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H.M. INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

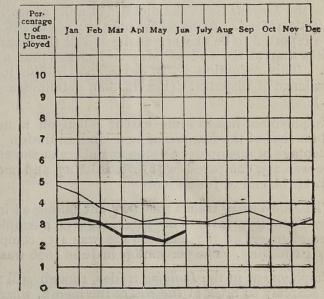
STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN IUNE.*

On the whole there has been some falling-off in the state of employment during the past month, almost all the principal branches of industry being more or less affected by the decline. Employment, however, remains better than a year ago.

In the 113 trade unions making returns, with an aggregate membership of 464,126, 12,713 (or 2.7 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of June, compared with 2.3 per cent. in May, and with 3.2 per cent. in the 109 unions, with a membership of 422,602, from which returns were received for June 1896.

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

Chart showing the percentage of unemployed members of the trade unions making returns at the close of each month of 1896 and of each completed month of 1897.



The following table classifies the total membership of the 113 unions making returns according to the percentage proportion of their members that each union had unemployed at the end of the undermentioned periods:-

dela pas dela	At e	nd of June	Corresponding Percentages for		
Percentage of members unemployed.	Number of Unions	Total Membership of such Unions.		A Month	A Year
	making Returns.	Number.	Per- centage.	ago	ago.
Under 1 per cent 2	34 24 15 11 16 7	163,215 120,955 17,337 71,725 67,629 14,252 9,013	35'2 26'1 3'7 15'4 14'6 3'1 1'9	38:1 26:5 3:7 18:6 10:4 1:5 1:2	22·1 27·4 20·7 5·3 8·4 14·8 1·3
Total	113	464,126	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{*} The reports on the State of Employment refer strictly to the month of June, and do not cover any changes which may have occurred between June 30th and July 15th. This remark also applies to the reports on pp. 207-214.

Employment in various Industries .- Coal Mining .-The average number of days worked at pits employing 404,222 persons was 4.82 per week in June, as compared with 4.58 in June 1896, the improvement being spread over almost all districts. Partly owing to the Whitsuntide holidays the number of days worked was not so great as in May. Unemployed miners in trade unions in Northumberland and Durham amounted at the end of June to 0.6 per cent. of the membership, as compared with percentages of 0.7 in May last and 1.7 in June 1896. (For further details see p. 203.)

Iron Mining .- Employment during June was generally better than a year ago, though, owing to the Whitsuntide holidays, the number of days worked at the mines was on the whole less than in May. At mines employing 16,656 workpeople an average of 5.72 days per week was worked in June as compared with 5.87 days in May and 5.59 days in June 1896. (For further details see p. 203.)

In the Pig Iron Industry employment was better than a year ago, but not quite so good as a month ago. Ironmasters making returns had 350 furnaces in blast at the end of June and were employing 22,353 persons, compared with 355 furnaces and 22,447 workmen at the end of May, and 347 furnaces and 22,078 workmen a year ago. (For further details see p. 204).

Employment at Steelworks fell off during the month, but at the end was still better than a year ago. At 137 works 38,183 persons were employed at the end of June, or 1,390 more than a year ago, but 927 less than at the end of May. (For further details see page 204.)

Employment at Puddling Furnaces and Rolling Mills declined considerably during the month, and at the end was no longer so good as a year ago. At 94 works 17,734 persons wers employed at the end of June, or 1,266 less than at the end of May and 756 less than a year ago. (For further details see page 204).

In the Tinplate trade the number of mills at work has again decreased. At 88 works only 273 out of 488 mills were reported to be at work at the end of the month, or 29 less than at the end of May and 38 less than a year ago. This reduction is, however, partly due to the prevalence of disputes. (For further details see page 204.)

Employment has to some extent fallen off in nearly all branches of the Engineering and kindred trades. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of June was 2.3, compared with 1.8 in May and 2.0 per cent. at the end of June 1896.

The Shipbuilding trades shew a slight falling off in the state of employment. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of June was 4.5, compared with 4.1 in May. The percentage in June 1896 was 7.8.

Employment in the Building trades, though still good was scarcely so brisk at the end of the month, when the percentage of unemployed in unions making returns was 1.5, compared with o.8 in May. The percentage for June 1896 was also 1.5.

The Furnishing trades are still well employed, but the percentage of unemployed union members at the end of June was 1.5, compared with 1.1 in May and 1.4 per cent. at the end of June 1896.

Employment in the Printing and Bookbinding trades continued good for the season, though not so brisk as in May. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of June was 4.4, compared with 3.4 for May and 5.1 per cent. for June 1896.

Employment in the Paper trade has still further improved. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of June was 2.7, compared with 3.3 per cent in May and also in June 1896.

In the Glass trade employment remains stationary, the percentage of unemployed union members at the end of June being the same as in May, viz., 11.4, compared with 14.4 at the end of June 1896.

Employment in the Leather trades has not been quite so good. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of June was 3.0, compared with 2.2 in May, and 3.2 per cent. at the end of June last year.

On the whole employment in the ready-made Boot and Shoe trade has declined. In the bespoke branch it has been good.

Employment in the ready-made Tailoring trade has been good. In the bespoke branch it has been fair.

In the Spinning branch of the Cotton trade employment has continued moderate. In the Weaving branch it has continued slack.

In the Woollen trade employment, although fair in Huddersfield, has been dull generally; and in the Worsted trade has slightly declined. In the Hosiery trade employment has been quiet.

As regards the employment of women in the Textile trades, information respecting 477 mills, employing 79,000 women and girls, shows that 71 per cent. were in mills giving full employment during the month, compared with 74 per cent. among those for whom returns were received for May, and 89 per cent. for June 1896. (For further details, see page 207.)

Dock and Riverside Labour.-In London employment was better than in the preceding month or a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves was 15,049 in June, 14,033 in May, and 13,250 in June 1896. (For further details see page 206.)

The state of Agricultural employment was generally very satisfactory during the month of June. Owing to a good hay and root crop the labourers were almost without exception fully employed, and in a number of districts employers complained of a difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of extra hands. (For further details, see page 205.)

Trade Disputes.—Fifty-three fresh disputes occurred in June 1897, involving 13,380 workpeople, as compared with 126,* involving 17,848* workpeople, in May, and 95 disputes, involving about 11,700 workpeople, in June 1896. Sixteen disputes took place in the building trades, 9 in mining and quarrying, 5 in the engineering and shipbuilding trades, 3 in other metal trades, 5 in the textile trades, 5 in the furnishing and woodworking trades, and 10 in the miscellaneous group of industries. Of the 80 new and old disputes, involving 12,474 workpeople, of which the settlement is reported, 32, involving 3,236 workpeople, were successful from the workpeople's point of view, 23, involving 5,865 persons, partially successful, and 25, involving 3,373 persons, unsuccessful. (For further details, see page 220.)

Changes in Rates of Wages.—Changes in rates of wages, affecting about 17,300 workpeople, were reported during June, of which number about 15,830 received increases, and about 1,470 sustained decreases. The net result is an average advance estimated at 1s. 5d. per head on the weekly wages of those affected. The increases include 7,600 building trade operatives, and 4,820 in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades. Changes affecting about 3,200 workpeople were preceded by strikes; the remainder, involving about 14,100, were arranged by negotiation or otherwise without strikes. (For further details, see page 216.)

Pauperism.—In the 35 selected urban districts 315,470 persons were relieved on one day in the second week of June. These figures correspond to a rate of 201 per 10,000 of the population of those districts, or 4 less per 10,000 than in June 1896. (For further details, see

Emigration.—The number of British and Irish passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during June was 10,233, as compared with 11,139 in June 1896. (For further details, see page 223.)

THE DISPUTE IN THE ENGINEERING TRADE.

July 1897.

In the June number of the GAZETTE (page 163) a statement was published as to the position of the movement among the London engineers for an eight hours working day without reduction of pay. It was then stated that, up to June 12th, 95 employers of engineering labour (including many firms engaged in other trades and only employing engineers incidentally) had adopted the eight hours' system in London.

On the other hand many of the principal engineering firms in London had refused to concede the reduction of hours, and had affiliated themselves to the Employers' Federation of Engineering Asssociations, with a view to an organised resistance.

During the past month about 60 more employers in London have conceded the men's demands, raising the total number of firms working under the eight hours' system in London to between 150 and 160, employing from 10,000 to 11,000 workmen of the classes concerned. Of this total about 3,500 were already employed under the eight hours' system in Government

or private workshops before the beginning of the present

On June 17th a meeting of the Employers' Federation was held at Carlisle to consider the question, at which most of the important centres of the trade were represented. At the same time the joint committee of the men's unions decided to give notice to three London firms connected with the Employers' Federation, that their members would be withdrawn if their terms were not granted, and this decision of the committee was ratified by meetings of the men engaged in these shops. These notices were handed in on June 28th, and expired on July 3rd. Engineers in the employment of three other London firms also voted in favour of a strike, and handed in their notices.

On July 1st a joint meeting of representatives of the Employers' Federation of Engineering Associations, the Associated Shipbuilders, and the Iron Trades' Employers' Association was held at Manchester, when it was

"That in the event of the members of the trade unions represented by the joint committee of those unions for securing a reduction of the working hours in London from 54 to 48 per week going out on strike as threatened in any workshop belonging to a member of the federated employers, notices will immediately be given by the members of the associations affiliated to the federation that a reduction of hands of 25 per cent. will take place of the members of such unions in their employment.'

Accordingly, as soon as the men ceased work in the selected London shops, lock-out notices affecting 25 per cent. of the members of the allied unions were posted by the federated employers. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers at once gave instructions that in all cases in which notices of lock-out were issued to 25 per cent. of their members, the remaining 75 per cent. should hand in notices to cease work at the same time, and should at once cease working any overtime. On receiving intimation as to the lock-out, the executive of the Boiler-makers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Society, the London branches of which had been represented on the oint committee, informed the Employers' Federation and committee of allied trades that definite instructions had been issued to members not to leave their employment to enforce the forty-eight hours by a strike, and that the Society was, therefore, not taking any part in the stoppage of work in London. The ground for this abstention was that a ballot was being aken of the members of the societies affiliated to the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, to which the Boiler-makers belong, with regard to the expediency of demanding a week of 51, 48 or 45 hours, and that pending the result of that ballot (i.e., before september 1st) no stoppage could take place.

It is as yet too soon to say how many workpeople will be directly affected by the stoppage. The area over which there is or will be a more or less complete cessaion of work is very wide. The districts more or less

affected include the Clyde, Belfast, the North East Coast, Barrow, Manchester and neighbourhood, Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Hull, London and Leicester.

The names and membership of the trade societies directly affected are:

Amalgamated Society of Engineers		91,910
Steam Engine Makers' Society		8,400
Amalgamated Society of Tool Makers		2,390
TT : 13# 1: TTT 1 1 4		4,120
United Society of Smiths & Hammerme	n	950
London and Provincial Society of Coppe		33
smiths		418
London and District United Society	of	
Drillers		359
London United Society of Brassfinishe		379
London and Provincial Society		37.
Hammermen		253
Scientific Instrument Makers' Tra-	de	3.
Society		641
	No. of Land	

Total Membership ... 109,829

The four first-named unions are of national extent, the membership of the remainder being chiefly in

PROFIT-SHARING IN 1896-7.

In continuation of the Report on Profit-sharing published by the Department in 1894 (C.—7,458 of 1894), and of the statements on this subject contained in the GAZETTE, July 1895, pp. 207, 208, July 1896, p. 208, and September 1896, p. 275, the following details, obtained by correspondence with the firms concerned, are submitted, bringing the information previously published up to date. Returns have been received from 82 out of the 101 firms with which profit-sharing was, at the date of the statements made in the GAZETTE of 1896, known to be in force (79 in the United Kingdom, 3 in British Colonies). In regard to 9 cases, profit-sharing has ceased to be in operation, the particulars being returned by the firms as under :-

Profit-sharing Schemes that have ceased to exist.

Duration of Profit- Sharing.	Name.	Business,	No. of Em- ployees.	Cause of cessation of Profit-sharing.
1886–1897	Earl Spencer	Farming Glebe Farm, Harleston	10	Want of success.
1887–1896	Circle Co-operative Printers' Society, Ltd.	Printing and Publishing	5	Dissolution.
1890-1895	Archibald Ed- meston & Son	Engineering Works	60	Dissatisfaction of employers with results.
1891-1897	John Barbour & Co.	Flax Spinning	450	Bad state of trade.
1892-1896	Petty & Sons, Ltd.	Printers and M'fg. Stationers	223	Dissatisfaction of employers with results; share-purchase system substituted; see GAZETTE, July 1896, p. 208.
1895-1897	R. Binns & Son	Fruit Growers and Nurserymen	5	Transfer of business.
1895-1896	Wm. Hancock & Co., Ltd.	Brewers	158	Dissatisfaction of employers with results.
1895-1896	N. J. Powell & Co.,. Ltd.	Vellum-binders and Pocket- book makers	80-100	Changes in business.
1895-1897	White Stile Laundry	Laundry	17	Transfer of business.

Particulars have been received as to 2 firms not previously known to practice profit-sharing, and as to 3 cases in which profit-sharing has been adopted since July 1896:-

Date of Adoption of Profit- Sharing.	Name:	Name: Business.		How Bonus Treated.	
1895	Butterwith & Hunter, Liverpool, London, Manchester & Kendal	Provision (Bacon, &c.) Merchants, &c.	79	Cash.	
1896	The Minor Industries Profit-Sharing Asso- ciation, Ltd., Bridge- town, Barbadoes	Agriculture (Sale and Purchase)	Not known.	Cash & Produc	
1896	Pearson & Rutter, Ltd., Manchester, Liver- pool and Limerick	Provision Mer- chants	32-	Cash.	
1897	Herbert Hutchinson, Haslemere, Surrey	Architect and Builder	150	Part Cash, par Provident Fund	
1897	Richmond & Co., Ltd., Warrington, Strat- ford and London	Gas Engineers (Manufacturers)	300 to 350	Part Cash, pa Shares.	

Amended figures, disputes being included which occurred in May, but of which full information was received too late for insertion in the June GAZETTE.

In addition to the new profit-sharing schemes just mentioned, the scheme of profit-sharing deposits in force mentioned, the scheme of profit-sharing deposits in force since 1878 with Messrs. Sir Joseph Whitworth & Co., Limited, of Openshaw, Manchester, manufacturing engineers (see Report on Profit-sharing, 1894, pp. 49-50), has, upon the amalgamation of that business with that of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., Limited, ordnance manufacturers and iron and steel shipbuilders, of Elswick Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, been extended by its application, in a form slightly modified, to the whole of the employees (about 21,000) working for the amalgamated company (Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Limited), this new scheme taking effect as from April 1st, 1897. Under this scheme deposits of not less than 1s. and not more than £1 of the depositor's weekly wages will be received from persons in the employ of the company each week (officials paid quarterly being allowed to deposit up to £2 per week), the maximum amount which may be deposited being £200 (£400 for those paid quarterly). The deposits carry a fixed interest of 4 per cent., and, in addition, a bonus will be declared each year equal to half the difference between this fixed rate and the dividend payable on the shares of the company. Interest and bonus will be added to depositors' accounts unless they give notice to withdraw in cash. Deposits can be withdrawn up to one-half on 7 days', the whole on 14 days' notice (under special circumstances, without notice). Persons leaving the employ of the company will be repaid their deposits at the end of 14 days.

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The total number of persons employed by the 78 firms now practising profit-sharing as to which particulars on this point have been received (varying according to seasons, &c.) is minimum 43,721, maximum 45,592 (43,356—45,202 employed by 75 firms in the United Kingdom, 365—390 by 3 firms in British Colonies). The corresponding number of firms a year previously was 85 (with 23,947—26,187 employees). The large increase in the number of employees during the year is mainly accounted for by the amalgamation of the two firms alluded to above. With respect to the addition made to the wages of the participating employees by the bonus allotted in 1896, details in regard to 72 cases* (69 with 19,671 employees in the United Kingdom, 3 with 368 employees in British Colonies) are available, and are as shown below:—

Ratio of Bonus to Wages in 1896

Ratio of Bonds to Mages in 1830.								
Ratio of Bonus allotted in 1896 to wag	es.		No. of cases in which the Bonus in Col. 1 was paid.	No. of Employees (mean between minimum and maximum) in 1896.	umber of Participants in 1896.			
Nil			23	3,654	-			
Under i per cent			8	1,238	1,233			
1 and under 3 per cent.				1,714	1,349			
3 " 5 "			3	238	218			
5 ,, 7 ,,			14	4,435	2,633			
7 " 9 "			6	4,559	2,704			
9 ,, 11 ,,			9	1,167	965			
11 , 13 ,,			4	460	434			
15 ,, 16 ,,			I	22	22			
27 ,, 28 ,,			I	86	23			
				66	0 161			

The figures show a mean bonus of 4.9 per cent. on wages paid in the above 72 cases (compared with 4.7 per cent. in 1895). Excluding 23 cases in which no bonus was earned the bonus allotted in the remaining 49 cases was (taking into account the number of participants in each case) at the mean rate of 10.3 per cent.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN 1896.

In the annual return for the United Kingdom recently issued by the Board of Trade+ it is stated that during 1896 447 railway servants were reported as killed, and 3,986 injured in accidents to trains, rolling stock,

permanent way, &c., and by accidents caused by the running of trains or the movement of railway vehicles. The number killed by such accidents was 5 more than in 1895.

The number of persons injured was considerably larger than in 1895, but the comparison is misleading, since the 1896 returns are largely affected by a recent Board of Trade order defining the non-fatal accidents to be reported.

The 447 railway servants fatally injured include 136 killed by accidents during shunting operations. The number injured in such accidents was 2,548. Whilst working on the permanent way, sidings, &c., 101 servants were killed, and 164 injured, and 92 were killed and 185 injured whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line (on duty). Accidents occurring whilst attending to, or by the failure of machinery, &c., of engines in motion accounted for only 2 deaths, but for 427 injuries.

In addition to the above, accidents unconnected with the movement of railway vehicles, but which occurred upon the railway companies' premises in 1896, caused death to 43 railway servants, as compared with 47 in 1895. The number of railway servants injured by this class of accidents was 10,124. This number included 2,605 injured whilst loading, unloading, or sheeting waggons, 1,740 injured whilst attending to engines at rest in sheds, or by falling of, or when getting on or off engines or vehicles at rest, other accidents being due to falls from ladders, &c., moving goods, &c., the falling of waggon doors, lamps, &c., &c.

The following table enables the year's accidents to be compared with those of 1895:—

	Kill	ed.	Injured.*		Increase(+)or Decrease(-)
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	in 1896 of persons killed
I.— Accidents in which the movement of railway vehicles was concerned— Railway servants Contractors' servants	434 8	433	2,636 18	3,959 27	- + 6
Total	442	447	2,654	3,986	+ 5
II.—Other accidents— Railway servants Contractors' servants	†	36 7	† †	10,031	=
Total	47	43	4,826	10,124	- 4
III.—Total accidents— Railway servants Contractors' servants	+ +	469 21	1 1	13,990	=
Total	489	490	7,480†	14,110*	+ 1

The Report includes particulars of the number of railway servants of various classes employed by all the railway companies in the United Kingdom. The total amounts to 465,112, so that the proportion of servants killed in the year was 1 in 992.

The following table shows for some of the largest classes of railway servants, the total number employed and the total killed and injured in 1896 by all classes

		Number of Men and Boys in 1896			
Class of Workpeople.	Employed.	Killed.	Injured.		
Carmen		12,887	6	508	
Clerks		45,773	8	53	
Engine Cleaners		17,420	8	529	
Engine Drivers		19,281	13	705	
Firemen		19,264	19	966	
Guards (Goods) and Brakesmen		11,881	36	984	
Guards (Passenger)		6,357	4	137	
Labourers		45,882	40	1,583	
Mechanics		69,227	23	460	
Permanent Way Men		58,781	108	928	
Porters		45,696	62	3,616	
Signalmen		23,684	13	147	
Shunters		7,092	35	763	

^{*} The numbers injured were reported on the new system in 1896 and on the old system in 1895, and are not therefore comparable.

PRICES OF COAL AND IRON.

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.

As the result of the ascertainments, the wages of coal miners in South Wales and Monmouthshire and of puddlers and millmen in the manufactured iron districts remain unchanged. The Cumberland blast-furnacemen have sustained a reduction as the result of a fall in the selling price of pig-iron. In Cleveland the sliding scale agreement was terminated on June 30th, and no ascertainment can therefore be given.

Product and	Num- ber of prices		Date from	Average ascertained selling price per ton.			
District. work-people. ascertained	prices were ascer- tained at last audit.	which last audit affects wages.	According to last audit.	According to previous audit.	Increase (+) or De- crease(-) in price per ton.		
Coal. Northumberland:— (Average for all classes of coal at pit's mouth) South Wales and Monmouth:—	30,000	March, April,May	is all	s. d. 5 2.69	s. d. 4 11'52	s. d. +0 3'17	
(Average for certain classes of coal, f.o.b.)	100,000	Mar., Apr.	June 1	9 13 * to 9 32	9 1 ³ / ₄ * to 9 3 ¹ / ₂	-	
Pig Iron. Cumberland	1,500	Apr.,May, June	July 1	47 10'42	49 8.51	— I 10.0 0	
Cleveland	5,000	†	+	+	39 4'35	+	
Manufactrd. Iron. North of England:—					1		
(Rails, plates, bars and angles)	6,000	Mar., Apr.	June	101 1'02	101 2.18	- o 6.16	
Midlands:— (Bars, hoops, sheets, plates, and strips)	20,000	Mar., Apr.	June	122 1'64	121 0.89	+ 1 0.75	
West of Scotland:— (Rounds, squares, flats, angles, tees, hoops, and rods)	3,500	1	1	‡	106 8:44	‡	

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN JUNE.

(For Detailed Tables see p. 215.)

THE following table contains a summary of the number of workpeople killed or injured by industrial accidents in June 1897 and 1896 respectively, so far as reported. It will be seen that the number killed was less by 65 in June 1897 than in June 1896, and the number reported as injured greater by 279. The particulars are given in greater detail in the tables on page 215.

	Ki	lled.	Injured.	
Occupations.	June 1897.	June 1896.	June 1897.	June 1896.
Railway Servants:— Accidents connected with movement of vehicles	29 4 79 12 167	39 4 65 4 234	285 800 352 54 190	306 781 452 66 173
Surgeons— In Factories In Workshops (2) Other Accidents (non-fatal and only reported to Inspectors)—	45	} 56	{ 1,173	} 1,106
In Factories In Workshops Others (so far as reported)	<u>-</u>		2,054 3 61	} 1,717 91
Totals	342	407	4,972	4,692

^{*} The exact amount of the ascertained selling price cannot be stated.

REGULATION OF HOURS OF ADULT LABOUR IN RUSSIA.

The following account is based on a memorandum prepared for the Foreign Office by Mr. J. Michell, H.M. Consul-General at St. Petersburg, under date of June 30th, and on the text of the law which accompanied that memorandum.

The Commission appointed in January last, to examine the question of the duration of the hours of labour in Russian manufactories and industrial establishments, elaborated a scheme, which was submitted to the Council of the Empire, and having been, with slight modifications, approved by the latter, was confirmed by the Emperor on June 14th, and has been promulgated in form of law.

The operation of the law extends to all manufactories, industrial establishments, mines, smelting works, gold and platinum workings, railway workshops, all industrial works and establishments belonging to the "Cabinet" of the Emperor and to the Department of "Appanages," the Crown and the Government Administrations. The technical establishments under the jurisdiction of the Military and Naval Departments of the State, however, do not come under the operation of this new law, but remain subject to the special rules and regulations under which they have been conducted hitherto.

It is enacted that workmen employed exclusively by day shall not be employed more than 11½ hours out of 24; on Saturdays and days preceding the 14 holidays (in addition to Sundays) enumerated in the Law, the working day shall not exceed 10 hours. Ten hours in 24 is the maximum duration of work, if any part of the work time falls between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m. As working time is reckoned the entire time during which the workman is bound, according to his contract, to remain upon the premises of his employer, at the disposal of his employer; in mines it includes the time spent in descending and ascending the shaft. No general provision is made as to intervals of rest, which, with other matters, have been left to be dealt with by Decrees of the Ministers concerned, in conjunction with the Minister of the Interior, while, in regard to particular trades, establishments, or classes of workmen, the restrictions of the new law may be either relaxed or made more stringent in the same manner.

On the day preceding Christmas day all work must terminate not later than noon. By mutual agreement between employer and employed, which must be at once notified to the authorities, workpeople may work on a Sunday in lieu of a week day.

Overtime work is allowed only under special agreement between employers and men, such agreements being allowed to be made only in relation to work which the conditions of the industry concerned require to be done in overtime.

The new Law is to come into force on January 13th, 1898, but it may be applied at an earlier date to special districts or establishments by Ministerial order.

The present Law applies to male labour only, that of women and young persons being regulated by a Law passed in 1888. Under this latter enactment women and young persons of the ages of 15-17 years are not allowed to work in mills and factories between the hours of 10 p.m. and 4 a.m., and in the Kingdom of Poland all female labour in mines is prohibited.

Children under 12 years of age may not be employed at all, and those between the ages of 12 and 15 must not work longer than 8 hours a day, with a break at the end of 4 hours; or than 6 hours if no break be allowed.

A maximum working day of 10 hours was, at the same date, also passed for handicrafts, but it has remained a dead letter.

^{*} In two cases (both in the United Kingdom), in which the bonus is calculated separately for distinct branches of a business, the ratios are stated separately for each branch. The 72 cases include 2 (both in the United Kingdom) in which profit-sharing ceased to be in force in 1896, after the date for distribution obonus.

^{*} Returns of Accidents and Casualties reported to the Board of Trade by Railway Companies in the United Kingdom, during 1896, [C—8410] Eyre & Spottiswoode. Price 2s. 5d.

[†] Railway servants and contractors' servants were not separately distinguished in 1895 as regards this class of accident,

[†] The sliding scale agreement regulating the rates of wages of the blast-furnacemen in Cleveland and Durham terminated on June 30th, on the notice of the workpeople. No ascertainment can therefore be given of the selling price of pig-iron during the last quarter.

[†] No audit has been made in the West of Scotland District for March and April, a temporary arrangement having been agreed to by which the rate of wages will remain unchanged until the end of July.

^{*} Or in cases in which shifts are changed twice or oftener, between 10 p.m and 4 a.m.

RECENT CONCILIATION & ARBITRATION CASES AND COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS.

(a) CASES UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT.

Dispute at the Wynnstay Colliery, Ruabon.

On February 10th an application was made, to the Board of Trade by the chairman of the Wynnstay Colliery, Limited, Ruabon, to take action under the Conciliation Act, with a view of settling certain matters in dispute between the company and their employees.

On February 19th, after inquiry by a representative of the Department, the Board of Trade appointed Sir Horatio Lloyd, County Court Judge for Chester and North Wales, to act as Conciliator under Section 2 (1) (c) of the Conciliation Act. The matters in dispute included the price at which a certain seam of coal (stone coal) should be worked (is. iod. offered by the employers and 2s. 112d. claimed by the men), extra payments in parts of the colliery where explosives could not be used, the abolition of "play Monday," and the stocking of coal. The men had given notice to strike on February 20th, but postponed their notices for a time pending conciliation. Prolonged negotiations through the conciliator not having succeeded in inducing the parties to arrive at an agreement, the men came out on strike on April 3rd. Further negotiations then took place, including a proposal of arbitration from the Board of Trade, which was accepted by the company, but not by the men. Finally, Sir Horatio Lloyd, after renewed interviews and correspondence with the parties, succeeded in inducing them to agree to a compromise on the basis of a payment of a "minimum" of 5s. a day where explosives are not used; a tonnage rate of is. 11d. for raising stone coal in the "old field"; men to work on "play Monday" when required by employers; and employers to be at liberty to stock coal. It was arranged for work to be resumed on July 14th.

Demarcation of Work between Engineers and Brassfinishers in Hull.

On July 1st Sir Courtenay Boyle gave his award regarding the demarcation of certain work claimed by brassfinishers and engineers in Hull. The arbitration arose out of Clause (b) of the terms of settlement of the engineering strike at Earle's shipbuilding yard in December last, referring the question of making brass-cased cocks and valves in engineering shops in Hull to the decision of Sir Courtenay Boyle, with two assessors chosen by him. The assessors named were Mr. Peter Samson, C.E., Engineer Surveyor-in-Chief to the Board of Trade, and and Mr. John Wile. Evidence was taken in Hull on March 17th and 18th from employers, engineers and brassfinishers in engineering shops, after which statements were submitted on behalf of the parties. The following are the operative clauses of the award:—

- (1.) In engineering shops in Hull the making of brass-cased cocks of all sizes and of brass-cased valves not exceeding three inches in diameter if subject to boiler pressure, and not exceeding five inches in diameter if not subject to boiler pressure, shall be the work of brass-finishers; the making of all brass-cased valves above these sizes shall be the work of engineers.
- (2.) All brass-cased cocks and valves which shall be removed from a ship to an engineering shop in Hull for repair shall be subject to the above rule as regards demarcation.
- (3.) As regards repair of brass-cased cocks and valves on board ship by workmen employed in engineering shops in Hull, the breaking and remaking of the joints shall be the work of engineers. The grinding in of the cocks and valves on board ship may be done by engineers or brass-finishers at the discr tion of the employer.
- (4.) At any time after the expiration of two years from the present date the engineers, or brass-finishers, or employers may apply to the Board of Trade to appoint an umpire to revise the sizes laid down in Clause 1, if they can show that the conditions have changed in the interval
- (5.) This award may be determined by twelve months' notice given to the Board of Trade by engineers, brass-finishers, or employers.
- (6.) Any question as to the interpretation of this award shall be determined by the Board of Trade

Arbitration at the Dyffryn Steel Works (South Wales).

On May 15th a joint application was made to the Board of Trade by the Dyffryn Steel Works and the Steel Smelters' Amalgamated Association to appoint a referee to reconsider (subject to certain conditions) a question of wages, which had been the subject of an award by Mr. W. Abraham, M.P., with a view to confirm or amend the award. The award in question, which was dated January 14th, 1897, had given a reduction of 10per cent. in the rates paid to the workmen concerned. The referee was to re-examine any of the principals or witnesses on either side but not to call new witnesses. and it was agreed that his decision should remain in force, as far as the wages of the bar millmen were concerned, during twelve months, but subject to the fluctuations in wages found to affect the majority of the other works in the trade. The Board of Trade, on May 25th, appointed Sir William Markby, K.C.I.E., to act as referee, and on June 18th he visited Morriston and heard evidence from the parties. On July 7th the referee gave his decision, confirming the previous a ward.

Carpenters and Joiners at Prescot.

The circumstances of the dispute affecting carpenters and joiners at Prescot, and its settlement so far as regards one employer, through the mediation of the Board of Trade, were described in the last number of the Labour Gazette (p. 166). After the arrangement arrived at at the conference, over which Mr. Willink presided on May 28th, three employers still remained affected by the dispute. On June 16th further application was made to the Board of Trade, on behalf of these employers, to assist in bringing about a settlement. At the request of the Board of Trade Mr. Willink undertook to act as conciliator, and on June 30th had an interview with the three employers, as a result of which they agreed to conform to the working rules of the Liverpool district.

Arbitration at the Bestwood Iron Works, Nottingham.

On March 24th a strike of 183 blast furnacemen employed by the Bestwood Coal and Iron Company, Limited, took place owing to the discharge of 11 men for alleged neglect of duty. Shortly afterwards the men forwarded to the management a petition embodying demands for certain improvements in the conditions of their employment, including advance of wages, extra assistance for locomotive men, an eight hours' day for la bourers, and a board of conciliation for the settlement of disputes. They also made proposals for defining the numbers in various gangs. Eventually, after some negotiation through the Nottingham Trades Council, an arrangement was arrived at on April 22nd, that all but three men should be reinstated, and that failing an agreement on the points raised in the petition of the men they should be referred to an arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade. On June 21st, in accordance with this agreement, application was made to the Board of Trade on behalf of both parties to appoint an arbitrator. On July 9th the Board of Trade appointed Sir David Dale, Bart., to act in this capacity.

(b) OTHER CASES.

Arbitration in the Wigan Tramways Dispute.

During April the drivers and guards in the employment of the Wigan and District Tramways Company sent a memorial to the management asking for a reduction of hours to 10 per diem, drivers to be paid at same rates as at present, and retain their weekly holidays, guards to have an advance of 1s. per week and one holiday per fortnight, overtime to be paid for at the rate of 1s. per hour for drivers, and 8d. per hour for guards. On May 7th the men, to the number of about 40, came out on strike. On May 10th the directors received a deputation of the men, and, after some discussion made the following proposal:—

"That the directors will be prepared to receive and consider applications from a limited number of the old employees for reinstatement on the following terms and conditions, viz:—That the hours of drivers shall be twelve per week day, and

Sundays as at present, with one full day relief; wages 32s. per week; overtime as usual. Guards the same hours and relief as drivers; overtime as usual; wages 21s. The new rates to commence June 4th."

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The men agreed to accept the terms, provided that they were reinstated in a body. This the directors refused. Ultimately this point was referred to the decision of a Board of Conciliation, which on June 11th awarded as follows:—

"I. That the thirty-two old employees of the Tramways Company should be reinstated to their various positions on Monday next, the 14th instant.

"2. That the thirty-two present employees should be discharged, and that they be allowed a fortnight's wages as compensation in lieu of notice, such compensation to be paid as follows:—Two-thirds by the Tramways Company and one-third by the Men's Union."

On June 14th work was resumed. The drivers have secured a reduction of hours from 84 to $69\frac{1}{2}$ per week with a loss of 1s. per week wages, and the guards a reduction of hours from 90 to $69\frac{1}{2}$, wages remaining the same (21s. per week).

Conciliation in the Cork Boot and Shoe Trade.

On January 30th about 90 operatives employed in a boot and shoe factory in Cork struck work against the proposals of the firm to pay by piece rates according to a list that they submitted, instead of by weekly wages. The operatives refused to accept the list and demanded the introduction of a minimum wage.

On June 3rd, owing to the intervention of the Mayor, an agreement was arrived at, witnessed by him and signed by representatives of the firm and the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives. This agreement, which is to last for three years, establishes a minimum wage of 24s. per week to clickers, lasters, finishers and operators, and of 22s. to rough stuff cutters. The Union may grant permits to work below this wage, and provision is made in the agreement for such permits in the case of four workmen named, the rates allowed varying from 17s. to 21s. per week. Provision is also made for giving four weeks' trial to all those employed at the time of the strike. The proportion of boys to men employed is not to be greater than at the time the strike began. All boys to be considered men at 21 years of age.

Working Rules in the Building Trade.

New working rules for carpenters and joiners at Bath and for masons at Glasgow, signed by representatives of associations of employers and employed, came into operation on June 4th and July 1st respectively. Under the former the carpenters and joiners secure an advance in wages of ½d. per hour, from 6½d. to 7d. Provision is made for the reference of disputes to a Board of Conciliation, who are, in the event of an equal division, to appoint two arbitrators, who may themselves call in an umpire. About 300 workmen are affected. By the second agreement the wages of the masons at Glasgow continue unchanged. In this agreement also provision is made for the reference of disputed questions to a joint committee, but there is no provision for arbitration in case of disagreement.

LABOUR LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN 1894 the United States Department of Labour published a compilation of the Labour Laws of the United States which formed the Second Special Report of the Commissioner of Labour. A second edition of this report has since been published, revised and brought up to date, and annotated with decisions of the United States Courts and of the highest courts of the States, in accordance with a

courts and of the highest courts of the States, in accordance with a resolution adopted by Congress March 5th 1896.

As now made up, the report contains three chapters: Chapter I. consists of (1) a table showing the legal holidays created by the laws of the States, (2) a digest of the apprentice laws, (3) a statement of the relations of the employer and employee under the common law, as distinguished from statute law, and (4) a list of employments or occupations, the followers of which have been declared to be or not to be fellowers must by the decisions of the courts in the control of the courts in the control of the courts in the courts

the relations of the employer and employee under the common law, as distinguished from statute law, and (4) a list of employments or occupations, the followers of which have been declared to be or not to be fellow-servants by the decisions of the courts in cases arising under the common law. Chapter II. contains the labour laws passed by Congress and the legislatures of the various States and Territories prior to the year 1896. Chapter III. contains the decisions of the courts upon the various laws which it has been deemed best to anneate.

*Second Special Report of the Commissioner of Labour-Labour Laws of the United States, Second Edition, 1896. Government Printing Office, Washington, U.S.A.

LABOUR CASES IN JUNE.

The following are among the more interesting legal cases of the month, specially affecting labour. The accounts are based principally upon reports appearing in local newspapers.

(I) TRUCK ACTS.

Deductions for Material Supplied.—A boot manufacturer was summoned for charging an excessive price for material (5 cases), not making a contract (2 cases), not providing written tickets showing deductions (2 cases), and not paying wages in current coin (3 cases). Evidence was given by several women outworkers that they were required to take a certain amount of silk or thread for every £ of wages, and deductions for this were made from the wages. Evidence was also given to show that the material could be obtained at a lower price than was charged to the workpeople. For the defence it was urged that no profit was made out of the material supplied, and that the reason it was given out was because the defendant wished the best material to be put into his work. The magistrate convicted, and inflicted fines in the various cases amounting to £6 rs. and £4 2s costs.—The Guildhall, Norwich, June 1st.

Deductions for Damaged Goods.—A firm of woollen manufacturers was summoned for neglecting to put up notices as to fines under section 1 of the Act of 1896. The Bench convicted and fined the defendants 20S. and costs. There was a further summons for not supplying particulars in writing showing the act or omission in respect of which certain deductions were made. In this case a weaver had damaged the piece she was weaving. For the defence it was submitted that it had been defendants' desire to let the question of damage stand over until the damaged piece had been finished to show exactly what fair damages might be claimed, and when this was done the weaver would have received the particulars in writing. Defendants had offered to show the weaver or her husband the damaged piece, and also asked them to send some competent person to see it in order to ascertain what damage had been sustained, but the offer was refused. The Bench dismissed the case on the grounds that the course adopted by defendants was a reasonable one.—West Riding Police Court, June 15th.

(2) FACTORY ACTS.

Lime Washing.—A brass founder was fined 10s. and 10s. costs, for failure to observe special rules by not lime washing his brass foundry, in contravention of Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, s. 9.

—Borough Police Court, Warrington, June 8th.

Failure to Supply Particulars.—A cotton manufacturer was fined ros. and £2 16s. costs, for failure to supply sufficient particulars to 4 employees. A firm of woollen manufacturers were fined 3s. and £2 1s. 6d. costs for failure to supply particulars of work to two employees, and failure to exhibit particulars of the rate of wages.—Burnley Borough Police Court, and County Petty Sessions, Barnsley, June 16th and June 30th.

(3) MISCELLANEOUS.

Liability of manufacturers for supplying defective goods.— This action was tried at the Assizes, when the jury answered certain questions and gave a verdict for the plaintiff for £228 195., but the entering and judgment stood over for argument in the High Court. Plaintiff, an employer, sued an engineer and hydraulic hoist-maker, for £228 195. for breach of contract for supplying a defective rope, which broke and injured a workman in their employment. The employee had brought an action against the plaintiff in the present action in the County Court, under the Employers' Liability Act, for injuries received, and recovered £195 with costs, the judgment amounting to £228 195., the sum now sued for. In the action tried at the Assizes it was argued in behalf of the defendant that there had been no breach of contract as the rope was not defective, but that it broke in consequence of its being used improperly by plaintiff. The judge after hearing the arguments in the High Court directed judgment to be entered for the plaintiff for £228 195., giving judgment for defendant on a counter-claim, and granting a stay of execution with a view to an appeal.—Queen's Bench Division, June 2nd.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

The Returns to the Board of Trade of shipping casualties from July 1st 1895, to June 30th 1896 (C.-8453, price 4s. 7d.) show that in vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, other than H.M. ships, the number of lives lost in connection with casualties was 1,808. These lives were lost in 240 casualties. Nearly one-third of the total loss was, however, due to two casualties only, the wreck of the "Drummond Castle" and the collision between the "On Wo" and "New-chwang." Of the total 1,808 lives, 1,334 were members of crews and 474 passengers and others. The average number of seamen lost per annum during the last twenty years is 1,562. Of the 1,334 seamen who lost their lives, 850 were employed on sailing vessels and 484 on steam vessels. The number of seamen's lives lost from the various classes of casualties was as follows:—Founderings, 86; strandings, 261; collisions, 135; missing vessels, 682; other causes, 170. In vessels belonging to British possessions abroad the loss of life attending all the casualties was 217. One hundred and eighteen lives were lost in connection with 21 casualties which occurred to foreign vessels on or near the coasts of the United Kingdom and British possessions abroad.

LABOUR IN THE COLONIES.

(Monthly report, compiled by the Emigrants' Information Office, 31 Broadway, Westminster, S.W., from official and other reports, newspapers, &c., mostly dated May and June last.)

Canada.—A report from British Columbia states that there are good openings for miners, if they are accustomed to quartz mining, in the Kootenay, Cariboo, and Yukon districts, but that the journey to the latter district is very trying and expensive. With the exception of miners there is no opening for any mechanic, farm or general labourer, or other wage-earner, unless he brings a little money with him, carpenters especially being in abundance. Chinese and Japanese are largely used on farms, and as cooks and domestic servants; all the laundrywork and much of the tailoring are also done by the Chinese. There is, however, some demand for English nurse-girls and charwomen. A report from Winnipeg, in Manitoba, states that there is no demand for mechanics, but that there is a good demand for farm labourers, and for female domestic servants both in towns and on farms.

New South Wales .- There is no demand for more labour in this colony. The drought has been terribly severe in nearly all parts, except those watered by the coastal rains; the Riverina district has perhaps suffered worst of all. The heavy losses of stock, and the consequent decrease in the output of wool, must seriously affect for some time the demand for labour.

Yictoria.—The drought in this colony also has been exceptionally severe, and there is no demand for more labour. The Furniture Board-acting under the authority of the Factories and Shops Acts-has determined that the lowest rate of wages to be paid to cabinet-makers, upholsterers, chair and couch makers, wood carvers, french polishers and wood turners employed in wholly or partly preparing or manufacturing any articles of furniture shall be 7s. 6d. per day of eight hours; and that the lowest rate of wages for an apprentice shall be 5s. a week in his first year, rising annually to 25s. a week in his sixth year.

South Australia.—There is no alteration as yet in the labour market, but it is hoped that the fall of rain in various parts of the colony will increase the demand for labour. Over 400 men in the bootmaking trade are out on strike, the use of machinery being one of the questions in dispute between them and the masters.

Western Australia.—The labour conditions required on the Gold Fields have been modified, and now lessees are not compelled to have more than one labourer for every six acres of their leases instead of one for every three acres as was formerly the case; this alteration will tend to lessen the demand for men. The export of gold during the first six months of this year shows a very large increase as compared with that for the corresponding period in 1896. The demand for good miners, carpenters, and other mechanics, and for farm labourers continues.

New Zealand.—The last reports show that a considerable amount of work is going on in the Colony, especially in the building trades, which have been busy at many places, particularly at Napier, Auckland and Wellington, and in some of the smaller country towns. Men in the engineering trades, and the boot and clothing trades have also had a fair share of work in most parts, but in no trade does there appear to be any demand for labour which cannot be supplied locally.

The present (the winter) season is always the slack one, and the decrease in work is especially felt by unskilled labourers, many of whom have been put on government works; numbers are reported to be out of employment on the gold fields in the Province of Auckland.

Information for Intending Emigrants.—The quarterly circulars of the Emigrants' Information Office, issued on July 1st, can be obtained free upon application to 31 Broadway, Westminster, S.W., and can be seen at the principal public libraries. Posters, containing a summary of the particulars relating to the demand for labour in the various colonies, are exhibited at the post offices throughout the United Kingdom.

LABOUR ABROAD. FRANCE.

Employment in June.—The situation has, on the whole, improved since May. On June 15th, 400 trade unions. with 129,000 members, reported a little under 5 per cent. unemployed, whereas on May 15th the proportion was slightly under 7 per cent. The trades in which employment was better in June were :- leather working, glove making, carpenters' and joiners' work, the iron and steel trades, the building trades, and metal working in general

Coal Mining in May .- The average number of days per week on which coal was hewn and wound in May was 5.96 as compared with 5.93 in the previous month. In May, full time (six days and over) was worked by Bo per cent., and from five to six days by II per cent. of the miners, while in the previous month the percentages were 89 and 10 respectively. The pits making these returns employ over three-fourths of the coal

Labour Disputes in June - The French Labour Department received information of 38 new disputes in June, as compared with 43 in the preceding month, and 76 in June 1896. There were also 11 disputes in progress, which had begun before June 1st.

The 38 new disputes include 6 strikes of fishermen of Finistère and Morbihan, with 2,743 participants, who demanded a higher price for the fish supplied to the tinners. Of the remaining 32 (ordinary) disputes, 8 were in the textile trades, 7 in the building trades, 6 in the metal trades, 3 among boot and shoe makers and 8 in unclassified trades.

The most important of the new disputes occurred in Lyons, where some 2,000 joiners and other workmen struck in sympathy with the masons and labourers, of whom about 5,000 have been on strike for increased wages since May 10th. The strike of miners in La Grand'Combe, begun on April 12th, came to an end on June 15th, the men being unsuccessful (see last month's GAZETTE, p. 168). The workpeople were successful in 7, partially successful in 13, and unsuccessful in 10 out of 30 disputes terminated in June.

Organisation of Handicraft Guilds.—Sir F. C. Lascelles, H.M. Ambassador at Berlin, reports under date of Iune 26th, that the Reichstag has finally passed the Bill for the organisation of handicrafts. (See GAZETTE, April 1897, p. 103).

The original proposal for compulsory guilds has been abandoned for a provision empowering the representatives of the Government to order the formation of a guild, on the majority of the persons engaged in a particular handicraft in a particular district asking that such a step should be taken.

Principal Labour Disputes in June.—The most noteworthy disputes reported in the Deutscher Reichs-Anzeiger in June occurred in the building trades in Berlin and Leipsic and among the lignite miners of Zeitz-Weissenfels in Prussian Saxony. In Berlin the masons and bricklayers who struck demanded an increase in the rate per hour from 6.6d. to 7.2d. On June 17th 2,044 men were reported to be on strike, and some 3,000 other building operatives were stated to be without work in consequence. On July 1st it was reported that all except 600 of the men were again at work, that 5,127 men had obtained the 7'2d. rate, and that 1,022 were working at the old rate. The strike lasted a

In Leipsic the masons and bricklayers struck on June 16th for 6 6d. per hour, and nine hours' work per day, being joined later on by the labourers, who demanded 5.4d. per hour. On June 18th the number of masons and bricklayers on strike was stated to be about 3,000, but on July 5th 800 only were said to be on strike, while 900 were reported to have had their demands conceded to them. The Employers' Association declined the offer of the Industrial Court to act as a board of conciliation.

A strike of lignite miners in the Zeitz-Weissenfels district of Pussian Saxony began on June 14th and ended on July 5th. On June 26th some 2,400 workpeople belonging to 22 pits were said to be participating. Their chief demands were the abolition of piece-

work, eight hours' shifts for underground workers, of whom getters were to receive 4s. 6d., and trammen 4s. per shift, and 3s. per day of 10 hours for other workers. The strike is said to have failed for want of pecuniary support.

The strike of masons in Wiesbaden for 4.8d. per hour, referred to in last month's GAZETTE (p. 168), has been settled on the basis of a 4.6d. rate for good masons, and 3.4d. to 3.5d. for good labourers, the

employers to decide as to efficiency.

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Conditions of Work in Leipsic Printing Establishments.-Statistics have been collected by the Leipsic Union of Machinemen and Printers between March 20th and 30th as to 96 printing establishments in Leipsic out of a total of 164. These establishments employ 649 machinemen and printers, of whom 418 belonged to the German Federation of Printers and Typefounders. The recognised daily hours of labour vary from 8 to 101, the most usual hours being 91, which are worked in 65 of the 96 establishments, while 10 hours are worked in 23 of the others. These hours include in all cases two intervals of a quarter of an hour each. Overtime is stated to be very general, and is worked all the year round in 34 establishments, and at certain periods in 5. Of 630 machinemen and printers, information as to whose wages has been obtained, 502 receive somewhat more than the minimum fixed by the Federation wages list, go receive the minimum rate, and 38 are paid less than the minimum. Operations of Public Labour Registries in June .- The total number

of situations offered by employers in June at 36 of the municipal or municipally-subsidized registries which have sent returns to Soziale Praxis was 22,629, compared with 21,930 in the preceding

month, and 20,982 in June 1896.

The number of situations sought by workpeople during the month was 25,382, compared with 26,277 in the previous month, and 26,404 in June 1896. The number of situations found was 16,695, compared with 16,591 in the previous month, and 15,434 in June 1896. (This last set of figures is subject to some deduction, since in some registries a situation found is counted twice viz., once to the employer and once to the workman.)

SWITZERLAND.

Bale-Ville Cantonal Law for Conciliation and Arbitration in Labour Disputes.—A law has been passed in the Canton of Bâle-Ville, the substance of which is as follows:—

Whenever a dispute which might lead to a strike or lock-out has arisen between an employer and his workmen in a particular establishment, or between the employers and workmen in a particular trade, or whenever a strike or lock out has taken place. the Council of the Government (Regierungsrat) may, at the request of either party, or-in important cases-on its own initiative appoint a board of conciliation, with a member of the Council or some disinterested third person as chairman. The board shall consist of the chairman and equal numbers of employers and employees in the trade affected, or other persons having a knowledge of the trade. If the dispute be confined to a single establishment, the Council may appoint one of its own members, or some third person, to act as conciliator, without the aid of assessors. A notice will be inserted in the official gazette of the Canton whenever (a) either or both of the parties refuse the proffered intervention, (b) a settlement has been brought about, and (c) either or both of the parties refuse to accept proposals which have been made for a settlement. - Schweiz. Blätter für Wirthschafts-und Sozialpolitik.

Federation of Agricultural Co-operative Societies of Eastern Switzerland.-From a statement made before the conference of this Federation, held in Mettmenstetten on May 8th and 9th, it appears that there were 100 affiliated societies, with an aggregate of 7,320 members, in April 1897, compared with 100 societies and 6,900 members in November 1895. All the societies are distributive, 32 dealing exclusively in articles pertaining to agriculture. Thirty-seven societies which have made returns show an aggregate turnover of £61,382, and £3,367 excess of incomings over outgoings.

Societies affiliated to the Federation are bound under the rules to draw all their supplies from the Central Stores in Winterthur. These stores had a turnover of £110,400 in 1896, compared with £93,685 in 1895 and £59,301 in 1894.—Schweiz. Blätter für Wirthschafts-und Sozialbolitik

The Swiss Crafts Union.—The report of this union for 1896 shows a total membership of about 18,300, of whom some 15,000 are employees in handicrafts. Sections of the union (of which there are 95) are to be found in nearly every part of Switzerland, some consisting of members of the same trade, while others embrace two or more trades. The union has funds amounting to £4,660. The receipts from examination of apprentices amounted in 1896 to £575, the expense incurred under this head being £347.—Der Grütlianer.

Employers' Central Labour Bureau in the Machine-making Industry .-The association of employers in the machine-making industry in Switzerland (by whose members some 21,000 workpeople were said

to be employed at the end of 1896) has established a central employment bureau in Zürich for the purpose of bringing employers and workmen in all branches of the trade into communication. The office will supply workmen with information as to vacant situations free of charge.—Der Grütlianer.

BELGIUM.

Employment in June.—Employment continued very good in the iron and steel, coal mining, building, and clothing trades. In certain districts the engineering trades are still very busy, while in others they show a marked falling off compared with last year. Employment has been regular and good in the plate glass trade, but in the other branches of glass-making the crisis alluded to last month has become more pronounced, and three establishments employing 2,000 workers between them have been closed in less than a month. The cotton industry, particularly the weaving branch, continues as depressed as hitherto. Most of the Ghent manufacturers have reduced their output. Both flax and cotton spinning are also undergoing a period of depression. A satisfactory renewal of activity has taken place in wool weaving, but renewed slackness prevails in carded and combed wool spinning mills. Carding mills are very busy.

Labour Disputes in June.—Sixteen disputes, involving some 21,000 workers in 47 establishments, were reported to the Belgian Labour Department in June, the figures for this month being by far the largest reported since the inauguration of the official strike statistics in December 1895. Eleven of the 16 disputes are new. In the last days of June almost the whole of the miners of the Borinage (one of the four coal basins of Belgium) struck, owing to the posting up of working rules in conformity with the Law of June 15th, 1896. (See GAZETTE, July, 1896, p. 213.) The men refused to accept some of the provisions contained in the rules which, however, the employers state to be identical with the rules which had already been long in force. On July 10th the strike was still in progress, and the men in the remaining three coal districts (where the law as to the posting of working rules had not yet been applied) were still at work. The Federation of Coalminers of Borinage has submitted alternative draft rules to the coalowners, which these latter declare themselves unable

Four disputes, with 200 participants, were in cigar factories and 2, with 775 participants, in the engineering

The workmen were successful in 2 and unsuccessful in 3 out of 5 disputes which ended in June, the number interested in the successful strikes being 275 and in those which failed, 870.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Strikes of Harvesters in Hungary .- Mr. W. Beauclerk, H.M. Consul-General at Buda-Pesth, in a communication to the Foreign Office, dated June 24th, reports that strikes are occurring among harvesters and other farm hands, who, after having their wages increased to 3s.a day, are demanding an eight hours working day and other concessions. The Minister of Agriculture, in conjunction with the Minister of the Interior, has been devising measures. to be adopted in case of a continuance of the agitation, and it is reported that 500 harvesters are held in reserve in Czentes, and 200 in Zombor. In the whole district of Syegdin the gendarmerie have been reinforced, and the soldiery are ready to undertake harvest operations.

In many places riots, attended by bloodshed, have occurred, and it has been found necessary to employ

Strike of Tramway Employees in Vienna.*—Some 3,000 employees of the Vienna Tramway Company struck on Whit Sunday owing to the refusal of the directors to accede to the men's demands for improved conditions of service. Before the strike, the men asked the police authorities to intervene on their behalf, and many conferences took place between representatives of the men, the company, the Municipality and the Police Authorities, without, however, effecting a settlement. Shortly before the strike, the men modified their demands. These now included a maximum of 14 hours of work per day (including 2 hours of overtime, for which 4d.

^{*} Information supplied through the courtesy of the French Labour Department

^{*} Information supplied through the courtesy of the Belgian Labour Department

by Dr. Vercruysse. + Based on reports published in Die Arbeiter-Zeitung.

per hour was to be paid); an increase of 2d. per day in the wages of all classes of employees, and one whole Sunday off every two months. On June 9th, the men returned to work. The concessions obtained from the company included the maximum working day as demanded, an increase of 2d. per day for all classes of permanent employees except the supervising staff and the conductors, smiths and saddlers, and an improvement in the status of certain classes of

Of the remaining disputes reported in June, the most important were a general strike of joiners and cabinet-makers in Linz, for a working day of 9½ hours, the number of participants being given as 250; a strike of 450 operatives at a cigarette factory in Trieste on a question of wages, a strike of 500 workmen at a brewery in Graz for increased wages and a shorter working day, and a strike in the brickmaking trade in the neighbourhood of Buda-Pesth, where complaint is made of long hours, low wages, truck practices and other grievances. Some 15,000 persons are said to be employed in brickmaking in this district, and the strike movement is said to be extending. The brewery strike in Graz was settled through the men obtaining increased wages and the promise of a 10-hours' working day.

Proposal to increase premiums for Workmen's Accident Insurance.—According to Die Industrie of July 1, the Accident Insurance Institution for Lower Austria has applied to the Ministry of the Interior, for leave to increase the premiums payable in that province under the Accident Insurance Law. Representations in opposition to such a step have therefore been made to the Ministry by certain associations of employers, including the Centralverband der Industriellen Oesterreichs. On behalf of one association it is suggested that, instead of increasing premiums, a radical change should be made by introducing the system adopted by the German employers' groups, whereby the annual current expenses only have to be provided for each year, whereas Austrian employers have each year to contribute the capitalised value of the accident indemnities originating in that year.

Substitution of "Trade Group" System for Territorial System in Accident Insurance in Metal and Engineering Trades.—The same journal reports that application was made on June 28th to the Ministry of the Interior on behalf of 112 Austrian firms engaged in the iron and engineering trades for permission to organise a trade group for purposes of workmen's accident insurance. In 1896 these 112 firms employed an aggregate of 50,106 workpeople, and paid wages to the amount of £1,862,975, and insurance premiums amounting to £42,432, or 2.28 per cent. of wages, and 16s. 11d. per employee per annum.

By organising a trade group the engineering firms hope to reduce this expenditure, as has been done by the Railway Companies which form the only existing trade group in Austria under the Accident Insurance Law.

DENMARK.

Lock-out in the Iron Trade in Denmark.—The following account of a lock-out of ironworkers is based on a memorandum furnished to the Foreign Office by the Hon. Alan Johnstone, Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen.

As far back as December 1894, an agreement was come to by the Union of Manufacturers in Iron in Copenhagen and the Danish Smiths and Machine Workers' Union for the constitution of a tribunal of arbitration in case of a disagreement between employers and workmen. The regulations framed at that time provided that in case of continued disagreement a tribunal should be formed consisting of three representatives from each society, and an independent chairman. These regulations, although adopted by the head union of workmen at Copenhagen, were not generally accepted at the time by the provincial branches of the Union.

Towards the close of 1896 a dispute arose in Aalborg on the question of a rise in wages. The local branch of the Danish Smith and Machine Workers' Union decided to draw off the men gradually, week by week, under the pretence of their getting work elsewhere, and to assist them by grants from the travelling expenses fund. Subsequently a meeting was arranged at Aarhus on March 29th last, between delegates of the manufacturers' and workmen's societies, and the arbitration rules were adopted which had already been accepted at Copenhagen. At the same time, as much dissatisfaction was expressed on both sides at the diversity in the working rules in various parts of the country, the employers' societies were empowered to draw up a set of uniform

rules for the acceptance of both parties. These rules were presented at the end of April to the workmen's unions, but were refused, the grounds of objection being the absence of any provision for a minimum wage and the existence of the following rule:—

"On leaving the workshop every journeyman shall receive a discharge certificate, stating how long he has been employed in that workshop. A journeyman who was last employed by one of the members of the association must not be re-engaged without showing his discharge certificate."

While matters were in a state of tension owing to the deadlock on the question of these working rules, the workmen in Slagelse and Odensee struck for an increase of wages and a minimum fixed wage of 4d. per hour and refused to submit their claims to the Rules of Arbitration. It is understood that the wages in Copenhagen range from 4d. to 51/4d. per hour, and that the rates in the provinces are about \$\frac{1}{4}\$d. lower. They were supported in this attitude by the head union at Copenhagen; accordingly, the unions of manufacturers in the iron industry both in the provinces and in Copenhagen gave notice of a lock-out. The lock-out commenced on June 8th, and about 3,000 workmen in Copenhagen, Slagelse, and Odensee were thrown out of employment. On June 21st the master smiths in Copenhagen decided to espouse the cause of the other manufacturers and declare a lock-out on June 30th. It was estimated that this would affect about 600 more

UNITED STATES.

CHICAGO CONSULAR DISTRICT.

The following is based on information supplied by Mr. A. G. Vansittart, H.M. Consul in Chicago, under date of June 24th:—

Labour Disputes:—After lingering for months the tanners' strike came to an end on May 22nd (see March Gazette, p. 75). Out of the 2,000 tanners and curriers involved in the strike, not more than half will be re-employed, for the employers do not propose to discharge any of the new men who have proved themselves competent workmen. Nothing appears to have been gained by the strikers. Instead of the men working nine hours a day, as was the custom before the difficulty, they will work ten hours a day with a reduction of 5 per cent. in wages.

The plumbers' strike, alluded to in the June GAZETTE (p. 170) was virtually settled on May 26th, when some 1,300 or more journeymen, juniors and helpers, returned to work, after three weeks' idleness. The strikers claim to have won the only point in dispute. The employers agree to the original demand for the employment of but one helper to each shop, one junior for each three journeymen during the year 1897, and one junior for each four journeymen during 1898. The wages of the journeymen are to be 15s. 5½d. a day, and of the helpers £2 9s. 6d. a week.

A strike of steam-fitters which began on May 1st was virtually ended on June 10th in favour of the men, the juniors having succeeded in getting an increase from 7s. 2½d. to 8s. 3d. per day.

As regards the coal miners' strike in Spring Valley, Illinois, some 500 miners resumed work, after a series of meetings, on June 1st; the remainder (500 men) have resumed work since that date. (See June GAZETTE,

On June 16th, for the second time this spring, the quarrymen employed in the Limestone Company's quarry at Joliet, Illinois, left for the other quarries, where they drove out the men. The men demand 6s. 2½d. instead of 5s. 1¾d. per day. The employers have since shut down some 27 quarries in the Joliet belt, as they say they cannot pay even 4s. 1½d., to say nothing of 6s. 2d. as demanded.

New York State: Labour Law.—An Act, which is to be known as "the Labour Law," has recently been passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, and took effect from June 1st 1897. This statute, which is in the main a consolidating Act (codifying existing enactments), deals with a great variety of subjects,

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE-SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.

people engaged on public works of the rate prevailing in the same trade in the locality in which the work is performed, the truck system, the exclusion of persons not citizens of the United States from employment on public works, and the preference to be given in regard to labourers employed on such works to citizens of New York State, the prohibition of the use in State and municipal works of stone (other than paving blocks and crushed stone) not worked, dressed and carved within the State, the protection from piracy of trade union labels, the provision of seats for female employees and of proper scaffolding on building jobs, &c. The Act deals with the powers and duties of the Commissioner of Labour Statistics (such duties including the organisation of free public employment bureaux and the enforcement of the law restricting the sale of convict-made goods, which are to be marked as such, though the restrictions are not to apply to such goods if furnished for the use of State departments). The powers and duties of the inspectors of factories and the regulation of factories (including any establishment where one or more persons are employed at labour), of bakeries, and of mines are also dealt with. The Act contains provisions in relation to the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration and to local boards of arbitration, to the employment of women and children in mercantile establish ments and to the examination and registration of

July 1897.

REPORTS ON SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.

(a) COAL MINING IN JUNE.

(Note.—The following tables only profess to state the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short days) on which coal was hewn and wound at the collieries included in the returns received. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons employed at these collieries worked the whole number of days.)

Summary.—Employment in almost all districts was better in June than a year ago. Partly owing to the Whitsuntide holidays, the number of days worked during June was generally less than during May.

Returns received respecting 1,288 pits employing 404,222 workpeople show that the average time worked at these pits in the four weeks ended June 19th was 4.82 days per week, as compared with 4.58 days in June 1896, and 5.20 days in May last. The following table gives the average number of days worked in each division of the United Kingdom.

District.	No. em- ployed in June 1897 at the	Average number of days worked per week by the pits in four weeks ended			
	Collieries included in the Table.	19th June 1897	20th June 1896	22nd May 1897	
England and Wales Scotland Treland	368,402 35,176 644	4.78 5.28 4.49	4'53 5'20 3'50	5°17 5°47 4°58	
United Kingdom	404,222	4.82	4.58	5-20	

The following table gives the average number of days worked in pits, classified according to the class of coal principally raised. The falling off in June as compared with May was most noticeable in the case of house coal.

Description of Coal.	No. employed in June 1897 at the	Number of o	lays worked veek.	Increase(+) or Decrease
250001000000000000000000000000000000000	Collieries included in the Table.	June 1897	May 1897	(-) in June 1897.
Coking Coal Gas ,, House ,, Manufacturing Coal Steam , Mixed ,,	23,168 32,673 67,858 17,043 125,973 137,507	5'51 4'69 4'18 4'82 5'16 4'76	5.68 4.74 4.92 5.27 5.43 5.08	'17 '05 '74 '45 '27 '32
All Classes of Coal	404,222	4.82	5•20	38

If the workpeople be classified according to the number of days worked by the pits at which they were employed it will be seen that 57.2 per cent. were employed at pits working five or more days per week, as against 47.1 per cent. in June 1896.

including the hours of labour, the payment to workneople engaged on public works of the rate prevailing in

OF DAYS WORKED IN FOUR WEEKS BY THE COLLIERIES.

Number of days on	June	1897.	Corresponding percentages in—	
which Coal was hewn and wound in four weeks.	No. of Workpeople employed.	Percentage proportion to total.	June 1896.	May 1897
24 days (full time) 20 and under 24 days 16 ,, ,, 20 ,,	7,943 223,117 101,444 46,001	2.0 55.2 25.1 11.4	1·7 45·4 26·7 16·9	12.6 60.7 17.2 7.1
12 ,, 16 ,, 8 ,, 12 ,, Under 8 days	22,038 3,679	11 4	7·1 2·2	2:3
Total	404,222	100.0	100.0	100.0

The number of workpeople employed at pits covered by the returns is greater than a year ago by 3,164 in England and Wales, by 698 in Scotland, and by 38 in Ireland.

Comparison by Districts.—In every district except Fife employment was better than a year ago. The improvement amounted to nearly a day per week in the small Irish district, to nearly three-quarters of a day in Staffordshire, and to over half a day in Gloucester and Somerset, Derbyshire and Yorkshire. In Fife the falling off amounted to about a quarter of a day per week

The highest average (5.75 days) was worked in the Lothians, followed by West Scotland (5.46 days), and South Wales and Monmouth (5.40 days). In Northumberland, Durham, and Cumberland work averaged over 5 days per week. In Nottingham and Leicester it only averaged 3.31 days. In other districts the average amounted to between 4 and 5 days per week.

Comparison of the Average Number of Days Worked by Collieries in June 1897 and 1896, and in May 1897.

District.	No. employed in June 1897 at the	per Wee	No. of Days ek by the C ir weeks e	ollieries	or De (-) in 1897 a	ase (+) ecrease n June as com-
	Collieries included in the Table.	19th June 1897.	20th June 1896.	22nd May 1897.	A year ago.	A m'nth ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.						
Northumberland	30,972	5'09	5'03	5*23	+ '06	- '14
Durham	81,665	5'25	5'02	5'42	+ '23	- '17
Cumberland	5,528	5'25	4.77	5'71	+ '48	- '46
Yorkshire	46,600	4.69	4'14	5'12	+ '55	- '43
Lancashire and Cheshire	43,966	4'57	4'36	5'10	+ '21	- '53
Nottingham and Leicester	24,696	3,31	3.30	4'13	+ '01	82
Derbyshire	31,433	4'18	3'54	4.66	+ .64	- '48
Staffordshire Salop, Worcester and	21,920	4'45	3.21	2.13	+ '74	- '74
Warwick	7,328	4'43	4'00	5'30	+ '43	87
Gloucester and Somerset	7,851	4'07	3'42	4'72	+ .65	65
North Wales	9,898	4'72	4'23	5.13	+ '49	- '41
South Wales & Monmouth	56,545	5'40	5'23	5'60	+ '17	50
SCOTLAND. West Scotland	20,544	5'46	5'21	5'57	+ '25	11
The Lothians	2,798	5'75	5'43	5'70	+ '32	+ '05
Fife	11,834	4.87	2.11	5.26	- '24	39
IRELAND	644	4'49	3.20	4.28	+ .00	00
Grand Total & Averages	404,222	4.82	4.58	5*20	+ .24	- •38

The percentage of unemployed miners in trade unions in Northumberland and Durham amounted to 0.6 per cent. of the membership at the end of June, as compared with 0.7 per cent. in May. The percentage at the end of June 1896 was 1.7.

Exports of Coal.—During June, 3,082,214 tons of coal, coke, cinders, and patent fuel were exported, as compared with 3,502,240 tons in May, and 3,264,315 tons in June 1896.

(b) IRON MINING INDUSTRY IN JUNE.

Owing to the Whitsuntide holidays the number of days worked at iron mines and open works was, on the whole, not so great during June as during May. Employment was, however, in every district as good as or better than a year ago.

At 124 mines and open works respecting which

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE-SPECIAL INDUSTRIES (continued).

returns have been received, an average of 5.72 days per week was worked during the four weeks ended June 19th by the 16,656 workpeople employed. During May the average time worked per week was 5.87 days, and during June 1896 the average was 5.59 days. The number of persons employed has increased in the twelve months by 3.7 per cent.

The following tables summarise the returns received:—
(I.) Average number of days worked per week by the mines:—

District.	No. employed in June 1897 at	Average worked mines in		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June 1897, as compared with		
	the Mines included in the Table.	19th June 1897.*	20th June 1896.*	22nd May 1897.	A year ago.	A month ago.
ENGLAND-		The second				
Cumberland and	Washington and St.					
Lancashire	6,270	5'75	5'65	5 95	+ '10	- '20
Cleveland	6,420	5'72	5'72	5'94		- '22
Lincolnshire and						
Leicestershire	642	5'95	5'39	5.00	+ '56	+ '05
Northamptonshire	656	5'64	5'49	5'93	+ '15	- '29
Staffordshire and	1.00	F. G. Friggs				
Shropshire	1,23	5'32	4'691	5'34	+ '63	- '02
Other places in						
England	178	5.69	5'59	5'60	+ .10	+ '09
SCOTLAND	1,077	5'95	5.73	5.62	+ '22	+ '33
IRELAND	174	5'97	5.83	6 00	+ '14	03
THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T		The same of the same of	and the second			CONTRACTOR DE LA CONTRA

Total 16,656 | 5'72 | 5'594 | 5'87 | + '13 | - '15 |

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

Number of days on which	June	June 1897 *		onding ges in—
Iron Ore or Stone was got and drawn in four weeks.	No. of Workpeople employed.	Percentage proportion to total.	June 1896.*†	May 1897
24 days (full time) 22 and under 24 days	1. 55	25'4 60'2	22·3 53·3	81·2 10·8
20 ,, 22 ,,	1,993	12'0	16.0	3.6
Total	-6.6-6	100'0	100.0	100.0

(c) PIG IRON INDUSTRY IN JUNE. EMPLOYMENT in this industry was not so good at the end of June as at the end of the previous month. It

end of June as at the end of the previous month. It was, however, better than a year ago.

The III ironmasters from whom returns have been

The III ironmasters from whom returns have been received and who own about 92 per cent. of all the furnaces in blast in the United Kingdom, had 350 furnaces in blast at the end of June, or 3 more than a year ago. The number of workpeople employed at these furnaces was 22,353, or 275 more than at the end of June 1896.

During the month one furnace has been re-lit and six blown out in England and Wales, and one furnace re-lit and one blown out in Scotland. The number of work-people employed has decreased by 118 in England and Wales, and increased by 24 in Scotland.

The subjoined table gives:—

Comparison of the number of furnaces in blast at end of June 1897, with the number in blast at end of June 1896, and at end of May 1897, so far as included in the returns made to the Department by 111 ironmasters owning 92 per cent. of all the furnaces in blast in the United Kingdom:—

			e compared	Present time compared with a month ago.				
Districts.	June 1897.	June 1896.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June 1897.	June 1897.	May 1897.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June 1897.		
ENGLAND & WALES-			olog bus	(2000)	100	1655 (1616)		
Cleveland Cumberland & Lancs. S. and S.W. Yorks	93 42 18	96 41 16	-3 +1 +2	93 42 18	93 44 18	-2 		
Lincolnshire Midlands	15 92	15 86	+6	15 92 18	15 95	-3		
Glamorgan and Mon. Other districts	18	19	-I -2	8	7	+1		
Total England and Wales	286	283	+3	286	291	-5		
SCOTLAND	64	64		64	64			
Total furnaces included in returns	350	347	+3	350	355	-5		

The shipments of pig iron to foreign countries and British Posessions from all parts of the United Kingdom during June amounted to 103,591 tons as compared with 129,762 tons in May, and 111,997 tons in June 1896.

(d) EMPLOYMENT AT STEEL AND TINPLATE WORKS, PUDDLING FURNACES AND ROLLING MILLS.

TAKING this group of industries as a whole, employment has declined during the month, and is now not so good as a year ago. In the steel trade the number employed is greater than at the end of June 1896, but this increase is outweighed by the decreases in employment at ironworks and tinplate works.

Returns received from 257 employers show that they employed 80,631 persons at the end of June, compared with 84,168 at the end of May, and 81,047 a year ago.

Of the above total 38,183 were employed at 137 Steel-works, this number being greater by 1,390 than a year ago, but less by 927 than at the end of May.

The number employed at 94 Iron Puddling Furnaces and Rolling Mills has fallen off, during June, from 19,000 to 17,734, and was at the end of the month 756 less than a year ago.

Table showing the number of persons employed* in the undermentioned occupations at the end of June 1897 and 1896 and May 1897 respectively, by 257, employers making returns:—

Occupation.	Nun	nber Emplo	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June 1897 as compared with		
E INDUSTRIES.	June 1897.	June 1896.	May 1897.	A year ago.	Amonth ago.
Steel Making, Casting, Melt- ing, Rolling and Forging.				100	-
England and Wales Scotland	31,942 6,241	31,397 5,396	32 811 6,299	+ 545 + 845	- 869 - 58
Total	38,183	36,793	39,110	+ 1,390	- 927
Iron Puddling and Rolling. England and Wales Scotland	13,675	14,315 4,175	14,870 4,130	- 640 - 116	- 1,195 - 71
Total	17,734	18,490	19,000	- 756	- 1,266
Tinplate Manufacture. England and Walest	10,546	11,851	11,864	- 1,305	- 1,318
Other Workpeople who can- not be separately classified as above.*			199		
England and Wales Scotland	12,775	12,822	12,869	- 47 + 302	- 94 + 68
Total	14,168	13,913	14,194	+ 255	- 26
Grand Total	80,631	81,047	84,168	- 416	- 3,537

Further returns received respecting 88 Tinplate Works show that out of 488 mills only 273 were at work, as compared with 302 at the end of May, and 311 a year ago. The number of works giving partial employment remains the same as last month, with a larger proportion of the mills (70 out of 108) at work. Thirty-three works with 177 mills, however, instead of twenty-seven works with 140 mills, are entirely idle, this being largely attributable to trade disputes.

Table showing number of tinplate works and mills in South Wales, Monmouth and Gloucestershire fully or partially employed, or wholly idle, at the end of June, so far as stated in the returns received by the Department:—

	No. of	No. of Mills in such Works.				
STATE OF THE STATE	Works.	Working.	Not Working.	Total.		
Works giving full employment Works giving partial employment Works idle	38 17 33	203 70 —	38 177	203 108 177		
Total at end of June 1897	88	273	215	488		
Corresponding Total for May 1897	88	302	186	488		
Corresponding Total for June 1896	88	311	176	487		

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

† The figures on this line relate to only 327 of the 488 mills referred to in the next table.

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE-SPECIAL INDUSTRIES (continued).

Returns received from owners of 56 tinplate works show that 10,546 were employed at end of June, or 1,318 less than at end of May, and 1,305 less than a year ago.

The exports of tinplates and sheets from United Kingdom during June amounted to 23,206 tons, of which 7,172 tons went to United States. In May the total exports were 22,298 tons, of which 6,916 went to United States; in June 1896 the total exports were 25,148 tons, and the exports to United States 11,753 tons.

(e) SHIPBUILDING.

Tonnage under Construction.*

The quarterly returns published by Lloyd's Register show that the gross tonnage of vessels (excluding warships) under construction in the United Kingdom on 30th June last, amounted to 871,661 tons, the largest recorded since December 1889. This figure is greater by 43,180 tons than at the end of the previous quarter, and by 97,649 tons than at 30th June 1896. The warships under construction in Government and private yards at the end of June amounted to 347,195 tons displacement, a tonnage larger by 11,740 than at the end of March, and 37,760 more than at the end of June 1896.

The following table summarises the above figures:—

Date of Re	eturn.		Merchant Vessels.	War Vessels.
At 30th June 1897 At 31st March 1897 At 30th June 1896		 	Tons gross. 871,661 828,481 774,012	Tons displacement, 347,195 335,455 309,435

The number of merchant vessels included in the tonnage given above for June 30th was 435, of which 396 (gross tonnage, 859,283 tons) were steamers, and 39 (gross tonnage, 12,378 tons) were sailing vessels. The tonnage of steamers was 113,794 tons more, and of sailing vessels 16,145 less than a year ago.

The following table shows the gross tonnage of vessels (except warships) under construction in each of the principal shipbuilding districts at the end of June 1897, March 1897, and June 1896 respectively. The figures include about 94 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction:—

District.	At June 30th 1897.	At Mar. 31st 1897.	At June 30th 1806.	crease (- of June	(+) or De- -) at end 1897, as ed with
	1097.	1097.	1090.	3 months ago.	A year ago.
Clyde	268,735	246,529	255,287	+22,206	+13,448
Belfast	148,322	147,242	107,955	+ 1,080	+40,367
Wear	144,835	134,321	112,150	+10,514	+32,685
Tyne	127,809	129,731	160,904	- 1,922	-33,095
Middlesbro' and Stockton	76,637	67,514	56,109	+ 9,123	+20,528
Hartlepool and Whitby	47,283	47,420	37,135	- 137	+10,148
Barrow, Maryport and Workington	6,881	11,035	8,740	- 4,154	- 1,859

As compared with the previous quarter it will be seen that four out of the seven districts show increases, the largest increase being in the Clyde district, viz.:—22,206 tons. As compared with a year ago five districts show substantial increases, while there is a falling off of 33,095 tons in vessels building on the Tyne, and a smaller decrease in the Barrow, &c., district.

(f) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN JUNE.

The agricultural correspondent to the Department, on the basis of 170 returns from various parts of the country, reports as follows:—Generally speaking, the state of agricultural employment was very satisfactory throughout the country during the month of June. Reports from all parts state that the hay crop and the root crop are good this year, and that labourers have been fully employed at hoeing and hay harvest. A number of reports from different parts of the country refer to the difficulty of getting extra hands. It is generally

*By "tonnage under construction" is meant the gross tonnage of the vessels when completed. As at any given time the ships are in various stages of completion, the "tonnage under construction" is not an exact measure of the amount of work remaining to be done.

stated that agricultural employment was more regular in June 1897 than in June 1896, as the crops were much lighter last year owing to the dry weather.

Changes in Wages.—A rise of weekly cash wages took place in June in Essex in certain parishes in Tendring Union amounting to 2s. a week (from 10s. to 13s., 1 to 12s. to 14s.); in Suffolk in certain parishes in Blything Union amounting to 1s. a week (10s. to 11s.).

In Kent a seasonal rise of wages took place in Faversham Union amounting to is. (14s. to 15s.).

In a great number of districts, though not in Northern Counties, where the men are hired yearly or half-yearly, the labourers at this time of year are employed at hoeing and hay harvest by piecework, and earn considerably more than the ordinary rate of weekly cash wages. Several reports from the Eastern and Midland Counties state that higher piecework rates are being paid this year compared with last.

The system of payment at hay harvest differs in various parts of the country. Generally speaking, in the Northern Counties where most of the men are hired yearly or half yearly, only extra food and drink are given. In several districts there are regular hirings for hay harvest, which are attended by odd hands and also Irishmen, and engagements are made for a month. In some counties piecework rates are paid; in others it is the custom to pay only the ordinary weekly wages and give beer or beer money extra, and pay from 3d. to 6d. an hour for overtime. Again, in some districts the weekly wages are raised during hay time, and in others a bonus is given at the end of the hay harvest.

Northern Counties.—In certain Poor Law Unions in the counties of Cumberland, Durham, Lancashire, Northumberland, Westmorland and Yorkshire the state of agricultural employment is said to be very satisfactory. In North Lancashire reports state that there is a heavy hay crop, and that all day labourers who can be found at liberty are being engaged for the hay harvest.

Midland Counties.—Reports of a favourable character come from Cheshire from the Unions of Nantwich and Tarvin; in the latter union labour is said to be scarce. In Derbyshire work is said to be regular in the Belper Union, and in the Derbyshire portion of the Burton-on-Trent Union (Stafford); in Shropshire in the Oswestry and Market Drayton Unions; in Warwickshire in the Unions of Alcester, Coventry, Foleshill, Meriden, and Warwick; in Staffordshire in the Unions of Lichfield and Tamworth (Staffs and Warwick); and in Worcestershire in the Union of Evesham. Reports of a favour able character come from the Unions of Hinckley, Lutterworth (Leicester and Warwick), Melton Mowbray, and from the parishes in the Leicestershire portion of the Uppingham Union (Rutland). In Nottinghamshire work is said to be generally regular in the Unions of Bingham, Mansfield, and Southwell; in Oxfordshire in the Unions of Banbury (Oxon, Northants and Warwick), Thame (Oxon and Bucks), and Witney, and in the Oxfordshire portion of the Wallingford Union (Oxon and Berks). Favourable reports come from Northamptonshire from the Unions of Brackley, Brixworth, Hardingstone, Kettering, and Potterspury; from Huntingdonshire from the Unions of Huntingdon, St. Ives, and St. Neots (Hunts and Beds); from Bedfordshire from the unions of Leighton Buzzard, and Luton (Beds and Herts).

Eastern Counties.—Reports from Essex state that work is regular in the Unions of Billericay, Braintree, Colchester, Dunmow, Halstead, Malden, Orsett, and Tendring. The damage caused to crops in the districts affected by the great storm did not materially affect the employment of labourers in June. The effect of the destruction of corn crops upon their harvest earnings cannot be measured until the autumn. In Norfolk satisfactory reports come from the Unions of Aylsham, Blofield, Depwade, Docking, Downham, East and West Flegg, Erpingham, Forehoe, Freebridge Lynn, Guiltcross, Henstead, Lodden and Clavering, Mitford and Launditch, St. Faith's, Smallburgh, Swaffham, Thetford, Wayland. and Walsingham; in Suffolk from the Unions of Blything, Bosmere and Claydon, Cosford, Hartismere, Hoxne, Mildenhall, Mutford and Lothingland, Plomesgate, Risbridge, and Thingoe; in Cambridgeshire from the Unions of North Witchford, Whittlesea, Wisbech, and the Cambridgeshire portion of the Peterborough Union (Northants). In the Unions of Chesterton and Royston there was some irregularity of employment in certain parishes in the earlier portion of the month, but afterwards it was plentiful.

July 1897.

In Lincolnshire favourable reports come from the Unions of Brigg, with 14,033 in the five preceding weeks and 13,250 a Boston, Lincoln, Louth, and Sleaford, and from the Lincolnshire portion of the Newark Union (Notts).

Home Counties.—In Buckinghamshire it is reported that work is regular in the Unions of Aylesbury, Buckingham, and Winslow; in Berkshire in the Wallingford, and Wantage Unions; in Surrey in the Farnham Union; in Kent in the Unions of Faversham, Hoo, Hollingbourne, and Sevenoaks; in Hertfordshire in the Unions of Hatfield, Hertford, Hemel Hempstead, and Hitchin.

Southern and South-Western Counties.—Reports from Sussex state that employment is regularin the Unions of Chailey, Cuckfield, Horsham, Lewes, and Rye; from Hampshire in the Unions of Hartley Wintney, and Stockbridge. Favourable reports come from Dorsetshire from the Unions of Blandford, Bridport, Dorchester, and Wimborne; from Wiltshire from the Unions of Devizes, Highworth and Swindon, Warminster, Westbury and Whorwellsdown, and Wilton; from Gloucestershire from the Unions of Barton Regis, and Gloucester; from Herefordshire from the Union of Bromyard. In the Ledbury Union some slight irregularity among a few casual labourers is reported. Reports of a favourable character come from Somersetshire from the Unions of Langport, Taunton, Wellington, and Wells; from Devonshire from the Unions of Barnstaple and Torrington; and from Cornwall from Bodmin Union.

(g) EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN IN JUNE. (Data supplied by the Marine Department of the Board of Trade.)

THE number of men shipped in June last as the crews | of foreign-going 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 35,100, being 447 less than in June 1896. The supply of seamen and firemen during June was reported as equal to or greater than the demand at nearly all the ports. Particulars of changes in rates of wages which have taken place during the month at Liverpool, Aberdeen, and Methil will be found on page 218.

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 June 1897 and 1896 respectively, together with the number* shipped in the six months ended June in each of these years:—

		of Men, &c June 189 7		Total in	Total number Shipped* in six months ended June	
Principal Ports.	In Sailing	In Steam	Total in June	June 1896.		
	Vessels.	Vessels.	1897.		1897.	1896.
ENGLAND.						
East Coast.						
Tyne Ports	27	3,442	3,469	3,181	19,621	17,468
Sunderland		587	587	603	3,616	3,582
Middlesbrough	20	425	445	511	2,658	3,045
Hull	47	1,272	1,319	1,312	6,869	6,655
Grimsby	- 1	168	168	130	492	409
Bristol Channel.						
Bristol	1000 (50/6)	204	204	181	1,171	1.313
Newport, Mon		1,104	1,163	1,163	7,269	6,845
Cardiff†		4,311	4,817	5,717	33,859	32,561
Swansea	1	556	782	523	3,949	3,498
		330			1 0,010	0,,,,,
Other Ports.			10.000			
Liverpool		10,192	10,461	11,032	56,903	57,570
London	001	6.114	6,468	6,659	35,481	34,266
Southampton	. 7	11,250	1,257	1,383	8,077	7,683
SCOTLAND.			ENVENTERS.		10/33 (SE)	0.000000
Leith. Kirkcaldy	***		836	727	3,910	3,807
Methil and	77	759	000	121	9,910	0,007
Grangemouth		13,1300				
.01	. 146	2,669	2,815	2,218	13,622	12,698
Glasgow	. 140	2,009	2,010	2,210	10,022	12,000
IRELAND.			1	A PART OF A		
Dublin	. 7	IOI	108	51	498	280
Belfast	AND VILLEAU	212	251	161	1,397	978
2011404	39	212	201	101	1,001	070
Total, June 1897	. 1,734	33,366	35,100	_	199,392	-
Ditto, June 1896	2,111	33,436		85,547	_	192,65

(h) LONDON DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR IN JUNE.

EMPLOYMENT at the docks and wharves in London was better during June last than in the previous month or a year ago. At all the docks and at 114 of the principal wharves, the average daily number employed during the four weeks ended June 26th was 15,049, as compared

* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, not of separate individuals.

† Including Barry and Penarth.

year ago. The estimated numbers employed on any one day ranged from 13,549 on June 9th to 15,988 on

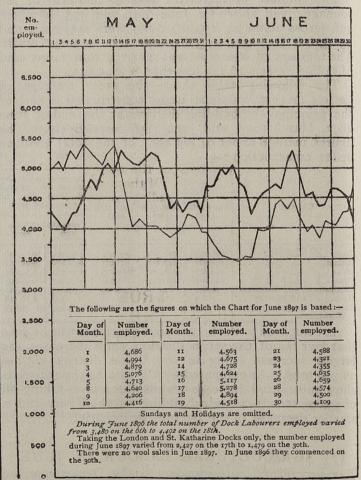
Detailed Figures.—(1) The following table shows the estimated daily average number of dock and wharf labourers employed in each week of the month:

	Labourers	employed in	Docks.	Labourers	Total Dock	
Period.	By Dock Companies or through Contractors	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	employed at 114 Wharves making Returns.	and Whar	
rst week of June 2nd ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, 4th ,, ,,	7,327 6,930 7,694 7,111	2,571 2,577 2,472 2,220	9,898 9,507 10,166 9,331	5,505 5,174 5,356 5,094	15,403 14,681 15,522 14,425	
Average for 4 weeks ending June 26th, 1897	} 7,288	2,466	9,754	5,295	15,049	
Average for June 1896	} 6,532*	1,781	8,313*	4,937*	13,250*	
Average for May 1897	6,529	2,274	8,803	5,230	14,033	

(2) The daily fluctuation in the number of dock labourers employed by the London and India Docks Joint Committee during May and June is shown on the chart below. The numbers in June ranged from 5,278 on the 17th to 4,109 on the 30th.

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 May and June 1897. The corresponding curve for May and June 1896 is also given for comparison.

[The thick curve applies to 1897, and the thin curve to 1896.]



Employment in mid-stream has been fairly good, though declining towards the end of the month. With deal porters, lumpers, lightermen and stevedores employment has been fair; with coal porters, corn porters and winchmen moderate.

The fruit porters in Thames-street continue busy. The average daily number employed was 421, as compared with an average of 380 in May and 289 in June,

* Amended figures.

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE-DISTRICT REPORTS .- LONDON.

(i) EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN THE TEXTILE TRADES IN JUNE.

According to returns from women correspondents, employment for women in the cotton trade during June showed no improvement, and in the worsted trade there was a decline. Information has been received with regard to 477 cotton, woollen, worsted and silk mills, which is summarised in the following table, which also gives for comparison the corresponding figures for

The state of the s	Approxi-	Percer		narily emp hi ch were	ployed in Mills
ale turning denier	mate No. of Women	Working	full Time.	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Closed for
Trade and Month.	and Girls in Mills reported on.	With Full Employ- ment.	With Partial Employ- ment.	Working Short Time.	repairs, bad trade, disputes or other causes
Cotton Trade—					
June 1897	63,200	70	22	3	5
May 1897	63,980	71	20	6 2	3
June 1896	68,620	16	5	2	2
Woollen and Worsted Trade—					
June 1897	14,620	74	23	2	1
May 1897	15,270	88	8	4	-
June 1896	15,510	75	13	12	
Silk Trade—					
June 1897	1,350	82	11	7	
May 1897	1,200	77	15	7 8	
June 1896	1,200	94	6	_	_
Total of above Trades					
June 1897	79,170	71	22	3 6	4
May 1897	80,450	74	18	6	2
June 1896	85,330	89	6	4	1

Cotton Trade.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton mills reported on is 63,200. Of these, 70 per cent. were employed in mills working full time (to be compared with 71 per cent. among those for whom returns were received in May, and with 91 per cent. in June 1896); 22 per cent. in mills running full time, but giving only partial employment; 3 per cent. in mills running short time; while mills employing 5 per cent. were stopped during the whole or part of the month.

Woollen and Worsted Trade.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the woollen and worsted mills reported on is 14,620. Of these 74 per cent. were employed in mills running full time (to be compared with 88 per cent. in May and 75 per cent. in June 1896); 23 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 month.

DISTRICT REPORTS FROM LOCAL COR-RESPONDENTS AND OTHERS.

LONDON.

Employment in Various Industries.—Almost without exception the returns from the various trade unions showed a falling off in the state of employment during June. Returns from 393 branches of 105 unions, with an aggregate membership of 72,980, show that 2,587 (or 3.5 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of June, compared with 2.2 in May, and 2.8 per cent. at the end of June 1896.

The Engineering, Metal, and Shipbuilding trades are not so well employed. Reports from 118 branches of 24 unions, with a membership of 22,984, show that 826 (or 3.6 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of June, compared with 2.5 in May and 2.0 per cent. in

Employment in the Building trades is not so brisk, though well up to the average for the season. Reports from 169 branches of 6 unions paying unemployed benefit, with a membership of 10,544, show that 198 (or 1.9 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of June compared with 1.2 in May and 2.2 per cent. in June 1896. The bricklayers and millsawyers describe employment as good: the carpenters and joiners, plasterers, stonemasons and stonecarvers as fair; the plumbers and painters and decorators as moderate.

Employment in the Furnishing trades has continued to decline. though it is still good. Reports from 35 branches of 9 unions, with a membership of 6,680, show that 181 (or 2.7 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of June, compared with 1.4 in May and 1.2 per cent. at the end of June 1896.

The Coopers remain actively employed. Two societies, with a membership of 970, return only 3 (or 0.3 per cent.) as unemployed, compared with 0.8 in May and 0.7 per cent. in June last year.

The Coachbuilding trades continue well employed. Returns from 11 branches of 8 unions, with a membership of 1,254, show 16 (or 1.3 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 0.4 in May and 1.2 per cent. at the end of June 1896.

The Printing and Bookbinding trades are less busy, but fairly well employed for the season. Reports from 22 unions, with a membership of 21,552, show 764 (or 3.5 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 1.9 in May and 3.5 per cent. in June of last

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the wholesale clothing trade is. fairly busy; in the East End bespoke trade quiet; in the West En bespoke trade fair. Employment in the mantle trade has declined; in the hat trade it is dull; in the cap trade moderate; with fur skin dressers bad; with furriers fair; with silk weavers also fair.

Boot and Shoe Trades.—Employment in the machine branch is rather quiet; in the high-class bespoke branch and with slipper makers it is good.

The Leather trades are scarcely so busy. Returns from 6 societies, with a membership of 1,353, show 34 (or 2.5 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 1.7 per cent. in May, and 1.8 per cent. in June 1896.

Glass and Pottery Trades.—Employment in these trades is not quite so good. Returns from 7 unions with a membership of 1,442, show that 73 (or 5.1 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of June compared with 4.9 in May, and 4.7 per cent. in June of last year.

Workers in Fibre, Hair, &c .- Employment in these trades continues good, though scarcely so active as in May. Returns from 5 societies with a membership of 914, show that 23 (or 2.5 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 1.7 in May and 4.4 per cent. in

The Gold and Silver trades are busy. Reports from 6 societies with a membership of 1,041, show 14 (or 1'3 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 1.6 in May, and 0.4 per cent. at the end of June last year.

The Tobacco trades are slack. Reports from 4 societies with a membership of 2,351, show 189 (or 8.0 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 5.5 in May and 7.8 per cent in June

Dock and Riverside Labour.—At the docks and wharves the average number of labourers daily employed in June was 15,049, or 1,016 more than in May, and 1,799 more than in June 1896. Midstream workers were fairly well employed, with a decline towards the end of the month. Deal porters, lumpers, lightermen, and stevedores have had fair employment; coal porters, corn porters, and winchmen moderate employment. (For further details see p. 206).

Disputes and Trade Movements .- In addition to the movement on the part of the engineers and kindred trades for an eight hours day (see p. 195), 9 fresh disputes were reported as taking place during the month. Four of these were in the building trades for advances in wages, four in the furnishing trades, also for advances of wages, and one in the engineering trade for a reduction of hours. The total number of persons involved in these disputes was 1,321 (see p. 220). Advances in wages were obtained by 1,000 saddle and harness makers, 186 riveters, 80 cabinet-makers, 24 upholsterers, 20 barge builders, 40 bricklayers' labourers, and 151 carpenters. (temporarily) (see p. 216).

Labour Bureaux.—The eight labour bureaux which furnished returns, registered 1,112 fresh applications for work during June, being 964 less than in June 1896. Work was found during the month for 739 persons (468 being engaged by private employers and 271 by local authorities), as compared with 1,554 persons (1,337 by private employers and 217 by local authorities) during June 1896. The falling off was chiefly attributable to a large decline in the operations of one of the bureaux. (See table on p. 219.)

Pauperism.—The number of persons relieved on the last day of the second week of June was 96,769, being a decrease, as compared with the corresponding day of May, of 2,120. As compared with June, 1896 there were decreases in all the Metropolitan districts except the Western district, which showed a small increase. The decrease for the whole of London amounted to 977.

The number of vagrants relieved in London on one day in the second week of June was 889, as against 916 in June 1896.

In West Ham the number of paupers on one day in the second week was 8,176 in June, 8,268 in May and 8,684 in June 1896.

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE-DISTRICT REPORTS (contd) .- NORTHERN COUNTIES AND LANCASHIRE.

ENGLAND: NORTHERN COUNTIES.

Tyne and Wear District.

Coal Mining.—Northumberland.—Steam coal collieries have had fuller employment, the average number of days worked being 5'17 per week. House coal pits show a slight falling off, averaging 5'15 days per week, as against 5'38 in May. Of the 20,117 union miners only one is returned as unemployed. Durham.—Coking coal pits are working fairly regularly; several gas coal collieries, however, have had broken time. These two classes of pits have averaged 5'34, and 5'01 days per week respectively, as against 5'58 and 5'19 in May. The average number of days worked per week throughout the month was 5'25 as compared with 5'42 in May. The number of union miners idle owing to bad trade is 498 or o'9 per cent., the same percentage as at the end of May.

Metal Mining.—Iron mines continue working short time, lead mines full time.

Quarrying.—Employment is good in the Gateshead district and at Weardale.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—On the Tyne.—All yards except two continue busy, repair shops are also active. Electrical engineers are brisk. The Elswick ordnance factory maintains activity. Employment in engine shops is fairly steady. Branches of these trades with 11,357 members have 234 (or 2°1 per cent.) unemployed, as against 140 (or 1°2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. On the Wear.—Boiler shops keep busy. Employment in the yards is fairly good. Engine and repair shops continue active. Branches with 4,514 members have 87, or 1°9 per cent. unemployed, as against 88 (or 2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. Drillers and hole cutters on both rivers are busy, especially on repair work. Steel smelters and men employed at plate mills and blast furnaces have worked full time. Angle mills at Consett have been laid off a week. Iron mills have worked five shifts per week. Shipwrights on new work are fully employed.

Dock Labour.—Quay-side labourers and watermen are well employed. Trimmers and teemers, however, have averaged only about 3 days per week. Sailmakers have 25 per cent. idle. The demand for firemen and sailors is reported as fair.

Building Trades.—Joiners (house and ship) on both rivers have 1.2 per cent. of members idle. Slaters and tilers are fully employed. Other branches of the building trade on the Tyne continue active.

Woodworking Trades.—Coopers are slack. Upholsterers are all employed. Millsawyers in shipyards are not so busy. Lathrenders are fully employed.

Printing and kindred Trades.—Three paper mills have worked 48 shifts (full time), one 43, and five others a little over half-time. Bookbinders and machine rulers have 2 per cent. out of work. Letterpress printers at Sunderland are slack, and on the Tyne there are 7'1 per cent, of members unemployed.

Glass and Chemical Trades.—Chemical workers have had fuller employment. White lead factories are brisk. Copper works continue steady. Pressed glassmakers report employment as good; bottle-makers as unchanged.

Fishing.—Owing to unsettled weather and holidays little has been done in herring fishing. Trawl and line boats have landed fair catches of white fish, prices being up to the average.—7. Ratcliffe.

Middlesbrough, Stockton, and District.

Iron Mining.—Cleveland miners have continued fairly well employed during the month.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Employment continues good at the steel works, the mills generally being reported as busy. Finished ironworkers have been fairly employed. Blast furnacemen have been well employed. Employment on the whole is good at the foundries and bridge works, there having been an improvement at some of the foundries reported as slack at the end of May.

Engineering.—Employment is good throughout the district. Branches with 3.483 members report 17 (or 0.5 per cent.) as an employed, the same number as at the end of May.

Shipbuild ng.—One yard at Hartlepool is doing very little, and employment in one yard at Middlesbrough is reported as moderate; with these exceptions employment is good.

Building Trades.—All branches of these trades are busy. Brick-layers, plasterers, painters, joiners, sawyers and machinists with nearly 2,000 members report that none are unemployed and that more men are wanted

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Sailors and firemen report employment as good at the Hartlepools and improving at Middlesbrough.

Dock labour is moderate at Middlesbrough; good at the Hartlepools. Riverside labour is fair.—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 is still good, although the average number of days worked shows a falling off when compared with May; this is accounted for, however, by the fact that the Whitsuntide holidays fell within the period. In June the average number of days worked at pits from which returns have been received was 5.25, as against 5.71 in May; and 4.77 in June 1896. The number of workpeople was, so far as shown by the returns slightly more than in the corresponding month of last year.

Iron Mining.—Employment is still good at the Cumberland iron mines. The average number of days worked per week during the four weeks ending 19th June at the 44 mines from which returns have been received was 5.75, as against 5.95 in May and 5.65 in June last year. In June 1897 and 1896, however, employment was interrupted by the Whitsuntide holidays. The number of workpeople employed was 6,270, compared with 6,101 in the corresponding month of last year.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Returns received from Cumberland and North Lancashire show that the number of furnaces in blast during June was 42, as against 44 in May and 41 in June 1896. The number of workpeople employed at the 42 furnaces was 3,270, a decrease of 73 as compared with May, and an increase of 36 as compared with June 1896.

LANCASHIRE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS. Oldham and District.

Cotton Tradz.—Spinning.—In Oldham and the surrounding districts and in Mossley, Stalybridge, Stockport and Rochdale employment is reported as moderate; in Ashton-under-Lyne as slack. One mill in Stalybridge has been closed through bad trade. Out of 9,148 union members 341 (or 3.7 per cent.) are on unemployed benefit, as against 355 (or 3.9 per cent.) at the end of May. The cardroom operatives in Oldham and Mossley report employment as moderate; and out of 12,009 union members 315 (or 2.6 per cent.) are on unemployed benefit, as against 388 (or 3.2 per cent.) at the end of May. Ring frame spinners are fully employed; twiners only moderately so. Weaving.—The powerloom overlookers and weavers report employment as bad in velvets and fustians, with a large number of looms standing idle, and as slack in calicoes. Employment is moderate in sectional warping and reeling, and indifferent in winding.

Woollen Trade.—Employment is reported as slack in Stockport, and bad in Rochdale and Milnrow districts.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—In eight branches of the engineers, employment is reported as moderate; in two as good. Patternmakers, tinplate workers, iron founders and boiler-makers report employment as moderate; gasmeter-makers as slack; irongrinders, plate and machine-moulders and brassfounders, as good. Branches with 3.332 members return 33 (or 1 o per cent.) as on unemployed benefit, the same percentage as at the end of May.

Building Trades.—Bricklayers, painters, and carpenters and joiners report employment as good; the plumbers and plasterers as moderate. Branches with 900 trade members have none out of employment.

Coal Mining.—Returns received from three collieries show that at one pit the miners are working full time, and that the other two are working 4 and 5 days per week respectively. Employment is reported as declining.—T. Ashton.

Bolton and District.

Cotton Trade.—Spinning.—Employment in Bolton and the immediate district is reported as moderate, although all mills are at present working full time. Out of 4,386 union members 55 (or 1'3 per cent) are on unemployed benefit, the same percentage as at the end of May. In Chorley, Wigan, and Bury employment is reported as fairly good. Cardroom operatives throughout the district are moderately well employed. Weaving.—In Bolton weavers are irregularly employed; in Bury and Chorley there is much waiting for warps.

Engineering and Iron Trades.—The engineers are reported as busy at most firms in Bolton. The steam engine makers, ironfounders, brassfounders and finishers, smiths and strikers are moderately well employed. In Bury engineers are well employed. Iron machine shops are busy. In Wigan engineers are reported as well employed; steel smelters as only moderately so. At cycle works employment is good. General ironworkers are working full time.

Building Trades.—Employment in Bolton is reported as improved; in Chorley as slack; in Bury, and Wigan as moderate.

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE-DISTRICT REPORTS (contd) .- LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Coal Mining.—Employment at Bolton, Little Hulton, Ratcliffe, Walkden, and Darcy Lever is reported as slightly less active. In Wigan and district most collieries are working from three to four days per week.

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Miscellaneous.—Letterpress printers, paper makers, bleachers stamp makers, cloggers, are fairly well employed.—R. Tootill.

Blackburn, Burnley, and District.

Cotton Trade.-Weaving.-Employment in the weaving industry shows a slight improvement, the number of looms temporarily stopped not being quite so large as last month. In Burnley some 820 looms are on short time, besides a number stopped for warps; in Darwen 710 looms are totally stopped, together with some 1,050 stopped for warps; in Nelson there are upwards of 3,000 looms playing for warps and other causes; in Preston a considerable number of looms are stopped for warps, but in Blackburn and Colne there is a slight improvement. Employment in the hard waste trade is considered fair; the coloured goods trade shows an improvement over the preceding month. Work is irregular in the looming and drawing industry in the Blackburn district, but in Burnley there is a slight improvement. Winders and warpers are only moderately employed throughout the district. Spinning .-Employment is reported as moderate in Preston and Accrington, fair in Padiham and Blackburn, indifferent in Burnley, good in Darwen. Card-room workers are stated to be fairly well employed. Branches of twisters, warp dressers and spinners, with 3,989 members, return 173 (or 4.3 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 218 (or 5.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Building Trades.—Employment is good with joiners, masons and bricklayers; painters and decorators are busy, much overtime being worked. Plumbers are not busy.

Engineering and Iron Trades.—Employment is reported as fair in the machine works; in other works it is reported as moderate with moulders and engineers.

Coal Mining.—Miners report work as brisk in Burnley and Accrington; in Townley the average time worked is about four days per week.

Miscellaneous.—Tailors are busy. Boot, shoe and slipper makers in the Rossendale district are slack.—W. H. Wilkinson.

Manchester and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 27,111 members have 72 (or 2.7 per cent.) unemployed, as against 558 (or 2.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The engineers report employment as moderate in Manchester and Warrington, bad in Northwich. The steam-engine makers, machine workers and ironfounders report work as good; boiler-makers, brassfounders and smiths and strikers as moderate; braziers and sheet metal workers at Manchester as bad; iron workers at Macclesfield as moderate. At Warrington wire drawers, wire weavers and filesmiths are fairly well employed. Branches with 11,467 members have 388 (or 3.4 per cent.) unemployed, as against 266 (or 2.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Textile Trades.—Cotton spinners in Manchester report employment as moderate, with many short stoppages for bobbins in mills spinning fine counts. In Macclesfield weavers, spinners and cardroom hands are now busy. Employment with silk weavers in Macclesfield is unchanged, silk dressers are fairly well employed, and silk dyers are rather more fully employed. Fustian cutters are fairly busy. Bleachers, dyers and finishers are moderately employed. Doublers in Stockport are busy.

Clothing Trades.—Bespoke tailors are fairly busy. Capmakers are busy. Employment is moderate with wholesale tailoring operatives, waterproof garment-makers, shirtmakers, felt hatmakers and trimmers and boot and shoe makers; with ready-made mantle and umbrella makers it is bad.

Building Trades.—Branches in Manchester and Northwich, with 6,554 members, have only 29 unemployed, as against 52 at the end of May. Employment at Stockport, Warrington, and Macclesfield is moderate.

Printing and kindred Trades. — Employment with letterpress and lithographic printers and bookbinders, is moderate; with pattern-card makers bad.

Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.—Cabinet-makers and French polishers report employment as good. Coachmakers are well employed in Manchester, and moderately so in Warrington. Coopers are fairly well employed.—G. D. Kelley.

Liverpool and District.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—The boiler-makers and iron ship-builders report a falling off in employment. The engineers, pattern-makers, brass and ironfounders, whitesmiths and shipjoiners report employment as fair; shipwrights as dull. Branches of boiler-makers, brassfounders, and whitesmiths with 3,519 members have 370 (or 10.5 per cent.) unemployed, as against 98 (or 2.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—In the furnishing trade employment continues good. Coopers, coachbuilders, and woodworking machinists report employment as fair.

Shipping, Dock and Transport Labour.—Sailors and firemen report employment as moderate; dock labourers, quay and railway carters as unchanged; Mersey flatmen as fairly good; salt and coal heavers as quiet.

Printing and kindred Trades.—Branches with 1,286 members return 64 (or 5 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 54 (or 4:1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Clothing Trades.—Employment with tailors continues good. Boot and shoemakers are moderately employed.

Building Trades.—Joiners report a slight falling off. Other branches continue well employed.

Quarrying.—Employment with quarrymen continues good.

Glass and Chemical Trades.—Glass bottle makers report employment as good; chemical workers as moderate.—C. Rouse.

According to a report from Winsford, employment in the salt trade at Winsford and Middlewich has been only moderate. In the chemical trade at Middlewich it has been rather dull. Employment with moulders at Winsford is normal; with fustian cutters rather dull. In the building trades employment is moderate in both towns.

YORKSHIRE.

Hull and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 9,395 members have 118 (or 1'3 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 126 (or 1'4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—The shipbuilding yards, engineering works and boiler shops continue well employed. The pattern-makers and sailmakers report employment as moderate; other trades as good. Branches of these trades, with 4,138 members, have 74 (or 1.8 per cent.) unemployed, as against 39 (or 1.0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. The boiler-makers, engineers, and shipwrights at Grimsby, Goole, and Selby are fairly well employed.

Building Trades.—The slaters and tilers, plumbers and lath-renders report employment as moderate; other trades as good. Branches with 3,022 members have only 12 unemployed as against 19 at the end of May.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Employment for seamen and firemen is moderately good; deal carriers and fruit porters at Hull are fairly well employed, but on general cargoes employment is slacker. Dock labourers at Goole report employment as fair, at Grimsby as moderate.

Fishing Industries.—Employment in the fishing and subsidiary industries is good at Hull and moderate at Grimsby.

Seed Crushing, Paint, and Colour Works.—Employment in seed crushing mills is slack. Paint and colour workers continue busy.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The letterpress printers in Hull and Doncaster report employment as good; the ithographic printers, bookbinders, and machine rulers in Hull as moderate.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—The coopers in Hull report employment as good but a trifle slack; the coachmakers at Doncaster as moderate; the brushmakers at Hull as bad.

W. G. Millington.

General.—Branches with 8,072 members have 155 (or 19 per cent.) unemployed, the same percentage as at the end of May.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers in Leeds continue well employed in all branches; at Wakefield moderately so. Ironfounders are busy in Leeds and Stanningley. Boiler-makers, steelworkers, brassworkers, stovegrate workers, spindle and flyer makers, machine workers, and whitesmiths are well employed.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the boot and shoe trade in Leeds is dull, except in the ankle-strap department. At Heckmondwike it has been slack, short time prevailing; at Bramley quiet. In the ready-made tailoring trade it has been variable, but on the whole fair. Bespoke tailors are fairly busy.

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE-DISTRICT REPORTS (contd).-YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND COUNTIES.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the mills at Leeds is not good. Woollen spinners, weavers and blanket raisers report employment as quiet, with some firms on short time. Flax and linen workers are fully employed. Willeyers and fettlers are dull. Employment at Yeadon and Stanningley is bad; at Morley, Pudsey and Farsley moderate; at Wakefield worsted mills are fairly employed.

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Coal Mining.—Work has fallen off at some pits during June; at others full time has been worked.

Leather Trades.—At the tanneries employment is slack. Calf kid and fancy leather shavers and curriers are dull.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The letterpress and lithographic printers report employment as fair; bookbinders and machine rulers as brisk.

Glass Trades.—At Leeds, Castleford, and Wakefield glass bottle-makers continue busy. Flint glassmakers are fairly well employed.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Employment is good with cabinet-makers: fair with brushmakers.—O. Connellan.

Bradford and Huddersfield District.

Worsted Trade.—Employment in the worsted trade in Bradford and the Worth Valley shows no improvement, and in the worsted coating trade in Halifax is not good. In the worsted piece trade in Huddersfield it is about the same as in May, some overtime being worked.

Woollen Trade.—Employment in the woollen trade in and around Huddersfield is fair. Overtime is still being worked, though night work is hardly so common. In the heavy woollen trade employment shows no improvement.

Other Textile Trades.—Employment in the silk trade is still quiet at Manningham, Halifax, and Brighouse. In the carpet trade at Heckmondwike it is bad, and in the carriage cloth trade 'hardly so good as in May. In the cotton trade employment at Brighouse is rather worse; in Huddersfield it is unchanged. In the rag trade it s still rather poor in Batley and district.

Metal Trades.—The engineers and ironfounders are fairly well employed. Branches of these societies at Bradford, Halifax, Keighley, Huddersfield, and Dewsbury with 2,657 members, have 72 (or 2.7 per cent.) unemployed, as against 54 (or 2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Building Trades.—Employment continues fairly good throughout the district, though still affected by the masons' dispute at Huddersfield.

Miscellaneous Trades.—Dyers and tailors are fairly well employed. In the printing and allied trades employment is rather quiet.—A. Gee.

Sheffield, Barnsley, and Rotherham District.

General.—Branches of societies (exclusive of coal miners), with 14,548 members, have 81 (or 0.6 per cent.) unemployed, as against 62 (or 0.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May

Iron and Steel Industries.—Armour-plate makers on foreign orders are busy, others are quiet. Crank and axle-makers and forgemen generally are busy. Engineers and boiler-makers report employment as good. Bessemer steel workers and Siemens steel smelters are fairly employed, and crucible steelmakers well employed. All branches of the stove grate trade are busy; wire drawers are quiet. Branches of these trades, with 5,253 members, have 36 (or 0.7 per cent.) unemployed, as against 22 (or 0.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. At Barnsley and Rotherham engineers and ironfounders continue well employed.

Cutlery and Tools.—Pen and pocket knife workers are fairly mployed; table-knife cutlers, all sections of the file and tool rades, and makers of cycle parts and agricultural and horticultural implements are busy. Saw makers and razor workers report employment as fair; saw handle-makers and haft and scale pressers as brisk; bayonet workers as slack, and wool shear grinders and benders as moderate. Branches with 5,601 members have 18 (or 0'3 per cent.) unemployed, as against 20 (or 0'4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Other Metal Trades.—Britannia and silver metal smiths are fairly employed. Hollow-ware buffers and silver and electro-plate finishers report employment as good. Brass workers are exceedingly busy. Out of 1,417 members of the local unions in this section only a are unomployed.

section, only 7 are unemployed.

Coal Mining.—Returns from 61 of the principal collieries show an average of 4'98' days per week, as against 5'05 days per week last month, the reduction being largely due to holidays.

Building Trades.—Out of 10 local branches making returns with 1,337 members only 4 men are unemployed. In Rotherham and district all branches are busy. At Barnsley employment is only moderate.

Linen Trade.—Employment in the linen industry at Barnsley is moderate.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the bespoke department reported as good in Sheffield, moderate in Barnsley, and fair in Rotherham. At Barnsley the workpeople in the ready-made trade are fairly well employed. Boot and shoe makers are slack.

Glass Trade.—Bottle-makers of all kinds are busy; flint glass workers continue well employed.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The letterpress printers report a slight improvement. The lithographers, bookbinders and machine rulers are all fairly well employed.

Woodworking and Coachbuilding.—Coachbuilders and bobbin and boxmakers are busy; cabinet-makers and railway carriage and wagon-builders are moderately employed.

Miscellaneous.—Railway servants are well employed, general labourers are busy. Fancy leather workers and saddlers and harness-makers are fairly well employed.—S. Uttley.

ENGLAND: MIDLAND COUNTIES.

Derbyshire District.

General.—Branches of societies (exclusive of coalminers) with 6,507 members have 76 (or 1.2 per cent.) on unemployed benefit, as against 43 (or 0.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Engineering and Allied Trades.—Branches with 2,319 members have 21 (or 0.9 per cent.) on unemployed benefit, as against 13 (or 0.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. Employment in the locomotive and other engineering branches, and in girder and boiler yards continues good. Ironfounders report employment in Derby as improving; at Butterley, Chesterfield, and Somercotes as moderate; brassmoulders and finishers at Derby and Burton-on-Trent as good; iron wagon-builders in Long Eaton as brisk; lace machine builders as bad. Cycle workers at Draycott and Long Eaton report a decline, men being discharged. Stove grate workers in Derby, Belper, and Langley mills are fairly well employed.

Coal Mining.—Returns from 49 collieries, employing about 20,000 men, show an average worked of about 4 days per week.

Quarrying.—Employment in limestone quarries in all districts has been fairly maintained.

Textile Trades.—Employment with cotton spinners and weavers at Borrowash, Belper, Draycott, Glossop and Hadfield is rather quiet. Hosiery workers at Heanor, Belper and Ilkeston report employment as moderate on hose, slack on shirts and pants. Dyers and bleachers in Belper are fairly well employed; lacemakers in Ilkeston and Long Eaton are slack. Surgical bandage makers in Derby report employment as good; elastic web weavers as bad calico printers and engravers in Hayfield, Dinting and New Mills as bad.

Building Trades.—Employment in all branches is exceptionally good.

Clothing Trades.—Employment with boot and shoe operatives, tailors, dress and mantle makers continues good.

Coachbuilding Trades.—Railway carriage and wagon builders in Derby report employment as good, in Long Eaton as fair; carriage builders in private shops as fair.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—The coopers in Burton-on-Trent report employment as good; cabinet-makers as moderate. In most timber yards employment continues regular.

Printing and kindred Trades.—Employment with letterpress and lithographic printers and bookbinders is fair.—C. White-Deacon.

Nottingham and District.

Lase Trade.—The plain net branch continues well employed, but the curtain and levers branches show a marked decline. In the finishing departments and warehouses employment is better. Warpers, warp lacemakers, and curtain readers report employme as bad; bleachers at Basford and Bulwell are fairly well employed. Dyers at Basford and Nottingham are slack on lace goods.

Hosiery Trade.—Rotary framework knitters report one-thir unemployed and short time general. The circular hosiery branch is very slack. Shetland shawlmakers at Hucknall are well-employed; framework knitters at Sutton, Kirkby and Mansfield are moderately employed. The hand frame branch is well-employed on lace ankle goods, but is slack on plain goods.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment shows a decline in most branches, especially in the cycle trade. Branches with 4,023, members have 223 (or 5.5 per cent.) unemployed, as against 124 (or 3.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. Employment is fair at Mansfield, Newark and Retford in all branches, but declining at Beeston.

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE-DISTRICT REPORTS (continued) .- MIDLAND COUNTIES.

Building Trades.—Employment is good at Nottingham, except with plumbers, and also at Mansfield, Newark, Worksop, Retford, Colwick and Beeston. At Grantham it is fairly good. Branches with 2,701 members have 6 unemployed, as against 3 at the end of May.

Coal Mining.—Returns from 34 collieries show that an average of about 34 days was worked.

Printing Trades.—Letterpress printers are slack; lithographic artists and printers report employment as moderate; bookbinders continue well employed.

Clothing Trades.—Bespoke tailors are not so well employed, but the factory and ready-made branches are fairly busy; mantlemakers are well employed. Boot and shoe operatives are well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Boxmakers, basket-makers and coachbuilders are all well employed. Silk dressers and cotton doublers are making four days per week. Bakers and confectioners are moderately employed; general labourers are well employed; hackney carriage drivers and horsemen are busy.—W. L. Hardstaff.

Leicester and Northampton District.

Boot and Shoe Industry.—In the Northamptonshire boot and shoe trade employment has continued regular throughout the month. At Leicester and the surrounding towns it is less regular, especially with clickers and pressmen.

Hosiery, Yarn, and Wool Spinning Trades.—Employment in nearly all branches of the hosiery industry is quiet; in the yarn and wool spinning factories it is moderate; in most branches of the trimming and dyeing trades it is good.

Clothing Trades.—Bespoke tailors continue in full work at Northampton, Kettering and Rugby, but are slacker at Leicester. In the wholesale] department employment is quieter. Staymakers and dressmakers are not so busy; milliners continue well employed. Felt hatters and cap-makers are moderately employed; silk hatters are still busy.

Elastic Web Trade.—Elastic web weavers are reported as slack. Those employed on cords, braids and narrow webbings are more regularly employed.

Engineering and Cycle Trades.—General engineers, pattern-makers, ironfounders. moulders, boiler-makers, and shoe and hosiery machine builders at Leicester, Loughborough and Rugby are busy, some branches working overtime. Work is quieter at Northampton. It is slacker with cycle-makers.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment is reported as less regular with the South Leicestershire coal miners. Of 15 pits in Leicestershire from which reports have been received, 1 worked five days per week, 3 worked four days and under five, 1 worked three days and under four, and 10 worked less than three days per week. Stone quarrymen are in full work, some millmen working overtime. Ironstone miners are well employed.

Printing and Bookbinding Trades.—With letterpress and lithographic printers employment is reported as good at Leicester, Kettering and Loughborough; fair at Rugby, and quieter at Northampton. It is moderate with bookbinders.

Building Trades.—Employment is good with bricklayers, builders' labourers, carpenters, joiners and plasterers at Leicester, Loughborough and Rugby; moderate at Hinckley and Kettering. It is quieter with stonemasons, and plumbers; painters and house decorators are generally fully employed.

Furnishing and Coachmaking Trades.—Employment is reported as plentiful in all branches of the furnishing trades, and good with coach and waron builders.

Leather Trades.—Tanners at Market-Harborough are well employed. But curriers are slacker at Northampton.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is good with farriers, basket-makers, cigar-makers, brush-makers, wood-cutting machinists, railway workmen, and brick and tile makers; moderate with bakers, confectioners and boxmakers; slack with gasfitters and stokers.

Potteries District.

Pottery Trades.—Hollow-ware pressers report a decline, with increased numbers working short time. Sanitary pressers are indifferently employed, some firms only working 4 days per week. Flat pressers report a further decline. Printers and transferrers report a serious falling off. Women gilders and decorators are busy. Men artists on best goods are regularly employed. Modellers, designers, and mould-makers are fairly busy. Throwers and turners are moderately employed in the open trade; slack in the furniture and electrical departments. Ovenmen, kilnmen, and saggar-makers report a general decline.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Employment is improving in the mills, and puddlers are well employed. Blast furnacemen are busy. Employment has improved in the steel trades. Anchor chainmakers at Ford Green continue busy.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers at Crewe, Stafford and the Potteries are busy. The dispute among the moulders in North Staffordshire continues. At Longport brass moulders and finishers are busy, and overtime is general. Copper workers at Oakamoor and Froghall report a slight decline in the wire mills. Agricultural engineers at Uttoxeter and Rugeley are busy.

Coal Mining.—The miners at Talk-o'-th'-Hill and district are working well. In the Potteries employment is scarce. At Cheadle fully one-third of the miners are unemployed, and at Rugeley and district they are averaging about 3½ days per week.

Textile Trades.—At Leek employment in the silk trade is fairly good in all branches. At Congleton it has improved. Fustian cutters report a decline. At Cheadle and Tean silk and tape workers are busy

Clothing Trades.—Tailors at Crewe, Stafford and the Potteries are very busy. Shoemakers at Stafford report employment as fairly good. At Stone operatives are fairly employed.

Building Trades.—All branches are very busy.

Miscellaneous.—Stone quarrymen at Alton and Hollington are busy. Railway servants throughout the district are well employed. Gasworkers are slack.—I. S. Harvey.

Wolverhampton and District.

Iron and Steel Trades.—In South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire employment continues good in the steel smelting and the steel and iron bar, angle, and hoop trades. No improvement is reported in the sheet trade. In Shropshire, work at the mills and forges with one exception is reported as steady.

Engineering and allied Trades.—The boiler-makers and engineers are well employed. Cycle workers are not so busy. The Coalbrook-dale ironfounders are busy. At Madeley and Tamworth employment is reported as steady.

Hardware Trades.—Employment is quiet in the anchor trade, in the anvil trade, and most branches of the chain trade. In the vice trade it is brisk. Makers of axles and springs, nuts and bolts, iron fences and hurdles, wrought nails, tin and galvanised oddware, hand-cut files, keys and light hollow-ware, and file grinders, brass-workers, stampers and piercers, tube, gunlock, and axe makers are well employed. Makers of cast nails and protectors have lost 6 days during the month, and cycle casters 9 days. The tinplate workers and makers of tips, tacks, cut-nails, spring traps, iron plate, steel toys, wrought iron odd-work, builders' ironmongery, rims and mortices, latches and cabinet locks, and edge tools are quieter. Plantation and brazil-hoe makers are dull.

Coal Mining.—Employment is reported as quiet in the Cannock Chase and Tamworth district. In Shropshire pits producing manufacturing coals are busy; house coal pits are slack.

Building Trades.—Bricklayers and carpenters report employment as good, plumbers and painters as moderate.

Glass Trades.—The flint glassworkers at Wordsley and Brettle Lane have been busy with Jubilee orders, but are now quieter. The glass bottle-makers at Brierley Hill have worked half-time during part of the month, but are now stopped altogether.

Textile Trades.—At Kidderminster employment in the carpet and spinning trade has been quiet. Employment in the Bridgnorth carpet mills and the Tamworth tape mills is reported as steady.

Clothing Trades.—Employment is reported as good in the readymade and bespoke tailoring trades and in the boot and shoe trade. C. Anthony.

Birmingham and District.

General.—Branches of engineers, brass workers, and workers in other metals with 13,623 members, return 187 (or 1.4 per cent.) as unemployed.

Engineering.—Employment is good, overtime being generally worked. In Coventry, Redditch, and West Bromwich, employment is good. Employment in the cycle trade in Birmingham and Coventry is not so busy; at some factories overtime is worked, but at others work is falling off, and men are being discharged. At Redditch, the trade is busy, overtime being worked.

Brass and Copper Working.—Employment in the brass trade is good, some branches working overtime, and no factories being on short time. Fender and fine brass workers report work as fairly good, with no unemployed. Coppersmiths continue well employed.

Jewellers, Silversmiths and Electro-platers. — Employment in the jewellery districts is slack. The demand for Jubilee medals has ceased.

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

Electro-plate workers report employment as fairly good, several firms working overtime; britannia metal workers as quiet, only one firm working overtime.

Other Metal Trades.—Ironfounders report employment as good, several foundries are working overtime, and no short time is being worked. Bedstead-makers and filesmiths report employment as good. The ironplate workers report employment as only fair, with two firms on short time. In the Lye district employment is fair.

Building Trades—The carpenters, bricklayers, stonemasons, plasterers and plumbers report employment as good, with no unemployed. Employment is brisk in the districts of Coventry and West Bromwich.

Glass Trade.—Flint glass makers, plate glass bevellers, and silverers and cutters report employment as good. Employment in the glass trade of West Bromwich is also good.

Woodworking Trades. — Cabinet - makers are fully employed. Employment on house furniture is fairly good, but on school furniture is quieter. The coachmakers report employment as good.

Miscellaneous.—Printers report employment as fair; tailors are busy; the sporting and military gunmakers as fairly good. In Coventry weaving is reported as slack, short time being worked. In Redditch employment in the home trade in needles, &c., is reported as quiet; in the American and continental trade as fair.

A. R. Jephcott.

ENGLAND: EASTERN COUNTIES.

Norfolk and neighbouring District.

General.—Branches with 3,420 members have 20 (or 0.6 per cent.) unemployed, as against 24 (or 0.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Clothing Trades.—Bespoke tailors are fairly busy at Norwich, Cambridge, Beccles, Yarmouth and Lynn. The ready-made clothing factories at Norwich are on full time. The dispute in the boot and shoe trade at Norwich still continues.

Building Trades.—Employment is good throughout the district.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Engineers are fully employed. Shipwrights and boatbuilders at Yarmouth and Lowestoft are fairly well employed.

Textile Trades.—Silk and crape factories at Norwich and Yarmouth are on full time.

Fishing Industry.—Trawl fishing has not been good at either Yarmouth or Lowestoft.

Miscellaneous.—Horticultural builders are busy, coachbuilders are fairly so; navvies and general labourers are well employed throughout the district.—G. Cleverley.

Suffolk, Essex, and District.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Employment with engineers is reported as good at Bury St. Edmunds, Beccles, Colchester, Chelmsford, Halstead, and Earls Colne; moderate at Ipswich; and bad at Wickham Market. It is good with boiler-makers, moulders, and shipwrights at Ipswich, and with shipwrights at Rowhedge and Wyvenhoe.

Clothing Trades.—The boot and shoe operatives at Ipswich and Colchester report employment as moderate. Employment in the wholesale tailoring trade at Ipswich is fair; at Colchester it is is good. Corset-makers are well employed at Ipswich and Sudbury.

Textile Trades.—Employment is reported as good in the mat and matting industry at Sudbury, Glemsford, Lavenham, and Hadleigh; fair at Long Melford. Horse-hair weavers at Lavenham, and silk weavers at Sudbury are well employed. The crape and silk factories at Halstead and Earls Colne are running full time.

Building Trades.—Employment is reported as good at Ipswich, Bury St. Edmunds, Felixstowe, Hadleigh, Clacton-on-Sea, Colchester, Chelmsford, and Halstead and Earls Colne; fair at Southend and Sudbury.

Printing and kindred Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as good at Beccles, moderate at Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds, and bad at Colchester. Lithographers are moderately employed and bookbinders steadily employed at Ipswich.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is reported as good with horticultural builders at Ipswich and Chelmsford, brickmakers at Sudbury, Chelmsford and Braintree, and gasworkers and general labourers at Ipswich and Colchester; dull with leatherworkers at Colchester. Shipping and dock labour has been moderate at Ipswich improving towards the end of the month. P. W. Mathewalle.

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

General.—Branches with 8,082 members have 87 (or 1:1 percent.) unemployed, as against 73 (or 0:9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Building Trades.—Employment in these trades is moderately good, though some irregularity has been caused by the disputes at Weston-super-Mare. Branches with a membership of 2,733 have 32 (or 1.2 per cent.) unemployed.

Coal Mining.—Employment in the Bristol district is reported not to average more than four days per week. In the Forest of Dean, miners are reported as busy on steam coal, slack on house coal.

Engineering and allied Trades.—Employment continues brisk in all departments. Branches with 3,127 members have 16 (or 0.5 per cent.) unemployed, as against 11 (or 0.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Employment in Bristol has been fair, with an improvement in the timber trade.

Clothing Trades.—Employment is brisk in all branches of the tailoring and hat trades. In the boot and shoe trade it is dull at Bristol, slightly improved at Kingswood.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the Stroud Valley continues good in most departments. At Tiverton silk lace makers are reported as steadily employed. Cotton operatives in Bristol report an improvement.

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

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Cabinet-makers are busy; brushmakers brisk; and coopers slack.

Printing Trades.—The lithographic printers report employment as good; the letterpress printers as slack at Bath, fair at Bristol, and good at Gloucester and Hereford.—I. Curle.

Plymouth and South-Western District.

Mining, Quarrying and Clay Industries.—Employment in the metal mining industry of Cornwall remains unchanged. The clayworkers and quarrymen continue well employed.

Engineering and allied Trades.—Employment continues good with the engineers, boiler-makers, brassfounders and finishers; there is an improvement with the ironfounders. These branches, with a membership of 1,452, report only 6 unemployed. Wheelwrights and smiths are also busy.

Clothing Trades.—The ready-made and bespoke departments of the tailoring trade continue fairly busy. The boot and shoe trades continue moderately employed.

Building Trades.—Employment except in Torquay continues good.

Transport Trades.—Employment has not been quite so brisk with the quayside and dock labourers during the month. The demand for seamen continues quiet. Bargemen and those engaged on the water and river service are well employed.

Printing and kindred Trades.—Employment with the letterpress and lithographic printers and bookbinders is moderate.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades. — Employment continues fairly good with the upholsterers, polishers, cabinet-makers, mill-sawyers and machinists.

Miscellaneous. — General labourers, excavators and brickyard workers are well employed. The fishing industry again shows an improvement.—J. Welland.

WALES.

North Wales District.

Mining.—Employment at the various collieries of North Wales has not been so good, partly in consequence of the holidays. The dispute at the Ruabon collieries remains unsettled. The development of the metalliferous mines in the district is going on satisfactorily

Quarrying.—Employment continues good at the slate quarries of North Wales, and brisk at the granite sett quarries. Employment is good at the limestone and freestone quarries, and brisk at the readstone quarries.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The engineers at Sandycroft and Oswestry again report employment as moderate. Employment is good at Ruabon and Cefn. Employment has been good at the spelter works at Mold and Bagillt, but not at the tinplate works at Mold. Employment is reported as good with the coachmakers at Oswestry, and the wagon makers at Johnstown, and Ruabon.

Colchester. Shipping and dock labour has been moderate at Ipswich, improving towards the end of the month.—R. W. Mather.

Building Trades.—At Wrexham employment is reported as fair with bricklayers and carpenters, slack with plasterers and painters;

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE-DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.) .- WALES AND SCOTLAND.

at Oswestry, as moderate with bricklayers, and slack with carpenters. Employment continues quiet in the Mold district, steady in the Rhos district, and good at Ruabon and Cefn in all branches.

Brick and Terra Cotta Works.—Employment continues good in the Mold and Buckley districts. The brickworks at Rhydymwyn, near Mold, have been stopped for a short time for alterations in the machinery; full time is being worked at the various brickworks in the Wrexham, Rhos, Ruabon and Penybont districts.

Chemical Trades.—The men at the Flint and Ruabon chemical works continue fully employed.

Textile and Clothing Trades.—Employment in the tweed industry of Montgomeryshire has been moderate. The tailors at Rhyl report employment as good; at Oswestry as moderate.—G. Rowley.

South Wales District.

Coal Mining.—Employment has been much the same as during May. Returns show that at Ebbw Vale, Dowlais, Cyfarthfa, Merthyr and Tredegar collieries are working full time; at Nantyglo and Blaina irregularly; at Blaenavon an average of 5 days a week; in the Garw Valley and the western district from 4½ to 5 days a week.

Building Trades.—Employment is fairly good. Branches of carpenters and joiners with 1,435 members, have 21 (or 15 per cent.) unemployed, as against 16 (or 1.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Ship Repairing and Engineering.—All sections have been well employed throughout the month. Boiler-makers report about 12½ per cent. unemployed; shipwrights 10 per cent. Branches of engineers and ironmoulders with 3,038 members have 64 (or 2.1 per cent.) unemployed, as against 88 (or 2.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. Labourers have had a good month.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Coal shipments have been steady; general cargo shipments improved. Employment in the iron ore, pitwood, and timber trades has been good. Corn porters and general hoblers report a fairly good month. The shipment of crews has not been very brisk.

Iron and Steel Trade.—At six large steel works the mills and furnaces are going regularly, and at several works additional plant is being laid down.

Miscellaneous.—Patent fuel workers report employment as fair; wagon builders and lifters as good; chemical and smelting workers as dull; letterpress and lithographic printers as moderate.

T. Davies.

The Tinplate Trade in South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.—At some of the works at which a stop week was declared by the men work has not since been resumed, the employers having decided o lock them out. Disputes due to this and other causes are said to have thrown about 2,000 hands idle. Those unemployed from other causes are now few in number and are gradually leaving the trade. Out of 88 works with 488 mills, 38 with 203 mills were giving full employment at the end of June, and 33 with 177 mills were idle. The remaining 17 works were giving partial employment, 70 out of 108 mills being at work. The total number of mills at work is thus 273, as compared with 302 at the end of May, and 311 at the end of June 1896.

SCOTLAND. Edinburgh and District.

General.—Branches with 16,613 members return 269 (or 1.6 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 186 (or 1.1 per cent. of their

membership) at the end of May.

Coal Mining.—Employment continues good in Mid and East Lothian, fully 90 per cent. of the miners being fully employed, and the remainder nearly so. In West Lothian employment has

declined considerably.

Mineral Oil Trades.—Employment in these trades continues fairly regular, except with the candle-makers. Returns have been received relating to 25 pits employing 3,070 workpeople, compared with 3,171 in June 1896. Full time was worked at 15 pits employing 1,971 workpeople, while at the other 10 pits employment ranged from 19

to 23 days during the four weeks ended 19th June.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Branches with 2,476 members have
23 (or 09 per cent) idle, as against 29 (or 12 per cent. of their
membership) at the end of May. Branches of the iron trades in
Falkirk, with 2,225 members have again no idle members.

Shipbuilding.—Employment in the shipbuilding yards in Leith continues to decline. Three branches of boiler-makers and shipwrights with 580 members have 140 (or 24·1 per cent.) idle, as against 80 (or 14·3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of

Textile Trades.—The carpet weavers in Midlothian report employment as quiet. Employment in the linen industry in Dunfermli has declined considerably in all branches. In the woollen industry in Selkirk, employment is fairly good with the weavers, spinners are not so busy; in Hawick and Galashiels employment with both spinners and weavers has declined considerably. Employment in the hosiery trade is fair in Selkirk, and in Hawick quiet.

Building Trades.—Branches with 5,798 members again report 4 (or o'r per cent.) as idle.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Branches with 1,055 members have 18 idle, as against 17 at the end of May.

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

Printing and kindred Trades.—Branches with 2,252 members have 55 (or 2.4 per cent.) idle, as against 38 (or 1.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

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

Glasgow and West of Scotland.

Shipbuilding.—Employment continues plentiful in all departments throughout the district. Branches with 11,067 members have 317 (or 2.9 per cent.) idle, as against 235 (or 2.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment is still good throughout the district. Branches with 25,630 members have 452 (or 1.8 per cent.) idle, as against 511 (or 2.0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Mining.—In Stirlingshire the miners are working on an average five days per week. In Ayrshire, Dumbartonshire, and Lanarkshire most collieries are working full time. Renfrewshire the idle day at Nitshill still continues; otherwise the coal and ironstone miners are working full time.

Building Trades.—Employment in Glasgow and surrounding districts is reported as good. Branches, with 12,398 members, return 31 (or 0'3 per cent.) as idle, as against 83 (or 0'7 per cent.) of their membership at the end of May.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Employment has been good except with the packing box makers, who have been affected by a dispute. Branches, with 3.795 members, return 40 (or 1.1 per cent.) as idle, as against 64 (or 1.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Textile Trades.—In Glasgow hundreds of looms are idle both in woollen and silk goods. In Newmilns and district about 1,200 weavers are locked out. With carpet weavers employment is declining; calender men and power loom beamers are dull; dyers are busy; rope and twine makers are improving. In Kilbirnie employment is good except with the networkers. In Paisley there is some improvement at the thread mills. In Port Glasgow textile workers are busy. In Renfrewshire weavers continue slack. In Busby, Thornliebank and Barrhead the calico printers are dull. In Pollokshaws all branches are dull.

Clothing Trades.—The tailors have been moderately well employed; the clothiers' operatives have been rather dull; the boot and shoe operatives are not busy; the knee shoemakers have been well employed; the curriers report an improvement.

Shipping, Dock and Transport Labour.—The sailors and firemen report employment as still dull; the dock labourers as good. In Ardrossan, both sailors and dock labourers have been busy; carters report an improvement; railwaymen, hackney carriage drivers and tramway men are well employed.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The letterpress printers in Glasgow are still dull; in Paisley they are moderately employed. Lithographic printers have been fairly busy. Bookbinders are not busy: electrotypers and stereotypers report no unemployed.

Miscellaneous.—Cork cutters, settmakers, potters, gilders, paviors, spindle and flyer makers and bottle-makers all report employment as good; pipemakers and finishers as fair.—A. J. Hunter.

Dundee and District.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the textile trades continued steady until the end of the month, when it commenced to decline. One firm in Forfar is working short time, and at Brechin and Arbroath short time prevails.

Coal Mining.—Work at the Fifeshire collieries has been fairly steady. Returns from 36 collieries employing 11,000 workpeople, give

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE-DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.) .- SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

an average of 4.89 days worked per week for the four weeks ending

Engineering and Shipbuilding .- Work in the various branches of the engineering trades has been steady, and shipbuilders are at present well placed for orders. Eight branches of the engineering and shipbuilding trades, with 2,244 members, report 37 (or 1.6 per cent.) as idle, as against 43 (or 1.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May:

Building and Woodworking Trades.—Employment in all branches of the building trades has been fairly good. In the various departments of the house-furnishing industry work has continued plentiful. Societies with 1,523 members return 10 (or 0.7 per cent.) as unemployed, as compared with 11 (or 0.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Dock and General Labour.—Work at the docks and jetties has been good all through the moath. In the city labourers have been fairly well employed.

Fishing Industry.—The line and trawl fishing has been prosecuted with fair success. Boats are leaving daily for the herring fishing in the north. Salmon have been scarce.

Miscellaneous.-The printing and kindred trades have been moderately busy. Tailors report a considerable falling off in employment. Boot and shoe operatives are fairly employed; floorcloth and linoleum makers are brisk .- P. Reid.

Aberdeen and District.

General.—Branches with 5,556 members have 85 (or 1.5 per cent.) unemployed, as against 58 (or 1.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Quarrying.—The blockers, drillers, settmakers, cranemen, and labourers report employment as good; monumental masons as moderate; granite polishers as fair.

Building Trades.—Branches with 210 members return 14 (or 0.6 per cent.) as idle, as against 2 at the end of May.

Shipbuilding and Engineering. - Boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders, engineers, blacksmiths, iron moulders, pattern-makers, brassmoulders and finishers, toolsmiths, tinplate workers and horseshoers report employment as good; shipwrights as moderate. Branches with 1,207 members return 27 (or 2'2 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 13 (or 11 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

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

Clothing and Textile Trades.—The hand sewn boot and shoe makers report employment as good; riveters and finishers as bad; tailors as good. Jute, woollen and cotton operatives report employment as fair; carpet weavers as bad.

Transport Trades.—Railway servants, seamen and firemen report employment as good.

Fishing.—In June at the port of Aberdeen the total quantity of fish landed by trawl and line boats was 63,017 cwt., realising f.31, 378, an increase in weight and value as compared with the previous month .- W. Johnston.

IRELAND.

Dublin and District.

Building Trades.—Employment is reported as good in all branches except the paviors. Branches with 3,171 members have 74 (or 2'3 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 79 (or 2.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Metal Trades.—Employment is reported as fair, except with the gasfitters and engineers. Branches with 841 members have 24 (or 2.9 per cent.) unemployed, as against 9 (or 1.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment with the letterpress printers continues fair. Branches with 1,238 members return 47 (or 3.8 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 68 (or 5.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Clothing Trades.—Employment with the tailors and bootmakers has been fair.

Dock and Transport Labour.—The railway servants and dockers eport employment as good : tram-men fair; the grain checkers as dull .- 7. P. Nannetti.

Belfast and District.

General.—Societies with 22,271 members return 311 (or 1'4 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 290 (or 1.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—Branches with 10,655 members report 114 (or 1.1 per cent.) as unemployed, the same percentage as at the end of May. The blacksmiths report employment as fair the boilermakers as improving; and other trades as good.

Linen Trades.—Societies with 4,018 members report 116 (or 279 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 82 (or 2.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. The powerloom tenters report employment as very bad; flax roughers and power loom yarn dressers as dull; flax dressers and yarn bundlers as fair; beetlers linen lappers, spindle and flyer makers as good; and the hackle and gill makers as good.

Building Trades.—Societies, with 3,556 members, return only 7 as unemployed at the end of June. All branches report employment as good.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Societies with 658 members return II (or 1.7 per cent.) as unemployed as against 7 (or 1.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. Cabinet-makers, coopers and coachbuilders report employment as fair; French. polishers, upholsterers and packing-case makers as good.

Printing and allied Trades.—Societies with 888 members return 16 (or 1.8 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 28 (or 3.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. Bookbinders and machine. rulers report employment as fair; letterpress printers, lithographic printers, and designers as good.

Clothing Trades.—The boot and shoe operatives and the bespoke tailors, with 770 members, return 8 (or 1.0 per cent.) as unemployed. as against 10 (or 1.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. The boot and shoe operatives report employment as moderate; the tailors as good.

Miscellaneous Trades-Societies with 1,726 members report 39 (or 2.3 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 48 (or 2.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. The bakers and butchers report employment as fair, and the carters, locomotive engine-drivers and railway servants as good.—R. Sheldon.

Cork and District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—Boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders report employment as bad; engineers as bad in Cork and fair in Limerick and Waterford. Employment with shipwrights, shipjoiners and painters continues dull throughout the district.

Building Trades.—Employment continues good in Cork and fair in Limerick, Waterford, and Tralee.

Clothing and Textile Trades .- Flax and tweed operatives continue well employed; employment is fair with boot and shoe makers; with tailors it is fair in Limerick and bad in Waterford, Tralee, and Cork.

Wood-workers.—Coopers and cabinet-makers report employment as fair; millsawyers and woodworking machinists as steady in Cork, and fair in Limerick and Waterford.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is good with plumbers, fair with letterpress printers, and quay labourers, and dull with gasworkers.

FACTORY INSPECTION IN WÜRTEMBURG. THE following is based on a memorandum, prepared for the Foreign Office by Mr. Harriss-Gastrell, Commercial Attaché to H.M. Embassy at Berlin:

Of the 6,393 factories and workplaces ranking as factories in Würtemburg, 3,224 (or 50.4 per cent.) were visited in 1896.

The number of girls from 16 to 21 years old employed in the 6,393 factories, &c., was 14,633 (13,809 in 1895), of young persons from 14 to 16 years old, 11,946 (10,918 in 1895), and of children under 14, 165 (142 in 1895). Women over 21 numbered 19,173 (17,907 in 1895). The increase of female workers is chiefly in the textile, metal and woodworking trades.

There were 945 cases of infractions of the law on the employment of young workers, as against 1,140 in 1895. Length of hours, a break in the middle of the day and Sunday labour were the chief points in which the law was broken.

In small trades it is every year more difficult to get apprentices, as the young people prefer employment in the factories, where they at once earn money and can maintain themselves.

Women's labour is daily in greater request; and in some parts enough of it cannot be obtained; and what has hitherto been women's work, such as, for example, nickeling and silvering metals, has had to be given to men. The number of hours of overtime for women sanctioned in 1896 was 317,744, as against 310,641 in 1895.

As regards men's labour, the duration of work has again been reduced in many trades, and it is stated that the work accomplished has not suffered in amount.

1,676 accidents were notified to the inspectors in 1896.

July 1897.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN JUNE. (For Summary of these detailed Tables, see p. 197.)

I. Railway Servants.

(Supplied by the Railway Department of the Board of Trade.) Table showing the number of railway servants reported as killed or injured by accidents in which the movement of railway vehicles

was concerned, during the month of June 1897. The number of Servants employed by the Railway Companies of the United Kingdom was 465,112 on 31st December, 1895.]

		Number of Persons injured, distinguishin Class of Accident.							
Class of Service.	Killed	Caus- ing Ampu- tations.	Dislocations, Fractures, and Internal Injuries.	Contu- sions and Bruises	Cuts, Sprains, Burns, &c.	Unspeci- fied and Miscel- laneous Injuries.	Total In- jured.		
Brakesmen and Goods Guards	3	ı	3	15	21	12	52		
Engine Drivers	3 I I	I	3 3 2		4	9	21		
iremen	I	_	2	6	4 8	11	27		
nards (Passenger)	-	_	I	I		4	8		
Permanent Way Men (not		A COLUMN	100	100	W. 27 16	4 Dine Land			
including Labourers)	8	2	I	5	6	4	18		
orters	4	2	5	19	5.	16	47		
hunters fiscellaneous (including Con-	I	1-	I	16	8	14	39		
tractors' Servants)	II	-	9	24	11	29	73		
Total for June 1897	29	6	25	90	65	99	285		
Total for June 1896	39	7	25	17	74	100	306		

Note.—In addition to the above the companies have reported 4 servants killed and 800 injured by accidents occurring on the companies' premises, but in which the movement of vehicles was not concerned, during June, as compared with 4 killed and 781 injured in June 1896.

II. Miners and Quarrymen.*

Table showing the number of persons reported as killed or injured in and about mines and quarries during the month of June 1897.

The number of persons employed in and about mines was returned as 725,803, and in and about quarries (more than 20 feet deep) as 112,829,

Mines			Quarrie	es.		
Cause of Accident.		ber of sons	Cause of Accident.	Number of Persons		
noordonti	Killed. Injured.		Accident.	Killed.	Injured.	
Underground: Explosions of Firedamp Falls of ground In shafts Miscellaneous Total Surface: Miscellaneous	75 42 12 21	7 145 12 148 312	Explosives or Blasting Falls of ground During Ascent or Descent Miscellaneous	2 5 - 5	6 13 3 32	
Total for June 1897	79 352 7		Total for June 1897	12	54	
Total for June 1896	65	452	Total for June 1896	4	66	

* Supplied by the Home Office.

III. Seamen (Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents). (Supplied by the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen.)

Table showing the number of persons forming the crews of registered vessels of the undermentioned classes, belonging to the British Islands, reported during the month of June 1897 as having been killed or injured by accidents at sea, or in rivers or harbours.

	Number reported as Killed or Injured.												
		In	June 18	97.									
Cause and Class of Accident.		ading sels.	On Fi	ishing sels.	Total	Total for 3 months April to June	ponding total for						
	Sailing.	Steam.	Sailing.	Steam.	June 1897.	1897.	3 months of 1896.						
I.—By Wreck or Casualty—													
Killed Fractures and	47	48	15	-	110	351	376						
Other or unspeci-	2	-	-		2	7	3						
fied Injuries	4	3	2	I	10	38	15						
II.—By other Acci-	2000		and the										
Killed Fractures and	18	33	3	3	57	184	164						
Dislocations Other or unspeci-	14	17	-	2	33	131	98						
fied Injuries	38	106	I	_	145	434	409						
III.—All Accidents— Total Killed Total Injured	65 58	81 126	18	3	167	535 610	540 52 5						

Note.—Deaths or injuries on yachts and vessels employed exclusively in rivers and inland navigation, and injuries on fishing vessels employed in and out of Scottish Ports, and on vessels trading exclusively between Scottish Ports, or to Asiatics serving under Asiatic articles of agreement, are not included.

IV. Factory and Workshop Operatives.*

(A) Table showing the number of persons reported to H.M. Chief Inspector by Certifying Surgeons as killed or injured during the month of June 1897, distinguishing Factories and Work-

[The classes of accidents reported are those specified in Section 18 (2) of the

	Nu	mber o	of Ma	iles.	Num	ber of	Fem	ales.	Total Male
Class of Accident.	Adults.	Young Per- sons.	Boys	Total.	Adults.	Young Per- sons.	Girls	Total.	Fe- males
In Factories. Killed	38	6	-	44	I	-		1	45
Causing Amputation Fractures Injuries to head or face	113 48 44	65 28 12	4 	182 76 57	13 2 6	16 2 5	2 	31 4 12	213 80 69
Loss of Sight of one or both eyes Lacerations, Contusions, and other Injuries	1 472	218	-	700	2 50	- 55	_	2 108	808
Total { Killed Injured	38 678	6 323		1,016	1 73	78	<u>-</u> 6	1 157	45 1,173
In Workshops. Killed Injured	=	=		Ξ	=				=
Total in Factories and Workshops— In June 1897 { Killed Injured	38 678	6 323		44 1,016	1 73			1 157	45 1,178
In June 1896 { Killed Injured	51 605	4 312	<u>-</u>	55 926	99			1 180	50 1,100

* Supplied by the Home Office. † There were also 2,057 other non-fatal accidents only required to be reported to H.M. Inspectors, viz., 2,054 in

(B) Table showing the number of persons killed or injured by accidents reported to H.M. Inspector of Factories by occupiers of factories and workshops during May and June 1897 respectively, grouped according to industries.*

	June	1897.	May	1897.
Groups of Industries.	Number o	f Persons	Number	of Persons
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Textiles—		HE MONTH !		
Cotton	7	167	3	229
Wool and Worsted	2	81	3 2 7	88
Other Textiles	822	52	1	66
Non-Textiles—				
Metals, Founding and Con-				
version of	6	506	16	522
Machines, Tools, Appli-				
ances, &c	5	672	3	736
Other Metal working		46	1	59
Shipbuilding, &c	II	502	4	534
Woodworking	I	143	1	190
Chemicals, &c	2	84	3	80
Docks, Wharves and Quays Other Non-Textile Indus-	7	251	6	290
twice			70	coo
tries	10	714	12	690
Total	45	3,218	52	3,484

* Exclusive of accidents reported by Mines Inspectors.

Y. Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894.

(Supplied by the Railway Department of the Board of Trade.) Table showing the number of persons killed and injured in accidents reported to the Board of Trade under the Notice of Accidents Act, 1894, during the month of June 1897.

	Co	nstructio	n or Rep	air.		Use or '	Working	•
	N	Number o	of Person	ıs.	N	lumber o	of Person	ıs.
Nature of Works,			Injured.			a la I	njured.	Janet.
&c.	Killed	Fractures and Dislocations.	Other In- juries.	Total	Killed	Fractures and Dislocations	Other In- juries.	Total.
Bridge	- 2 1 - 3 Act	6 - 1 does not	3 25 — 5 11 apply.	3 31 - 6 12	11111111	- I		3 - 5 1
Total for June 1897	6	8	44	52	_	1	8	9
Total for June 1896	4	7	71	78	1	2	11	13

* 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.

July 1897.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN JUNE.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

(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 total number of workpeople affected by the changes in rates of wages reported in June was about 17,300, and the net effect of all the changes on the week's wages of these workpeople was an average increase of 1s. 5d. per head. About 15,830 received increases, averaging 1s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per week, and 1,470 sustained decreases, averaging $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per week.

Increases.—About 4,820 workpeople in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades, 7,600 workpeople in the building trades, 1,000 workpeople engaged in the London saddle and harness trades, and 1,000 brickmakers in Middlesex received advances.

Decreases.—The principal decreases are those sustained by the blastfurnacemen in Cumberland and North Lancashire.

Method of Settlement.—Of the workpeople whose wages were changed, about 14,100 had their wages altered by arbitration, sliding scale, negotiation, or by the voluntary concession of employers. The changes in the case of the remaining 3,200 workpeople were preceded by strikes, although in some cases only a portion of the workpeople whose wages were altered actually struck work.

Totals for first Six Months of 1897:—For the six months, January—June, about 347,750 workpeople were reported as receiving advances of wages, and 6,800 as having sustained decreases. The net effect of all these changes on the weekly wages of these 354,550 workpeople is estimated at an increase of 1s. 1d. per head.

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

Employment	Locality.	Date of change.	Numl workp dire	ximate ber of becople ctly	Particulars of Change.	full We	es in a	Increase Decrease full We clusive overtime.	se in a ek, ex- ve of
		change.	Inc.	Dec.	(Decreases in Italics.)	Before change.	After change.	crease per week.	crease per week.
	56 Increases—7,628	Workpeo	ple	BUI	LDING TRADES. Decreases—Nil.	s. d.	s. d.)	s. d.,	s. d.
Bricklayers	Droylsden Wigan†	May 1st July 31st May 2nd Aug. 16th July 1st June 1st May	32 350 } 67 330 40	::: : {	Advance of id. per hour (9d. to 10d.) Advance of id. per hour (8id. to 9id.) Advance of id. per hour (7d. to 7id.) Advance of id. per hour (7id. to 8d.) Advance of id. per hour (7id. to 8d.) Advance of id. per hour (7id. to 8d.)	39 31 37 111 33 22 35 7 29 4 33 72 28 6	43 7½ 39 9 35 7 37 11½ 31 7 35 10½ 30 7½ 37 10½	4 44 1 94 2 42 2 42 2 3 3 2 2 14 2 0	
Stonemasons	Liverpool Tamworth Weston super-Mare Annan† Cork Carlisle†	29th May 2nd July 1st May 1st and 14th June 14th June	650 11 25 20 205		Advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\d.\$ per hour (9d. to 9\frac{1}{2}\d.\$) Advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\d.\$ per hour (8d. to 8\frac{1}{2}\d.\$) Advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\d.\$ per hour (7\frac{1}{2}\d.\$ to 8\frac{1}{2}\d.\$)	35 10½ 36 3 31 10½ — 33 0	38 61 34 13 34 6	2 3½ 2 3½ 1 6	
	Crewe Fleetwood† Halitax† Southport Prescot† Todmorden	May 1st April 1st July 1st Aug. 3rd July 16th June	102 76 300 300		Advance of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour (6\frac{1}{2}\)d. to 8d.) Advance of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour (7\frac{1}{2}\)d. to 8d.) Advance of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour (7\frac{1}{2}\)d. to 7\frac{1}{2}\)d Advance of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour in summer, making wages 8\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour all the year Advance of rd. per hour (8d. to 9d.) Advance of rd. per hour (7d. to 8d.)	29 3 34 0 429 42 33 23 — 29 9	31 6 35 0½ 31 1 33 11½ — 34 0	2 3 0 1134 1 812 0 9	
Carpenters and Joiners	Wigan Douglas (I. of M.) Hereford { Lowestoft	1st June 1st May 1st May 31st May 1stMar.'98 17th April 16th July	500 250 } 110	{	Advance of \$\frac{1}{2}d.\$ per hour (8d. to 8\frac{1}{2}d.\$ in summer and 8\frac{1}{2}d.\$ to 9d. in winter) Advance of \$\frac{1}{2}d.\$ per hour (8d. to 8\frac{1}{2}d.) Advance of \$\frac{1}{2}d.\$ per hour (6d. to 6\frac{1}{2}d.) Advance of \$\frac{1}{2}d.\$ per hour (6\frac{1}{2}d.\$ to 6\frac{2}{3}d.) Further advance of \$\frac{1}{2}d.\$ per hour (6\frac{2}{2}d.\$ to 7d.) Advance of \$\frac{1}{2}d.\$ per hour (6\frac{1}{2}d.\$ to 7d. & 7\frac{1}{2}d.) Advance of \$\frac{1}{2}d.\$ per hour (6\frac{1}{2}d.\$ & 7d.\$ to 7d. & 7\frac{1}{2}d.)	35 9 ³ / ₄ 34 9 ³ / ₄ 27 6 30 1 ³ / ₂ 31 3 ¹ / ₂ 28 3	38 0 36 113 29 98 31 32 32 52 30 72	2 2 2 2 3 1 1 4 3 4 1 1 1 2 4 4 4 2 3	
ARREST RESERVE	Wisbech Trowbridge Plymouth† Ayr Bo'ness Girvan West Kilbride†	ist May ist Aug. ist Aug. ist Aug. ist May ist May April June June	55 40 700 200 28 17 10		Advance of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour (5\frac{1}{2} \)d. to 6d.)	25 1084 23 112 32 84 33 54 32 4 29 48 30 0 30 98	28 3 26 41 34 21 35 61 34 6 31 8 32 101 32 101	2 44 2 44 1 6 2 1 2 2 2 34 2 104 2 06	
Slaters {	Leeds Aberdeen Paisley Wigan	1st July 2nd June 9th Aug. 1st June	100 80 70 70		Advance of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour (8\frac{1}{2} \)d. to 8d.) Advance of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour (7\frac{1}{2} \)d. to 8d.) Advance of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour (8\frac{1}{2} \)d. to 9\(\frac{1}{2} \)d Advance of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour (8\frac{1}{2} \)d. to 8\(\frac{1}{2} \)d	34 44 30 I 35 II 34 IO4	36 5 32 11 38 01 37 1	2 01 2 01 2 11 2 21 2 21	
Plasterers	Malvern Nottingham Cork N. Shields	12th June 1st July 1st June 7th June	26 - 132 70 79		Advance of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour (\(7\)\frac{1}{2} \)d. to 8\(\dot{d}. \) Advance of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour (\(9\)\)d. to 10\(d. \)) Advance of \(1\)d. \(6\)d. per week Advance of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour (8\)d. to 8\(\frac{1}{2} \)d	34 2 38 42 33 0 32 22 27 104	36 51 42 71 34 6 33 21 30 0	2 34 4 34 1 6 1 0 2 13	
	Crewe Wigan† Hampton-on-	1st May 1st June 15th June	70 270 40		Advance of \(\frac{1}{2}d \). per hour (6\frac{1}{2}d \). to 7d.)	27 104 27 34 27 44	27 11½ 29 8	0 8 2 31	
Bricklayers' Labourers Slaters' Labourers Plasterers' Labourers	Thames St. Mary Cray Leeds Nottingham Keighley Pudsov	May 1st July 1st July 9th June 22nd June		::: ::: :-: {	Advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (6d. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.) Advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour (6d. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.) Advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour ($6\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7 d.) Further advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour ($\frac{5}{2}$ d. to 6 d.) Advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour ($\frac{5}{2}$ d. to 6 d.)	27 21 24 32 27 82 22 81 23 83 21 73	24 0	2 3 1 0 2 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Builders' Labourers	Pudsey Leigh Grantham Norwich Dundee Cork	19th May 1st May 26th May 16th July 26th June 1st June	20 55 30 500 300 150		Advance of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour (5d. to 6\frac{1}{2}d.) Advance of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour (5d. to 5\frac{1}{2}d.) Advance of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour (4d. to 4\frac{1}{2}d.) Advance of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour (5d. to 5\frac{1}{2}d.) Advance of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour (5d. to 5\frac{1}{2}d.)	21 72 25 92 23 62 18 02 20 62 15 0	20 3½ 21 6¾	2 2 2 4½ 2 3 1 0¼ 1 0	
	4 Increases—31 We	orkpeople.		MININ	G AND QUARRYING. Decreases—Nil.				
Coal Miners tmakers Quarrymen	Kirkby-in-Ashfield Nevin, Carnarvonshire Lockerbie, Dumfries	1st May 1st May 14th June	60 68	{	Advance of from 5 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on piece prices Advance of 6d. per ton Advance of 1s. per ton on $4 \times 4 \times 4$ setts Advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour $(6\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.)		20 0	2 0 I I	

ettmakers... Inverkeithing ... 10th May 40 ... Advance in tonnage rate, and ½d. per hour on time rates 28 0 30 0 2 0 ...

*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 JUNE-continued.

C	HANGES .	IN RAT	ES O	F W	VAGES REPORTED IN JUNE—continued.
Employment.	Locality.	Date of	Approxi Numb workpe	er of eople	Particulars of Change, Estimated Rate of Wages in a full Week, exclusive of overtime. Increase or Decrease in a full week, exclusive of overtime.
Employment		change.	Inc.		(Decreases in Italics.) Before change. After crease per per week.
-			A44 (A		LOCKEL DOWN CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO
	687 Workpeople.		NEERI	NG A	AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES. Decreases—Nil. 1 s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.
Rivetters, Caulkers, and Holders-up (Boiler Shops)	The Wear	First full pay in July	400		Advance of 6d. per week on new work 0 6
Patternmakers, Smiths, Turners and Fitters	Barnsley	22nd May	1115		Advance of 2s. per week 33 0 35 0 2 0
Machinemen		(19th May	1 6	(Advance of 1s. per week 34 0 35 0 1 0
Engineers	Penistone	June 19th May	15	{	Further advance of is, per week 35 0 36 0 1 0 Advance of is, per week
Fitters, Turners, Blacksmiths. &c.	Leigh	17th July	204		Advance of 2s. per week 30 0 32 0 2 0 Advance of 2s. per week 34 0 36 0 2 0
Ironfounders J Brassfinishers Ironfounders	C	21st June 1st July	34 8 50		Advance of 2s. per week 34 0 36 0 2 0 Advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour ($6\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $6\frac{3}{4}$ d.) 34 0 36 0 2 0 Advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per week 34 0 35 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0
Brassworkers Bargebuilders	Nottingham	2nd July 27th July	7I 20		Advance of 1s, 6d, per week and 4d, per hour on 40, 6, 42, 0, 1, 6,
Rivetters }	London, W.	27th May	(180		overtime rates (10\frac{1}{2}d. to 11d.) Advance of 2s. per week 36 0 38 0 2 0 Advance of 3s. per week 30 0 33 0 3 0
Holders-up J Boilermakerst	London, S.W.	25th May 10th June	5 26		Advance of 3s. per week 30 0 33 0 6 0 Advance of 6s. per week
Ironfounders Patternmakers Ship Joiners	Aberdeen	28th June June	40 73		Advance of 1s. 6d. per week 31 0 32 6 1 6 Advance of \(\frac{1}{4}d. \) per hour (7\(\frac{1}{4}d. \) to 7\(\frac{1}{2}d. \) 32 7\(\frac{1}{2} \) 33 9 1 1\(\frac{1}{2} \)
Boilermakers	Kirkcaldy	{ 2nd April 2nd July	} 30	{	Advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour
Engineers	Belfast Dublin	1st Aug. 4th June	1,200		Advance of is, per week
1	* Tu	Wantenania		TUE	R METAL TRADES. 3 Decreases—1,446 Workpeople.
	7 Increases—807	d) 1	[(744	R METAL TRADES. 3 Decreases—1,446 Workpeople. Decrease of 2½ per cent. under sliding scale - - -
Blastfurnacemen	Barrow	n rst July		530	Decrease of 2½ per cent. under sliding scale, leaving — — wages 4¾ per cent. above standard.
The Control of	Ulverston			172	Decrease of 2 per cent. under sliding scale, leaving — — — wages 3 per cent. above standard
Nut and Bolt Makers (Hand Workers)	South	27th May 28th July	} 500		Advance of 2½ per cent
Ditto (Machine Workers)	Staffordshi	(1)	{ 25 40		Advance of 12 per cent. on piece and 2s. on time rates — — Advance of 12 per cent. on piece and 2s. on time rates — Advance of 25 per cent. on piece rates —
Range and Stove Fitters Keysmiths	Falkirk Willenhall	29th May 3rd July			Advance of 1s. per week 26 0 27 0 1 0
Nail Makers	Leeds	3rd July		:::	Advance of 10 per cent. on piece rates 40 0 41 0 1 0
	5 Increase	8-387 Work	people.	T	EXTILE TRADES. Decreases—Nil.
Willeyers and Blenders Strippers and Grinders		June 24th June	17	[Advance of 5 per cent 20 0 21 0 1 0 Advance of 1s. per week 25 3 26 3 1 0
Willeyers Hosiery Dyers	Vondon	28th May	8		Advance of 2s. per week
Linen Thread Workers	Kilbirnie	st July	60		in factories, and 2s. 6d. in dye houses Advance of rs. per week 21 0 22 0 1 0
A STANCE WAS ASSESSED.	1 Tnowagea	s—83 Workp	eom1e	CI	LOTHING TRADES. Decreases—Nil.
Tailors	Huddersfield	8th May			Advance on "log" prices stated to equal 2s. 6d. per 30 0 32 6 2 6
Shoemakers Lasters and Finishers	Stafford Rushden	June 27th May	4 50		Advance of 2s. per week to 3 men, and 1s. to 1 man — — — Advance of 2s. per week — — 2 0
	Cork	14th Jun		1	Advance to a minimum wage of 24s
	4 Incre	eases—471 W	rkpeople		TRANSPORT. 1 Decrease—18 Workpeople.
Tramway Drivers† Tramway Drivers and	Wigan Birmingham	14th Jur		18	Change from a daily to an hourly rate resulting in
Conductors	†				slight reductions in drivers' wages, and slight increases to conductors
Dock Labourers	Glasgow Belfast	joth Jun	1 00		Advance of 2s. per week
				1	BRIGHT STATE OF THE STATE OF TH
11 Increases	-605 Workpeopl			RKIN	IG AND FURNISHING TRADES. Decreases—Nil. [Advance of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour (7d. to 7\(\frac{1}{2} \)d.) \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. \(\frac{3^2}{4^2} \)] 34 8\(\frac{1}{2} \)[2 3\(\frac{3}{4} \)]
Cabinet Makers	Scarborough London, E. Cork	3rd Ma 3rst Ma 1st Jun	y 9		Advance of 5s. per week 30 0 35 0 5 0
Cabinet and Cha Makers, Polishers, Ca	ir Glasgow	7th Ma		an ill	Advance to a minimum rate of 7½d, per hour to — 2 1½
vers, Upholsterers ar Machinemen	ıd		dit di		and of 82d, per hour to carvers and uphoisterers
Cabinet Makers Upholsterers	London, E.C. London, E.C. London, N.E.	3rd Jul 11th Jul 8th Jul	ne 10		Advance of 333 per cent
Upholsterers	Kittybrewste		5	-	Advance of 1s. per week 23 0 24 0 I 0 Advance of 2s. per week 22 0 24 0 Z 0
Machinist	Aber	deen 27th M	ay 14	A PARTY	Advance of 1s. per week 23 0 24 0 1 0 Advance of 2s. per week 14 0 16 0 2 0
Coopers Wheelwrights and	London, S.E Bury	roth M	ay 36 ne 50		Advance of 2½ per cent. on piece rates 30 0 32 0 2 0
Blacksmith	s \ Leeds †	ist Ma	ay 1 20		. Advance of 2s. per week 32 0 34 0 2 0
7 Incre	ases—588 Workp	eople.	EMPLO	YEE	S OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES. Decreases—Nil. d. s. d. s. d. d.
Quarrymen (Municipal Quarries	Halifax	May	33 2	-	. Advance of ½d. per hour
(Municipal Quarries Gasworks Labourers	Oldham	June	13		. Advance of 1s. per rood (14s. to 15s.)
Building Labourers and Navvi Shipwrights		ist Ju	10000	30	
(Harbour employe	D 16 .	{ ist Jui i3th M	ay 14		Advance of 1s. 10½d, per week 30 9 32 7½ (1)
Paviors	Belfast	{ 7th Ju			11 (11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

† See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN JUNE-(continued).

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Leadler .	Date of	Num	oximate ber of people ectly	Particulars of Change.	of Wag full We clusi	ges in a gek, ex- ve of time.	Increa Decrea full v exclus	ase in a week, sive of	
Employment.	Locality.	change.		cted.	(Decreases in Italics.)	Before change.	After change.		De- crease per	
	A CHRONEL	Inc. Dec.						week.	week	
	9 Increases—2,276 Workpeople. MISCELLANEOUS TRADES. Decreases—Nil.									
Compositors and	Scarborough	3rd July	68		Advance of 2s. per week	s. d. 28 o	s. d.	s. d. 2 0	s. d.	
Cement Workers	Machinemen				Advance in piece rates and working conditions, stated to equal an advance of from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per week	-	-	o I to		
Brickwheelers			3 10		Advance of 2s. per week	20 0	22 0	2 0		
Labourers Firemen	Darfield	21st May	4		Average advance of is, 6d. per week Alteration in conditions of labour estimated to be equal to an advance of is, 6d. per week	-	-	1 6		
Brickmakers	Acton	14th June	1,000		Advance of 6d. to moulders and proportionate advances to others	-		-	~.	
Barge Loaders (Brick Trade)	Bridgwater	23rd June	50		Advance of 2d. per thousand	18 0	20 0	2 0	•••	
Saddle and Harness Makerst	London	7th June	1,000		Advance of 5 per cent on piece prices for light and 15 per cent on heavy harness	-	-	-		
Brewery Mechanics*+	London	22nd May	76		Advances averaging 2s. 5d. per week	-	- 1	2 5		
Paviors (private employ)	Belfast	12th June			Advance of 2s. per week	34 0	36 o	2 0		
Sailmakers	Belfast	5th June	36		Advance of is. per week	31 0	32 0 1	1 01	•••	

	3 Inc	reases—17 workpe	opie.	SEAME	V.1 3 Decreases—16 Wo	rkpe	opie.			
Port.	Voyage.	Occupation.		ed at new ring June.	Particulars of Change.		May.	June.	In- crease.	De- crease.
			Increase.	Decrease.	(Decreases in Italics.)				O Caso.	or case,
Steamships— Liverpool { Aberdeen Salling Vessels— Liverpool Steamships—	Mediterranean Baltic Running Agreements in Foreign Trade W. Indies and E. Coast of S. America	Seamen Able Seamen	 II 	4 6 6	Decrease of 5s. per month Decrease of 5s. per month Increase of 5s. per month Decrease of 5s. per month Increase of 10s. per month	::	75 0 65 0 80 0 85 0 55 0		 5 0 	5 0 5 5
Methil	Running Agreements in Foreign Trade	Firemen	2		Increase of is. per week	•••	30 0	31 0	IO	

* Comprise bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers, painters and labourers.

† See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.

† Marine Engineers.—An agreement was made in May between employers and men engaged in the steam fishing industry of Grimsby for an advance of od. per month to chief and second engineers, to take effect on 14th May, and a further advance of 1s. to come into operation on 1st August.

Agricultural Cash Wages.—Increases of 1s. per week in the cash rate of wages of agricultural labourers took place in two Unions of Suffolk and Kent; in one Union in Essex the rate was increased by 2s. per week.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN JUNE.

The changes in hours of labour reported during June were all decreases and affected about 12,700 workpeople; 7,000 engineers employed in London obtained the 48 hours week, and 1,000 saddle and harness makers in London had their hours reduced from $56\frac{1}{2}$ to $52\frac{1}{2}$ per week. The average amount of reduction of working hours was 4.76 per week.

Employment. Locality. of change. of work-change. legole directly affected. DECREASES. DEC	10 2	Da	Approxi mate number	full week	labour in a (exclusive rtime).	MATHER DESCRIPTION		Date	Approxi- mate number	full w	of labouteek (exc.) f overtim	lusive
Building Trades Building Trades Wilgan* Ist July 350 47 † 44 † 0.46 0.55	ployment.	Locality. of	ge. of work- people directly	Before Af	ter of de- crease per	Employment.	Locality.		people directly		After change.	of de- crease per week.
Bricklayers Carpenters and Joiners Carpenters and Joiners Fleetwood* Tist May	1	DECRE	ASES.				DECE	REASES-(continued).			
Annan	yers { L	ondonderry* 1st M Newcastle, 7th a Gateshead, 7th a	ay 130	57 5	6½ 0.2	binding Trades. Letterpress and Lithographic Printers.	Sheffield	21st June	506	54	51	3
Carpenters and Joiners Fleetwood*		Annan* rst M Carlisle* 14th J	ay 20 ine 145	54 { 50 † 4 50 † 4	0 † } 4.86 94† } 0.5	Machine Rulers Letterpress and Lithographic Printers,	Belfast	23rd June	806	54	52½	1'5
Bricklayers' Labourers Metal and Engineering Trades. Steel Smelters Men employed in Engineering Establishments Boiler Makers* Transport. Transport. Transport. W. Kilbride* Wigan* June 10 54 † 51 † 214 44 † 046 Miscellaneous Trades. Wheelwrights & Blacksmiths* Employees at Waterworks Brewery Employees Brewery Employees* London, S. W. 21st May 176 491 Transport. Transport. Transport. Transport.	Joiners F	Prescot* 3rd Ju	ely 12	54 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	4 † 1.93 92† 6.22	Letterpress Printers, Machine-	Dublin	June	55	54	52	2
neering Trades. Steel Smelters West Hartlepool Engineering Establishments Boiler Makers* Transport. Transport. Transwaymen Mest Hartlepool London generally June July 5,7,000 54 48 6 Brewery Employees Brewery Employees Brewery Employees London, S.W. Leeds 24th June 85 53½ London, E. 21st May 176 49½ Employees London, S.E. 22nd May 72 54	yers' Labourers	W. Kilbride* Jun	10 ne 270	54 + 51	1 + 2.14	Trades. Wheelwrights &	Leeds	ıst May	20	-54	53	ı
Engineering Establishments Boiler Makers* Transport. Transport. Transwaymen Transwaymen Transport. Transwaymen Transport. Tran	ng Trades. melters V	Hartlepool	ne 24	Change from	112	Employees at Waterworks	Leeds	24th June	85	531	521	I
Transport. Transport. Transport. Transpor	eering	generally Ju	ne 7,000	Market out		Brewery Employees	London, E.	21St May	176	491	48	1.52
Discount Wisson with Tune 100	ort.	2 9 6	(-0			Brewery Employees*	London, S.E.	22nd May	72	54	50	4
Drivers* Wigan I4th June 18 90 69½ 20.5 Saddle and Harness Makers London 7th June 1,000 56½ Tramway Drivers* Conductors, and Sirmingham 1st July 441 84 70 14 Employees of Dublin 9th May 13 58	ls) ay Drivers* E	Wigan 14th Ju Birmingham 1st Ju	ne 1 18	90 69	30.2	Harness Makers	\$100 P			561	52½ 54	4

* See also under Changes in Wages.
\$ Hours previous to change 50 for 35 weeks, 44½ for 4 weeks, 44 for 4 weeks and 41½ for 9 weeks,

| Hours after change 44½ for 39 weeks, and 39 for 13 weeks.
| Winter hours. ‡ Mid-winter,

PAUPERISM IN JUNE.

Data supplied by the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland, and Ireland.
THE number of persons relieved in 35 selected urban districts of the United Kingdom on one day in the second week of June was 315,470, corresponding to a rate of 201 per 10,000 of the estimated population of

those districts in 1897.

Compared with May last, the number relieved has decreased by 4,842, and the rate per 10,000 by 3. Three districts only show increased rates, viz.:— Newcastle (5 per 10,000), Stockton and Tees district (2), and Edinburgh and Leith district (1). In 3 districts the rate remains the same, while in the remaining 29 districts decreases are shown; the largest decreases being in the Central London and Dublin districts (10 each), Cork, Waterford and Limerick (8), Bristol (7), and Belfast (6 per 10,000). The rate for the whole Metro-

polis has fallen by 5 per 10,000.

Compared with June 1896, the total number relieved has decreased by 2,788, and the rate per 10,000 of population by 4. The decrease was entirely in outdoor pauperism, indoor pauperism showing an increase. Eleven districts show an increased rate, the largest ncreases being in the Paisley and Greenock district 18 per 10,000), Cork, Waterford and Limerick district 10), Barnsley district (8), and Galway district (7). In he Dublin district the rate was the same, while in the emaining 23 districts decreases are shown, the most narked being in the Hull district (22), Stockton and Tees district (14), Nottingham, Leicester, and Wolverhampton districts (13 each), and Leeds (11 per 10,000).

	Pauper	rs on one ek of Ju	day in s	econd	Paupers sponding in previous	ng date
Selected Urban Districts.	In- door.	Out- door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of esti- mated Popula- tion.	Total Number.	Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population.
ENGLAND & WALES.*				4		
Metropolis. West District	10,067	2,391	12,458	159	12.281	158
North District	13,311	7,848	21,159	202	12,281 21,170	208
Central District	6,575	3,251	9,826	426	9,999	428
East District	12,116	3,877	15,993	223	16,619 37,677	232
South District	19,343	17,990	37,333	224	AU 10	229
Total Metropolis	61,412	35,357	96,769	217	97,746	222
West Ham	1,648	6,528	8,176	188	8,684	205
Other Districts.	1,483	4.470	5,893	160	5,916	163
Newcastle District Stockton & Tees District	975	4,410	5,215	251	5,398	265
Bolton, Oldham, &c	3,007	8,190	11,197	154	5,398 10,686	148
Bolton, Oldham, &c Wigan District	1,540	7,221	8,770	228	8,830 13,962	233
Manchester District	7,845 8,895	6,326	14,171	166	13,962	165
Liverpool District Bradford District	8,895	7,694	16,589	184 120	17,092	191
Halifax & Huddersfield	1,028	3,250 3,885	4,278	130	4,173 4,987	118 13 6
Leeds District	933 1,658	5,648	7,306	173	7,677	184
Barnsley District	648	3,138	3,786	186	3,564	178
Barnsley District Sheffield District	2,114	3,317	5,431	147	5,637	154
Hull District	1,044	5,214	6,258	266	6,657	288
North Staffordshire	1,654	5,112	8,201 6,608	246 181	8,040	244 194
Nottingham District Leicester District	1,496	2,518	3,490	177	6,949	190
Wolverhampton District	2,827	13,530	10,357	298	3,671 16,981	311
Birmingham District Bristol District	3,762	2,176	5,938	111	5,908	112
Bristol District	2,366	8,455 6,182	10,821	312	5,908 11,045 7,460	321
Cardiff & Swansea	1,543	6,182	7,725	228	7,460	225
Total "Other Districts"	45,799	107,053	152,852	189	154,633	194
SCOTLAND.*	5			000	17.077	007
Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock Dist.	3,245 580	14,101	17,346	208 217	17,077 3,081	207
Edinburgh & Leith Dist.	1,244	2,793 5,077	3,373 6,321	179	8,081	199 186
Dundee & Dunfermline	930	2,764	3,694	189	8,500 3,760	194
Aberdeen	451 262	2,482	2,933	220	2,924	222
Coatbridge & Airdrie	262	1,265	1,527	177	1,574	185
Total for the above Scot- tish Districts	6,712	28,482	35,194	200	34,916	201
IRELAND.† Dublin District			0.50		1500	
Belfast District	5,648	3,037	8,685	246	8,649	246
Cork, Waterford &	3,143	325	3,468	108	3,465	110
Galway District	4,275	5,407	9,682	178	9,539	397
Total for the above Irish	13,428	9,051	22,479	237	22,279	236
J. J J	-3,443	9,031	7~14/9	20.	- 22,218	200
Total for above 35 dis- tricts in June	128,999	186,471	315,470	201	318,258	205
Total for previous month	132,054	188,258	320,312	204	322,728	208

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

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

WORK OF LABOUR BUREAUX IN JUNE.

During June 1,567 fresh applications for work were registered by the 13 bureaux making returns. Private employers engaged 637 persons, and local authorities 277. Of the 2,123 workpeople remaining on the registers at the end of the month, 1,027 were men, 110 lads and boys, and 986 women and girls.

Comparing the figures of the 12 bureaux which also furnished returns for June 1896, the number of fresh applicants for work decreased by 43 per cent.

(I.) Work Done in June.

	Name and	App	Fresh lica- s by people	tions of	ffered	No. or W	f Work ork by	people fo Bureaux	und
	Address of Labour Bureau.	dur	ing	dur		Engage Priv Emplo	ate	Engag Loc Author	al
		June 1897.	June 1896.	June 1897.	June 1896.	June 1897.	June 1896.	June 1897.	June 1896.
	London. St. Pancras* (College St.)	115	173	199	140	88	105	temp.	temp. 57 perm.
١	Battersea (Lavender Hill)	95	159	26	37	26	37	- i	_
	Islington (Barnsbury St.)	142	241	74	230	50	123	temp.	99
١	St. Martin* (Town Hall)	51	92	90	79	36	46	-	-
-	Hackney (Graham Yard)	72	92	25	13 {	temp. 15 perm. 6	} 13	temp. 55	temp.
-	Salvation Army (Whitechapel Rd.)	312	847	45	47	113	temp. 859 perm. 32	-	-
	Y.W.C.A. (George St., (1)	36	60	82	65	28	16	_	_
	Hanover Sq.)	289	412	355	409	106	106	_	_
	Provincial. Salford (Town Hall)	22	49	2	13	2	9	_	_
ı	Ipswich (Tower St.)	20	38	43	37	23	28		-
ADDRESS.	Plymouth (East St.)	96	98	174	107	72	54	_	-
100	Liverpool (Municipal Bldgs.)	118	132	14	5	1	I	6	2
The state of the state of	Glasgow (158 George St.)	199	+ 8	95	+ {	temp. 26 perm. 45	+	altonan	t
TO SECOND	Total	1,567		1,224		637		277	

	1				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.								
		37	17	8	12	28	6	108
	•••	10	4	2	3	43	-	62
	•••	36	22	16	45	100	8	227
St. Martin*		5 18	I	2	20	4	5	37
		18	IO	5	II	49	29	122
Salvation Army Provincial.	•••	-	6	4	-	7	5	22
Salford		45	10	9	8	92	30	194
Ipswich		-	7	I	7	19	18	52
Plymouth		16	IO	13	14	10	24	87
Liverpool		4	7	9	I	30	17	68
Glasgow	***	4	2	10	5	11	16	48
Total Number		175	96	79	126	393	158	1,027

De to demonstrate	7		Wor	nen and	Girls.		Grand		
Name of	Lads	Char-		Dress-		Total	Total.		
Labour Bureau.	Boys.	Women, Daily Work, &c.	Ser- vants.	makers and Semp- stresses	Others.	Women and Girls.	June 1897.	June 1896.	
London.			0.00%						
St. Pancras* Battersea	51	-	-	-	-	-	159	282	
Islington	1 40	3 38 15				3 40	286	75 315	
St. Martin*	9	15	5		ī	21	67	88	
Hackney!	6	Į.	İ	1	1	1	128	222	
Salvation Army—	1	1	+	+	+	187	22	181	
Y.W.C.A $\begin{cases} \binom{1}{2} \end{cases}$		35	321	42	145	536	187 536	45 552	
Provincial.		33	344	September 1	100	330	330	002	
Salford	-	-	-	-	17"	17	211	178	
Ipswich Plymoutht	0	II	3		-	14	-00	116	
Liverpool	8	3	1		1	1 3	93	150 105	
Glasgow	0	103	50	5	7	165	221	+	
Total Number	110	208	379	48	351	986	2,123		

* New register opened ist January 1897. † Not furnished.

† Women and Girls are not registered.

TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE.

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

Number and Magnitude.—Fifty-three fresh disputes occurred in June 1897, compared with 126* in May, and 95 in June 1896. In these disputes 13,380 workpeople were involved compared with 17,848* in May, and about 11,700 in June 1896.

Trades affected.—In the building trades 16 disputes took place, involving 1,186 workpeople; mining and quarrying, 9 disputes, involving 7,315 workpeople; engineering and shipbuilding, 5 disputes, involving 1,58 workpeople; other metal trades, 3 disputes, involving 1,058 workpeople; textile trades, 5 disputes, involving 1,703 workpeople; furnishing and woodworking trades, 5 disputes, involving 127 workpeople; and in the miscellaneous group of industries. To dispute involving 1,822 workpeople group of industries, 10 disputes, involving 1,833 workpeople.

Causes.—Of the 53 disputes, 26 arose chiefly on wages questions (in some cases movements for reduced hours were supplementary causes), I was for reduced hours of labour only, I2 arose on questions of working arrangements, working rules and bye-laws, 5 on questions of non-unionists, defence of union customs, fellow-unionists, &c., 3 were demarcation disputes, and 6 were due to other causes.

Results.—Forty-two new disputes, involving 10,347 workpeople, and 38 old disputes, involving 2,127 workpeople, were reported as settled. Of the 80 new and old disputes settled, 32 involving 3,236 persons were successful from the point of view of the workpeople; 23 involving 5,865 persons, partially successful; and 25 involving 3,373 persons, unsuccessful.

Number of Working Days Lost.—The number of working days lost in June owing to labour disputes, new and old, was about 231,700, as compared with 450,000 in May, and 360,000 in April.

Total Disputes for the first six Months of 1897.—For the six completed months of 1897 the aggregate number of workpeople involved in the 519 disputes which commenced in those months was nearly 112,240, as compared with about 103,250 in the corresponding months of 1896. The number of working days lost owing to disputes in the first six months of 1897 was about 1,995,500.

Employment.	Locality.	Date when Dispute began.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Workpeople directly and indirectly affected.	Total Duration of Dispute in Working Days.	Result.
			I.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN	JUNE 18	97.	
THE EXPLY		H	16 Disputes. BUILDING TRADES	3. 1,186	6 Workpeop	le affected.
Delalarore Stone	Carlton, Notts.	June.	Objection to employment of labourers to do	10		Shop blocked to union men.
Bricklayers, Stone- masons and Labourers	Wrexham		slaters' work For advance in wages from 71d. to 8d. per hour, already conceded by some end to 61d per hour.		3	Advance conceded.
Bricklayers	Hampton-on-	14	already conceded by some employers For advance in wages from 6d to 61d per hour	75	I	Advance granted.
Bricklayer Labourers	Thames Newcastle		For reduction in hours of labour	225	8	Hours reduced from 50 in summer and
Stonemasons	Crieff	7	For guarantee of present rate of wages for a year, an extra \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour when sheds not provided, and \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. when working two miles or more out-		4	43 in winter to 441 and 39 respectively. Men's demands conceded.
	T and a		side town Refusal to fit window casements made by a firm	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	r	Contractors agreed to obtain no mor
and page of the ball	Leeds	9	with whom the trade was in dispute For advance in wages from 73d. to 8d. per hour	The state of the s		goods from the firm in question. Still unsettled.
	Oxford	5	and code of working rules For increase in wages while erecting Jubilee stand	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TW	ı	Advance in wages of id. per hour co
Carpenters and	London, E.C.	9 16	For a rate of is. 3d. per hour while erecting		I	ceded. Rate of 1s. per hour offered and accepte
Joiners	London, E.C.	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Jubilee stands For a rate of 1s. 3d. per hour while erecting Jubilee stands		1½ hours	Rate of rs. per hour offered, but question of payment for time lost not entertained, and men paid off.
Plasterers	Bournemouth Manston,	14 12	For advance in wages of ½d. per hour, 7d. to 7½d. Alleged refusal of employer to pay for walking	200	==	Still unsettled. Men found work elsewhere.
Plastosos (Leeds Nottingham Ipswich	14 24	time Alleged refusal of employer to recognise the union Against employment of a non-union man	03	2	Men obtained work elsewhere. Men submitted to work with no unionists.
Builders' Labourers	Cheltenham	4	Alleged refusal of employer to comply with an arbitrator's award	16	3	Employer agreed to comply w
	Tunbridge Wells	21	For advance in wages of \(\frac{1}{2} \text{d. per hour}	200		Still unsettled.
-	1,01.5	9 Disp	utes. MINING AND QUARRYING	G. 7,31	5 Workpeop	
Coal Miners	Morpeth		To compel non-unionists to join the union		6	Most of the non-unionists joined union, the rest left the colliery,
Putters	Sunderland	19	Alleged insufficiency of ponies for the work	. 1,212	I	Putters summoned for the stoppa Compensation paid and summon
180,1 801 , 912		-6	Against removal of a man to another working place	1,060	2	withdrawn. Negotiations resulted in man be
Coal Miners	Barnsley			6.0	6	found another new place. Higher earnings shown to be made un
Pit Boys	Near Wakefield		Objection to a new mode of payment			new system, and work resumed. Still unsettled.
Coal Miners	Chesterfield	B . 15165	For payment at the tonnage rate obtaining in neighbouring pits for the same seam	-0	8	Work resumed upon terms not yet for
Quarrymen	Near Carnarvon		Alleged unfair dismissal of certain men		2	stated. Mutually arranged that the cost
Coal Miners	Chirk	The second second	Dispute as to payment for breakage of new lamps introduced under amended Mines	500		breakages should be borne jointly.
Ditto	Benhar	22	Regulation Act Refusal to pack away residue after coal cutting	3 10 11 3 11 155 7 10	3	Miners to be relieved of the work
Ditto	Hamilton	7	machines without extra payment Alleged dismissal of men for joining trade union	500	8	Discharged men to be reinstated, a full liberty given to join union.
30 1 M 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	5 Dispute	28.	ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDIN	G TRADE	ES. I	158 Workpeople affected.
Platers' Helpers	Hartlepool		Desire to be paid up to Saturday night of each week, not to have "lying-on money" retained	25	1 2 3 A 3 A 3 A 3 A 3 A 3 A 3 A 3 A 3 A 3	Employer agreed to pay up to Fri night, leaving one day "lying-on," one week only.
	Newton Heath	4	Against employment of labourers on planing machines	SO THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF		Still unsettled.
Engineers	Newton Heath			C. C	The state of the s	Places filled by other men.
Engineers Ditto	London N.W.	16	Against alleged tyranny of manager arising out of	f 47		
	London, N.W.		Against alleged tyranny of manager arising out of eight hours' day agitation Against discharge of three fellow workmen		4	Two of the men reinstated, and w resumed. Still unsettled.

^{*} Amended figures, disputes being included which occurred in May, but of which information was received too late for insertion in the June GAZETTE.

TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE—(continued).

Employment.	Locality.	Date when Dispute began.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Workpeople directly and indirectly Affected.	Total Duration of Dispute in Working Days.	Result
			PUTES WHICH BEGAN IN J		(continued).	THE PURIN CHANGE THE
		3 Disp	utes OTHER METAL TRA	DES. 1,	058 Workpeo	ole affected.
rass, Wire and Tube-	Birmingham	June 15	alleged unfair dismissal of a fellow-workman	400	1	Man temporarily reinstated after depu- tation had met employer.
workers offin Furniture Makers	Birmingham	14	against refusal of firm to join the alliand employers and workpeople	e of 8	MOT	Still unsettled.
inplate Workers	Lydney	21	employers and workpeople Against proposed reduction in wages, an sympathy with men on strike in another w under same employ	d in 650 orks		Still unsettled.
			Disputes. TEXTILE TRADE	Control of the Contro	Workpeople o	
ardroom Tenters	Bolton	Carl Control of	Refusal to do the work of an absent colleagu		1 day	Amicable settlement by union secretary and firm.
extile Operatives otton Weavers	Hebden Bridge Rishton	18 16	For advance in wages of 2s. per week Objection to reprimand of three of their nu	mbe r 89	day 2	Advance conceded. Employers reinstated the weavers after an interview with union officials.
ute Spinners	Dundee	18	for coming late Demand for promise of a holiday with full p	ay on 400	ı	Work resumed without attainment of object.
	Newmilns	28	Jubilee Day For an advance in wages and for reinstate of certain discharged fellow workpeople	ment 1,200		Still unsettled.
	5 Disputes	8.	FURNISHING AND WOODWOR	KING TRAD	ES.	27 Workpeople Affected.
fill Sawyers	Nottingham	26	Against employment of men other than Sawyers for saw sharpening and machine	Mill 4		Still unsettled.
Jpholsterers	London, E.C. London, N	24	For advance in wages of 33\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent	10	19.12.5	Advance conceded. Advance promised from July 8th. Work resumed on a promise from
Ditto	London, E.C.	29	Against proposed reduction in wages of recent. and alleged bad treatment For advance in wages of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour	o per 19 80	6	employer of better treatment. Advance granted.
		10 Disp	utes. MISCELLANEOUS TR	ADES.	1,833 Workpe	
Cement Workers	Sunderland		For advance in wages of 15 per cent	35	8	Advances granted ranging from 3 to per cent., and work re-arranged.
Sanitary Pressers	Hanley	24	Against further limitation of system of dr money on account			Still unsettled, Some men returned at old rate, others
Railway Navvies	North Walsham	14	For advance in wages from 4d. to 4\flackddd d. pe	r hour 86	2	left the district. Men replaced.
Omnibus Conductors	Yarmouth	CO CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF T	For advance in wages For advance in wages of 8 to 25 per cent.			Stevedores resumed work. Lightermen
Lightermen	Aaton	5	dores came out in sympathy For advance in wages of 6d. per 1,000 brick		9	replaced by men from other districts. Advance of 6d. per 1,000 granted to
Brickmakers	. Acton Middlesex				aun.	moulders, and a proportionate increase to other men.
Seamen and Firemen	. Aberdeen	. 16	For advance in wages of 10s. per month		2	Compromised by concession of 5s. per month. Seamen 'replaced by others at the
Ditto	. Aberdeen	. 28	Against proposed reduction of 5s. per mon	in 0	3	reduced rate. Steamer proceeded with "runner" firemen to Blyth.
Mineral Water Operative	Belfast	. I	Misunderstanding of timekeeper as to the starting work, checks being withheld in	me of conse-	I	Grievance redressed when matter brought under notice of principals of firm.
Fireclay Workers .	Coalisland	. 8	quence For advance in wages of 3s. per week	90	16	Work resumed without an advance.
		NAME AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY.				
11	-DISPUTES	WHICH	H BEGAN BEFORE JUNE, AN		ETTLED I	N THAT MONTH.
			H BEGAN BEFORE JUNE, AN	D WERE S	1	
Building Trades.			For advance in wages of 3d. per hour (7dd and reduction of 4 hours per week	D WERE S.	37	Advance of ½d. per hour granted, and hours reduced by 4 in summer and 7 in winter.
Building Trades.	Carllala	II May	For advance in wages of \$\frac{3}{4}\text{d}\$, per hour (7\frac{1}{4}\text{d}\) and reduction of 4 hours per week For advance in wages from 8d. to 9d. per extra rate for overtime, and alteratively rules	to 8d.) 145 er hour, 60	37	Advance of ½d. per hour granted, and hours reduced by 4 in summer and 7 in winter. Advance of ½d. per hour granted, with extra id. per hour for overtime. Rules remain unaltered.
Building Trades. Joiners	Carlisle	II May s I May 31 May	For advance in wages of \(\frac{3}{4} \)d. per hour (7\(\frac{1}{4} \)d and reduction of 4 hours per week For advance in wages from 8d. to od. per extra rate for overtime, and alterative working rules Refusal of certain employers to sign a reduced working rules	to 8d.) 145 er hour, 60 ion in revised 11	37 31 22	Advance of ½d. per hour granted, and hours reduced by 4 in summer and 7 in winter. Advance of ½d. per hour granted, with extra 1d. per hour for overtime. Rules remain unaltered. Working rules signed after conference of the parties.
Building Trades. Joiners House Painters	Carlisle North Shields	II May	For advance in wages of \(\frac{3}{4} \)d. per hour (7\(\frac{1}{4} \)d and reduction of 4 hours per week For advance in wages from 8d. to 9d. per extra rate for overtime, and alterative working rules Refusal of certain employers to sign a code of working rules For advance in wages, 5\(\frac{1}{4} \)d. to 6d. per hour	to 8d.) 145 cr hour, 60 revised 11 300	37 31 22 32	Advance of ½d. per hour granted, and hours reduced by 4 in summer and 7 in winter. Advance of ½d. per hour granted, with extra 1d. per hour for overtime. Rules remain unaltered. Working rules signed after conference of the parties. Advance of ½d. per hour up to June 22, afterwards a further ½d. per hour. Settled by mediation of the Mayor.
Building Trades. Joiners House Painters Slaters and Tilers Builders' Labourers Carpenters and Joine	Carlisle North Shields Bradford Keighley	I May I May I May I May I May I May	For advance in wages of \(\frac{3}{4} \)d. per hour (7\)\(\frac{1}{4} \)d and reduction of 4 hours per week For advance in wages from 8d. to 9d. per extra rate for overtime, and alterative working rules Refusal of certain employers to sign a code of working rules For advance in wages, 5\)\(\frac{1}{3} \)d. to 6d. per hour for advance in wages from 7d. to 8d. per for advance in wages with a new	to 8d.) 145 er hour, 60 ion in revised 11 er 300 hour 20 code of 30	37 31 22 32 37	Advance of ½d. per hour granted, and hours reduced by 4 in summer and 7 in winter. Advance of ½d. per hour granted, with extra 1d. per hour for overtime. Rules remain unaltered. Working rules signed after conference of the parties. Advance of ½d. per hour up to June 22, afterwards a further ½d. per hour. Settled by mediation of the Mayor. Advance granted.
Building Trades. Joiners House Painters Slaters and Tilers Builders' Labourers Carpenters and Joine Plumbers	Carlisle North Shields Bradford Keighley Todmorden Coventry	II May I May I May I May I May I May I April	For advance in wages of \(\frac{3}{4} \)d. per hour (7\frac{1}{4} \)d and reduction of 4 hours per week For advance in wages from 8d. to 9d. per extra rate for overtime, and alteratively also a code of working rules Refusal of certain employers to sign a code of working rules For advance in wages, 5\frac{1}{2} \)d. to 6d. per hour for advance in wages from 7d. to 8d. per for advance in wages with a new working rules, but no due notice of per change given	to 8d.) 145 er hour, 60 irevised 11 ir 300 hour 20 code of 70 roposed	37 31 22 32 37 66	Advance of ½d. per hour granted, and hours reduced by 4 in summer and 7 in winter. Advance of ½d. per hour granted, with extra 1d. per hour for overtime. Rules remain unaltered. Working rules signed after conference of the parties. Advance of ½d. per hour up to June 22, afterwards a further ½d. per hour. Settled by mediation of the Mayor. Advance granted. Work resumed without advance, but due notice to be given of change at end of year.
Building Trades. Joiners House Painters Slaters and Tilers Builders' Labourers Carpenters and Joine Plumbers Stonemasons (Banke Hea	Carlisle North Shields Keighley Todmorden Coventry Newport, Modes	I May	For advance in wages of \(\frac{3}{4} \)d. per hour (7\frac{1}{4} \)d and reduction of 4 hours per week For advance in wages from 8d. to 9d. per extra rate for overtime, and alterative working rules Refusal of certain employers to sign a code of working rules For advance in wages, 5\frac{1}{2} \)d. to 6d. per hour for advance in wages from 7d. to 8d. per For advance in wages with a new working rules, but no due notice of probange given For alteration in local working rules	to 8d.) 145 er hour, 60 revised 11 er 300 hour 20 code of 70 roposed 50	37 31 22 32 37 66	Advance of ½d. per hour granted, and hours reduced by 4 in summer and 7 in winter. Advance of ½d. per hour granted, with extra 1d. per hour for overtime. Rules remain unaltered. Working rules signed after conference of the parties. Advance of ½d. per hour up to June 22, afterwards a further ½d. per hour. Settled by mediation of the Mayor. Advance granted. Work resumed without advance, but due notice to be given of change at end of year. Work resumed without alteration in rules.
Building Trades. Joiners House Painters Slaters and Tilers Builders' Labourers Carpenters and Joine Plumbers Stonemasons (Banke Hea Slaters Other Trades. Ironfounders	Carlisle North Shields Keighley Todmorden Coventry Newport, Mods) Aberdeen	I May I April	For advance in wages of \$\frac{3}{4}\text{d}\$, per hour (7\frac{1}{4}\text{d}\$ and reduction of \$4\$ hours per week For advance in wages from 8d. to 9d. per extra rate for overtime, and alterative working rules Refusal of certain employers to sign a code of working rules For advance in wages, 5\frac{1}{3}\text{d}\$, to 6d. per hour for advance in wages from 7d. to 8d. per For advance in wages with a new working rules, but no due notice of prochange given For alteration in local working rules Dispute as to observance of bye-laws	to 8d.) 145 er hour, 60 ion in revised 11 er 300 hour 20 code of roposed 50 80	37 31 22 32 37 66 24	Advance of ½d. per hour granted, and hours reduced by 4 in summer and 7 in winter. Advance of ½d. per hour granted, with extra 1d. per hour for overtime. Rules remain unaltered. Working rules signed after conference of the parties. Advance of ½d. per hour up to June 22, afterwards a further ½d. per hour. Settled by mediation of the Mayor. Advance granted. Work resumed without advance, but due notice to be given of change at end of year. Work resumed without alteration in rules. Advance of ½d. per hour granted, and general agreement come to as to rules Non-unionists discharged.
Building Trades. Joiners House Painters Slaters and Tilers Builders' Labourers Carpenters and Joine Plumbers Stonemasons (Banke Hea Slaters Other Trades. Ironfounders	Carlisle North Shields Bradford Keighley Todmorden Coventry Newport, Mods) Aberdeen Leeds Skelmanthon	I May I April I May I April I May I April I May I April	For advance in wages of \(\frac{3}{4} \)d. per hour (7\frac{1}{4} \)d and reduction of 4 hours per week For advance in wages from 8d. to 9d. per extra rate for overtime, and alterative working rules Refusal of certain employers to sign a code of working rules For advance in wages, 5\frac{1}{2} \)d. to 6d. per hour for advance in wages from 7d. to 8d. per For advance in wages with a new working rules, but no due notice of probange given For alteration in local working rules	to 8d.) 145 er hour, 60 ion in revised 11 er 300 hour 20 code of roposed 50 80	37 31 22 32 37 66 24 18 66	Advance of ½d. per hour granted, and hours reduced by 4 in summer and 7 in winter. Advance of ½d. per hour granted, with extra 1d. per hour for overtime. Rules remain unaltered. Working rules signed after conference of the parties. Advance of ½d. per hour up to June 22, afterwards a further ½d. per hour. Settled by mediation of the Mayor. Advance granted. Work resumed without advance, but due notice to be given of change at end of year. Work resumed without alteration in rules. Advance of ½d. per hour granted, and general agreement come to as to rules Non-unionists discharged. Work resumed without conditions by those whose places had not been filled up.
Building Trades. Joiners House Painters Slaters and Tilers Builders' Labourers Carpenters and Joine Plumbers Stonemasons (Banke Hea Slaters Other Trades. Ironfounders Woollen Weavers	Carlisle North Shields Keighley Todmorden Coventry Newport, Mods) Aberdeen Leeds Skelmanthon Wigan	I May I May I May I May I May I May I Apri I May Apri 7 May 7 May 7 May 7 May	For advance in wages of ad. per hour (74d and reduction of 4 hours per week For advance in wages from 8d. to 9d. per extra rate for overtime, and alterative working rules Refusal of certain employers to sign a code of working rules For advance in wages, 5ad. to 6d. per hour for advance in wages from 7d. to 8d. per for advance in wages with a new working rules, but no due notice of per change given For alteration in local working rules Dispute as to observance of bye-laws Objection to employment of non-union mention of the per per per per per per per per per pe	to 8d.) 145 er hour, 60 ion in revised 11 ir 300 hour 20 code of 30 roposed 50 80 en 14 f work, 300 avers 43	37 31 22 32 37 66 24 18 66	Advance of ½d. per hour granted, and hours reduced by 4 in summer and 7 in winter. Advance of ½d. per hour granted, with extra 1d. per hour for overtime. Rules remain unaltered. Working rules signed after conference of the parties. Advance of ½d. per hour up to June 22, afterwards a further ½d. per hour. Settled by mediation of the Mayor. Advance granted. Work resumed without advance, but due notice to be given of change at end of year. Work resumed without alteration in rules. Advance of ½d. per hour granted, and general agreement come to as to rules Non-unionists discharged. Work resumed without conditions by those whose places had not been filled up. Drivers and guards obtained reduction of 14½ and 20½ hours respectively. 32 out of the 37 who went on strike to be reinstated. Settled by arbitration. (See
Building Trades. Joiners House Painters Slaters and Tilers Builders' Labourers Carpenters and Joine Plumbers Stonemasons (Banke Hea Slaters Other Trades. Ironfounders Woollen Weavers Tramway Employees	Carlisle North Shields Keighley Todmorden Coventry Newport, Mods) Aberdeen Leeds Skelmanthon Wigan	I May I May I May I May I May I May I Apri I May Apri 7 May 7 May 7 May 7 May	For advance in wages of \$\frac{3}{4}\text{d}\$. per hour (7\frac{1}{4}\text{d}\$ and reduction of \$4\$ hours per week For advance in wages from \$8\text{d}\$. to 9\text{d}\$, per key working rules Refusal of certain employers to sign a code of working rules For advance in wages, 5\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\$. to 6\text{d}\$. per hour for advance in wages from \$7\text{d}\$. to 8\text{d}\$. per hour working rules, but no due notice of \$p\$ change given For alteration in local working rules Dispute as to observance of bye-laws Objection to employment of non-union mil Dispute as to prices, for better sharing of and for reinstatement of discharged were sharing of the sharing	to 8d.) 145 er hour, 60 ion in revised 11 ir 300 hour 20 code of 30 roposed 50 80 en 14 f work, 300 avers 43	37 31 22 32 37 66 24 18 66 3 31	Advance of ½d. per hour granted, and hours reduced by 4 in summer and 7 in winter. Advance of ½d. per hour granted, with extra 1d. per hour for overtime. Rules remain unaltered. Working rules signed after conference of the parties. Advance of ½d. per hour up to June 22, afterwards a further ½d. per hour. Settled by mediation of the Mayor. Advance granted. Work resumed without advance, but due notice to be given of change at end of year. Work resumed without alteration in rules. Advance of ½d. per hour granted, and general agreement come to as to rules Non-unionists discharged. Work resumed without conditions by those whose places had not been filled up. Drivers and guards obtained reduction of 14½ and 20½ hours respectively. 32 out of the 37 who went on strike to be reinstated. Settled by arbitration. (See page 198.) Advance of 1s. 6d. per week granted.
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Building Trades. Joiners House Painters Slaters and Tilers Builders' Labourers Carpenters and Joine Plumbers Stonemasons (Banke Hea Slaters Other Trades. Ironfounders Woollen Weavers Tramway Employees Patternmakers Skinners	Carlisle North Shields Keighley Todmorden Coventry Newport, Mc Aberdeen Leeds Skelmanthon Wigan Aberdeen Barrhead Kilmarnock	It May I April I May 7 May 24 Ma 7 Ma 7 Ma 7 Ma 12 April 12 April 13 April 24 Ma 15 April 26 Ma 17 Ma 17 Ma 18 April 19 April 10 April 10 April 11 May	For advance in wages of \$\frac{3}{4}\text{d}\$. per hour (7\frac{1}{4}\text{d}\$ and reduction of \$4\$ hours per week For advance in wages from \$8\text{d}\$. to 9\text{d}\$, per key working rules Refusal of certain employers to sign a code of working rules For advance in wages, 5\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\$. to 6\text{d}\$. per hour for advance in wages from \$7\text{d}\$. to 8\text{d}\$. per For advance in wages with a new working rules, but no due notice of puchange given For alteration in local working rules Dispute as to observance of bye-laws Objection to employment of non-union mil Dispute as to prices, for better sharing of and for reinstatement of discharged were for reduced hours of labour For advance in wages of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\$, per hour Against proposed reduction in wages and of output and reduction in wages	to 8d.) 145 In thour, 60 In thour, 60 In thour, 60 In thour 300 In thour 20 In thour 300 In thour	37 31 22 32 37 66 24 18 66 3 31 1 35 47 5 68	Advance of ½d. per hour granted, and hours reduced by 4 in summer and 7 in winter. Advance of ½d. per hour granted, with extra 1d. per hour for overtime. Rules remain unaltered. Working rules signed after conference of the parties. Advance of ½d. per hour up to June 22, afterwards a further ½d. per hour. Settled by mediation of the Mayor. Advance granted. Work resumed without advance, but due notice to be given of change at end of year. Work resumed without alteration in rules. Advance of ½d. per hour granted, and general agreement come to as to rules Non-unionists discharged. Work resumed without conditions by those whose places had not been filled up. Drivers and guards obtained reduction of 14½ and 20½ hours respectively. 32 out of the 37 who went on strike to be reinstated. Settled by arbitration. (See page 198.) Advance of 1s. 6d. per week granted. Work re-arranged, which had the effect of a reduction of 1d. per hour. Men made a slight concession with regard to labour, which had the effect of a reduction of 1d. per hour. Men all obtained work elsewhere.
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TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE .- continued.

Employment.	Locality.	Date when Dispute began.	Alleged Cause or Object.	No. of Workpeople Duration of directly and Dispute in indirectly Working Affected Days.	Result.
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III.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN' BEFORE JUNE, BUT OF WHICH FULL INFORMATION HAS ONLY RECENTLY BEEN OBTAINED .- continued.

	and the second contract of the second					
Mining & Quarrying Pit Boys	Rotherham	10 May	Dissatisfaction with earnings	96	2	Boys summoned, and ordered to pay
			And the second s			damages for the stoppage. Work resumed on previous terms.
Coal Miners Quarrymen	T ILI- NT D	31 May 24 May	Dispute as to deductions for dirt in coal For advance in wages of ½d. per hour	90	18	Advance of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour granted.
Engineering and Shipbuilding.						
Engineers			For advance in wages of 2s. per week generally granted	6	20	Advance of is. per week given to two picked men; rest replaced.
Platers' Helpers	Beverley	31 May	For advance in wages of 2s. 3d. per week	75	II	Advance of is. iod. and is. iid. per week granted.
Ship Joiners	Hull	26 May	Demarcation dispute with shipwrights as to work on covered bridges of steam trawlers	22	11	Agreement to leave work in abeyance pending agreement between the two trades.
Ship Plumbers	Bootle	21 May	sanitary work on ships	12		Still unsettled.
Iron Safe Finishers	Liverpool	26 Mar.		27	71	Men's places filled up, but some of them subsequently taken back.
Ironfounders	Manchester	20 April	Grievance as to discharge of certain fellow work-	31	8	Men replaced by non-unionists.
Puddlers	Wellington, Salop	і Мау	people Dissatisfaction with quality of iron supplied	52	9	Improvement in iron promised after intervention of officials of Wages Board.
Rivetters and Holders- up	London, S.W.	15 May	For advance in wages and reduction in hours	5	9	Advance of is, per day granted, with reduction in hours from 54 to 48 per week.
Ironfounders	Brighton	28 May	Objection to action of a foreman in introducing piecework, and paying men at less than union rate	28		Employers conformed to men's wishes after an interview.
Irontounders	Exeter	21 May	For full advance of 2s. per week granted by other firms	11		Full advance given.
Hammermen	Govan	27 May	For advance in wages of ½d. per hour	30		Still unsettled.
Other Trades.						•
Tailors	Blyth	10 Мау	For advance upon "log" prices of ad. per hour	38	6	An advance to be given conditional upon the miners of Northumberland obtaining an increase in their wages.
Brickmakers	Gateshead	24 May	Against discharge of men for refusal to take piece- work at a low price	21		Still unsettled.
Cabinet Makers	Scarborough	27 April	For a code of working rules, including an advance in wages—7d. to 71d. per hour	43	30	Rules and the advance conceded after negotiations.
itto	Manchester	31 May	Time work and reduction in hours For advance in wages of ros. per month—£4 to	300		Still unsettled. Advance of 5s. per month granted.
remen	Aberdeen	25 May	f4 IOS.	9	2	
Tailors	Edinburgh	22 May	For advance in "log," prices from 5d. to 51d. per hour	10	9	Advance granted.
Dock Labourers	Glasgow	25 May	Objection to being called out earlier than necessary, and receiving no pay for the time not worked	35		A fixed rate of 27s. per week gran ted being an increase of 2s. per week.
Letterpress Printers	Coleraine	з Мау	For increased wages and against alleged excessive boy labour	10	26	Slight increase granted conditionally, and number of apprentices to be reduced.

IY.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN BEFORE JUNE, AND WERE STILL UNSETTLED AT THE END OF THAT MONTH.

The following 31 disputes, the commencement of which has been previously reported, and which now involve about 5,900 work people, were still unsettled at the end of June:—Disputes commencing June 1896: joiners, Chorley; August 1896: cotton weavers: Padiham; September 1896: quarrymen, Bethesda; January 1897: boot and shoe operatives, Norwich, lace curtain operatives, Beeston March: boot and shoe operatives, Leicester, tinplate workers, Pentyrch; leather shavers, Leeds, (since settled—July); April: carpenters march: boot and shoe operatives, Leicester, tinplate workers, Pentyrch; leather shavers, Leeds, (since settled—July); April: carpenters and joiners, Tavistock, Dudley and Erith; plasterers, Liverpool; woollen operatives, Kirkburton; tinplate workers, Gowerton; packing box makers, Glasgow; coal miners, Ruabon, hosiery operatives, Ilkeston; May: building trades, Plymouth (carpenters have settled); carpenters and joiners, Ipswich; plasterers and stonemasons, Weston-super-Mare (since settled—July); masons and masons' labourers, Huddersfield; ironfounders' Potteries; tinplate workers, Lydbrook, and Llantrissant; pattern makers, Maryhill, Glasgow; hosiery operatives, Nottingham; bricklayers, Preston, (since settled—July); rivet-heaters, Low Walker; plasterers, Colne, Nelson and District.

RECENT PROGRESS IN CO-OPERATION.

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United Kingdom.—Returns collected by the Co-operative Union, and published in its annual report, show that at the end of 1896 420 co-operative associations in the United Kingdom had capital amounting to £2,150,582 (compared with 364 associations and £1,803,641 in 1895), invested in house and cottage property, which was let on rental or sold on mortgage to their members

Of this amount £1,976,455 belonged to 361 retail, distributive societies in England and Wales, and £158,786 to 51 in Scotland; the remaining £15,341 being divided between the English wholesale society and eight productive societies.

From the same report it appears that of 1,434 retail distributive societies in the United Kingdom for which particulars are given, 235 paid "bonus on wages" to their employees in 1896 amounting to £22,635, as compared with 204 societies paying £18,953 in 1895. Of the 235 societies 180, paying £13,766, were in England and Wales; 50, paying £8,810, in Scotland and 5 paying £59 in Ireland.

During the past month two new co-operative distributive societies were registered in England and Wales and one in Scotland, and one society for the promotion of home industries in Ireland.

IN 1896.*

In a report on the work of public employment registries in Germany in 1896 annexed to the report of the Berlin Association for

* Der Allgemeine Arbeitsnachweis in Deutschland im Jahre 1896, vom Dr. jur, Richard Freund, Berlin. Carl Heymanns Verlag, 1897.

Registering Labour, 77 registries are dealt with, of which 52 are municipal institutions and 25 registries similar to that of Berlin (of which an account is given below) and managed by societies or groups of societies existing for the purpose of bringing employers and workpeople together.

The total number of applications from employers at 33 municipal registries for which particulars covering the whole of 1896 could be given, was 107,050, the number of applications from workpeople being 141,817 and that of situations found, 71,630.

Similar information for 22 registries managed by societies of the kind referred to, show totals of 91,371† applications from employers, 134,561 from workpeople and 123,144 situations found.

With reference to these figures it is pointed out that in some registries the number of "applications from Employers" represents the number of situations offered, while in others it represents applications irrespective of the number of workpeople applied for; also, that the figures given under the heading, "Applications from workpeople," represent, in a few cases, the actual number of individuals who applied for work, but that in most cases the same person is counted as often as he is entered in the register.

The Berlin Central Association for Registering Labour has now a membership of 580, the majority of the members being heads of EMPLOYMENT REGISTRIES IN GERMANY business firms. The number of applications for work registered in the course of 1896 was 27,645 (compared with 23,573 in 1895), the number of situations found being 20,619 (compared with 17,095).

The "general" branch of the male department of the registry is chiefly used by persons described either as unskilled labourers or as-

+ Exclusive of applications from employers to the Berlin Central Association for Registering Labour.

errand boys. Of 14,602 applications for work registered in this branch in 1896, 11,298 were from one or other of these classes.

July 1897.

The branch set apart for special trades was chiefly used by nainters (6,000 applications for work and 4,360 situations found), miths of various sorts (2,181 applications and 1,483 situations found), and braziers and tinworkers (1,514 applications and 1,300 situations found). Masons and bricklayers appear not to make use of the registry to any great extent.

In the department for women and girls (which is separate) 3,013 applications for work and 1,794 offers of situations were registered, the number of situations procured being 1,662. No domestic ervants were registered.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

Table showing number of cases of Lead poisoning reported as having occurred in factories and workshops during June, classified by industries [M.=Males, F.=Females]:-

1 Industry	Adults.		You		Child	ren. To		tal.	Grand Total.
Disease and Industry.	м.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	м.	F.	70001
Lead Poisoning— China, Earthenware, and Glass	25	18	2	8	-	-	27	26	53
White Lead and Colour Works	11	21	-	2	-	-	II	23	34
Smelting	7	_	-	-	-	-	7	-	7 3
Tinning and Enamelling	2	_	I	-	-	-	3	-	3
Coach-making, &c	-	-	_	-	_	-	-	-	-
Other Industries	17	I	I	-	-		18	I	19
Total Lead Poisoning	.62	40	4	10		-	66	50	116
Corresponding Total for May 1897	55	34	3	1	-	_	58	35	93

Note.—No cases of Phosphorous poisoning or Anthrax were reported during

FOREIGN TRADE IN JUNE.

Imports.—The imports during June were of a total declared value of £36,321,809, an increase of 3.1 per cent. on the value for une 1896. For the first six months of the year the imports are reater by 4.1 per cent. than for the corresponding period of 1896. The following table gives the total declared value of the mports grouped in large classes for June 1897 and June 1896 .—

Class of Goods.	June, 1897.	June, 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
Food, Drink, and Tobacco Metals	£ 16,066,052 1,881,128	£ 15,361,646 1,675,956	£ 704,406 205,172	£
Oils, Chemicals, Dyeing and Tanning Substances Raw Materials for Manufacture Manufactured Articles Miscellaneous	1,021,733 9,523,209 6,735,310 1,094,377	1,111,602 9,145,065 6,595,860 1,339,1 26	378,144 139,450	89,869 — — 244,749
Totals	36,321,809	35,229,255	1,092,554	-

The imports of wheat were less in June by 21 million cwts. than year ago, the total decrease in value of wheat amounting to £420,514, and of all classes of corn to £335,591. The decrease in the value of sugar imported amounted to £286,945. On the other hand almost all classes of meat, dairy produce, and fruit were imported in increased quantities. Most varieties of raw materials for textile manufactures were imported in diminished quantities, flax and goats' wool or hair forming the only two important exceptions. In the case of raw cotton the decrease amounted to 58,996 cwts., and in the case of jute to 10,049 tons, the corresponding decreases in value being £151,385 and £120,661 respectively. On the other hand raw materials for most other classes of manufacture show increased imports.

British and Irish Exports.—The total declared value of the exports during June was £19,089,997, or 7.2 per cent. less than the value for June 1896. For the first six months of the year the decline in value, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, amounted to 1.5 per cent. The following table gives the total declared value of the exports grouped in large classes for the months of June 1897 and June 1896:-

Class of Goods.	June 1897.	June 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
Articles of Food and Drink Raw Materials Yarns and Textile Fabrics Metals and Articles manufactured therefrom (except	£ 948,826 1,683,925 7,885,707	£ 959,978 1,610,489 8,828,328	£ 73,436	£ 11,152 942,621
machinery)	2,793,784 1,485,002 4,292,753	3,034,046 1,570,189 4,557,031	Ξ	240,262 85,187 264,278
Totals	19,089,997	20,560,061		1,470,064

The exports of coal, coke, and patent fuel fell off in quantity by 182,101 tons, and in value by £45,329. The exports of cotton piece goods fell off in yardage by over 814 million yards (or about 19 per cent.), and in value by £820,444. The exports of woollen tissues also decreased, but the exports of worsted tissues and linen and jute piece goods show increases in yardage of about 21, 5, and 111 million yards respectively. The exports of most metals fell off somewhat, the decrease in the case of iron wrought and unwrought amounting in value to £231,510.

Re-Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.—These amounted in value in June to £5,451,789, or £812,821 more than

Tonnage of Yessels Entered and Cleared.—The total tonnage of vessels entered in ports of the United Kingdom in June from Foreign Countries and British Possessions was 3,087,442 tons, or 27,640 tons less than in June 1896. The tonnage cleared was 3,319,936 tons, or 20,244 tons less than a year ago. The tonnage entered Coastwise amounted to 2,515,345 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 2,513,447 tons, as against 2,637,894 tons entered and 2,524,615 tons cleared in June 1896.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTES.

Cotton Statistics.—The imports of raw cotton during June were 3.4 per cent. more than in June 1896, but, as compared with June 1895, show a falling off of 33 per cent., chiefly accounted for by a decrease in the quantity of American cotton imported. The quantity forwarded from ports to inland towns was less than in June 1896, but more than in June 1895.

The figures for the different periods are as follows:-

				Imports, Bales.		rded from P nland Town Bales.		Exports. Bales.
June	1897		•••	112,296		208,199		47,397
"	1896	•••	•••	108,608		260,814		27,117
"	1895	•••	•••	167,609	•••	200,167	•••	34,876

Traffic Receipts.—The total receipts of 21 of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the five weeks ended July 3rd amounted to £8,006,718, being £451,317 (or 6 per cent.) more than for the corresponding period of 1896. The receipts from passenger traffic were £4,145,526, an increase of £515,665, while those from goods and mineral traffic were £3,861,192, a decrease of £64,348.

Fishery Statistics.—The total value of the fish (including shellfish) landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom during June was £637,916, a decrease of £1,611 as compared with June 1896. In England and Wales the decrease amounted to £3,152, and in Ireland to f1,501. Scotland shows an increase of f3,042.

Bankruptcies.—The number of bankruptcies gazetted during June was 331, being 48 less than in June 1896, 24 more than in June 1895, and 92 less than in June 1894.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Total Emigration.—The number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during June was 14,940, as compared with 17,701 in June 1896.

British and Irish. — Of the 14,940 passengers, 10,233 were of British or Irish origin, being a decrease of 906 as compared with a year ago, chiefly due to a falling off in the number of passengers bound for the United States and South Africa. The following table gives the figures for June 1897 and 1896 :-

	Destination.		June 1897.	June 1896.
United States			6,546	6,951
British North	America	*** *** ***	1,465	1,287
Australasia		•••	714	593
South Africa	•••	•••	1,038	1,729
Other places			470	579
	Totals		10,233	11,139

Foreign.—The remainder of the 14,940 passengers, viz., 4,707, were foreigners and others whose nationality was not distinguished, being 1,855 less than in June 1896.

Alien Immigration.—The number of aliens that arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continent during June was 7,056. Of this number 2,355 were stated to be en voute to America, compared with 4,051 so stated in June 1896. Those not stated to be on their way to America numbered 4,701 (including 858 sailors), the corresponding figure for June 1896 being 4,687 (including 903 sailors'.

INDUSTRIAL PROSECUTIONS IN JUNE.

I.—Under Factory and Workshop Acts.*

Nature of Offence.	Informations laid.	Con- victions	9330	of alties.		Amoun of Costs.		
By Owners, Managers, &c.:-			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Allowing Factory or Workshop to be over-	T	I	10	0	0	0	2	0
crowded	12	II		16	0		II	4
Neglecting to Fence Machinery Employing Young Persons without necessary		3	3-					30
Employing Young Persons without necessary	15+	16	II	9	6	7	3	5
Certificates Employing Women and Children in forbidden		SO LEG	DE	1	100	250		
Trades	I	I	0	IO	0	0	12	5
Illegal Hours or Times of Employment—	12 - 12 18	CAPA S			n		7 6	
Refore or after the legal hour	96+	123	68	19	6	41	15	II
During meal times, or without proper			100				300	-
intervals for meals	5	5	0	18	0	I	12	6
Beyond legal hour on Saturday or day	I Sold	THE REAL PROPERTY.	Ville		10	135		0
enhetituted	22	22	14	15	0	9	13	8
On Sundays or holidays, or children on	1		-	-	0	-	18	
successive Saturdays	26	26	I	5	0	12	6	5
At night	20	20	10	•	0	12	0	-
Employing Children full time, otherwise	6	6	7	12	6	2	17	6
than in morning and afternoon sets, &c	7	7	2	9	0		16	6
Other illegal hours, &c Abstracts			-	9		3	-	007
Neglecting Rules as to Registers, Abstracts,	THE PARTY	Distant.						
Notices, &c.:— Not keeping Registers	17	17	12	12	0	7	6	6
Not affixing or properly filling up Notices		7 31 10						
and Abstracts	18	18		17	6	5	16	7
Not sending Notices required by Act	3	3	2	16	0	1	5	0
Not supplying sufficient or correct parti-	1	4/52/3			618	118/3		1
oulare	/	7	0	13	0	4	17	6
Prosecutions for Breach of (or not affixing)	-	933000	1199	190	M			1
Special Rules	I	1	0	10	0	0	10	0
Prosecutions under Truck Acts 1831, 1887,			-	-	0	-	-	70
1896	13	13	7	I	0	5	7	10
Other offences	3-111	W. 19-10	1	10.0		TAX	118	
By Workmen:	-		143			100		
Obstructing an Inspector in the execution	I+	2	3	7	6	I	2	6
of his duty	-	-	3	'		109	~	
By Parents:— Allowing children to be illegally employed	2	2	2	7	6	I	2	6
Allowing children to be megany employed				•		100		
Total for June 1897	255+	283	191	0	0	117	18	1
Total for June 1896	436	430	194	1 8	0	190	16	3

II .- Under the Mines and Quarries Acts *

Nature of Offence.	Prosecu-	Con- victions.	Cases with- drawn.	Cases dis- missed.	Amount of Fines and Costs		
THE PARTY OF THE P	Under the Mines Acts.						
By Owners, Managers, &c. :-		10000	27.511.	1 60	£ s. d. 5 0 0 2 0 0		
Ventilation	I	I	-	-	5 0 0		
Shafts and Manholes	I	I	_	-			
Miscellaneous	9	9	200	-	12 12 0		
By Workmen:—	1		1 /20		1 16 6		
Safety Lamps	2	2	3 4 - 30	-			
Timbering	2	2	1	AN THE LOOK	1 0 0		
Lucifer Matches, &c	4	4		10000			
Riding on Trams	5	5	No. of the last of	T	3 5 0		
Miscellaneous	23	22	100	STATE OF	20 9 0		
Total for June 1897	47	46	(1) E-10	1	50 16 6		
Total for June 1896	38	37	7	-	42 11 0		
	1	UNDER T	HE QUA	RRIES AC	т.		
By Owners, Managers, &c.:—	FEBRUARY.	I DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY OF T		1	£ s. d.		
Abstracts, Registers, Notices	2	2		-	1 6 o		
Other Special Rules	12	12	_	-	9 10 4		
Miscellaneous Matters	I	I	-	-	2 8 0		
By Workmen	THEFT	-	-	-	17 MIN NO.		
Total for June 1897	15	15	_	-	13 4 4		
Total for June 1906							
Total for June 1896		1-7-1-1	- Barret	1000 3	1331119		

III.—Under Merchant Shipping Acts.

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

Nature of Offence.	Prosecu-	Convic- tions.	Penalties.	Costs.	
By Owners or Masters of Ships: Submerging Disc	I	2 I	£ s. d. 11 0 0 9 10 0	£ s. d. 0 13 6 0 10 0	
Keepers:- llegal boarding	I	I	§		
Total for June 1897	7	5	25 10 0	1 18 6	
Total for June 1896	6	6	25 12 0	4 6 0	

* Supplied by the Home Office.

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

† These two summonses were withdrawn at the suggestion of the Bench on payment of costs, the false report (see above) being considered the chief offence.

§ Two months' imprisonment without the option of a fine.

IV.—Under the Friendly Societies Act.

(Supplied by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.)

Nature of Offence,	tions.	With- drawn on compli- ance with Act.	Convictions.	Fines or Costs.
For failing to send Annual Returns Quinquennial Valuations	8 2	6 - 1	2 I	£ s. d 10 8 0 2 0 0
Total	10	7	. 3	12 8 0

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN JUNE.

(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 June it will be seen that 3 Trade Unions, 3 Co-operative Associations for Distribution, 1 Association for Production, 2 Miscellaneous Industrial and Provident Societies, 21 new Friendly Societies, and 30 new branches of existing Friendly Societies have been added to the Register for the United Kingdom during the past month. One Trade Union, 16 Building Societies, and 2 Industrial and Provident Societies are reported as having ceased to exist, or to have commenced "winding up."

NEW ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED.

Trade Unions.—England and Wales.—London and Provincial Hammermen's Association, Rising Sun Inn, High-street, Poplar, E.; Monmouth Western Valleys Miners' Association, Tillery Miners' Institute, Abertillery; Oldham and Rochdale Districts Pork Butchers' Employees' Protection Association, 36 Union-street, Oldham. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—(A) Associations for Distribution.—England and Wales.—Olney and District Ind. Co.-op. Soc., Ltd., Elm Cottage, Midland-road, Olney; Wharfedale Coal Association, Ltd., 44 Springfield-place, Westgate, Otley, Scotland.—Annbank Co.-op. Soc., Ltd., Annbank. Ireland.—

(B) Associations for Production.—England and Wales.—None, Scotland. — None. Ireland. — Crossmaglen Co.-op. Home Industries Soc., Ltd., The Factory, Crossmaglen.

(c) Miscellaneous.—England and Wales.—Enderby Liberal Club, Ltd., Townsend-road, Enderby; Employees' Provident Soc., Ltd., 4 Bridge street, Port Sunlight. Scotland.—None, Ireland.—None.

Friendly Societies.—(A) New Friendly Societies.—England and Wales—Ordinary Friendly, 9; Working Men's Clubs, 5; Specially Authorised, 1; Dividing, 4. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—Specially Authorised, 2.

(B) New Branches of Existing Societies.—England and Wales.—I. O. Rechabites, 6 (including 1 Juvenile and 1 Female); A. O. Foresters, 3; G. U. Oddfellows, 3; various, 6. Scotland.—A. O. Foresters, 3; Edin. and Leith M. and F. Juvenile Shepherds, 3; various, 4. Ireland.—Various, 2.

OLD ORGANISATIONS DISSOLVED.

Trade Unions.—England and Wales.—Yorkshire and Derbyshire Deputies' Association, Station - road, Halfway, Eckington. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—England and Wales.—(By Instrument): Victoria Docks Licensed Victuallers' Co.-op. Soc., Ltd., Dock House Tavern, Tidal Basin, E. (Resolution to Wind Up received): Mutual Industrial and Provident Land and Building Soc., Ltd., 97 Old-road, Middleton.

Building Societies.—By instrument of dissolution, 4; notice of commencement of dissolution, 2; notice of termination of dissolution, 10.

H.M. Inspectors of Factories and Workshops.—Retirement.—Mrs. H. J. Tennant has resigned the post of H.M. Superintending Inspector of Factories.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS.

Overtime Exception.—By an order of the Home Secretary dated 30th June 1897, factories and workshops or parts thereof in which the making of boxes for aerated water bottles is carried on are included in the list of special exceptions, made in accordance with section 53 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, as amended by sections 14 and 37 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, permitting women to be employed overtime within prescribed limits of time.

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