Building Societies.—England and Wales.—Instrument of dissolution, 4; notice of commencement of dissolution, 3; notice of termination of dissolution, 8. Scotland.—Instrument of dissolution, 1; notice of termination of dissolution, 1. Ireland.—None.

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