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## STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE.

### I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

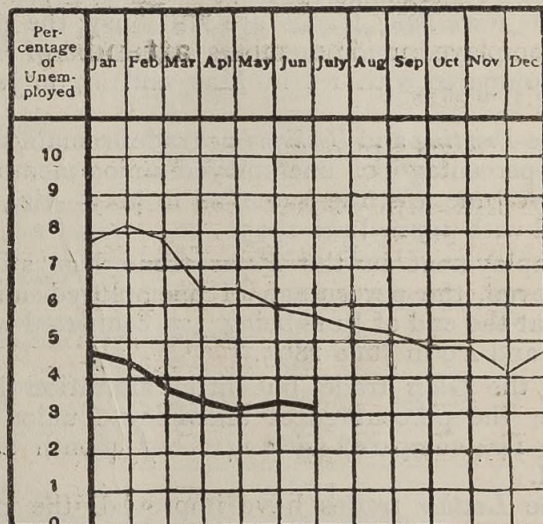
In most industries the state of employment continues good, and the improvement of the past few months has been maintained.

In the 109 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 422,602, making returns, 13,605 (or 3·2 per cent.) are reported as unemployed at the end of June, compared with 3·3 per cent. in May, and with 5·6 per cent. in the 86 unions, with a membership of 391,371, from which returns were received for June 1895.

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

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

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



The proportions of unemployed in the 109 unions making returns may be classified as follows:—

	Unions.	Members.
Under 3 per cent. ... ..	68	297,640
3 and under 5 per cent. ... ..	11	22,594
5 and under 7 per cent. ... ..	13	35,654
7 and under 10 per cent. ... ..	11	60,986
10 per cent. and upwards ... ..	6	5,728

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

The average number of days worked during June by 1,270 collieries, employing 361,652 workpeople, making returns, was 4·58 per week, as compared with 4·23 in June 1895. The proportion of unemployed miners in trade unions in Northumberland and Durham was 1·7 per cent. at the end of June, compared with 1·8 in May, and 3·4 in June 1895.

*Iron Mining.*—At 129 iron mines, employing 16,606 workpeople, an average of 5·57 days was worked per week during June, as compared with 5·43 days in June 1895. The number of workpeople employed is about 4 per cent. greater than a year ago.

In the *Pig Iron* industry employment has again fallen off very slightly as compared with the previous month; it is still, however, considerably better than a year ago. The ironmasters making returns had 342 furnaces in blast at the end of June, as compared with 346 in May and 299 in June 1895. The number of workpeople



EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE—GENERAL SUMMARY.

employed at the 342 furnaces was 21,736, or 51 less than in May, and 2,134 more than in June 1895.

Employment at *Steel Works* continues to improve. At 118 works included in returns received, 34,105 workpeople were employed at the end of June, being 1.6 per cent. more than at the end of May, and 13 per cent. more than at the end of June 1895.

At the 86 *Puddling Furnaces and Rolling Mills* from which returns have been received, employment has improved as compared with last month and a year ago, the numbers employed being 17,146 in June, 16,816 in May, and 16,895 in June 1895.

Employment in the *Tinplate* trade has somewhat improved during the month. Of the 89 works covered by the returns received, 26 are entirely idle, compared with 31 at the end of May. The total number of mills working at the end of June was 311, or 22 more than at the end of May.

Employment in the *Engineering* and kindred trades is still good, and the percentage of unemployed union members has further fallen from 2.2 per cent. at the end of May to 2.0 per cent. in June, compared with 6.1 per cent. in June 1895.

In the *Shipbuilding* trades the percentage of unemployed union members is 7.8, compared with 7.7 at the end of May and 11.5 in June last year.

The *Building* trades continue fully employed, the percentage of unemployed in unions making returns being only 1.5 at the end of June, compared with 1.6 in May and 2.5 per cent. in June 1895.

The *Furnishing* trades are still busy, the percentage of unemployed union members at the end of June being 1.4, compared with 1.1 in May and 2.7 in June of last year.

The *Printing and Bookbinding* trades remain stationary. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of June was the same as in May—viz., 4.8, compared with 5.5 in June 1895.

Employment in the *Paper* trade has still further improved, the percentage of unemployed union members at the end of June being 3.3, compared with 3.9 in May and 4.9 in June 1895.

In the *Glass* trade but little alteration has taken place, the percentage of unemployed union members being 14.4 compared with 14.1 last month and 14.4 in April.

The *Leather* trades have improved, the percentage of unemployed union members being 3.2, compared with 5.3 at the end of May and 2.8 in June 1895.

Employment in the principal centres of the wholesale *Boot and Shoe* trade continues slack. In the bespoke trade employment has been good.

In the *Tailoring* trade, employment remains good in the bespoke branch in most districts. The ready-made branch has on the whole been fairly well employed for the time of year.

*Cotton Spinners and Weavers* have on the whole been fairly well employed.

In the *Woollen* trade employment is good; but a falling off is reported in the *Worsted* trade.

In most branches of the *Hosiery* trade employment continues good.

As regards the employment of *women* in the *Textile* trades, information respecting 465 mills, employing over 85,000 women and girls, shows that 89 per cent. were in mills giving full employment during the month, compared with 93 per cent. among those for whom returns were received for May; 10 per cent. in mills giving only partial employment or running short time; while mills employing 1 per cent. were closed during the whole or part of the month.

*Dock and Riverside* Labour.—In London an average daily number of 13,068 labourers have been employed in June at the docks and principal wharves, or 420 less than in May.

*Agricultural* employment was generally regular in June. In a few counties there was some slight irregularity owing to light crops in consequence of the dry weather.

**Trade Disputes.**—The number of fresh disputes occurring in June was 95, involving about 11,000 workpeople, as compared with 135, involving about 41,000 workpeople in May, and 65, involving about 9,000 workpeople in June 1895. Twenty-two disputes took place in the textile trades, 20 in the engineering and shipbuilding trades, 18 in the building trades, 11 in the mining and quarrying industries, 6 each in the clothing and metal trades, 4 in connection with dock, &c. labour, and 8 in miscellaneous trades. Of the 82 disputes old and new, involving about 16,300 workpeople, or which the settlement has been reported, 45, involving about 4,850 persons terminated in favour of the workpeople; 23, involving 8,732 persons, in favour of the employers; and 14, involving 2,715 persons, in a compromise.

**Changes in Rates of Wages.**—About 40,000 workpeople were affected by the changes in the rates of wages reported during June, about 37,000 receiving increases and 3,000 sustaining decreases. The estimated effect of all the changes was an average advance of about 1s. 2d. per week in the wages of the total number affected. About 5,000 iron and steel workers, 15,000 workpeople in the engineering and shipbuilding industries, and over 9,000 workmen in other branches of the metal trades secured increases. About 4,000 building operatives also obtained advances. The principal decrease affected 1,980 blast-furnacemen in the North-west of England. Changes involving over 4,000 persons were preceded by a strike; changes involving 7,500 persons were determined by sliding scales, wages boards, conciliation or arbitration; the remainder, involving 28,500, being arranged after negotiation between the parties or otherwise.

**Pauperism.**—In 35 selected urban districts 318,150 persons were relieved on one day in the second week of June. These figures correspond to a rate of 205 per 10,000, as against rates of 208 in May and 211 in June 1895.

**Emigration.**—The number of British and Irish passengers who left the United Kingdom during June for places out of Europe was 11,147, as compared with 16,371 in June 1895.

II.—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.**—Returns received respecting 1,270 pits, at which 361,652 workpeople were employed, show that employment was better during June than a year ago. The following table gives the average number of days worked per week in each division of the United Kingdom:—

District.	June 1896.			June 1895.	May 1896.
	1st Fortnight.	2nd Fortnight.	Total.		
England and Wales ...	4.21	4.84	4.53	4.14	4.84
Scotland ...	5.14	5.26	5.20	5.04	5.30
Ireland ...	3.34	3.66	3.50	4.90	3.78
United Kingdom ...	4.29	4.87	4.68	4.23	4.88

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 47.1 per cent. were at pits which worked five or more days per week, as compared with 31.2 per cent. during June of last year.

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE—SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.

The details of the comparison are given in the subjoined table:—

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

Number of days* on which Coal was hewn and wound in four weeks.	June 1896.		Corresponding percentages in—	
	No. of Workpeople employed.	Percentage proportion to total.	June 1895.	May 1896.
24 days (full time) ...	6,173	1.7	2.0	8.4
20 and under 24 days ...	164,183	45.4	29.2	48.2
16 " " 20 " " ...	96,593	26.7	28.0	25.8
12 " " 16 " " ...	60,951	16.9	24.6	11.9
8 " " 12 " " ...	25,688	7.1	17.8	4.6
Under 8 days ...	8,064	2.2	4.4	1.1
Total ...	361,652	100.0	100.0	100.0

The number of workpeople now employed at the pits covered by the returns is greater by 5,113 (or 1.4 per cent.) than a year ago. In England and Wales the number has increased by 7,284 (or 2.3 per cent.), whilst in Scotland and Ireland it has decreased by 2156 (6.2 per cent.) and 15 (2.4 per cent.) respectively.

**Comparison by Districts.**—The Lothians is the district with the highest average, 5.43 days per week having been worked in that district. In South Wales and Monmouth and West Scotland 5.23 and 5.21 days were worked respectively. In Northumberland and Durham also over 5 days were worked. Notts and Leicester has the lowest average—3.30 days. In Gloucester and Somerset, Derby, Ireland and Stafford also, less than four days per week were worked. In the following table the districts are arranged in two groups, according as the number of days worked in June was greater or less than a year ago.

In 13 districts there has been an improvement, amounting in the case of Northumberland to rather more and in the case of the Lothians to rather less than  $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of a day per week. In six other districts the improvement ranges from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a day per week.

In three districts there has been a falling-off, the largest being in Cumberland, amounting to over  $\frac{1}{2}$  a day per week.

COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED BY COLLIERIES IN JUNE 1896 AND 1895, AND IN MAY 1896.

District.†	No. employed in June 1896 at the Collieries included in the Table.	Days worked per Week in—		
		June 1896.	June 1895.	May 1896
<b>(a) Districts in which June 1896 exceeds June 1895.</b>				
Northumberland ...	29,935	5.03	4.26	5.24
The Lothians ...	3,414	5.43	4.72	5.35
Yorkshire ...	39,232	4.14	3.65	4.67
North Wales ...	6,497	4.23	3.75	4.57
Salop, Warwick and Worcester	7,910	4.00	3.55	4.41
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	44,602	4.36	3.95	4.85
Derbyshire ...	23,762	3.54	3.21	3.95
Staffordshire ...	24,120	3.71	3.47	4.23
Notts and Leicester ...	10,247	3.30	3.11	3.70
West Scotland ...	17,770	5.21	5.02	5.29
Gloucester and Somerset ...	7,815	3.42	3.29	4.13
Durham ...	68,132	5.02	4.94	5.15
South Wales and Monmouth ...	60,931	5.23	5.20	5.42
Total and averages for group ...	344,407	4.57	4.20	4.87
<b>(b) Districts in which June 1896 is less than June 1895.</b>				
Fife ...	11,404	5.11	5.32	5.32
Ireland ...	611	3.50	4.90	3.78
Cumberland ...	5,230	4.77	5.31	4.97
Total and averages for group ...	17,245	4.95	5.13	5.15
<b>Grand Total and Averages ...</b>	<b>361,652</b>	<b>4.68</b>	<b>4.23</b>	<b>4.88</b>

The returns with regard to **Unemployed miners** in trade unions in Northumberland and Durham again show an improvement as compared with a year ago, the percentage number of members unemployed at the end

\* Allowance is made in all the calculations for short days.  
† The districts are arranged according to the differences in the number of days worked in June 1896 and 1895.  
‡ Whitsuntide included in this period.

of June being 1.7, as compared with 1.8 per cent. in May and 3.4 per cent. in June 1895.

**Exports of Coal.**—During June 3,264,315 tons of coal, coke, cinders and patent fuel were exported from the United Kingdom, compared with 3,107,895 tons in the previous month and 2,976,871 tons in June 1895.

(b) IRON MINING INDUSTRY IN JUNE.

EMPLOYMENT in the iron mining industry, after allowing for the Whitsuntide holidays, was quite as good in June as in May, and was rather better than a year ago. The number of persons employed at the mines was also greater than last year.

The average number of days worked throughout the kingdom during the four weeks ended June 20th, so far as shown by the returns, was 5.57 per week, compared with 5.43 in June 1895. Staffordshire and Shropshire was the only district in which employment fell far below this average, the average number of days worked in that district being only 4.62. This district is, however, the one which shows the greatest improvement on last year, amounting to more than a day per week. The total number employed at the mines included in the returns was 16,606 or 688 more than in June of last year. The proportion of workpeople working full time (22.0 per cent.) was low, but 74.6 per cent. worked at least 22 days out of the 24, a proportion greater than last year, although considerably less than in May.

The tables below summarise the returns received:—

(1) Days worked per week in each district.

District.	No. of mines from which returns were received.	Total No. of workpeople employed at 20th June.	Average number of days worked per week by the mines in 4 weeks ended		
			20th June 1896.*	29th June 1895.*	23rd May 1896.
Cumberland & Lancs.	46	6,255	5.65	5.79	6.93
Cleveland ...	19	6,076	5.72	5.70	6.85
Lincolnshire and Leicestershire ...	14	691	5.39	5.96	6.40
Northamptonshire ...	11	592	5.49	5.75	6.37
Staffordshire and Shropshire ...	16	1,520	4.62	3.52	5.01
Other places in England ...	10	247	5.59	5.53	6.62
Scotland ...	6	995	5.73	5.52	6.86
Ireland ...	7	230	5.93	5.63	6.86
Total ...	129	16,606	5.57	5.43	6.76

(2) Percentage proportion of workpeople, included in the returns, who were employed at mines working the undermentioned number of days in four weeks.

Number of days worked by mines.	June 1896.	June 1895.	May 1896.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
24 days (full time) ...	22.0	40.4	23.8
22 and under 24 days ...	52.6	32.1	49.9
20 " " 22 " " ...	15.7	13.1	2.9
Under 20 days ...	9.7	14.4	8.4
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

ACCORDING to returns received from 226 employers in these industries, employment was better during June, both as compared with last month and with June 1895. The increase in the numbers employed is most manifest in the case of steelworkers, the numbers employed by firms making returns having increased during the twelve months by over 13 per cent. The total number employed at the works from which returns have been received was 74,720 at the end of June, 72,875 at the end of May, and 73,231 at the end of June 1895.

Of these 74,720 workpeople, 34,105 were employed at 118 *Steelworks*, or 539 more than in May, and 3,929 more than in June of last year. In all districts the numbers employed are at least as great as last year.

\* Whitsuntide included in this period.



EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE—SPECIAL INDUSTRIES (continued).

The numbers employed at 86 **Iron Puddling Furnaces and Rolling Mills** at the end of June was 17,146, or 330 more than in May, and 251 more than in June of last year. The improvement on last year was greatest in the Lancashire and Cheshire district, and the improvement on last month in Durham.

Table showing the number of persons employed\* in the under-mentioned occupations at the end of June 1896 and 1895 and May 1896 respectively, by 226 employers making returns:—

Occupation.	Number Employed.		
	June, 1896.	June, 1895.	May, 1896.
<b>Steel Making, Casting, Melting, Rolling and Forging.</b>			
England and Wales	28,838	25,578	28,382
Scotland	5,267	4,598	5,184
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,105</b>	<b>30,176</b>	<b>33,566</b>
<b>Iron Puddling and Rolling.</b>			
England and Wales	13,339	13,204	13,027
Scotland	3,807	3,691	3,789
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,146</b>	<b>16,895</b>	<b>16,816</b>
<b>Tinplate Manufacture.</b>			
England and Wales	11,019	13,888	10,270
<b>Other Workpeople who cannot be separately classified as above.*</b>			
England and Wales	11,441	11,385	11,203
Scotland	1,009	887	1,020
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,450</b>	<b>12,272</b>	<b>12,223</b>
<b>Grand Totals</b>	<b>74,720</b>	<b>73,231</b>	<b>72,875</b>

Returns received relating to 89 **Tinplate Works** in South Wales, Monmouthshire, and Gloucestershire show that, at the end of June, 46 of these works were giving full employment and 17 partial employment, the remaining 26 being idle compared with 31 at the end of May. The number of mills in operation at these works was 311, or twenty-two more than at the end of May. The following table summarises the returns. —

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 Works.	No. of Mills.		
		Working.	Not Working.	Total.
Works giving full employment	46	246	—	246
Works giving partial employment	17	65	32	97
Works idle	26	—	144	144
<b>Total for June</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>487</b>
<i>Corresponding Total for May</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>289</i>	<i>208†</i>	<i>497†</i>

The owners of 57 tinplate works state that they had 11,019 persons employed at the end of June, a number less by 2,869 (or 20·7 per cent.) than a year ago.

The total quantity of tinplates and sheets exported from the United Kingdom during June was 25,148 tons as against 21,649 tons in May and 24,900 tons in June 1895. Of these quantities the United States took in June 11,753 tons, in May 9,222 tons, and in June 1895, 13,760 tons.

(d) PIG IRON INDUSTRY IN JUNE.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry has again fallen off very slightly as compared with the previous month. It is still, however, considerably better than a year ago.

From the returns of ironmasters owning 91 per cent. of the furnaces in the United Kingdom, it appears that at the end of June they had 342 furnaces in blast, or 43 more than in June 1895. Thirty-nine more furnaces were in blast in England and Wales, and four in Scotland. The total number employed was 21,736, or

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

2,134 more than in June 1895, the increase in England and Wales being 2,104, and in Scotland 30.

Compared with May the returns show a net decrease of four furnaces, two having been blown out in North Lancashire and one each in Cumberland and Staffordshire. The number of men employed, however, suffered only a relatively small decrease, viz., 39 in England and Wales, and 12 in Scotland.

The subjoined table gives—  
Comparison of the number of furnaces in blast at end of June 1896 with the number in blast at end of June 1895, and at end of May 1896, so far as included in the returns made to the Department by 107 ironmasters owning 91 per cent. of all the furnaces in blast in the United Kingdom:—

Districts.	Present time compared with a year ago.		Present time compared with a month ago.		
	June 1896.	June 1895.	June 1896.	May 1896.	June 1896.
	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June 1896.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June 1896.		
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES—</b>					
Cleveland	96	85	+11	96	96
Cumberland & Lancs.	41	36	+5	41	44
S. and S.W. Yorks.	16	8	+8	16	16
Lincolnshire	15	14	+1	15	15
Midlands	86	74	+12	86	87
Glamorgan and Mon.	19	18	+1	19	19
Other districts	10	9	+1	10	10
<b>Total England and Wales...</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>+39</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>287</b>
<b>SCOTLAND</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Total furnaces included in returns</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>+43</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>346</b>

The following particulars respecting the pig-iron industry of Cleveland are taken from the monthly circular issued by the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association:—

**Production.**—The make of pig iron in June amounted to 259,219 tons, or 17,501 tons less than in May, and 22,065 tons more than in June 1895.

**Stocks.**—On June 30th these amounted to 345,525 tons, or 7,780 tons less than at the end of May, and 45,181 tons more than at the end of June 1895.

**Shipments.**—The amount of pig iron shipped coastwise and foreign from Middlesbrough and Skinningrove during June was 106,718 tons or 2,527 tons more than in May, and 7,334 tons more than in June 1895.

The shipments of pig iron to foreign countries and British possessions from all ports of the United Kingdom amounted to 111,997 tons in June 1896, 103,484 tons in June 1895, and 96,498 tons in June 1894.

(e) SHIPBUILDING.

Tonnage under Construction.\*

THE summary of shipbuilding returns issued by Lloyd's Register gives the gross tonnage of vessels (excluding warships) under construction on 30th June as 774,012 tons. This figure is 4,748 tons more than at the end of the previous quarter and 66,933 tons more than a year ago. The tonnage of warships under construction at the end of June at Government and private yards was 309,435 tons displacement compared with 312,375 tons at the end of March and 286,350 tons at the end of June 1895.

The following table summarizes the above figures:—

Date of Return.	Merchant Vessels.	All War Ships.
At 30th June 1896	Tons gross. 774,012	Tons displacement. 309,435
At 31st March 1896	769,264	312,375
At 30th June 1895	707,079	286,350

Of the 394 vessels, other than warships, under construction at the end of June, 342 were steamers, with a gross tonnage of 745,489 tons, and 52 sailing vessels

\* 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.

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE—SPECIAL INDUSTRIES (continued).

of 28,523 tons. These tonnages are respectively 72,694 tons more and 5,761 tons less than those under construction a year ago.

The gross tonnage of vessels (exclusive of warships) under construction at each of the principal centres on 30th June 1896 and 1895 respectively is shown in the table below, from which it will be seen that the bulk of the increase is on the North-east coast:—

District.	At 30th June 1896.	At 30th June 1895.	Increase in 1896.	Decrease in 1896.
	Tons gross.	Tons gross.	Tons gr's	Tons gr's
Clyde	255,287	247,397	7,890	—
Tyne	160,904	121,688	39,216	—
Wear	112,150	95,041	17,109	—
Middlesbrough and Stockton	36,100	45,434	—	9,334
Hartlepool and Whitby	37,135	48,790	—	11,655
Barrow, Maryport and Workington	8,740	10,620	—	1,880
Belfast	107,955	110,038	—	2,083

(f) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN JUNE.

ENGLAND.

THE Agricultural Correspondent to the Department, on the basis of 220 returns from various parts of the country, reports as follows:—Generally speaking, employment was regular during the month of June. Hay-making commenced early, and, as a rule, afforded sufficient employment. There were, however, a few districts where some very slight irregularity of work existed, owing to the lightness of the hay crop and scarcity of hoeing work in consequence of the dry weather. These were situated in the counties of Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Rutland, Huntingdonshire, Essex, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Sussex, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Devonshire and Cornwall.

During this month a great deal of piecework is done at haymaking and turnip hoeing, and, in some districts, fruit and pea picking. The system of payment at hay time varies considerably in different parts of the country. Sometimes extra weekly wages are given and also some food and drink, or a money bonus is given at the end of hay harvest, or it is done by piecework, or sometimes only overtime is paid for and drink given. In the northern counties where the hiring system prevails no extra payment is made to the regular staff, though generally extra food and drink is given.

Seasonal changes in the rate of weekly wages took place in Lincolnshire, in districts in the Boston Union, from 12s. to 13s. 6d. a week, and in the Lincoln Union from 13s. 6d. to 15s.

With reference to the employment of Irish labourers, some found it rather difficult to get work in parts of Lancashire, Durham and Yorkshire before hay time commenced. Reports from Northumberland, Warwickshire, Lincolnshire and North Cambridgeshire state that, with few exceptions, they have been generally well employed.

**Northern Counties.**—In *Northumberland* and *Westmorland* work was generally regular in the month of June. Also in *Cumberland* in the Unions of Bootle, Carlisle, Longtown, and Penrith; in *Lancashire* in the Unions of Garstang, Fylde, Lancaster, and Ulverston; in *Durham* in the Unions of Chester-le-Street and Darlington; and in *Yorkshire* in the Unions of Great Ouseburn, Knaresborough, Malton, Ripon, and Thirsk; in the *Easingwold* Union some men were reported as being in irregular work owing to the drought.

**Midland Counties.**—Favourable reports come from the Unions of Nantwich and Tarvin in *Cheshire*; the *Chesterfield* Union of *Derbyshire*, and the Unions of Bingham, Newark, Mansfield, and Southwell in *Nottinghamshire*. In *Staffordshire* work is said to be generally regular in the Unions of Lichfield and Tamworth, but some men were reported in irregular work in a parish in the *Burton-on-Trent* Union. Work was also generally regular in *Warwickshire* in the Unions of Alcester, Atherstone, Coventry, Foleshill, and Stratford-on-Avon, and in *Shropshire* in the *Tenbury* and *Ellesmere* Unions, but in the *Market Drayton* Union there was some slight irregularity. Reports from *Worcestershire* state that work was regular in the Unions

of Evesham and Shipston-on-Stour; from *Leicestershire* in the *Melton Mowbray* Union, and in certain districts in the Unions of Billesdon and Blaby; but in *Rutland*, in the *Oakham* Union, some men were in irregular work after bark peeling was finished. In *Oxfordshire* favourable reports come from the Unions of Banbury, Thame, and Witney; in *Huntingdonshire* from the Unions of Huntingdon, but in the *St. Neot's* Union (Hunts and Beds) some men were in irregular work. Work is said to be generally regular in *Northamptonshire* in the Unions of Brixworth, Brackley, Hardingstone, Kettering, Peterborough and Potterspury, and in *Bedfordshire* in the Unions of Bedford and Leighton Buzzard, and a district in the *Luton* Union.

**Eastern Counties.**—Reports from *Essex* state that work is generally regular in the Unions of Billericay, Chelmsford, Colchester, Dunmow, Halstead, Maldon, Lexden and Winstree, Orsett, and Tending. In certain parishes in the *Braintree* Union there was some slight irregularity. In *Suffolk* favourable reports come from the Unions of Blything, Bosmere and Claydon, Cosford, Hartismere, Mildenhall, Plomesgate, Mutford and Lothingland, Samford, Sudbury, and Risbridge. Some very slight irregularity of work existed in parts of the *Hoxne* and *Thingoe* Unions. In *Norfolk* employment was generally regular, with few exceptions, in the Unions of Aylsham, Docking, Downham, Depwade, Erpingham, East and West Flegg, Freebridge Lynn, Forehoe, Guiltcross, Henstead, Loddon and Clavering, Mitford and Launditch, Swaffham, St. Faiths, Smallburgh, Thetford, Wayland, and Walsingham. Favourable reports come from *Cambridgeshire* from the Unions of Caxton and Arrington, Ely, Linton, North Witchford, Royston and Wisbech. In a few parishes in the *Chesterton* and *Whittlesey* Unions there was some slight irregularity. In *Lincolnshire* employment is said to be generally regular in the Unions of Boston, Brigg, Grimsby, Lincoln, Louth, Stamford, Sleaford, and Spilsby.

**Home Counties.**—Reports from *Berkshire* state that work in the Unions of Abingdon, Wantage and Wallingford is generally regular. Favourable reports come from *Buckinghamshire* from the Unions of Aylesbury, Buckingham, Newport Pagnell, and Winslow; from *Hertfordshire* from the Unions of Buntingford, Hitchin, and Hemel Hempstead; from *Surrey* from the Unions of Farnham and Godstone; and from *Kent* from the Unions of Bridge, Hoo, Hollingbourne, Faversham and Milton.

**Southern and Western Counties.**—Reports from *Sussex* state that work is regular in the Unions of Chailey, Cuckfield, Battle, Horsham and Rye. A few were in irregular employment in the *Chailey* Union at the beginning of the month. In *Hampshire* a favourable report comes from the Union of Kingsclere, but in the *Hartley Wintney* Union about 10 per cent. were said to be in irregular work owing to the light hay crop and lack of hoeing. Favourable reports come from *Dorsetshire* from the Unions of Blandford, Bridport, Dorchester, Wimborne; from *Wiltshire* from the Unions of Devizes, Highworth and Swindon, Pewsey and Wilton. A few men were in irregular work in certain parishes in the *Warminster* Union. Also favourable reports come from *Gloucestershire*, from the Unions of Barton Regis, Cirencester, and Gloucester; from *Herefordshire* from the Unions of Bromyard and Ledbury; from *Somersetshire* from the Unions of Frome, Langport, Taunton, Wells, Wellington, and Wincanton; from *Devonshire* from the Unions of Barnstaple and Crediton. In the Unions of Tavistock and Torrington a few odd men were in irregular work owing to the light hay crop and lack of hoeing work. There was also slight irregularity of employment in *Cornwall* in the *Bodmin* and *Redruth* Unions for the same reasons.

IRELAND.

In Ireland the hay crop on light soils is reported to be deficient, but good on heavy soils. Reports from localities in the counties of Carlow, Cork, Dublin, Galway, Limerick, Meath and Waterford state that employment was generally regular during June, while reports from Kildare, Queen's County, Roscommon and Tipperary state that some irregularity existed. Men attached to the staff of a farm generally have regular work. In a number of counties much of the odd labour on the larger farms is performed by small farmers or their sons, who work for wages when opportunity offers. From the province of Connaught and also from Donegal in Ulster large numbers of men, and also some women and girls, go to work on English and Scottish farms during the summer.



EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE—SPECIAL INDUSTRIES (continued).

(g) LONDON DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR IN JUNE.

EMPLOYMENT for dock and wharf labour in June was not so good as in May. The numbers employed both at the docks and at the wharves on both sides of the river were lower than last month. As compared also with a year ago the dock labourers were not so well employed.

At all the London docks, and at 114 of the principal wharves, the average daily number employed during the four weeks ended June 27th is estimated at 13,068, as compared with 13,488 during the preceding five weeks. The number employed at the docks decreased by 271, and the number employed at the wharves by 149. The estimated daily number at work ranged from 11,830 on the 10th to 14,479 on the 18th.

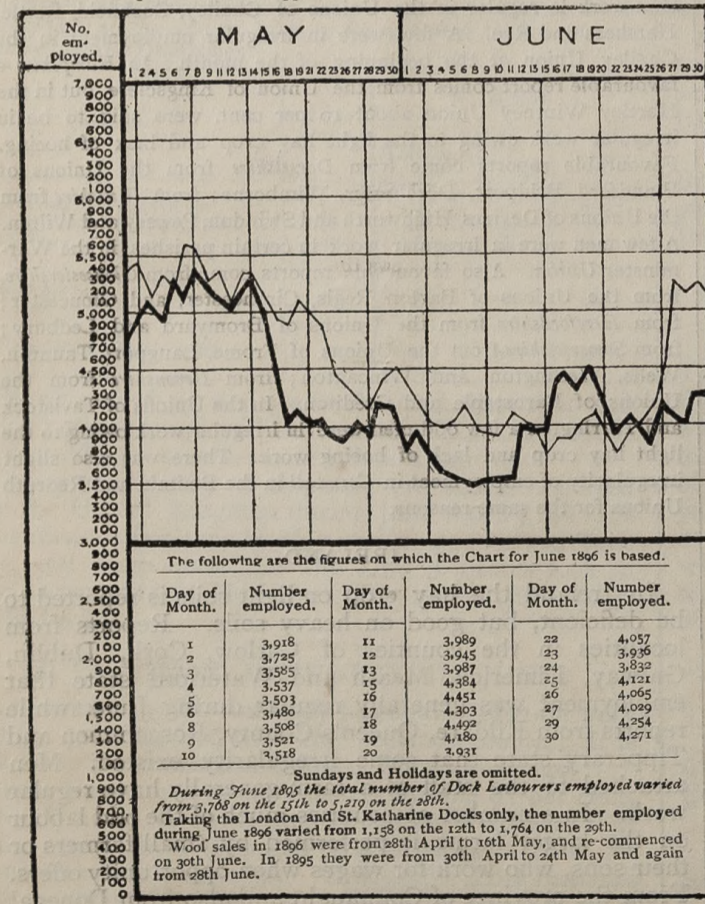
**Detailed Figures.**—(1) The following table shows the estimated daily average number of dock and wharf labourers employed in each week of the month:—

Period.	Labourers employed in Docks.			Labourers employed at 114 Wharves making Returns.	Total Dock and Wharf Labourers included in Returns.
	By Dock Companies or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
1st week of June ...	6,166	1,621	7,787	4,872	12,659
2nd " " ...	5,955	1,655	7,610	4,879	12,489
3rd " " ...	6,693	2,044	8,737	5,072	13,809
4th " " ...	6,372	1,804	8,176	5,140	13,316
Average for 4 weeks ending June 27th ...	6,296	1,781	8,077	4,991	13,068
Average for 5 weeks ending May 30th ...	6,671	1,677	8,348	5,140	13,488

(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 3,480 on the 6th to 4,492 on the 18th.

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

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



The average daily number of labourers employed by the

dock companies continues generally less than at the corresponding period last year, as will be seen by the following table:—

Period.	Labourers employed by Dock Companies directly or through Contractors.			
	1896	1895	Increase.	Decrease.
1st week of June ...	6,165	6,948	—	783
2nd " " ...	5,955	7,015	—	1,060
3rd " " ...	6,693	6,411	282	—
4th " " ...	6,372	7,284	—	912
Average for 4 weeks ...	6,296	6,913	—	617

Work in mid-stream has been good. Stevedores and lumpers continue fairly well employed. Deal porters have been busy. Corn porters have had good employment in the Victoria and Albert Docks, but have been somewhat slack in the Millwall and Surrey Docks. Coal porters and tankmen have been moderately employed. Lightermen have been busy.

Employment has again fallen off among the fruit porters in Thames Street. The daily average number of men at work during the month amounted to 289, as compared with 313 during May.

(h) EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN IN JUNE.

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

REPORTS received from certain selected ports at which over 80 per cent. of the total tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade is entered and cleared show that 35,547 men were shipped from these ports during June as the crews of foreign-going vessels. This represents an increase of 2,773 on the numbers for June 1895, the increase on the first six months of the year amounting to 10,233. At Dublin and Barry, men for sailing vessels are reported to be scarce. Elsewhere the supply is sufficient or more than sufficient to meet the demand.

Particulars as to variations in the rates of wages of seamen and firemen, affecting small numbers of men, will be found in the Table of Changes in Rates of Wages on page 223.

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 1896 and 1895 respectively, together with the number\* shipped in the six months ended 30th June in each of these years:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Men, &c., shipped in June 1896.			Total in June 1896.	Total number shipped in 6 months ended June.	
	In Sailing Vessels.	In Steam Vessels.	Total in June 1896.		1896.	1895.
<b>ENGLAND.</b>						
<b>East Coast.</b>						
Tyne Ports ...	119	3,062	3,181	3,196	17,468	16,717
Sunderland ...	...	603	603	614	3,883	3,875
Middlesbrough ...	...	511	511	637	3,045	3,017
Hull ...	14	1,298	1,312	7,132	6,059	5,729
Grimsby ...	31	99	130	95	409	612
<b>Bristol Channel.</b>						
Bristol ...	10	171	181	129	1,313	1,187
Newport, Mon. ...	36	1,127	1,163	903	6,845	6,338
Cardiff ...	644	5,073	5,717	5,083	32,561	29,722
Swansea ...	47	476	523	673	3,488	3,228
<b>Other Ports.</b>						
Liverpool ...	333	10,699	11,032	10,018	57,570	55,678
London ...	657	6,002	6,659	5,818	34,266	31,859
Southampton ...	5	1,378	1,383	1,512	7,683	8,029
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
Leith, Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	26	701	727	658	3,807	3,827
Glasgow ...	159	2,054	2,213	2,143	12,698	11,645
<b>IRELAND.</b>						
Dublin ...	...	51	51	42	280	1,262
Belfast ...	30	131	161	187	978	652
<b>Total June 1896</b> ...	<b>2,111</b>	<b>33,136</b>	<b>35,547</b>	...	<b>192,658</b>	...
<b>Ditto, June 1895</b> ...	<b>2,845</b>	<b>29,929</b>	...	<b>32,774</b>	...	<b>182,425</b>

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

EMPLOYMENT IN 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 has not been so good as in May. In the woollen and worsted trade there has been a further decline. Information has been received with regard to the employment of women and girls in 465 cotton, woollen, worsted and silk mills. In the case of 330 mills the numbers employed are known approximately. If the same average number be assumed to be employed in the remaining 135 mills as in those for the same trade for which numbers are known, the information may be summarised as follows:—

State of Employment.	Number of Mills.	Approximate Estimate of Women and Girls employed.		
		Number.	Percentage for June.	Percentage for May.
Full time ...	417	75,520	89	93
Ditto, but partial employment ...	23	5,258	6	4
Short time ...	15	3,318	4	2
Closed for repairs ...	5	—	—	—
" on account of bad trade ...	2	1,243	1	1
" for other reasons ...	1	—	—	—
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>465</b>	<b>85,339</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Cotton Trade.**—According to this estimate the number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton mills reported on was 68,624. Of these 91 per cent. were employed in mills working full time (compared with 95 per cent. in May), 5 per cent. in mills running full time but giving only partial employment, 2 per cent. in mills running short time, while mills employing 2 per cent. were closed during the whole or part of the month.

**Woollen and Worsted Trades.**—The number of women and girls usually employed in the mills reported on is estimated at 15,515. Of these 75 per cent. were employed in mills working full time (compared with 86 per cent. in May), 13 per cent. in mills running full time but giving only partial employment, and 12 per cent. in mills running short time.

III.—DISTRICT REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS AND OTHERS.

LONDON.

**Employment in various Industries.**—The state of employment in London continues good in nearly all branches of industry. Returns from 391 branches of 102 unions, with an aggregate membership of 69,096, show that 1,949 (or 2.8 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of June, compared with the same percentage last month, and 4.7 per cent. for June 1895.

The **Engineering, Metal and Shipbuilding** trades continue well employed. Reports from 109 branches of 23 unions, with 21,277 members, show that 428 (or 2.0 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of June, compared with 2.4 in May, and 5.6 per cent. in June 1895.

Employment in the **Building** trades is good. Reports from 182 branches of 8 unions paying unemployed benefit, and having a membership of 11,214, show that 247 (or 2.2 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of June, compared with 1.2 in May, and 2.3 per cent. in June 1895.

The **Furnishing** trades are still busy. Reports from 32 branches of 8 unions, with a membership of 5,122, show that 63 (or 1.2 per cent.) were unemployed, as against 1.0 per cent last month, and 2.9 per cent. in June 1895.

The **Coopers** continue well employed. Two societies, with a membership of 966, report less than 1 per cent. unemployed, as in April and May, and also in June 1895.

The **Coachbuilding** trades remain brisk. Reports from 12 branches of 9 unions, with a membership of 1,236, show that 15 (or 1.2 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of June, compared with 1.0 per cent in May, and rather less than 1.0 per cent. in June 1895.

The **Printing and Bookbinding** trades continue steadily employed. Reports from 19 unions, with a membership of 20,339, show that 708 (or 3.5 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3.8 per cent. in May, and 4.5 per cent. in June of last year.

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment in the wholesale clothing trade is still good; the West End clothing trade has been good, but declined somewhat towards the close of the month; the East End bespoke trade is busy; the mantle trade rather slack; the hatters were fairly busy at the commencement, but declined towards the close of the month; the fur skin dressers remain slack; the furrriers are improving.

**Boot and Shoe Trades.**—Employment in the machine branch is exceptionally slack; the high-class bespoke branch has been busy, but is now falling off; the slipper makers are well employed, there being a demand for men.

The **Leather** trades have improved. Returns from 5 unions, with a membership of 1,234, show that 22 (or 1.8 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2.3 per cent. in May and 1.5 per cent. in June, 1895.

**Glass and Pottery Trades.**—Employment in these trades remains fair. Returns from 7 unions, with a membership of 1,573 show that 74 (or 4.7 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4.1 in May and 11.2 per cent. in June of last year.

**Workers in Fibre Hair, &c.**—Employment in these trades is moderate. Returns from 7 unions, with a membership of 1,034, show that 46 (or 4.4 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2.1 last month, and 2.2 per cent. in June 1895.

The **Gold and Silver** trades remain busy. Returns from 6 unions, with a membership of 1,142, show that less than 1.0 per cent., as in May, were unemployed.

The **Tobacco** trades have continued to improve. Returns from 3 unions, with a membership of 2,108, show that 165 (or 7.8 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 8.9 per cent. last month, and 10.7 in June 1895.

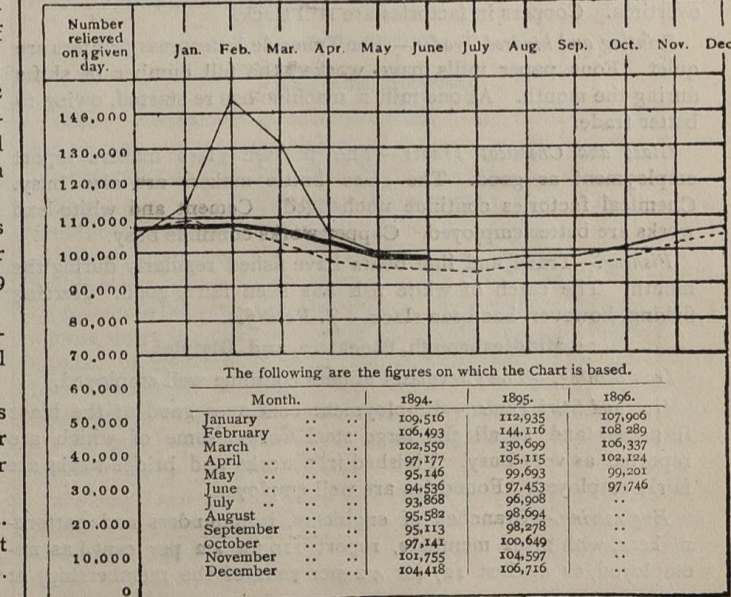
**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—Employment at the docks and wharves was not so favourable in June as in May, and the dock labourers were not so well employed as in June 1895. In the docks and at 114 of the principal wharves an average daily number of 13,068 are estimated to have been employed during the four weeks ended June 27th, or 420 less than the average for the five preceding weeks. Employment has been good in mid stream and with lightermen; fairly good with stevedores and lumpers. Deal porters have been busy; coal porters and tankmen moderately employed; corn porters well employed in the Victoria and Albert docks; somewhat slack in the Millwall and Surrey docks. Employment with fruit porters has fallen off. Further details are given on p. 198.

**Disputes and Trade Movements.**—The building dispute has come to an end, the plasterers having resumed work on July 2nd (see p. 207).

**Pauperism.**—The number of persons relieved on the last day of the second week of June was 97,746. This is a decrease of 1,455 on the number relieved on the corresponding day of May. As compared with June 1895, there was an increase in the Western, Eastern and Southern districts, only partially balanced by a decrease in the Northern and Central districts. The total increase amounted to 293.

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

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



The following are the figures on which the Chart is based.

Month.	1894.	1895.	1896.
January	109,516	112,935	107,906
February	106,493	144,116	108,289
March	102,559	130,599	106,337
April	97,177	105,115	102,124
May	95,146	99,593	99,201
June	94,595	97,453	97,746
July	93,858	96,928	...
August	95,582	98,694	...
September	95,113	98,278	...
October	97,144	100,649	...
November	101,755	104,597	...
December	104,418	106,716	...



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

The number of vagrants in London on one day in the second week in June was 916, as compared with 1,029 in June 1895.

In West Ham the number of paupers on one day in the second week was 8,684 in June, 8,783 in May, and 8,758 in June 1895.

**Labour Bureaux.**—Five of the bureaux which furnished returns both for June 1896 and 1895 registered during June 1,512 fresh applications for work, as compared with 2,256 during June 1895, a decrease of 744. Work was found during the month for 1,359 persons through these bureaux (1,202 being engaged by private employers and 157 by local authorities), as compared with 862 (742 by private employers and 120 by local authorities) in June, 1895.

## ENGLAND: NORTHERN COUNTIES.

**Tyne and Wear District.**

**Coal Mining.**—*Durham.*—Returns from 44 collieries, employing 28,843 men and boys, show an average of 5 days worked per week during the four weeks ending June 20th. The number of miners idle owing to bad trade is 1,203, or 2.1 per cent., as against 2.2 in May. *Northumberland.*—The pits continue working much the same as last month. The steam coal collieries averaged 4.96 days and house coal pits 4.93 days per week. Of a total membership of 20,193 men, 120 (or 0.6 per cent.) are idle owing to bad trade, as against 0.7 per cent. in May. Coke men are working full time in most districts.

**Metal Mining.**—Employment in the lead mines is not so good. The ironstone mines in Weardale are working badly; several men have been discharged.

**Quarrying.**—In Gateshead and district stone quarries have worked full time. Employment at most quarries in Stanhope and Frosterley continues good.

**Shipbuilding and Engineering.**—*On the Tyne.*—Employment at the principal shipbuilding yards continues good. Repair work at Shields and Blyth is only moderate. Marine engine building is brisk. Boiler shops are busy. In several departments at the Ordnance Works 12 shifts per week are worked. Locomotive building is busier; electrical engineering maintains improvement. Out of 9,744 members of the iron-shipbuilding and engineering trades, covered by 45 returns, 581 (or 5.9 per cent.) are out of work, as against 6.9 per cent. of members included in 46 returns in May. Shipwrights and joiners are all fully employed. *On the Wear.*—Employment at one or two yards is improving. At several other yards smiths and frame turners are busy. In the engine building shops much extra time is being worked. Out of 4,025 members of the engineering and iron shipbuilding trades, included in 19 returns, 324 (or 8.0 per cent.) are idle, as against 8.2 per cent. of members included in 18 returns in May. The joiners and shipwrights on the Wear are all at work. The steel smelters, plate mills, gas men and charge men have all worked full time; steel angle and iron mills at Consett four shifts per week, and at Newburn five shifts (exclusive of district holidays).

**Shipping, Dock and Riverside Labour.**—The demand for firemen and sailors continues good. Quayside labourers and Tyne watermen report employment as better. Trimmers and teamers are employed much the same. Coal porters and shippers are still working short time, except at Blyth.

**Building and Woodworking Trades.**—All branches of the building trades continue well employed. Merchant mills are all working overtime. Coopers in factories are still slack.

**Printing and kindred Trades.**—The Tyneside letterpress printers are quiet. Four paper mills have worked the full number of shifts during the month. At one mill a machine has re-started, owing to better trade.

**Glass and Chemical Trades.**—The pressed glass makers report employment as good. The glass bottle makers are also busy. Chemical factories continue unchanged. Cement and white lead works are better employed. Copper works continue busy.

**Fishing.**—Trawl and line boats have fished regularly during the month. The catch of white fish has been fairly good. Herring fishing, however, has been slack.—*J. Ratcliffe.*

**Middlesbrough, Stockton, and District.**

**Iron Mining.**—The Cleveland miners continue well employed.

**Iron and Steel Trades.**—Employment continues good at the blast furnaces, and at all the large steel works, some of which are reported as very busy. Finished iron works and bridge works are fairly employed. Foundries are well employed.

**Engineering.**—Branches of engineers, ironfounders and pattern-makers, with 2,592 members, report 110 (or 4.2 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 127 (or 4.2 per cent. of the membership) at

the end of May. Employment continues practically the same at Middlesbrough and Stockton. At Hartlepool it is slightly worse, but the moulders report an improvement in all three towns, the bulk of the men on strike having obtained work elsewhere. The patternmakers report employment as only moderate at Middlesbrough, but good at Stockton and Hartlepool, none being idle.

**Shipbuilding.**—Three shipyards in this district are reported as busy, two as fairly so, two as only moderately employed, two others as practically idle. The number of unemployed is on the increase, most of the branches reporting employment as slack or bad; but smiths and strikers are fairly employed.

**Building Trades.**—All branches of these trades report employment as good. Bricklayers, joiners and machinists are exceptionally busy, with none unemployed and more men wanted.

**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—Sailors and firemen report employment as quiet at Middlesbrough, moderate at the Hartlepoons. Dock labour has been good during the month, riverside labour fair.

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment in the salt trade is fairly good; printers are moderately employed; tailors are busy at the Hartlepoons, fair at Stockton and Middlesbrough.—*A. Main.*

## LANCASHIRE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.

**Oldham and District.**

**Cotton Trade.**—The cotton spinners report employment as moderate in Oldham, Rochdale, and Stalybridge; as slack in Ashton-under-Lyne; as good in Mossley, and as fair in Stockport. In the districts referred to, out of a membership of 9,199 spinners, there are 335 (or 3.6 per cent.) on unemployed benefit, as against 374 (or 4.1 per cent.) at the end of May. The cardroom-workers in Oldham, with 11,083 members, report employment as moderate, with 314 (or 2.8 per cent.) unemployed, as against 281 (or 2.5 per cent.) at the end of May. The power-loom overlookers and weavers report employment as good in the velvet branch, and as slack in the calico department. In the twining, doubling, and ring frame branches employment is good, but only moderate in reeling and winding.

**Woollen Trade.**—The operatives still report employment as good in the Stockport, Rochdale, and Milnrow districts.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—The engineers report employment as moderate in the whole of their branches. Out of 2,116 members, 45 (or 2.1 per cent.) of the members are unemployed, as against 50 (or 2.4 per cent.) at the end of May. The brassfounders, tinplate workers, gas-meter makers, and irongrinders report employment as good; the boiler-makers, ironfounders, and machine-makers as moderate, and the spindle and flyer makers as fair.

**Building Trades.**—The bricklayers and two branches of the carpenters report employment as good; the plasterers, painters, plumbers, and one branch of the carpenters as moderate. Of 800 union members in these trades, only two are idle.—*T. Ashton.*

**Bolton and District.**

**Cotton Trade.**—Employment in Bolton in the spinning branch is reported as fairly good; all the mills in the district are working full time; out of 3,334 members 56 are on the out-of-work books, as compared with 57 at the end of May; employment in the cardroom and weaving branches is fair. In Chorley employment in spinning is not so good as in May; one large mill is stopped for an indefinite period, and another for repairs. Employment in weaving is moderate, but slightly better than in May. In Bury there has been but little change in the spinning branch, but the improvement in the card and blowing room branch is well maintained; weavers are moderately well employed. In Wigan employment is moderate.

**Engineering, Iron and Metal Trades.**—The engineers report employment as good; out of 1,770 members only 20 (or 1.1 per cent.) are on the out-of-work books, as against 21 (or 1.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. Some departments are abnormally busy. The iron machine-making firms are also busy on the whole, although slacker in some cases. Other metal trades are only moderately employed. Steel smelting in Bolton is not so good. In Bury the engineers are reported as moderately well employed; machine shops as busy. In Wigan all branches are well employed.

**Coal Mining.**—Employment continues slack, the best collieries in the Bolton, Walkden, Little Lever, Little Hulton, and Radcliffe districts are working on an average 4 days per week; in Wigan and district from 4 to 5 days per week. At Crompton the pits are only averaging from two to three days per week.

**Building Trades.**—Employment has improved in Bolton; it is good at Bury; inactive at Chorley, and only moderate at Wigan.

*R. Tootill.*

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

**Blackburn, Burnley, and District.**

**Cotton Trade.**—*Weaving.*—Weavers on the whole continue fairly well employed, there being less stoppages for warps than at the end of last month. In the Burnley district some 3,000 looms were stopped at the end of June. In the Darwen district a shed containing 622 looms and preparation machinery has been started, giving employment for about 400 workpeople. Employment is better in the coloured goods trade; warp dressers show a great improvement, one branch, with 573 members, having only two members out of work, as compared with 25 (or 4.3 per cent.) at the end of May. There is no material change in employment in the sateen trade. Employment in the looming and drawing industry continues to improve, one branch, with 600 members, having only 1 per cent. unemployed.—*Spinning.*—Employment shows a considerable improvement. In Preston 16 (or 1.5 per cent.) are on the unemployed fund; in Burnley 18 (or 4.2 per cent.) are unemployed; in Darwen 10 (or 4.5 per cent.), as compared with 25 (or 10.8 per cent.) at the end of May. In Accrington only two members are unemployed, whilst in Blackburn 11 members (or 1 per cent.) are out of work, together with 45 (or 4.3 per cent.) through a dispute with the weavers.

**Printing and Dyeing Trades.**—Employment in these trades continues fair, overtime being worked in some departments. There is a falling-off in the felt carpet printing trade.

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

**Engineering and Iron Trades.**—Employment in the engineering and machine-making industry continues good.

**Coal Mining.**—Some coal mines in the Burnley district are on full time, whilst others are working only three days per week. In the Accrington district there is no change.

**Miscellaneous.**—The letterpress printing trades are slack. Tailors are busy. Full time is worked in the paper-making and paper-staining industry in the Darwen district.—*W. H. Wilkinson.*

**Manchester and District.**

**General.**—Branches of societies, with 19,050 members, report 313 (or 1.6 per cent.) as unemployed, as compared with 318 at the end of May.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Branches of engineers, boiler-makers, braziers, machine-workers and smiths and strikers, with a membership of 7,501, report 121 (or 1.6 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 103 (or 1.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. Employment is reported as moderate by the engineers and the boiler-makers, good by other societies reporting. At Warrington wire drawers and wire weavers are fully employed; filesmiths and ironworkers moderately so. At Northwich employment is fairly good.

**Textile Trades.**—Cotton spinners at all mills in this district are working full time, and the proportion unemployed has been reduced from 10 to 8 per cent. In several places old machinery is being replaced by new. At Macclesfield some cotton mills are running overtime. Amongst silk weavers a falling-off is apparent, hand-loom weavers being only partially employed, and many power-loom weavers only running one loom. Fustian cutters are fairly well employed. Doublers in Stockport continue busy. The bleachers, dressers, dyers and finishers report employment as fairly good.

**Clothing Trades.**—The bespoke tailors in Manchester, Warrington, and Macclesfield report employment as good; the felt hat makers and trimmers are not quite so busy; boot and shoe operatives report employment as good; in the wholesale tailoring trade employment is quiet, but in the ready-made mantle trade it is improving; capmakers are well employed; waterproof garment makers are slack; shirtmakers in the district are fairly well employed, but not so busy as they were.

**Building Trades.**—Employment in the building trades continues satisfactory. Branches of joiners, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, with 4,020 members, report 17 (or 0.4 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 40 (or 1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. The painters report employment as not so good as last month; the plumbers describe it as bad.

**Printing and kindred Trades.**—The letterpress printers continue slack, with a slight improvement upon last month; the lithographic printers report employment as good; the bookbinders as moderate; the pattern-card makers as bad, but with a smaller number out of employment.

**Woodworking Trades.**—Coachmakers and cabinet-makers report employment as good; French polishers, upholsterers and coopers as moderate.—*G. D. Kelley.*

**Barrow-in-Furness District.**

**Iron and Steel Trades.**—Employment in the iron trade, though still fairly busy, is less satisfactory. At Askam one furnace has been blown out, throwing 68 men out of work, but another furnace is being got ready, and will shortly be in blast. A furnace at Ulverston has also been blown out. Steel-workers are busy, the work being kept going night and day. Steel-moulders are also busy.

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.**—Marine engineers have been fairly well employed, and during the latter part of the month some classes of men have been in demand. Other branches of engineering are well employed. Shipbuilders are well employed, no men willing to work being unemployed.

**Coal Mining.**—The coal miners of Cumberland are still slack.

**Building Trades.**—All branches continue busy.

**Shipping.**—Shipping has improved a little in comparison with previous months, but is still unsatisfactory. Very little is being done in foreign traffic.

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

**Liverpool and District.**

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.**—Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders are fairly well employed, with about 8 per cent. idle; employment for engineers and pattern-makers is moderate; for iron-founders, brass-finishers, whitesmiths, iron and steel dressers and ship-painters good; for shipwrights fair; for shipjoiners dull.

**Furnishing and Wood-working Trades.**—Cabinet-makers and French polishers are busy; upholsterers and coachmakers fairly so; mill-sawyers and wood cutting machinists have no unemployed. Employment with coopers is fair in Liverpool; rather quiet in Widnes. Packing case and box makers are better employed.

**Clothing Trades.**—The boot and shoemakers report employment as good; tailors are fully employed.

**Building Trades.**—The plumbers and joiners are moderately, and all other branches fully employed.

**Printing and kindred Trades.**—The letterpress printers report employment as moderate, with 7 per cent. unemployed; the lithographic printers as good; the bookbinders as moderate.

**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—Sailors and firemen report employment as improving; deal porters as good; dock labourers as quiet at South Docks, improved at North Docks; quay and railway carters as quiet; flatmen as slack.

**Glass and Chemical Trades.**—The glass bottle-makers have no unemployed. Sheet-glass makers are fairly employed. Chemical workers are quiet.

**Mining and Quarrying.**—Coalminers in the Skelmersdale district have averaged about four days per week during the month. Quarrymen are busy.—*C. Rouse.*

A report from Winsford states that employment has been bad in the salt trade of Winsford and Middlewich, a number of pans having been put out. Employment at the chemical works at Middlewich is unchanged, a number being still unemployed. The moulders at Winsford have many on short time. Painters are fairly employed at both places. The fustian cutters report employment as good at both places.

## YORKSHIRE.

**Hull and District.**

**General.**—Branches of societies with 7,656 members report 204 (or 2.7 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 152 (or 2.0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

**Shipbuilding and Engineering.**—Employment in the engineering trades continues generally good. The loco. and carriage building works at Doncaster are fully employed. Employment in shipbuilding has been seriously affected in the latter part of the month by a dispute between the platers and their helpers, leading to an almost entire stoppage of work in shipyards and boiler shops. A number of members of other trades, especially shipwrights, have been discharged pending a settlement. The sailmakers report employment as bad. Societies with 3,983 members report 133 (or 3.3 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 79 (or 2.0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

**Building Trades.**—The plumbers report employment as bad, the painters as slightly slacker than during May; other trades are well employed. Branches with 2,546 members report 45 (or 1.8 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 43 (or 1.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. The building trades at Grimsby,



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

Goole, Doncaster, Selby, Beverley, and Bridlington are reported as fairly well employed.

*Shipping, Dock and Railway Labour.*—The seamen report employment as moderate; the dock labourers as fair, with fewer unemployed; the railway workers as good.

*Fishing Industry.*—The trawl fishermen report employment as moderate; the steam trawling engineers and firemen as good; the fish curers at Grimsby as bad, with a number unemployed.

*Seed Crushing, Paint and Colour Trades.*—Most of the seed crushing mills are either stopped or working short time. The paint and colour trades are busy, overtime being made in most works.

*Printing and kindred Trades.*—Three societies with 366 members report 19 (or 5.2 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 22 (or 6.0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.—*W. G. Millington.*

**Leeds and District.**

*General.*—Branches of societies with 6,431 members report 242 (or 3.8 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 216 (or 3.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

*Metal Trades.*—Branches of engineers, moulders, pattern-makers, boiler-makers, brassworkers, machine-workers, whitesmiths, and stove-grate workers, with 3,194 members report 83 (or 2.6 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 81 (or 2.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. Employment is reported generally as fair or good, but boiler-makers at Stanningley are slack, and whitesmiths are dull, owing to a building dispute.

*Clothing Trades.*—Employment in the ready-made clothing trade is quiet, but not exceptionally so for the season. Jewish workers report employment as moderate; bespoke tailors as fair. In the boot and shoe trade no improvement is shown, short time being worked at most shops.

*Textile Trades.*—In Leeds willeys and fettlers are well employed, blanket raisers moderately so; flax workers are on short time; linen and woollen spinners are fairly well employed. At Yeaton employment has fallen off; at Stanningley it is improving.

*Building Trades.*—The prolonged strike of bricklayers and labourers has caused a general slackness, and a number of workmen have left the city to work elsewhere. At Harrogate and Wakefield employment in these trades is fair.

*Mining.*—Employment at the pits in the Leeds and Wakefield districts shows little change as compared with May. Ironstone miners continue well employed.

*Leather Trades.*—No improvement is yet shown in this industry, the tanners, curriers, leather shavers and skimmers all reporting employment as bad.

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

*Glass Bottle Trade.*—Employment in this trade continues fair at Hunslet; at Wakefield employment has been only moderate.

*Miscellaneous.*—Brushmakers, cabinet-makers, coachmakers and paper-mill workers are all well employed.—*O. Connellan.*

**Bradford and Huddersfield District.**

*Worsted Trade.*—Employment in Bradford and district is worse this month than last. Weavers are working short hours, and are stopped for warps when they have finished work in hand. Spinners are also very quiet. The woolcombers report that out of 500 men in the union one-third are unemployed. In Halifax the worsted trade is reported quiet, many looms being stopped and others only working short time. In Huddersfield many of the worsted manufacturers are working full time and some overtime; but this is mainly in the fancy trade.

*Woollen Trade.*—Employment in and around Huddersfield is still fair. Some mills are working overtime, and one or two all night. The heavy woollen trade of Dewsbury and Batley is reported as indifferent, with some short time, but a few mills are still working night and day.

*Engineering.*—Employment in the engineering trades is reported as good in all centres, and the men are seeking advances in wages in several towns. The engineers in Bradford, Halifax and Huddersfield, with 1,680 members, report 41 (or 2.4 per cent.) unemployed, as against 60 (or 3.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. The iron-founders at Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield and Keighley report 19 (or 3.0 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 33 (or 5.3 per cent. of the membership) at the end of May.

*Building Trades.*—The building trades are reported as good throughout the district.

*Miscellaneous.*—The dyers in Huddersfield report that only five

members are signing the out-of-work book out of 500. Employment is reported as fair in the tailoring trade, quiet in the printing trade, and fair in the basket trade.—*A. Gee.*

**Sheffield, Barnsley and Rotherham District.**

*General.*—Societies with a membership of 9,023 report 102 (or 1.1 per cent.) out of employment, as against 1.2 per cent. at the end of May.

*Iron and Steel Trades.*—Armour plate and Siemens steel makers, merchant iron rollers, makers of steel forgings and railway material and locomotives, men in the steel-and wire mills, and makers of shots and shells, swords and bayonets, cycles and small castings, stove grates and fenders are all well employed. Branches of the engineers, iron-founders, iron-dressers, boiler-makers, railway spring makers, wire drawers, stove grate workers and engine and crane men, with a membership of 3,693, report 30 (or 1 per cent.) out of employment, the same percentage as at the end of May. At Rotherham the steel trade is good, the iron trade slack. Stove grate workers are exceptionally busy. At Penistone the Bessemer and rail mills are slack, and men on steel forgings quiet, but on railway tyres and axles they are well employed. At Barnsley iron-founders and machinists are well employed.

*Cutlery and Tools.*—The engineers, toolmakers, table-blade forgers, strikers and grinders, and all sections of the file trade report employment as good; the pen and pocket blade forgers and grinders as fair, all being employed but a few not making full time. The cutlers are moderately employed, especially on best goods. Scissor-makers and haft and scale pressers are quiet; razor-makers slack; saw-makers fairly well employed. Makers of joiners' tools, agricultural and horticultural implements, and reaper knives are well off for work. Branches with a membership of 3,470 report 13 (or 0.4 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 6 (or 0.2 per cent. of the membership) at the end of May.

*Other Metal Trades.*—The workmen in the silver trade are fairly well employed. The brassworkers in all branches are busy.

*Building Trades.*—Stonemasons, bricklayers, carpenters and joiners and painters are well employed. Six branches, with 676 members, show only 4 out of work. Plumbers are rather quiet.

*Coal Mining.*—Miners employed in thick seams in South and West Yorkshire are as a rule making 5 days per week, and in a few cases 6; this applies specially to collieries which do a large export trade. Thin seams are only making 3 and 4 days. Petty disputes are rather numerous, especially in thin seams, and a considerable number of men and boys are idle, owing to wages disputes in the district.

*Clothing Trades.*—At Barnsley employment in the ready-made clothing trade is good; in the linen trade moderate; in the boot and shoe trade slack, this being the quiet season.

*Printing and kindred Trades.*—The letterpress printers have 10 per cent. unemployed, against 11 per cent. last month. Bookbinders have 5 per cent. unemployed. Lithographers are fairly employed.

*Glass and Pottery Trades.*—The bottle-makers at Barnsley, Mexborough and Rotherham, and flint-glass makers and glass cutters at Barnsley, are well employed. Potters on common work are slack.

*Woodworking Trades.*—The cabinet-makers report employment as good. Railway carriage and wagon builders in Sheffield are quieter, but coach-makers are exceptionally busy.

*Miscellaneous.*—Railway workers, saddlers and harness makers, and tailors report employment as good.—*S. Utley.*

**ENGLAND: MIDLAND COUNTIES.****Derbyshire District.**

*General.*—Branches with 5,094 members report 34 (or 0.7 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 25 (or 0.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

*Engineering and kindred Trades.*—Branches of these trades, with 2,117 members, report 11 (or 0.5 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 9 (or 0.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. The locomotive works at Derby, and bridge, girder and boiler yards continue well employed. In Long Eaton the lace machine builders continue slack. Cycle works are busy.

*Coal Mining.*—Returns from 33 collieries show an average of 3½ days per week. Owing to one pit having been set down 70 men are totally unemployed.

*Quarrying.*—In most limestone quarries employment is reported as fair, with the majority working full time.

*Building Trades.*—Returns from branches of bricklayers, masons, carpenters, plasterers, plumbers, painters and wood-sawyers, with

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

1,215 members, report 9 (or 0.7 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 12 (or 1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. Employment generally is reported as good.

*Textile Trades.*—Employment in the cotton trade is good in Belper and Borrowash. The hosiery workers and dyers in Belper are busy. In the lace trade in Long Eaton employment is reported as slack; in Borrowash as slightly improved. Merino and silk workers in Lea and Holloway are busy.

*Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.*—The railway carriage and wagon builders in Derby continue quiet, four to five days per week being worked. Carriage-builders in private shops are fairly well employed. In Burton-on-Trent the coopers report employment as good, with none unemployed. Wagon-builders in Long Eaton continue quiet.—*C. White-Daenon.*

**Nottingham and District.**

*General.*—Fifty-six societies and branches, with 11,527 members, return 388 (or 3.4 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 406 (or 3.6 per cent.) at the end of May.

*Lace Trade.*—Eight societies in the lace trade, with 5,052 members, report 326 (or 6.5 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 6.7 per cent. in May. There has been no improvement in the levers, curtain, or warp lace branches; employment being very irregular and uncertain; the plain net branch continues well employed. Women workers are moderately employed.

*Hosiery Trades.*—Makers of elastic bandages, shirts and pantaloons, and lace and silk ankle goods are busy. There has, however, been a slight decline in employment in most branches of the trade. The rib top branch is especially slack.

*Other Textile Trades.*—Employment is fair with cotton spinners. The silk dressers are making 5 days a week.

*Coal Mining.*—There has been a slight decline in employment during the month. One colliery has been closed, another is only working one stall, and a third only working 2 shifts instead of 3.

*Iron Trades.*—Twenty branches of these trades, with 2,373 members, report 33 (or 1.4 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 1.3 per cent. of their membership in May. Hosiery and machine builders are fairly active. Engine-makers are moderately employed. Engineers at Newark report moderate employment. All other branches are briskly employed. Blast furnacemen are working full time.

*Clothing Trades.*—Operative tailors are well employed. Boot and shoe operatives are fully employed at Hucknall and Mansfield; at Nottingham an improvement is reported.

*Building Trades.*—Branches of all these trades, except painters, with 2,922 members, report 18 (or 0.6 per cent.) unemployed, as against 1.2 per cent. of their membership in May. The painters report 25 per cent. unemployed.

*Printing and kindred Trades.*—Letterpress printers are fairly busy at Retford, but there is no improvement at Nottingham. Employment with bookbinders is rather quiet; with lithographic artists and printers moderate.

*Railways.*—Employment is not so brisk at Newark, but is fairly good at Worksop, Retford and Mansfield. The locomotive department is rather slack at Netherfield and Toton. All classes are well employed at Nottingham.

*Miscellaneous.*—Female cigar-makers are well employed. Employment is good with wheelwrights and blacksmiths, coach-makers, cabinet-makers, boxmakers and stationery cutters, brushmakers and basket-makers.—*W. L. Harvatt.*

**Leicester and Northampton District.**

*Boot and Shoe and Leather Trades.*—Throughout this district the boot and shoe trade is exceptionally slack. About half the employees are working half time, and the number wholly unemployed has considerably increased. In the leather dressing trades work is also very short.

*Other Clothing Trades.*—Employment continues regular in the wholesale and retail tailoring trade, with none unemployed. Corset-makers, milliners, dressmakers and hatters are in full work.

*Hosiery, Yarn and Wool-spinning Trades.*—Workpeople in the hosiery trade continue fully employed. In the wool-spinning factories employment is not quite so brisk, but is still regular. Dyers and trimmers in the lambswool department at Leicester are working overtime. At Hinckley employment with trimmers is not so full. Woollsorters are in regular work.

*Elastic Web Trade.*—Employment is slightly better in the cord, braid and narrow goods branches, and quiet on gusset webbings.

*Engineering and Cycle Trades.*—Employment is good with pattern-makers, fitters, turners, winders, smiths, ironfounders, needle-makers, hosiery machine and iron bridge builders; moderate with shoe machinery makers, and slack with boiler-makers and dynamo builders. It continues very good in the cycle trade.

*Mining and Quarrying.*—There is practically no change from last month in the state of employment with coal miners. Quarrymen and iron-stone workers are in full work.

*Printing and Bookbinding Trades.*—Employment continues good with lithographic printers. It is improving with letterpress printers at Leicester, but is slacker with bookbinders.

*Building Trades.*—Employment is good in all parts of the district with bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, stonemasons, slaters, and builders' labourers; fairly good with painters, and moderate with plumbers. Brick, tile, and drain pipe makers and terra-cotta workers are busy.

*Furnishing and Coachmaking Trades.*—Cabinet-makers, upholsterers, French polishers, road, rail, and tram carriage and wagon builders are fully employed.

*Miscellaneous.*—Employment is good with railway workmen and basket-makers, slack with cigar-makers, about 15 per cent. of the female members being on short time.—*T. Smith.*

**Potteries District.**

*Pottery Trades.*—Seven societies, with a membership of 4,400, report 88 (or 2 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 22 (or 0.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. The majority of the hollow-ware pressers and sanitary and flat pressers are only working about four days per week. A number of printers and transferrers are working less than half time, and a number of ovenmen only two days per week. Women decorators and stilt and spur makers continue well employed.

*Iron and Steel Trades.*—There is a further improvement in all branches. Several additional blast furnaces are being prepared for work. The ironworkers have no unemployed. The anchor chain makers are busy.

*Engineering and Metal Trades.*—The engineers at Crewe, Stafford, and the Potteries, with 2,270 members, report only four unemployed—the same number as at the end of May. Employment is good at Stoke and Hanley, and improved at Stafford, but slack at Burslem. At Crewe the steel moulders continue busy. At Longport the brassmoulders are well employed, brass-finishers being slack. At the copper works at Oakamoor and Froghall overtime is general. Agricultural engineers are slack at Uttoxeter, well employed at Rugeley.

*Coal Mining.*—The North Staffordshire miners with about 6,000 members report employment as scarce throughout the district. At Hanley 400 miners are unemployed through a dispute. The miners have not averaged more than four days per week. Near Cheadle there are 50 per cent. of miners out of work.

*Quarrying.*—At Alton and Hollington the stone quarry workers are making full time.

*Textile Trades.*—Employment in the silk trade at Leek and Congleton has improved. The fustian cutters are busy. At Cheadle and Tean both silk and tape workers are well employed.

*Clothing Trades.*—The tailors are busy throughout the district. The shoemakers at Stafford and Stone report employment as moderate. Corset-makers at Uttoxeter remain busy.

*Building Trades.*—A few more bricklayers and a number of labourers are idle. Joiners are well employed. The brick and tile yards are busy.

*Printing and kindred Trades.*—The letterpress printers report employment as slack in the Potteries, good at Stafford; the lithographic artists and printers as fair; the bookbinders and machine rulers as declined.—*I. S. Harvey.*

**Wolverhampton and District.**

*Iron and Steel Trades.*—Mills and forges in South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire are well employed. Black sheetmakers are busy. Ironworkers are busy at Sledhill and Trench; slack at Wombridge and Stinchley. At Horsehay, bridge and girder makers are fully employed. Steel mills in East Worcestershire are running full time, and steelsmelters are fully occupied. At Wednesbury the steel smelters (Siemens process) have been less busy, but the men at the basic hearths have been fully occupied.

*Engineering and kindred Trades.*—The electrical trades are somewhat quieter; makers of steam and hydraulic pumps are busier. Other trades are busy.



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

**Hardware Trades.**—Lockmakers, key-stampers, enamellers, japanners, vice and anvil makers, makers of malleable castings, small anchormen, edge tool and plantation hoe makers, tube and fitting makers and tinsmith-workers are all well employed. Makers of nuts, bolts, rivets, wrought ironwork and builders' ironmongery are better employed. Chain and cable makers are fairly employed; ironplate-workers moderately so. Galvanisers have been less busy on sheet, more busy on odd work. Employment is scarce among wrought nailmakers. Hand-made hoemakers are not doing much. Spring trapmakers continue only partially employed.

**Clothing Trades.**—Boot and shoe makers are fairly busy. Employment is good in all branches of the tailoring trade.

**Coal Mining.**—Employment in the coal-mining industry in the Cannock Chase district (household coal) is reported to be worse than for some years past. The whole of the district will not average half time, and at one place 170 men have received notice to cease work. In the Hednesford district (household coal) it is even worse, as the average time reported to be worked is only from 1½ to 2 days per week. In the Black Country districts (mainly manufacturing coal) there is no improvement to record. In South Shropshire at some collieries the men are working 4 and 5 days per week, and are reported to be stocking coal.

**Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.**—Cabinet and furniture makers, upholsterers and French polishers are moderately employed; other woodworkers well employed.

**Glass Trade.**—Flint glass makers are well employed. Glass bottle makers are only working about three or four days per week.

**Building Trades.**—All sections continue busy, with much overtime.

**Printing Trades.**—In West Bromwich and district the letterpress printers are slack. In Wolverhampton they are moderately employed.

**Miscellaneous.**—Woolspinners in Kidderminster are reported to be busy, and carpet weavers fairly so. Chemical workers, tar distillers, oil, colour and varnish makers are all working full time.—*W. F. Mee.*

**Birmingham and District.**

**Engineering.**—All branches report employment as good. Smiths and strikers and ironfounders are busy, the majority of both branches working overtime.

**Brass and Copper Working.**—Chandelier and electrolier makers, gasfitting workers, plumbers, brassfounders, and cased tube workers are fully employed, and many are working overtime. Brass and copper tube makers, metal makers and rollers, are all busy and making much overtime. Cabinet work has improved. Art metal workers, bedstead and fender mount, and clock case makers are all well employed. Copper workers generally are well employed.

**Jewellers, Silversmiths and Electro-platers.**—Jewellers are rather quiet, but there is a demand for best work. Employment with silversmiths is unchanged. Electro-plate workers are fairly well employed, but with several working short time. Britannia metal workers are well employed. Employment in the Coventry watch trade shows no change.

**Other Metal Trades.**—Iron-plate workers are only moderately employed, about 100 being on short time. Tin-plate workers are brisk, especially on cycle lamps and gear-cases. Wire-drawing is reported fair; steel pen work good. Workers on oil and gas stoves and gas meters are busy. The bedstead makers report employment as moderate. Cycle work is still the most active; in Coventry it is unusually busy. Employment in the Redditch needle trade is dull.

**Building Trades.**—Carpenters, masons and plasterers report employment as good; bricklayers and plumbers as fair. In Coventry employment is brisk.

**Glass Trade.**—The flint glass makers report employment as improving.

**Woodworking Trades.**—Cabinet-makers are fairly well employed; coachbuilders are busy, and many are working overtime. Coopers and packing-case makers are also busy. Employment in brush-making has much improved.

**Clothing Trades.**—The tailors are busy. The boot and shoe workers are quiet, with many on short time.

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment with letterpress printers is moderate. Ivory button makers average only two days per week. Gas labourers are slack, but general labourers find full employment. The gun trade is a little busier.—*W. J. Davis.*

## ENGLAND: EASTERN COUNTIES.

**Norfolk and neighbouring District.**

**General.**—Societies and branches with 2,768 members report 27 (or 1·0 per cent.) unemployed, as against 19 (or 0·7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.**—Electric engineers at Norwich are busy; other branches are fully employed at Norwich, Yarmouth, Melton Constable and Lynn. Full time has been worked at Thetford, with the exception of two days' holiday for stocktaking. Shipwrights at Yarmouth and Lowestoft are busy; sailmakers are less busy.

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

**Clothing Trades.**—The clothing factories at Norwich are fairly busy. Bespoke tailors are busy throughout the district. Employment in the boot and shoe trade is fair.

**Building Trades.**—Branches with 1,330 members report 12 (or 0·9 per cent.) unemployed, as against 14 (or 1·1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. Carpenters and joiners have been especially in demand.

**Printing Trades.**—The letterpress printers are fairly busy, but several are unemployed.

**Fishing.**—The fishing industry at Yarmouth and Lowestoft has been dull.—*G. Cleverley.*

**Suffolk, Essex, and District.**

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.**—The engineers report employment as moderate at Ipswich and Leiston; as good at Bury St. Edmunds, Beccles, Colchester, Chelmsford, Halstead, and Earl's Colne; as bad at Wickham Market. The turners and fitters at Braintree are dull. The boiler-makers report employment as good at Ipswich; the shipwrights as fair.

**Clothing Trades.**—Clothing operatives are well employed at Ipswich, moderately so at Colchester. The boot and shoe trade is fairly good at Colchester and Braintree; at Ipswich short time prevails. The stay and corset makers are fairly employed at Sudbury; moderately so at Ipswich.

**Textile Trades.**—Employment is good with the matmakers at Long Melford, Sudbury and Lavenham; moderate at Hadleigh and Glemsford. Horse-hair weaving is good at Lavenham; fair at Long Melford. The silk industry continues good at Halstead, Earl's Colne, and Bocking; moderate at Braintree; bad at Sudbury, where the weavers are only working half-time.

**Building Trades.**—Employment is good at Ipswich, Bury St. Edmunds, Hadleigh, and Braintree; fair at Chelmsford and Halstead; declining at Sudbury. At Colchester the bricklayers report employment as dull; the carpenters as fair.

**Printing Trades.**—The letterpress printers report employment as dull at Ipswich, Bury St. Edmunds, and Colchester; bad at Beccles.

**Miscellaneous.**—The leather trade at Colchester is reported as good; shipping and dock labour at Ipswich as moderate. The horticultural workers at Ipswich are well employed.—*R. W. Mathen.*

## ENGLAND: SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.

**Bristol, Somerset, and Gloucestershire District.**

**General.**—Branches of societies with 6,087 members report 182 (or 3 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 2·1 per cent. of the membership at the end of May.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—All branches report employment as good, with the exception of boiler-makers in Bristol. Out of 2,480 members in these trades, 28 (or 1·1 per cent.) were unemployed, as against 29 at the end of May.

**Building Trades.**—Branches of masons, plumbers, bricklayers, joiners, and painters, with 1,974 members, report 29 (or 1·5 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 1·3 per cent. of the membership at the end of May. The plasterers and painters report employment as quiet; the other branches as good.

**Coal Mining.**—A report from the Forest of Dean states that the steam coal men are not quite so well employed as during May; with the house coal men there is no change. Around Bristol employment continues slack, and at one colliery a number of men are under notice to cease work or accept a reduction in wages.

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

**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—Employment has improved with sailors and firemen, and with dock labourers handling grain and timber. At Gloucester deal carriers are reported as busy; other branches as quiet.

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment with boot and shoe makers in Bristol is reported as slack. At Kingswood there is some improvement. The wholesale and bespoke tailors continue busy. Silk hatters report a slight decline. Glovemakers and shirt and collar makers are well employed.

**Textile Trades.**—Employment in the cloth mills at Stroud keeps good. At Wellington and Westford full time continues to be worked.

**Printing Trades.**—The letterpress printers report employment as quiet at Bristol and Bath, and good at Hereford. Bookbinders and lithographic printers report employment as fair.

**Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.**—The brushmakers, basket-makers, coopers and cabinet-makers report employment as good; the mill-sawyers as fair; the shop and bar fitters as brisk.

**Miscellaneous.**—The glass bottle makers, glass-bevellers and cutters report employment as good; the shipwrights as slack; and the carriers as quiet.—*J. Curle.*

**Plymouth and South-Western District.**

**Mining, Quarrying and Clay Industries.**—Employment for metal miners in Cornwall shows some slight improvement. Some men have been taken on at the mines, thus reducing the number on the relief fund. The majority on the fund are now said to be surface or casual workers. Clayworkers and quarrymen continue busy.

**Engineering and Allied Trades.**—Branches of engineers, ironfounders and boiler-makers, with a membership of 1,355, report only 4 unemployed, as against 11 at the end of May. The engineers and ironfounders report employment as good; the boiler-makers as improved. The brass founders and finishers, smiths and wheelwrights, continue well employed.

**Clothing Trades.**—Both the readymade and bespoke branches of the tailoring trade continue good. The boot and shoe operatives report employment as bad, a firm at Plymouth having stopped work. The bespoke branch is also quiet.

**Building Trades.**—The building trade continues good. Branches of carpenters, masons, plasterers, plumbers and painters, with a membership of 2,265, report only 13 as unemployed, as against 11 at the end of May. Builders' labourers are well employed.

**Dock Labour.**—Dock and quayside labourers are well employed.

**Printing Trades.**—Employment with the letterpress and lithographic printers has declined during the month, and many are idle.

**Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.**—Cabinet-makers, upholsterers and coach-builders continue well employed.—*J. Welland.*

## WALES.

**North Wales District.**

**Coal Mining.**—The majority of the collieries in the district have been well employed during the month. Of 21 pits in Flintshire and Denbighshire three worked full time in June, four others over five days per week, six others four but less than five days per week, and the remaining eight over three days per week, except in one case, where a special kind of coal was wrought.

**Quarrying.**—Slate quarrying continues brisk, the men being fully employed; limestone quarrying is moderate.

**Iron and Steel Trades.**—Employment continues good in every department of the iron and steel trades. The tinplate works at Mold have been idle, owing to the erection of new machinery, but are about to re-start. The men at the wagon works, Johnstown, Ruabon, are fully employed. At Oswestry the engineers report employment as moderate.

**Building Trades.**—The house painters at Wrexham report employment as fair; the general labourers as improving; the carpenters and joiners of Oswestry report employment as good; the bricklayers at Wrexham as moderate.

**Brick and Terra-cotta Works.**—Employment in the brick and terra-cotta works continues good in all departments in Ruabon and Rhos districts. In the Buckley district of Flintshire the ordinary building brick trade is brisk; firebrick trade fair. Some yards have been working short time for want of water owing to the drought.

**Chemical Works.**—Employment continues good in the chemical works in the Ruabon district and fair in the Flint district.

**Cloth Trade.**—Employment is good in the tweed industry of Montgomeryshire, some mills working overtime.—*G. Rowley.*

**South Wales District.**

**Coal Mining.**—Reports show that employment has not been so good as in May, and that a number of miners are unemployed even in the more busy centres. Several collieries in the Eastern and Western Valleys, and in the Western District are still averaging between 3 and 4 days a week and some even less.

**Building Trades.**—Nearly every branch of this industry reports employment as dull, especially in the towns. Eleven branches of the carpenters and joiners, with 1,241 members, report 44, or 3·5 per cent. as unemployed, as compared with 38 (or 3·1 per cent.) at the end of May.

**Ship Repairing and Engineering.**—Employment in all branches is reported as bad. Thirteen branches of the engineers with 1,833 members report 140 (or 7·6 per cent.) as out of work, as compared with 5·6 per cent. at the end of June. The shipwrights report employment as bad, with at least 80 per cent. unemployed; the boiler-makers as bad, with 20 per cent. idle; the moulders as slack.

**Iron and Steel Trades.**—At Ebbw Vale, Blaenavon, Cyfarthfa, Neath and Briton Ferry the mills are running regularly. The South Wales and Monmouthshire iron and steel trade Sliding Scale committee have had a sitting, and have determined that the state of trade warrants no change in wages for the coming term.

**Miscellaneous.**—The gold, copper and silver works are steady; the chemical works are not busy. The wagon-builders and lifters report employment as good; the compositors as dull; dock labourers and hoblars as slack.—*T. Davies.*

**The Tinplate Trade in South Wales and Monmouth.**—During the month there has been a steady though slow improvement in employment. Returns received with regard to 89 works show that 311 mills were working at the end of June as compared with 289 at the end of May. Of the 89 works 46 with 246 mills were reported as having all their mills at work, 17 with 97 mills as partially employed (65 of the mills being at work), while 26 works with 144 mills were reported as idle. The distress is still keen in the Swansea Valley, Port Talbot, and Monmouthshire centres, especially the last-named. In the Western Valley the number of unemployed tinplaters has been lessened by some securing employment during the month in Ebbw Vale and Blaenavon, where there is great activity at present in the steel trade.

## SCOTLAND.

**Edinburgh and District.**

**General.**—Branches of societies with 11,228 members report 182 (or 1·6 per cent.) unemployed, as against 2·2 per cent. of the membership) at the end of May.

**Coal Mining.**—Employment in this industry continues much the same as in May. In Mid and East Lothian about 85 per cent. are fully employed; the remainder are working about three days per week. In West Lothian the miners generally are getting from 10 to 12 days' work per fortnight.

**Mineral Oil Trades.**—All sections of workers in these trades continue well employed. Of the workpeople employed at 27 shale mines in Mid and West Lothian, 55·5 per cent. were employed at mines which worked full time during the four weeks ended June 20th. The number of men at work at these mines was 3,726, as against 3,663 in June, 1895.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—Returns from 16 branches of these trades, with 3,720 members in Edinburgh, Leith, and Falkirk, show 68 (or 1·8 per cent.) idle, as against 51 (or 1·4 per cent.) at the end of May.

**Shipbuilding.**—The shipwrights report employment as good on repairs and dull on new work; the boiler-makers as fair, with a considerable reduction in the number idle. Returns from three branches with 605 members show 22 (or 3·6 per cent.) idle, as against 68 (or 11·2 per cent.) at the end of May.

**Textile Trades.**—The carpet weavers in Midlothian report employment as good. Employment in the linen industry in Dunfermline



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

shows a decided change for the worse; in the woollen industry it is slack in Hawick and Galashiels; fairly good in Selkirk. Employment in the hosiery industry is good in Selkirk; in Hawick the hand-made departments are slack, but the machine-made departments are busy.

**Building Trades.**—The plasterers report employment as still slack, the plumbers as improved; the other branches are busy. Returns from 16 branches, with 3,894 members, show 38 (or 1 per cent.) idle, as against 49 (or 1·4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

**Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.**—Employment in these trades continues good.

**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—The sailors and firemen report employment as fair, with few unemployed. The coal porters and dock labourers are fairly well employed.

**Printing and Kindred Trades.**—Employment in these trades continues good. Seven branches, with 2,127 members, return 47 (or 2·2 per cent.) idle, as against 40 (or 1·9 per cent.) at the end of May.

**Miscellaneous.**—The shoemakers, saddlers, stoneware throwers, and glass-cutters report employment as good; the dyers and tailors as quiet, and the curriers as bad.—*J. Mallinson.*

**Glasgow and West of Scotland.**

**Shipbuilding.**—All branches report employment as good. The output for the six months ending in June is considerably in excess of that for the first six months of 1895.

**Engineering and Metal Trades.**—These are nearly all exceptionally busy throughout the district.

**Mining.**—In *Stirlingshire* the disputes that were pending are now settled, and the men are able to obtain fully 5 days a week. In *Ayrshire* from 5 to 6 days a week are being worked. The ironstone miners are not so busy, some of them only working 4 days a week. In *Renfrewshire* the men are working full time at most pits. A considerable number have left the collieries for work above ground, where wages are better. The ironstone miners are working from 10 to 12 days a fortnight. In *Lanarkshire* the pits are averaging about 5 days a week. Owing to the good weather there has been broken time at some house coal pits. A number of men have lately left the pits and gone into other industries.

**Building Trades.**—All branches have been busy throughout the West of Scotland.

**Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.**—Employment throughout the West of Scotland has been good.

**Textile Trades.**—Weaving in Glasgow is reported as somewhat dull in silk, woollen and mixed goods, linen and hosiery. In cotton and fancy goods weavers are busy. At Newmilns, Galston and Darvel lace, muslin and carpet manufacturers are fairly well employed. The power-loom beamers report employment as unsteady; power-loom tenters as good; dyers as rather quieter; power-loom carpet weavers as good; warpers are fairly well employed. Twine and hemp dressers have all members fully employed. At Paisley some of the thread mills are on short time.

**Clothing Trades.**—Clothiers' operatives report employment as fairly good; in the bespoke trade it is hardly so good; in the mantle trade it is improving. In Paisley tailors are fairly employed.

**Shipping and Dock Labour.**—Sailors and firemen report employment as still improving. The dock labourers report work as plentiful.

**Printing and Kindred Trades.**—The letterpress printers report employment as only moderate; the lithographic printers as hardly so good; the bookbinders as still dull.

**Miscellaneous.**—Cork cutters, gilders, and hollow-ware pressers report that all are working. Cigarette makers and tobacco pipe makers and finishers report employment as good; stoneware throwers and flint glass cutters as improved. The general labourers have no idle men. Calico engravers are fully employed. Curriers and glass bottle makers report employment as still quiet; spindle and flyer makers as good. Sett makers are fully employed.

*A. J. Hunter.*

**Dundee and District.**

**Textile Trades.**—Employment in the jute industry continues steady; in the linen trade it is somewhat dull, and some establishments have been put on "short time."

**Coal Mining.**—Returns from collieries employing about 10,500 men show that an average of 5·13 days per week has been worked

during the four weeks ended 20th June. In consequence of the annual gala in celebration of the introduction of the eight hours' day in the mines of Fife and Clackmannan on 1st June, work was suspended in some cases for half the week.

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.**—The briskness reported last month still continues, and overtime is general at most of the engineering establishments. Eight branches of the engineering and shipbuilding trades, with 2,065 members, report 96 (or 4·6 per cent.) as idle, as compared with 98 (or 5·1 per cent.) at the end of May. Employment at the shipbuilding yards has been fairly good, and shipwrights have been well employed on repair work.

**Building and Woodworking Trades.**—The building trades generally continue fully employed, although plumbers are slack, and employment with slaters is dull. In the furnishing trade employment remains good, and cabinet-makers, polishers and upholsterers are well employed. Ten societies, with 1,403 members, report 12 (or 0·9 per cent.) as unemployed, against 10 (or 0·8 per cent.) at end of May.

**Fishing Industry.**—The white fishing is practically over for the season, and several boats have already left for the herring fishing in the north. Haddock fishing has varied in success during the month.

**Dock and General Labour.**—Employment at the docks has been good throughout the month; general labourers have been fairly well employed.

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment is reported as moderate in the printing and kindred trades; as flat with tailors and boot and shoe operatives.—*P. Reid.*

**Aberdeen and District.**

**General.**—Societies, with a membership of 4,988, report 98 (or 2·2 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 107 (or 2·2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

**Quarrying.**—The drillers, blockers and cranemen report employment as good. Employment with monumental masons is still improving; with granite polishers it is moderate.

**Building Trades.**—Branches of the carpenters and joiners, slaters, painters, sawmillers, and masons report employment as good; plumbers as moderate; plasterers as dull. 2,230 members return 34 (or 1·5 per cent.) as idle, as against 37 (or 1·6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

**Shipbuilding and Engineering.**—The boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders and bridge builders report employment as fair; the shipwrights as moderate; the blacksmiths, pattern-makers, iron-moulders, engineers, brassfounders and finishers, and tinplate workers as good. Societies with 963 members report 35 as unemployed (or 3·6 per cent. of their membership), as against 41 (or 4·4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

**Printing and Kindred Trades.**—Employment in all these trades is reported as good.

**Fishing.**—In June the trawl boats landed 31,762 cwts., realising £16,431, and the line boats 22,431 cwts., realising £9,250. The increase lies wholly with the trawlers. There is a large decrease in the catch and value of the line boats as compared with May.

**Miscellaneous.**—The boot and shoe makers (hand sewn) report employment as good; the boot and shoe riveters and finishers as moderate; the carpet weavers as bad; the tailors as moderate; the comb makers as unsteady.—*W. Johnston.*

**IRELAND.****Dublin and District.**

**Building Trades.**—Work is still disturbed owing to the long continuance of the dispute. Of the carpenters and joiners about 400 are still out of work through the dispute; of the bricklayers 430 members have left for England, Scotland and Belfast, and about 300 are working in Dublin, 110 being unemployed. The painters are fairly employed, but employment is bad with the slaters. The lathsplitters report employment as fair, and the paviors as good. Of the plasterers about 35 are affected by the dispute, of the sawyers 22, and of the plumbers 25. Of the labourers over 900 are idle. Of the 5,840 members of this group included in returns, 1,594 were unemployed at the end of the month.

**Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.**—The coachmakers, cart and wagon-builders, cabinet-makers, saddlers, and upholsterers report employment as fair; the organ-builders and the brushmakers as good. Societies with 993 members report 26 (or 2·6 per cent.) as unemployed.

**Iron Trades.**—The engineers report employment as good; the smiths as bad. The brass-finishers, tinsmiths and boiler-makers are still dull. Societies with 802 members report 44 (or 5·5 per cent.) unemployed, as against 33 (or 4·1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Employment in the letterpress printing trade is extremely quiet, 75 Union members signing the unemployed book at the end of the month. The lithographic industry is fairly good, but the binders and machine-rulers report employment as bad. The stereotypers, machine-minders, paper-cutters and bookfolders are fairly well employed. Societies with 1,561 members report 111 (or 7·1 per cent.) unemployed, as against 124 (or 7·8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

**Clothing Trades.**—The tailors are fairly busy. The two sections of the boot trade report employment as fair, the riveters as dull. Employment among the dressmakers is fair.

**Miscellaneous.**—Employment among the bottle hands is scarce; among the dock and quay labourers dull.—*J. P. Nannetti.*

**Belfast and District.**

**General.**—Societies with a membership of 19,509 report 448 (or 2·3 per cent.) as out of employment, as against 365 (or 1·9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

**Shipbuilding and Engineering.**—Societies with a membership of 8,747 report 130 (or 1·5 per cent.) to be out of work, as against 95 (or 1·1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. The boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders report employment as moderate; the engineers and iron-turners, and the general labourers and platers' helpers as fair; the blacksmiths, blacksmiths' helpers and strikers, carpenters and joiners, furnishing trades, machineworkers, drillers, pattern-makers, shipwrights, enginemen and cranemen and ironfounders as good.

**Linen Trades.**—The returns received from 10 unions connected with these trades, with a membership of 4,152, show 187 (or 4·5 per cent.) to be unemployed, as against 159, or 3·8 per cent. of the membership, at the end of last month. The flax roughers report employment as bad, the flaxdressers as dull, the linen-lappers as moderate. The power-loom tenters and power-loom yarn dressers and the beetling enginemen, yarn bundlers, spindle and flyer makers, women workers and hackle and gill makers as good.

**Building Trades.**—Societies with 2,763 members report 10 (or 0·4 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 11 at the end of May. The plumbers and plasterers report employment as moderate; the carpenters and joiners as fair; the hodmen, house painters and mill-sawyers and machinemen and bricklayers as good.

**Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.**—Out of 612 members of unions connected with these industries, 16 (or 2·6 per cent.) are reported as unemployed, as against 3 (or 0·5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. The brushmakers report employment as quiet; the cabinet-makers as steady; the coachbuilders, French polishers, upholsterers and coopers as good.

**Printing and allied Trades.**—Societies with 848 members return 44 (or 5·2 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 38 (or 4·5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. The letterpress printers report employment as dull; the bookbinders and machine rulers as fair, and the lithographic printers as good.

**Clothing Trades.**—Societies with 725 members return 6 (or 0·8 per cent.) of their members as unemployed, the same number and percentage as at the end of May. The boot and shoe operatives report employment as moderate, the tailors as good.—*R. Sheldon.*

**Cork and District.**

**Shipbuilding and Engineering.**—The boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders throughout the district continue to send fair reports. The engineers report no improvement.

**Building Trades.**—Employment is generally reported as good in Cork, Waterford, and Limerick. In Cork 50 carpenters are out of work through a dispute.

**Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.**—Employment is steady, except among mill-sawyers, who are unsettled, owing to a dispute.

**Printing and Kindred Trades.**—All branches of these trades are fairly well employed.

**Clothing Trades.**—Flax, tweed, down and feather operatives report employment as fair; the tailors and boot and shoe operatives are exceptionally dull for the time of year.

**Miscellaneous.**—Railway servants, coal porters and quay labourers all report employment as fair.—*P. O'Shea.*

## THE DISPUTE IN THE LONDON BUILDING TRADES.\*

In accordance with the resolution passed at a meeting on the 12th June, the Builders' Labourers returned to work on the 15th at the old rate of wages, but without a code of Rules. The only body of workmen then remaining on strike were the Plasterers.

At a conference held on the 17th June, a code of working rules for Millsawyers and Wood-cutting Machinists was agreed to. This is the first time that this branch of the Building trade has been governed by a code of rules. The rules confirm the ½d. per hour advance in wages conceded on the 8th June, and contain a conciliation clause similar to that for Carpenters and Joiners (see LABOUR GAZETTE, June, p. 177). The number of Millsawyers, &c., affected is stated to be 330.

On the 1st July, a conference was held between the representatives of the Master Builders and the Plasterers and a code of rules was agreed to providing for an advance of ½d. per hour (viz.: from 9½d. to 10d.), revised hours of labour as for Bricklayers, Carpenters, &c., and the following new clause relating to disputes:—

"That in the event of a dispute arising on any job or works the District Officials of the National Association of Operative Plasterers shall send written notice to the Central Association of Master Builders of London, who shall inform them whether the said builder is a member of that body. If so, a strike shall not be sanctioned by the National Association of Operative Plasterers until six clear working days have expired from the receipt of such notice, during which time the matter shall be considered by the employers and the representatives of the workmen with a view to an amicable settlement."

In accordance with this agreement the plasterers resumed work immediately. The number working under the new rules is returned as 3,150. This ended the building strike. Further negotiations between the employers and the painters and masons are in progress, but at present these two classes of workpeople remain unaffected by the recent changes in wages and working rules.

## PRICES OF COAL AND IRON.

In the table below will be found the results of the last two audits of the selling prices of coal and iron in certain districts. The method by which the figures have been ascertained has been twice explained (see GAZETTES for March and April 1896). It is only necessary to repeat here that the prices stated are not market quotations at a certain time, but averages determined over a given period, on which to a considerable extent future wages are based.

Wages in the coal and manufactured iron industries have not been affected by the last audit of prices, but changes in the wages of blastfurnacemen, dating from July, have taken place in the North-west of England (1¼ per cent. reduction), and Cleveland ½ per cent. advance).

Product and District.	Number of work-people.	Period over which prices were ascertained at last audit.	Dates from which last audit affects wages.	Average ascertained selling price per ton.		
				According to last audit.	According to previous audit.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in price per ton.
<b>Coal.</b> Northumberland.— (Average for all classes of coal at pit's mouth)	30,000	1896. Mar. Apr. May	1896. July 1	s. d. 5 0'17	s. d. 5 0'77	s. d. —0 0'60
South Wales and Monmouth: (Average for certain classes of coal, f.o.b.)	100,000	Mar. Apr.	June 1	9 1¼ to 9 3½	9 1¼ to 9 3½	—
<b>Pig Iron.</b> Cumberland and N. Lancashire	1,980	Apr. May June	July 1	47 7	48 1	—0 6
Cleveland	5,000	Apr. May June	July 1	37 8'26	37 2'54	+0 5'72
<b>Manufactured Iron.</b> North of England: (Rails, plates, bars and angles)	6,000	Mar. Apr.	June 1	96 0'21	96 7'89	—0 7'68
Midlands: (Bars, hoops, sheets, plates, and strips)	20,000	Mar. Apr.	June 1	113 0'31	116 8'02	—3 7'71

\* In the GAZETTE for JUNE, the record of the progress of this dispute was brought up to the 12th JUNE.



PROFIT-SHARING IN 1895—6.

IN continuation of the Report on Profit-sharing published by the Department in 1894 (C.—7,458 of 1894), and of the statement on this subject contained in the GAZETTE, July 1895, pp. 207, 208, 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 98 firms with which profit-sharing was, at the date of the statement last referred to, known to be in force. In regard to 3 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.
1886-1895	Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd., London and Aylesbury	Printing ...	1,300	Profits had not for some time allowed payment of bonus under scheme.
1892-1895	Peel Bros., Lincoln	Corn Merchants and Millers	20-25	Dissatisfaction of em-ployers with results.
1893-1895	Ideal Club, London	Restaurant and sale of provisions	20	Failure to earn profits.

Particulars have been received as to 3 firms not previously known to practise profit-sharing, and as to 3 cases in which profit-sharing has been adopted since the date of the statement above referred to:—

Additional Cases of Profit-Sharing.

Date of adoption of Profit-Sharing.	Name.	Business.	No of Em-ployees.	How Bonus Treated.
about 1850	Jolly & Son, Bath ...	Silk Mercers, Drapers, &c.	60	In cash.
1895	Wm. Hancock & Co., Ltd., Cardiff	Brewers ...	178	In cash.
1895	White Stile Laundry, Brentford	Laundry ...	17	Not decided.
1895	N. J. Powell & Co., Ltd., London	Vellum - binders and Pocket-book Makers	101	In cash.
1896	Kensington Co-operative Stores, Ltd. (dressmaking department), London	Dressmaking, &c.	12-24	Provident Fund.
1896	J. T. & J. Taylor, Batley ...	Woollen Manu-facturers	700	Shares.

The total number of persons employed by the 85 firms now practising profit-sharing, as to which particulars on this point have been received (varying according to seasons, &c.) is *minimum*, 23,947; *maximum*, 26,187. With respect to the addition made to the wages of the participating employees by the bonus allotted in 1895, details in regard to 72 cases\* are available, and are as shown below:—

Ratio of Bonus to Wages in 1895.

Ratio of Bonus allotted in 1895 to Wages.	No. of cases in which the Bonus given in Col. 1 was paid.	Number of Employees (Minimum & Maximum) in 1895.	Number of Participants in 1895.
Nil ...	18	3,044-3,140	—
Under 1 per cent. ...	2	1,297-1,347	1,205
1 and under 3 per cent. ...	17	4,704-5,245	3,243
3 " 5 " ...	6	2,280-2,579	1,548
5 " 7 " ...	13	5,949-6,985	3,287
7 " 9 " ...	5	253-292	202
9 " 11 " ...	4	757	651
11 " 13 " ...	2	32-41	31
13 " 15 " ...	2	188-202	199
15 " 16 " ...	1	17	16
21 " 22 " ...	1	1,792	1,792
36 " 37 " ...	1	85-87	15

\* Giving a mean bonus of 4.7 per cent. on wages paid in the above 72 cases; excluding the 18 cases in which no bonus was earned, the bonus allotted in the remaining 54 cases was, taking into account the number of participants in each case, at the mean rate of 6.7 per cent.

By two firms arrangements have recently been made for enabling their employees to take shares in the business. Messrs. William Cussons, Ltd., of Hull, grocers, etc., have provided that any employee who has been not less than 12 months in their employment, may leave his bonus and any savings out of wages with the

\* In one case, 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 3 in which profit-sharing ceased to be in force in 1895, after the date for distribution of bonus.

firm, at 5 per cent. interest, until the amount is sufficient to purchase, at par, a £10 share in the company, the *maximum* number of shares which may be acquired in this manner being 10 for shop-managers and heads of departments, 5 for foremen, clerks, shopmen and van-men, and 3 for other employees. If a shareholding employee quits the service of the firm, he must give up his shares, in return for their par value with interest to date. Messrs. Petty & Sons, Ltd., of Leeds, London, Reading, Belfast, New York, Chicago, and Montreal, advertising and colour printers, account-book manufacturers, &c., have arranged that part of the total share in profits allotted to their employees generally under their scheme shall be applied in assisting those who so wish to purchase shares in the company; if an employee shall have deposited in the Leeds, Skyrac, and Morley Savings Bank £9 4s. 2d. (which, taking into account the accruing interest, it is reckoned he can do by paying in 6d. a day for one year), then the firm will add 15s. 10d., and the depositor will purchase with the total amount one £10 share in the company, at par. This arrangement is to continue until the employee has thus acquired 10 shares.

Messrs. Thomas Bushill & Sons, of Coventry, manufacturing stationers, under whose scheme two-thirds of the employee's bonus was formerly credited to him in the books of the firm as provident fund, the firm giving security for the money so deposited, and allowing 4 per cent. interest, have now determined to distribute the whole of the bonus in cash, "because the firm wished to be relieved of the responsibility of holding this fund themselves, and the National Debt Commissioners would not accept it as a trust fund."

REPORT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES (1895.)

THE Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for 1895 has lately been issued in two volumes. The first volume opens with a description of the provisions of the new Factory Act (1895), with comments of inspectors thereon (pp. 7-29). This is followed by reports on dangerous manufactures and processes, with special reference to the inquiries of dangerous trades committees and the enforcement of special rules. The appointment of two committees is announced, one to investigate a number of miscellaneous trades, and the other to inquire into industries in which anthrax is said to occur. The manufactures and processes, &c., referred to in the report include carbonising and grinding rags, dry cleaning, sole-stitching machines, glass polishing, india-rubber works, lithographic works, electric generating works, grindstones, converters in metal works, steam locomotives in factories, labelling reels of cotton, inflammable paints, galvanised iron works, aerated bottle works, arseniate of soda, basic slag manure works, lucifer match works, chemical works, artificial manure works, white lead works, enamelling of iron plates, needle manufacture, chromate of lead, chrome yellow in dye works.

The Report also includes, among other things, a special report from the female inspectors describing the scope and nature of their work, and a summary of the factory laws in Germany and Austria.

**Amsterdam Museum.**—An account is also given of the Amsterdam Museum for the Prevention of Accidents and Diseases in Factories and Workshops, by Messrs. Gould and Pendock, who visited it on behalf of the Department. This museum, which was founded in 1892, and receives an annual subsidy of £400 from the State besides voluntary contributions, contains some 300 exhibits illustrating methods and appliances for preventing accidents and promoting health. Only two of these specimens are said to be English, English manufacturers, as a rule, having ignored the application addressed to them. The exhibition is stated to be divided into two sections (1) matters connected with hygiene (2) appliances for preventing machinery accidents. Descriptions and sketches of interesting appliances are given in the Report, which suggests the

possibility of founding an exhibition on the same lines in London, which would be useful both to the public and to factory inspectors.

The second volume of the Report contains appendices giving particulars (*inter alia*) as to Accidents in Factories and Workshops and Prosecutions under the Acts.

**Accidents.**—During the year 1895, 10,466 accidents were reported in factories and workshops, of which 455 were fatal. The total numbers were thus distributed among various classes of persons:—

	No. of Accidents.		
	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Total.
Adults ...	355	5,263	5,618
Male ...	14	896	910
Female ...	72	2,773	2,845
Young persons (13 to 18) ...	9	812	821
Male ...	4	195	199
Female ...	1	72	73
Children ...	455	10,011	10,466

Of the fatal accidents, 166 occurred in metal trades, 72 in shipbuilding and 64 in textile trades. Of the non-fatal accidents, 3,308 were in the textile industries, 3,163 in metal trades and 876 in building, furnishing and kindred trades. The accidents may be grouped as follows as regards cause:—

	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Total.
Machinery ...	177	9,183	9,360
Hot liquid, &c., in vat or pan ...	37	341	378
Explosion ...	31	230	261
Escape of gas, steam or metal ...	16	257	273
Other ...	194	—	194
Total ...	455	10,011	10,466

RECENT AGRICULTURAL HIRINGS. ENGLAND.

At the March and April hirings (yearly), in Northumberland at Alnwick, Berwick, Belford and Wooler, wages in the case of men with women workers remained the same as those in 1895, but in the case of single men there was a tendency to reduce them, and a number of this class were left unhired. Hinds generally got 15s. to 17s. a week, and at Alnwick, in some cases, 18s., those with women workers getting the higher rates. In addition to these wages, a free house and garden, and potatoes are given and coal led. At Newcastle the wages paid varied from 17s. to 21s. a week, with the usual perquisites. In Durham at the hinds' hirings (yearly) at Durham and Darlington the rates of wages remained unaltered. At Durham from 16s. to 21s., and occasionally as high as 23s., and at Darlington from 16s. to 18s. per week, with the usual perquisites. At the Shropshire, Nottingham, and Lincoln hirings wages remained substantially the same as those of last year. The rates of wages paid at the hay hirings in June at Bentham (Yorks, West Riding) and Kirkby Stephen (Westmoreland) were for the month for best men from £5 to £6, and second-class men £4 to £5. In addition board and lodging is found.

SCOTLAND.

At the yearly hirings which took place in Scotland in the months of February and March in the counties of Berwick, Edinburgh, Haddington, and Roxburgh the rates of wages generally remained the same as in 1895, but sometimes those who changed their places had to submit to a slight reduction, particularly in the case of men with no women workers. Hinds generally obtained 15s. to 17s. a week, and in some cases up to 18s. in Edinburgh, with the usual perquisites, namely, a free house and garden, potatoes, coal led, and food during harvest. Sometimes men having women workers in their families have a cow kept for them, the keep being charged at the rate of 3s. per week. In Berwickshire it is stated that many farmers are reducing their hands

and doing away with horses, in consequence of the land being laid down in grass. Women are paid between 8s. and 10s. a week with extra in harvest. In Roxburghshire and Haddington women workers were scarce, and their wages had an upward tendency. Also at the half-yearly hirings in February, March, and April in the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Linlithgow, Selkirk, Stirling, and Wigtown the rates of wages remained practically the same as those at the corresponding period of 1895. The rates for first horsemen for the half-year generally varied from £12 to £14, and for second horsemen £9 to £12. In addition to cash wages single men are boarded and lodged in the farmhouses, or in some cases with the married men, or live in a bothy and get an allowance of food.

"FINE COUNTS" QUESTION AT OLDHAM.

AN adjourned meeting of the Joint Committees of the Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' Association and the Oldham Operative Cotton Spinners' Provincial Association was held on July 6th to consider the application of the operatives for an advance of 10 per cent. on 60's counts and upwards. (See LABOUR GAZETTE for May, p. 144, and June, p. 177). The employers submitted an alternative proposal to make an alteration in the quick speed clause of the Oldham list, so as to give every spinner, no matter on what counts, an allowance dependent on his speed. The proposal is that any spinner running quicker than 3 draws in 70 seconds shall be paid for 1/4th of the actual number of seconds quicker than 3 in 70. The proposal is to be considered at a special meeting of the operatives.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES AND COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS.

Northampton Boot and Shoe Trade.

The questions of the minimum wage for clickers and pressmen and of the payment for overtime in the Northampton District were in June 1895 referred to two referees. The referees appointed Mr. E. P. Monckton as umpire, and arguments were heard in the autumn of last year on the minimum wage question, the question of overtime pay being, in accordance with a provision of the Board of Trade terms of settlement, postponed until after the adoption of the new rules. These rules were, so far as clickers and pressmen of the locality are concerned, adopted in April and on May 9th the referees arrived at the following basis of settlement of the overtime question:—

Any clicker or pressman employed for more than four hours overtime in any one week shall be paid for the overtime exceeding four hours at the rate of time and a quarter.

The minimum wage question, and also the question of what period should elapse before the overtime question should be reopened, were left over for the umpire, who on June 15th gave the following award:—

1.—Point 1. That no alteration be made in the minimum rate of wages to clickers of 26s. a week, and pressmen of 22s. a week, and that the former last award still remain operative in all respects as far as this point is concerned.

2.—Point 2. The question of overtime having been satisfactorily arranged between the two arbitrators was withdrawn from my umpirage, except as to the date before which neither masters or men shall be competent to reopen such question.

3. I hereby fix the date before which neither side shall be competent to reopen these two points as the first day of June, 1899.

Conciliation Board for Federated Districts (Coal Trade).

At the adjourned meeting of this Board, on July 8th, the coalowners renewed the following proposal:—

That the Conciliation Board inaugurated at the Rosebery Conference, and as now established in conformity therewith, be continued, to determine from time to time the rate of wages on and from August 1st, 1896.

The miners' section of the Board stated that they could not accept this, and made the following alternative proposal:—

That the board be continued two years. That wages remain as



they are now for the next seventeen months, and that no advance be asked for during that period, but during the last seven months of the two years the workmen be at liberty to ask for an advance in wages.

This proposition the coalowners declined to accept, and no agreement was arrived at.

#### Northumberland Coal Trade Conciliation Board.

At a meeting of the above Board on July 6th, the quarterly ascertainties of prices were read, but no motion for a change in wages was made by either side. Notice to terminate the Board was given by the miners, a large majority having decided against its continuance.

The figures of the voting were:—For discontinuing the Board, 10,121; for continuing it, 3,540; majority for discontinuing, 6,581. It will be seen that less than half of the 30,000 miners whose wages are affected by the decisions of the Board registered their votes on the question of its continuance.

#### WORKING HOURS OF CO-OPERATIVE EMPLOYEES.

The following tables showing the number of working hours per week—exclusive of meal times—of the employees of Workmen's Co-operative Distributive Societies in Great Britain are based upon returns collected at the end of 1895 for the first time by the Co-operative Union, and submitted to the recent Co-operative Congress held at Woolwich.

#### Workpeople engaged in Distribution.

Table I. relates to the employees in the distributive departments of the stores, and shows that 1,105 societies employ in distribution 24,800 persons, the working hours being returned for all but 630 persons employed by 98 societies.

The returns show that 98 per cent. of the employees, of whose hours particulars are given, are working less than 61 hours per week, and that the hours of 10·7 per cent. do not exceed 48½ per week. In Scotland the proportion working short hours is larger than in England and Wales, 41 per cent. working not more than 52½ hours per week in the former, against only 25 per cent. in the latter.

An analysis of the returns shows a general tendency for the hours of the store employees to correspond somewhat closely with the hours prevalent in the industries in which the members of the societies are employed. Thus, in the factory districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, about 88 per cent. are employed from 53 to 58½ hours per week, the hours of 49 per cent. being between 55 and 56½. In the colliery districts of Durham and Northumberland 87½ per cent. are working 52½ hours or less, the hours of 50 per cent. not exceeding 48½ per week, while in the agricultural and other districts, where the hours of labour generally are not so clearly defined, the tendency is in the direction of longer hours for the store employees.

The longest hours appear to prevail in the smallest societies, the returns showing that the 219 societies whose employees work over 58½ hours per week employ only 1862 (or 7½ per cent.) of the total number.

I.—Table showing the number of hours per week worked by the 24,800 employees (engaged in distribution) of 1,105 Workmen's Co-operative Distributive Societies in Great Britain.

(1) No. of Hours worked per week, exclusive of meal-times.	(2) England and Wales.		(3) Scotland.		(4) Great Britain.*	
	No. of employees.	Percentage at hours stated in Col. 1.	No. of employees.	Percentage at hours stated in Col. 1.	No. of employees.	Percentage at hours stated in Col. 1.
48½ and under ...	2,479	12·7	174	3·3	2,653	10·7
49 to 52½ ...	2,407	12·3	1,992	37·7	4,399	17·7
53 " 56½ ...	9,833	50·4	1,944	36·8	11,777	47·5
57 " 60½ ...	3,905	20·0	950	17·9	4,855	19·6
Over 60½ ...	439	2·3	47	0·9	486	2·0
Not stated ...	450	2·3	180	3·4	630	2·5
Totals ...	19,513	100·0	5,287	100·0	24,800	100·0

\* In addition, particulars have been furnished of the time worked by the 20 employees of 5 co-operative distributive societies in Ireland. Twelve of the employees worked 58 hours per week, two 59 hours, five 60 hours, and one 62 hours.

#### Workpeople engaged in Production.

Table II. relates to the persons employed in the productive departments of distributive societies, the returns from 554 such societies showing that they were employing 9,977 persons. Sixty-two of the societies, with 656 employees, have omitted to state their working hours. Of the total number of employees 12·7 per cent. are working over 56½ hours, 73·1 per cent. from 49 to 56½ hours, and 7·6 per cent. are working 48½ hours or less. The same tendencies, but in a smaller degree, are noticeable in these returns as in those relating to distributive employees; 55½ per cent. of the employees in the Lancashire and Yorkshire districts are working from 53 to 56½ hours, while in the Durham and Northumberland colliery districts 59½ per cent. are working 48½ hours or less.

II.—Table showing the number of hours per week worked by the 9,977 employees (engaged in production) of 554 Workmen's Co-operative Distributive Societies in Great Britain.

(1) No. of Hours worked per week, exclusive of meal-times.	(2) England and Wales.		(3) Scotland.		(4) Great Britain.	
	No. of employees.	Percentage at hours stated in Col. 1.	No. of employees.	Percentage at hours stated in Col. 1.	No. of employees.	Percentage at hours stated in Col. 1.
48½ and under ...	724	10·5	39	1·2	763	7·6
49 to 52½ ...	1,072	15·6	1,449	46·7	2,521	25·3
53 " 56½ ...	3,348	48·7	1,420	45·8	4,768	47·8
57 " 60½ ...	1,076	15·7	90	2·9	1,166	11·7
Over 60½ ...	95	1·4	8	0·3	103	1·0
Not stated ...	559	8·1	97	3·1	656	6·6
Totals ...	6,874	100·0	3,103	100·0	9,977	100·0

#### LABOUR IN THE COLONIES.\*

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

**Canada.**—The demand for farm hands in Manitoba is not great at present, and probably will not be so till harvesting begins; there is still a great demand for female help. The Commissioner appointed by the Canadian Government to enquire into the sweating system in Canada has reported that the system of sub-contracting can hardly be said to exist there, and the sweating system generally does not exist there to the same or nearly to the same extent that it does elsewhere.

**New South Wales.**—Considerable reductions are being made by the Public Service Board in the number of officers and employees in the Civil Service, which will save many thousands of pounds a year. The boot strike has been settled. Many hundreds of persons out of employment have been given work by the Government in draining Crown lands, in various river works, and in improving the railway grades. The Government have in contemplation a large scheme for clearing Crown lands, which will provide much work. The strike of coal-miners at Newcastle still continues, and nearly all the collieries there are shut down, causing considerable local distress. The Southern collieries are not taking part in the strike and are very busy.

**Victoria.**—Railway construction is being resumed to a limited extent, and prospects generally throughout the colony appear to be a little brighter than they were.

**South Australia.**—One of the Labour Agencies reports that the labour market is generally speaking duller than is usually the case at this time of year, owing chiefly to the want of rain over a large portion of the agricultural districts and the greatly reduced quantities of stock in the pastoral country. The various branches of the building trade are not so busy as before the commencement of the new year; consequently the demand for artisans has considerably slackened off, and the near completion of the water conservation works at Happy Valley will compel a number of men to seek a fresh field of employment.

\* And the South African Republic and Brazil.

#### LABOUR ABROAD.

##### FRANCE.\*

**Employment in June.**—Employment has continued satisfactory in June for *Spinning, Weaving, and Building Trade* operatives, *Blastfurnacemen* and *Metal Smelters*, also for *Coal Miners*, except in the south, where the competition of English coal is said to be severely felt. Work was more plentiful than in May for *Coopers, Carpenters, Joiners, Cartwrights, and Leather Workers*; and less plentiful for *Printers, Engineering Operatives, Stokers*, and the various classes of *Smiths*. *Boot and Shoemaking* and *Glassworking* were slack, with a tendency in the last-named trade to work short time. Four hundred and fifty trade unions, with 120,000 members, reported 4·9 per cent. unemployed on June 15th, compared with 5 per cent. in the previous month.

**Labour Disputes in June.**—Sixty-eight new disputes occurred in June, while 15 old disputes remained unsettled at the beginning of that month. In 75 of the disputes for which the figures are known, 11,787 workpeople were directly involved. Strikes were most numerous in the textile and metal trades, 30 of the new disputes having occurred in the former and 15 in the latter. Four took place among miners and quarrymen, 2 each among building operatives, boot and shoemakers, and carriage builders, and the rest in unclassified trades.

By far the most noteworthy dispute which has occurred in France of late has been that in the porcelain-making trade in Limoges, which began at one establishment on June 2nd, owing to the refusal of a demand made by the labourers for increased wages. The Manufacturers' Association thereupon issued a notice declaring that all the factories would be closed on the 11th of June. Upon this, 3,000 workpeople at 18 establishments went on strike. The Employers' Association declined to accede to conciliation proposals made by the *juge de paix* and the mayor, and on the 12th of June all the factories but one were closed and 6,000 operatives deprived of employment. On the 23rd of June a proposal for arbitration made by a Paris physician was rejected by the employers, who, however, offered to re-employ all the workpeople on the old terms, an offer which the men accepted.

Of 49 disputes terminated during the month, and of which the results have been ascertained, 13 ended in favour of the workpeople, who were partially successful in 8, and failed in 28.

**Conciliation and Arbitration in June.**—The law on conciliation and arbitration was put into operation 14 times in June, the *juges de paix* taking the initiative in 7 and the workpeople in 6 cases. Information on this point is wanting in one case. Conciliation committees were formed in 5 cases, terminating 3 strikes directly and 2 indirectly. A further strike was settled through the intervention of the Prefect, after arbitration had been in the first instance proposed, but rejected by the employer.

**Conciliation in the Printing Trade.**—The first meeting of a national joint committee of delegates of the Union of Master Printers of France and of the French Federation of Working Printers was held on the 26th of May to elect a permanent committee to draw up rules, &c. Among the questions with which it is proposed that this committee should deal are the organisation of apprenticeship, prison labour, and printing work done in charitable and educational institutions.—*Bulletin de l'Office du Travail*, June 1896.

##### GERMANY.

**Regulation of Bakers' Working Hours.**—Mr. M. Gosselin, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, reports, in a despatch dated June 18th, that a resolution was passed in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies urging the Government to secure the withdrawal of the regulations restricting the working hours of bakers recently published by the Bundesrath (see GAZETTE, April, p. 115), on the ground that they would operate adversely to the smaller establishments. (The regulations, however, came into force on July 1st.)

**Labour Disputes in June.**—Accounts of 35 new disputes and of 17 outstanding from previous months were published in the

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

**Western Australia.**—The gold-mining industry continues to attract large numbers of miners to the colony, and new railways are being constructed or authorised with the object of developing the gold-fields. The Government is also proposing to spend large sums of money in improving the water supply, which is very uncertain in the gold districts. When means of transport and a constant supply of water are assured, the output of gold is expected to become very large. Meanwhile the construction of public works, and the increase of building operations keeps mechanics and others well employed, and carpenters and bricklayers have been in demand. The 48 female servants who recently arrived in the colony from this country were all hired at once, and the demand was still unsatisfied.

**New Zealand.**—The boot trade has been doing better than most other trades, and at Auckland, New Plymouth, Christchurch, and Dunedin it has been especially busy. The building trades have been well employed at Napier, Wellington and Christchurch. The unskilled labour on the spot has been, for the most part, sufficient, and in several districts was in excess of demand. The gold-mining industry continues to be busy, especially in the northern districts of the North Island, and experienced miners should be able to obtain work.

**Natal.**—The coal mining industry, which was stationary for some time, has made a decided advance this year. The output is still very small, but the demand for coal for local railways and domestic use, and for steamers calling at Durban, is very large, so that the output may be expected to increase before long. The only woollen factory in the Colony has been much busier of late than it was last year.

**South African Republic.**—Reference was made in the Johannesburg newspapers a few weeks ago to alleged distress in that town, but it would seem that while the cost of living there is, as it always has been, abnormally high, young men in search of employment have little difficulty in obtaining it. The native labour supply of the West Rand is stated to be increasing, and from the reports of 34 companies it would seem that in that area upwards of six natives are employed to every white man. In 1895, in the whole of the Republic, 7,500 white men were employed in connection with the gold-mining industry, working either above or below ground, as against 54,000 coloured people. The output of gold was considerably larger in 1895 than in 1894. A new foundry has been opened at Johannesburg, and when the buildings are completed it is stated that the engineering works will be the finest in South Africa.

**Brazil.**—The British Consul at Rio de Janeiro says in his annual report which has just been issued: "Allusions have been made in previous reports as to the unsuitability of this country in every respect for British emigrants; and in answer to their enquiries this Consulate has strongly advised them to give preference to British colonies, Canada, the United States, or South Africa. The disastrous experience of former years should be a warning to all intending British emigrants to Brazil."

**Information for intending Emigrants.**—The quarterly free circulars of the Emigrants' Information Office were issued on July 1st, and contain useful information for intending emigrants regarding the demand for labour in the British Colonies, the rates of wages prevailing, and the cost of living. Particulars as to the cost of reaching the various colonies and the arrangements made for receiving emigrants are also given. The circulars can be obtained free on application to the Chief Clerk, Emigrants' Information Office, 31 Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

**Inspectors of Factories, &c.—New Appointment.**—Mr. G. B. Harrison, 278 Brooklands-terrace, Worsley-road, Swinton, Manchester, has been appointed an Assistant Inspector of Mines and an Inspector of Factories and Workshops. He has also been directed to act as an Inspector for the purposes of the Metalliferous Mines Acts, and of the Quarries Act.—*Change of Address.*—Mr. A. Newland's new address is 173 Allison-street, Glasgow.



*Deutscher Reichsanzeiger* and the organ of the Central Committee of workmen's Unions (*Gewerkschaften*) in June. In 28 of the disputes, for which figures are given, about 19,000 workpeople were involved. Among the new disputes were 13 in the building trades, 4 in the food, drink and tobacco-preparing trades; 3 in the hat and cap trade, and 3 in the printing and allied trades. Among the most serious of the new disputes in June were: a strike of 1,000 masons in Dresden for minimum wages of 5'16d. per hour; a renewed strike of masons in Berlin to enforce the nine-hours day and minimum wages of 6'6d. per hour on works where these demands had not yet been conceded; a strike of over 1,000 textile operatives at a factory in Langenbielau (Reichenbach district) for increased wages and a shorter working day, and a strike of about 700 operatives (putters-together) in the penknife trade in Solingen.

*Labour Registries.—Württemberg Municipal Registries in May.*—The 10 municipal labour registries in Württemberg found work for 1,920 persons (1,520 men and 400 women) during May. The situations applied for by workpeople numbered 4,575, and those offered by employers 4,125.

*Attitude of Frankfurt Municipal Labour Registry towards Disputes.*—The committee of this labour registry has passed a resolution to the effect that the registry shall not be available for establishments affected by strikes or lock-outs in cases when an award has been pronounced by the industrial court or other similarly-constituted body appealed to by the disputants.—*Deutscher Reichsanzeiger.*

*Statistics of Employment Registries in Prussia.*—The following table is based on the results of an inquiry undertaken by the Prussian Government in conformity with a Decree of the Prussian Ministry of Commerce, dated March 7th, 1895. A full account of the inquiry and its results has appeared in Part I., 1896, of the quarterly journal of the Prussian State Statistical Bureau,\* pp. 1 to 87.

Statement showing the number of situations applied for and offered at the various classes of employment registries in Prussia in 1894, and the number of situations procured through those registries:—

Classes of Employment Registries.	Number of Situations.		
	Sought.	Offered.	Procured.
Private Registry Offices (for domestic servants and others)	535,020	481,358	381,206
Guilds	121,342	54,614	47,093
Societies of Manufacturers or Tradesmen	34,873	17,400	16,910
Agricultural Societies	3,759	2,612	1,629
Workers' Associations	76,046	32,968	26,760
Joint	38,584	33,153	23,129
Catholic	24,095	20,820	11,140
Protestant	155,366	46,870	39,932
Other Religious Associations	26,767	9,895	3,563
Philanthropic and similar Societies	134,081	49,574	35,272
Communal or Police Authorities	10,092	4,095	3,523
Unions of Districts or Provinces	39,865	8,259	5,180
Ordinary Inns	6,221	2,572	1,384
Total	1,217,981	764,190	587,721

It is pointed out that the above statistics are in many respects incomplete. This is more especially the case with the Workers' Associations, information from only a small proportion of which is included in the table.

*Industrial Courts in Württemberg in 1895.*—The Report on Factory Inspection in Württemberg for 1895 contains an account of the operations of the industrial courts in that year in dealing with disputes arising out of the labour contract. There were 14 such courts, compared with 12 in 1894 and 9 in 1893. The cases brought up numbered 1,867—viz., 1,702 by workpeople and 165 by employers. The differences were settled in 536 cases by award, in 879 by conciliation, in 398 by withdrawal of plaint, and 54 cases were outstanding at the end of the year. In 681 cases the amounts in dispute were 10s. or less; in 977 cases over 10s. up to £2 10s.; in 138 cases over £2 10s. and up to £5; and in 71 cases over £5.

*State Assistance for Co-operative Societies.*—Under a law of June 8th the original capital of £250,000 assigned to the Prussian *Central-genossenschaftskasse*, or State Bank for promoting co-operative credit, has been increased to £1,000,000. (See GAZETTE of September 1895, p. 277.) In Saxony the Diet has adopted a resolution for placing £100,000 at the disposal of the Government, to be used in advancing funds for working capital to agricultural and industrial co-operative societies, through their federations having the status of legal persons.—*Deutscher Reichsanzeiger* and *Blätter für Genossenschaftswesen.*

\* Zeitschrift des Königlich Preussischen Statistischen Bureaus, 1896, I. Vierteljahrsheft.

† Include Workers' Associations which are under the guidance of clergymen.

‡ Include the Relief Stations (*Naturalverpflegungstationen*).

§ Jahresberichte der Gewerbeaufsichtsbeamten im Königreich Württemberg für das Jahr 1895. Stuttgart, 1896. Bookselling Establishment of H. Lindermann (P. Kurtz).

## SWITZERLAND.

The following is based on information supplied by the Swiss Workmen's Secretary, and transmitted by Mr. Angst, H.M. Consul at Zürich, on July 2nd:—

*The Bâle Silk Industry*, which had been fully occupied for over a year, is undergoing a severe crisis, about 100 workmen being idle.

*Labour Disputes in June.\**—Of 8 new disputes, as to which information is to hand, 3 have occurred in the silk industry, 2 in the building trades, and 1 each in the brewing, furniture, and watchmaking trades. The disputes among silk operatives were confined to single establishments, 2 of them involving some 200 operatives each. One of the building trade disputes involved a general suspension of work in the trade at Chaux-de-Fonds, the men demanding a 10-hours day, 20 per cent. increase of wages, and the exclusive employment of unionists. At Lausanne all the furniture workers have been locked-out for refusing to accept a new wages list, and at Waldenburg, owing to a wages dispute all the watchcase-makers have struck.

The dispute in the brewing trade is of a serious character. It originated in the boycotting of a Zürich brewery by the Swiss Workmen's League, owing to the refusal of the proprietor to make exclusive use of the workmen's labour bureau. The Association of Swiss Brewery Owners thereupon resolved to suspend the working rules recently sanctioned by joint agreement, (see May GAZETTE, p. 148) to dismiss one-fourth of the organised workmen, and not to negotiate with their representatives. The existing wages are not, however, to be reduced. A general boycott of the breweries is being organised.

*The Society of Crafts and the Unemployed Question.*—As stated in the GAZETTE of January 1895, p. 31, this Society was invited by the Federal Board of Trade to investigate and report on certain questions connected with methods for dealing with the unemployed.

Their report has now been issued. The Society disapproves of existing schemes of unemployed insurance as more akin to poor relief than insurance. It recommends the union of such insurance with similar schemes for providing against accident and sickness, and that it should be made obligatory for all wage earners over 14 years of age with less than £60 a year.

The report also makes the following propositions:—

1. The Federation should take steps for obtaining trustworthy statistics of the unemployed on a uniform basis.
2. The establishment of public employment registries should be supported by the Federation, the cantons and the communes.
3. The employment registries should be subjected to State supervision.
4. Regular intercourse (e.g. by means of bulletins) should be established among them with a view to the general equalization of supply and demand.
5. The registries should report to the authorities periodically on the relation between supply and demand, the number out of work, &c. The registries should also be the centres for the supervision of the unemployed insurance.
6. In connection with relief stations (*Naturalverpflegungstationen*) the erection of labour shelters (*Arbeitshütte*) should be kept in view.
7. Labour colonies should receive financial aid from the Federation and the Cantons.
8. The question of obligatory insurance against want of work can only be solved rationally in conjunction with the question of trade corporations (*Berufsgenossenschaften*).
9. In the meantime, unemployed insurance should, so far as possible, be promoted by the cantonal and municipal authorities in conjunction with trade associations.

(Schweiz. Blätter für Wirtschafts- und Socialpolitik, No. 10, 1896.)

## BELGIUM.

*New Law regulating payment of Wages.*—Sir F. R. Plunkett, H.M. Minister at Brussels, has forwarded, under date of June 21st, a copy of a law which appeared in the *Moniteur Belge* of the same date, the effect of which is to secure to workpeople the right of checking the operations of measuring, weighing, or determining the quality of piece-work, upon which operations the

\* Supplemented by information contained in *Der Grülläner*.

amount of their remuneration may depend. The penal code is at the same time amended so as to punish frauds in quality in the same manner as frauds in quantity are already punishable.

The following particulars have been supplied through the courtesy of the Belgian *Office du Travail*:—

*Employment in June.*—Employment has continued satisfactory on the whole, especially in the *Metallurgical Trades*, which are in full activity. *Spinning Mills* are well employed in the *Cotton* and *Combed Wool* branches, but slack in the *Carded Wool* and *Flax* branches. In Ghent *Cotton Weaving* is slightly dull, while in the *Verviers* district, after the "Double Loom Strike," a marked revival has taken place in the *Wool Weaving* branch. There are no unemployed in *Coal Mines*.

*Labour Disputes in May.*—Seven new disputes occurred in May and 5 were continued since previous months, the total number of workpeople involved being 500. All except one of these disputes had terminated by July 1st.

*Minimum Wage in Government Contracts.*—The clauses introduced last month by the Chamber of Representatives into the budget for the Public Works Department, providing for the payment of a minimum wage in Government contracts, have been rejected by the Senate (See last month's GAZETTE, p. 180).

*Law as to Factory and Workshop Rules and as to Fines.*—Under a law passed on June 15th, all industrial and commercial establishments employing at least 10 persons must draw up workshop rules, one copy to be posted in the workroom, one to be deposited with the factory inspector, and a third with the *Conseil de Prud'hommes*. The law determines the matters which it shall be obligatory to deal with in the rules. New rules, before they can enter into operation, must have been posted conspicuously, so that the operatives may (within a week) express their views on the same either to their employer or to the factory inspector; at least a further week must elapse before the rules can take effect.

The law limits the amount of a fine to one-fifth of a day's wages, and enacts that the money derived from fines shall be used in the interests of the workpeople.

*Industrial Census.*—A law, dated June 29th, provides for the carrying out of a general census of industries and trades under the direction of the Ministry of Industry and Labour.

*Unemployed in Ghent Trade Unions.*—The following figures, showing the proportion of unemployed members of trade Unions in Ghent in recent months, have been collected by Dr. Varlez:—

1896.	No. of Members of Unions making returns.	No. unemployed.	Percentage unemployed.
February	15,216	844	5.5
March	15,371	422	2.7
April	16,099	313	1.9
May	16,069	323	2.0

Over half the members of the Unions are connected with the textile trades, in which the percentages of unemployed varied from 2.4 in February, to 1.7 in April.

*Minimum Wages for Cabdrivers.*—The Communal Council of Brussels on June 8th, adopted a resolution to the effect that cab proprietors tendering for the exclusive right to cab-stands within the commune, must undertake to pay their drivers minimum wages of 2 francs (1s. 7d.) for 12 hours of work, and 20 centimes (about 2d.) per hour for overtime.—*Revue du Travail*, June, 1896.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

*Lock-out at Neunkirchen.*—The most noteworthy dispute in June has been a lock-out of some 2,500 textile operatives and iron-workers belonging to 7 factories in Neunkirchen owing to a strike to bring pressure to bear on the proprietor of a spinning mill who was causing his workpeople to be ejected from their houses—the property of the firm—in consequence of a strike. The authorities were appealed to by the combined employers to deport the agitators, but refrained from taking any action. On June 17th the employers offered to re-open the factories, the operatives to resume unconditionally, their leaders to be excluded from the negotiations,

and work to be resumed on a reduced scale. A conference between the parties took place on June 26th and 27th, but broke down, the employers refusing the demand of the operatives that none should be dismissed.

*Other Disputes.*—Twenty-three fresh disputes, in addition to the above, and 14 outstanding since previous months were reported on in the chief Austrian labour papers\* in June. In 29 of the disputes for which figures are given, nearly 11,000 workpeople were stated to be involved. Of the new disputes, 5 were in the building trades, 4 in the clothing trades, 2 each among textile operatives, workers in wood leather, metals, and glass and porcelain, and one each among hair-dressers, wharf-labourers, vineyard-workers and coal-miners. The strike in the pearl-button trade reported on last month continued in the provinces during June, owing to non-payment of new increased price and wage lists.

*Official Inquiry re Employment Registries.*—Under date of May 15th, the Ministry of Commerce has issued a decree instructing the provincial governors on the steps they are to take in carrying out an inquiry into the operations of employment registries in Austria, the information relating to which must reach the Ministry of Commerce by September 30th.—*Austria Archiv für Gesetzgebung und Statistik.*

## RUSSIA.

*Strike in St. Petersburg.*—Sir N. R. O'Connor, H. M. Ambassador at St. Petersburg, in a despatch dated June 30th, reports that a strike of the operatives of the cotton and weaving mills, on the Yekaterinhof side of the river, broke out on the 12th of June, large numbers, variously estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000 people, leaving their employment. The object of the strikers was to obtain a reduction of the hours of labour, which, at this season, vary from 13 to 15 per day. The fact that the strike was begun on the same day over an extensive district is held to show that the movement has been systematically directed, and that it was connected with, and subsidised by, international committees. No serious disorders are known to have taken place, and it is said that the men have returned to work on the understanding that a reduction of the hours of labour may be made.

## UNITED STATES.

## CHICAGO CONSULAR DISTRICT.

The following is based on information supplied by Mr. A. G. Vansittart, H.M. Consul at Chicago, on May 31st and June 27th:—

*Recent Labour Disputes.*—A strike of firemen employed by a packing company in Kansas City took place in the beginning of May, the men demanding 8s. 3d. per day of 8 hours, instead of 10d. per hour for 12 hours per day. The union declared a boycott on the productions of the company, by whom injunctions have been obtained in the Federal Court, restraining labour organisations from boycotting their products. The firm have also reduced their working staff, and now employ only from 800 to 1,000 men, whereas the number hitherto employed has been from 3,000 to 3,500.

The street railway men of Milwaukee City (which has some 250,000 inhabitants) struck on May 3rd, their demands including a rise in wages from 9d. to 10d. per hour, and an agreement for the arbitration of future differences. These demands were refused, and the company declined to recognise the union, by whom the street railways were forthwith boycotted. Conveyances provided by the strikers were largely supported by the population. A proclamation of the Mayor urging all persons to aid in restoring the *status quo* was strongly resented at a mass meeting, and an attempt made by the President of the American Federation of Labour to effect a compromise was unsuccessful. The strike was declared at an end on June 19th, the men's places being filled with trained men from other cities.

Sixteen hundred steel operatives employed by a company in Chicago have been locked-out since June 3rd, owing to a strike of 17 rail straighteners, whose work had been condemned as defective.

\* *The Arbeiter Zeitung* and *Die Gewerkschaft*.



FOREIGN TRADE FOR JUNE.

[In comparing the totals given below for 1896 and 1895, it should be borne in mind that Whit-Monday occurred on May 25th of this year, and on June 3rd of 1895.]

Imports.—The total declared value of the imports during June was £35,229,255, an increase of £1,334,671, or 3.9 per cent. over the value for June 1895.

The following table shows the declared value of the imports grouped in large classes for June 1896 and June 1895:—

Table with 5 columns: Class of Goods, June 1896, June 1895, Increase, Decrease. Includes categories like Food, Drink, and Tobacco; Metals; Oils, Chemicals, Dyeing and Tanning Substances; Raw Materials for Manufacture; Manufactured Articles; Miscellaneous.

Among food stuffs there is a notable decrease, viz., of £578,704 in the value of corn imported, while substantial increases are shown in the values of butter, oxen and bulls for food, and bacon.

British and Irish Exports.—The exports during June were of the declared value of £20,530,053, being £2,729,953, or 15.3 per cent. more than the value for June 1895.

The following table shows the value of the exports grouped in large classes for the months of June 1896 and June 1895:—

Table with 5 columns: Class of Goods, June 1896, June 1895, Increase, Decrease. Includes categories like Articles of Food and Drink; Raw Materials; Yarns and Textile Fabrics; Metals and Articles manufactured therefrom (except machinery); Machinery and Mill Work; Miscellaneous.

Cotton piece goods show a large increase of £958,729 in the value exported, and cotton yarn increased by £208,615. The exports of iron show an increase in value of £633,420.

Re-exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.—The value of these in June was £4,668,976, or £596,797 less than for June 1895.

Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.—The vessels entered at all ports of the United Kingdom from Foreign Countries and British Possessions during June amounted to a tonnage of 3,115,082 tons, or 415,468 tons more than in June 1895.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTES.

Traffic Receipts.—For the four weeks ended 27th June the total receipts of 21 of the principal railways of the United Kingdom amounted to £6,004,183, an increase of £32,093 (or .5 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Bankruptcies.—The bankruptcies gazetted during June amounted to 379, or 72 more than during June 1895, 44 less than during June 1894, and 64 less than during June 1893.

Cotton Statistics.—The quantity of raw cotton imported during June shows a large decrease as compared with June 1895, and was also less than the quantity imported in June 1894.

Table with 4 columns: Month, Imports (Bales), Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns (Bales), Exports (Bales). Rows for June 1896, 1895, 1894 and six months ending.

Six months ending June 1896 ... 1,712,037 ... 1,600,385 ... 191,320. June 1895 ... 2,333,233 ... 1,658,084 ... 209,025.

Fishery Statistics.—During June, fish and shell-fish to the value of £639,527 were landed on the coast of the United Kingdom. This represents a decrease of 11 per cent. on the value for June 1895.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Total Emigration.—The number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during June was 17,711, a decrease of 6,460 as compared with June 1895.

British and Irish.—Of the 17,711 passengers, those of British or Irish nationality numbered 11,147, a decrease of 5,224, or 31.9 per cent., as compared with the total for June of last year.

The figures for June 1896 and 1895 respectively are:—

Table with 4 columns: Destination, June 1896, June 1895. Includes United States, British North America, Australasia, South Africa, Other places, and Totals.

Foreign.—The remainder of the 17,711 passengers, viz., 6,564, were foreigners and others whose nationality was not distinguished.

Alien Immigration.—The number of aliens who arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continent during June was 8,687. Of these, 4,006 were stated to be en route for America.

LABOUR CASES IN JUNE.

THE following are among the more interesting legal cases of the month specially affecting labour of which the Department has received information.

(1)\* EMPLOYERS LIABILITY ACT.

Defective plant—a vicious horse.—Plaintiff, a coachman, sued his employer for damages for injuries received while driving a horse which kicked him.

Insufficient Ventilation on Ship Carrying Coal.—Plaintiff, a coal porter, claimed damages from a steamship company for injuries received while discharging a cargo of coal from a steamer, owing to an explosion of gas.

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

INDUSTRIAL PROSECUTIONS IN JUNE.

I.—Under Factory and Workshop Acts.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Table with 5 columns: Nature of Offence, Prosecutions, Convictions, Total Amount of Penalties, Total Amount of Costs. Includes categories like By Owners, Managers, &c.; By Workmen; By Parents.

II.—Under the Mines Acts

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Table with 6 columns: Nature of Offence, Prosecutions, Convictions, Cases withdrawn, Cases dismissed, Amount of Fines and Costs imposed on Defendants.

III.—Under the Quarries Act.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Nil.

IV.—Under Merchant Shipping Acts.

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

Table with 5 columns: Nature of Offence, Prosecutions, Convictions, Total Penalties, Total Costs. Includes categories like By Owners or Masters of Ships; By Seamen; By Boarding House Keepers.

\* One defendant 3 months imprisonment with hard labour in default in each case.

V.—Under Friendly Societies and Trade Union Acts.

None reported.

the coal to see how it lay. He was followed by several other men, one of whom lighted a candle, and an explosion occurred. Plaintiff was very severely injured, and incapacitated from working again.

Joinder of a Number of Plaintiffs in One Action.—An action was brought in the county court, under the Employers' Liability Act and Lord Campbell's Act to recover damages for the deaths of fifty men who lost their lives in a coal mine in consequence of flooding, alleged to be due to the negligence of the same person.

(2) FACTORY ACTS.

Milliners and Employment in Shops.—A firm of milliners were summoned for employing a young woman for a period exceeding the number of hours permitted by the Factory Acts.

Application of Factory Acts to ships repairing in Dock.—A Steamship Company were summoned for neglecting to report to the factory inspector an accident which happened to a boy while helping to repair a steamer lying in dock.

The "Particulars" Clause—Failure to supply correct or sufficient particulars.—A woollen manufacturer was fined 10s. and £1 16s. costs at Rochdale County Petty Sessions on June 3rd.

Breach of Special Rules.—An operative earthenware dipper was fined 10s. and 8s. costs at Burslem on June 22nd for eating dinner in a dipping house, and a firm of china manufacturers was fined 10s. and 13s. costs at Longton on June 23rd.

(3) MISCELLANEOUS.

Plaintiff sued defendant for damages for false imprisonment. There was a dispute at works of defendants, who were glass bevellers. The trade union instructed the members to picket the works.



WORK OF LABOUR BUREAUX IN JUNE.

THE 12 bureaux furnishing returns registered 2,393 applications for work during June. Private employers engaged 1,429 persons, and local authorities 219. Out of this total of 1,648 persons engaged, 976 are stated to have obtained work of a temporary character only. Of the 2,309 workpeople on the registers at the end of June, 1,534 were men, 720 women and girls, and 55 lads and boys.

Taking the figures of the 9 bureaux which also furnished returns for June 1895, it will be seen that the number of fresh applicants for work decreased by 27.6 per cent., the totals being for June last 1,829, and for June 1895, 2,527.

(I.) Work Done in June.

Table with columns: Name and Address of Labour Bureau, No. of Fresh Applications by Workpeople during, No. of Situations offered by Employers during, No. of Workpeople found Work by Bureaux (Engaged by Private Employers, Engaged by Local Authorities), and Total Men.

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

Table with columns: Name of Labour Bureau, Men (Build-ing, En-gineer-ing and Metal Trades, Car-men and Horse-men, Clerks and Ware-house-men, Porters and Mes-sen-gers, General Labour-ers, Other Occu-pations, Total Men).

Table with columns: Name of Labour Bureau, Women and Girls (Lads and Boys, Char-women, Daily Work, &c., Ser-vants, Dress-makers and Semp-stresses, Others, Total Women and Girls), Grand Total (June 1896, June 1895).

\* Particulars relating to men only have been furnished. † Cannot be given. ‡ In addition, temporary work was found for 730 persons in the works and depots of the Army, and 268 were engaged in a permanent capacity. § Women and Girls are not registered at Hackney and Plymouth.

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 318,150. This corresponds to a rate of 205 per 10,000 of the estimated population of these districts in 1896.

Compared with May there is a decrease of 4,490 in the number relieved, and of 3 in the rate per 10,000. In three Scottish districts, viz., Paisley and Greenock, Edinburgh and Leith, and Aberdeen, the rate increased very slightly. In Leeds and North Staffordshire districts the rate remained the same; in all other districts it decreased. The largest decreases were in Barnsley (19), the Central district of the Metropolis (12) and Bristol (10).

Compared with June 1895 the number relieved is less by 4,595 and the rate per 10,000 by 6. The decrease was almost entirely confined to outdoor pauperism. In six districts the rate has increased, viz., in Coatbridge (7), West London (4), Bristol (2), and East London (1). In the remaining districts the rate has either fallen or remained stationary. The greatest decreases took place in Barnsley (39), Stockton and Tees (27), Cork, Waterford, and Limerick (25), Galway (22), Wolverhampton and Hull (21 each), Halifax and Huddersfield (17), and Sheffield (14).

Table with columns: Selected Urban Districts, Paupers on one day in second week of June 1896 (In-door, Out-door, TOTAL), Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population, Paupers on corresponding date in previous year (Total Number, Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population).

Table with columns: ENGLAND & WALES, Metropolitan (West District, North District, Central District, East District, South District), Total Metropolitan, West Ham, Other Districts (Newcastle District, Stockton & Tees District, Bolton, Oldham, &c., Wigan District, Manchester District, Liverpool District, Bradford District, Halifax & Huddersfield, Leeds District, Barnsley District, Sheffield District, Hull District, North Staffordshire, Nottingham District, Leicester District, Wolverhampton District, Birmingham District, Bristol District, Cardiff & Swansea).

Table with columns: SCOTLAND, Glasgow District, Paisley & Greenock Dist., Edinburgh & Leith Dist., Dundee & Dunfermline, Aberdeen, Coatbridge & Airdrie, Total for the above Scot-tish Districts, IRELAND, Dublin District, Belfast District, Cork, Waterford & Limerick District, Galway District, Total for the above Irish Districts, Total for above 35 dis-tricts in June, Total for previous month.

\* Exclusive of Vagrants; of Patients in the Fever and Small-pox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board; and of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses. † Excluding Casuals, but including persons maintained in Institutions for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, &c., who are classified as not able-bodied.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN JUNE.

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

Table with columns: Occupations, Summary (Killed, Injured) for June 1896 and June 1895. Occupations include Railway Servants, Seamen, Miners, Quarrymen, Factory and Workshop Operatives, Others.

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

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

I. Railway Servants.

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

Table showing the number of railway servants reported as killed or injured by accidents in which the movement of railway vehicles was concerned during the month of June 1896.

Table with columns: Class of Service, Number of Persons injured, distinguishing Class of Accident (Killed, Causing Amputations, Dislocations, Fractures, Sprains, Bruises, &c., Contusions, &c., Cuts, Sprains, Burns, &c., Unspeci-fied and Miscellaneous Injuries, Total Injuries).

NOTE.—In addition to the above the companies have reported 4 servants killed and 781 injured by accidents occurring on the companies' premises, but in which the movement of vehicles was not concerned, during June. These figures have been reported in accordance with a new order recently issued by the Board of Trade, and are scarcely comparable with those for June 1895.

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

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

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

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

Table with columns: Cause and Class of Accident, Number reported as Killed or Injured (In June 1896, Total for 3 months Apl. 1896 to June 1896, Corresponding total for 3 months of 1895), Nature of Works, &c. (Killed, Fractures and Dislocations, Other Injuries, Total, Injured).

\* 103 of these were members of the crew of the "Drummond Castle." 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 Scotch Ports, and on vessels trading exclusively between Scottish Ports, or to Asiatics under Asiatic agreement, are not included. The majority of the non-fatal injuries occurring among the crews of vessels trading within the Home Trade limits are only reported half-yearly, and will be so published.

III. Miners and Quarrymen.\*

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

Table with columns: MINES, QUARRIES, Cause of Accident, Number of Persons (Killed, Injured), Total for June 1896, Total for June 1895.

\* Supplied by the Home Office.

IV. Factory and Workshop Operatives.\*

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

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

Table with columns: Number of Persons Injured, distinguishing Class of Accident (Killed, Causing Amputations, Fractures, Injuries to Head or Face, Loss of Sight of one or both Eyes, Lacerations, Contusions, and other Injuries, Total Persons Injured), Males (Adults over 18, Young Persons, Boys), Females (Adults over 18, Young Persons, Girls), Total Males and Females for June 1896, Total for June 1895.

\* Supplied by the Home Office. † There were also 1,717 other non-fatal accidents only required to be reported to H.M. Inspectors.

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

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

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

Table with columns: Nature of Works, &c. (Killed, Fractures and Dislocations, Other Injuries, Total, Injured), Construction or Repair, Use or Working, Number of Persons (Killed, Fractures and Dislocations, Other Injuries, Total).

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

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

(Based on Home Office Returns.)

DURING June 126 cases of lead poisoning in factories and workshops were reported, as compared with 108 cases in May. Of those affected 61 were men, 58 women, and 7 young persons (1 lad and 6 girls). There was also one case of anthrax (a man).



TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE.

(Based on information obtained from Local Correspondents, returns from Employers and Trade Unions, and newspaper reports. Application for particulars is made to the Employers and Trade Unions affected in each dispute, and the information so obtained up to the time of going to press is used.)

**Number and Magnitude.**—95 disputes occurred in June, 1896, compared with 135 in May, and 65 in June, 1895. In 89 of these disputes 10,975 workpeople were affected.

**Trades Affected.**—In the building trades 18 disputes occurred, 16 involving 793 workpeople; mining and quarrying, 11 disputes involving 2,710 workpeople; engineering and shipbuilding, 20 disputes involving 1,803 workpeople; metal trades, 6 disputes involving 284 workpeople; textile trades 22 disputes, 21 involving 3,863 workpeople; dock &c. labour, 4 disputes involving 1,045 workpeople; clothing trades, 6 disputes involving 355 workpeople; and in the miscellaneous group of industries 8 disputes, 5 involving 122 workpeople.

**Causes.**—Of the 95 new disputes, 50 arose chiefly upon questions of wages, and 4 upon questions of revision, alteration, or interpretation of working rules; 24 upon questions of working arrangements or material supplied; 7 were due to dissatisfaction with action of officials or in defence of union regulations; 5 arose in defence of, or from sympathy with, fellow workmen, 2 were objections to the employment of certain workpeople, 1 was a question of dispute in hours, 1 was a demarcation of work dispute, and 1 was a lock-out by employer on account of a trade dispute in the same district.

**Results.**—17 old disputes, involving 7,511 workpeople were settled during June, and 65 new disputes (62 involving 8,170 workpeople) were settled up to and including 7th July. In 45 of these disputes (42 involving 4,234 persons) the workpeople were successful; in 14, involving 2,715 persons, partially successful; in 23, involving 8,732 persons, unsuccessful.

I.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN JUNE 1896.

Table with 10 columns: Trade, Locality, Alleged Cause or Object, Establishments, Work-people, Commencement, Termination, Result. Contains detailed entries for Building Trades, Mining & Quarrying, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, etc.

I.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN JUNE 1896—(continued).

Table with 10 columns: Trade, Locality, Alleged Cause or Object, Establishments, Work-people, Commencement, Termination, Result. Continuation of the previous table, listing disputes such as Patternmakers, Iron-moulders, Engineers, etc.



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

Table with columns: Trade, Locality, Alleged Cause or Object, Establish-ments, Work-people, Commen-ement, Termini-nation, Result.

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

The following disputes reported in last months issue as commencing in May were still unsettled:—Sawyers and wood cutting machinists, Cork; coalminers, Barnsley; bricklayers and bricklayers' labourers, Leeds; coalminers, near Sheffield; building trade employees, Dublin; brickmakers, Bridgwater; engineers, Keighley; cotton-weavers, Rishton (2 disputes, since settled July 8th); plasterers, London (since settled, July 1st); French polishers, London (7 disputes); carpenters and joiners, Portsmouth, and Nantwich; painters, Portsmouth; calciners, &c., Hebburn.

The following disputes which commenced before May were also still unsettled:—Coal miners, Kiveton Park, near Sheffield; iron-dressers, Paisley; brushmakers, Glasgow; cotton-weavers, Barnoldswick (2 disputes); moulders, Middlesbrough (all but 5 have found work elsewhere); silk dyers, Macclesfield; coach-makers, Dublin; tailors, Dumbarton; fustian weavers, Norden; cotton weavers and winders, Burnley; overlookers, Preston; carters, Haslingden; compositors, Manchester; brassfounders and finishers, Salford; glost ovenmen, Hanley; fitters, &c., Dowlais.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MINERS.

THE following account is based on the Official Report of the Congress,\* and on information contained in a report by Mr. Spring Rice, forwarded by Mr. M. Gosselein, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires, at Berlin, through the Foreign Office:—

The Seventh International Congress of Miners was held on May 25th, and three following days. The place of meeting was Aix-la-Chapelle instead of Brussels as arranged, decrees of expulsion rendering it impossible for certain foreign delegates to attend in Belgium. The Congress consisted of 56 delegates, 36 of whom were British, 13 German, 4 Belgian, 2 French and 1 Austrian. The total number of miners stated to be represented was 1,086,295, of whom 626,000 were British, 173,395 German, 152,000 French, 85,000 Belgian, and 50,000 Austrian. Of the British delegates 18 represented the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, with 400,000 members; 15 the National Union of Miners, with 126,000 members; and 3 the South Wales Miners, with 100,000 members.

The voting at the Congress, as on previous occasions, was by numbers represented, one vote being accorded to every 1,000 (or fraction of a 1,000) miners represented.

Resolutions were adopted in favour of a legal eight hours' day for miners, including surface workers (by 960,295 to 126,000, the minority being the National Union delegates); the prohibition of women's work in and about mines (unanimously); the fixing of a minimum living wage for each country (1,011,000 to 36,000, the Durham delegates abstaining); the prohibition of overtime tending to increase production and the limitation of production (agreed to by delegates representing 960,295 miners, the National Union abstaining); the management of sick and accident funds by the miners, with control and guarantee of the State, and

\* Report of the seventh International Congress, held in the Golden Gate Hall, Franz Strasse, Aix-la-Chapelle, on Monday, May 6th 1896, and three following days.

the organisation of benefit and sick clubs guaranteed by the State (carried by large majorities); the election of inspectors of mines by the miners from their own ranks, their salary to be paid by the State (1,050,295 to 36,000); the nationalisation of mines (786,900 to 126,000, the National Union voting against and the German delegates abstaining); the entire responsibility of employers for accidents in and about mines (by 960,295 to 126,000, the National Union voting against). London was selected as the seat of the next Congress.

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN MINES AND QUARRIES IN 1895.

A SUMMARY of statistics for 1895 relating to mines and quarries in the United Kingdom (C-8,113. Price 6d.) contains the following information with regard to fatal accidents.

During 1895, 1,016 fatal accidents occurred at mines and quarries, causing 1,198 deaths. Of these accidents, 868, causing 1,042 deaths occurred at coal mines; 46 accidents, causing 54 deaths, at metalliferous mines, and 102 accidents, causing the same number of deaths, at quarries. Compared with 1894 the deaths at coal mines decreased by 85, and at metalliferous mines increased by 8. The comparative figures for quarries are not available. The death rates of workers underground at coal and metal mines, and inside the actual pits at quarries, were respectively 1'635, 2'391, and 1'521 per 1,000 persons employed.

The number of persons employed at mines under the Coal Mines Act in 1895 was 700,284, as compared with 705,240 in 1894. The amount of mineral raised, however, increased from 199,451,018 tons in 1894 to 201,738,351 tons in 1895. The number employed in mines under the Metalliferous Mines Act was 33,373 in 1895, as compared with 33,857 in the previous year. At quarries 104,625 persons were employed in 1895, but for 1894 the figures are not available.

New Employers' Federation.—A Federation has been formed under the title of "The Employers' Federation of Engineering Associations." The following associations are included in the Federation:—The North-West Engineering Trades Employers' Association, The North-East Coast Engineering Trades Employers' Association, The Belfast Employers' Association, and The Barrow Employers' Association.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN JUNE.

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

Summary.—The changes in rates of wages reported during June affected a total number of about 40,000 workpeople, and the estimated general effect of all the changes on the wages of these persons was an increase of 1s. 2d. per week. About 37,000 received increases amounting on the average to 1s. 4d. per week, and 3,000 sustained decreases averaging 11d. per week.

Increases.—The more important advances are, as in the last few months, to workpeople in the metal trades. In the engineering and shipbuilding industries 15,000 workpeople have secured increases. This number includes 6,000 engineers on the Clyde, and 1,200 in Belfast, and is the second advance granted to these workpeople during the current year. Advances have been given to 1,250 boilermakers and shipbuilders and 700 shipwrights at Hull, and to 1,431 ironmoulders at Leeds, Nottingham, and other districts. In other branches of the metal trades, 6,000 brassworkers have had an advance of 5 per cent., taking effect in July and August. Eighteen hundred lockmakers have been advanced 10 per cent. The remaining advances include 4,000 building operatives, 900 workpeople in the cabinet-making and furnishing trades, and 5,000 blast-furnacemen in the Cleveland district, the amount of the advance in this case being only 1/2 per cent.

Decreases.—The decreases reported in June include 1,980 blast-furnacemen in the north-west of England, 250 tinplate workers, and 500 boot and shoe operatives in the Kingswood district.

Method by which Changes of Wages were made.—In the case of over 4,000 workpeople whose wages were changed, the change was preceded by a strike; but in some cases only a section of the men whose wages were afterwards altered actually struck work. Changes affecting about 7,500 workpeople were determined by arbitration or conciliation or under sliding scales, while the alterations in the wages of the remaining 28,500 workpeople were agreed to after negotiation or formal notice, or by mutual arrangement.

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

Table with columns: Employment, Locality, Date of Change, Approximate Number of workpeople directly affected, Particulars of Change, Estimated Rate of Wages in a full week, exclusive of overtime, Increase or Decrease in a full week, exclusive of overtime.

Table for BUILDING TRADES. Includes data for Bricklayers, Masons, Carpenters and Joiners, Plumbers, Plasterers, Glaziers, Mill Sawyers and Wood-cutting Machinists, Labourers, and Bricklayers' Labourers.

Table for COAL MINING. Includes data for Miners and Firemen and Oversmen.

Table for IRON AND STEEL TRADES. Includes data for Blastfurnacemen, Ditto, and various types of men like Casting Pit Men, Steel Smelters, etc.

Table for TINPLATE TRADE. Includes data for Tinplate Workers.

Table for ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES. Includes data for Ship Cabinet-makers, Platers' Helpers, Pattern-makers, French Polishers, Shipwrights, Mast, Spar and Block Makers, Brass Finishers, and Brass Moulders.

\* In all cases the accuracy of newspaper reports is enquired into before the information is used here. † Where the winter and summer hours are known to differ in any trade, the weekly wages 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. ‡ Out of town work.



Table with columns: Employment, Locality, Date of change, Approximate Number of workpeople directly affected, Particulars of Change, Estimated Rate of wages in a full week, Increase or Decrease in a full week. Includes sections for Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades.

Table with columns: Employment, Locality, Date of change, Approximate Number of workpeople directly affected, Particulars of Change, Estimated Rate of wages in a full week, Increase or Decrease in a full week. Includes section for Other Metal Trades.

Table with columns: Employment, Locality, Date of change, Approximate Number of workpeople directly affected, Particulars of Change, Estimated Rate of wages in a full week, Increase or Decrease in a full week. Includes section for Textile Trades.

\* In addition to 450 moulders, particulars respecting whom were published last month. † Average. ‡ The amount of the advance to pattern-makers rated by the hour will be 1s. 1 1/2d. per week.

Table with columns: Employment, Locality, Date of change, Approximate Number of workpeople directly affected, Particulars of Change, Estimated Rate of Wages in a full week, Increase or Decrease in a full week. Includes sections for Clothing Trades, Wood-working and Furnishing Trades, Employees of Local Authorities, Employees of Railway Companies, Dock Labour, and Miscellaneous Trades.

Table with columns: Port, Voyage, Occupation, No. shipped at new Rate during June, Particulars of Change, Monthly Rates. Includes section for Seamen.

New Combination in the Metal Trade.—Bonus on Wages.—During the present year a metal alliance of employers and workpeople in the metal, wire and tube trade has been established to maintain prices and wages in that trade. The parties to it are the Metal Manufacturers' Association, the National Union of Gas Workers and General Labourers, and the National Society of Amalgamated Metal, Wire and Tube Workers.



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

THE changes in hours of labour reported during June affected 4,818 workpeople. Of this number 4,009 were building operatives, 470 workpeople employed in the wood-working trade, 141 workmen in engineering shops or shipyards, 26 railway servants, and 85 workpeople engaged in the printing or allied trades.

Employment.	Locality.	Date of change.	Approximate number of workpeople directly affected.	Hours of labour in a full week (exclusive of overtime).		
				Before change.	After change.	Dec. per week.
<b>Building Trades.</b>						
Bricklayers	Nottingham	1st June	528	47	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ †
	Wrexham ...	20th June	46	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	1*
Carpenters and Joiners	Alnwick ...	1st June	16	53	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	1†
	Wrexham ...	20th June	33	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	1†
Plasterers ...	London ...	June	3,150	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	8†
	Norwich ...	15th June	45	56	48	8†
	Wrexham ...	20th June	31	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	1*
Painters ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	32	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	1†
General Labourers	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	128	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	1†
<b>Engineering &amp; Shipbuilding.</b>						
Engineers ...	Wakefield ...	22nd June	120	54	53	1
Ship Joiners ...	Hull ...	26th June	21	54	47	7†
<b>Woodworking Trades.</b>						
Cabinet Makers	Newcastle-on-Tyne	9th May	160	53	50	3
			80			
French Polishers	Nottingham	4th May	30	59	54	5*
Upholsterers			59	47	12†	
Workpeople in Timber Yards	Dublin & District	29th June	140	56	54	2
<b>Railway Servants.</b>						
Signalmen	Yorkshire ...	13th Mar.	6	60	48	12
	Ditto ...	11th May	1	72	60	12
Signalmen	Ditto	22nd June	5	72	60	12
		6th July	5			
		5				
Signalmen	Lancashire	April	4	72	60	12
	Derbyshire	20th Mar.	3	60	48	12
<b>Other Trades.</b>						
Compositors, Machine-minders, Lithographic Printers, and Bookbinders and Machine Rulers	Hyde and Denton	1st June	85	54	52	2
Engravers to Calico Printers	New Mills nr Stockport	2nd July	7	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	54	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dyers' Labourers	Leeds	27th June	30	60	54	6
Carters, &c. ...	Plymouth ...	3rd June	50	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	2

\* Summer hours. † Winter hours.  
 ‡ This change only applies to the mid-winter period, which has been reduced from 8 to 6 weeks, the summer period being extended from 38 to 40 weeks. There is, therefore, no reduction, but a very slight increase in the average hours per week over the whole year.

### INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN JUNE.

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

THE summary given below of the changes in the Register of Industrial Organisations during June shows that 2 Trade Unions, 5 Co-operative Associations for Distribution, 1 Co-operative Association for Production, 1 Building Society, 21 new Friendly Societies, and 24 new branches of existing Friendly Societies have been added to the Register for the United Kingdom during the month. Two Trade Unions and 3 Industrial and Provident Societies have been dissolved; while 28 Building Societies are returned as having sent notice of commencement of dissolution or as having ceased to exist.

#### NEW ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED.

**Trade Unions.**—*England and Wales.*—Walsall and District Gig Saddlers' Union, Crown Inn, Hall Lane, Walsall; Sunderland and North East Coast General Labourers' Union, Smyrna Hotel, South Durham St., Sunderland. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—None.

**Industrial and Provident Societies.**—(A) *Associations for Distribution.*—*England and Wales.*—Woodford Ind. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Woodford, Northampton; Llantrisant and Pontyclun Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Talbot Rd., Llantrisant, Pontyclun R.S.O.; Salterforth Co-op. Ind. Soc., Ltd., Park View Ter., Salterforth, Colne; City of Leeds Coal Association, Ltd., 123, Park Lane, Leeds. *Scotland.*—United Services and Professional Supply Association,

Ltd., 179 West George St., Glasgow. *Ireland.*—None. (B) *Associations for Production.*—*England and Wales.*—Warmley Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Soc., Ltd., Mill Lane, Warmley, Bristol. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—None.

**Building Society.**—*Scotland.*—1.

**Friendly Societies.**—(A) *New Friendly Societies.*—*England and Wales.*—Ordinary Friendly, 4; Specially Authorised, 4; Dividing, 4; Collecting, 1; Female, 1; Working Men's Clubs, 6. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—Specially Authorised, 1. (B) *New Branches of Existing Societies.*—*England and Wales.*—I.O. Shepherds (Stockton-on-Tees Unity), 5; L.O.A. Shepherds, (Ashton Unity), 3; I.O. Rechabites, 3; Various others, 6. *Scotland.*—Various, 6. *Ireland.*—I. National Foresters, 1.

#### OLD ORGANISATIONS DISSOLVED.

**Trade Unions.**—*England and Wales.*—Alliance Carpenters and Joiners, 45 Tonsley Hill, Wandsworth, S.W.; Fibrous Plasterers' Assoc., Lord Stanley, Sandringham Rd., Dalston, N.E. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—None.

**Industrial and Provident Societies.**—*England and Wales.*—Harlesden Co-op. Industrial Soc., Ltd., Barry House, Harrow Rd., Willesden; West Greenwich Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 31 and 33, Blackheath Hill, Greenwich; Nottingham Boot and Shoe Industrial Soc., Ltd., 7, Heathcote St., Nottingham. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—None.

**Building Societies.**—*England and Wales.*—Dissolved by instrument, 8; sent notice of commencement of dissolution or winding up, 8; of termination of dissolution, 12.

### RECENT PROGRESS IN CO-OPERATION.

**England and Wales.**—Recent reports show that during the past two months 10 associations for distribution and 5 for production have been registered, and that 3 existing distributive associations have opened new premises and 2 new bakeries. Three old distributive associations have been dissolved at Harlesden, West Greenwich and Tower Hamlets, and 1 at Sawley has been amalgamated with one at Long Eaton. A boot and shoe making society at Nottingham and a cabinet-makers at Oldham have been dissolved.

The report of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society for the quarter ended March 28th 1896 shows that the society now consists of 1,039 co-operative societies. The total sales in the distributive departments amounted to £2,621,841, an increase of 17 per cent. on the corresponding period of 1895. In the manufacturing departments the sales, *i.e.* transfers to distributive departments, amounted to £288,629, an increase of 33.8 per cent. on the corresponding period of 1895. The society has decided to commence the manufacture of tobacco, and has purchased 741 acres of land in Salop upon which to experiment in fruit growing and dairying. It has also opened a new creamery in Ireland.

**Scotland.**—Two new distributive associations have been registered and 4 existing associations have opened new branches or premises.

The report of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society for the quarter ended March 28th 1896 shows that the society now consists of 280 co-operative societies. The total sales in the distributive departments during the quarter amounted to £868,200, an increase of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the corresponding period of 1895. In the manufacturing departments the sales, *i.e.* transfers to distributive departments, amounted to £136,628, an increase of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the corresponding period of 1895. At the quarterly meeting of shareholders it was decided to start further manufacturing departments.

**Ireland.**—Two new agricultural and dairying societies have been registered. The report of the Irish Co-operative Agency for the quarter ended March 31st shows that the Society now consists of 43 co-operative societies, and that its distributive sales amounted to £16,855, as compared with a membership of 16 societies and sales of £3,673 in the corresponding period of 1895.

The annual report of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society states that on March 31st there were in existence in Ireland 108 co-operative dairying and agricultural societies and two agricultural credit banks. The total membership of the 110 societies was 10,120, as compared with 3,800 members belonging to 67 societies in existence on March 31st 1895.

#### NOTICE.

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

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