

year ago. Excluding South Wales and Monmouthshire, pits employing 371,088 workpeople worked on an average 5.38 days per week in the four weeks ended May 21st, as compared with 5.20 days in the corre-sponding period of 1897. (For further details see page 170.)

162

Iron Mining .- Employment shows a slight falling off in May, 1898, as compared with May, 1897. At mines employing 17,344 workpeople, 5.76 days per week were worked on an average during the four weeks ended May 21st, as compared with 5.87 days per week a year ago. (For further details see page 171.)

Pig Ivon Industry .- Returns relating to the works of 110 ironmasters show that 345 furnaces were in blast at these works at the end of May, being 6 more than at the end of April, but 7 less than at the end of May, 1897. The number of persons employed at these is estimated at 22,559, or 117 more than a month ago, and 410 more than a year ago. The falling off, compared with a year ago, is entirely attri-butable to the coal dispute in South Wales and Monmouthshire. If this district be omitted the figures show an increase of 6 in the number of furnaces in blast in May, both as compared with a year and a month ago. (For further details see page 171.)

Employment at Iron and Steel Works has continued to improve. At the works covered by the returns, 77,114 workpeople were employed at the end of May as compared with 75,907 at the end of April, and 77,538 at the end of May, 1897. The number of shifts worked per week, so far as shown in the returns, averaged 5.59 in the last week of May, 5[.]5¹ in the last week of April, and 5[.]5⁴ in the last week of May, 1897. (For further details see page 172.)

Tinplate Trade.—Employment continues to be affected by the dispute in the Welsh coal trade. The estimated number of workpeople employed at the end of May was 15,714, or 209 less than at the end of April, and 496 less than a year ago. The number of mills at work was 306, the same number as at the end of April, and 1 more than a year ago. (For further details, see page 172.)

Employment in the Engineering and Metal trades has continued to improve. The percentage of unemployed union members in this group of trades at the end of May was 3.1, compared with 3.6 at the end of April. The percentage for May, 1897, was 1.8.

In the Shipbuilding trades employment has considerably improved, the percentage of unemployed union members having decreased from 5 to at the end of April to 3 7 per cent. at the end of May. The percentage for May of last year was 4.1.

Employment in the Building trades remains brisk, the percentage of unemployed union members at the end of the month being 1.2, compared with 1.1 for April and 0.8 per cent. at the end of May, 1897.

The Furnishing trades continue busy, the percentage of unemployed union members at the end of May being 1.0, compared with 1.2 in April and 1.1 per cent. in May of last year.

Employment in the Printing and Bookbinding trades is fairly good. The percentage of unemployed union mem-bers at the end of May was 3.6, compared with 3.1 in April and 3.4 per cent. in May, 1897.

In the Paper trade employment is fair, the percentage of unemployed union members at the end of May being 3.2, compared with 2.8 in April. The percentage for May, 1897, was 3.3.

In the Glass trade the percentage of unemployed union members at the end of May was 10⁻⁶, compared with 10.8 in April and 11.4 per cent. in May, 1897.

Employment in the Leather trades shows a slight improvement. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of May was 3.7, compared with 3.8 in April. The percentage for May, 1897, was 2.2.

Employment in the bespoke branch of the Boot and Shoe trade is good ; in the ready-made branch it is fair in London, slack elsewhere.

Employment in the bespoke branch of the Tailoring trade is good ; in the ready-made branch it is fair.

In the Cotton trade employment continues fair in the Spinning and Weaving branches, with an improvement in the latter branch.

Employment in the heavy branches of the Woollen trade continues dull ; in other branches it is fair on the whole. In the Worsted trade it is only moderate. Employment in the Hosiery trade has improved, but is still slack

As regards the employment of women in the Textile trades, information respecting 483 mills employing 82,000 women and girls, shows that 75 per cent. were in mills giving full employment during the month, compared with 74 per cent, in April and in May, 1897. (For further details see page 174.)

Dock and Riverside Labour in London.-On the whole employment was not so good at the docks and wharves in May as in April, and showed no change as compared with a year ago. The daily average number of labourers employed at the docks and principal wharves was 14,163 in May, 14,553 in April, and 14,174 in May, 1897. (For further details see page 174.)

Agricultural labourers were generally well employed during the month of May. In a few districts some slight irregularity of work is reported owing to wet weather, but, as a rule, only in the case of odd hands. A number of rises in the weekly wages of ordinary labourers are reported, compared with the correspond-ing period last year. (For further details *see* pages 163 and 172.)

Trade Disputes .- Fifty-six fresh disputes occurred in May, 1898, involving 9,718 workpeople. The corresponding number of disputes for April was 44, involving 130,528 workpeople, and for May, 1897, 101 disputes, involving 16,638 workpeople. Thirty-three disputes took place in the building trades, 6 in coal mining, 8 in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades, 3 in the textile trades, and 6 in other industries. Of the 47 new and old disputes, involving 8,686 workpeople, of which the settlement is reported, 20, involving 3,216 persons, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 5, involving 1,150 persons, in favour of the employers; while 22, involving 4,320 persons, resulted in a compromise. (For further details see page 188.)

Changes in Rates of Wages.-Changes in the rates of wages of about 140,000 workpeople were reported during May, of which number 131,700 received advances and 8,300 sustained decreases. The increases were mainly in the building trades (15,745), coal mining (94,719), and the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades (20,074). The net result was an increase estimated at about $9\frac{1}{2}d$. per head in the weekly wages of those affected. Changes affecting 5,125 workpeople, or less than 4 per cent. of the total number, were preceded by strikes. Changes affecting 9,600 workpeople were arranged under sliding scales, one affecting 410 by arbitration, and one, affecting 900, by conciliation. The other changes, affecting 123,965 workpeople, were brought about by negotiation between employers and workpeople or their representatives. (For further details see page 184.)

Pauperism.-In the 35 selected urban districts of the United Kingdom, 329,059 persons were relieved on one day in the second week of May. This number corresponds to a rate of 208 per 10,000 of the estimated population of those districts, an increase of 4 per 10,000 as compared with a year ago. (For further details, see page 191.)

Emigration.-The number of British and Irish passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during May was 11,146 as compared with 14,282 in May, 1897. (For further details, see page 190.)

June, 1898.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

INFORMATION has been received from a number of correspondents in England as to the rates of weekly cash wages paid to ordinary agricultural labourers, exclusive of piece work earnings, extra payments for hay harvest, and all extra allowances in cash and kind, paid in June, 1898, compared with June, 1897.

THE RECENT

RISE IN AGRICULTURAL WAGES.

The general effect of the returns is to show that agricultural wages have risen, especially in the Eastern counties.

The figures obtained refer only to ordinary labourers, and not to men engaged exclusively with the charge of animals, such as shepherds, cattlemen, carters, and wagoners, who are generally paid higher wages, and given more perquisites, and whose terms of engagements are frequently longer. But it has been assumed for the purposes of calculation, that where the predominant rates of wages of ordinary labourers have changed in a district, a similar change has taken place in the wages of all classes of agricultural labourers. Strictly speaking, this assumption is not absolutely correct in all counties, but, speaking generally, it may be said that the wages of the men in charge of horses, cattle, and sheep, roughly follow the movement in the wages of the ordinary labourers, though they are not necessarily of the same amount, nor do they always take place at the same time.

The following table shows the number of agricultural labourers in certain Poor Law Unions in the Midland, Eastern, Home, and Southern and South-Western Counties, whose wages are the same in June, 1898, as in the corresponding month of 1897, and also the number who have had a rise in wages during the the year and the amounts obtained.

Districts,*	No, of Poor Law Unions	there h	No. of Agricultural Labourers, in Unions in which there has been the undermentioned rise in wages of agricultural labourers, compared with summer, 1897.								
1 Marinada	report- ed on.	No rise	is. per week	is.6d. per week	2s. per week	2s.6d, per week	Total				
Midland Counties Eastern Counties Home Counties Southern&South-	54 54 17	52,489 16,012 8,914	14,660 72,332 8,333		1,396 8,831	3,400	68.545 117,177 17,542				
Western Counties	54	46,829	10,003	1,093	132	anglon	58,057				
Total	179	124,244	105,328	17,990	10,359	3,400	261,321				

It will be seen from this table that there has been an upward movement in the rates of wages in the period referred to, and that out of a total of 261,321 agricultural labourers in the districts named, 137,077 (or 52 per cent.) had increases in their wages varying from 1s. to 2s. 6d. a week. Of these, 105,328 received a rise of 1s. a week, 17,990, 1s. 6d. a week, 10,359, 2s. a week, and 3,400, 2s. 6d. a week.

It will be observed that by far the greater number of changes took place in the Eastern Counties, which are the principal corn-growing ones-namely, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and Lincoln. Out of the 137,077 labourers who had rises in wages in all the districts referred to, 101,165 (or 74 per cent.) were in the Eastern Counties.

A rise of wages may be said to be general in the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, amounting to 1s. a week in most cases, but to 2s. a week in some parts of Norfolk. The current rate of weekly cash wages of ordinary labourers, exclusive of piecework earnings, extra payments for hay harvest, overtime, etc., is IIS. to I2S. in Suffolk, and 12s. in Norfolk, the rates being about the same as those paid in 1892.

Where changes took place in the Midland Counties they were chiefly in Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Oxfordshire, and Northamptonshire. A few changes

For counties included in these districts, see article on "Agricultural Employ ment," page 172

of Sussex, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, and Gloucestershire. The Northern Counties have been excluded from these calculations, as the greater number of labourers there are hired at the hiring fairs by the year or half-year, and are, in most of these counties, excepting the hinds in Northumberland and Durham, lodged and boarded in the farmhouses, and are not paid their wages weekly. Information which has been received from the hirings which took place this year in the Counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, Lancashire, Durham, and Yorkshire, show that, generally speaking, wages have been well maintained, and that in some of these counties, men who changed their situations, were

not infrequently able to obtain a rise. In nearly all these districts, women for farm work,

or for service in farmhouses, particularly women for dairy work, are said to have been scarce at the hirings, and that they were frequently able to secure higher wages.

Information has, however, been received of the rates of wages paid to weekly labourers in the periods named in certain Poor Law Unions in the counties of Cumberland, Durham, Yorkshire and Westmorland, and no changes are reported to have taken place in the rates of the weekly wages, except in one Poor Law Union in Yorkshire and one in North Lancashire.

also took place in Cheshire, Warwickshire, Leicester-shire, and Rutland.

In the Home Counties rises took place in parts of Berkshire, Kent, and Hertfordshire; and in the Southern and South-Western Counties; in part of the Counties

THE RISE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD AND WHEAT.

Price of Bread Per 4-lb. Loaf.

THE Department has again obtained returns as to the rice of bread from the same 74 Co-operative Societies hat supplied the data for the figures which appeared in he May and previous GAZETTES.

The returns for June show, on the whole, a very slight ncrease in the price of bread compared with the previous nonth. The returns for 10th May gave an average price per 4-lb. loaf of 6.70d., or 21d. more than in Sepember, 1896, and 1d. more than in September, 1897. The returns for 8th June show that there has been a further rise of .08d., the average price being 6.78d.

Forty-seven out of 74 returns show no change; 15 give an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and one of id.; while ii give a fall of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4 lb. loaf. The advance was most marked in the north of England and Scotland. The other districts practically remain unchanged.

In the following table the prices for each district are compared for April, May, and June, 1898 :---

District.	incon	1898.	Increase per 4 lb. loaf over April prices a		
District.	April 5th.	May 10th.	June 8th.	May 10th.	June 8th.
f England d and Eastern Counties counties n and South-Western Counties	d. 5.82 5.37 5.96 5.48	d. 6.75 6.46 6.89 6.48	d. 6.88 6.41 6.95 6.50	d. 0'93 1'09 0'93 1'00	d. 1.06 1.04 0.99 1.02
England	5.65	6.65	6.69	1.00	1.04
1	5'97	6.77	6.89	0'80	0.92
Great Britain	5.81	6.70	6.78	0.89	0.97

Scotla

For purposes of comparison the average prices for Great Britain as ascertained at other dates than those given in the above table are subjoined :-

	d.			d.	
(average) (12 Sept.	4·79 4·22	1897	9 Aug. 6 Sept.	4.97 5.68	
10 Oct.	4.45		3 May		
7 Nov.	1.85	any -			

164

(September

November

1897 { August ... September

1898 April

1806 October

Average Price of British Wheat per Quarter. In connection with the above figures it may be of interest to repeat, with additions, the table in the May

GAZETTE giving the average price of British wheat per

quarter at about the same dates in 1896-8 as those to

s. d. 23 9

26 7

31 9

29 8 33 I

35 3 45 II 45 4

It will be seen from the table that the average price of

British wheat rose from 42s. 4d. in the first week of May

to 48s. 1d. in the third week, since which time there has

been a gradual fall to 45s. 4d. in the second week of June.

The mean price in September, 1896, was 23s. 9d., and

Imports of Foreign and Colonial Wheat and Flour.

1,638,590 quarters, or about the same as in May, 1897,

and considerably more than in May, 1896. There was

a decline in the quantities arriving from European

countries, which was more than counterbalanced by an

increase in the imports from the United States, British

The following tables summarise the imports of wheat-

meal and flour in May and in the nine months since

last harvest, the figures for the two previous years being

I.-IMPORTS IN MAY (1000'S OF QUARTERS).

May, 1897

1896-7

5,677 9,774 822 1,118

Total, nine months 16,304 17,391 16,318 + 14 - 1,073

... 1,404 1,632 1,638

II.--IMPORTS IN NINE MONTHS-SEPTEMBER TO MAY. (1,000'S OF QUARTERS.)

1895-6

5,047 8,303 795 2,159

May, 1898

143 1,076 68

351

1897-8

2,674 11,204 1,154 1,286

North America, the Argentine, and India.

May, 1896

The imports of wheat and flour last month amounted to

1st week. 2nd week. 3rd week. 4th week. Mean Price.

s. d. 24 0

27 10

32 II

30 4 33 10

36 I 48 I

which the returns of bread prices relate :--

s. d. 23 I

25 2

31 6

29 5 33 7

35 2 42 4 46 3

in September, 1897, 33s. 7d.

added for comparison.

Countries from which Imported.

European Countries

United States ... British North America

Total, May ...

Countries from which

pean Countries

d States ... h North America

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

s. d. 23 9

27 10

32 4

30 3 33 7

36 2 46 0

Increase (+) or De-crease (-) of May 1898 over

+ 234 + 6

Increase (+) or De crease (-) of 1897-8 over

1896-7

-3,003+ 1,430 + 332 + 168

ment :-

1895-6

- 2,373 + 2,901 + 359 - 873

May, 1897

- 417 + 151 + 16 + 256

May, 1896

-395+ 515 - 18

+ 132

 $\begin{array}{c} 24 & 4 \\ 28 & 11 \\ 30 & 9^* \end{array} \}$ 33 4

31 8 33 11

38 4 47 9

June, 1898.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

With respect to Proposal No. 3, the employers are unable to alter their previously-expressed decision declining to adopt the proposal for the appointment of an arbitrator. The above terms are subject to a satisfactory agreement being

June, 1898

the late joint committee formerly did.

arrived at for a term of four years certain, and terminable afterwards by a six months' notice on either side given on the 1st of July or the 1st of January, the whole agreement to be upon the pasis of the terms put up at all the collieries in the association on the 11th of April last.

The men's representatives rejected the employers' proposals and the rejection was confirmed by a meeting delegates held at Cardiff on June 7th. Another conference was held between the parties on Saturday, the 11th inst., at which, however, no agreement was arrived at.

In the meantime the local industries indirectly affected by the dispute are very largely interrupted, and the amount of distress is continually extending

The number of seamen shipped in May at Cardiff, Swansea and Newport was only 2,210 compared with 7,525 in May 1897. The number of blast furnaces at work in the district, so far as covered by the returns received by the Department, was only 3 at the end of May, compared with 16 a year ago.

COAL PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.*

FROM the fourth number of the Annual Statement prepared by the Board of Trade, showing the production and consumption of coal, and the number of persons employed in coal production in the principal countries of the world in each of the years 1883-96, the following table is given :---

Production.

Table showing the production of coal in the years 1886 and 1891-96 of the seven largest coal-producing countries, in millions of tonst :---

Countries.	1886.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
United Kingdom	 158	185	182	164‡	188	190	195
United States	 IOI	151	160	163	152	172	171 86
German Empire	 58	74	71	74	77	79 28	86
France	 19	26	26	25	27	28	29
Belgium	 17	20	20	19	21	20	21
Austria-Hungary	 8	IO	10	II	II	II	II
Russian Empire	 5	6	7	8	9	9	9

The following table shows the amount of coal produced in the largest coal-producing British Colonies and Possessions in 1886, and from 1891 to 1896, in millions of tons.

Colony or	A	mount of	f Coal pro	oduced.	(Millions of tons.)§		
Possession.	1886	1891	1892	1893	1894	1 ⁹ 95	1896
New South Wales British India Canada New Zealand	2.8 1.4 2.1 0.5	4'0 2'3 3'6 0'7	3.8 2.5 3.3 0.4	3'3 2'6 3'8 0.7	3.7 2.8 3.9 0.7	3.7 3.5 3.5 0.7	3 ^{.9} 3 ^{.8} 3 ^{.7} 0 ^{.8}

Numbers Employed.

The figures which follow show the number of persons employed in the coal mining industry, and the estimated number of tons of coal produced per person employed in the countries named in the two preceding tables in 1886 and in 1896. It is pointed out that by far the argest number is employed in the United Kingdom, but that the circumstances under which persons are so employed, and whether they are employed in haulage above ground or as clerks and timekeepers, or whether,

* Coal Tables [P.P. No. 126 of 1898]. Price $5\frac{1}{2}d$. Eyre & Spottiswoode. + For the United Kingdom and United States the tons used are 2,240 lbs.; in ther cases they are metric tons of 2,204 lbs. + The output in the United Kingdom was very much reduced in 1893 by the reat coal disputes of that year. 5 The ton referred to in this table is of 2,240 lbs. in each case, except in anada, where the ton contains 2,000 lbs.

according to a scale to be now agreed upon, and also that the same board shall settle differences arising hereafter in the same way as

> United ranc

The countries, which export coal in excess of the amount which they import, are the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, and, to a small extent, the United States and Japan; while the British colonies which export coal are New South Wales and Natal. The excess of coal exported from the United Kingdom over the amount imported was in 1896 441 million tons (including coal for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade, but not coal for steamers in the home or coasting trade), Germany (where bunker coal is excluded from the import and export amounts) coming next with an excess of 6 million tons.

taly Spain

An addition has this year been made to the tables by appending statistics of petroleum production and trade in Russia and in the United States for a series of years. The figures for 1894 (the latest available) as to the production of petroleum in Russia show an increase from 177 million gallons in 1881 to 1,380 millions in 1894.

THE 30th annual Co-operative Congress was held at Peterborough, on May 30th, and two following days when 932 delegates, representing 414 co-operative societies and districts, were present. Mr. Duncan McInnes (Secretary of the Lincoln Co-operative Society) presided, and an inaugural address was delivered by the Bishop of London. Among the subjects discussed were co-operative agriculture and the possibility of applying cooperative management to the purchase of land and the letting of small holdings, and the disposal of their produce ; the establishment of rural co-operative credit banks in agricultural districts in the United Kingdom; and the alleged boycotting of co-operators by manufacturers in Scotland.

he estimated number. I n 1889; earlier information not available. I n 1893; later information not available. I n 1897; later information not available. Metric tons of 2,204 lbs. **In 1895; later infources not available.

The imports from European countries, as compared with 1896-7, have declined by over 3,000,000 quarters, a decline which has only been partly met by increases of 1,430,000 quarters from the States, of 332,000 quarters from Canada, and of 168,000 quarters from other countries. IRISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

THE fifth annual Irish Trades Union Congress met at Belfast on May 30th and 31st and June 1st, under the presidency of Mr. Richard Wortley, and was attended by eighty-seven delegates. Amongst the subjects discussed were resolutions relating to the Factory and Workshop Acts, boy labour in the flax industry, night work in bakeries, the encouragement of home manufactures, federation of trades unions, the settlement of labour disputes, fair wages in public contracts, and work for the unemployed. The next Congress will be held in Londonderry.

* Fifth week.

THE DISPUTE IN THE SOUTH WALES COAL TRADE.

THE record of the chief incidents arising in connection with the dispute in the Coal Trade of South Wales was, in the last number of the LABOUR GAZETTE (p. 131) brought up to May 14th. In accordance with the desire of a large majority of the men a conference of delegates from the collieries affected by the dispute was held at Cardiff, on Monday and Tuesday, May 16th and 17th, under the presidency of Mr. W. Abraham, The principal question to be decided was, M.P. whether or not the provisional committee or other representatives of the men should be granted plenary powers to meet the employers and settle the matters in dispute. It was resolved by votes representing 59,154 men that the conference should itself decide this question, against 35,528 votes cast for another ballot of the men. At the Monday sitting it was decided by 63 votes to 43 that the provisional committee should be invested with plenary powers, but on the following day it was resolved by a majority of 9,289 votes to appoint a special committee consisting of one delegate from each colliery, including those at which men were working at advanced rates, which should be available for consultative purposes by the provisional committee during negotiations with the employers. It was also resolved by the conference that the committee should ask for an immediate advance of 10 per cent. Proposals for a joint conference on this basis were addressed to the employers. On May 21st a reply was received by the provisional committee, in which the employers declined to agree to representatives of workmen engaged at collieries not belonging to the members of the association being present or taking part in any discussion affecting the associated collieries. The employers also refused to concur in the proposal that the negotiations should be conducted by persons having no power whatever to arrive at a settlement.

was therefore held in Cardiff on May 26th, when it was resolved that the provisional committee should be vested with plenary powers to negotiate and settle with the

(I) That there should be an immediate advance of wages of 10 per cent., to continue in force until December 31st, 1898; (2) That in the meantime a conciliation board be formed to regulate the general wage rate, to be composed of an equal number of representatives of employers and employed, an arbitrator to be mutually agreed to decide in the event of the respective representatives failing to agree; the board to remain in force until June 30th, 1899, subject to the termination thereafter by six months' notice.

ference adjourned until June 4th, when the men varied their second proposal by suggesting that the conciliation board should have power to formulate a scheme to regulate wages according to the selling price of coal. In reply, the coalowners made the following state-

With respect to Proposal No. 1 the employers regret that the circumstances necessitate their again declining to grant the 10 per cent. advance, but they are still prepared to continue the working of their collieries upon the terms set forth at all the collieries, dated the 11th of April last, by which the workmen were entitled to an immediate advance of 3 16 per cent. above the wages paid in the month of March, 1898, and no higher advance can be entertained.

With respect to Proposal No 2 that a permanent joint board, consisting of an equal number of employers and employed, be established with an automatic arrangement for wages, being controlled by the selling prices obtained from time to time

A further conference of delegates from the collieries

employers. The employers met the representatives of the men on this basis on May 31st. The employers stated that the associated collieries were open to the men on the terms notified to the collieries on April 11th (See LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1898, p. 99). They were now

willing to consider suggestions from the workmen, but any arrangement entered into must not be merely a temporary settlement, but for the regulation of wages for a fixed period. The men's representatives proposed-

No agreement was arrived at, however, and the con-

again, they are employed during the whole of the week or only on certain days, vary very greatly in the various countries.

					18	86.	1896.		
	Cor	untry.			Below Ground.	Above Ground.	Below Ground.	Above Ground.	
Kingdo	m			 	482	,012*	545,572	133,118	
States				 	299	559†		,656	
n Empir				 	169,681 70,674	47,900 28,712	241,271 97,800	75,242 39,493	
n				 	75,603	24,679	87,580	31,666	
(not inc		ng Hu	ngary)	 		,981	55	,926	
1 Empir				 		,158		,063‡	
outh Wa	ales			 		,847		233	
India				 	24	,794	61	,958	
S 90				 		rmation.		,654§	
ealand				 ••••	I	,605	I	937	

The following table shows the percentages of British and other coal consumed in 1896 in the foreign countries in which the excess of coal imported over coal exported is the largest :---

Coal Consumption.

		Amount of coal con-	Percentages of coal consumed.					
Country			sumed (millionsof tons).¶	Home Produce.	British.	All other		
 Hungary			38 16	73'08 64'42	11.20 1.01	15.33 34 [.] 57		
Empire			12	80'05**	15.81**	4'14**		
			4	6.29**	90.34**	3'37**		
			4	49'54	48.21	2.25		
			2	9'93	87.13	2'94		

Petroleum.

THE CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS AT PETERBOROUGH.

Resolutions were passed: (a) instructing the Parlia-mentary Committee of the Co-operative Union to endeavour to secure such alteration in the law as may

The number of persons employed given for the United Kingdom for 1886 is estimated number.

be necessary to make it illegal for any employer of labour to require his employees to give up their connection with co-operative societies as a condition of employment; and (b) in favour of a Bill increasing the borrowing powers of Friendly Societies in order to facilitate the establishment of rural credit banks under the Friendly Societies' Acts.

The next Congress was ordered to be held in Liverpool in Whitweek of 1895. As usual, an exhibition of goods produced by

co-operative societies was held in connection with the Congress.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE IN GER-MANY IN 1897.

ACCORDING to provisional figures contained in the report on the work of the German State Insurance Department in 1897,* 381,865 accidents were reported in that year (compared with 351,789 in 1896). The number of accidents in respect of which indemnities were paid in 1897 was 92,521. The total sums expended on indemnities for accidents (new and old) was £ 3,204,266 (compared with £ 2,857,720 in 1896), the total number of persons participating in these indemnities being 515,331. These consisted of 380,950 injured workpeople, 36,715 pensioned widows, 65,742 pensioned children, and 2,317 pensioned parents, &c., of workpeople killed by accidents, and 9,323 wives, 20,077 children and 199 parents dependent upon injured workpeople and receiving day-money pending the treatment of their breadwinners in hospitals.

The number of cases of persons, whose treatment was voluntarily taken over by the Trade Groups, under section 76c of the Sickness Insurance Law, before the expiration of the first 13 weeks from the date of the accident, was 9,619 in 1897 (compared with 6,400 in 1896), the expense thus incurred amounting to $\pounds 23,928$ (compared with $\pounds_{15,200}$ in 1896). The Trade Group has an interest in the efficient cure of such patients, because an entire cure frees it from liability for a pension payable during the lifetime of the injured workmen.

The total number of decisions pronounced in 1897 by the Trade Groups, &c., in respect to indemnities for accidents was 184,162. From these decisions, in so far as they relate to life pensions, appeal lies to the boards of arbitration existing under the law (numbering 1,287 in 1897), and from these again to the Imperial Insurance Department.

The number of these decisions and appeals for each of the years 1893-7 has been as follows :-

Years.	Number of Decisions of Trade	decis	from these ions to on Boards.	Appeals from Arbitration Awards to Imperial Insurance Department.		
	Groups.	Total Number.	Per cent. of Decisions.	Total Number.	Per cent. of Awards.	
1893 1894 1895 1896 1897	113,999 127,479 143,783 160,872 184,162	25,348 30,104 33,553 38.647 42,111	22.2 23.6 23.3 24.0 22.9	5,304 7,052 7,806 9,273 10,343	20'9 23'4 23'3 24'0 24'6	

Of the 42,111 appeals made to arbitration boards in 1897, 21,479 were against decisions of the Trade Groups, &c., refusing indemnity, and 20,632 against the in-demnity fixed. Of 36,199 awards pronounced by arbitration boards in the same year (including awards in cases outstanding from previous years), 25,865 confirmed the decisions of the Trade Groups, &c. (71'4 per cent.); 9,796 modified such decisions (27'1 per cent.); and 538 declared the appeal invalid (1'5 per cent.).

Appeals to arbitration boards are most frequent in connection with the provision of the law whereby the rate of indemnity originally allowed to an injured workman is liable to subsequent modification in the event of a change for the better, or for the worse, in the condition of such workman. Of the 36,199 appeal cases on which decisions were pronounced by the arbitration boards, 15,686 arose out of this provision, practically all being cases in which the Trade Groups, &c., had decided to reduce or stop the accident pension.

* Geschäftsbericht des Reichs-Versicherungsamts für das Jahr 1897

Of the above 36,199 decisions of arbitration boards. an appeal lay to the Imperial Insurance Department in 34,822 cases, whilst the number against which appeals were actually made was 10,343 (i.e., 29.6 per cent.) Including cases outstanding from previous years, the number of appeals to be dealt with by the Insurance Department in 1897 was 13,769, of which 10,824 (78.6 per cent.) were brought by workpeople, 2,945 (21.4 per cent.) by Trade Groups, &c., and 160 (1.2 per cent.) by both parties. The Insurance Department gave judgment in 8,092 appeals, 1,091 were settled by conciliation, withdrawn, or otherwise disposed of, and 4,586 were held over till 1898.

Of the 8,092 cases in which judgment was given. 6,292 were appeals by workpeople, and 1,800 by Trade Groups, &c. The workpeople were successful in 1,391 (22'I per cent.) of their appeals, and the Trade Groups, &c., in 875 (48.6 per cent.)

RECENT PROGRESS IN CO-OPERATION.

RETURNS received from 972 co-operative retail distributive societies in the United Kingdom, with a total membership of 1,258,299, show total sales for the first quarter of 1898 amounting to £8,990,503, as compared with £8,383,647 in the corresponding quarter of 1897. Of these societies, 743 show an increase, and 229 a decrease, the net increase being £606,856, or 7.2 per cent.

Returns from three of the four wholesale societies for the same period show total sales in the distributive departments amounting to £4,703,849, as compared with £4,323,932 in the corresponding period of 1897, an increase of 8.8 per cent.

The sales and transfers from the manufacturing to the distributive departments of the English and Scottish wholesale societies amounted to $\pounds 648,986$, as compared with £547,684 in the first quarter of 1897, an increase of 18.5 per cent.

Twenty-eight retail distributive societies in England and Wales reported the opening of 30 new branches and departments, and 4 societies in Scotland reported the ening of 7 new branches.

During the past month two new distributive societies were registered in England and Wales, and one new distributive society, one poultry society, and two new agricultural and dairy societies in Ireland.

Detailed figures showing the recent progress of cooperative distributive societies are given in the following table, based upon returns and reports specially supplied to the Department by the societies :--

	Societie Ret	es making turns.	Sales of Societies making Returns.					
Description of Society.	No.	Member-	In 1st qu	arter of	Increase in 1898 compared with 1897			
· Land Wa	11.1	ship.	1898.	1897.	Amount.	Per cent. on Sales.		
I.—Retail Distri- butive Societies. England and Wales	754	1,055,916	£ , 7,193,901	£ 6,739,774	£ 454,127	6.7		
Scotland and Ireland	218	202,383	1,796,602	1,643,873	152,729	9'3		
Totals: Retail Societies	972	1,258,299	8,990,503	8,383,647	606,856	7.2		
IIWholesale Societies. ENGLAND AND WALES : Distributive Departments Manufacturing	1,052*	1,064,679*	2,932,892	2,774,912	157,980	5'7		
Departments) Scotland:-	t taa Unice	ted on	(390,059	334,713	.55,346	105		
Distributive Departments Manufacturing Departments	288*	213,479*	{ 1,112,360 258,927	992,321 212,971	120,039 45,956	12'I 21'6		
IRELAND: Irish Co-opera- tive Agency (Distributive)	30*	Not stated.	9,611	9,015	596	6.6		
. 10, 19, 203, 19, 194 . 	arnen r aneret	adte grant	niden wan beziegen	la penili litar penel più più phiù	apares das la estración por colac	The second		

Number and Membership of Federated Societies

June, 1898.

RECENT CONCILIATION & ARBITRATION CASES AND COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS. West of Scotland Steel Millmen.

AT an adjourned meeting of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Manufactured Steel Trade of

the West of Scotland, held on May 13th, an advance of wages was granted to millmen of 5 per cent. to men paid 30s. per week and over, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to men paid under 30s. The advance took effect from May 8th, and affected about 900 men.

Blastfurnscemen in West Cumberland.

At meetings of the West Cumberland Ironmasters' and Blastfurnacemen's Joint Committee, held on the 27th April and 25th May, it was agreed to give the astfurnacemen a special advance of 5 per cent., and to reduce the standard price of iron on which the advances and reductions under the sliding-scale are based, from 45s. to 44s. per ton. This alteration nvolved a further advance of 14 per cent. in wages, making a total advance of 64 per cent., which came into operation at the first full pay in May.

It was also agreed to grant the eight hours day to oco-men, firemen, slag-tippers, blast enginemen and oilermen, including blowing-engine cleaners who were working the double turn of 24 hours, and that the standard rate of wages of these men should be reduced 2d. per day. This change took effect after 28th May.

Proposed Demarcation Agreement for the Tees.

At a meeting between the Tees and Hartlepool Shipbuilders' Association and representatives of ten of the principal unions engaged in this industry, held on May 24th, an agreement was drawn up for settling disputes as to the demarcation of work. The agreement was accepted by the representatives of five societies, the representatives of the other five undertaking to recommend it to their members. The agreement provides for he settlement of all demarcation disputes arising in the shipbuilding trades, except those between shipwrights and joiners which will, as heretofore, be referred to the existing standing committee.

It is provided that any dispute shall, in the first instance, be dealt with by the shop stewards or district delegates of the societies affected and a member of the irm. Failing settlement, it will be referred to a committee of three representatives of each society affected. with an employer as chairman, and, if necessary, by this committee to a board of three referees out of a standing ist of five members of the Tees and Hartlepool Shipbuilders' Association, it being understood that no member of the firm in whose yard the dispute has arisen shall serve on the board.

It is also provided that in all cases work shall go on pending decision, the employing firm being empowered to give an interim decision which is not to prejudice the inal settlement.

The arrangement is to continue in force for two years.

Arbitrations in the Cheltenham Building Trades.

Applications for advances of wages having been made the painters, carpenters and joiners, and plumbers Cheltenham, the questions were dealt with by eference to arbitration.

The first case was referred to the registrar of the County Court, who, on May 9th, awarded the painters the advance asked for, viz., from $6\frac{1}{2}d$. to 7d. per hour. The advance will take effect from September 1st.

In the second case, the Rev. G. L. H. Gardner ecided that the wages of carpenters and joiners should emain at 7d. per hour.

In the third case the application was for an advance f Id. per hour. In this case the two arbitrators pointed agreed upon a compromise, and the wages plumbers were accordingly advanced from 7¹/₂d. to per hour, the advance taking effect from May

THE following are among the more interesting legal cases reported in May, specially affecting labour. The accounts are based principally upon reports appearing in newspapers :---

(I) EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN ACT. Notice.—Custom in Bill Posting Trade.—Four journeymen bill posters claimed f_I 6s. as wages in lieu of notice from a firm of bill posters, to which they alleged they were entitled, according to the custom of the trade. Plaintiffs stated that the custom had been confirmed by their trade union, formed a few months ago, which insisted on a week's notice to all their members. For the defence, old members of the trade were called, who stated that

men were engaged and left when they pleased, without giving or receiving notice. The judge held that there was not sufficient proof of a general custom entitling the men to a week's notice, and gave judgment for defendants. *Liverpool County Court, May 2nd.* Notice. - Custom in Wheelwrights' Trade. - Contract. - A wheelwright was sued by his employer for f_{II} 15s. for leaving his employment without notice. Defendant counter-claimed for f_{IG} for the value of his tools, which he alleged had been detained by plaintiff, and also for f_{IG} as damages for their detention. Plaintiff plantiff, and also for $\frac{1}{2}4$ as damages for their detention. Plaintiff engaged defendant at 26s. a week, with a week's notice on either side. Before defendant had been in plaintiff's employ a week he agreed with him that he should pay him $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. an hour. Defendant worked under this arrangement for some weeks, and then went away for a week. A few days later he wrote to plaintiff saying that he was not coming back, and asked for his tools to be returned to him. A wheelwright was called, and stated that the trade custom was to ray a week used. him. A wheelwhight was called, and stated that the trade custom was to pay a weekly wage, but that it plaintiff paid defendant by the hour he would only be entitled to one hour's notice. The Bench held that only an hour's notice was necessary, and dismissed plaintiff's claim, but allowed him to deduct $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. in lieu of an hour's notice from the sum he paid defendant for wages. On the counter-claim plaintiff was ordered to pay $\frac{1}{23}$ 4s. as compensation for detention of the tools, and $\frac{1}{25}$ for the value of the tools if they were not delivered to him utility even down. Public neutrino for the not delivered to him within seven days .- Police-court, Sutton Cold-

field. May 3rd. Notice .- Construction of Rules in Cotton Cloth Factory .-

This was an appeal which came up on a case stated by the magistrates, who found against the present appellant, who magnetices, who induce against the present appendix, who was a weaver in the employment of a company carrying on business as cotton manufacturers. He claimed the sum of f_{1} 8s. 6d. as wages in lieu of 14 days' notice, to which he alleged he was entitled in accordance with a rule exhibited in defendants' mill. The rule referred to was to the effect that every person in the employment full referred to was to the effect that every person in the employment of the firm should give 14 days' notice in writing previous to leaving, such notice to be given to the manager on the Wednesday and at no other time, and "the employers shall give every person in their employment a similar notice, previous to discharging any of them." The appellant had fallen temporarily ill, and after notifying the overlooker of the fact that he was too ill to continue working he was permitted to leave Appellant did period continue working, he was permitted to leave. Appellant contended that, under the circumstances, this did not re-lieve the masters of the obligation to give notice. For the respon-dents it was contended that the appellant's absence from the respondents' mills on the ground of sickness put an end to the contract, and that it was unreasonable to say that millowners were compelled to leave their looms idle until weavers who were sick were able to return. Reference was also made to another rule in the able to return. Reference was also made to another rule in the mill, which stated that the employer, in the case of temporary illness, had a right of saying whether he should re-employ the worker or not. The Court held that the magistrates had come to a right conclusion, although they did not agree with the legal finding, that the appellant by leaving had put an end to his employment, which would be a false construction of the rules. The Court thought that, though there was no practical injury done to the worker, there was a theoretical inequality in the rules in so far as the worker, when he recovered, was bound to present himself for re-employment, if he had not previously discharged himself, while the master had the power to say that he had no employment for him. The appeal was dismissed with costs, leave to appeal being given.—Divisional Court, May 23rd.

STATUTORY RULES UNDER WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1897.

STATUTORY Rules under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, which comes into operation on July 1st, have been issued, together with an Explanatory Memorandum.* The Rules deal with the procedure to be adopted in connection with arbitration proceedings in relation to compensation payable under the Act by employers for injuries received by workmen through accident arising out of and in the course of their employment. The Rules are stated to be intended to apply, as far as possible, the procedure in County Court actions to arbitrations under the Act, with such modifications as seem necessary.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

* Rules (No. 380, L. 5) and Explanatory Memorandum, published by Eyre & Spottiswoode. Price-Rules, 34d., Memorandum, 4d.

fourths of the coalminers of France.

were 98 and I respectively. The pits making these

The workpeople were successful in 3, unsuccessful in and accepted compromises in 8 out of a total of 20 isputes terminated in May.

GERMANY.

Special Rules for Establishments Mannfacturing Electric Accumulators of Lead or of Lead Compounds. + - A set of rules, drawn up by the Federal Council, under date of May 11th, and coming into operation on July 1st, 1898, prescribes conditions to be fulfilled by establishments of the nature above specified. These rules have reference to the internal dimensions and proper ventilation of the workrooms, the construction and condition of the surfaces of the walls, ceilings, floors and tables, the use of appliances for preventing the diffusion of lead particles in certain processes involving that risk, and the means to be adopted for removing any lead dust which may have been deposited within the premises

disputes in 14 cases (12 being cases in which advances were demanded); demands for reduction of hours of

labour were made in 3 cases; questions as to working

arrangements were involved in 2, and demands for the

reinstatement of dismissed workpeople, in 3 cases.

The employment of women, young persons and children in processes involving contact with lead or lead compounds is forbidden No person may be employed without being provided with a medical certificate attesting physical fitness for the work, such certificates to be obtained from doctors specially authorised by the Government to grant them. The working time for persons employed in preparing the composition used for filling the accumulator plates must not be more than (a) 8 hours per day, broken by an interval of at least an hour and a-half, or (b) 6 hours per day without any intervals for food. If the latter alternative be adopted, the workpeople concerned may be employed on other work as well, provided such other work do not involve contact with lead or lead ompounds, and that a pause of not less than two hours intervene between the two kinds of occupation.

Other rules make it obligatory for the employer to provide special working clothes, washing and bathing accommedation, and dressing and meal rooms, situated in a part of the premises free from dust and kept clean and heated in cold weather. He must employ a doctor to examine the workpeople at least once a month, and adopt certain other specified measures designed to prevent lead poisoning The doctor may order that any person showing symptoms of this disease shall, until completely cured, cease doing work connected with lead or lead compounds, and may require that any person appearing specially susceptible shall altogether give up such work. Labour Disputes in May .- According to Der Arbeitsmarkt the disputes reported as having begun in May were fewer than in the previous month, viz., 60, compared with 74. The trades affected

were as follows :- Building trades, 26 disputes; woodworking trades, † 8; trades involving work in stone, clay, &c., § 7; mining, 6; metal, engineering, and allied trades, 4; textile trades, 4. othing trades, 2; and trades not included in the foregoing groups The number of workpeople stated to have taken part in 14 sputes was 4.410. Large numbers were affected by some of the sputes in the building trades, including strikes in Essen, Magdeburg, randenburg and Neumünster. Six hundred workpeople out of a total of 8,000 employed in the State mines in Upper Silesia also struck, demanding an advance in wages.

Operations of Public Labour Registries in May .- The total number of situations offered by employers in May at 49 of the municipal and other public labour registries which have sent returns to Der Arbeitsmarkt was 25,940 as compared with 30,066 in the preceding month, and 28,590 in May, 1897. The number of situations sought during the month was 30,786, compared with 33,584 in the

* Information supplied through the courtesy of the French Labour Department.
 + Bekanntmachung betreffend die Einrichtung und den Betrieb von Anlagen aur Herstellung electrischer Akkumulatoren aus Blei oder Bleiverbindungen.
 Yom 1r, Mai, 1898. Reichs-Gesetzblatt, Nr. 19, 1898.
 + In the German statistics this group includes (in addition to work in wood) work in bone, ivory and similar materials which may be carved (*Schwitzstoffe*).
 • Includes quarrying, brick, tile, pottery, porcelain, glass working, &c.

returns employ over 100,000 workpeople, or three-Labour Disputes in May .- Twenty-one new labour disputes were reported to the French Labour Department in May. Three coalitions of tradesmen (market gardeners and bakers) against Municipal measures

were also reported. The number of workpeople who took part in the 21 new industrial disputes was 1,044. The trades affected were as follows :-Building trades, 6 disputes; textile trades, 5; metal trades and quarrying, 3 each, there being one strike each amongst woodcutters, limekiln men, coachbuilders and cabdrivers. Wages questions were among the causes of

Cigar-mal

viz., ten hours of actual work per day, and a minimum daily wage of 2s. 6d. Reorganisation of Factory Inspectorate in Hungary -A Decree just issued by the Minister of Commerce provides for a complete reorganisation of factory inspection in Hungary. The country is divided into 7 districts, each with an inspector, who, from November next, will establish his office in the town selected for that purpose by the Minister of Commerce, and will reside permanently vithin his district. The general management of the system will be in the hands of a chief factory inspector at the Ministry of Commerce. Under the system of inspection now superseded and dating from 1890, there were only 4 inspectors, a large part of whose time is stated to have been absorbed by clerical duties at the head office. The Decree directs that every factory and establishment coming under the Industrial Acts shall be visited within the present year, and the inspectors are to be afforded special facilities for enabling them to fulfil this order. - Das Handels-Museum.

Labour Disputes in April.-Sir C. S. Scott, H.M. Minister at Copenhagen, reporting to the Foreign Office, under date of May 7th, states that strikes affecting various trades have taken place in Copenhagen and the provinces during the month of April, and that at one moment it was feared that a general lock-out might be proclaimed by the Federated Employers' Association. in which case over 30,000 men would have been thrown out of employment. An amicable arrangement has, however, been effected in the various questions at issue. At the commencement of April the joiners in Copenhagen asked for an increase in wages. The Employers' Association endeavoured, as a set-off against the demanded increase, to cancel the agreement with the joiners, by which the latter are allowed half an hour for a meal in the afternoon, a privilege not accorded to other workmen. The painters thereupon demanded a similar privilege, and on this being refused went out on strike. At the same time, workmen in the iron trade, both at Odensee and Nyköbing, commenced a strike for an increased wage without giving notice to the employers that they considered they were suffering from a grievance and asking that their claims should be submitted to arbitration. This was an infraction of the agreement come to between the Federated Employers' Association and the Federated Trades Unions last year. (See GAZETTE, November, 1897, p. 330.) The Employers' Association thereupon threatened a general lockout in all trades represented by them, unless the strikers joiners, painters, and ironworkers-resumed their work. The joiners and ironworkers yielded, but the painters held out for their half-hour's rest. The Employers' Association yielded on this point, and all the disputes are thus settled.

(2) COTTON CLOTH FACTORIES ACT, 1889. Failure to keep Instruments in Correct Working Order .- A firm of cotton cloth manufacturers were fined £5 and 10s costs. for failure to keep instruments in correct working order.—Borough Police Court, Blackburn, May 13th. Exceeding the Maximum Limit of Humidity.—A firm of cotton

manufacturers were fined f_{25} and f_{11} is costs for exceeding the maximum limit of humidity in three cases — City Police Court, Bristol, May 27th.

 2717.
 (3) FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1895 (SECTION 40).
 Failure to Supply Sufficient and Correct Particulars.—A firm of worsted manufacturers was fined £1 and £3 16s. 6d. costs for failure to supply sufficient or correct particulars of work to 6 employees. A firm of cotton manufacturers was fined (a so and 6 as ployees. A firm of cotton manufacturers was fined f_{20} and f_{3} 8s. costs for failure to supply correct or sufficient particulars to 5 employees, and another firm of cotton manufacturers was fined 10s. and AI 98. 6d. costs for failure to supply sufficient and correct par-ticulars to 4 employees.—West Riding Police-court, Bradford, May 12th. —County Police-court, Radcliffe, May 23rd.—Borough Police-court, Preston, May 24th.

Occupiers' Annual Returns of Persons Employed (required by Bection 34 of the 1895 Factory and Workshop Act).*—A firm of bone boilers (factory) was fined £10 and 6s. 6d. costs.— Greenwich Police Court, June 2nd, 1898.

A firm of makers up and packers (factory) was fined £3 and 8s. costs.—Bradford City Police Court, May 20th, 1898. A firm of brewers (factory) was fined £1 and 8s. 6d. costs.— West Riding Police Court, Halifax, May 21st, 1898.

West Kiding Police Court, Halifax, May 21st, 1898. A firm of sawyers (factory) was fined £1 and 6s. costs.—Norwich City Police Court, June 4th, 1898. A firm of tailors (workshop) was fined 10s. and 8s. costs.— County Petty Sessions, Pontypridd, May 25th, 1898. A firm of leather board manufacturers (factory) was fined 10s. A firm of leather board manufacturers (factory) was fined 10s. A noccupier of an electro-plating factory was fined 2s. 6d. and 8s. costs.—Wallsall Borough Police Court, May 25th, 1898.

(4) FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1891, SS. 8-12 (SPECIAL RULES).

Special Rules-Overalls-Gauntlets.-Three operative glost placers were each fined f_2 and ios. costs for failure to observe special rules with regard to overalls. Two operatives were convicted and required to pay 5s and 2s. costs respectively for failure to wear full length gauntlets on both arms whilst bottling aerated waters; and another operative was convicted and required to pay 11s. 6d. costs for a similar offence. - County Police Court, Han May 9th-Borough Police Court, Middlesbrough, May 11th-City Police Court, Newcastle-on-Tyne, May 24th.

LABOUR IN THE COLONIES.

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

regard to the Klondike goldfields. The local superintendent of police reports officially this year : "Hundreds of claims will be offered for sale on the outside markets, which will be totally valueless. Out of the dozens of new creeks which have been discovered and indiscriminately staked this year, only two or three are worthy of mention as probably being good. The expenses of working mines here are very great. On some of the richest claims it has cost more to take the gold out than its value." A report from St. John, New Brunswick, states that there is a good demand for general farm hands, but that the market for mechanics and miners is overstocked. At Calgary, in the North-West Territories, there is an opening for a few tailors at two dollars a day, and for female domestic servants. and at Wetaskiwin there is a good demand for servants and farm labourers, but very little work in winter for mechanics other than blacksmiths. In other parts of Canada farm labourers will be in demand during the summer. By a recent memorandum of the Local Government Board, guardians sending out children to Canada are now required to make a further payment, varying from $\pounds 1$ 4s. 8d. to $\pounds 10$ 14s. 9d. per child, to provide for its annual inspection in Canada till it is

New South Wales .- Reports again show that there is no opening for more immigrants, other than domestic servants, unless they bring a little money to live on until they find employment. A serious dispute has arisen in the coal trade on the coal weighing question, and the shutting down of all the mines in the colony has been threatened.

Victoria, South Australia and Queensland.-There

* The Home Office have found it necessary to proceed against several occupiers owing to the large number who have made default in sending to the Inspector of Factories the annual return for the year 1897, due on March 1st, 1898. + Handbooks, with maps, on the different Colonies may be obtained from the Emigrants' Information Office at a penny each, post free.

is no demand for more labour in any of these colonies. except for domestic servants, and for persons with cient capital and experience to settle on the land.

Western Australia.- The production of gold coninues to increase; the quantity entered for export during the the first quarter of this year was double that in the corresponding period of 1897, and six times that entered in 1894. Miners, however, have been more than sufficient at Coolgardie, and many have been out of work. In other parts of the colony miners, mechanics, navvies, farm labourers and general labourers have been well employed. There is a great scarcity of domestic servants.

New Zealand .- The last reports show that nearly all trades have been doing well. This is especially the case with the building trades, and there has been a scarcity of carpenters in one or two places. Stonemasons, on the other hand, have been too numerous at Dunedin. Unskilled labour has been also well employed in fencing, grass-seed sowing, roadmaking, and similar work; but there is nearly always sufficient local labour.

Cape Colony .- The building trade at Capetown has been very active of late, and many buildings are in course of erection or alteration. There is said to be some demand at Grahamstown also for men in the building trade. 'The supply of bookbinders and compositors at Capetown is sufficient.

Natal .- There is no demand for more labour. The sugar crop has been much injured by drought and locusts, and agriculture generally by these causes and by rinderpest.

LABOUR ABROAD. FRANCE.

Employment in May.*- Employment continued good in the mining, quarrying, printing, &c., boot and shoe making, garment-making, wood-working (carpentry and joinery), metal (smelting and manufacture), engineering, and building trades. In the following trades, however, employment had a tendency to become less plentiful :-The preparation of hides and skins, glove-making, cotton, flax, and silk spinning and weaving, milliner and hat-making, brush and broom making, toy and fancy ware making, button-making, and the china and glass trades.

But even in the trades in which the usual revival takes place at this season, the situation is regarded as less satisfactory than it was last year. This is considered as mainly due to the unfavourable temperature of recent months, although it may be attributed, to some extent, to the poor wheat and vine crops. The difficulties, under which export industries were already labouring, were further increased owing to the prolongation of the Spanish-American war. The proportion of unemployed workpeople remained almost the same as in the preceding month, with a slight tendency, perhaps, to

Six hundred and four trade unions supplied information as to the state of employment on May 15th. Sixteen per cent. of these unions, embodying 16 per cent. of the aggregate membership of the reporting unions, considered employment more plentiful than at the corresponding period of last year; 36 per cent. of considered it less plentiful; whilst 48 per cent. of the unions, with 38 per cent. of the total membership, con-

wheat imported into France, a fall in the price of bread is reported from a certain number of towns. In others the high prices were still kept up during May. The supplies of fresh vegetables are small, and the prices high, owing to the rainy and dull weather.

per week on which coal was hewn and wound in April was 5.68, compared with 5.99 in the preceding month In April, full time (6 days and over) was worked by 92 per cent., and from 5 to 6 days by 7 per cent. of the miners, whilst in the previous month the percentages

* Information supplied through the courtesy of the French Labour Department + Bulletin de l'Office du Travail, May, 1898.

Canada .- Persons should exercise great caution in

th years old

become higher.

the unions, with 46 per cent. of the total membership sidered it equal to last year.

Since the removal of the customs duty on foreign

Coal Mining in April.+-The average number of days

169

previous month, and 33,714 in May, 1897. The number of situations found was 18,719 compared with 19,755 in the previous month, and 20,065 in May, 1897.

Wages in Baden.-The annual reports for 1896 and 1897 of the Factory Inspection Department of the Grand Duchy of Baden contain figures relating to the wages paid in certain factories, from which the figures which follow have been compiled; men and women of 16 years and over are exclusively referred to.

		Year to		to which	of persons the figures	Average Weekly Earnings of		
Trade.			which the figures	re	late.	Men	Women	
			relate.	Men.	Women.	(16 and over.)	(16 and over.)	
Frade nning aving 	 		1896 1896 1896 1897 1897	1,542 497 118 444 410	 291 722 788	s. d. 19 5 13 4 15 7 18 6 10 10	s. d. 10 7 11 9 8 10	

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Strike in the Building Trates at Innsbrück - The most important of the disputes reported in Austrian employers' and workmen's papers * in May, was a strike of some 2,000 building trade workers in Innsbrück, begun on May 23rd and terminated on May 28th A compromise is stated to have been effected on terms involving the concession of two of the chief demands put forward by the men,

DENMARK.

* Including Die Industrie (the organ of the Federation of Austrian Manufac-turers' Associations), Das Handels-Museum, Die Geewerkschaft, Die Arbeiter-Zeitung, and others.

SPAIN.

170

Mining and Smelting, &c., Industries : Statistics for 1895 and 1896* .-The total number of workpeople employed in the mining industry in Spain in 1895 was 62.883, the branches in which the largest numbers were employed being shown in the following statement :-

	Number of Workpeople. 1895.					
Coal				 	 	15,530
Iron			1.3 1.2 10		 	13,486
Lead				 	 	9.249
,, (arg	entifer	ous)		 4		9.184
Copper			1	 	 1210-1-1	8,586
Other Br	anches.		•••	 	 	6,848
	1	Fotal			 	62,883

The number of workpeople employed in the metallurgical industry was 16,310, including 8,517 in iron and steel making, and 3,131 in copper, &c., making. The total value of the mining products was $\pounds_{3,927,842}$ in 1895, and $\pounds_{4,328,865}$ in 1896, the products having the greatest aggregate value in 1896 being argentiferous lead ($f_{1,224,235}$) and iron $(f_{1,003,396})$, the latter including argentiferous iron to the value of £716.

UNITED STATES.

CHICAGO CONSULAR DISTRICT.

THE following is based upon information supplied to the Foreign Office by Captain W. Wyndham, H.M. Consul at Chicago, under date of May 14th:--

Employment in April .- The condition of the labour market has been, on the whole, fairly satisfactory; work has been plentiful, and wages have been fair in all trades.

Labour Disputes .- Early in April the carpenters belonging to two trade unions in Chicago-the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Society of Joiners and Carpenters-and numbering some 5,000, went on strike because the Carpenters' and Builders' Association wanted them to bind themselves not to work for anyone who was not a member of the Carpenters' and Builders' Association. The strike was speedily ended, the employers having agreed to the men's terms. The agreement signed is stated to be practically the same as the one previously in force, except that it provides for a weekly pay-day, Saturday half-holidays during the summer months, and a more stringent enforcement of the wage scale of 1s. 7d. per hour.

The pressfeeders of Chicago also went on strike, demanding an advance in wages ; the strike was, however, of short duration, and was settled by a compromise.

At the time of reporting, the coopers of Chicago were on strike, having taken advantage of the rush of work consequent on the demand for provisions for the Army, to demand an advance of 28, 1d. per day.

MINING IN COLORADO IN 1897.+

According to the report of the Colorado State Bureau of Mines. for 1897, the average number of men employed in mining in the state in 1897 was 29,215, including 7,018 employed in coal-mining. The output of coal in 1897 was 3,565,660 tons (of 2,000 lbs.). Gold and silver were produced to the value of $f_{4,079,091}$ and $f_{2,644,260}$ respectively, there being also large outputs of copper and lead. Accidents in 1897 numbered 279, of which 110 were fatal.

The rates of daily wages are stated to be as follows :-

adt 10 <u>° di</u> s Brayolati		f wages per day.	177 <u>210</u> 10 1994 10,01	Rate of wages per day.		
Shift boss Miners Trammers Cagers Nippers Timbermen	 105. 5d. ditto ditto 45. 2d.	to 125. 6d. to ditto to 145. 7d to 125. 6d	Topmen Labourers Engineers Pumpmen Ore sorters Blacksmiths	 ditto 12s. 6d. ditto 8s. 4d.	to 125. 6d to ditto to 205. 10d to ditto to 125. 6d to 205. 10d	

In the majority of districts 10 hours on day, and 9 hours on night shifts is a day's work.

* Diplomatic and Consular Reports. No. 2,065. Annual Series. Spain (C.--8,648-87.) + Report of the State Bureau of Mines, Denver, U.S.A., for the year 1897 Denver, Colorado: The Smith-Brooks Printing Company, State Printers, 1898.

REPORTS ON SPECIAL INDUSTRIES."

(a) COAL MINING IN MAY.

[Note.-The following tables only profess to state the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short days on which cal 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.]

WITH the exception of the South Wales and Mon. mouthshire district, where the majority of the pits have been idle owing to the dispute, employment in this industry was rather better in May than a year ago. The pits were also better employed than in April, in which month, however, work was interrupted by the Easter holidays in England, and by short disputes in Scotland. The South Wales and Monmouthshire district has been excluded in all of the following tables, but some particulars are given below respecting employment at the collieries in that district which are not affected by the dispute.

In the other districts, pits employing 371,088 work-people worked on an average 5'38 days per week during the four weeks ended 21st May, as compared with 5.20 days per week in the corresponding period in May, 1897, and with 4.98 days in April last. The following table shows the average number of days worked in these periods in the different divisions of the United Kingdom :-

District.		No. em- ployed in May, 1898, at the	per wee	umber of da k by the pits weeks ended	in four
aling physics and freed down	1	Collieries included in the Table.	21st May 1898.	22nd May 1897.	23rd Apl 1898.
England and N. Wales Scotland Ireland		335,770 34,663 655	5'38 5'41 4'82	5'17 5'47 4'58	4'95 5'33 4'63
United Kingdom	•••	371,088	5-38	6•20	4.98

The pits are divided in the next table according to the class of coal principally produced. It will be seen that while the best employment was afforded by pits producing gas and manufacturing coal, there was a general increase in the number of days worked on each class, as compared with a year ago.

Description of Coal.	No. em- ployed in May, 1898, at the	Number of	days worked	l per week.
	Collieries included in the Table.	May, 1898.	May, 1897.	April, 1898.
Coking Coal	25,067	5'77	5.68	5'37
Gas "	35:596	5'41	4'74	4'83
House "	71,030	5'11	4'92	4'89
Manufacturing Coal	19,509	5'57	5.27	5'09
Steam ,,	87,142	5'44	5'43	5'04
Mixed "	132,744	5'37	5.08	4'95
All Classes of Coal	371,088	5.38	5.50	4.98

In the table below the workpeople are grouped according to the number of days worked at the pits at which they were employed. From this statement it is seen that 82.5 per cent. of the workpeople were engaged at pits working five or more days per week in May last, as against 73'3 per cent. in the corresponding period of 1897.

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

Number of days on	May	1898.	Corresponding percentages in-		
which Coal was hewn and wound in four weeks.	No. of Workpeople employed.	Percentage proportion to total.	May, 1897.	April 1898.	
24 days (full time) 20 and under 24 days 16 n n 20 n 12 n 16 n 8 n 12 n Under 8 days	65,834 240,252 48,726 11,449 3,124 1,703	1777 64-8 13-1 3-1 0-8 0-5	12.6 60.7 17.2 7.1 2.3 0.1	2.5 56.1 36.2 4.1 0.6 0.5	
Total	371,088	100+0	100.0	100.0	

June, 1898.

June, 1898.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT IN MAY-COAL AND IRON MINING; PIG IRON.

Comparison by Districts .- The number of days worked averaged over $5\frac{1}{2}$ in the Cumberland, North Wales, Durham, Salop, Worcester and Warwick, Yorkshire, and Lothians, districts. In the Nottingham and Leicester district, and Ireland, less than 5 days were worked, while in the remaining districts the number of days worked was between 5 and 51 per week. As compared with a year ago, there is an improvement to the extent of about half a day per week the Yorkshire, Nottingham and Leicester, North Wales, and Gloucester and Somerset districts. Derbyshire shows an increase of about two-fifths of a day per week, while the other districts show smaller improvements, with the exception of Staffordshire, West Scotland, and the Lothians, in which districts a little falling-off is seen.

Comparison of the Average Number of Days Worked by Collieries in May, 1898 and 1897, and in April, 1858.

District.	No. em- ployed in May, 1898, at the Collieries	per We	No.of Da ek by the ur weeks	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in May, 1898 as com- pared with		
and the second second	included in the Table.	21st May, 1898.	22nd May 1897.	23rd April, 1898.	A year ago.	A m'nth ago,
ENGLAND	The states	Contraction of	1000	1	1	1 COL
& N. WALES.	in its	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days	Days.
Northumberland	34,442	5'44	5'23	4'95	+ '21	+ '49
Durham	S0,457	5.62	5'42	5'04	+ '20	+ '58
Cumberland	5,628	5.82	5'71	5'41	+ '11	+ '41
Yorkshire	48,603	5'60	5'12	4'90	+ '48	+ '70
Lancashire and Cheshire	46,432	5'23	5'10	5'03	+ '13	+ '20
Nottingham and Leicester	21,394	4.66	4'13	4'23	+ '53	+ '43
Derbyshire	36,022	5'05	4.66	5'00	+ '39	+ '05
Staffordshire	24,672	5.08	5'19	4'75	- '11	+ '33
Salop, Worcester and						
Warwick	8,257	5'62	5'30	5'10	+ '32	+ '52
Gloucester and Somerset	8,520	5'28	4.72	5'34	+ '56	06
North Wales	11,343	5.67	5'13	5'24	+ '54	+ '43
SCOTLAND.		COLUMN T		in and		
West Costland	19,956					The second
The Lethiana		5'43	5'57	5'18	- '14	+ '25
Fife	3,563	5.60	5'70	5'58	- '10	+ '02
rue	11,144	5'30	5.26	5'54	+ .04	- '24
IRELAND	655	4.82	4.58	4.63	+ '24	+ .10
Grand Total & Averages	371,088	5*38	5•20	4.98	+ *18	+ •40

Returns respecting pits in South Wales and Monmouthshire, ordinarily employing 66,283 workpeople, show that 20,396 of these persons were employed at collieries not affected by the dispute in the week ended May 21st. The pits employing the 20,396 persons worked on an average 5 61 days per week in the four weeks.

Percentage of Unemployed .-- The miners in trade unions in Northumberland and Durham had 0.4 per cent. of their membership in receipt of unemployed benefit at the end of May, as compared with o.6 per cent. in April, and 0.7 per cent. in May, 1897.

Exports of Coal.-The exports of coal, coke, cinders and patent fuel during May amounted to 2,691,020 tons, as compared with 2,601,256 tons in April, and with 3,502,240 tons in May, 1897.

(b) IRON MINING INDUSTRY IN MAY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry shows a slight falling off as compared with a year ago, the only district showing an improvement being Staffordshire and Shropshire. The noticeable falling off in the Scottish district shown in the following table, is due to a dispute at one of the pits in May last. As compared with a month ago there s a general increase in the number of days worked, owing to the occurence of the Easter holidays in April.

Returns received relating to 139 iron mines and openworks, show that 17,344 workpeople were employed in May, being a decrease of 67 as compared with a year ago. The mines included in the returns worked on an average 5.76 days per week in the four weeks ended 21st May, as against 5.87 days in May, 1897. Of the 17,344 | tons in April, and 129,762 tons in May, 1897.

The shipments of pig-iron to foreign countries and British possessions from all ports of the United Kingdom during May amounted to 96,635 tons, as against 87,267

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persons employed, 87.6 per cent. were at mines working 22 or more days in the four weeks, as compared with 92.0 per cent. a year ago. The following tables summarise the returns re-

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

Distriot.	No. em- ployed in May 1898,	worked	e number per wee n 4 week	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in May, 1898, as compared with		
	at the Mines included in the Table.	215t May, 1898.	22nd, May, 1897.	23rd April, 1898.	A year ago,	A month ago.
ND-	101100.390	ST LEVEL THE	1997 21	12.02	1201-103	O'NEW/
berland and	1 336 L 3 TE	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
ncashire	6,206	5'77	.5'95	5.66	- '18	+ '11
eland olnshire and	6,610	5'92	5'94	5'73	- '02	+ 19
icestershire	767	5.78	5'90	5'63	- '12	+ '15
hamptonshire ordshire and	692	5.81	5'93	5.46	- '12	+ '35
ropshire r places in	I,467	5.26	5'34	5'12	+ '22	+ '44
gland	315	5'35	5.60	5'22	- '25	+ '13
AND	1,107	5'00	5'62	5'58	- '62	- '58
ID	180	5'95	6.00	5'95	- '05	
Total	17,344	5'76	5.87	5'62	11	+ '14

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

er of days on which		May	, 1898.	Corresponding percentages in—		
on Ore or Sto got and dray four weeks.		No. of Workpeople employed.	Percentage proportion to total.	May, 1897.	April, 1898.	
(full time) .		11,834	68.2	81.2	6.9	
under 24 da	ys	3,354	19'4	10.8	77.0	
, 22 ,,		575	3'3	3.6	12.5	
20 days		1,581	9°1	4.4	3.6	
Total .		17,344	100'0	100.0	100.0	

(c) PIG-IRON INDUSTRY IN MAY.

APART from the South Wales and Monmouthshire district, where many furnaces are damped down owing to the coal dispute, there is an increase of 6 in the number of furnaces in blast in May, both as compared

with a month and a year ago. The subjoined table, which includes the furnaces in blast in South Wales, shows that there were 345 furnaces in blast at the works to which the returns relate, at the end of May, or 6 more than at the end of April, but 7 less than at the end of May, 1897. The number of workpeople employed is estimated at 22,559, an increase of 117 as compared with a month ago, and of 410 as compared with a year ago.

	Pre	sent tim with a ر	e compared	Present time compared with a <i>month</i> ago.			
Districts.	May, 1898.	May, 1897.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in May, 1898.	May, 1898.	April, 1898.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in May, 1898.	
D & WALES-	1 to ct is	CARE IN	1990 L 199058	847917	N. W. C.	allana da	
nd	95	93	+ 2	95	95	as the rest of the	
land & Lancs	48	44	+ 4	48	46	+ 2	
.W. Yorks	17	18	+ 4 - 1	17	16	+ 1	
shire	14	15	— I	14	14		
ls	95	95		95	93	+ 2	
gan and Mon.	3	16	-13	3	3		
istricts	9	7	+ 2	9	9		
al England } nd Wales }	281	288	- 7	281	276	+ 5	
ND	64	64		64	63	+ 1	
ncluded in eturns	345	852	- 7	345	839	+ 6	

EMPLOYMENT IN MAY-TINPLATE INDUSTRY; IRON AND STEEL TRADES; AGRICULTURE.

(d) EMPLOYMENT AT TINPLATE WORKS IN MAY

EMPLOYMENT in the tinplate industry continues to be affected by the dispute in the Monmouthshire and South Wales coal trade. The number of mills in operation was the same at the end of May as at the end of the previous month, but the number employed shows a further slight falling off.

At 42 works all the mills to the number of 212 were running, and at 21 works, which were giving partial employment, 94 mills (out of a total of 136 at the works) were at work. The total number of mills at work was, therefore, 306, the same number as at the end of April and one more than a year ago, but 25 less than in March i.e., before the coal dispute. The number of work people employed is estimated at 15,714, or 209 less than a month ago, and 496 less than a year ago.

The following table shows the number of mills and workpeople employed at the establishments which were fully or partially working in the periods named :--

· - ·	No. of Works open.	No. of M	Esti- mated No. of Work-		
		Working.	Not Working.	Total.	people em- ployed.
Works giving full employ-	42	212		212	10,548
ment Works giving partial em- ployment	21	94	42	136	5,166
Total at end of May, 1898	63	306	42	348	15,714
Corresponding Total for April, 1898	60	306	41	347	15,923
Corresponding Total for May, 1897	61	305	40	345	16,210

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

The Exports of tinplates and sheets from the United Kingdom during May amounted to 19,499 tons, as compared with 20,668 tons in April and 22,298 tons in May, 1897. Of these quantities the United States took 5,211 tons in May, 1898, 5,221 tons in April, and 6,916 tons in May, 1897.

(e) EMPLOYMENT AT IRON AND STEEL WORKS IN MAY.

EMPLOYMENT in these industries has continued to improve. Returns received from 213 employers show that they were employing 77,114 workpeople in the last week of May, or 1,207 more than at the end of the previous month. At the end of May, 1897, the number employed was 77,538. The following table summarises the returns of the 213 employers for the three periods :--

Numbers Employed.

District.	Number	rs employe week of	d in last	Decre in May	se(+) or ase $(-)$ 1898, as red with
	May,	May,	April,	a year	a month
	1898.	1897.	1898.	ago.	ago.
England and Wales	64,330	64,857	63,172	-527	+ 1,158
Scotland	12,784	12,681	12,735	+ 103	+ 49
Total	77,114	77,538	75,907	- 424	+1,207

Information has also been received, in many cases, with regard to the number of shifts worked, the information | at farm work, and in excavating for building operations. At the

covering about 89 per cent. of those employed. From these returns the table below has been compiled. The average number of shifts worked was 5.59 in the last week of May, as compared with 5.51 in the last week of April, and 5.54 a year ago.

une, 1808.

Average Weekly Number of Shifts worked per Man.

Number of Shifts worked per man.		Number employed in May, 1898.	Percentage Proportion to Total.	Corresponding Percentage in May, 1897.
Under 5 per week		1,961	2'9	6.7
5, "		23,910	35'0	31.8
5 3 "		2,275	3'3	
0 ,,		38,755	56.7	57'0
Above 6 "	•••	1,398	2.1	1.8
Total		68,299	100'0	100'0

If it be assumed that the workpeople not included here worked the same average number of shifts as those included, it appears that the total number of shifts worked by all the workpeople employed by the 213 employers may be estimated at 430,956 in the last week of May, 418,481 in the last week of April, and 429,333 a vear ago.

(f) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN MAY.

THE Agricultural Correspondent to the Department, on the basis of 255 returns from various parts of the country, reports as follows :- Generally speaking, agricultural labourers were regularly employed during the month of May. In a few districts a little time was lost owing to wet weather, and hoeing and other farm work was somewhat interfered with, but this was chiefly only the case with odd hands .. Owing to the open spring, farm work in most districts is still said to be in a forward state. In a good many districts farmers complain of a scarcity of labour. An employer in Cheshire writes that "farmers are now taking on Irish labourers and teaching them to milk because our labour is so scarce.

Northern Counties .- Reports state that agricultural employment in Northumberland and Westmorland was regular during the month of May. Favourable reports also come from Cumberland from the Unions of Bootle, Carlisle, Cockermouth, and Whitehaven. An employer in the Carlisle Union states that cdd men are finding work very plentiful, as there is not only a great demand for them just now on farms, but also as masons' labourers and as road men. All reports from this county state that at the half-yearly Whitsuntide hirings for farm servants, especially in the case of women, who are lodged and boarded in the farm houses, increased wages were paid compared with the corresponding period in 1897. A report from North Lancashire states that labourers were fully employed during the month, but that the wet weather made it impossible to work the land for seed bed for all kinds of green crops. In Durham the state of employment is said to have been generally satisfactory in the Union of Chester-le-Street, except in the case of a few day men, who lost a little time owing to wet weather, and also in the Darlington Union (Durham and Yorks, W.R.) Favourable reports also come from Yorkshire from the Unions of Beverley, Easingwold, Guisborough, Howden, Knaresborough; Malton, Ouseburn, Pocklington, Ripon, and Thirsk. In the Pocklington Union a few men were in irregular work owing to showery weather. Reports from the Howden and Ripon Unions state that labour is scarce, and that more men could be employed if they could be procured.

Midland Counties .- Reports from Cheshire state that employment is quite regular in the Unions of Macclesfield, Nantwich, and Tarvin, and in Derbyshire, in the Union of Ashbourne, and in the Derbyshire portion of the Burton on-Trent Union (Staffs and Derbyshare), and the Derbyshire portion of the Worksop Union (Notts, Derbyshire and Yorks, W.R.). A report from the latter district states that work is very plentiful at the present time, and labour very scarce. In the Hayfield Union, in the High Peak district of Derbyshire and Cheshire employment is said to have been somewhat less regular than in the preceding month. It is stated that as the calico print works and collieries were only working 4 to 5 days a week, some labourers from these places partly made up their time by assisting

June, 1898.

annual statute hirings the supply of men and boys is said to have been fairly plentiful, and wages to have been about the same as at the corresponding period last year. Favourable reports come from Shropshire from the Unions of Bridgnorth, Ellesmere (Salop and Flint), Market Drayton (Staffs and Salop), Oswestry, Wellington, and Wem, and from Staffordshire from the Unions of Leek, Lichfield, and Tamworth (Staffs and Warwick). Reports from the last-named Union state that labour is very scarce, and that more is wanted. One employer states that his labour bill is less for the time of year than it has been before.

Employment in Warwickshire is said to be generally regular in the Unions of Alcester, Atherstone, Coventry, Meriden, and Stratfordon-Avon. A report from the last-named union states that labour is very scarce owing to the demand for labourers in the building trade. Reports of a favourable character come from Leicestershive from the Unions of Barrow-on-Scar, Blaby, Market Harborough, and Lutterworth (Leicester and Warwick). A report from the Market Harborough Union states that all agricultural labourers are fully employed at a slight advance in wages, and that there is a demand for bricklayers' labourers and men on railways. Satisfactory reports come from Nottinghamshire from the Unions of Bingham, Southwell, and Retford, though in the last-named Union a report states that labourers lost some time at the end of the month from wet weather. In the Bingham Union it is stated that a demand for labour on railway and other works is making agricultural labour scarce. An employer in the Southwell Union says that at the yearly May hirings at Newark and Lincoln higher wages were asked than was the case last year, that men were difficult to engage, and that there was a scarcity of boys to milk. Reports of a favourable character come from Rutland from the Unions of Oakham and Uppingham, and from Worcestershire from the Unions of Evesham, Martley, Pershore, and Tenbury. An employer in the Evesham Union states that a few men had irregular work owing to wet weather which to some extent stopped hoeing and gardening work.

Reports from Oxfordshire state that the state of agricultural employment is generally satisfactory in the Unions of Thame, and Bridge, Elham, Faversham, Hollingbourne, Hoo, Sevenoaks, and Witney, and in the Oxfordshire portions of the Abingdon, and Tenterden; and from Hertfordshire, from the Unions of Barnet, Wallingford Unions (Oxon and Berks), and in the Warwick-Buntingford, Hatfield, Hertford, Hitchin, and St. Albans. shive portion of the Banbury Union (Oxon, Northants, Southern and South-Western Counties ..- In Sussex agricultural and Warwick). In Northamptonshire agricultural labourers are employment is said to be fairly regular in the Unions of Battle, said to be generally fully employed in the Unions of Chailey, Cuckfield, Hailsham, Horsham, Lewes, Newhaven, Pet-Brackley, Brixworth, Hardingstone, Kettering, Potterspury, worth, and Rye, and in a district in the Union of Uckfield ; also in Wellingborough, and Towcester, and in the Northamptonshire por-Hampshire in the Unions of Basingstoke, Christchuch, Doxford, tion of the Banbury Union (Oxon, Northants, and Warwick) A Fareham, Hartley Wintney, Kingsclere, Lymington, Petersfield, report from the Wellingborough Union states that some difficulty and Stockbridge, and in the Hampshire portion of the Farnham was experienced in finding work for ordinary labourers owing to Union (Hants and Surrey). A report from the Hartley Wintney wet weather, that hoeing, &c., has been interfered; with, and that the Union states that a little time was lost during the month preparation of the land for the root crops has been much retarded, owing to wet weather. A report from the Fareham Union refers which may result in the sowing of a diminished area. Several to a scarcity of labour. Agricultural labourers in Dorsetshire are reports from this county refer to a scarcity of labour. Favourable said to be generally well employed in the Unions of Blandford, reports come from Huntingdonshire from the Unions of Huntingdon, Bridport, Dorchester, Wareham and Purbeck, and Wimborne and and St. Neots (Hunts and Beds portions). In the latter Union some Cranborne, and in Wiltshire in the Unions of Amesbury, Bredfordtime was lost through wet weather, chiefly, it is stated, in the case on-Avon, Chippenham, Warminster, Cricklade and Wootton of men undertaking piece work. These men, it is said, frequently Bassett, Devizes, Highworth, and Swindon, Mere, Pewsey, have gardens and allotments of their own, and they work on thes Warminster. Westbury and Whorwellsdown, and Wilton. In if it is not too wet, and, if it is, they frequently get work in the sheds. the following Unions a scarcity of labour is said to exist, namely, Employment in Bedfordshire is said to be generally regular in the Bradford-on-Avon, Cricklade and Wootton Bassett, Devizes, and Union of Biggleswade, and in a district in the Hemel Hempstead Highworth, and Swindon Union, and also in the Luton Union. A report from the Biggles-Reports of a favourable character come from Gloucestershire from wade Union says that owing to the rapid growth of weeds, labourers the Unions of Barton Regis, Cirencester, Dursley, Gloucester are very well employed.

Northleach, and Thornbury. Some slackness of work, chiefly Eastern Counties.-In Essex, employment is said to be generally among odd men, owing to wet weather, is said to exist in parts of regular in the Unions of Billericay, Braintree, Colchester, the Unions of Barton Regis, and Thornbury. A report from the unmow, Maldon, Orsett, Ongar, and Tendring. A report from the Dursley Union states that all kinds of dairy produce are selling low, Billericay Union states that agricultural labour is scarce, owing to owing to the strike in the South Wales coal trade, and a similar building operations. Favourable reports come from Norfolk from report comes from Carmarthenshire. In Herefordshire the state of the Unions of Aylsham, Blofield, Docking, East and West Flegg, agricultural employment is said to be generally satisfactory in the Erpingham, Forehoe, Freebridge Lynn, Guiltcross, Henstead, Loddon and Clavering, Mitford and Launditch, St. Faiths, Small-Unions of Bromyard, and Ross, and in the Monmouthshire portion of the Dore Union (Hereford and Monmouth); in Somersetshire, in the burgh, Swaffham, Thetford, and Walsingham. A report from the Unions of Bridgwater, Clutton, Frome, Langport, Taunton, East and West Flegg Union states "the improvement in prices has Wellington, Wells, and Yeovil. It is stated in reports from the Frome and Yeovil Unions that a little time was lost owing to wet given an impetus to farm work of every description, such as weeding, fencing and other work that had been shortened." An employer weather. Reports of a favourable character come from Devonshire in the Walsingham Union writes: "I never remember farm work from the Unions of Axminster, Barnstaple, Crediton, Holsworthy, being so forward. I shall have the greatest difficulty in finding Kingsbridge, South Molton, Tavistock, Torrington, and Totnes. work for my men for the next fortnight." Another employer in Reports from the Unions of Axminster, Holsworthy, and Kingsthe Loddon and Clavering Union says, " Although we have had a bridge refer to a scarcity of labour. In Cornwall employment is showery month there has not been sufficient rainfall to affect the said to be generally regular in the Unions of Bodmin, Camelford, labour in any of the neighbouring parishes. There is a promise of and Stratton.

172

EMPLOYMENT IN MAY-AGRICULTURE.

an abundant hay crop, and, generally speaking, wheat and barley are looking exceptionally well, and it is a very favourable time for swedes, but owing to some cold nights a fortnight ago, mangolds received a check and do not grow as fast as we should like."

Reports from Suffolk state that agricultural labourers are generally well employed in the Unions of Blything, Bosmere and Claydon, Cosford, Hartismere, Hoxne, Mildenhall, Mutford and Lothingland, Plomesgate, Risbridge, Samford, Sudbury, Thetford, and Thingoe. Some slight irregularity, owing to wet weather, is said to have existed in the Unions of Hoxne, and Risbridge. An employer in the Bosmere and Claydon Union writes that "the weather in May has somewhat delayed hoeing, and that, with mangolds and hay-making coming on, some of the corn-hoeing will get neglected." In Cambridgeshire there is said to have been regularity of employment in the Unions of Chesterton, North Witchford, Whittlesea, and Wisbech, in the Cambridgeshire portion of the Royston Union (Herts and Cambs), and the Cambridgeshire portion of the Peterborough Union (Northants, Cambs, Hunts and Lincoln). In the district between Cambridge and Royston a report states that agricultural labour has been scarce, owing to the demand for labour in the cement works, and wages have in consequence risen, being 11s. to 13s. a week for ordinary agricultural labourers, compared with 10s. to 11s. at the corresponding period in 1897. Favourable reports come from Lincolnshire from the Unions of Boston, Brigg, Gainsborough, Grimsby, Grantham, Louth, Spilsby, Sleaford, and Stamford, and from the Lincolnshire portion of the Newark Union (Notts and Lincoln). A large employer writes from the Stamford Union that, generally speaking, in South Lincolnshire the supply of agricultural labour is not equal to the demand.

Home Counties.- In Buckinghamshire agricultural employment is said to be generally regular in the Unions of Aylesbury, Buckingham, Newport Pagnell, and Winslow; in Berkshire, in the Unions of Bradfield and Wantage, and in Surrey, in the Farnham Union (Surrey and Hants) Godstone and Hambledon. A report from the Farnham Union refers to a scarcity of labour. Reports of a favourable character also come from Kent, from the Unions of

June, 1898.

EMPLOYMENT IN MAY-DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR; SEAMEN; TEXTILE.

(g) LONDON DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR IN MAY.

On the whole, employment at the docks and wharves was not so good in May as in April, and was about the same as in May of last year.

The daily average number of labourers employed at all the docks and at 115 of the principal wharves was 14,163 during the five weeks ended May 28th last, compared with 14,553 in the preceding four weeks, and with 14,174* in the corresponding period in May, 1897. The estimated number employed on any one day ranged from 15,124 on May 5th to 13,173 on the 28th.

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

state troups a con	Labourers	employed in	Docks.	Labourers	Total Dock	
Pericd.	By Dock Companies or through Contractors	By Ship- owners, &c.			and Wharf Labourers included in Returns.	
Ist week of May 2nd " " grd " " th " " 5th " "	5,429 5,864 6,329 5,855 5,709	2,507 2,714 2,374 2,147 2,853	7,936 8,578 8,703 8,002 8,562	5,883 5,909 5,735 5,777 5,664	13,819 14,487 14,438 13,779 14,226	
Average for 5 weeks ending May 28th, 1898	} 5,837	2,532	8,369	5,794	14,163	
Average for May, 1897	6,521*	2,274	8,795*	5,379*	14,174*	
Average for Apr., 1898	6,125	2,606	8,731	5,822	14,553	

Amended figures

(2) The daily fluctuation in the number of dock labourers employed by the London and India Docks Joint Committee during April and May is shown on the chart below. The numbers in May ranged from 5,010 on the 13th to 3,534 on the 28th.

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

[The thick curve applies to 1898, and the thin curve to 1897.] APRIL MAY 5,500 6.000 5.000 4.500 5,500 The following are [the [figures on which the Chart for May, 1898. 2.500 Day of Month. Day of Month. Number employed Day of Month. Number employed. 3,729 3,882 3,900 4,554 4,501 4,523 4,887 4,743 4,931 4,959 5,010 4,671 4,569 4,732 4,393 4,065 3,928 4,015 3,991 3,818 3,732 3,979 3,534 3,608 2.000 20 23 24 25 26 27 28 31 1,500 9 10 .00 During May, 500 rom 2,949 on the 13th to 1,382 on the 26th. rom 3rd May to 19th May in 1898, and from 4th

Employment in mid-stream is reported as being only moderate during the month. Stevedores, lumpers, coal porters, and lightermen have had moderate employ-Work with deal porters has improved as ment. compared with April; with corn porters it has been slack at the Surrey Docks, slack but slightly improved at the Millwall Docks, and fairly good at the Victoria and Albert Docks.

With the fruit porters in Thames-street employment has been slack, the daily average number of men employed in May having been 110, compared with 361 in April.

(h) EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN IN MAY.

(Data supplied by the Marine Department of the Board of Trade.) THE number of men shipped as the crews of foreign-going vessels from certain selected ports (at which over So per cent. of the total tonnage of vessels in the foreign trade is entered and cleared) was 31,672 in May, being 3,233 less than in May, 1897. The greatest falling-off occurs at Newport and Cardiff, the two ports principally affected by the disturbance in the South Wales coal trade. If these ports are omitted, the totals would show an increase as compared with the previous month. At the majority of the ports the demand for, and the supply of, men is reported as nearly equal, but at Poplar, on one or two occasions, there was a scarcity of able-bodied seamen; men were scarce at Leith and Methil, and also at Glasgow and Dublin, for sailing vessels, whilst at Belfast the supply exceeded the demand.

Particulars of changes in wages affecting seamen and firemen at Swansea, and firemen at Glasgow will be found in the table on page 186.

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 May 1808 and 1807 respectively, together with the number* shipped in the five months ended May in each of these years :--

Principal Ports.			of Men, &c n May, 18	Total in	Total number shipped in five months ended		
		In Sailing Vessels.	In Steam Vessels.	Total in May, 1898.	May, 1897.	May 1898. 1897.	
ENGLAND.		L create	10 10 1 20	lov galb	19, 10 (19)	anter de	
Tyne Ports		141	4,232	4.373	3,365	16,892	16.152
Sunderland		27	762	789	698	3,167	3,029
Middlesbrough		50	261	311	458	1.436	2,213
Hull		49	1,383	1,432	1,310	6,169	5,550
Grimsby		7	142	149	109	443	324
Bristol Channel.			MILL LT	Shiday Midan		AND CARA	R. A.IA
Bristol		and the	259	259	157	1,065	967
Newport, Mon.		21	150	171	1,292	4,212	6,106
Cardiff†		45	1,483	1,528	5,544	20,642	29,042
Swansea		13	498	511	689	2,769	3,217
Other Ports.		and a	Section 2	and an and she		instead	
Liverpool		382	10,339	10,721	10,476	49,760	46,442
London		433	5,568	6,001	6,195	29,422	29,013
Southampton	••••	money in	1,687	1,687	1,476	7,416	6,820
SCOTLAND.	200			an ence		13.2 3.	
Leith, Kirkcal	dy,	35	872	907	642	3,794	3,074
Methil and		Propagazia	a dang katagar	arciant's a		Providence (1 States
Grangemouth		C.L. MARTIN	La sain	0.504			
Glasgow	••••	191	2,310	2,501	2,177	11,449	10,807
IRELAND,		and the second of the	100 112 5 5 5 5	- mariting			
Dublin		7	84	91	51	479	390
Belfast		33	208	241	266	1,274	1,146
Total, May, 1898		1,434	30,238	81,672	ento <u>-</u> ento	160,289	- 15
Ditto, May, 1897	-	2,134	32,771	12 11 12 12 12	34,905	C. Zha	164,292

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

According to returns from women correspondents, employment for women improved in the cotton trade during the month, but was worse in the woollen and worsted trades. Information has been received with regard to 483 cotton, woollen, worsted, and silk mills, employing about 82,060 women and girls, and is summarised in the following table, which also gives for

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

June, 1898.

comparison the corresponding figures for the previous month and for a year ago :-

				Working	l Partial by- Employ-
Trade and	l Moni	th.		With Full Employ- ment.	Partial
Gotton Trade-					
May, 1898				77	20
April, 1898				74	25
May, 1897				71	20
Woollen and W	orsted	I Trad	le-	4.500 K	
May, 1898				66	17
April, 1898				72	15 8
May, 1897		•••		88	8
Silk Trade-				Same	Selection of
May, 1898				90	5
April, 1898				87	6
Total of above	Trade	s-	. It.	1. 2 Charles	barren s
May, 1898				75	19
April, 1898				74	22
May, 1897*				74	18
				State State	The second second

Cotton Trade .- The number of women and girls usually cent. in May, 1897. employed in the cotton mills reported on is 59,470; of Gold and Silver Workers were not busy. Returns from eight these 77 per cent. were employed in mills working full unions, with a membership of 1,113, show that 39 (or 3.5 per cent.) time (to be compared with 74 per cent. among those for whom returns were received in April, and with 71 were unemployed, at the end of the month, compared with 3'o per cent. in April. The percentage for May, 1897, was 1 6. per cent. in May, 1897); 20 per cent. in mills running Employment in the Tobacco trades, though still unsettled, somewhat full time, but giving only partial employment; 2 per cent. in mills running short time; while mills employing improved. Returns from four unions, with a membership of 2,416, show that 180 (or 7.5 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with I per cent. were stopped during the whole or part of 10'5 last month. The percentage for May, 1897, was 5'5. Dock and Riverside Labour.-The daily average number of labourersthe month.

Woollen and Worsted Trades .- The number of women and girls usually employed in the woollen and worsted mills reported on is 18,400; of these 66 per cent. were employed in mills running full time (to be compared with 72 per cent. in April, and 88 per cent. in May, 1897); 17 per cent. in mills running full time, but giving only partial employment; 14 per cent. in mills running short time; while mills employing 3 per cent. were stopped during the whole or part of the month.

DISTRICT REPORTS FROM LOCAL COR-**RESPONDENTS AND OTHERS.** LONDON.

Employment in Various Industries .- On the whole employment during the month remained fairly steady. Returns from 418 branches of 110 unions, having an aggregate membership of 72,471, show that 2,067 (or 2.9 per cent.) were unemployed during the month, compared with 2.5 in April and 2.2 per cent. in May, 1897. Employment in the Engineering, Metal, and Shipbuilding trades was scarcely so good. Reports from 123 branches of 26 unions, with an aggregate membership of 20,792, show that 789 (or 3.8 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2'9 in April. The percentage for May, 1897, was 2.5. Sailmakers reported no improvement.

The Building trades continued to be briskly employed. Returns from 178 branches of 6 unions paying unemployed benefit, with a membership of 11,033, show that 109 (or 10 per cent.) were unemployed, as in April, compared with 1.2 per cent. in The carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, stonemasons, May, 1897. painters and decorators, and mill-sawyers, described employment as good; the plasterers and stone-carvers as fair; the plumbers as moderate.

Employment in the Furnishing trades remained steady. Reports from 42 branches of 10 unions, with a membership of 6,686 show that 112 (or 1.7 per cent.) were unemployed, as in April. The percentage for May, 1897, was 1'4. Goopers were better employed. Two societies, with a membership

of 980, report 5 (or 0.5 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 1.6 in April, and o'8 per cent. in May, 1897. Coachbuilders and Wheelwrights continued well employed. Returns

from 13 branches of 8 unions, with a membership of 1,354, show that 26 (or 1.9 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 1 2 in April, and 0:4 per cent. in May, of last year. The Printing and Bookbinding trades, though scarcely so brisk,

* Exclusive of silk trade.

174

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT IN MAY-TEXTILE; LONDON; NORTHERN COUNTIES.

Percentage ordinarily employed in Mills Working Short Time. Closed for repairs, bad trade, disputes or other causes 1 3 14 13 4 3 -1

were well employed. Returns from 22 unions, with a membership

of 22,210, show that 488 (or 2.2 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 1.9 in April and also in May of last year.

Employment in the Clothing trades was good in most branches. The West End bespoke tailoring trade was good; the East End bespoke trade good; the contract trade also good; the military uniform trade quiet; the ladies' tailors and mantle makers' tradefair. Employment with hatters was dull for the season; with capmakers quiet. The fur skin dressers and furriers were slack. Employment with silk-weavers was fair.

Boot and Shoe Trades. - Employment in the West End hand-sewn branch was good-the ladies' trade being busy, the gentlemen's trade not quite so busy as usual at this season. The East End sew-round trade remained bad; with boot and shoe operatives employment continued fair.

Employment in the Leather trades continued to improve. Returns from six unions, having a membership of 1,720, show that 49 (or 2.8 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3.0 in April, and 1.7 per cent. in May, 1897.

In the Glass and Pottery trades returns from eight unions, with a membership of 1,484, show that 89 (or 6 o per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 5.3 in April and 4.9 per cent. in May of last year.

Hair, Fibre and Cane Workers .- In these trades returns from five unions, with a membership of 904, show that 13 (or 1.4 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 1'3 per cent. in April, and 1'7 per

employed at the docks and principal wharves was 14,163, as compared with 14,553 in April, and 14,174 in May, 1897. In midstream work was only moderate. Stevedores, lumpers, coal porters, and lightermen have had moderate employment. Work has improved with deal porters as compared with April; with corn porters it has been slack at the Surrey docks ; slack, but slightly improved, at the Millwall docks; and fairly good at the Victoria and Albert docks; with fruit porters it has been slack. (For further details see page 174.)

Disputes and Trade Movements.-No fresh disputes have been reported to the Department as having arisen during the month. Under an arbitration award 15 lightermen received an advance in wages of 3/- per week. (See p. 186).

Labour Bureaux.-Returns received from eight labour bureaux. show that 1,305 fresh applications for work were registered during May, 1898, as compared with 1,347 in May, 1897. Of these, 513 in May, 1898, and 517 in May, 1897, were applications by women and girls. Work was found by these bureaux during May for 700persons (including 159 women and girls), compared with 781 (including 174 women and girls) in the corresponding month of 1897. The number of persons on the registers at the end of May, 1898, was 1,629, or 41 less than a year ago. (For further details see page 191.)

Pauperism .- The number of persons relieved on one day in the second week of May was 100,310, or 1,596 less than on the corresponding day in April. As compared with May, 1897, the number relieved shows an increase of 1,421, the largest increase in any one district being one of 499 in the East district.

On the same day in May the number of vagrants relieved was 1,074, as compared with 874 on the corresponding day in April, and 949 in May, 1897.

The number of persons, exclusive of vagrants, relieved in West Ham on one day in the second week was 8,808 in May, the same number in April, and 8,268 in May, 1897. (For further details, see page 191.)

ENGLAND : NORTHERN COUNTIES.

Tyne and Wear District.

Coal Mining .- Northumberland .- Considerable improvement in employment has taken place at the collieries, steam and house coal pits having averaged respectively 5.46 and 5.47 days per week, as against 4:91 and 5:16 in April. Of the 20,677 union miners, 30 (or 0.15 per cent.) are unemployed, as against 61 (or 0.29 per cent.) in April. Miners have been granted a temporary advance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in wages. The 2,173 union colliery enginemen, firer mechanics and deputies, are all fully employed. Durham.-Pits producing coking, manufacturing, house, gas, and a mixed class of

EMPLOYMENT IN MAY-DISTRICT REPORTS-northern counties; LANCASHIRE.

coal, continue busy, having averaged, respectively 5.59, 5.61, 5'50, 5'45 and 5'57 days as against 5'28, 4'90, 5'11, 4'85 and 5'05 days in April. Returns from 126 pits employing 61,376 men and boys show an average working week of 5.54 days as against 5.04 days in April. Of the union miners, 313 (or 0'51 per cent.) are unemployed, as against 401 (or 0.66 per cent.) last month, in addition to 166 others from causes other than depression. Coke yard workers are fully employed. Of the 1,645 colliery enginemen 5 are idle.

176

Metal Mining .- Better employment prevails in ironstone mines. Weardale lead miners are busy.

Quarrying .- At Gateshead and district, work has been somewhat interrupted by weather. At Frosterley and Stanhope, employment in lime and whinstone quarries is fairly good. Stone quarries at Blyth continue busy.

Engineering and Shipbuilding .- On the Tyne .- Ordnance works, marine, electrical, and locomotive engineering shops are busy. Rivetters and caulkers are better employed. Double shifts are worked in boiler shops. Employment in repair yards and docks is much better. Of the 12,753 members of these trades 213 (or 1.7 per cent) are idle, as against 329 (or 2.6 per cent) in April. On the Wear .- Shipsmiths, platers. rivetters and angle iron smiths are in good demand. Engine and boiler shops continue brisk. Forges are busy. Returns from branches of these trades with a membership of 4,596 show 33 (or 07 per cent.) as unemployed as against 29 (or 06 per cent. of their membership) in April. Of the 509 patternmakers on both rivers, three are idle. Shipwrights are all employed. Brassfinishers and iron and steel moulders have 1.2 and 1.5 per cent. cff work respectively. Out of 1,237 drillers and hole-cutters none are returned as unemployed. Painters (house and ship) are in full demand. Of the 1,350 enginemen, 14, (or 1.0 per cent.), are idle. Chainmakers have worked 5 days per week; steel smelting shops, angle and plate mills 6 shifts; iron plate mills 5 shifts per week.

Shipping and Dock Labour. - Coal porters, trimmers and teemers on the Tyne, Wear and at Blyth have worked full time. Of the 1,175 union members of these trades none are wholly idle. Quayside labour has been fairly good. Sailmakers are slack at Sunderland, fairly busy on the Tyne. The demand for sailors and firemen has much improved.

Building Trades .- Branches of bricklayers and operative stonemasons with a membership of 1,6co are all employed. Of the 962 joiners (house and ship) on the Wear, 8 are unemployed. Of the 663 plumbers 50 (or 7.5 per cent.) are unemployed. Lathrenders and slaters and tilers are busy.

Printing and kindred Trades .- Six paper mills continue slack; two others are busy. Letterpress printers on the Tyne and at Sunderland show little improvement. Bookbinders are steadily employed. Of the 750 union members of these trades 50 (or 6.7 per cent.) are out of work.

Woodworking Trades .- The millsawyers, cabinet-makers, and upholsterers, with a membership of 482, are all employed. Coopers are dull, except at breweries, where employment is good.

Other Metal, Glass, and Chemical Trades.-Bottle-makers on the Wear and at Seaham Harbour continue in regular employment. Pressed glass-makers have 11 4 per cent. of union members idle. Copper and lead works are fully employed. One or two cement factories are somewhat busier. Employment in chemical works is fairly steady.

Fishing .- Unsettled weather has prevented boats from fishing regularly; fairly good catches, however, of trawl and line fish have been landed during the month.-J. Ratcliffe.

Middlesbrough, Stockton, and District.

Ironstone Mining .- The Cleveland miners have continued fairly well employed during the month, the mines having worked an average of 5'92 days per week during the four weeks ending May 21st, as compared with 5'94 days per week in May, 1897.

Iron and Steel Trades .- The finished iron works have been well employed. Under the sliding scale of the North of England Arbitration and Conciliation Board the wages of puddlers have been advanced 3d. per ton, and other classes of workmen $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. At the steelworks generally and at most foundries the men have been busy, and at blastfurnaces and bridge works well employed.

Engineering .- The engineers, ironfounders and pattern-makers report employment as good. Branches of these trades with 3,437 | end of April. At Bury employment is good; at Wigan it shows a members have 15 (or 0.4 per cent.) unemployed, as against 21 (or o 6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of April.

Shitbuilding .- All the yards, with one exception, report employment as brisk. The shipwrights and shipjoiners report employment as good.

Shipping and Dock Labour.-Sailors and firemen report employment as quiet at Middlesbrough; good at Hartlepool. Dock labour is good at Middlesbrough; improving at Hartlepool. Riverside labour is moderate.

Building Trades.-Employment is fairly good with carpenters and joiners, and millsawyers, and wood working machinists, and good with bricklayers.

Miscellaneous .- Millsawyers and wood-working machinists report employment as good ; printers as fair at Darlington and Stockton slack at Middlesbrough, and bad at Hartlepool.-A. Main.

Cumberland and Barrow District.

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

Coal Mining .- Employment in this industry continues good. The average number of days worked during the four weeks ended 21st May, at pits from which returns have been received, was 5 82 days per week, as compared with 5.71 in May, 1897. The number of workpeople employed was 5,628, an increase of 173, as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Iron Mining .- Employment continues good at the Cumberland and North Lancashire mines. The average number of days worked during the four weeks ended 21st May, at the 48 mines from which returns have been received, was 5.77 per week, as compared with 5.95 in May, 1897. The number of workpeople employed was 6,206, as compared with 6,323 in the corresponding period of last

Pig Iron Manufacture.-Returns received from Cumberland and North Lancashire show that the number of furnaces in blast at the end of May was 48, as against 46 in April, and 44 in May, 1897. The number of workpeople employed at these furnaces was 3,669, an increase of 13 as compared with April, and of 334 as compared with May, 1897.

LANCASHIRE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS. Oldham and District.

Cotton Trade .- Spinning .- Employment is fair in Oldham and the surrounding districts, and is reported as moderate in Rochdale, Mossley, Stockport, Ashton-under-Lyne and Dukinfield, and as good in Stalybridge. Ring-frame spinners and twiners report employment as fair; the cardroom operatives and the reelers and winders as moderate. Weaving .- The powerloom overlookers and the weavers report employment as slack in velvets, and as moderate in calicoes, sectional and ball-warping.

Woollen and Silk Trades .- The operatives report employment as slack in Stockport, and irregular in Rochdale and Milnrow districts. The silk dressers report employment as slack.

Engineering and Metal Trades .- The engineers, tinplate workers, gasmeter-makers, irongrinders and glazers report employment as moderate; the toolmakers as slack; the plate and machine-moulders, pattern-makers, ironfounders, and boiler-makers as good ; and the brassfounders as fair.

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

Coal Mining -Returns received from three collieries show that the miners have averaged five days per week .-- T. Ashton.

Bolton and District.

Cotton Trade .- Spinning .- Employment in Bolton and the immediate district is less regular than at the end of April. In Bury it continues moderately good. In Chorley it is reported as slightly better ; in Wigan as moderate. Cardroom operatives in Bolton, Chorley and Bury are fairly well employed ; in Wigan they are not so busy. Weaving .- In Bolton and Bury employment continues fairly active; in Chorley it has improved on plain goods, but is slack on coloured goods.

Engineering and Metal Trades.- Employment continues unusually busy at most firms in Bolton and neighbourhood, especially with engineering and iron machine making firms. Branches of the engineers with 2,360 members have 159 (or 6.7 per cent.) unemployed, as against 206 (or 8 8 per cent. of their membership) at the decline

Building Trades.-In Bolton employment generally is fairly good; in Chorley, except with painters and plumbers, it is slack; in Bury it continues moderate; in Wigan and district it has improved.

June, 1898.

Coal Mining .- Coal miners in Bolton, Darcy Lever, Little and iron and steel dressers as good; whitesmiths as dull; ship-Hulton, Little Lever, Walkden, and Radcliffe continue fairly well wrights as fair ; ship-joiners as good. Branches with 4,267 members employed, the largest collieries working on an average 54 days per return 155 (or 3.6 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 228 (or 5.5 week. At Wigan, Pemberton, Ince, Hindley, and Platt Bridge per cent. of their membership) at the end of April. employment is reported as fairly good, most collieries working 5 Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.-French polishers, uphol-

days per week. sterers, coachmakers, sawyers and machinemen report employment as good; coopers as dull. Branches with 1,290 members return 13 Miscellaneous .- Printers, harness-makers, coachmakers, bakers, and confectioners, and tram and cabmen are moderately well (or 1'o per cent. as unemployed) as against 41 (or 3'2 per cent. of employed .- R. Tootill. their membership) at the end of April.

Cotton Trade .- Weaving .- Employment continues good in the and railway carters as dull; Mersey flatmen as fair. calico weaving industry. In Blackburn the looms are better employed; in Burnley employment is fairly good, no looms being on Printing and allied Trades.-Letterpress printers report employshort time; in Darwen the mills are working full time; in Colne ment as slack; lithographic printers as moderate; stereotypers and bookbinders as fair. Branches with 1,300 members have 91 (or a great improvement is reported; in Preston and Nelson there is no change. Twisters and drawers in both Burnley and Blackburn 7 per cent.) unemployed as against 71 (or 5.5 per cent. of their report employment as good. Winders and beam warpers continue membership) at the end of April. well employed. In the hardwaste trade employment is still slack; Clothing Trades.-All branches of the tailoring trade report in the coloured goods trade in the Colne district it has improved; employment as good ; the boot and shoe makers as fairly good. in the sateen trade it is slack. Spinning .- Spinners report employ-Building Trades. - Joiners in Liverpool and Birkenhead are rather ment as good in Blackburn, Preston, and Accrington; fair in quiet; plumbers report employment as moderate. Other branches Darwen and Padiham; slack in Burnley. Cardroom workers are are fully employed. busy throughout the district. Branches of cotton spinners and Coalmining and Quarrying .- Coalminers do not report any change ; twisters and drawers, with 3,274 members, have 166 (or 5'1 per quarrymen continue busy. cent.) unemployed, as against 124 (or 3.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of April. Glass and Chemical Trades.-Glass bottle-makers report employ-Building Trades .- Employment with joiners and masons is reported ment as moderate; chemical workers as dull.

as quiet ; with plumbers as fair. Painters and decorators are busy. Miscellaneous.-Paviors report employment as busy, saddlers and Engineering and Iron Trades.- Employment is reported as good. harness-makers as moderate, bakers and confectioners as fair. The machine shops are busy. C. Rouse.

Mining and Quarrying .- Coal miners in the Townley district report A report from Winsford states that employment in the salt trade employment as moderate, the time worked being about five days per has much improved; it is good with iron-moulders and in the week. In Accrington employment continues good, nearly all men building trades. Fustian cutters are slack at the factories, both working full time. in Middlewich and Winsford.

Miscellaneous .- Tailors generally, and boot, shoe, and slipper makers in Rossendale are fairly busy. Employment is fair with cabinet-makers, good with letterpress printers, slack with calico printers and dyers .- W. H. Wilkinson.

Shipbuilding, Engineering and Metal Trades .- The engineers, steam-Manchester and District. engine makers, smiths and strikers, machine-workers, pattern-General.-Branches with 21,242 members have 823 (or 3'9 per makers, ironfounders, brassfounders and finishers, iron and steel cent.) unemployed, as compared with 898 (or 4'2 per cent. of their dressers, boilermakers, iron and steel shipbuilders, drillers and membership) at the end of April. hole-cutters, farriers and shipwrights, report employment as good; Engineering and Metal Trades .- The engineers and boilermakers in the brassworkers as moderate ; general labourers in the shipyards, Manchester report employment as moderate, with fewer unemengine and boiler shops, as good; sailmakers as moderate. At ployed ; in Northwich as bad ; the ironfounders, machine-workers, Grimsby the engineers, boilermakers, shipwrights and smiths brassfounders, sheet metal-workers, wire-weavers and filesmiths as report employment as good; sailmakers as dull; the engineers at good; the wire-drawers as fair. In Warrington, Stockport and Goole as good, and the boilermakers, smiths, and shipwrights as Macclesfield employment in the iron trades is busy. moderate; the shipwrights at Beverley and Selby as good; the Building Trades .- Employment is reported as moderate in Stockengineers, boilermakers, brassworkers and smiths at Doncaster as moderate

port; brisk in Warrington; not so good in Northwich. In Manchester the plasterers report employment as moderate; the plumbers as bad; the carpenters, bricklayers, stonemasons, painters, fret lead glaziers and builders' abourers as good.

Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades .- The cabinet-makers and upholsterers in Manchester, Warrington and Stockport report employment as good; the coopers are busy; the coachmakers

Transport Trades .- The seamen and firemen in both the short and report employment as good. longer voyage trades report employment as good; employment Printing and kindred Trades .- Lithographic artists report employment as fairly good in Manchester; lithographic printers, lettergenerally for dock labour at Hull is fair, at Goole good, at Grimsby moderate; the railway workers at Hull, Selby, Goole and Grimsby press printers and bookbinders as moderate; pattern-card makers report employment as good. as bad.

Fishing Industry.-The steam-fishing vessel engineers and firemen Textile Trades .- Cotton-spinners in Manchester, doublers in Stockport, and the "bleachers, dyers and finishers" report employment as report employment as fair at Hull and Grimsby; the trawl fishermoderate; the "dressers, dyers and finishers" as bad. In Macclesmen as moderate; fish market labourers and curing-house workers field cotton workers in general are fully employed. Employment have been fairly well employed. in the silk trade has been fair ; silk finishers are fairly busy, but not Printing and allied Trades.-The letterpress printers at Doncaster silk dyers. Fustian cutters are slack. report employment as good; at Hull as moderate; the bookbinders

Clothing Trades.-Employment in the bespoke tailoring trade has and machine-rulers as fair; the lithographic printers as moderate. been fair in Manchester, Stockport, Macclesfield and Warrington. Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades. - The coachbuilders at The Jewish tailors report employment as good. The wholesale Hull and Doncaster report employment as good; the cabinetclothing, mantle-making and cap-making departments are busy. makers at Hull as good ; the millsawyers as fair ; the coopers and Shirtmakers are rather slack. Employment with the umbrellalathrenders as moderate. makers is quiet, but slightly improving. The boot and shoe Leather Trades .- The curriers and leather-dressers at Doncaster operatives and felt hatters and hat trimmers report employment as report employment as good. The tanners, lace-cutters and beltmoderate.-G. D. Kelley makers at Hull as fair.

Engineering and Shipbuilding .- Boilermakers and iron ship-builders report employment as improved; engineers as fair; patternmakers, brassfounders, ironfounders, drillers and hole-cutters, hammermen

Blackburn, Burnley, and District.

Liverpool and District.

Transport Trades.—Seamen and firemen report employment as fair ; dock labourers as fair at north docks and dull at south docks; quay

177

YORKSHIRE.

Hull and District.

Building Trades .- The bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters and joiners, and builders' labourers report employment as good; the stonemasons as fair, the slaters and tilers and plumbers as moderate. Employment at Beverley, Bridlington, Doncaster, Driffield, Goole, Grimsby and Selby is reported as good.

Miscellaneous .- The bakers and confectioners at Hull report employment as good; the brushmakers, gasworkers and general labourers as moderate; the tailors at Doncaster as good. W. G. Millington.

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

Leeds and District.

Engineering and Metal Trades.- Employment in the engineering industry in Leeds continues good, and at some firms regular night shifts are being worked; at Wakefield it is good. Ironfounders at Leeds and Stanningley are well employed; boilermakers, steelworkers and machine-workers are busy; employment with brassworkers is brisk, especially in engineering departments; with stove-grate workers good; with spindle and flyer-makers moderate.

Clothing Trades .- Employment in the boot and shoe trade continues slack, short time being worked. In the ready-made tailoring branch employment has been moderately good; bespoke tailors continue well employed ; slipper-makers are slack.

Textile Trades.-Employment in the Leeds mills continues slack and irregular, although at some firms a slight improvement is shown. Employment with blanket-raisers is bad, with flaxworkers fair, with linen-workers and willeyers and fettlers moderate. At Wakefield employment in worsted and cloth mills is fair. At Yeadon employment continues bad.

employed in Leeds, Wakefield, Castleford, and Harrogate. Brickmakers and terra-cotta workers are busy.

Leather Trades.-In the tanning trade employment is steadily improving, with leather-shavers it is moderate, with curriers dull, with saddle and harness-makers quiet.

Mining.-Leeds pits have been working from 41 days to full time; in the Castleford district, 4 and 5 days per week.

Printing and kindred Trades.-Letterpress printers have been well good. employed, but now show a decline. Employment with lithographers is fair; with bookbinders and machine-rulers quiet.

Glass Trades.-At Leeds and Wakefield employment with glass bottle makers is good ; at Castleford fair.

Miscellaneous. - Employment with brushmakers is moderate; with coachmakers busy; with cabinet-makers good.-O. Connellan.

Bradford, Huddersfield, and District.

Worsted Trade .- Employment in Bradford is reported as bad, specially in the weaving branch; in Keighley and the Worth Valley it is only moderate; in Huddersfield it remains fair, and in Halifax moderate. The woolcombers at Bradford report employment as fair ; the dyers as quiet ; the woolsorters as fairly good.

Woollen Trade.-Employment in and around Huddersfield is still fairly good, overtime, both in the town and district (especially the Colne Valley) being common, and double shifts being engaged in some mills; employment in the heavy woollen district of Batley and Dewsbury is still poor, but a little better than in April. The dyers at Huddersfield are well employed.

Other Textile Trades.- Employment in the silk trade is hardly as brisk at Manningham, but it is reported as fairly busy at Brighouse. In the cotton spinning it seems fairly good. In the carpet trade it is moderate.

Metal Trades .- The engineers report employment as good in Halifax and Dewsbury, and moderate in Bradford and Huddersfield; the ironfounders report employment as good in Keighley, Dewsbury, Bradford and Huddersfield. Employment in the wire trade is busy at Brighouse and fair at Halifax.

Building Trades.-Employment is reported as busy in all districts.

Miscellaneous .- The tailors report employment as good ; the cabinet-makers and printers as fair ; the ragsorters as quiet.

A. Gee. Sheffield, Barnsley, and Rotherham District.

Iron and Steel Industries .- Blastfurnacemen, merchant iron rollers. armour-plate pressers and finishers, crank shaft and axle makers, engine-fitters, malleable iron-casters, core-makers, iron and steel dressers, Siemens steel smelters, and enginemen and cranemen are well employed. The engineers and iron and steel founders report employment as exceptionally good. The Bessemer steel workers, boiler and girder makers, and railway spring tyre and axle makers are fairly well employed. Wire rollers and drawers report employment as moderate; cycle part makers are busy. At Barnsley engineers and ironfounders are well employed. At Penistone there is a fair amount of work on hand in both rails and forgings. At Stocksbridge, Bessemer steel workers in all branches are busy. At Rotherham iron-rollers are better employed, and good; it is moderate with carriage builders in private shops; coopers steel-workers well employed; the bath-makers and stove-grate workers continue busy. Branches with 4,907 members have 51 (or 1'o per cent.) unemployed, the same proportion as at the end of April.

Cutlery and Tools .- The engineers', joiners', miners', agricultural, and horticultural toolmakers continue busy. Edge tool-grinders report employment as good, sawmakers and handle-makers as fair. The makers of razors, swords and bayonets, and pen and pocket knives as slack; the haft and scale pressers and handle and scale cutters as worse. In the file trade employment continues fairly good.

Other Metal Trades .- Silver and metal stampers are busy. Platers and gilders report employment as good; silversmiths and brassworkers as moderate; silver and electro-plate finishers on hollow ware as fair; spoon and fork filers and finishers as slack. At Rotherham all sections of the brass trade are busy.

Coal Mining .- Returns from 59 of the principal collieries show an average of $5\frac{1}{2}$ days per week worked during May.

Building Trades.-Except with the plumbers, who are rather quiet, employment generally is good in Sheffield, Rotherham and Castleford. At Barnsley it is only moderate.

Glass Trade.-The bottle-makers at otherham, Mexborough, Barnsley, and Castleford are busy. The flint-glass workers Building Trades.-All branches of the building trades are well | at Barnsley and Castleford report employment as good and improved.

> Clothing Trades.-Employment with bespoke tailors is good. In the boot and shoe trade at Barnsley it is bad.

Linen Trade - Employment in the Barnsley linen trade is only moderate.

Printing and kindred Trades.-Letterpress and lithographic printers continue fairly well employed. Bookbinders report employment as

Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.-Cabinet-makers are fairly employed; coach-makers continue busy. In Barnsley and Penistone box and bobbin makers are busy. Railway carriage and wagon builders at Rotherham are quiet.

Miscellaneous.-Chemical workers and paper-makers are fully employed.-S. Uttley.

ENGLAND : MIDLAND COUNTIES. Derbyshire District.

General.-Branches of societies (exclusive of coal mining) with 7,568 members have 65 (or 09 per cent.) on unemployed benefit, as against 45 (or 0.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of April.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Branches with 2,476 members have 8 (or 0.3 per cent.) on unemployed benefit, as against 27 (or 1.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of April. Employment continues good at the locomotive works, and in bridge and girder yards. Ironfounders in Derby, Somercotes and Chesterfield report employment as good ; brassmoulders and finishers in Derby and Burton-on-Trent as good; stove-grate workers in Derby, Belper and Langley Mill as good generally; farriers in Derby as fair ; wire-drawers in Ambergate as good ; pipe-moulders in Ilkeston as brisk; lace machine builders in Long Eaton as busy, but general engineers as moderate; cycle-workers in Long Eaton and Draycott as slack.

Coal Mining .- At collieries employing upwards of 27,000 men an average of 5.6 days per week was worked, as compared with 5 days in April.

Quarrying.-Employment in limestone quarries declined during the earlier part of the month, but is now improving; chert quarrymen are still busy in Bakewell.

Textile Trades.-Employment with cotton weavers and spinners in Belper, Milford, Borrowash, Glossop, and Hadfield continues good generally; with hosiery workers in Heanor and Ilkeston it is still dull. Laceworkers in Ilkeston and Long Eaton report employment as bad, many working short time; calico printers and engravers in Dinting, Hayfield and New Mills as quiet; surgical bandage makers and elastic web weavers in Derby as good; dyers and bleachers in Belper district as moderate.

Building Trades.-Employment generally is good.

Clothing Trades .- Boot and shoe operatives in Derby and Chesterfield are fully employed; tailors and dress and mantle makers report employment as good.

Coachbuilding and Woodworking Trades.- Employment with railway carriage and wagon builders in Derby and Long Eaton continues at Burton-on-Trent report employment as bad.

Printing and kindred Trades.-Employment is reported as moderate with letterpress and lithographic printers, and with bookbinders and machine-rulers .- C. White-Deacon.

June, 1898.

EMPLOYMENT IN MAY-DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)-MIDLAND COUNTIES.

Nottingham and District. Lace Trade.—Employment in the levers branch shows a further decline, and in the curtain branch is quiet; with plain net-workers it stone quarrymen and lime and ironstone workers. is irregular; the warp laceworkers, warpers, curtain readers and Printing and Bookbinding Trades .- Work is good with printers at correctors, designers and draughtsmen report employment as bad ; Leicester, Kettering and Northampton, fairly good at Loughthe auxiliary laceworkers as moderate. Bleachers at Basford and borough and Rugby ; bookbinders are fully employed. Bulwell report employment as good; dyers at Basford and Not-Building Trades. - Employment continues good with bricktingham as moderate. Employment is steady at Beeston and layers, builders' labourers, plasterers, carpenters and joiners and Stapleford. painters at Leicester and Northampton. It is moderate with stone-Hosiery .-- Framework knitters report employment as slack, short masons, and improving with plumbers.

time being general; hand ribbed top workers as improved; hand Coachmakers and Furnishing Trades .- Coachmakers, tram and road frame workers as good; Shetland shawl-makers at Hucknall car builders are fully employed. Operatives in the upholstering Torkard are not quite so brisk ; elastic bandage makers are well and furnishing trades are generally in full work. employed; trimmers at Basford and Bulwell are moderately Leather Trades.—Tanners on coloured leathers are well employed ; employed. Employment in the hand frame branch at Ruddington, curriers are slacker. Arnold and Carlton is not so brisk. Power machine workers at Miscellaneous.-Employment is reported as good with brick and Mansfield and Arnold are fairly regularly employed. Hand frametile makers, railway servants, millsawyers and bakers; fairly good workers on best goods at Sutton-in-Ashfield and Kirkby are well with cigar-makers, brushmakers and farriers.-T. Smith. employed; on common goods employment is irregular.

Engineering and Metal Trades .- Employment in the cycle trade is Pottery Trades.-Employment in the pottery trades shows a bad. Lace and hosiery machine builders continue well employed. general decline, except in the electrical branches, where it is brisk. General engineering is fairly good at Mansfield and Newark. At The majority of the hollow-ware pressers and flat pressers are Grantham all branches are busy on agricultural implements; in working less than three days a week. Sanitary pressers are fairly other sections moderately so. Tool machinists are busy at busy. Encaustic tilemakers continue busy. Grantham and Nottingham, quiet at Beeston. Ironfounders are Iron and Steel Trades. - Puddlers continue moderately busy, still busy at Nottingham, Mansfield, Grantham, and Retford. Employaveraging five days per week. Rollers have again averaged 43 ment with steam-engine makers is moderate ; with iron and steel days. Steelworkers are well employed, and full time is general. dressers and kitchen range fitters fair; with boiler-makers at Blastfurnacemen are busy. Grantham slack; at Nottingham busy. Brassfounders, bobbin Engineering and Metal Trades.-Engineers and boiler-makers in and carriage-makers, and carriage straighteners are well employed. the potteries report an improvement; the moulders have a Machine workers and smiths and strikers at Grantham are number still unemployed. At Crewe and Stafford all classes of moderately busy; farriers are slack. Blastfurnacemen at Bulwell engineers continue busy, fully 75 per cent. working overtime. are well employed. Branches with 2,773 members return 145 (or Malleable moulders at Crewe report a decline. 5'2 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 122 (or 4'3 per cent. of Coal Mining .- At Talk-o'-the-Hill and Kidsgrove miners are their membership) at the end of April.

Building Trades.—Plumbers report employment as dull; plasterers as declining, carpenters and joiners and masons as quiet ; slaters as good, bricklayers and labourers and brickmakers as regular. Employment is reported as good in Mansfield, Grantham, Retford,

Textile Trades.-At Leek the improvement noted last month has Newark, Colwick, Beeston, Ruddington and Sutton. been generally maintained, all classes of operatives being moderately Coal Mining.-Returns from 28 pits employing 14,470 men show busy. At Congleton, trimming weavers report a serious decline, an average of $4\frac{1}{2}$ days worked per week, a slight improvement on but silk dressers are much better employed, all operatives working April. Full time is worked at many pits in North Notts, the pits in full time; the fustian cutters report a serious decline, with over South Notts are working irregularly. one-third totally unemployed ; towel weavers continue busy. At Printing and kindred Trades .- The letterpress and lithographic Cheadle and Tean silk and tape workers continue busy. printers and lithographic artists report employment as moderate;

the book-binders as quiet. Clothing Trades.-The boot and shoe operatives report employment as bad at Mansfield, moderate at Nottingham and Hucknall Torkard ; the tailors as busy at Newark, Grantham and Nottingham, and moderately busy at Mansfield.

Printing and kindred Trades.-Letterpress printers in the Potteries Wood-working and Furnishing Trades. - Cabinet - makers and upholsterers are well employed. French polishers are fairly busy. report a decline. At Stafford employment is good. Lithographic artists and printers are busy; bookbinders and machine rulers are Employment with coachmakers is quiet at Newark; moderate to moderately employed. fair at Nottingham.

Miscellaneous .- Silk - dressers are on short time. Bakers and confectioners are slack. Employment with enginemen and cranemen is good, with gas stokers slack; with cab and hackney carriage drivers much improved. Female cigar-makers are well employed .- W. L. Hardstaff.

Leicester and Northampton District. Boot and Shoe Industry .- Employment continues quiet for the time of year in all branches in Leicestershire and Northamptonshire, a large number of workpeople being on short time.

Other Clothing Trades .- In the wholesale tailoring trade work is generally good. In the bespoke branch it is good at Northampton and moderate at Leicester. Staymakers, milliners and dressmakers are fully employed at Leicester, Market Harborough and Rugby. Employment is quiet with felt hatters and capmakers, and fairly good with silk hatters.

Hosiery and Woolspinning Trades .- Most branches of the hosiery Hardware Trades.- Employment is good with makers of nuts and trade report an improvement in employment. Work has improved bolts, iron fences, hurdles, axles, springs, coach and wrought iron in the dyeing and trimming departments, but is rather slacker in the work, hinges, wrought nails, gunlocks and builders' ironmongery. woolspinning factories. Brassworkers are well employed except at Walsall. Tubemakers, Elastic Web Trade.-- A slight improvement is reported in some filesmiths, grinders, stampers and piercers and galvanisers, and branches of this trade makers of tacks, cut nails, tips, spectacle frames, hollow ware, locks, Engineering and Cycle Trades .- Employment in most departments keys, traps, and black castings report employment as moderate. of the engineering trade continues good; it is somewhat slacker Makers of electrical castings, cycle castings, malleable nails and with boot and shoe machinery makers, locomotive builders and protectors are slack. Edge toolmakers at Wednesbury and Cannock fitters; ironfounders and boilermakers are fully employed; cycleare well employed. Ironplate workers at Wolverhampton, Bilston, makers are busy. and the Lye continue slack. In Dudley and district anvil and

Mining and Quarrying .- The improvement in employment in the coal trade has not been fully maintained. Employment is good with

Potteries District.

well employed In the Potteries 5 days per week is the average time worked. At Cheadle a slight decline is reported. Returns from 28 pits, employing 14,470 men, give an average of 41 days worked per week.

Clothing Trades .- Tailors are busy; boot and shoe makers at Stafford continue busy, overtime being worked in some factories; at Stone a slight improvement is noticeable; corset makers at Uttoxeter are regularly employed.

Building Trades .- All branches continue busy.

Miscellaneous.-Stone-quarrymen at Alton and Hollington report employment as good; bakers are moderately employed; brushmakers continue busy; railway-workers are fairly employed; gasworkers report a decline .- I. S. Harvey.

Wolverhampton and District.

Iron and Steel Trades .- In South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire employment has improved in the steel smelting, iron bar, angle, hoop, plate and sheet trades. The mills and forges made full time up to the holidays. In South Shropshire the mills and forges keep steadily employed.

Engineering and allied Trades.- Employment with engineers, boiler-makers, moulders, and bridge, girder, and tank makers continues good. Cycle-makers are slack. At Coalbrookdale employment has improved. At Walsall employment in the malleable iron trade is moderate.

EMPLOYMENT IN MAY-DISTRICT REPORTS (continued)-MIDLAND, EASTERN, AND S.W. COUNTIES.

vice makers continue slack ; chainmakers and strikers are well employed.

Coal Mining .- The pits at Cannock Chase, Old Hill, Oldbury and Tipton are working on the average 44 days per week. At Tamworth employment is good.

Building Trades.- Employment generally continues good.

Glass Trade.-Flint-glass makers at Stourbridge and Wordsley are not quite so well employed.

Leather Trades.-Employment at Walsall with the chain, cart gear, case and hame makers is fair. The brown saddlers report employment as bad.

Textile Trades .- At Kidderminster employment in the carpet trade is moderate. Spinners are rather quiet. Employment with woolstaplers is bad. At Bridgnorth employment in the carpet trade is good.

Clothing Trades.-Both the ready-made and bespoke tailoring departments have been busy; in the boot and shoe trade employment steadily improves .- C. Anthony.

Birmingham and District.

Geneval.-Branches of societies with 21,593 members, have 260 (or 1.2 per cent.) unemployed, against 309 (or 1.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of April.

Engineering .- The engineers in Birmingham report employment in four branches as bad, in four as moderate, and in only one as good ; the patternmakers, smiths and strikers, and general toolmakers as good ; in Coventry and Redditch, the engineers are brisker; and in West Bromwich, overtime is still being worked : in the cycle trade in Birmingham, Coventry and Redditch, employment is moderate, and in accessories rather quiet.

Brass and Copper Trades.-In all branches of the brass trade employment continues good. The improvement in the tube trade has been maintained. The metal rollers are moderately occupied. Employment with fender and fire-brass workers is quiet at Birmingham, fair at Dudley.

Jewellers, Silversmiths and Electro-platers.-The jewellers, electroplate workers and silversmiths report employment as quiet ; the Britannia metal-workers as only moderate.

Other Metal Trades.- Employment is fair with tinplate-workers. moderate with ironfounders and filecutters, fairly good with bedstead-makers, moderate with ironplate workers in Birmingham. but not very good in the Lye district, fair in the sporting gun trade, but bad in the military section, good in the machine-rivet trade, quiet in the wire nail trade, fair in the cut nail trade, busy in the wrought iron and steel tube trades, quiet in the cycle tube trade. In Coventry, employment in the watch trade is fair. In Redditch employment in the needle and fishhook trade is good.

Building Trades.-Employment in the building trades on the whole is good in Birmingham, Coventry and West Bromwich ; fair in Redditch.

Glass Trades.-The flint-glass makers report employment as good; the flint-glass cutters as not quite satisfactory. The glassbevellers and silverers are well employed. In West Bromwich employment in the glass trade continues good, although many men have been idle through repairs.

Coachbuilding and Woodworking Trades. - The cabinet-makers, coachmakers, and mill-sawyers report employment as good; the coopers as dull. In the railway and wagon shops employment continues brisk.

Clothing Trades .- The boot and shoe makers report employment as indifferent ; the tailors as busy.

Miscellaneous.- Employment is reported as moderate in the printing trade; quiet with brushmakers; fair with saddlers and harnessmakers; good with fancy leather-workers, gas-workers, and general labourers and brickmakers; quiet with gas-fitters. Ribbon-weavers at Coventry are better employed.—A. R. Jephcott.

ENGLAND: EASTERN COUNTIES. Norfolk and neighbouring District.

Clothing Trades.-In Norwich employment in the boot and shoe trade is dull. The ready-made tailoring factories are running full time. Bespoke tailors are fairly busy.

Building Trades. - Employment is fairly good throughout the district.

Engineering and Shipbuilding .- Engineers are fully employed. Shipbuilding at Yarmouth is not brisk; at Lowestoft both ship wrights and boatbuilders are well employed. Electrical engineers at Norwich are fairly busy.

Textile Trades .- Silk and crape factories at Norwich and Yarmouth are working full time. Mat and matting weavers are fairly busy. Printing and kindred Trades.-Lithographic printers are fairly busy

letterpress printers in Norwich are busy; in other parts of the district employment is fair.

Miscellaneous.-Brushmakers are not busy; horticultural builders are fairly busy. Railway-workers are well employed. Fishing at both Yarmouth and Lowestoft has been fair.-G. Cleverley. Suffolk, Essex, and District.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.-Engineers report employment as good at Ipswich, Bury St. Edmunds, Beccles, Colchester, Halstead and Earl's Colne; fair at Chelmsford. Boilermakers in Ipswich, Leiston, Colchester and Harwich report employment as good. The shipwrights at Ipswich are busy.

Clothing Trades .- Employment in the boot and shoe trade is reported as dull at Ipswich, moderate at Colchester; in wholesale tailoring as good at Colchester, moderate at Ipswich. Employment with corset-makers is slack at Ipswich ; fair at Sudbury.

Textile Trades.-Employment with mat-weavers is moderate at Sudbury and Glemsford, good at Long Melford and Lavenham, fair at Hadleigh; with horse-hair weavers at Lavenham, good. In the silk trade at Halstead and Sudbury employment is good. Building Trades.- Employment in these trades continues satisfactory throughout the district.

Printing and kindred Trades. - Employment with letterpress printers is good at Southend; moderate at Beccles and Colchester; dull at Ipswich. The bookbinders report employment as good.

Miscellaneous.- Employment on shipping and dock labour at Ipswich is dull; horticultural builders are better employed. R. W. Mather.

ENGLAND: SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES. Bristol and District.

General.-Branches of societies with 8,395 members have 94 (or 1'I per cent.) unemployed, as against 102 (or 1'2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of April.

Building Trades. - Employment generally continues good. Branches with 3,467 members have 20 (or 0.6 per cent.) unemployed, the same percentage as at the end of April.

Coal Mining .- In the Bristol coalfield three pits have closed, and others are not so brisk as in April. The Forest of Dean miners continue in full employment. In the Radstock district there is a slight falling off.

Engineering and allied Trades.-Employment is good with most branches, but the railway works at Swindon and Bristol are reduced to 48³/₄ hours per week, owing, it is understood, to the South Wales coal dispute. Branches with 3,099 members have 17 (or 0'5 per cent.) unemployed, as against 27 (or 0.9 per cent. of their membership at the end of April.

Clothing Trades.-The boot and shoe factories are only averaging about $4\frac{1}{2}$ days per week. Tailors and clothiers' cutters are well employed.

Textile Trades.-Employment in the Stroud district is fairly good on worsteds and serges, qu'et on heavy woollen goods. At Twerton-on-Avon weavers are making about five days per week.

Printing and kindred Trades.-The bookbinders and lithographic printers report employment as good; the letterpress printers as good at Hereford, Gloucester and Bristol, but slack at Bath.

Shitping and Dock Labour.-The sailors and firemen report employment as fair ; the dock and harbour labourers as slack, with a slight improvement in the grain trade towards the end of the month

Furnishing and Wood-working Trades.-The upholsterers report employment as good; the cabinet-makers and wood - cutting machinists as fair ; the coopers as dull.

Miscellaneous .- The saddlers report employment as fair ; the brushmakers as declining. - J. Curle.

Plymouth and South-Western District.

Mining, Quarrying, and China Clay Industries .- In the metal mining there is no improvement to report in Devon and Cornwall. In slate and limestone quarries work is good; in the granite quarries men are busy, with a small increase in the number employed. China clay workers report employment as good.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.-Employment among the engineers of the Three Towns is reported as moderate, as fair at Hayle, and dull at Exeter. Brass and tinplate workers are busy in Exeter, and moderately employed in Plymouth. Shipwrights, iron shipbuilders, boiler makers and ironfounders report work as good. In most Government departments overtime continues. At Dartmouth and Brixham shipwrights are fully employed. Branches with 2,181 members have 6 unemployed, as against 19 at the end of April.

June, 1898.

in Exeter fair. In Torquay and Tiverton work has been unsettled by the dispute among the plasterers and bricklayers. Branches with 2,535 members have 11 unemployed, as against 7 at the end of and the end of April, and 305 at the end of May, 1897. April.

Clothing and Textile Trades.- Employment in the ready-made Edinburgh and District. tailoring branch is fairly good; in the bespoke department it is General.-Branches of societies with 16,307 members have 167 busy. Employment among boot and shoe makers continues fair; (or 1'0 per cent.) unemployed, as against 272 (or 1'7 per cent. of lacemakers are busy their membership) at the end of April.

Printing and kindred Trades.-Letterpress printers report employ-Coal Mining.- Employment in the coal industry continues good ; ment as still dull in the Three Towns, as improved in Torquay, and except at three or four collieries, the miners have been fully as fair in Exeter; lithographic printers as moderate; bookbinders as quiet. At paper mills, work is reported as steady. employed.

Dock Labour.-General quay labour has been fairly good ; Shale Miners and Oil Workers.-Returns from 39 pits employing 3,786 workpeople (as compared with 4,093 in May, 1897), show that employment in the docks was busy for the first three weeks, but 3,296 were employed at pits at which full time was worked during dull during the last week of the month. the four weeks ended May 21st, while 490 were at pits which Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.-Among mill sawyers and worked 20 and under 24 days.

machinists work is good; with cabinet-makers and upholsterers moderate.

Fishing.—Fishing generally has been good, with fair prices. Miscellaneous .- Among bakers and brushmakers work is quiet; general labourers and excavators have good employment, and work continues brisk among market and fruit gardeners.-W. Hedge.

Mining.-Employment continues brisk at the coal mines of Textile Trades.-In the woollen industry in Hawick and Selkirk North Wales, a large majority of the collieries having worked full both spinners and weavers are well employed ; in Galashiels they time. Employment continues good at the lead and blende mines. are not so busy. Employment in the hosiery industry continues, Quarrying.- Employment continues good at the slate quarries of good in Selkirk and Hawick, except in the hand-made department in Hawick, which has not improved. The carpet-weavers in North Wales, and brisk at the granite sett quarries ; full time continues at the freestone, limestone and roadstone quarries. Midlothian report employment as good.

Engineering and Metal Trades.-The engineers report employment as moderate at Oswestry and Sandycroft; brisk at Ruabon and Cefn. Ironfounders, coach and wagon builders and iron and steel workers are well employed

Building Trades.-The bricklayers and carpenters and joiners report employment as fair at Wrexham, good at Oswestry; the plasterers as fair at Wrexham, moderate at Colwyn Bay, slack at Llandudno; the painters at Wrexham as brisk. At Ruabon employment generally is steady. Brick and Terra-Cotta Industries.- Employment continues good.

Chemical Industries .- Full time is being worked at Ruabon; at Flint employment is reported as irregular.

Miscellaneous .- The shoemakers, saddlers, glass-cutters, glass-Clothing and Textile Industries .- Employment in the woollen trade makers and curriers report employment as good; the tailors throughout Montgomeryshire is quiet. The bespoke tailors bakers and settmakers as fair.-7. Mallinson. at Bangor, Rhyl, Wrexham and Oswestry report employment as good .- G. Rowley.

South Wales District.

during the month.

and alterations of plant.

Ship Repairing and Engineering.-The effect of the coal dispute is now fully felt in all branches. Most of the yards are almost at a standstill. The hipwrights return 95 per cent. out of work and have sent off to other ports over 15 per cent. of their total membership during the month; the boilermakers return 50 per cent. unemployed, and have sent off large numbers to other parts. Branches of the engineers, with 2,846 members, give 289 (or 10'2 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 2,865 (or 11.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of April; there is great distress amongst the general labourers.

Building Trades.-With few exceptions all branches report employment as bad. Branches of the carpenters and joiners, with Disputes have been prevalent.

Textile Trades .- At Glasgow weavers on harness curtains are 1,311 members, return 66 (or 5'o per cent.) as unemployed, as busy, on silks dull, on cottons and ginghams fairly employed, on skirtings, shirtings, plain work and lappets, dull. Rope spinners against 55 (or 4.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of April. are better employed. In Newmilns, lace workers are dull; at Shipping and Dock Labour.-Coal shipments have only been Darvel lace and tapestry workers are busy; at Kilbirnie, Port nominal. All the import trades have been very quiet at the Glasgow, Govan, Greenock, and Catrine, employment generally is principal ports. Llanelly and Briton Ferry, however, seem to good. Employment with carpet weavers is fairly good at Glasgow be but little affected by the dispute. There has been little and Paisley; with dyers it has slightly improved; calendermen business in the shipment of crews. and beamers are dull. Miscellaneous.-Returns from all places but Swansea show the

and metallurgic works are very quiet.-T. Davies.

180

EMPLOYMENT IN MAY-DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)-s.w. counties, wales, and scotland.

WALES.

North Wales District.

Coal Mining .- The majority of the collieries have been closed

Iron and Steel Trades.-With few exceptions the large works are standing for want of coal ; few men are employed except on repairs

fuel trade to be very quiet, chiefly from want of coal. Chemical

Tinplate Trade in South Wales, Monmouthshire, and Gloucestershire. The number employed in this industry shows a further as quiet.

Building Trades .- In the Three Towns employment generally is good; | slight falling off, the estimated number being 15,714 at the end of May, or 209 less that at the end of April, and 496 less than a year ago. The number of mills at work was 306 at the end of May

SCOTLAND.

Engineering and Metal Trades.-Branches with 2,420 members have 34 (or 1.4 per cent.) idle, as against 50 (or 2.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of April. In Falkirk, branches with 2,928 members have 11 (or 0.4 per cent.) unemployed, as against 58 (or 2.0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of April.

Shipbuilding.-Employment in the shipyards in Leith continues good. Branches of boilermakers and shipwrights with 580 members have 5 (or 0'9 per cent.) unemployed, as at the end of April.

Building Trades.—Branches with 5,987 members have 14 (or 0.2 per cent.) idle, as against 17 (or 0'3 per. cent. of their membership) at the end of April.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.-Branches with 1,107 members have 16 (or 1'4 per cent.) idle, as against 11 (or 1'0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of April.

Shipping and Dock Labour.- Employment is good with the seamen and firemen, and also with the coal-porters and dock labourers.

Printing and kindred Trades.-Branches with 2,309 members have 67 (or 2.9 per cent.) idle, as against 105 (or 4.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of April.

Glasgow and West of Scotland.

Shipbuilding.-Work has been good during the month. Branches with 11,311 members have 200 (or 1.8 per cent.) idle, as against 148 (or 1.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of April.

Engineering and Metal Trades.-Employment on the Clyde and in surrounding districts is still good. Branches with 27,118 members return 442 (or 1.6 per cent.) idle, as against 514 (or 1.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of April.

Mining.-In Stirlingshire generally the pits are going six days per week. In Lanarkshire employment has been disturbed by disputes. In Avrshire short time is reported in some places, owing to scarcity of wagons. In the Renfrew district coal miners are well employed, and ironstone miners are working ten and eleven days per fortnight.

Building Trades.-Employment in all branches is good throughout the district. Branches with 13,583 members return 16 (or o'1 per cent.) idle, as against 63 (or 0.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of April.

Clothing Trades .- The tailors' machinists, and pressers report employment in the order trade as good; in the stock trade as not so busy. The clothiers' operatives report employment as good ; the knee shoemakers as good ; the boot and shoe operatives

June, 1898.

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

Shipping, Dock, and Transport Labour .- Sailors and firemen report employment as improved ; dock labourers as dull. Carters, tramwaymen, railway workers, and hackney carriage drivers are well employed.

182

Printing and kindred Trades .- The letterpress printers report no improvement. The lithographic printers report employment as moderate; the bookbinders as dull; the stereotypers and electrotypers as good.

Glass Trade.-Flint-glass makers and cutters and decorative glass workers report employment as good ; bottlemakers are fairly busy.

Miscellaneous.-Sailmakers, scalebeam makers, gilders, settmakers, saddlers, marquee and tent makers, calico engravers and basket makers report employment as good; tobacco pipe makers and finishers, and brush makers as improving; curriers and paviors as dull.-A. 7. Hunter.

Dundee and District.

Textile Trades .- Employment in the jute industry has slightly improved, and in the linen trade looms are kept fairly well employed, especially for the finer descriptions of goods.

Coal Mining.- Employment continues good at the Fifeshire collieries. Returns from pits employing upwards of 10,000 workpeople give an average of 5.3 days per week worked during the four weeks ended 21st May, as compared with 5.54 days per week in the month of April.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.- Employment in all branches of engineering is still good, and the shipbuilding yards continue busy. Branches of societies with 2,395 members report 55 (or 2.3 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 43 (or 1.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of April. Sailmakers report employment as brisk.

Building and Wood-working Trades.-The different sections of the building trade report employment as on the whole good. Branches with 1,348 members return 6 as idle, as against 3 at the end of April. In the cabinet and upholstery trades employment remains almost at a standstill through the dispute.

Dock Labour.-Employment at the docks and jetties has been fairly steady.

Fishing Industry .- The white fishing has been prosecuted with fair success by the deep-sea boats; the net salmon fishing shows little improvement.

Miscellaneous.- Employment is reported as fairly steady in the printing and kindred trades; as good in the tailoring and boot and shoe trades; and as exceptionally brisk in the floorcloth and linoleum trades.- P. Reid.

Aberdeen and District.

General.-Branches with 6,907 members have 30 (or 0.4 per cent.) unemployed as compared with 34 (or 0.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of April.

Quarrying.- Quarrymen, borers, blockers, cranemen and labourers, sett makers, stonecutters, and granite polishers report employment as good.

Building Trades.-Masons, builders and hewers, carpenters and joiners, painters, slaters and plasterers report employment as good ; plumbers as mcderate. Branches with 2,426 members, have only 3 unemployed.

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

Shipbuilding, Engineering and Metal Trades.-The boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders, shipwrights, blacksmiths, engineers, patternmakers, brassmoulders and finishers, tinplate-workers, and horseshoers report employment as good; ironmoulders as unsettled. Branches with 1,616 members have 15 (or 0.9 per cent.) idle, as against 19 (or 1'2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of April.

Clothing and Textile Trades .- Mill and factory workers, tailors and boot and shoe makers report employment as good; boot and shoe rivetters as moderate; carpet-weavers as bad.

inting and kindred Trades.-Lithographic printers, bookl and machine-rulers report employment as good; paper-workers as steady; letterpress printers as moderate.

Fishing.-In May, at the port of Aberdeen, trawl and line boats landed 66,731 cwt., realising £34,006, an increase in quantity, but a decrease in value as compared with April.

Miscellaneous.-Cabinet-makers, woodcarvers and turners, saddlers and upholsterers report employment as good; combmakers as moderate; bakers as fair.-W. Johnston.

IRELAND. Dublin and District.

Building Trades .- All branches are actively engaged.

Metal Trades.- Employment is reported as good with the engineers and boilermakers; as fair with the brassfinishers, tinsmiths and whitesmiths. Branches with 879 members return 19 (or 2'2 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 25 (or 2.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of April.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades .- The organ builders, cart and wagon builders, and upholsterers report employment as good; the saddlers and cabinet-makers as fair.

Clothing Trades.-Employment in the tailoring and boot and shoe trades has been active.

Printing Trades.-Employment in these trades is reported as fair. Branches with 1,290 members return 60 (or 4'7 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 50 (or 39 per cent. of their membership) at the end of April.

Miscellaneous .- The dockers, hairdressers, cork-cutters, and ropemakers report employment as fair; the bottle makers as good. 7. P. Nannetti.

Belfast and District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering .- Branches with 10,629 members have 169 (or 1.6 per cent.) unemployed, as against 245 (or 2.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of April. Employment in most branches is reported as good. Sailmakers report employment as dull.

Linen Trades .- Branches with 4,037 members have 90 (or 2.2 per cent.) unemployed, the same proportion as at the end of April. The hackle and gillmakers report employment as good; the beetling enginemen, linen-lappers and yarn bundlers as fair; the flax dressers as moderate. With other branches employment is dull.

Building Trades.-Societies with a membership of 2,312, have 35 (or 1.5 per cent.) unemployed, as against 36 (or 1.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of April. Bricklayers and hodsmen report employment as fair; carpenters and joiners as quiet; plumbers

Furnishing and Wood working Trades .- Branches with a membership of 792 have 19 (or 2.4 per cent.) unemployed, as against 25 (or 3'I per cent. of their membership) at the end of April. Cabinetmakers report employment as fair; millsawyers and packing-case makers as dull; French polishers, coopers, coachbuilders and upholsterers as good.

Printing and kindred Trades.-Societies with 918 members have 64 (or 7.0 per cent.) unemployed, as against 53 (or 5.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of April. The lithographic printers report employment as dull; the lithographic artists and engravers and letterpress printers as fair; bookbinders and machine rulers as good

Clothing Trades .- Societies with 838 members have 7 unemployed, employment being good with the tailors and quiet with the boot and shoe operatives.

Miscellaneous.—Branches with 1,865 members have 35 (or 1.9 per cent.) unemployed, as against 43 (or 2.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of April. The bakers, butchers, carters, railway servants and municipal employees report employment as fair; and the locomotive engine drivers, paviors and glass decorators as good .- R. Sheldon.

Cork and District.

Engineering and Shipbuilding .- The boilermakers and iron shipbuilders report employment as steady in Cork, Limerick, and Passage West : dull in Waterford : the shipwrights and shipjoiners as fair throughout the district; the engineers as good in Cork and Limerick, dull in Waterford.

Building Trades .- Employment is reported as good with masons, bricklayers, plasterers, and stonecutters, and fair with carpenters and painters in Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and Tralee.

Textile and Clothing Trades .- Tailors and hand-sewn bootmakers, and flax, tweed and feather operatives throughout the district report employment as steady; boot rivetters as dull.

Furnishing and WoodWorking Trades .-- Coachmakers and w cutting machinists report employment as gcod; coopers as fair; cabinet-makers and cork-cutters as dull.

Miscellaneous .- Letterpress printers and bookbinders continue steady; gasworkers, corporation, and tramway employees and quay labourers are well employed ; railway servants are steadily employed, with the exception of those unemployed in consequence of the recent dispute. The salmon fishing has been bad, especially in the Lower Shannon.-P. O'Shea.

June, 1898.°

INDUSTR						TS	THE OF WA	Killed.	In- jured.	Killed.	In- jured.	Killed.	In- jured.
REPO	RTE	D .	IN	MAY	ζ.		alloble several, preferi an		eck or ualty.	By c Accid	ents.	To	tal.
(Based on information furni	shed by	the Hor	ne Office	and the	Board	lofTrade.)	Shipping*— On Trading Vessels—	i ni a	maned	1 solat	-	incer or	
THE total number r	eporte	d as	killed	in M	ay w	vas 270,	Sailing Steam	11 21	- 2	25 50	57 115	36 71	57
or 122 less than in N 1898.	Iay, 18	897, a	nd 86	less t	han i	in April,	On Fishing Vessels— Sailing	0.400 0.4 <u>-</u>	2	4	3	4	5
In the first group	o of in	ndust	ries, i	ncludi	ng ra	ailways,	Steam Total for May, 1898	9		I	4	10	4
mines, quarries, ship	pping,	and	factor	ies, an	d em	ploying	Total for 3 months March,	41	4	80	179	121	183
5,280,942 persons a figures, 253 persons	were	retur	to th ned a	s kille	st a d. ar	d 5.100	1898, to May, 1898	261	19	194	597	455	616
as injured in May	by ac	ciden	ts, c	ompar	ed w	vith 380	Total for 3 months March, 1897, to May, 1897	360	54	211	648	571	702
reported killed and a figures give I death	in I	May,	1898,	for e	og7. every	20,873	Factories—	Ma	ales.	Fem	ales.	Т	otal.
persons employed in During the first				1808	T ~~	22 Wore	(a) Accidents reportable by	and in the second second	Ten al		<u>- 19 (7 11</u>	12 - 20	1. 12
reported killed and 2	5,422	injur	ed, co	mpare	d wi	th 1,807	Certifying Surgeons— Adults	32	823	I	106	33	929
killed and 24,722 inju	ared in	n the	corre	spondi	ng p	eriod of	Young Persons Children	5	381 9		80 4	5	461 13
1897. In the remain 17 persons were repo							Total	37	1,213	I	190	38	1,403
month, compared with	th 12	killed	and a	81 inju	ured	in May,	(b) Other Accidents— Adults	_	1,958	_	24	1.00 44	1,982
1897.			to to de an				Young Persons Children	1000-00	313		18 1	=	331
S	UMMA	RY TA	BLE.		an William	Three Contract	Total	_	2,276	-	43	-	2,319
		Killed		Injured	d.	Number Employed	Total Factories— May, 1898	37	3,489	I	233	38	3,722
Passari itali					Aay	according to latest	May, 1897		2,858	3	243	43	3,101
Jord 1 14 A Tangalan	18	398 1	897	1898 1	897	Returns.	Workshops-			1		1	1
Railway Service— Accidents connected with mo							Adults Young Persons	I 	93	=	-	I	93
ment of vehicles Other Accidents		23	37	270 603	296 872	465,112	Children Total Workshops—		-			-	
Total Railway Service	10 1	25	42		,168	465,112	May, 1898	I	12		-	I	12
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Quarries	1	0	13	90	83	112,829	Factories & Workshops	M	ales.	Fem	ales.	T	otal.
Shipping	12	21 3	77	183	212	233,780*	(classified by trades). Textiles—	-	na grand a can	107.000	1		1
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Total of above	28		180		,958	5,280,942	Other Textiles Non-Textiles – Extraction of Metals	Sec. and	30 60	and to read	23	-	53
Workshops Under Factory Act, 1895, Ss		1	9	12	6	Cannot be	Founding and Conver- sion of Metals		428	1 7 3	3	32	60 431
23	2. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	2	9	495	377	stated.	Machines, Engines and Engineering	8	930		I	8,	931
Under Rotice of Accidents i 1894	Act,	4	3	105	98	a service	Ship and Boat Building Wood	4	б13 10б	-	3	4	613 109
	ETAIL	ED T	ABLE				Chemicals, &c Other Non-Textile In- dustries	16	91 1,059	I	81	1 17	91 1,140
		1 -	1	1 7-	1	In	Total May, 1898	38	3,501	I	233	39	3,734
	Killed	Jured	Kille	d jured	Kill	ed In- jured	Total May, 1897	40	2,863	3	244	43	3,107
the state of the state	By Ac	cidents ted with	By o den	ther acci- ts on the	1420.0	i his wip a	Under Factory Act, 1895.		[a series	1	1.05	Person
where the spread of the second	Mover	nent of icles.	Con	npanies' emises.		Total.	Ss. 22, 23 Docks, Wharves and		243	_	-	6	243
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Guards (Passenger) Permanent Way Men (not	9	4 13	=	4 57	9	- 8	Total for May, 1898				9	12 9	495
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Miscellaneous (including Contractors' Servants)	5	43 65	=	7 305	5		Under Notice of Accidents	OFF	tru c tion epair.		e or tking.	T	otal.
Total for May, 1898	23	270	2	603	25	873	Act, 1894—	-	1			1	1
Total for May, 1897	37	296	5	872	42	The second se	Bridge Canal Railwayt	100 m - 1	3	Ξ	4	=	34
				a all and her		A STATE PROVIDE IN	Tramroad	-	39 I	1	24	2	39
Mines-	Under	ground.	Si	rface.	A State	Total.	Tunnel Other Workst		1 32	-		- 2	25 I 33
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Falls of ground In shafts	33 - 5	139	=		33	139 5 6	Total for May, 1898		76		29	4	105
Miscellaneous	15	III	6	52	21		Total for May, 1897	3	84	-	14	3	98

Total for May, 1898

Total for May, 1897

Quarries over 20 feet deep

Explosives or Blasting Falls of ground ... Miscellaneous ...

Total for May, 1898

Total for May, 1897

Killed	In- jured	Killed	In- jured	Killed	In- jured
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5	65	-	305	5	370
23	270	2	603	25	873
37	296	5	872	42	1,168
Under	ground.	Sur	face.	То	tal.
	14	_			14
33 ~	139	-		33	139
5	6		-	5	6
15	III	6	52	21	163
53	270	6	52	59	322
92	347	13	47	105	394
Inside.		Out	side.	То	otal.
1	6	The state	1302 100	Same F	6
2	13		1111-1-20	2	13
4	35	4	36	8	71
6	54	4	36	IO	90
12	74	1	9	13	83

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

+Accidents during the working of railways being reportable under other Acts are not notified under the Act of 1894. ‡ Authorised by any local or personal Act of Parliament.

§ Or other steam engine or machine in the open air.

183

184

June, 1898.

June, 1898.

Locality:

Great Yarmouth

Reading ...

Chatham and

Maidstone ...

Bournemouth

Clevedon ...

Portsmouth

Windsor ...

Bangor

Perth

Sligo...

Durham ...

Longhoughton

Northumberland

Swansea and

Dysart

Eston

Leeds

Cumberland

Middlesbro'

Midlands

Cardiff

Sheffield

Ulverston ...

Forest of Dean ... Coal Min

North of England { Puddlers Millmen North-East District Steel Sn

West of Scotland ... Steel Sm West of Scotland ... Steel Mil

... ... Steel W

... Blastfur

Steel Sr

Steelwo

Blastfur

Steel Sn ducern

Holders-Haft and

Pen and

.. Steel Sn

14 Increa 3es-8.878

Neath Valleys

Newport, Isle of

Wight

Weston-super-Mare Carpent

Wrexham District Carpent

Falkirk Bricklay Glasgow Glaziers Greenock ... Plumber

...

Gravesend and (

King's Lynn ... Bricklay

District

Northfleet

Lincoln

Brighton

Caterham .

Brickla

Carpen Builder

Carpen

Brickla

Bricklay

Carpent

Builder

Bricklay

Carpent

Builder Bricklay

Painter

Builder

Brickla

Stonem Stonem

l Carpente

Brickla

Bricklay

Plastere Laboure

Plastere Bricklay

Carpent

... Plasterer

... | Painters 4 Increases

... | Coal Min

Settmak Deputies Winding Hauling

Firemen Colliery

Coal Mir

Coal Min 10 Incr Ironwor

Carpen Brickla

... Carpent

... Stonem

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN MAY, 1898.

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

Eummary.—The changes in wages reported during May affected about 140,000 workpeople, and the net effect on the weekly wages of these workpeople was an increase of about 91d. per head. About 131,700 received advances averaging 103d. per head, and 8,300 sustained decreases averaging 1s. per head.

2^r Increases .— The increases affecting the largest number of persons were 5 per cent. to 90,000 coal miners and other colliery workers in Durham, and of 3d. per ton to 1,600 puddlers, and 2½ per cent. to 4,400 millmen in the North of England iron trade. In the building trades there were 91 increases, affecting 15,745 workpeople.

Decreases.-The principal decreases were that of 5 per cent. to 5,000 coal miners in the Forest of Dean, and a reduction ranging from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 per cent. to 2,000 cotton weavers in Radcliffe and district, arising out of a revised list of prices.

Methods of Arrangement.-Changes affecting 134,875, or 96 per cent. of the total number of workpeople affected, were settled without cessation of work, the wages of 9,600 being changed under sliding scale, of 410 by arbitration, and of 900 by conciliation. Changes affecting 5,125 persons, or 4 per cent. of the total number affected, were preceded by strikes.

Totals for First Five Months of 1898 .- For the five months, January to May, the number of workpeople (separate individuals) reported as having received advances or sustained decreases is about 387,800 compared with 337,100 for the corresponding period of 1897. The net effect of all the changes in the weekly wages of these workpeople is estimated at an increase of about 15. $5\frac{3}{4}$ d. per head, as compared with 15. 1d. in the first five months of 1897.

41 M	All and the second second	Date from which Change.	Approx	per of	Particulars of Change.			of Wag	ed Rate es in a eek.*†	Decre	ase or ase in week.*
Locality.	Occupation.	takes effect	workp	eople.	(Decreases in Italics.)			Before	After	In-	De- crease.
	•	in 1898.	Inc.	Dec.				change.	change.	clease.	Crease.
Charles and the state	01 Turner 15 00	5 TV and Inc.	omla	DII	ILDING TRADES, Decreas	es—Nil.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	91 Increases—15,74	Contraction -			Advance from 7 ² / ₈ d. to 8d. per hour			- 1	-	-	
arlisle {	Carpenters and Joiners	2 May 2 May	197 104		Advance from 7d. to 7d. per hour			28 104	30 11	2 04	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Painters Stonemasons	2 May	(510)	Advance from /at to /gat por at a th			(33 43	37 I	3 81	
lewcastle-on- ((bankerhands)	6 June	510	[Advance from 9d. to 10d. per hour			-	La La Cart		
Tyne District	Wallers and Setterst	June	50)				33 4	41 8	8 31	•••
	Carpenters and Joiners	in the seal		Carlo Santa	and the second of the						
River Tyne Dis-	Millsawyers and Wood-	1 June	2,000		Advance from 9d. to 9ad. per hour			36 5월	38 6	2 03	•••
trict and Blyth (cutting Machinists)		No.		the state of the state of the				0.0		
tockton-on-Tees	Carpenters and Joiners	2 May	160		Advance from 81d. to 81d. per hour			36 51		2 22	1112012072010-1
atley	Storemasons	12 May	58		Advance frcm 8d. to 81d. per hour			31 7월		III	
(Stonemasons	2 May	1,000		Advance from 812d. to 82d. per hour			35 02		I 04	1.1. m 200 1 - 1 - 1
radford {	Carpenters and Joiners	- May	800		Advance from 8d. to 81d. per hour		•••	33 0	35 04	2 04	Constant Physics C.
righouse	Builders' Labourers	May	60		Advance from 51d. to 6d. per hour		••••	21 11		2 0	•••
oncaster	Slaters and Tilers	31 May	12		Advance from 8d. to 8gd. per hour		•••	33 81/2		2 JI I 113	a provide a later of the second second
i in the second s	Bricklayers	2 May	250		Advance frcm 81d. to 9d. per hour		•••	33 54		1 112	Chevel State Control of Control o
uddersfield	Slaters‡	II May	30		Advance from Ed. to 81d. per hour			32 54		and the last of the second	A COLOR OF THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OF
ull	Plasterers	1 July	*100		Advance from 8d. to 82d. per hour	••• •••	•••	34 1		2 11 1 81	
.eeds	Plumberst	4 June	400		Advance from 8d. to 81d. per hour		•••	32 9	34 5 ¹ / ₃ 8 0		A DESCRIPTION OF STREET
heffield	Slaters and Tilers	10 May	60	f	Advance frcm 8 ¹ / ₂ d. to 9d. per hour			35 10 ¹ 33 4 ³		4 2	
· -1 [Bricklayers	2 May	225		Advance from 8d. to 9d. per hour		••••		The second s	3 11	
ork {	Stonemasons	2 May	85		Advance from 8d. to 5d. per hour		•••	31 92 36 11		ISI	
irkenhead {	Bricklayerst	2 May	200	Sine B	Advance from gd. to g1d. per hour			30 112	30 /3	-	
(Plumbers‡	2 May	79	•••	Advance from 8d. to 8 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour			35 03	36 2	II	
hester	Stonemascnst	2 May	80	•••	Advance from 82d. to 9d. per hour		••••	38 101		2 2	
leetwood	Stonemasons	16 May	IO		Advance from 9d. to 9 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour			50 104	41 04		
eigh and District {	Joinerst	2 May	150		Advance from 82d. to 9d. per hour		••••	37 0	38 61	I 6	A CONTRACTOR OF A
(Plastererst	2 May	20		Advance from 8 ¹ / ₂ d. to 9d. per hour			39 7		and the second distribution of	A COLUMN TWO IS A DESCRIPTION OF
iscard	Bricklayers	- May	70	•••	Advance from gd. to gi. per hour		S	34 0		the local strength of the	
orthwich	Stonemasons	2 May	25	•••	Advance from 7 ³ / ₄ d. to 8 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour Advance from 8d. to 8 ¹ / ₃ d. per hour, and	increased	rates	and the second se	35 04		
reston	Carpenters and Joiners	2 May	306	a street in		Increased	Tates	35 -	55 -4		
	service and the service states of the		all sheets	The state of the	for overtime Advance from 8 ¹ / ₂ d. to 9d. per hour			33 3	35 3	III	
uncorn	Bricklayers	2 May	40		Advance from 72d. to 8d. per hour			31 9	33 102	THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS	A LACK PARTY AND A LONG TO A
tockport	Painters	2 May	286	11	Advance from 7 ³ d. to 8 ³ d. per hour			33 3	36 54	A CONTRACTOR OF	
lverston	Stonemasons	2 May	13		Advance nom /ju. to oju. per nour			1	A STREET		
	(banker hands)	- Man		Martin	Advance from gd. to gad. per hour			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
Vallasey	Painter ‡	2 May	200	•••	Advance from 8 ¹ / ₂ d. to 9 ² / ₂ d. per hour			36 2	38 34		
Varrington		I June 2 May	40 26		Advance from 6 ¹ / ₂ d. to 8d. ver hour			20 0		6 11	
Vinsford Vithington		2 May 2 May	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000		Advance from 8d. to 8 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour			33 8	35 94	2 1	
urton-on-Trent	DI	2 May 2 May	43 280		Advance from 7d. to 7 ¹ d. per hour			29 10			
uxton	Stonemasons	L. C. Charles and States	150		Advance from Ed. to 8 ¹ / ₂ d per hour			32 4	34 41		and the second second second second
	Plumbers	14 May	50		Advance from 71d. to 8d. per hour			33 4			
heltenham	Painters and Decorators		220		Advance from 61d. to 7d. per hour		and the second of	28 11		2 2	a contraction of the second
udley	D : 11	2 May	162		Advance from 72d. to 8d. 1 er hour				35 51		ACCORD. ALCOND. ALCOND.
ornal	Bricklayers	2 May	230		Advance from 71d. to 8d. per hour			33 2		2 2	** 100000000000000000000000000000000000
linckley		2 May	23		Advance from 7d. to 71d. per hour			All Designed and the Red With			
idderminster	D 1 11		50		Advance from 7 ad. to 8d. per hour			35 5	35 10	0 5	ł
eamington	D 111	- May	70		Advance frcm 7 ¹ / ₂ d. to 8d. per hour		•••		a correction of the	Salar Contract	
edbury	171	2 May	7		Advarce from 6d. 10 7d. per hour					4 8	and the second se
eicester	D 111	7 May	890		Advance from 8 ¹ / ₂ d. to gd. per hour	·					
ansfield	0 171	2 May	60	and the second	Advance from 72d. to 8d. per hour		• ••	Contraction of the second			AND IN COMPANY OF A COMPANY
lewark	Carpenters and Joiners	6 June	100		Advance from 7d. to 72d. per hour						a land a state of the state
otteries and	Stonemasons	2 May	125	Calification and	Advance from 8d. to 81d. per hour			34 5	35 6	I O	
Newcastle	of the second control of the second of the second	A CONTRACTOR OF THE	The state	and all the set	The second s						a the states
Stone	and a state of the second state of the second	2 May.	18		Advance from 612. to 7d. per hour			A DECEMBER OF THE PARTY OF THE	THE REPORT OF THE MENTION OF		South State State State
Sampler and the 10	Bricklayers)	a Sugar with	28	1200.00	Advance from 61d. to 7d. per hour		• ••	HI CASSING MILLION		Contraction of the second	Sale Palarer Sales
Vellington	Painters	2 May	30		Advance from 6d. to 61d. per hour	···· ···		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
Northampton	Plasterers	2 May	35	222.00	Advance from 8d. to 8ga. 1 er hour			. 36 9	39 1	2 3	2

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

* Exclusive of overtime. + Where the winter and summer hours are known to difer in any trade, the weekly rate given in the table is the result of averaging the wages for five summer weeks and two winter weeks. When a change in wages is accompanied by a change in hours of labour, the weekly wages before and after change are computed on the basis of the old and new hours respectively. : See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN MAY, 1898-(continued).

	Date from		WAC	JES REPORTED IN MAY, 1898		tinued).		
Occupation.	bate from which change takes effect.	Nun	oximate aber of speople.	Particulars of Change.	of wag	ed Rate es in a week,*†	Increa Decrea full w	se ina
Parking	in 1898.	Inc.	Dec.	(Decreases in Italics.)	Before change.	After change.	In- crease.	De- cr eas
	1	All off real	BUIL	DING TRADES-(continued).				
yers ters and Joiners‡	3 May 2 May	170		Advance from 61d. to 7d. per hour	s. d. 29 34	s. d. 31 6 ¹ / ₂	s. d. 2 2 ³ / ₄	s. d.
s' Labourers	3 May	136 90		Advance from 61d. to 7d. per hour Advance from 4d. to 41d. per hour	30 72 18 12	31 81 20 41	I I 2 3 ¹ / ₃	
ters and Joiners [‡] yers	2 May - May	140		Advance from 7 d. to 8d. per hour	31 10	34 01	2 13	
yers‡	30 April	150 76		Advance from 7 ¹ / ₂ d. to 8d. per hour Advance from 6d. to 7d. per hour	31 10 ¹ / ₂ 28 0	34 01 32 63	2 1 ⁸ / ₄ 4 6 ³ / ₄	
ters and Joiners	- May 2 May	300		Advance from 7 ¹ / ₂ d. to 8d. per hour	35 34	37 8	2 41	
yers‡	2 May	30 47		Advance from 8d. to 8ad. per hour Advance from 8d. to 8ad. per hour	36 71 37 I	38 11 38 0	2 33 0 II	••••
ters and Joiners; yers;	2 May	36	1900	Advance from 8d. to 8ad. per hour	37 I	38 0	0 11	
ters and Joiners [‡]	2 May 1 June	230 217		Advance from 8d. to 9d. per hour \dots \dots \dots \dots Advance from 7_4^3 d. to 8_2^3 d. per hour \dots \dots \dots	36 0	39 114	3 113	6 (1
s' Labourers‡ yers	2 May	220		Advance from 5d. to 5dd. per hour	34 IOź	37 9	2 102	
ters and Joiners	2 May 2 May	100 115		Advance from $8\frac{1}{2}d$. to gd. per hour Advance from $8\frac{1}{2}d$. to gd. per hour	38 7	40 101	2 31	
s' Labourers	2 May	300		Advance from 51d. to 6d. per hour	40 01 25 101	42 42 28 3	2 43 2 43	
yers‡ rs‡	2 May 2 May	150 50		Advance from 74d. to 8d. per hour	33 113	35 51	I 6	
st	2 May	160		Advance from 7d. to 7td. per hour	33 II± 31 8±	35 5 ¹ / ₂ 33 3	I 6 I 6 ³ / ₄	
s' Labourerst	2 May 2 May	200 145		Advance from 5d. to 51d. per hour	22 74	23 34	0 71	
asons	2 May	80		Advance from 7d. to 74d. per hour Advance from 74d. to 8d. per hour	31 6 ¹ / ₃ 33 9 ³ / ₄	33 9 ¹ / ₂ 36 0 ¹ / ₂	2 3 2 3	
asonst ters and Joiners	2 May 1 June	47		Advance from 6 ¹ / ₈ d. to 7d. per hour	28 10	31 41	2 6	
and a stand of the	21 May	40		Advance from 6_2^4 d. to 7d. per hour Advance from 6d. to 6_2^4 d. per hour	29 3 ¹ / ₂ 28 0	31 6 ¹ / ₂	2 3	<u> </u>
yers {	- Sept	j 20		Further advance from 6td. to 7d. per hour	28 0 30 4	30 4 32 8	2 4 2 4	
ers }	I Nov.	{400 150		Advance from 8d. to 8td. per hour	35 61	37 83	2 23	
ers)		(1000		Advance from 51d. to 6d. per hour	35 6 ¹ / ₄ 24 5	37 83 26 71	2 21 2 21	
ters and Joiners	2 May 2 May	90 30	100	Advance from 7d. to 7td. per hour	31 4	33 41	2 01	
yers	- May	50		Advance from 8d. to 9d. per hour	36 11	40 73 36 61	4 61 2 31	
ters and Joiners ters and Joiners	I June 2 May	54	A	Advance to a rate of 6 ³ d, per hour	34 3 27 0	30 04 29 94	2 93	
yers	I June	200 66		Advance from 7d. to 7 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour	31 51	33 81	2 3	
s rs	2 May	120		Advance from 8d. to 8td. per hour	39 0 ¹ / ₂ 34 0	41 04 36 11	2 0 2 1	***
rs	21 May 1 Aug.	80 40		Advance from 8d to 8d per hour	34 11	36 11	2 01	
s	2 May	30	1	Advance of 2s, per week	31 11	33 11	2 0	
3-94,719 Workpe	And the I would be for the	MIN	ING A	ND QUARRYING TRADES. 1 Decrea	se-5,000	Workpe		
ners (May	90,000		Advance of 25 per cent., making wages of underground 1	- 1	- 11	- 1	***
and participations		nos anj Postanj		men, mechanics, enginemen, cokemen, and banks- men, 20 per cent. above standard of Nov., 1879, and ot all surface workers 17 per cent. above standard; and a further temporary advance to all classes of 2 ¹ / ₂ per	arvori. IaX 135 Arradar		a ors of	
ers	7 May	30	10.000	cent. for 12 weeks Advance of 6d. per ton on all setts	ing the s	1005 N		
s) (928		Advance of 4d. per day (5s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.)	31 0	33 0	I 6 2 0	
g Enginemen	9 & 16	2 500	{	Advance of 3d. per day (4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.)	25 6	27 0	1 6	
Enginemen	May]	5	(Advance of 3d. per day (4s. 2d. to 4s. 5d.)	25 0	26 6	16	0
¹) (201		Advance of 6 per cent., making wages 11 per cent.	18 101	20 0	I II	
Mechanics	16 & 23	660		Advance of ad per day (up ad to up ad)				
ners	May			the second second a second	24 6	26 O	16	***
ners	9 May 26 May	2,100	5,000	Decrease of 5 per cent Advance of ad. per ton on account of screens, and an	-	-		-
				additional temporary advance of 10 per cent	-	-	A HAR	
ners	- May	300		Advance of 71d, per cent, under sliding scale §	_	_	_	
kers:-	when his		RON A	ND STEEL MANUFACTURE, 1 Decre	ase—121.	3, Workp	eople.	-
s	30 May	1,600		Advance of 3d. per ton (7s. to 7s. 3d.) under sliding scale]			311 all	
nelters	29 May	(4,400 661	••••	Advance of 25 per cent. under sliding scale	n	<u> -</u> ,	-	ci
orkers	31 May	•••	 1,213	Advance of 5 per cent Decrease of 1d. per cent. under sliding scale, making			10	
nacemen	- May			wages 72 per cent. above standard				
	may	1,350		Special advance of 5 per cent. plus an additional ad- vance of 1 ¹ / ₄ per cent. due to an alteration in the basis of the sliding scale making wages 11 per cent. above standard	100-2010 - 1010-000 - 1010		-	
nelters	29 May	21	de <u>stan</u> t e	Advance of 12 per cent.	N_223	14 SI AN	n <u>m</u> n	
nacemen	4th May — May	550 189		Advance of a per cent. under sliding scale	1000 - 100	nie to a	-	
	C. C. D. M. C. C.		al comp	Advance of 21 per cent. under sliding scale, making wages 61 per cent. above standard	anda	M Dat	retted .	1911
nelters, Gaspro- nen, and Millmen	29 May	653		Advance of 5 per cent	<u></u>	b_m		odina.
nelters	29 May	58		Advance of 5 per cent	(Madale	3.212	call day	
nelters and Gasproducemen	29 May	874	ala ⁱⁿ age	Advance of 5 per cent	<u>Z</u>	_	-	•••
	16th May	900	4	Advance of 5 per cent. to millmen rated at 205 per		Children and	ACLESS FOR	
and the second participation of	NO preserv		a sign	week and over, and of 21 per cent. to those earning	Ditter	ad U	22 (20)	
Workpeople.	MET	AL. E	NGINE	less than 305. ERING AND SHIPBUILDING, Decrease	- miline	1013 41	Acres Da	- hos
-up	7th May	56		Advance of is, per week	s—Nil, 29 0	30 0 (Cline with	
	16th May 2nd May	140 12		Advance of 7 ¹ / ₂ per cent		30 0	I 0	
Grinders	Junay			Advance of about 20 per cent	-	-		
ummer hours are	known to	differ in	any trad	e, the weekly rate given in the table is the result of any		- P		

* Exclusive of overtime. † Where the winter and summer hours are known to differ in any trade, the weekly rate given in the table is the result of averaging the wages for five summer weeks and two winter weeks. When a change in wages is accompanied by a change in hours of labours, the weekly wages before and after change are computed on the basis of the old and new hours respectively. \$ The coal miners at the Dysart collieries, whose wages have, since 1895, been governed by a sliding scale, have given three months' notice to their employers to terminate the same

185

Glasgow Swansea

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

June, 1898.

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

	Andreas and Andreas Andrea	Date from which Change	Num	ber of beople	Par	ticulars of Char	ege.	of Wag full v exclus	ed Rate ges in a week, sive of time.	Increa Decrea full w exclusi overt	ase in veek ive of
Locality.	Occupation.	takes effect in 1898.	affec		(D	ecreases in Italic	3.)	Before change.	After change.	In- crease per week.	De- crease per week
				FEDU	NG AND SHIP		(continued)	A BERNER	and a star		
	N	Part Internet		EERI	Advance of 1s. per			37 0	38 0	IO	
Liverpool and Birkenhead] Patternmakers	14th May 20th Aug.		10.000	Further advance of			38 0	38 6	0 6	
	. Ship Joinerst	14th May		200 .01 .0	Advance of 3s. per v	week		39 0	42 0'	3 0	
	Platers' Helpers	2nd May	156		Advance of 5 per centre to time workers	nt. on piece rates	and of a per nour	e-bi-kola			and Star
	(Turners)		A sure	13.20	to time workers		mig setting of the	30 0	31 0)	
	(Turners) Fitters	27th May	560		Advance of 1s. per v	week		29 0	30 0	IO	
Dundee	Do. (marine))		Topak 2017	Der all an	Advance from 61d.	to 63d per hour	and a second of the	32 0	33 0)	
	Platers' Helpers {	20th May 1st Aug.	} 104	{	Further advance fr			101-2100	111 - 1	10 1 - 1 - 1	
Edinburgh	Ironmoulders	6th May	376		Advance from 8d. to	o 81d. per hour .		1.17 <u>112</u> 11.1		I II	
Buinbuigh	(Ironmoulders	- May	1,500	}	Advance from 81d.	to 8 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour	with 2 ¹ / ₂ per cent. on	- Print	and the		
Falkirk		12th May	22		piece rates Advance of about 20	o per cent.		the state and a	Street 1	_	
	(Stove Grate Workers (Coppersmiths	6th May	231		Advance from 81d.	to 81d per hour .		37 1	38 3	I 11/2	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Glasgow	Foundry Labourers	1st June	400			week on time	, and 5 per cent. on	and Trends	surting and	IO	
-	1	Contraction of			piece rates			- a compartal	and the	- ALGORIE	a trade
Glasgow, Greenock, Pals- ley, Coatbridge		6th May	4,211	6 et .65	Advance from 8 ¹ / ₄ d. increase on piece i		nr, with 21 percent.	37 1	38 3	I IJ	
and' Dumbarton			105.234	14 ada tog	and supplies for	24 1	Child L. Conserved Strands	1	1	1	
C. S. C. S. S. P. R.	1 Increase—11	5 Workpe	ople.	TE	XTILE TRADE	S. 2 Dec	reases—2,016 Worky	eople.			
Heckmondwike .			115	p.8	Advance to a rate v	varying from 205.	to 26s. per week	-	-	-	
	Beam Warpers	10 May		16	Decrease estimated a	at is. 6d. per week	·		N. A.		IO
Radcliffe & Distric	Coloured Goods)	- April and	12	2,000	New price list adot	bted resulting in	a decrease varying	a stillar		26 23QU3	
	(Coloured Goods)	- June]5	10,011	from 2 to 10 per co		CALL A	1	1		0.22078.6
AL ALERAN	The second s	and the second	EMPI	OVER		AUTHOR	TIES Dec	reases-1	Nil.		
	5 Increases-475 Workpec		EMPL 8	-10 × 14 1	Advance of 15. per		TTE 5. Dec.	26 0	27 0	IIO	
Huddersfield .	Gravediggers and Gardeners	13 May	0		Auvalice of 13. per	week			120 20	1	Propilie
Blackpool	Tramway Conductors	26 May	20		Advance of 1s. per			-	141 - 14	- I 0	
Witham, Essex .	Labourers	6 May	- II		Advance of 1s. per Advance of 1s. per			1.	100 Tong	IOIIO	
Eastleigh, Hants .	C . T L		15 421				earning less than	_	-	IO	
Dublin	Carters, Labourers, &c	2 May	4~~	STAF	20s. per week, and		- Transaction of all	1.000	1		1
and the second	the second procession	a Same	a-shiplan	, Jakin M		1050	Dermanan Nil				
	8 Increases—554 Wor	and the second second	and the second second	11-83 20	LANEOUS TR Advance from 8 ¹ / ₂ d.	NDLO.	Decreases—Nil.	35 5	37 6) 2 I	1
	ne Cabinet Makers	-C 35	135 33		Advance of 1d. per	hour to rates I	anging from 51d. to		-	IO	
Bulwell, Notts	Brickmakers	20 May	33	Na Year	71d.			1.78.461	1.22.23		
Norwich	Compositors	4 June	IIO			week, with addi	tion of 1d. per hour	PENNEL	1208 0	IO	
		- Tella			for overtime Advance of 3s. per	week		42 0	45 0	3 0	
	Lightermen	I July 14 May	15 12		Advance of 15. per			32 0	33 0	IO	
C1	Cartwrights	30 May	35		Advance of 1s. per			-	-	IOIIO	
Greenock	Carters	30 May	200		Advance of 18. per Advance of 28. per			25 6	27 6	2 0	
Drogheda	Compositors	14 May	1 14	<u> </u>	ungla sela strate	THE STATES AND			12 Colt		12112
	1.Inc	rease-28	Workpeo	ple.	SEAMEN.	2 Decreases-	-92 Workpeople.		-		1
					No. shipped at new	And the second		ansalta		In-	De-
Port.	Voyage.		Occupatio	n	Rate during May.	Particula	ars of Change,	April.	May.	crease.	
	and the second second second second	100 20 100		11/2/15/2	Increase. Decrease.	A standard	1 a 10	1 isterates	N. Cossil	1	States and
The second second		1		Line al	The second	ACTENT	F. January Mark	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d
Swansea	Sailing Vessels- North and South Amer	ica Able	Seamen		6	Decrease of 5s.	per month	6- 0	55 0		5 0
Swansed	(East Co	ast)	And which	00	an in selen meridian			10000000		And the second	
Glasgow	Steam Vessels— North America, East C	oast Fire	men	1	28	Advance of 5s.	per month	85 0	90 O	5 0	5 0

Rise in Agricultural Wages.-A considerable number of agricultural labourers in the Midland, Eastern, Home, and South and South Western Counties have received an advance in wages. For particulars, see page 163.

ALLOTMENTS AND SMALL HOLDINGS. A RETURNS has recently been issued of the number of instances in which, between December 27th, 1894, and June 24th, 1897, local authorities acquired land for allotments and small holdings by (1) Compulsory purchase; (2) Purchase by agreement; (3) Compulsory hiring; (4) Hiring by agreement.

... North America, East Coast Firemen

The return shows that land was acquired for allotments during acquired by Parish Councils by compulsory hiring.

The total acreage of land acquired by these authorities for allotments was 14,818 acres, and the number of tenants to whom the land was let was 32,663.

90 0 85 0

ecrease of 5s. per month .

In the period referred to, three County Councils had acquired land in 6 parishes for small holdings, in 5 parishes by hiring by agreement, and in I parish by purchase by agreement, the total acreage being 121 acres, and the number of tenants 45. Land, to the period named by 3 County Councils, 3 Councils of County the extent of 852 acres, was acquired for purposes other than Boroughs, 120 Urban District Councils, 9 Rural District Councils, allotments by 183 Parish Councils prior to 24th June, 1897, in 44 cases and 1,009 Parish Councils, 4 Parish Meetings, and 1 Metropolitan by purchase, in 125 by hiring, in most of the remaining cases the land Vestry. In 24 cases the land was purchased by agreement, and in being acquired by gift. The purposes for which the lands were 1,156 cases by hiring by agreement. In 6 other cases land was acquired included recreation grounds in 113 cases, burial grounds in 31 cases, and various other purposes.

* Exclusive of overtime.
 + Where the winter and summer hours are known to differ in any trade, the weekly rate given in the table is the result of averaging the wages for five summer weeks and two winter weeks. When a change in wages is accompanied by a change in hours of labour, the weekly wages before and after change are computed on the asis of the old and new hours respectively.
 1 See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.
 § Land (Compulsory Purchase and Hiring), pp. 17. Price 5¹/₂d.

THE monthly accounts of trade and navigation show that the value of the imports into the United Kingdom from foreign countries and The changes in hours of labour reported in May British possessions for the month ended 31st May, 1898, was affected 6,524 workpeople, their working hours being £37,706,378, as against £36,346,348 for May, 1897, showing an reduced in the average by 1.11 hours per week. The increase of £1,360,030, or 3.7 per cent. principal decrease was that of one hour per week to 800 The exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures for shipjoiners at Liverpool, and the principal increase was May, 1898, were valued at \pounds 17,891,354, as compared with £19,322,146 for May, 1897, a decrease of £1,430,792, or 7'4 per the reversion of 2,500 stonemasons in Edinburgh and cent.; and the exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise for Leith to the hours worked previous to February last. May, 1898, amounted in value to £5,106,534, an increase of The changes in hours, in all but five cases, were £151,842, or 3.1 per cent. brought about without cessation of work.

* Locality.	Occupation.
Newcastie- upon-Tyne District Edinburgh and Leith }	Building Trades Stonemasons (wallers and setters) Stonemasons
	and the second
Carlisle	Carpenters and
Huddersfield Leeds	Joiners Slaters* Plumbers*
Birkenhead {	Bricklayers* Plumbers*
Leigh and District	Joiners* Plasterers
Chester Kidderminster Lynn	Stonemasons* Bricklayers* Bricklayers
Gt.Yarmouth	Carpenters and
Caterham* {	Joiners* Bricklayers Carpenters
Chatham & District*	and Joiners) Bricklayers* Carpenters Builders')
Maidstone	Labourers* } Bricklayers Plumbers Painters Builders' Labourers*
Clevedon	Stonemasons
Ottery, St. Mary	Bricklayers Carpenters Plumbers Painters Masons' Labourers
10 may spinter	Miscellaneous
Liverpool District	Trades. Shipjoiners

Cumberl'nd Ulverston

Inspectors of Factories.-Appointment.-Mr. J. H. Parker, of 73, Hardcastle-road, Edgeley, Stockport, has been appointed Inspector's Assistant under the Factory and Workshop Acts.

The Home Secretary, by an Order* dated May 7th, 1898, has declared that processes in the manufacture and decoration of earthenware and china are processes dangerous or injurious to health within the meaning of Section 8 of the Act of 1891. (Factories or workshops in which such processes are carried on are liable to be brought under the operation of special rules and measures.)

* See also under Changes in Rates of Wages. † Summer hours.
* Statutory Rules and Orders No. 349. Price ¹/₂d. Eyre & Spottiswoode. + Summer hours.

June, 1898.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN MAY.

Date from	Approxi- mate	Hours of labou full week (exc of overtim	lusive
which change takes effect.	number of work- people directly affected.	Before After change.	Extent of change per

NCREASES.

s.	6 June	50	441	50	5'5
5)	6 June	2,500	{45+ 40‡	$\left. \begin{smallmatrix} 5^{\texttt{I}}^{\texttt{I}} \\ 43^{\texttt{I}}_{\texttt{Z}}^{\texttt{I}} \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	5.86

DECREASES.

1	and the second	37-2 ())	1.2022010		
	2 May	197	{ 54+ -	507 }	4.28
	11 May	30	(541 50†	491 J 492	0'38
	4 June	300	50+ 471 &	49 ¹ / ₂ + 47 ¹ &	0'50
			(45‡ ∫50†	442 492+)	
	2 May	200	47章:	471 5	0'50
	2 May	79	{ 50+ 47±	49 ¹ / ₄₇	0.20
	2 May	150	{51+ 51‡	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 48\frac{1}{2}\\ 461 \end{array}\right\}$	3.13
	2 May	20	{ 5331 481	53† } 46† }	0.85
	2 May	80	491	401)	1'27
	6 May	50	5011	4611	1.08
	2 May	76	531	50물†	0.12
	5 S		(for 8	(for 6	
	2 May	136	weeks)	weeks)	0170
•	2	130	502	48 to 531	2.18
	(47)	100 300	
ŝ	2 May	36	531	51 \$ &	1.00
	2 May	230	1 - 511	48	
	IJune	230	561+ 561+	5531	4.69 0.69
			5021	2021	0.09
-	2 May	220	{ 561+	553+1	I
g	The second	100	1481	47315	
8	117 P. 12 1 1 1	50	561+	551+	1'14
	2 May	75	501	47 &	
2	strodk?	200)	491	
	2 May	•47	1 48 &	501,48)	
	-		45	8 45 5	0.12
	AT ALL Y	21 18	1 2 2 3 3	- Internet	
1	21 May }	1345 AV 14	0.2	Contraction of the	
	21 May 5	12		561	2
1	Land of	27	1 River Elle	S. S. Sandi	
	Salar Stra	-1	1	California California	
	ne se l				
	5th & 14th	800	54	52	I
	May		34	53	1
	2 May	500	56	51	5
	May -	50	12	8)	
1	1149]]	6) per day	per day	d
	and the second second	and the second second	,,	uuy)	12 /29/1-19

DANGEROUS TRADES.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Imports.-The following table shows the value of the imports for May, 1898, as compared with May, 1897 :---

	Month end	ed May 31st		OF THE OWNER	
anger and an all	1897.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Food, Drink and Tobacco Metals Chemicals, Dyestuffs, and Tanning Substances Oils Raw Materials for Manufactures Manufactured and Miscellaneous Articles	£ 15,696,616 1,693,518 481,832 574,728 9,303,264 8,596,390	£ 17,566,483 1,797,374 442,359 564,129 9,016,274 8,319,759	£ 1,869,867 103,856 — — —	£ 	
Total £	36,346,348	37,706,378	1,360,030	10 _0	

The principal increase in the value of the imports for May, 1898, as compared with May, 1897, is under the category of articles of food and drink, wheat alone showing an increase of £1,129,430 in the value imported, although the quantity shows a decrease of 83,450 cwts.; bacon has increased by $f_{208,298}$; hams by $f_{118,031}$; potatoes by $f_{103,404}$, and sugar (refined and unrefined) by $f_{257,591}$. On the other hand there is a decrease of \pounds 147,309 in the imports of cured or salted fish, of $\pounds_{189,856}$ in fruit, and of $\pounds_{182,449}$ in rice. The imports of sheep or lambs' wool show an improvement valued at £404,016, but, among other raw materials, hewn and sawn wood has decreased by £516,401.

Exports.—With regard to the exports for the month, the following

in average and an average the second	Month end	led May 31st		Lowman-
A la la restancia de la calendaria de la calendaria e a la calendaria de l	1897. 1898.		Increase.	Decrease
Animals, living Articles of Food and Drink Raw Materials Articles Manufactured and Partly	£ 105,384 871,245 1,803,937	£ 90,022 861,010 1,579,153	£ 	£ 15,362 10,235 224,784
Manufactured, viz.— Yarns and Textile Fabrics Metals, and Articles Manu- factured therefrom (except	7,739,063	6,831,079	-	907,984
Machinery)	2,954,991 1,403,366 4,444,160	2,733,343 1,546,207 4,250,540	142,841	221,648 193,620
Total £	19,322,146	17,891,354	-	1,430,792

The decrease in the value of yarns and textile fabrics is made up chiefly of decline in the values of the exports of woollen and worsted tissues (£470,029), linen piece goods and manufactures (£123,743). and cotton piece goods and manufactures (£188,539). Large decreases are seen also in the values of the exports of coal, coke, and fuel ($f_{220,136}$), and of wrought and unwrought iron $f_{210,352}$ for May, 1898, as compared with May 1897.

Taking now the trade for the first five months of 1898, as compared with the corresponding period of 1897, the value of the imports from foreign countries and British possessions amounted to $\pounds_{196,987,003}$, as compared with $\pounds_{189,031,470}$, showing an increase of £7,955,533; the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures were valued at £93,094,483, as against £98,320,455, a decrease of £5,225,972; and the exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted in value to $\pounds 26,356,559$, as compared with $\pounds 26,912,849$, a decrease of $\pounds 556,290$.

Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared .- The tonnage of vessels entered at ports of the United Kingdom from Foreign Countries and British Possessions during May amounted to 2,716,653 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 3,142,128 tons, as compared with 3,011,271 tons entered and 3,513,819 tons cleared in May, 1897. The tonnage of vessels entered coastwise amounted to 2,588,742 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 2,538,159 tons, as against 2,782,433 tons and 2,616,230 tons respectively in May. 1897.

188

TRADE DISPUTES.

(Based on information, obtained from all available sources, verified and corrected by direct application to the Employers, Trade Unions, and other parties concerned.) Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day have been omitted, except when the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100

Number and Magnitude.—Fifty-six fresh disputes were reported as beginning in May, 1898, compared with 44 in April, and 101 in May, 1897. In these 56 disputes 6,541 workpeople were directly, and 3,177 indirectly affected, a total of 9,718, which compares with 130,528 in April, and 16,638 in May, 1897.

Trades Affected.—In the building trades 33 disputes took place, involving 5,025 workpeople; mining and quarrying, 6 disputes, involving 1,273 workpeople; metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades, 8 disputes, involving 2,226 workpeople; textile trades, 3 disputes, involving 784 workpeople; and in the miscellaneous group of industries, 6 disputes, involving 410 workpeople.

Causes .- Of the 56 new disputes, 45 were chiefly on wages questions, 2 on the matter of working hours, 5 on questions of working arrangements, and 4 arose from other causes.

Results.—Thirty-four new disputes, involving 6,688 workpeople, and 13 old disputes, involving 1,998 workpeople, were reported as settled. Of the 47 new and old disputes terminated, 20 involving 3,216 persons, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 5 involving 1,150 persons, in favour of the employers; and 22 involving 4,320 persons, resulted in a compromise. At the end of May there were 36 unsettled disputes, involving about 106,915 workpeople (including 100,000 Welsh miners).

Number of Working Days Lost.-The number of working days lost in May owing to labour disputes, new and old, was about 2,844,300, compared with 2,332,000 in April, and 450,000 in May, 1897.

Total Disputes for First Five Months of 1898.—For the five completed months of 1898 the aggregate number of workpeople involved in the 234 disputes which commenced in those months was 157,178, as compared with about 99,000 in the 451 disputes reported in the corresponding period of 1897. The number of working days lost was about 6,868,400, as compared with 1,760,000 for the same period of 1897. The engineering trade dispute, which continued through January of the present year, and the present coal mining dispute in South Walsa largely account for the approximation of user lost in the first five months of 1898 over those of 1897. Wales largely account for the preponderance of working days lost in the first five months of 1898 over those of 1897.

Locality.	Occupation.*	Date when Dispute	Alleged Cause or Object.	Work	per of people cted.	Total Dura- tion of Dispute in	Result.	Stock: Middl
ano di da		began.	in a second the star spin a second the second se	Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.	Work- ing Days.		Middl Liver
		3	I.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN B Disputes. BUILDING TRADES.	line al		people a	ffected.	Bilstor
arlington	Builders' Labourers	Mav	For advance in wages of ad. per hour	150	(500		Advance granted.	Arbroa Aberdo
1210111	and other Workperple Plumbers		For advance in wages from 8d. to 8hd. per hour	22			Still unsettled.	
artlepool	Carpenters & Joiners	28	In consequence of a strike against one employer on the ready-made joinery question the associated employers locked out their trade union joiners	73		-	No settlement reported.	
nde rla nd		26	employers locked out their trade union joiners For advance in wages of 2s. per week	210		-	No settlement reported.	Haslir
tley	construction) Storemasons	* 2	For advance in wages from 8d. to $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour	5	II		Advance from 8d. to 81d. per hour con- ceded by majority of employers.	Kilbir
adford	Carpenters & Joiners	2	For advance in wages from 8d. to 8 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour, with reduction in the number of winter hours	800		30	Advance granted, but not the reduced winter working hours.	Belfas
ighouse ddersfield	Builders' Labourers Slaters and Labourers	2 2	For advance in wages from 5 ¹ / ₂ d. to 6d. per hour For advance in wages from 8d. to 9d. per hour, and other alterations in working rules	бо 20	 24	9 12	Advance granted. Advance from 8d. to 8 ¹ / ₂ d per hour, and summer hours reduced from 50 to 49 ¹ / ₂	
	- KENRERY AND		and the second	11152572.578			per week.	West
·k	Joiners	2	For advance in wages from 71d. to 81d. per hour, with other alterations in working rules	180		-	No settlement reported.	West
ester etwood	Storemasons	2	For advance in wages and reduction in hours For advance in wages from 9d. to 9 ² d. per	44 32			No settlement reported. Advance from gd. to gd. per hour, and a code of working rules agreed to.	Llane
ncaster	Stonemasons	2	For advance in wages and reduction in hours. For advance in wages from 9d. to 9d. per hour, and a local code of working rules Against proposed extension of the period for	283		4 -	No settlement reported.	Huntl
igh,Atherton	Carpenters & Joiners	2	short working hours in winter Demand for advance from 8 ¹ / ₂ d. to 9d. per hour in wages, and other alterations in working rules; men refusing Manchester rules, unless accompanied by limitation of apprentices	98		19	Advance granted, and a code of working rules signed, but employers main-	Drogh
& Tyldesley	- Alt - California		rules; men refusing Manchester rules, unless accompanied by limitation of apprentices		and a		tained their position on the apprentice question.	Limer
rthwich & District	Stonemasons	2	For advance in wages from 7 ² d. to gd. per hour, with reduction in hours to 9 per day	25		3	Advance to 8 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour agreed to.	
chdale	Bricklayers, Labourers and Bricklayers	2	For advance in wages from 6d. to 6 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour	бо	48	12	Work resumed at the previous rate of wages.	
(Plasterers' Labourers and Plasterers	2	Against proposed reduction in wages from 6 d. to 6d. per hour	34	20	15	Proposed reduction withdrawn.	
ockport	Bricklayers	2	Against proposal of employers to extend the walking time boundaries from $\frac{3}{4}$ to about $1\frac{1}{2}$	75		15	Workreople generally accepted the ex- tended boundaries, employers making concessions in a few particulars.	Hull
insford	Bricklayers	2	miles from centre of town For advance in wages from 6 ¹ / ₄ d. to 8d. per hour	26 675	,	7	Advance granted. Still unsettled.	Leeds
neLancashire Towns		2 to 17	For advance in wages from 6 ¹ / ₂ d. to 8d. per hour Against proposal of employers to abolish rule as to the introduction of ready dressed stone from other districts; in some instances questions of	0/3	and the state	and Contains		
a line and a star	Detablement Labourge	din sett	increased wages and reduced hours were involved For advance in wages from 5d. to 5 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour	200	50		Still unsettled.	Sheffi
rewsbury	Bricklayers' Labourers and Bricklayers, Carpenters, &c.	Series and		1.1.1.1			a bel sold a sold and sold and	Burto
elmsford	Bricklayers & Labourers Builders' Labourers	16 2	For advance in wages from 6 ¹ / ₂ d. to 7 ¹ / ₃ d. per hour For advance in wages from 4d. to 4 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour,	15 100	2	- 2	Still unsettled, Advance conceded. Question of rules	Newp
rmouth -	Bricklayers	State.	with a code of working rules For new code of working rules involving an	90		2	to be considered in six months. Demands conceded.	Greer
ading	Carpenters and Joiners	E. DESSER	advance in wages from 6 ¹ / ₂ d. to 7d. per hour For code of working rules including a 55 ¹ / ₂ hours	300		- 11	Advance granted. Hours and working	
tsmouth	Plasterers	2	working week, and wages of 8d. per hour For advance in wages from 8d. to 9d. per hour,	150		6	rules to be considered at a future date Advance of 1d. per hour granted from 1st November, 1898, with other altera-	
and a state of the	Delallanar	13/2.1	and other alterations in working rules For advance in wages from 5 ¹ / ₂ , to 6d, per hour,			<u></u>	tions in working rules. No settlement reported.	Sheffi
erton	Bricklayers	2	and other alterations in working rules For advance in wages from 7d. to 8d. per hour,	44 50	 65	201 <u>0</u> 00	No settlement reported.	Lond
rquay	Plasterers and other workpeople		and other alterations in working rules Employers, while consenting to advance in wages	30		7	Employers withdrew proposed altera-	Dund
eston-super- Mare	Carpenters and Joiners	2	from 7d. to $7\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour, stipulated for altered working rules, to which men objected				tions, and accepted rules suggested by the men.	Falki

* The occupations in Italics are those of workpeople "indirectly affected." The statement of cause and result does not apply to these persons.

Locality.

Bangor Barry ...

Morriston Swansea

Glasgow

Bedlington Lintz Green

Chorley Near Chesterfie

Blantyre Motherwell

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

TRADE DISPUTES IN MAY- (continued).

	Occupation,*	Date when Dispute began.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Workj Affe Di-	ber of people cted.	Total Dura- tion of Dispute in Work- ing	Result.
1			I DISDUTES WHICH DECKN	rectly.	rectly.	Days.	
N.S.S.			I DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN	Contraction of the second	1898.	CHILL IN	
[Carpenters and Leiners	May	BUILDING TRADES-(Continu	(ed).	1	[i da la
	Carpenters and Joiners	2	For advance in wages from 27s. to 30s. per week	54		9	Advance to 30s. per week for 36 weeks in summer, and in winter 4 weeks at
	Stonemasons, Sawyers, &c.	2	For a new code of working rules involving in- creased rate for overtime	14	31	4	28s. 11d. and 12 weeks at 27s. The code of rules agreed to.
	Stonemasons and Labourers	2	For advance in wages from 8d. to 9d. per hour	28	8	-	No settlement reported.
	Stonemasons and Labourers and Joiners Glaziers	2	For advance in wages from 8d. to gd. per hour, and reduction in hours to 52 per week	200	80	-	No settlement reported.
	Giaziers	- 1	For advance in wages from 8d. to 81d. per hour	39	•••	3	Advance granted.
1	6 D	isputes.	MINING AND QUARRYING.	1,275	B Workpe	cople affe	ected.
	Putters and Coal Hewers, &c.	2	Putters ceased work without notice for advance in wages	70	320	8	Work resumed on previous terms, putters being summoned to police court and fined for the illegal stoppage.
	Coal Miners and other workers	9	Alleged refusal of firm to pay rates awarded by an arbitrator in November, 1897	150	50		No settlement reported.
	Coal miners Pit Boys, Coal Miners	18	For increased tonnage rate on account of alleged increase in difficulty of working	бо		-	No settlement reported.
eld	and Surfacemen Coal Miners	4	For advance in wages Against increase in amount of deduction for dirt	30 300	240	4	A scale of wages arranged for boys, in- volving advances in some cases. Work resumed. Full details of settle-
	Coal Miners	2	in coal For increase of ad, per ton to enable the men to	53		8	Work resumed upon a promise to con-
	8 Discoutor	E TAL	earn the advance of is, generally granted		1	N. Contraction	sider the application.
- 1	8 Disputes. M Ironmoulders	ETAL,	ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDIN Refusal to work with a non-union man	IG TF	RADES.	2 h I	,226 Workperple affected. The non-union man left the place.
am ees	Enginemen, Firemen, &c-, and Iron and	0	Refusal to work with two men who were in	105	1,648	I	Employers gave notice of discharge to
	Steel Workers Joiners, Carpenters	23	arrears with their union contributions For advance in wages of 1d. per hour	No.	diam bi si	ioniti S	the two men in question.
	and Wagon-wrights Tacklemen and Riggers	16	For advance in wages from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d. per	44 32		_	No settlement reported. No settlement reported.
	(at blast furnaces) Shipjoiners	6, 24,	day For advance in wages of as, per week and other	250			Partial settlement affecting shipping
	and and and a second	and 25	alterations in working rules				companies employing majority of men, on basis of 3s. per week advance, and certain alterations in working rules. In shipyards the dispute still
	Blastfurnacemen, Iron- workers and Labourers	9	Refusal to accept reduced wages on introduction of a labour-saving machine	6	20		unsettled. Furnace blown out.
	Ironmoulders	7	Moulders objected to employment of a labourer upon a sand moulding machine	26		-	Majority of places filled by non- unionists some men resumed work.
	Rivet Boys and Rivette*s	25	For advance in wages to an uniform rate of 9s. per week	12	36	I	Advance of 6d. per week each given to rivet boys.
			3 Disputes. TEXTILE TRADES.	78	4 Workp	eople affe	cted.
	Beam Warpers	6	Against reduction of beaming prices from 6 ^a d. per warp, irrespective of number of ends, to 6d. for 430 ends and under, and 6 ^a d. 431 ends and over	119		4	A modified reduction agreed to.
	Thread Finishers and Pinners	23	For advance in wages of 2s. per week	41	24	-	No settlement reported.
	Machine Boys (flax spinning)	5	For advance in wages of 6d. per week	600		3	Work resumed without advance.
		6 Disj	utes. MISCELLANEOUS TRADE	s.	410 W	orkpeop	le affected.
rich	Brickmakers, &c	9	For advance in wages	250	1 -	3	An increase in wages granted to a small number of persons.
	Gas Stokers	12	Dispute as to appointment of a stoker to fill a vacancy	14		3	Amicable settlement effected.
	Dock Labourers Shoemakers	28 6	For advance in wages from 6 ¹ / ₂ d. to 9d. per hour To enforce an arbitration award reducing hours	46		2	Work of loading vessels completed by non-unionists.
	Compositors	14	For advance in wages of 25. 6d per week which	19 11		_	No settlement reported. No settlement reported.
	Tailors	24	had been granted by other employers For advance in wages of 1d. per hour	70			Still unsettled,
	II.—DISPUTES	WHI	CH BEGAN BEFORE MAY, AND WE	RE SE	TTLET		NAMES OF STREET, STREET, ST.
5757			Dervice mai, and iter			, IN 1	HAI MONIH.
	Joiners, Plumbers, &c.	11 Mær.	BUILDING TRADES. Joiners claimed work which was being done by cabinet-makers at a lower rate of pay	30	.	47	Joiners to fix disputed work on the job, and to do all work of the kind in
	Bricklayers, Joiners, &c.	7 Feb.	Union men refused to work with non-union painters, who, they alleged, were not being paid	30		81	future. Settled at a conference that the employer would pay the standard rate of wages.
	Slaters and Labourers	2 2000 Cardward 200	at the standard rate For advance in wages from 8½d. to 9½d. per hour	48	20	10	Advance from 81d, to od, per hour
ent	Painters	A CONTRACTOR OF THE	For a revised code of working rules including advance in wages from 7d. to 7gd. per hour	80		30	granted Advance of 1d. per hour conceded, with improved working rules.
sle (ht)	Bricklayers Plumbers		For advance in wages from 84d. to 9d. per hour	12		30	Immediate advance of 3d. per hour granted, with promise of further 3d. in September
		(in summer, and to iod. in winter, with certain alterations in working rules	80		40	Advance in wages of ¹ / ₂ d. per hour con- ceded, and compromise arranged on question of working rules.
	Haftand Sector	ME	TAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBU	ILDIN	G TRA	DES.	Allena and seaters on an entrance (or)
	Platers, Rivetters, &c.,	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Refusal of an employer to agree to a revised state- ment of prices accepted by other firms Objection to earlier hour of accepting and	100200000		19	Employer agreed to pay according to revised price list.
	and Labourers	alest and ale	against requirement to work piecework on repairs	NY SEL	15	61	Employer withdrew notice, and men resumed work under the 1892 agree-
	the same of the part of the second	- Contraction	Refusal by platers to grant an increase in wages from 6 ¹ / ₂ d. to 7d. per hour	112		28	ment. Immediate advance of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour granted, with promise of further ¹ / ₄ d.
	Stove and Range Fitters	14 April	For separate instead of joint payment of piece- work earnings, and to secure higher rates.	39		24	from 1st August. An advance on piece rates of about 20 . per cent. agreed to.
000	and the second	cs are the	ose of workpeople "indirectly affected." The sta	tement	of cause	and resul	t does not apply to those persons

* The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly affected." The statement of cause and result does not apply to those persons.

189

TRADE DISPUTES IN MAY-(continued.)

une, 1898.

Data supplied by the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland, and Ireland. On one day in the second week of May 329,059 persons DURING May, the 13 bureaux furnishing returns, registered 2,013 fresh applications for work, as compared were relieved in the 35 selected urban districts of the with 2,001 in May, 1897, an increase of 12. Work was United Kingdom. This number corresponds to a rate found for 980 persons by these bureaux during the of 208 per 10,000 of the estimated population of these month, compared with 995 in May, 1897. The districts in 1898. number remaining on the registers of the 13 bureaux Compared with April, 1898, there is a decrease of 3,458 at the end of May, 1898, was 2,258 (including 1,254 men, lads, and boys, and 1,004 women and girls) compared with 2,449 a year ago.

Name and	App tion	Fresh lica- s by	tions	Situa- offered ployers	No. of Workpeople found Work by Bureaux.						
Address of		people		ring	Priv	ed by vate	Engaged by Local				
Labour Bureau.	Non		1	1	Empl	oyers.	Authorities.				
	May, 1898.	May, 1897.	May, 1898.	May, 1897.	May, 1898.	May, 1897.	May, 1898.	May, 1897.			
London.	100	Service 1	Nersk	1.00	1*	ALL STREET	Carlos Co				
St. Pancras	240	116	217	180	$\begin{cases} 77^* \\ 63^+ \end{cases}$	} 86	5†	9†			
Battersea	99	82	39	34 .	39	34	C ID W	-			
(Lavender Hill) Islington (Barnsbury St.)	154	177	77	98	$\begin{cases} 32^* \\ 41^+ \end{cases}$	} 80		{ 4* 15†			
St. Martin	104	III	90	110	39	59		-			
(Town Hall) Hackney (Graham Yard)	. 82	119	20	30	6	12	66†	55†			
Salvation Army (Whitechapel Rd.)	. 210	296	54	61	{47 171‡	} 286	1.7.00	ato Tel			
Y.W.C.A. (George St., (I Hanover Sq.)	350	381	474	500	87	103		-			
" (2) 56	65	153	144	27	38	COO <u>CA</u> ON	-			
Provincial.	123322	N. S. S. S.	a manager	12.7.7.2	Particular's	100 million	- dure :				
Salford (Town Hall)	31	71	13	7	13	8	-	-			
(Town Hall) Jpswich (Tower Street)	CG-02	56	43	42	21	24	-	-			
Plymouth	. 155	134	194	207	80	91	6	I			
(Municipal Bldgs.)	. 131	148	5	13	-	3	3	6			
Glasgow	-6-	245	166	155	$\begin{cases} 51^{*}\\58^{+} \end{cases}$	46* 35†	} 48	-			
Total of 13 bureau	2,013	2,001	1,545	1,581	852	905	128	٤0			

Hackney	82	119	20	30	6	12	6	6+	55†	and mindrie district (- Por		-).	and a superior	Louis Lority	all the second
(Graham Yard) Salvation Army	210	296	54	61	{ 47 171‡	286	_	-	-	9 21 2 9 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	the set of the set of the		day in se lay, 1898	AND ADDRESS CAR.	Increase	
(Whitechapel Rd.) Y.W.C.A. (George St., (1)	360	381	474	500	87	103	2.004 - 1.01 - 1 - 1.01 - 1		_	Selected Urban				Rate	rate per of popul compar	tion as
Hanover Sq.) ,, (2)	56	65	153	144	27	38	1000		-	Districts	In- door.	Out- door.	TOTAL.	per 10,000 of esti-		
Provincial.	31	71	13	7	13	8	-	-	_	1 Der n of and 1000	uoor.		1.40	mated Popula- tion.	Amonth ago.	A year ago.
(Town Hall) lpswich		56	43	42	21	24			-	ENGLAND & WALES.*				tion.		
(Tower Street) Plymouth (East St.)	155	134	194	207	80	91		6	I	Metropolis.						
Liverpool (Municipal Bldgs.)	131	148	5	13	-	3	6.0	3	6	West District North District	10,540 13,933	2,457 7,884	12,997	164 206	- 4	+ 2
Glasgow (158 George St.)	363	245	166	155	$\begin{cases} 51^* \\ 58^+ \end{cases}$	46* 35†	} 4	8	-	Central District	7,088	3,192	10,280	451 235	- 13	+ 15
Total of 13 bureaux	2,013	2,001	1,545	1,581	852	905	12	8	٤0	South District	12,911 19,993	3,995 18,317	38,310	227	- 3	+ 7 - 2
		-		Circle.	100	- Annela	III	1	1 1	Total Metropolis	64,465	35,845	100,310	223	- 4	+ 1
(II.) Occupati	ons of	Work	people	on Reg	lister	s at end	i of i	May.		West Ham	1,968	6,840	8,808	197	10 - CO	+ 7
	21.48	- (1983) (1997) • (1997)		M	en.	C anna	-	- 18:		Other Districts. Newcastle District	1,559	4,679	6,238	166	+ I	+ 11
A SALE AND AND A SALE	14.3 -	a dian	12 200	m	еп.	undi un	2. 3	0.	<u> </u>	Stockton & Tees District	998	4,688	5,686	268	- 10	+ 19
Name of	Build ing, E	l- Carn n- Stab		erks po	rters		14 19 Ma		as Lines	Bolton, Oldham, &c Wigan District	3, 84 1 665	8,455 7,137	11,639 8,802	158 224	- 3	+ 2
Labour Bureau,	ginee	r- me	n, w	8	ind	General Labour-	Oth Occ		Total	Manchester District	0	7,291	15,607	181	- 3	+ 15
	ing an Meta		ho ho	use-	ers.	ers.	patio		Men.	Liverpool District		7,779	17,304	190	- 2	+ 3
	Trade	es. &c	. m	en. 6	320		a no			Bradford District Halifax & Huddersfield	100	3,399 3,673	4,496 4,683	125 126	- 2	+ 3
London.	BURK.								Contraction of the	Leeds District		5,674	7,469	174	- 2	- 7
St. Pancras Battersea	46	I		8	28	56 38	11		164 54	Barnsley District	6	3,228	3,867	187	- 2	- I
Islington	4 17	4.	5	36	4 44	137	6	1 20 1	255	Sheffield District		3,355	5,595	150 263	— I	+ 2
St. Martin Hackney	28			36	14 10	1 42	16 12		38 83	Hull District North Staffordshire		5,202	6,287 7,922	203	- 7	- 13
Salvation Army Provincial.			-0.7 1996	4	<u>1</u>	5	7		16	Nottingham District	0	5,330	6,914	187	- I	+ 5
Salford	42	18	3	II	18	45	56	;	139	Leicester District	120.000.000.000	2,838	3,910	194		+ 15
Plymouth		1		4	6 14	5 20	6		30 85	Wolverhampton District Birmingham District		13,804 2,148	16,90 1 6,121	305 114	- I + I	+ 5 + 2
Liverpool		I	1	46	2	64	12	2	98 108	Bristol District		8,374	10,938	311	- 5	- 8
Fatal W.	112121	-	3	3	6	58	30	-		Cardiff & Swansea	1,695	6,919	8,614	247	+ 8	+ 19
iotal Number	138	14		54	146	471	117		1,070	Total "Other Districts"	48,755	110,238	158,993	194	- 2	+ 3
			Wo	men an	d Gir	ls.	-		rand	SCOTLAND.* Glasgow District	3,427	14,287	17,714	209	- 4	- 2
Name of	Lads	Char		Dress		Tot	al	T	otal.	Paisley & Greenock District	CONTRACTOR AND	2,609	3,203	205	- 6	- 14
Labour Bureau.	and Boys.	women Daily	Ber-	maker	S Oth	Wor Wor	men		Man	Edinburgh & Leith District Dundee & Dunfermline	States and the second	5,119 2,916	6,441 3,860	180 196	- 5	+ 2 + 7
		Work	, vants	Semp stresse	-	al	nd rls.	May 1898.		Aberdeen		2,568	3,082	228	- 2	
London.	1000	1		5110550		else tin		BERLINE.	<u>Init</u>	Coatbridge & Airdrie	313	1,184	1,497	170	- 14	- 12
St. Pancras Battersea	91 4	38 6	14	2		-	4	309 64	59	Total for the above Scottish Districts	7,114	28,683	35,797	201	- 4	- I
Islington St. Martin		33 21	62	-	I	3	26	843 81	94	IDELAND 1					and the second sec	-
Hackney Salvation Army	3	S	\$	§			§	86 16	171	IRELAND.† Dublin District	. 6,228	3,486	9,714	275	_	+ 19
Y.W.C.A (I)	12-7-	47	281	-	28	3 61		611	528	Belfast District	. 3,806	333	and the second se	2000 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-	+ 13
Provincial.	-	-	-	51	6	8 11	9	119	D. C. Starter	Cork, Waterford & Limerick District	4,507	5,303	The second s	416	- 4	+ 1
Salford		- 6	- I		interit.	the contract of the second	7	1 39 42		Galway District		1,133		417	+ 50	10-292.079
Plymouth	8	7	-		A CONTRACT	100 min 5	7	93 113	103 103	Total for the above Irish	14,896	-			+ 1	+ 20
Glasgow Total Number	12	62	41	2		7 12	23.02	242	249	Districts J Total for above 38 dis-)			-		-	
	184	220	845	55	38	4 1,00	14	2,258	2,449	tricts in May, 1898	137,198	191,861	329,059	208	- 2	+ 4
* Permanent emp	lovme	nt.	+ Tem	orary e	mploy	ment.				* Exclusive of Vagrants; the Metropolitan Asylums	ot Patier	and of	e Fever a	and Sma	ll-pox H	ospitals o
t These were eng										Hospitals and Licensed Hou	Ses.					
S Women and Girl										+ Excluding Casuals, but i Blind, Deaf and Dumb, &c.,	who are	classified	as not a	ned in I ble-bodi	nstitutio ed.	ns for the

Dura tion o Workpeople Affected. Date Dispu Result. Alleged Cause or Object. Locality Occupation.* Work Di-rectly. rectly. Days. bega II .- DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN BEFORE MAY, AND WERE SETTLED IN THAT MONTH-(continued). MISCELLANEOUS TRADES. Finishers obtained the advance desired; question with regard to pipe makers to be referred to arbitration. Advance of $\frac{1}{2}d$, per ton for the $1\frac{1}{2}$ in, gauge screen settled at a conference, which also arranged that pending set-tlement of the general dispute in South Wales and Monmouthshire a further advance of to per cent, should be given Manchester ... Clay tobacco pipe makers and finishers 29 & 30 Fipe makers objected to proposed reduction in April wages, and finishers came out for an increase Men demanded advance of 1d. per ton because of 1¹/₄ in. gauge screens, alleged correct gauge being 1 in. Swansea and Neath Valleys cite) and Daywage-80 870 434 men Wales and Monmouthshire a further advance of roper cent. should be given. dvance of 1s. per week granted to those who suffered decrease in November. Cartwrights 12 April For advance in wages of 2s. per week to all reduced in November last, 1s. to others, and a minimum rate of 6¹/₂d. per hour, with a twelve 80 41 Glasgow months' agree

III .- DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN BEFORE MAY, 1898, AND WERE STILL UNSETTLED AT THE END OF THE MONTH.

The following 16 disputes which have been previously reported were still unsettled at the end of May. The number of workpeople then involved was about 104,085, including 100,000 Welsh miners. The month in which each dispute commenced is stated in brackets. Building Trades :--Slaters, Falkirk; bricklayers, Stroud; joiners, Newport; painters, Hull; building trades, South Shields (all in April). Mining :--Coal miners, Castleford (July, 1897); Normanton (Sep., 1897); Abernant-2 disputes (Oct., 1897); Castleford (Jan.); South Wales and Monmouthshire (April); ironstone miners, Kilbiraie (April).

Other Trades :-Boilermakers, Ebbw Vale (July); cabinet-makers, Glasgow, Beith, Dundee, and Dalry (March); tailors, Stranraer (March); pottery workers, Wombwell (April)

* The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly affected." The statement of cause and result does not apply to these persons.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Total Emigration.-The number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during May was 16,149, as compared with 20,336 in May, 1897.

British and Irish.-Of the 16,149 passengers, 11,146 were of British or Irish origin, a decrease of 3,136 as compared with a year ago, due to a falling off in the numbers bound for the United States. On the other hand, an increase took place in the numbers en route to British North America. The total number of British and Irish passengers for the first five months shows a decrease when compared with the corresponding period a year ago. The figures for the different periods are shown in the following table :--

an here the a station b	May,	May,	Total for f endi	ive month ng-
Destination.	1898.	1897.	May, 1898.	May, 1897.
United States British North America Australasia South Africa Other places	6,695 1,883 737 1,261 570	10,286 1,557 617 1,249 573	29,716 6,771 3,808 7,627 3,930	32,719 5,283 3,745 7,791 4,245
Total	11,146	14,282	51,852	53,783

Foreign.-The remainder of the 16,149 passengers in May, viz, 5,003, were foreigners and others whose nationality was not distinguished, being 1,051 less than in May, 1897. Of this decrease, 968 was in the number bound for the United States.

Alien Immigration .- The number of aliens that arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continent during May was 8,820. Of these, 3,217 were stated to be en voute to America or other places out of the United Kingdom, compared with 4,092 so stated in May, 1897. Those not stated to be on their way to America or other places out of the United Kingdom numbered 5,603 (including 1,316 sailors), the corresponding figure for May, 1897, being 4,940 (including 984 sailors). The figures for May, 1898 and 1897, and also for the five months ended May 31st in each year are as follows :---

ad 14 ministration de la bouert	May,	May,	Total for 5 months ending			
sevent, and some sevent as the sevent on	1898.	1897.	May, 1898.	May, 1897		
Aliens not stated to be <i>en route</i> to America or other places out of the United Kingdom	5,603* 3,217	4,940* 4,092	20,195* 14,355	18,585* 14,193		
Total	8,820	9,032	34,550	32,778		

* These figures are inclusive of sailors, to the number of 1,316 in May, 1898; 984 in May, 1897; and 5,288 and 4,731 respectively in the five months ended May 31st, in each year.

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MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTES.

Cotton Statistics .- The imports of raw cotton during May show an increase as compared with May of both 1897 and 1896, very largely due in both cases to increased imports o American cotton. The imports for the five months ended May 31st, are also much greater than for the corresponding periods of 1897 and 1896. The quantity forwarded from ports to inland towns in May was greater than in either May, 1897 or May, 1896.

The following are the figures for the different periods

The	Ionowin	g are	the ng	Imports. Bales.	Forw	arded from P Inland Town Bales.	orts	Exports. Bales.
May.	1898			257,975		259,396		44,186
	1897			197,652		239,359		37,866
	1896			200,245		248,131		31,000
Five	e Months	ended						
May,	1898			2,086,082		1,446,962		200,904
,,	1897			1,731,503		1,386,886		177,890
	1896			1,603,429		1,339,571		164,203

Traffic Receipts .- The total receipts of 21 of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the five weeks ended June 4th amounted to £8,019,179, an increase of £212,027 (or 2.7 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of 1897. The receipts from passenger traffic were £3,720,079, an increase of $f_{251,637}$, and those from goods and mineral traffic $f_{4,299,100}$, a decrease of £39,610.

Bankruptcies.-The bankruptcies gazetted during May numbered 385, being 89 more than in May, 1897, 37 more than in May, 1896, and 11 more than in May, 1895.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

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

Di and Ladreter	Adu	ilts.	You Pers	ing ons.	Children.		Total.		Grand Total.
Disease and Industry.	М.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	100000
Lead Poisoning China, Earthenware, and Glass	14	17	-	I	-	en den La fabri	14	18	32
Lead and Colour Works Smelting	18 4 1		111			111	18 4 1	29 	47 4 1
of Iron and other metals Other Industries	12	2	1	-	_	-	12	2	14
Total Lead Poisoning	49	48	-	1	-	-	49	49	98
Corresponding Total for May, 1897	55	34	3	7	Angel Servisi	24(<u>6.)</u> Jacob	58	35	93
Phosphorus Poisoning	1	- 12	-	-	10000		1	-	1
Ditto May, 1897	95 <u>1</u> 1	704			Pala P	1	-	-	2027
Anthrax	2	ter T. a	-	-	and the	is The	2	-	2
Ditto May, 1897	1	-	100	197	-	-	1	-	1

-	0	0
	y	U
-	1	

June, 1898.

LABOUR BUREAUX IN MAY.

(I.) Work Done in May.

PAUPERISM IN MAY.

in the number relieved, and of 2 in the rate per 10,000. Twenty-three of the districts show a decrease, the most marked falling off being in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (14 per 10,000), Central London (13), Stockton and Tees district (10), and Hull (7). The only district showing a notable increase is the Galway district (50 per 10,000).

Compared with May, 1897, the number relieved has increased by 8,747, and the rate per 10,000 of population by 4. Increases are shown in 23 districts, the most noticeable being in the Galway district (234 per 10,000), Stockton and Tees district, Cardiff and Swansea district, and Dublin (19 each), Central London, Manchester and Leicester districts (15 each), Belfast (13), and Newcastle (11). The rate was unaltered in two districts, while the remaining ten districts show a falling off, the largest decreases being in the Paisley and Greenock district (14), North Staffordshire (13), and Coatbridge and Airdrie district (12 per 10,000).

June, 1898.

INDUSTRIAL PROSECUTIONS IN MAY.

192

I.-Under Factory and Workshop Acts.*†

Nature of Offence.	Infor- mations laid.	Con- victions	1.11	ount of alties.			oun of osts.	
By Owners, Managers, &c. :	1	1-1-2-2-2	f	s. d	Ι.	£	s.	<i>d</i> .
Neglecting to Limewash	9	9	6		0		12	0
Neglecting to Fence Machinery	96	96	14		0	4	4	3
Allowing Children or Young Persons to clean	C. A.K.	11.22.32	ant.		1	1483	11	100
machinery in motion, &c	3	3	0	12	6	I	9	6
Employing Young Persons without necessary		ANTE DA	1.1.1.1		1		1	
Certificates	42	42	22	14	0	17	7	0
Illegal Hours or Times of Employment-	1.00	100.000			1			
Before or after the legal hour	74	74	36	16	0	32	2	IO
During meal times, or without proper	1 11	1	1		1			
intervals for meals	82	77	IO	6	0	28	19	6
Beyond legal hour on Saturday or day		1.1.1.	main		1			
autotituted	15	15	9	9	0	8	14	10
On Sundays or holidays, or children on			1	-	1		0.29	
concentrations Contained and	IO	10	8	I	0	I	15	0
At night	29	29	28		0		4	9
Outside factory or workshop, after employ-	-9				1		Digit.	-
ment therein before and after dinner	14	14	6	5	0	8	17	6
Other	2	2	2		0		0	6
Neglecting Rules as to Registers, Abstracts,		. estela	A Bar	1-15	1			
Notices, &c		1. Consta	124					
Not keeping Registers	16	15	29	0	0	6	10	4
Not affixing or properly filling up Notices		-5			1			
and Abstracts	II	IO	9	7	0	3	II	9
Not sending Notices required by Act	5	5			0		18	
Failure to send correct Annual Return	5	5	5		6	2	3	0
Not supplying sufficient or correct particulars	IS	15			0	8	14	0
Prosecutions under Cotton Cloth Factories			123		1		100	
A at = 99-	4	4	30	0	0	I	II	0
Prosecutions under Truck Act, 1896	13	13			6	2	14	0
Other offeners	2	2	5	10 C 10 C 10	0		6	
By Workmen:-	12 50	中国王王			1			
Obstructing an Inspector in the execution of		1 ALESSEE	1.250					
his duty	5	5	LELL,	-		2	15	0
Prosecutions for Breach of Special Rules	7	7	8	0	0	2	18	6
Employment before or after legal hours, or			1.05					
- A m d i d a	16	16	3	3	6	II	3	9
Other offeres	3	3			0		15	9
By Parents:			10.61				-	-
Allowing children to be illegally employed	2	2	0	15	0	0	10	0
Total for May, 1898	390	383	266	15	0	167	0	2
	338t	340	264	10	-	199	5	7
Total for May, 1897+	0001	040	CU4	10	5	.00	0	

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

Nature of Offence.	Prosecu- tions.	Con- victions.	Cases with- drawn.	Cases dis- missed.	Amo F and	ine	S
The second second	To the second	UNDER T	HE MINE	S ACTS.			
By Owners, Managers, &c. :	The second second	1 Same 1	10.96 194	1	r		4
Registers, Notices, Returns,	Venille de	Contraction of the		y minerally	£		d.
Plans, &c	· I	I		-	0	5	0
Fencing	2	2.	and the second			13	0
Ventilation	2	I 8		I	10	0	0
Miscellaneous	II	8	STATE AND	3	0	0	0
By Workmen :	and all the	and the state	100000	Abrah Ten		~	2
Safety Lamps	12	12	Concernation of	A STREET	15	8	4
Shot-firing and Explosives	2	2		_	3	18	0
Timbering	4 6	2		2	3	10	
Lucifer Matches, Smoking, &c.		6	and the second second	民民的国际的问题	3		0
Riding on Trams	4 18	4		TO ANTI CARA	3	4	0
Miscellaneous	18	16		2	21	5	0
Total for May, 1898	62	54	-	8	67	10	4
Total for May, 1897	44	42	2		45	9	4
	No. of Contraction	UNDER	THE OU	ARRIES A	CT.		
By Owners, Managers, &c. :		ONDER	11112 200	inning to	The second	100	in the
Employment of Women, Young	- Act 1201 97 177	1225012 258		HALL STRUCK	1222		
Persons, and Children	3	3	100-000		3	8	2
Registers, Notices, Returns, &c.	3	3	-	120-010	3	0	0
By Workmen :			AND STREET	- north lieus	hurren		
Explosives and Blasting	2	2	100 - 1 55	-	I	2	0
Total for May, 1898	8	8	-	000	7	10	2
Total for May, 1897	7	6	_	1	2	18	6

III.-Under Merchant Shipping Acts.

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

Nature of Offence.	Prosecu- tions.	Convic- tions.	Penalties.	Costs.
By Owners or Masters of Ships :	I	I	£ s. d. 15 0 0	£ s. d. 1 13 2
By Boarding-House Keepers :- Illegal boarding Soliciting seamen to become	I	I	500	- }
lodgers	I	- I	500	-)
Total for May, 1898	3	3	25 0 0	1 13 2
Total for May, 1897	8	8	21 10 0	16 14 3

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

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

§ In default of payment of penalties amount to be recovered by poinding and sale of defendant's effects.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN MAY.

(Supplied to the Department by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.) FROM the following summary of the changes in the Register of Industrial Organisations in May it will be seen that 6 Trade Unions, 3 Co-operative Associations for Distribution, 3 Co-operative Associations for Production, 2 Miscellaneous Industrial and Provident Societies, 30 new Friendly Societies, 10 new branches of existing Friendly Societies, and 2 Building Societies have been added to the Register for the United Kingdom during the past month. Excluding Ireland, for which information has not been received, I Trade Union, 22 Building Societies, 18 Friendly Societies, and 6 Industrial and Provident Societies are reported as having ceased to exist, to have commenced "windingup," or to have had registry cancelled.

ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED.

- Trade Unions.—England and Wales.—Amalgamated Soc. of Screw Makers, The Criterion, Hurst-street, Birmingham; United Glovers' Mutual Aid Soc., Victoria Hall, Yeovil; London Furniture Japanners' Trade Union, 193, City-road, E.C.; Newcastle-on-Tyne, Gateshead, and District Builders' Labourers' Union, Corn Exchange, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Scolland.—None. Ireland.—Operative Stonecutters of Stepaside and its Locality, Mr. Henry Reilly's, Stepaside, co. Dublin; Belfast Operative Glaziers' Protective Soc., Typographical Hall, College-street, Belfast.
- Industrial and Provident Societies.—(A) Associations for Distribution.—England and Wales.—Hedgeley Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Ingram School, Glanton, R.S.O., Northumberland; South Tottenham Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 471, Seven Sisters-road, South Tottenham. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—Cullybackey Co-op. Soc., Cullybackey, co. Antrim.

Soc., Cullybackey, co. Antrim. (B) Associations for Production.—England and Wales.—None. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—Pallas Co-op. Poultry Soc., Tynagh, co. Galway; Co-op. Agricultural and Dairy Societies at Boherlahan, Ardmayle, co. Tipperary, and at Derrybrien, co. Galway.

(c) Miscellaneous.—England and Wales.—Servants' Mutual Employment Soc., Ltd., 19, Maida Vale, N.W.; Sawley Freehold Land Soc., Ltd., "Nook," East End, Sawley. Scotland.— None. Ireland.—None.

Friendly Societies.—(A) New Friendly Societies.—England and Wales.— Ordinary Friendly, 4; Dividing, 4; Female, 1; Juvenile, 1; Medical, 2; Collecting, 1; Specially authorised, 3; Working Men's Clubs, 6. Scotland—None. Ireland—Specially authorised, 8

(B) New Branches of Existing Societies.—England and Wales.—4. Scotland.—6. Ireland—None.

Building Societies. — England and Wales. — 2. Scotland. — None. Ireland — None.

ORGANISATIONS DISSOLVED.

- **Trade Unions.** England and Wales. Chesterfield Builders' Labourers' Protective, Accident, and Burial Society, 10, Saltergate, Chesterfield. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—No information.
- formation. Industrial and Provident Societies.—England and Wales.— Resolution to wind-up received :—Trades Union Co operative Society, Limited, 161, Barking Road, E.; Macclesfield Cooperative Fustian Cutters' Society, Limited, Charles Street Mill, Macclesfield; Mold Co-operative Society, Limited, 79, High Street, Mold. Final returns received:—Cobden Industrial Co-operative Society, Limited, 22, Oak Street, Crewe; Rainton Gate Co-operative Society, Limited, Rainton Gate; Ystradyfrdwg Co-operative and Industrial Society, Limited, Station Street, Ystrad Rhondda. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—No information. Friendly Societies.—England and Wales.—By instrument of
- Friendly Societies.—England and Wales.—By instrument of dissolution, 13 (including one branch); registration cancelled, 4; dissolved otherwise. 1. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—No information.
- Building Societies.— England and Wales By instrument of dissolution, 8; notice of commencement of dissolution, 1; notice of termination of dissolution, 12; Scotland.—By instrument of dissolution, 1. Ireland.—No information.

EXAMINATION FOR MINING MANAGERS' CERTIFI-CATES.

Yorkshire and Lincolnshire District.—An examination for Certificates of Competency as Manager or Under-Manager of a Mine will be held on June 20th. The Secretary to the Examination Board is Mr. John R. Jeffery, 5, Piccadilly, Bradford.

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