

THE

Labour Gazette

THE JOURNAL OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.]

OCTOBER 1894.

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GENERAL ADVANTAGES OF THE ARMY.

On first joining the Army, Soldiers are supplied with Clothing and a Free Kit, and while in performance of their duty, receive a daily Free Ration of 1 lb. of Bread and 2 lb. of Meat. Vegetables and Groceries are provided for by a daily stoppage of pay. Soldiers are also provided with Lodging, Bedding, Fuel, Light and Education without payment.

AGE for the REGULAR ARMY, 18 to 25 Years.

TERMS OF SERVICE.

Table with columns: Regiment, With the Colours, In the Reserve. Rows include Household Cavalry, Cavalry of the Line, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Foot Guards, Infantry of the Line, Medical Staff Corps, Army Service Corps, Ordnance Store Corps.

After 5 years' service a soldier of good character may be specially allowed, under certain conditions, to join the Reserve, if the requirements of the Service admit.

GENERAL ADVANTAGES OF THE MILITIA.

Rations and Lodgings.—During Drill, or the Annual Training, Militiamen are entitled to accommodation in barracks, lodgings, billets, or camp, at the public expense. They also receive the daily Rations or the Regulated Allowances in lieu thereof, as in the Regular Army.

AGE for the MILITIA, 18 to 35 Years (also Growing Lads, 17 to 18 years).

TERMS OF SERVICE.

Original enlistment 6 years. Militiamen may re-engage during their last training, or re-enlist within 3 years of discharge, for a further period of 4 years.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Table showing drills and training for the first year and following years. Columns: Drill on Enlistment, Preliminary Drill, Annual Training, Total during the Year.

PAY AND DEFERRED PAY.

Table showing pay for Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Corporals and Bombardiers, Gunners, Privates, &c.

GOOD CONDUCT PAY.—Additional pay is granted to Soldiers for good conduct, according to the length of service. DEFERRED PAY at the rate of £3 a year for the first 12 years of service is paid to Soldiers on transfer to the Reserve, or on discharge.

DISCHARGE AND PENSION.

Should a Soldier, during the first three months of his service desire to leave the Army, he may claim his discharge on a payment of £10; after that period he will not be permitted to leave on payment of £18.

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LABOUR DEPARTMENT, BOARD OF TRADE, 44, PARLIAMENT STREET, S.W., 15th October 1894.

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER.*

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

General Statistics of Employment.—The condition of the labour market shows little change compared with last month, though on the whole the tendency appears—

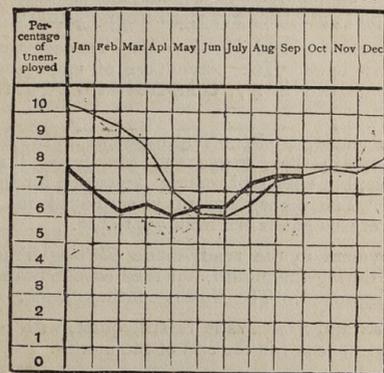
The Coal Mining Industry has been temporarily unsettled in some of the Federation districts of England, while in Scotland the prolonged coal dispute, though now narrowed in area, has continued to exercise a serious effect on the labour market.

Fifty-three trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 356,845, have made returns to the Department, showing the total number of unemployed members at the end of September to be 27,285, or 7.6 per cent., compared with 7.7 at the end of August. The percentage in societies making returns for September 1893 was 7.3.

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

Chart showing the percentage of unemployed members of the trade unions making returns at the close of each month of 1893, and of each month yet completed of 1894.

The thick line applies to 1894, the thin line to 1893.



Of the 53 trade unions making returns, 11 describe trade as "good," 13 as "moderate," and 29 as "bad."

Employment in Various Industries.—Coal Mining.—A summary of the returns received from 905 collieries, employing 229,273 workpeople in September, shows that there has been an improvement in the number of days worked in nearly all districts. The general average number of days on which coal was hewn and wound in September was 4.88 days per week, as compared with 4.63 in August and 4.69 in July.

Iron Mining.—The average number of days worked

In the present number of the GAZETTE further particulars are given with regard to the progress of the Scottish Coal Dispute. Information obtained through the Customs is also given, showing the effect of the stoppage on the amount of coal exported and sent coastwise from the ports connected with the principal coal fields in Great Britain.

Besides the usual report on the state of employment of agricultural labourers for the month, some figures are given on page 300, based on returns obtained from farmers in various parts of the country, showing the amount of harvest wages paid during the recent harvest.

An account is given on page 304 of various types of labour registries in Germany, and of the present movement for the establishment of municipal labour registries under joint control of employers and employed.

On page 308 information is given, compiled from the census figures of 1891, showing the proportion of girls of various ages who were returned as "occupied" in 62 large towns in England and Wales. The particulars have been compiled in the course of the inquiry now being conducted by the Department into various questions bearing on the employment of women and girls.

The Report on the work of the Labour Department, with Supplement containing an "Abstract of Labour Statistics," is now in the press, and will be circulated shortly. The Supplement will contain a brief summary of the more important statistics which are available with regard to various subjects bearing on the conditions of labour.

A report on Wages in 1893, on which for some time past the Labour Department has been engaged, is now in an advanced state of preparation. The volume will include particulars of changes of wages and hours of labour in the principal trades in 1893; a statement of the standard rates of wages recognised in various localities and industries; and selections from piece-rates in force in certain trades. In the course of the investigation very numerous and elaborate inquiries have been necessary, and the Department has to acknowledge the great amount of trouble which has been taken by the officials of the chief Employers' and Workmen's Associations and others in supplying much of the material on which the statistics are based, and answering queries relating thereto. It is hoped to close the entire inquiry by the end of October, and to publish the results within a short space of time. To render this possible, it is specially desired that all outstanding queries may be answered as soon as possible.

EMPLOYMENT ON RETURN TO CIVIL LIFE.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT.—With the view of affording Government Employment to deserving Soldiers, the Postmaster-General has decided that certain vacancies among Provincial letter-carriers and the auxiliary postmen in London, to be offered to Discharged Soldiers and Army Reserve men. Candidates for such employment must have at least a "Good" character and not less than three years' service on leaving the Colours.

POLICE FORCES.—Many old Soldiers also obtain employment in the Metropolitan and Borough Police Forces, and in the County Constabulary throughout the United Kingdom.

RAILWAY COMPANIES AND CORPS OF COMMISSIONAIRES.—Employment for deserving Soldiers is likewise afforded by many of the Railway Companies and in the Corps of Commissionaires.

A REGISTER FOR CIVIL EMPLOYMENT is also kept at the Headquarters of all Regimental Districts, with the view of assisting men of good character to obtain employment in civil life when discharged from the Army, or transferred to the Army Reserve, on the expiration of their engagement.

A NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for the employment of Reserve and Discharged Soldiers has also been established for the purpose of introducing Soldiers of reliable character, on their discharge, or transfer to the Reserve, to employers of labour.

en of the following classes are registered at the undermentioned Office of the Association without fee, viz.—Attendants, Carmen, Caretakers, Clerks, Conductors, Collectors, Grooms, Messengers, Porters, Musicians, Policemen, Night Watchmen, Timekeepers, Labourers, Servants, &c., &c.

CENTRAL OFFICE: 12 Buckingham Street, Strand, London.

Detailed information as to conditions of Service in the Army and Militia, and the advantages of the Army and Militia, will be supplied free on application at any Post Office or Barrack, or from any Sergeant-Instructor of Volunteers, or other Recruiter.

by the 31 iron mines in Cumberland and Lancashire from which returns have been received, and at which 5,334 workpeople were employed, was 5'96 days per week, or practically full time. The corresponding figures for August and July were 5'82 and 5'85 respectively. The report from Cleveland states that the ironstone miners continue well employed.

The *Pig Iron Trade* continues very quiet, but though, according to the returns received from over three-fourths of the ironmasters of the United Kingdom, there was a slight reduction in the number of furnaces in blast since the previous month, there were rather more men employed. The returns furnished give the number of furnaces in blast, owned by the ironmasters making returns, as 237 in September and 239 in August, while the number of persons employed was 16,904 in September and 16,790 in August.

The *Steel Trade* was quiet in most districts, and depressed in some, during September, but towards the close of the month there were signs of some improvement. In Scotland the trade has been at a standstill, owing to the dispute in the Coal Industry, but as the result of a partial resumption of work by the miners, preparations are now being made to extend the number of furnaces in blast.

The *Engineering and Metal Trades* still remain depressed in most branches, and the percentage of unemployed members of unions connected with these trades is rather higher than last month, having risen from 9'7 to 9'8.

Employment in the *Shipbuilding Trades* in the north of England shows a slight improvement, but in Scotland and elsewhere it has remained practically stationary. The percentage of unemployed in the unions concerned has slightly fallen, from 18'8 to 18'2.

Most branches of the *Building Trades* continue well employed, though a slight falling off is observable with carpenters and plumbers, with the result that the percentage of unemployed in the unions connected with this group of industries has risen from 3'4 to 3'6.

The *Furnishing and Wood-working Trades* are, as a rule, fairly busy. The percentage of unemployed in unions concerned is 4'7, compared with 4'8 at the end of August.

On the whole, a slight improvement in the state of employment in the *Printing and Bookbinding Trades* is observable, but they still remain depressed for the time of year. The percentage of unemployed in unions making returns has fallen from 7'5 to 6'5.

Employment in the ready-made *Clothing Trade* has fallen off during the month, but the bespoke branch has slightly improved. The *Hatters* continue slack.

The *Boot and Shoe Trade* is still quiet, with a slight improvement towards the end of the month.

Employment in the *Cotton Trade* in some districts has slightly improved, while in others the stoppage of looms and spindles is reported. Taken as a whole, employment in this industry is only moderate. Employment in the *Woollen Trade*—particularly in heavy goods—continues busy, overtime in some cases being worked. The *Worsted Trade* also shows a slight improvement.

The *Hosiery Trade* is moderate. Employment in the *Silk Industry* is quiet, though a slight improvement is reported in certain districts. *Lace workers* as a rule are improving.

The number of *Seamen* shipped at the principal ports during September shows a decrease of 2'3 per cent. on the figures for August, and a decrease of 0'8 per cent. compared with September 1893. The supply of seamen is reported to have been in excess of the demand at almost all ports.

The *Fishing Industry*, judged by the value of the catch, continues above the average, but of the English ports, London, North Shields and Plymouth show considerable decreases.

Dock and Riverside labourers have been somewhat better employed than in the previous month in London and most of the principal ports.

Reports received regarding *Agricultural labour* show that farm labourers have been mostly well employed, but that the prospects of employment during the next few months are considered unfavourable in many districts.

Trade Disputes.—The number of new disputes in September shows a decrease compared with the preceding month, 69 having been recorded, as compared with 86 in August and 54 in September 1893. Of these 69 disputes, 19 occurred in mining and quarrying, 13 in the Textile Trades, 12 in the Building Trades, 10 in connection with shipbuilding, 6 in the Clothing Trades, 4 in the Metal Trades, and 2 in connection with dock labour, the remaining 3 occurring in various miscellaneous industries.

Particulars received respecting 58 of these disputes show that 18,250 persons were affected, and 11 of them, involving upwards of 1,200 persons, were known to be still unsettled at the end of the month, as well as 30 old disputes, involving about 34,000 persons.* Fourteen disputes, involving 1,157 persons, which commenced in previous months, were brought to a close in September.

Changes in Wages and Hours of Labour.—During September 65 changes in wages and hours of labour have been reported, of which 55 were changes in wages and 10 changes in hours. The approximate number of persons directly affected by changes in wages was stated in all cases, and of these 34 were increases, involving about 5,500 persons, and 21 decreases, involving nearly 100,000 persons. The latter number includes 90,000 coal hewers and other underground workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and 4,000 blast furnacemen in the Cleveland district. Over 2,000 persons were affected in the 10 cases of reduction in hours.

Pauperism.—The proportion of paupers per 10,000 of the population remains the same as in August, viz., 214, but the returns show a slight increase compared with September 1893, when the proportion was 213. The numbers relieved on one day in the middle of the month were for September, 313,070 and for August, 312,762.

The following table, similar to those published in previous numbers, will be found useful for purposes of comparison.

Comparative Table showing the number of Paupers per 10,000 of Population in selected industrial districts on a given day in July, August and September of 1894 and 1893 respectively.

District.	1894.			1893.		
	July.	August.	September.	July.	August.	September.
Metropolis ...	223	227	226	216	218	225
West Ham ...	218	226	230	200	208	210
Other Districts† (England & Wales)	202	205	206	196	197	208
Scotland† ...	197	196	198	186	181	186
Ireland† ...	247	248	248	244	245	246
TOTAL (Selected Districts)	211	214	214	204	205	213

Emigration and Immigration.—The number of British passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during September was 23,585, as against 20,021 in the previous month, and 23,943 in September 1893. The number of alien immigrants into this country shows a slight increase compared with the corresponding period of last year, the figures being 7,974 for September 1894, and 7,830 for September 1893.

* Exclusive of those Scottish miners who had resumed work.
† Selected districts only.

II.—EMPLOYMENT IN LONDON.

Employment in various Industries.—The *Shipbuilding, Engineering and Metal Trades*, judged by the returns made by the various unions, continue to be depressed. Seventy-eight branches of eight unions with an aggregate membership of 13,627, report 1,100 (or 8'1 per cent.) as unemployed, compared with 7'7 per cent. for July and August.

A slight falling off in the numbers employed in the *Building Trades* is observable, 144 branches of three unions with an aggregate membership of 10,798, returning 406 (or 3'8 per cent.) as unemployed, compared with 2'8 per cent. last month. The plasterers describe trade as "fair," carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, plumbers and painters as "moderate," the masons as "dull."

The slight improvement reported last month as having taken place in the *Furnishing and lesser Wood-working Trades* has been maintained during September. Twenty-six branches of seven unions, with an aggregate membership of 4,357, return 307 (or 7 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 7'3 per cent. last month, and 8'6 per cent. in July.

On the whole, some improvement is reported to have taken place in the condition of the *Printing and Bookbinding Trades* which, however, has been confined to the lithographic and bookbinding branches. Fifteen unions with an aggregate membership of 18,984, show that 1,263 (or 6'7 per cent.) are unemployed, compared with 7'7 per cent. last month and 5'4 per cent. in July.

Dullness has characterised all branches of the *Clothing Trades* throughout the month, though towards the close some improvement in the bespoke department was apparent. The *Hat Trade* remains depressed, partly owing to seasonal causes and partly to a dispute that is still pending. The bespoke branch of the *Boot and Shoe Trades* was very slack during the early part of the month, but improved somewhat towards the close, and prospects of employment are considered fair. The machine branch is still described as "bad," a large proportion of operatives being only partially employed. The *Slipper Trade* is still busy. Employment in the *Leather Trades* continues slack, short time being worked, but the *Saddle Trade* is improving. The *Tobacco Trades*, though still depressed, have been somewhat busier during the month, and the *Glass Trades* also show signs of improvement. The number of *Seamen* shipped was nearly the same as in the previous month, and the supply continues in excess of the demand.

Dock and Waterside Employment.—The average number of dock labourers employed by the Dock Companies in London during September shows an increase compared with August, but a slight falling off compared with September, 1893.

The total estimated number of dock labourers employed by all the Dock Companies in the Port of London for each week, is as follows:—

	Estimated average daily number of Dock Labourers engaged by the Dock Companies.			
	September, 1894.		September, 1893.	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
1st week of September ...	6,822	7,554	...	732
2nd " " " " " " " "	6,171	6,770	...	599
3rd " " " " " " " "	6,539	6,254	285	...
4th " " " " " " " "	7,244	6,736	508	...
5th " " " " " " " "	7,425	7,421	4	...
Average for September ...	6,840	6,947	...	107
Ditto for August ...	6,588	7,092	...	504

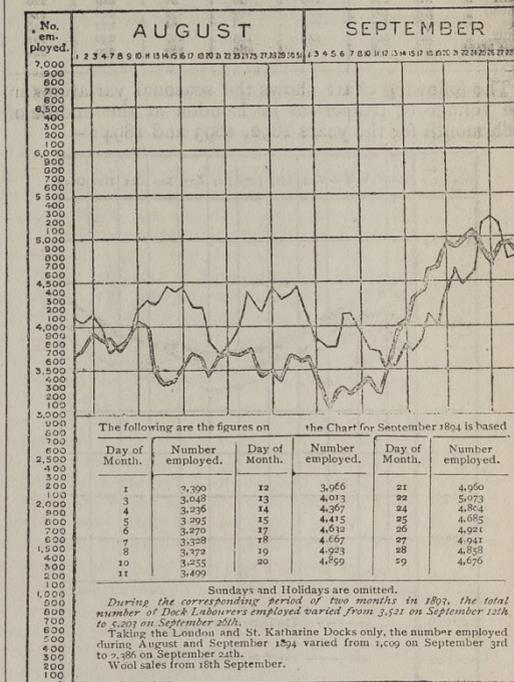
It will be seen from the above figures that during the early part of the month dock employment declined, but there was a recovery in the last two weeks, the average number of labourers engaged during the last week being more than 20 per cent. above that for the week ending September 8th. The increase is more than accounted for by the London and India group of docks, the wool sales having been in progress since September 18th. Employment at Millwall has on the average been about the same as in August, while the Surrey Docks show a slight decrease, though the timber department was busy at the end of the month. The Albert and Victoria Docks

were rather slack at the beginning of September, but slightly improved towards the close.

The daily fluctuations of employment for Dock Labourers at the London and India group of docks is shown, as usual, in the following table:—

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 August and September 1894. The corresponding curve for August and September 1893 is also given for comparison. Dock Labourers employed by Shipowners direct, Stevedores and Coal Porters are not included.

[The thick curve applies to 1894, and the thin curve to 1893.]



Wharves.—Employment in Thames Street is improving, and as the fruit season is beginning many fruit porters will shortly be employed. At the other wharves in the neighbourhood and at Wapping employment is declining, and men are reported out of work. Employment has been good at a few of the large wharves on the South side, but as a whole it has not been very brisk on that side.

Lightermen and watermen report no change. Coal porters (winchmen and backers) report many out of work.

Disputes.—With the exception of a small strike of fish porters no fresh disputes have been reported. The dispute in the Hat Trade still continues. With regard to one of the disputes reported last month in the Printing Trade it appears that the labourers in question were incorrectly described as having declined to execute the work that had been transferred from another office where a strike was pending. The cessation of work on the part of the labourers was what is known as a "sympathetic" strike.

Labour Bureaux.—The four Labour Bureaux making returns registered during September 1,133 fresh applications from workpeople and 350 from employers, as compared with 1,093 applications from workpeople and 234 from employers in August. The number who found work through the Bureaux was 405, or 140 more than in the previous month.

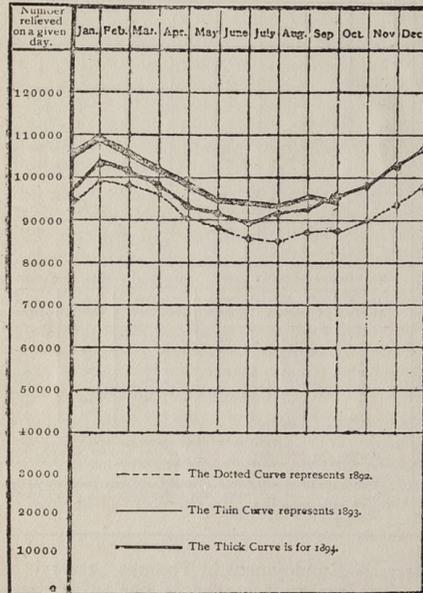
Pauperism.—The proportion of paupers in London on one day in the middle of September was slightly less than in the middle of the previous month, the rates per 10,000 of population being 226 and 227 respectively. The rate in September 1893 was 225 per 10,000. In West Ham the rate per 10,000 last month was 230, as compared with 226 in the previous month, and 210 in September 1893. The table below gives the proportion of paupers to population in the different districts of

London, and in West Ham, on the last day of the second week in August and September 1894 respectively.

Rate of Pauperism per 10,000 of population.

District.	In-door.		Out-door.		Total.	
	Sept. 1894.	August 1894.	Sept. 1894.	August 1894.	Sept. 1894.	August 1894.
West District ...	132	132	26	26	158	158
North " ...	130	129	90	91	220	220
Central " ...	268	277	149	137	408	414
East " ...	174	175	58	64	232	236
South " ...	125	124	105	107	230	231
West Ham ...	45	43	185	183	230	226

The following chart shows the seasonal variations in the volume of pauperism in London at the middle of each month for the years 1892, 1893 and 1894:—



III.—PROVINCIAL REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS AND OTHERS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Tyne and Wear District.

Coal Mining.—*Durham.*—Little change has taken place during September; there is still a good demand for coal for manufacturing purposes, attributed largely to the Scotch dispute. The number of unemployed pitmen is the same as in August. The rules in connection with the formation of a "Conciliation Board" are again submitted for county balloting. *Northumberland.*—The collieries continue well employed, working 11 days per fortnight, with the exception of seven pits producing house and "splint" coal, which have worked from 9 to 10 days. The output of best steam coal is reported to have materially increased, owing to the continuance of the Scotch strike. The unemployed pitmen in receipt of stoppage pay number about 30, or less than 0.2 per cent. The question of the working hours of boys in local mines is receiving the attention of the Miners' Union.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—*On the Tyne.*—There is perceptible improvement in some of the principal yards on the river, several men having re-started work; other yards, however, remain slack. At seven yards 272 (apprentices) platers, riveters and caulkers have come out against a reduction of wages. Employment in the engine shops since the settlement of the moulders' dispute is gradually developing, the unemployed engineers having decreased by over 2 per cent. of the membership; the pattern-makers' dispute, however, somewhat retards the work in hand. The Elswick factory is fairly employed. There has been a moderate amount of special repair work during the month. The number of unemployed union members among the iron shipbuilders, boiler-makers and engineers is 2,274, or 22.2 per cent., as against 22.1 per cent. in August. *On the Wear.*—Shipbuilding prospects are a little better; one yard has re-commenced operations, but with fewer men. Engineering shops are much busier, some commencing night shifts. There

are still a large number of iron shipbuilders and engineers, especially the former, unemployed, viz., 1,197 members of unions, or 29 per cent., as against 30.3 in August. On both rivers there are fully one-third out of work. Moulders, shipwrights, and joiners have been fairly well employed, chiefly upon repairs. Local steel and angle mills report full employment.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Coal porters and riverside labourers on both rivers continue in good work. The demand for seagoing men is not so good, especially in the lower reaches of the Tyne. Wherry-men continue quiet.

Building Trades.—Several large contracts remain yet to be completed, and these trades still maintain their activity, especially the masons and bricklayers.

Miscellaneous.—Pressed glass-makers are but moderately employed, about 72 union members, or 15 per cent., being out of work. The Bottle Trade is very depressed, with only 3 furnaces working out of 15, and over 70 per cent. of bottle makers unemployed. The Chemical Industry has slightly improved, although short time is still worked. White lead and cement works are reported as quiet. Factory coopers have about 3 per cent. out of work. The Durham Coke Trade continues fairly steady, less than 0.4 per cent. being out of employment. Lime and stone quarries, especially the latter, are well employed. Printers and bookbinders are still dull, the former having 8.8 per cent. unemployed. Electrical engineers are busy. Navvies and excavators are well employed.—*J. Rakcliffe.*

Oldham and District.

Cotton Trades.—The cotton spinners return 7.8 per cent. as unemployed at end of September, as compared with 5.4 at end of August. The piecers return 5.7 per cent. A number of spinning mills are closed in Middleton, Heywood, Ashton, Stalybridge and Stockport. At Stockport a large number of operatives are out of work. Velvet weavers are now fairly active, but the calico weavers are but indifferently employed. Both the Reeling and Twining Industries are slack, and very little time is worked.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—These trades remain dull. Large numbers are entirely out of employment, and those in work are frequently interrupted. Textile machine shops are particularly slack, but boiler shops moderately active. The spindle and flyer makers are slack, and the Iron Trades generally are unsatisfactory.

Building Trades.—These trades continue moderate. The bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters and joiners, paviors and slaters are well employed, but the plumbers, painters and decorators are not so busy.

Miscellaneous.—The coal miners, brushmakers, skep makers, tailors and printers are only partially employed. The cabinet-makers and wood-turners are not so busy, while the millers, gas-workers and general labourers are fairly well employed.—*T. Ashton.*

Bolton and District.

Cotton Trade.—The condition of the Cotton Industry shows no improvement and the stoppage of both spindles and looms continues. The number of unemployed is increasing.

Iron and Engineering Trades.—These branches of industry are in a worse condition. In one large engineering establishment a number of workmen have been stopped without any intimation being given as to when they may be required again. In other shops work is reported slack. Very little overtime is being worked just now.

Coal Mining.—The trade has slightly improved and the pits are working better time. The friction consequent upon the 10 per cent. reduction appears to have ceased.

Building Trades.—These trades are beginning to decline, and in the Bolton district have been seriously damaged by a general lock-out arising from circumstances reported last month. The differences have been arranged, after a month's partial stoppage of work, by the plumbers withdrawing their demand and giving up their claim to fine an offending employer, and by the masons allowing the introduction of machinery; the employers agreeing not to bring sawn stone into the town contrary to the existing agreement.

Miscellaneous.—Other industries in the district are quiet. *J. T. Fielding.*

Burnley, Accrington and District.

Cotton Trades.—The slight improvement in the Weaving Trade has not been maintained, coarse goods especially have fallen away, and many looms are stopped for want of warps. In fine counts of yarns the weavers are fairly well employed. The Coloured Goods Trade and the Spinning Industry have both further declined, a number of weavers being only partially employed. In the Preston district there is temporary depression.

Building Trades.—These trades continue moderate, few men being

unemployed. The carpenters and joiners, painters and decorators and plumbers are well employed.

Miscellaneous.—The Calico Printing and Dyeing Trades have improved, and one large firm has resumed full time. A new bleaching works has been opened in the Ramsbottom district. The stone quarry men report work as fairly regular. The Letterpress Printing Trades remain fair, few being totally unemployed. Tailoring is only moderate. Very little change is reported in the Iron and Machine Trades. Employment in the other trades of the district is moderate.—*W. H. Wilkinson.*

Manchester and District.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The engineers and the steam engine makers report no change on the whole, and are very slack. The boiler-makers remain about the same, some working only one or two days per week. In Warrington employment continues slack, not more than half time being worked in some cases. Wire-drawing shows no change.

Textile Trades.—The spinners report a slight improvement, fewer being unemployed, while two mills that were on short time are running full time. Employment is better in Stockport and Macclesfield, although only moderate in the latter town. The Silk Industry shows a slight improvement in the manufacturing department, but several mills are on short time, and one has stopped entirely.

Building Trades.—The Building Trades remain fairly busy in Manchester, Stockport, Macclesfield and Northwich, none being unemployed. In Manchester no bricklayers or plasterers are out of work, and the joiners have also fewer unemployed.

Printing Trades.—The letterpress printers report trade as very bad. The lithographic printers report a slight diminution in the number unemployed.

Clothing Trades.—The Tailoring and Wholesale Clothing Trades remain quiet. Ready-made mantle makers are now fairly busy, trade having improved. Shirt makers continue busy. Cap making is declining. The umbrella makers in the home trade are busier, but the shipping trade continues depressed. Waterproof garment making is active, and several establishments are working overtime.

Miscellaneous.—The coach-makers report a small increase in the number unemployed; railway coachmaking shops are busy. The dyers show a slight improvement. Fustian cutters in Macclesfield are fairly well employed. The Salt and Chemical Trades at Northwich report no change.—*G. D. Kelley.*

Liverpool and District.

Dock, Riverside and Inland Carrying Trades.—There has been no change in the condition of seamen and firemen. Employment has improved along the line of docks, especially towards the close of the month. The Mersey flatmen report a slight improvement. The Upper Mersey watermen have 2.7 per cent. unemployed.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Trades.—The Engineering Trade remains much the same as last month, while a further slight decrease in the employment of boiler-makers and riveters is reported, particularly on the Liverpool side of the Mersey. There is little activity except in Birkenhead, where one shipbuilding firm is completing a Government contract. The whitesmiths report a slight falling off, 3 per cent. being unemployed. The brassfounders report a decided improvement. The iron-founders, metal-planers, slotters and tin-plate workers show no change.

Building Trades.—The carpenters and joiners and bricklayers report no change; the plasterers are moderately busy; the plasterers' labourers report 6 per cent. unemployed; the plumbers 4 1/2 per cent. The masons are fully employed.

Chemical and Glass Industries.—A slight improvement is reported in the Chemical Industries in St. Helens and Widnes. The Glass Industry is very quiet, and the local labour market is overstocked by the 1,200 men affected by the stoppage of two large works last month.

Miscellaneous.—The saddlers are fully employed. The letterpress printers report nearly 10 per cent. as totally unemployed. General labourers are only moderately employed, and a further decline is noticeable among excavators.—*J. Sexton.*

Barrow-in-Furness District.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Marine engineering and shipbuilding has declined, and a large number have been discharged. Other engineering branches are very slack, with poor prospects.

Iron and Steel Trades.—The Pig Iron Trade continues unsatisfactory, a number of furnaces having been blown out. The steel-workers are very slack. At the Steel Works the various foremen or leading hands have received 14 days' notice to cease work; while at Workington short time has been worked throughout September. Other works in the district are very slack.

Coal Mining.—The coal miners are brisk, but unsettled, owing to the wage question.

Shipping and Railways.—At the Barrow Docks shipping has been bad. Whitehaven still maintains a fairly good coasting trade, owing to the Scottish miners' dispute. Railway traffic shows little change.

Building Trades.—The Building Trades, as a whole, are fairly well employed, but the carpenters and joiners are only moderately so, and the plumbers are slack. The painters have been irregularly employed, but were busy at the end of the month.

Miscellaneous.—The Tailoring and Printing Trades are still bad. Pulp and paper workers are busy, but jute workers are slack. The Baking and Confectionery Trades are only moderate.—*J. D. Cowper.*

Middlesbrough, Stockton and District.

Shipbuilding.—With one important exception at Middlesbrough, the yards in the district are either idle or irregularly employed; at Stockton, Thornaby and Hartlepool, about 40 per cent. of shipbuilders are unemployed. The shipyard joiners report trade as fairly good throughout the district, not more than 2 per cent. being on the books at the Hartlepoons.

Engineering.—Trade has slightly improved, the number of unemployed at Middlesbrough having fallen from an average of 16 per cent. in August to 12 per cent., and from an average of 30 per cent. to 15 per cent. at Stockton. At Hartlepool a large number are entirely unemployed, while many others are only partially employed. At Darlington trade is declining, the percentage of unemployed having nearly doubled during August and September. At Hartlepool the moulders report nearly 40 per cent. as unemployed, and the iron-dressers 15 per cent. At Stockton most of the men are starting work.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Pig-iron works, bridge works, foundries and iron and steel works show no change. At Darlington an iron and steel works employing 300 will probably be closed shortly. In accordance with the North of England Conciliation Board Sliding Scale, the wages of blast furnacemen for October and November have been reduced half per cent.

Ironstone Mining.—The Cleveland miners continue well employed, and are asking an advance of 5 per cent. on their wages.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—The sailors and firemen report trade as very quiet. Riverside and dock labour is moderate.

Building Trades.—Employment is fairly good. At Hartlepool th bricklayers and labourers (except the 20 on strike) are all employed; the joiners have only 2 per cent. out of work.

Miscellaneous.—The Printing Trade is very quiet except at Hartlepool, where it is a little better owing to the starting of another newspaper. The tailors report trade as very slack. The Salt Trade still continues active.—*A. Main.*

Leeds and District.

Metal Trades.—The Engineering Trade remains quiet, but the number of unemployed shows a slight decrease. Iron-founding shows no improvement; and the pattern-makers report trade as bad. At Stanningley and Rodley iron-founders are moderately employed. The stove grate workers are fairly well employed.

Building Trades.—The joiners, generally, are rather slack; the plasterers are busy, with none out of work; the bricklayers are better employed; and the painters rather busier than usual. At Stanningley and Rodley joinery and other Building Trades are reported as good. A large number of labourers have found employment at the Corporation Gas Works.

Clothing Trades.—The Boot and Shoe Trade is fairly good, and riveters particularly in demand. Ready-made clothing works are not busy for the season. The Jewish workers are only moderately employed. Bespoke tailoring is very dull.

Mining.—Some of the pits in the Leeds and Wakefield districts are working only two days per week, while others have been employed four. On the whole, trade has slightly improved.

Textile Trades.—The improvement in this industry has been maintained generally, but at Stanningley and Rodley trade is reported as bad. The Blanket Trade is busier than has been the case for two years; the works are fully employed, and some are working overtime. The willayers and fettlers are fairly busy, and the number of unemployed is decreasing. The Leeds stuff dye-houses are still working short time, but several cloth houses are now working full time. At Yeaton the unemployed are still very numerous.

Leather Trades.—This industry continues dull; the tanners report that some firms are on short time, but the number entirely unemployed is smaller. The leather shavers are slack; the curriers have slightly improved.

Glass Trade.—A large number are still unemployed, and those at work are doing little.

Miscellaneous.—Cabinet-making is quiet, with more unemployed than usual; shop-fitters are rather busier; brush-making continues bad; the coach-makers are slacker. Letterpress printing continues very quiet, with about 12 per cent. unemployed; lithographic printing has not improved. The cardboard box makers are fairly employed, and electric light fitters are busy.—*O. Connellan.*

A report from *Castleford* states that there is a little improvement in the Coal Trade in the district, some of the pits working five days, and many four days per week. The Glass Trade, both in the medical and the ordinary bottle branch, is exceptionally bad, and at a conference of workmen and employers, the former have been asked to agree to a reduction in wages. The Pottery Trade throughout Yorkshire is fairly good. The Building Trades continue brisk.

Bradford, Huddersfield and District.

Textile Trades.—Trade in woollens has improved around Huddersfield, and in the Colne Valley many firms are working overtime. It is not quite so good in Huddersfield itself. Employment in the heavy woollen districts round about Dewsbury remains good; several firms are on full time, and some are working overtime. The Worsted Trade in Huddersfield, although not good, shows no decline. In Halifax, Bradford, Keighley, and other worsted centres the trade shows but slight improvement, notwithstanding the new American tariff; but reports from Sowerby Bridge and the Cleckheaton district are more favourable. Silk spinning is rather quieter, both in Brighouse and in other parts of the district. Cotton spinning is also quieter.

Building Trades.—These trades are all very quiet throughout the district. Few masons or joiners are wholly unemployed, but the painters have been unusually slack.

Metal Trades.—These trades remain depressed in Halifax, Bradford, Keighley and Huddersfield. In Huddersfield 10 men out of 80 are signing the vacant book in the iron-founders' branch, while 12 out of 180 are signing in the engineers' branch. The Wire Trade is still good.

Miscellaneous.—The stone quarrymen, tailors, printers, cabinet-makers, warehousemen and dyers report no change.—*A. Gee.*

Yorkshire Mining Districts (except Cleveland).

Coal Mining.—The South Yorkshire Coal Trade has been about as usual. The majority of collieries have averaged four or five days per week. Some pits have worked six days, and others only two or three. The Baltic Trade will very soon be closed, and steam coal will have to be stacked. The House Coal Trade is becoming brisker. Gas coal is now in fair demand, but many collieries have large stocks. At a great many of the pits disputes on the wage question are in progress, the men in nearly all cases asking for price lists. The Yorkshire Miners' Association has recommended datal men, corporals and lads to cease working more than six shifts per week. The payment by the Association to men out of work "from no fault of their own," amounts to £170 per week. Nearly all the engine-men in Yorkshire have handed in notices against the 10 per cent. reduction which was made when the settlement was arrived at by the Conciliation Board. They are asking to be paid at the 1888 rates, with 30 per cent. added, and for that to remain the standard rate.

Iron Trades.—The demand for Iron and Steel for both ship-building and railways has improved. The Stove-Grate Trade is brisker. Boiler plates are in better demand, and some firms are very busy.

Miscellaneous.—The Glass Bottle Trade, employing some 1,400 hands in Yorkshire, is doing very badly. The manufacturers are asking for a reduction of 6s. per week, and about 25 per cent. off overtime rates.—*J. Wadsworth.*

Sheffield and District.

Iron and Steel Industries.—There is a moderate output of pig iron for foundry purposes and merchant iron. Hydraulic pressmen and planers, slotters and drillers are moderately well employed on Harvey steel armour plates; but puddlers, mould makers and rollers are very slack. Bessemer steel makers are quiet, but Siemens' smelters are fairly employed. Large forgings are quiet. The iron-founders report trade as about the same as last month; the engineers as bad, with a slight improvement at one or two firms, about 10 per cent. being unemployed, and 5 per cent. partially so. The spring fitters report trade as slack, with 5 per cent. unemployed and about 20 per cent. partially so. Steel billets are only moderate, and the wire drawers report trade as slack, with 4 per cent. unemployed, and a considerable number on short time.

Cutlery and Tools.—In the American Trade large consignments have been shipped during the past month, but as yet the workmen in the spring knife line have only been partially employed. In the better class of table cutlery the workmen are busier. The workmen

in the steel carving fork line report trade as better, and the grinders are now working about four days per week. The Scissor Trade is slack. The edge tool branch shows no change. Joiners' tool-makers are moderate, but engineers' tool-makers report trade as bad, with 5 per cent. idle and 50 per cent. only partially employed. The spade and shovel makers are quiet, but there are few workmen wholly unemployed. Some firms are fairly busy in Britannia metal spoons and forks. The silversmiths report trade as slightly improved, especially in the hollow-ware line; they have 5 per cent. unemployed and about one-third working short time.

Building Trades.—These trades are fairly well employed, especially the masons, bricklayers and plumbers. The carpenters and joiners are a little slacker, there being about 3 per cent. unemployed. In Chesterfield and several of the outlying districts there is considerable activity.

Miscellaneous.—The cabinet-makers report an improvement; the printers a decline, with about 10 per cent. unemployed; the brass-workers are moderately busy. The clothiers and iron-founders are quiet. At Stockbridge some good orders are on hand for railway material, and the wire department is improved. At Masbro the Pottery Trade is dull.—*S. Utley.*

Hull and District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—The number of unemployed boiler-makers and shipwrights has increased. The Engineering Trades have slightly improved, but a large percentage are out of work. The brassfounders and finishers, iron-founders and helpers and labourers in engineering shops are very slack, with 25 per cent. unemployed. In Doncaster the men at the railway works are fully employed. In Goole and Grimsby the engineers and boiler-makers are fairly busy. The shipwrights are slack.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—There has been a large increase in shipping, and the Humber pilots have been fully employed. Imports of wood and exports of coal have been large. In other branches employment for dock labour has only been moderate. The percentage of unemployed remains high. The number seeking work at the docks has been increased by the depression in the engineering and shipbuilding yards. The lightermen and watermen are very slack. The demand for seamen and firemen during the month has been fair. Employment in the docks at Goole and Grimsby has been very fair, especially in the Timber and Boat Trades. The fruit season is drawing to a close, and the fruit porters are only normally busy.

Fishing Industry.—Several steam fishing vessels which have been line fishing during the summer are preparing for winter trawl fishing. The sailing fleets have not been doing well, and men's earnings have been very poor. The steam vessels have been bringing fairly good cargoes of fish to market. Prices fetched by the fish landed have been very low. The herring curing season is beginning.

Seed Crushing, Oil, Paint and Colour Trades.—The Seed Crushing Trades have improved, but employment remains very irregular, and a large percentage are unemployed. The paint, colour, oil and varnish works are not so busy.

Building Trades.—The bricklayers, masons, plasterers and slaters are fully employed. House joiners are well employed, but owing to slackness in the shipyards about 7 per cent. of the joiners are out of work. The painters have improved, with about 15 per cent. unemployed. In Goole, Grimsby and Doncaster employment in the Building Trades is good.

Miscellaneous.—Cabinet-makers are quiet, with none unemployed. The Printing Trades are fully employed. The bakers, confectioners, leather workers and carriage builders are fairly busy. The coopers show an improvement, with 5 per cent. unemployed instead of 8 per cent. (not 20, as stated in September report). Cabinet-making and brushmaking are quiet; tailoring and sailmaking are very slack.—*W. G. Millington.*

Wolverhampton and District.

Iron and Engineering Trades.—There has been a slight improvement in the Iron Trade, but the number unemployed or working short time is very large. Amongst the constructive machinists and engineers, the number unemployed remains the same. Short time is still prevalent amongst the iron door and safe makers. The steel-workers, boiler and tank-makers, bridge and girder constructors and gasometer erectors are generally busy. There has been an improvement amongst the heavy iron-founders. Tool-makers and machinists, and the men at the railway works are fully employed. The colliery air tube workers are slack, but a general improvement is reported from Wednesday.

Hardware Trades.—There is little improvement in the Wrought Nail Trade. A large number are unemployed in the Hand-made Nut and Bolt Trade. In the Spring Trap Trade no improvement is recorded. The Cable Chain Trade work remains slack. A greater

number of lockmakers are out of work in Walsall, Willenhall and Wolverhampton. The Ironplate Trade is still slack and there is no improvement in the Tinplate or Brass and Copper Trades, short time being general. Few men are employed in the Cycle Trade. In Dudley vice and axvil and fire-iron makers show no improvement, but the Fender Trade is a little better. The slight improvement in the Electrical Trades has been maintained, but there is none amongst the tube workers, cut nail, tack or steel toy workers. Trade is bad amongst the file smiths. Trade has declined somewhat amongst makers of hinges, latches, and builders' and coach-builders' ironmongery. Makers of railway fittings and edge tools are fairly busy; hollow-ware casters, light iron-founders, wire workers and agricultural implement makers are busier. In Walsall the Lock Trade is bad, and in the Chain, Hame and Cart Gear Trades short time is still being worked. The Bridle Bit Trade is fairly good, but slackness prevails amongst the leather carriers, brown and gig saddle and harness makers, bridle cutters' silver platers, and brass and iron buckle casters.

Building Trades.—Employment is fairly good with the carpenters, masons, plasterers and general labourers, declining with the bricklayers and their labourers, improved with the painters and plumbers, tilers and slaters. Mill-sawyers and machinists, and brickmakers are busy; fire-brick makers are slack. The Building Trades are slack at Kidderminster, Worcester and Shrewsbury.

Miscellaneous.—The printers, with 7 per cent. out of work, cabinet-makers, furniture workers, dry-cask coopers, packing case and crate-makers are slack. Colliers are on short time generally. Bakers and confectioners are moderately employed. Railway men, carriers, and canal boatmen are reported as fair. The oil, colour and varnish makers, rope and twine spinners are in steady employment. The cart sheet and tent makers show a decline. Tailors are busy, and gas stokers fully employed. Boot and shoemakers are very quiet. Wheelwrights, smiths and coachbuilders are slack. The carpet weavers of Kidderminster and Bridgnorth show no improvement. Weavers on Axminster looms are busiest. Worst spinning is fair. In Dudley, Wordsley and Stourbridge the Glass Trade has improved, but the fire-brick makers are on short time.—*W. F. Mee.*

Birmingham and District.

Brass and Copper Workers.—Brass work generally is improving. The Gasfitting Trade is better. Electric workers have plenty to do. Plumbers' brassfounding shows signs of depression. The Cabinet Brassfounding Trades, coppersmiths and oil lamp-workers are busier.

Bedstead Workers.—The home and foreign demand have both improved, but short time is still the rule.

Engineers and Metal Workers.—Engine, tool, and machine workers are fairly well employed. The pattern-makers have no unemployed. Metal rollers have been slack. The Cycle Trade is very dull. Railway carriage and wagon builders have full employment. The general Gun Trade is languid, but the men at the Small Arms Factory are well employed. Ironworkers are a little busier on light work. Japanners are busier than usual. The Tinplate Trade is greatly depressed.

Jewellers, Silversmiths and Electro-plate Workers.—The cheap jewellery trade has improved. Silversmiths and chasers are busy on hand brushes, mirrors and similar articles. Electro-plate workers are moderately employed.

Other Trades in Birmingham.—The stonemasons are exceptionally busy. The carpenters report about 3 per cent. unemployed. Packing-case makers are fully employed. The glass blowers are not working full time, but have fewer unemployed. Button workers are slack, except on metal buttons. Die sinkers and stampers have been busy on medals for the Royal visit, and there is a demand for efficient die engravers. Cut nail workers have average employment. Wire weavers and steel pen-workers have become busier.

Iron Trade in South Staffordshire.—Fuller time has been made on the whole, and one or two works have been re-started, but many works are in only partial operation. Under the accountants' award to the Wages Board wages remain as they are for another two months.

Mining.—The reduction of 10 per cent. in miners' wages, as agreed upon at the end of August, after the audit ordered by the Wages Board, caused considerable dissatisfaction in certain cases, various questions arising as to its application. All such matters of dispute now seem in a fair way of being settled.

Other Trades in South Staffordshire.—Constructional iron work and heavy iron work generally are reported busy. Galvanized work is good, and enamelled very busy. Orders for light iron work are coming in more plentifully. Nut and bolt-workers are getting more employment, especially at Smethwick and Darlaston. The Steel Trade is still improving. The depression among nail and small chain workers is very great.—*W. J. Davis.*

A report from *Coventry and North Warwickshire* states that the Cycle Trade is improving in the earlier branches in preparation for next season's machines. Some of the departments are already making full time, others are doing very little. The Hosiery and Woollen Trades are making full time. The Plush and Velvet Trades are busy. The collieries are making rather better time, but are not yet busy. Quarrying both for setts and macadamising purposes is steady in each district. Employment in the Ribbon and Watch Trades is very bad.

Potteries District.

Pottery Trades.—The improvement throughout has been well maintained. Good orders are arriving from the United States, and the home trade is also improving. The hollow-ware pressers report trade as better; they are averaging 4½ days per week, and have only 1 per cent. unemployed. The sanitary branch shows no improvement, the average being only four days per week. The printers and transferrers report trade as improving, very few being out of work. The ovenmen and firemen report an improvement, with fewer unemployed, four days per week being about the average worked. The flat pressers and the packers also report an improvement, the latter working about five days per week, with very few unemployed. The Women's Union report trade as improving around Tunstall, but with no change in the other parts, there being about 2 per cent. unemployed. The crate makers report trade as moderate, with 2 per cent. out of work. A number of firms have started full time.

Metal Trades.—The engineers, iron-founders and boiler-makers around Stoke have fully 8 per cent. unemployed. Trade is good around Burslem, about 3 per cent. being out of work. At Crewe the men at the railway works are working only five days per week. Hitherto the boiler-makers and those working at the forges have been fully employed. About 5 per cent. of those engaged in all branches are out of work. At Congleton trade remains very bad. At Stafford the engineers and iron-founders report very few unemployed.

Textile Trades.—The depression in the Leek Silk Trade is more acute, short time being worked in all branches. The spun silk and trimming weavers are slack, with a few totally unemployed. At Congleton trade is depressed, especially with the thrown silk and trimming weavers. The fustian mills are running more regularly.

Building Trades.—The bricklayers report trade as bad, fully 10 per cent. being unemployed; the carpenters and joiners as quiet, with a few union men and many non-union men out of work. At Stafford the joiners, masons and bricklayers have no unemployed. At Leek and Congleton trade is moderate. At Crewe short time prevails; the plumbers and painters report trade as fair with no unemployed, and at Burslem they are exceptionally busy. The Brick and Tile Trades are still busy.

Printing and Kindred Trades.—Letterpress printers both in the Potteries and at Stafford report a decided improvement, the Parliamentary registration lists having absorbed nearly all the surplus labour, only 2 per cent. being unemployed. Lithographic artists and printers also report an improvement, only 1 per cent. being out of work.

Miscellaneous.—Enginemakers and firemen are fairly well employed, with none out of work. Tailors report trade as bad; bakers as moderate; wood sawyers and machinists as good. In the Boot and Shoe Trade, both at Stafford and Stone, nearly all are on short time, in many cases only two to three days per week being worked. The Coal Trade is very dull, four days per week being the average time worked.—*I. S. Harvey.*

Nottingham and District.

Lace Trade.—The Lace Trade has improved; from 15 to 17 per cent. are now unemployed. In the plain net branch many men have started work, and full time is the rule. Both the levers and curtain branches are slightly improved. Warp lace operatives report 6 per cent. unemployed, the warpers 5 per cent. Female lace workers report 7 per cent. unemployed, with trade brisker, but many working short time only. Curtain readers and correctors report trade dull, with 20 per cent. unemployed, designers and draughtsmen as very slack. Card-punchers, threaders and winders are fairly busy, with few unemployed. Kimberly and Beeston report improvement, but Stapleford and Bulwell are still very quiet. Swiss lace embroidery is very quiet, with short time the rule.

Hosiery Trades.—The rotary power branch has not improved. The Circular Hosiery Trade is very bad, over half the trade working only two or three days per week. The rib-top branch is fairly busy on silk goods. The hand frame branch generally is very quiet. Griswold knitters continue fully employed; women operatives in finishing departments only moderately so. The hand frame branch is moderate at Arnold and Carlton, with many only partially employed. Trade at Sutton is fairly good on common

goods; at Mansfield and Kirkby moderate in all branches. Hosiery trimmers are very quiet at Basford and Bulwell.

Engineering and Iron Trades.—Engineers and steam-engine makers report trade as dull, the former with 11 per cent. and the latter with 8 per cent. unemployed. The Cycle Trade is very slack. Hosiery machinery building is very bad. In lace-machine building, the men are fairly well employed. The iron-founders report 18 per cent. unemployed at Nottingham, 10 per cent. at Mansfield, and 4 per cent. at Retford. Tool machinists, iron dressers, bobbin and carriage operatives, carriage straighteners, sinker and dropper makers, all report trade bad. The Beeston Cycle Trade is very quiet. At Newark, engineers report trade very dull, with 6 per cent. unemployed, and boiler-makers and fitters very quiet. Engineers at Mansfield report a slight improvement. Farriers have about 7 per cent. unemployed.

Building Trades.—Carpenters and joiners report about 6 per cent. unemployed, with trade improving. Bricklayers, plasterers, stone-masons, builders' labourers, and brickmakers are all fairly busy; plumbers are fairly brisk, with 4 per cent. unemployed; painters very slack, with 25 per cent. idle; the mill sawyers, with about 4 per cent. unemployed, report no further improvement. At Retford, Worksop, Newark, Mansfield and Hucknall trade is reported to be fair or improving, and there are no unemployed.

Coal Mining.—This industry has improved, and there is a better demand for house coal. In the Worksop, Pleasley and Mansfield districts trade is busy, on account of the Scotch strike. The reduction decided on by the Conciliation Board created some friction.

Railways.—Employment is good at Colwick, Netherfield, Toton Sidings, Worksop and Newark. Full time is worked at Retford and Mansfield.

Printing and Kindred Trades.—Lithographic printers report improvement, with 8 per cent. unemployed. Letterpress printers report that work on voters' lists absorbed all the unemployed, and that trade is good at Mansfield, Newark and Retford. The bookbinders have no unemployed.

Clothing Trades.—Tailors and tailoresses in these towns are quiet. Boot and shoe riveters report a falling-off, but at Mansfield and Hucknall trade is fairly good.

Miscellaneous.—The Elastic Bandage Trade has declined. Bleachers report trade as worse. Cotton doublers, silk throwsters, box makers and stationery cutters report trade as very bad; basket makers and brush makers as moderate; tan-yards, leather dressers and dyers as fair; blast furnacemen report no improvement; gas workers are improving; the bakers are fairly busy.—*W. L. Hardstaff.*

Derbyshire District.

Coal Mining and Quarrying.—The output in the Derbyshire coalfields continues limited. Stocks at some pits are very heavy. Quarrying in the Coxbench, Crich, Buxton, Whatstandwell, Peak Forest, Little Eaton and Wirksworth districts is fair, with a good supply of labour, many men having returned from harvesting.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The engineers and machinists are fairly busy, about 3 per cent. being out of work. The locomotive works are still active. The boiler-makers have about 3 per cent. unemployed. Bridge and girder and boiler yards are quiet. The brass moulders and finishers continue brisk. The iron-moulders report trade as fair, the stove-grate makers as moderate, but brisk in Belper. The shoeing and general smiths are fairly busy. In Long Eaton the lace-machine builders are busy. Engineering in Glossop is bad, 12 per cent. being totally unemployed. In Burton-on-Trent, New Mills, Ilkeston and Ripley districts trade is reported as moderate, with very few out of work, and Chesterfield as declining. The Pig-iron and Finished-iron Trades are improving, although many furnaces are still out of blast. The Malleable Iron Trade continues fair.

Textile Trades.—The Lace Trade in Derby improves, but remains quiet in Long Eaton. The Silk Industry shows a slight improvement. In Belper and Matlock the Cotton Trade remains dull.

Building Trades.—The bricklayers continue busy, few men being totally unemployed. The carpenters and joiners report trade as steady, the stonemasons as fair, the painters and decorators as moderate, with 5 per cent. out of work. These trades are exceptionally good at Burton-on-Trent, and fair in Buxton, Long Eaton, Bakewell, and Belper districts.

Clothing Trades.—The Tailoring Trades continue to decline both in the ready-made and bespoke departments. Dress and mantle-makers are fairly well employed. The boot and shoe operatives are very quiet. The frame-work knitters in Belper district are dull. The Lea Hosiery Mills are now working full time.

Printing and Kindred Trades.—The letterpress printers are all well employed, and the lithographic printers are reported as moderately

so; very few are out of work. The bookbinders are dull, about 4 per cent. being totally unemployed.

Miscellaneous.—The Baking, Confectionery, Sugar Boiling, Milling, and Gas Stoking Trades are improving. Railway men, electrical engineers, gas-fitters and plumbers, dyers and paper-makers are well employed. Box-makers are fairly busy; the basket-makers, elastic web weavers and surgical bandage makers are very dull. Paper stainers and colour mixers are slack. The railway carriage and wagon builders are very slack, with some departments working short time. Coach-makers in private shops, cabinet-makers and upholsterers are moderate. Employment in the Crown China Trade is rather quiet. In Long Eaton district, railway wagon-builders and repairers are fairly well employed; general labourers greatly exceed the demand.—*C. White-Deacon.*

Leicester and Northampton District.

Boot and Shoe Trade.—Although a few firms are busier, apparently there is no diminution in the number of men totally unemployed and on short time in Leicester. In the Northampton district trade is slack in the home branch, but better on army contracts and shipping goods. The shoe mercery and leather houses report a slight improvement, and employment is fairly regular.

Hosiery, Yarn and Wool Spinning Industry.—Most branches of the Hosiery Trade are becoming busier, and the workpeople are pretty fully employed. In the yarn warehouses trade is good and employment generally full. It is moderately good in the wool and spinning factories, and workpeople are steadily employed in all departments.

Engineering and Cycle Trades.—Nearly all branches report trade as quiet, with a slight increase in the number of unemployed. The electrical engineering works are generally busy. In the boot and shoe machinery department work is regular. Hosiery machine building is moderate, and some workpeople are being discharged. Trade is rather dull with the iron-founders, and the number of unemployed is increasing.

Coal Mining and Quarrying.—Work in the Leicestershire coalfields has improved slightly, and the colliers are now working from three to four days per week. The Stone Quarrying Trade is improving, and overtime is being worked.

Building Trades.—The bricklayers, builders' labourers and stone-masons are not in full work. The plumbers and the house painters and decorators report a slight improvement. Trade is not so brisk with the plasterers, carpenters and joiners. The brick and tile makers are busy.

Miscellaneous.—Elastic web-makers are busier. Employment in the wholesale clothing factories is good, but moderate only with the bespoke tailors. The printers, cigar-makers, basket-makers, railway-workers, gasfitters and stokers report improvement. Cabinet-makers, upholsterers, box and trunk-makers, dyers and trimmers are fairly busy, and coach, tramcar and wagon-building shows no decline. Navvies and excavators are in full work.—*T. Smith.*

Eastern Counties.

A report from *Norwich* states that every department of labour is depressed. The Building Trade is bad, large numbers of men, especially carpenters and joiners, being out of work. The bricklayers and labourers are rather better situated, a good number being employed by the Corporation on the new sewerage works. At Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Lynn trade is dull.

Bristol, Somerset and Gloucestershire District.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Shipping has been less active, with a decided falling off in all branches of dock work. Sail-makers and shipwrights continue depressed. The Shipping Trade at Sharpness is reported as brisk, at Bridgwater as flat.

Building Trades.—The stonemasons are slack. The bricklayers report trade as improving; the plasterers as fair; the plumbers and painters as quiet; the lathrenders as good. The carpenters and joiners are dull, with about 6 per cent. unemployed. The Swindon, Taunton, and Gloucester Building Trades are slack.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—There is a slight improvement with the smiths, pattern-makers and fitters. The iron-founders and boiler-makers continue dull. The brass-moulders and finishers, and galvanizers are fair. The Hollow-ware Trade is very bad.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Trade has declined with the cabinet-makers and upholsterers, and some of those in work are only partially employed. The box and packing-case makers, mill sawyers and wood-cutting machinists and coopers report trade as bad. The wagon and carriage builders and brushmakers are mostly working short time.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the wholesale Clothing Trade has been more irregular. All branches of the Hat Trade are depressed. Stay and corset makers are quiet. The Woollen Industry at Wellington is improving, and the mills are now running full time.

Boot and Shoe Trade.—Most of the boot and shoe firms in Bristol are busier, and in some instances additional hands have been engaged. The Kingswood trade continues good, and many of the factories are working overtime. The trade at Street is reported as slack. Tanners and curriers in Bristol are very busy.

Coal Mining.—Excepting a slight improvement at the Bedminster and Radstock pits, there is no change in this industry. There are still 225 men out in the Bristol district. Efforts are being made on the part of the men to form Conciliation Boards for the Radstock, Bristol and Forest of Dean coalfields.

Miscellaneous.—The letterpress printers are very depressed; the lithographic branch is fair. The number of unemployed bakers and confectioners has increased to 12 per cent. The Tobacco and Cigar Trade is reported as moderate; the Chemical Trade as slack; the cotton operatives as busy.—*J. Curle.*

Plymouth and South Western District.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—The imports have been steady. Coal porters have been fairly busy, but general labourers not so well employed. The demand for seamen is reported as bad.

Engineering and Ship Repairing.—These branches still show a decline, with a considerable number unemployed.

Building Trades.—These trades are very unsettled. The carpenters and joiners are generally slack. The wall masons are fairly well employed at Plymouth, but slack in Cornwall and other parts. The bricklayers and plasterers are fairly well employed, but the latter show a decline. The stone-cutters engaged on buildings are generally slack. The plumbers are quiet. The painters and glaziers report trade as bad.

Mining, Quarrying and Clay Industries.—No improvement is reported in the Metal Mining Industry, except at one mine which had been on short time owing to an accident. The quarrymen are fairly well employed, especially stone cutters for the Cornish quarries. The Clay Industry continues well employed.

Clothing Trades.—The Boot and Shoe Trade generally is fairly well employed, but the Cornwall Factory and Bespoke Trade is bad. The ready-made tailoring remains fairly busy, but the Bespoke Trade shows very little improvement.

Miscellaneous.—The bakers and confectioners are not so well employed; the Printing and kindred Trades are still quiet; the cabinet-makers, French polishers, upholsterers and furniture workers report trade as fair; the wheelwrights and coach-builders report a falling off. The Fishing Industry has improved but little. The supply of general labourers still exceeds the demand.—*J. Welland.*

Cardiff and District.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Coal-shipping has been exceptionally good, especially at Swansea, where also the shipping of tin has been fairly good. The Timber and Iron Ore Trades have been fairly good at Cardiff, Barry and Newport; dock hobbler generally have been fairly well employed.

Engineering and Ship-repairing.—All branches remain unchanged, and report trade as bad. The engineers average $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. unemployed; the boiler-makers, iron shipbuilders, shipwrights and labourers have a great number unemployed. The men in engineering firms upon new work report trade as improving.

Metal Trades.—These trades remain unchanged. The steel works in operation show improvement. The Tin Trade is still dull and unsettled. The Spelting Trade is very dull.

Building Trades.—The carpenters and joiners have not been so fully employed. The masons report trade as bad, with more unemployed. The bricklayers have few out of work, but trade is only moderate. The plasterers report trade as moderate; the plumbers as dull.

Miscellaneous.—The Chemical Trade is very dull, with some works on short time. Patent fuel manufactories are brisk. The steel tube works at Swansea are also brisk.—*T. Davies.*

South Wales Mining District.

Coal Trade.—The coal market was moderately brisk during September, and revived considerably at the end of the month. There is a good demand for steam and house coal, especially for the latter, for both shipment and inland delivery. As a result of the audit of the owners' books for July and August, miners' wages will be reduced $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from October 1st, under the Sliding Scale, bringing them to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the standard of 1879. The workmen having balloted on the question of the termination of the present sliding scale, determined by a large majority to discontinue it. Six months' notice to terminate the scale was therefore given by the men's representative on September 29th. Two local disputes in individual collieries are reported.

Tinplate Trade.—The tinplate market is somewhat sluggish, the only trade done having been in existing stock, which it is stated must be still further reduced before any real improvement can take place.

W. Evans.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh and District.

Coal Mining and Mineral Oil Trades.—The condition of the Coal Industry in the Lothians and Fifeshire is practically unchanged; the miners are still firm in their demand for the Federation terms. The Mineral Oil Industry is much the same as last month, the dispute in the Coal Industry is keeping the works back. In one or two districts the shale miners are not getting more than nine or ten days' work per fortnight.

Shipbuilding Trades.—Employment in the shipyards shows no sign of improvement, the boiler-makers returning 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as idle, and the shipwrights 42 per cent.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The iron-moulders in the Edinburgh district report trade as not so good; in the Falkirk district employment with the light moulders is good, with the heavy moulders fair. The brassfounders and copper-smiths report trade as good, the tinsmiths and gas-meter makers as fair; the blacksmiths, pattern-makers and engineers as dull. Returns from 13 branches of unions show 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the idle roll.

Printing and allied Trades.—The typefounders are still only working four days per week. The press and machine men and the stereotypers report trade as good, the bookbinders as unchanged. The compositors show a slight increase of unemployed; the lithographic printers and the lithographic artists report trade as fair. Returns from seven branches show 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. unemployed.

Building Trades.—The masons, bricklayers, lath-splitters, plasterers and slaters report employment as good, the joiners and plumbers as fair, the glaziers as still dull; the painters as bad, with a large number out of work.

Cabinet-Making and Furnishing Trades.—The brush makers report trade as bad, with most of their members on short time; the French polishers as very quiet; the upholsterers as quiet. The Cabinet-making Trade is generally fair, though some shops are not busy. Returns from seven branches of unions show 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. idle.

Textile Trades.—In Midlothian the carpet weavers report trade as fair; the frame-work knitters in Hawick as bad. The Woollen Industry shows signs of improvement in Hawick and Galashiels, and is good in Selkirk.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—The sailors and firemen report trade as very quiet, many being unemployed. The coal porters and dock labourers are better employed than for some time past.

Miscellaneous.—The shoemakers report trade as still bad; the tailors as bad, but slightly improved; the coach-makers as quiet; but nearly all employed; the skippers report trade as bad; the saddlers as quiet; the curriers as still improving; the glass makers as fair; the glass cutters as dull; the saw-mill operatives as very good; the coopers as good, with about 1 per cent. out of work; general labourers continue fairly busy.—*J. Mallinson.*

Glasgow and West of Scotland.

Shipbuilding.—The shipwrights report no improvement, many being still unemployed owing to the coal strike. The Govan ship-joiners report about 22 per cent. idle in the Clyde district. However, important contracts have been booked.

Metal Trades.—The steel smelters report no change. The millmen report the West of Scotland steel and iron trades as improving. In the Coatbridge district all the 13 ironworks are now working. Several works in the Motherwell, Wishaw and Glasgow districts have re-started, and prospects are fairly good. The blast furnace men report that only three furnaces are in blast, and that there is great distress. The engineers, iron-moulders, tinplate workers and file cutters report a slight improvement, the boiler-makers a decline, the blacksmiths no change. The range, stove and ornamental fitters report trade as dull, with many men working short time. The iron-grinders are fairly well employed. The iron-dressers remain unchanged. The pattern-makers report trade as dull, with a number unemployed.

Building and Wood-working Trades.—The masons and joiners are still well employed. With the slaters trade is good and prospects fair. The bricklayers report trade as dull on account of the brickmakers being unable to get coal. The encaustic tile layers report trade as fair; the plasterers as quiet, with some men idle owing to the late strike of the lathers. The lath splitters report trade as unusually good; the paviors as still dull, but prospects are better. The set makers report work as still plentiful, and consider the past year as the best for many years. The saw millers and wood turners report trade as declining; the coach builders as slightly improved, but with 2 per cent. still idle; the coopers as still bad, with 17 per cent. idle. The painters report trade as very bad, with a great number idle. The plumbers are fairly busy. The cabinet-makers report trade in Glasgow and the West as quiet, but in Beith and Dalry as dull.

ironmasters making returns has increased by 44. This satisfactory feature in the returns from England and Wales is to some extent discounted by the reduction in the number of furnaces in blast in Scotland, a reduction which is very much greater than the limited number of returns received from that country would appear to indicate.

Compared with the end of August, the September returns show a *net* falling off of one in the number of furnaces in blast in England and Wales. This difference is very slight, and the returns on the whole show some improvement in the numbers of workpeople employed.

The following additional particulars respecting the Pig Iron Industry in Cleveland are taken from the monthly return issued by the Cleveland Ironmasters' Association:—

Production.—The total production in Cleveland in September was 252,271 tons, as compared with 244,371 tons in the previous month, and 230,308 tons in September 1893.

Stocks.—At the end of the month these were returned as 192,185 tons, the figures for August being 186,709 tons, and for September 1893, 196,993 tons.

Shipments.—The shipments from Middlesbrough amounted to 80,139 tons, an increase of 4,416 tons as compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 9,824 tons as compared with September 1893.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN SEPTEMBER.

MR. WILSON FOX, the Agricultural Correspondent to the Department, reports as follows:—

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Up to the end of September employment was generally plentiful, and labourers have had a good harvest. In the North of England harvest was not over in a number of districts by October 1st. In some parts of North Lancashire extra labour was rather difficult to obtain, but elsewhere supply and demand appear to have been about equally balanced. Full employment for agricultural labourers is reported in the Northern counties, in the Midlands, in the Home counties, in the Kent and Surrey district, and, with the exception of some parts of Wiltshire and Cornwall, in the Western counties. In Warwickshire and South Lincolnshire, and in the Eastern counties, prospects for employment in the winter appear to be discouraging. Reports from the North of England and Lincolnshire state that the supply of Irish labour at harvesting has this year greatly decreased. Up to October 1st, 4,800 Irish migratory labourers had returned by the Midland Great Western system to the West of Ireland, showing a decrease of 1,894 on the corresponding number in 1893. But 1,114 fewer labourers used this route to England and Scotland in 1894. Both at the hay time in June, and the recent harvest time, and at the intermediate season, Irish labourers have been well employed. The above information is based on reports received from 110 districts in the United Kingdom, including reports from two Agricultural Labourers' Unions. The following extracts from a few of these district reports give additional information on certain points:—

ENGLAND.

Northern Counties.—In Northumberland the ordinary rates of wages are from 16s. to 20s., with the same extras as those mentioned in 1st GAZETTE. Women received about 3s. a day for 20 days, extra men 18s. to 23s. a week. In Cumberland and Westmoreland the harvest work has been done by the ordinary hired men, the self-binder having replaced Irish and extra labour. Those who came from the mines to take part in the harvest have returned. In Lancashire potato-lifting (at which many Irish labourers are engaged) will provide full work for some time. Reports from the Chester-le-Street Union in Durham and the Malton Union in Yorkshire shew a few men out of work. The weekly wages in Yorkshire and Cheshire since the harvest are from 15s. to 16s., while turnip pulling is being paid at the rate of 5s. to 10s. per acre in the Malton district, and 12s. per acre in Cheshire.

Midland Counties.—It is reported that in Warwickshire the low prices of corn will compel the farmers to reduce labour bills. In Shropshire and Rutland the wages are now ranging from 13s. to 15s., with house and other perquisites in cases where the lower wages were paid.

Home Counties.—In Buckinghamshire the harvest was very protracted, and employment throughout October is likely to be full. Weekly cash wages are now from 12s. to 16s. In Sussex also all the men are in work, with extra men employed on odd jobs. In Kent and Surrey hop-picking is providing good work. A man earns 20s. to 30s. a week picking hops.

Eastern Counties.—Although at present most men are regularly employed, it is reported that farmers are contemplating a reduction of hands. In Essex and Suffolk weekly cash wages vary from 10s. to 12s., in Norfolk from 10s. to 11s. In a few cases 13s. is paid in Suffolk. Notices of a reduction from 11s. to 10s. have been given in Norfolk and Suffolk, and a similar reduction is expected in Essex. In the Ipswich district labour appears to be rather scarce and work consequently behindhand. In Essex a scarcity of good men but a sufficiency of indifferent labour is reported. In Lincolnshire weekly wages vary from 13s. 6d. to 15s. The present price of corn is reported to threaten a reduction in wages. One large employer reports plenty of work until November and a demand for good thatching hands. The piece rates for potato lifting are from 24s. to 30s. per acre in this county. In Cambridgeshire ordinary wages vary from 10s. to 15s., the higher rates being paid in the north.

Western Counties.—In Wiltshire, in the Netheravon, Tisbury, Ebbesbourne, and Pewsey districts, men are reported as out of work since harvest ended. The September hirings in the Swindon district are now practically extinct. Weekly wages in Wiltshire vary from 10s. to 12s., in Gloucestershire from 12s. to 18s. Reports from the Bristol (Gloucestershire) and Truro (Cornwall) districts shew a few men to be irregularly employed or out of work.

SCOTLAND.

Harvest had not ended by October 1st. Reports from Aberdeenshire and Stirlingshire state that it has been a protracted one. On one farm in Stirlingshire harvest has lasted 42 working days. Weekly wages of ordinary labourers in this county are now about 18s. Generally there has been no lack of employment, and in some districts extra hands were difficult to obtain. At Airth, Stirlingshire, a few men are reported to be in irregular work.

No agricultural strikes during September are reported from any part of the United Kingdom.

HARVEST WAGES IN 1894.

In the following table an attempt has been made to compile the 68 returns received from farmers by the Labour Department, relating to harvest wages, in such a way as to admit of a comparison of the earnings of men over 20 years of age employed on harvesting work in different districts. The results are not put forward as necessarily typical of the whole but as true of the 68 farms from which exact information was obtained. It should be observed that in the North of England the harvest wages are usually lower than in the other districts. This is partly because the North Country labourer usually gets more perquisites, such as food, drink and lodging, partly because the harvest is not usually undertaken by piece-work, and partly because he receives a higher and more uniform rate of wage throughout the year, which is supposed to represent a sufficient remuneration for any arduous services he may be called upon to perform at special seasons.

Table showing the average earnings of regular and extra farm labourers (men of 20 years of age and upwards) in the under-mentioned districts in a month of 26 working days (including broken or wet days) during Corn harvest 1894.

(NOTE.—The earnings stated are cash payments, exclusive of all perquisites.)

District.	Number of Farms included in Returns	Number of men employed (exclusive of yearly paid servants and of casual men employed for a few days only).		Average earnings per month of 26 working days during Corn harvest 1894, for the number of men in preceding columns.	
		Regular men (but not yearly men).	Extra men.	Regular men.	Extra men.
5 Northern Counties	17	136	75	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3 Midland "	4	31	6	4 7 9	3 16 3
3 Eastern "	4	54	6	7 4 4	4 16 4
5 Home "	7	103	63	6 11 1	7 4 2
5 Western "	7	74	...	4 11 4	4 10 1
Total and Average	68	898	200	5 18 5	5 0 3

In the districts of Cambridgeshire from which returns were received, the cost of harvest was unusually high, owing to the heavy crop being much laid by storms. Thus Mr. W. C. Little estimates that, in the March district, the labourers' harvest wages alone will absorb one-

fourth of the crops. He gives the following particulars showing the high cost of harvesting in this district amounting to 19s. 10d. per acre.

THE DIRECT COST FOR LABOUR PER ACRE OF HARVESTING 313½ ACRES.

	per acre.
Manual labour, £170 14s. 6d.	10 10½
Men carting at 11d. an acre	5 6
Boys " (driving)	0 9
Average cost of thatching	1 6
Manual labour with machine, 130 acres at 2s. 9d.	1 2½

(e) SHIPBUILDING.

On the whole, according to the shipbuilding returns of Lloyd's Register, there were 36,771 tons more building at the end of last month than at September 1893, the increase being entirely in steam vessels. The full figures are as follows:—

Vessels under Construction (exclusive of Warships).

Description.	September 30th 1894.		September 30th 1893.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	
	No.	Tons gross.	No.	Tons gross.	No.	Tons gross.
Steam	23	617,327	252	533,201	+31	+84,126
Sailing	44	36,004	74	83,359	-30	-47,355
Total	327	653,331	326	616,560	+1	+36,771

The number of vessels (exclusive of warships) building at end of September last is 71 less than at June 30th, and the gross tonnage 64,873 less. This reduction is both in sailing and steam tonnage, but is much greater proportionately in the latter. In fact, the returns of sailing tonnage under construction are said to be now less than at any time since 1879.

Work in Hand in Principal Districts (Warships excluded).

The following statement gives the tonnage of vessels under construction at the principal shipbuilding centres at the end of September 1894 and 1893 respectively:—

District.	Sept. 30th 1894.	Sept. 30th 1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Clyde	204,909	182,567	22,342	...
Tyne	121,956	131,773	...	9,817
Wear	112,025	85,653	26,372	...
Middlesbrough and Stockton	65,170	45,252	19,918	...
Hartlepool and Whitby	47,630	37,259	10,371	...
Barrow, Maryport and Workington	17,768	17,368	340	...
Belfast	58,680	82,455	...	23,775

Besides vessels under construction, 156,485 tons gross (exclusive of warships) had been ordered, but not actually commenced, on September 30th, a decrease of 9,448 tons as compared with the previous quarter, and of 32,712 tons as compared with September 1893.

(f) EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN IN SEPTEMBER.

(Based on information supplied by the Marine Department of Board of Trade.) DURING September 33,433 seamen were shipped at the principal ports of the United Kingdom, a decrease of 274 as compared with September 1893. At this time last year, owing to the coal dispute in the federated districts, the shipments of coal from the South Wales and the Northumbrian coal fields were much above the average, while from Liverpool there was a great falling off. This fact probably accounts partly for the large increase in the number of seamen shipped at Liverpool last month as compared with September 1893, and the decreases at Cardiff and the Tyne ports. The Scottish ports show a decrease of 1,171.

The supply of seamen was stated to be in excess of the demand at Sunderland, London, Grangemouth and Belfast, and slightly so at Leith. Men were also plentiful at North and South Shields, Hull, Newport, Mon., Cardiff, Swansea and Glasgow, while at Newcastle, Grimsby and Liverpool supply and demand were about equal.

The rates of wages paid during the month were the same as in August, except at Swansea, Newport, Mon., and Middlesbrough, where a few seamen and firemen were signed on at increased rates. Details of these changes are given in the "Changes in Wages" table.

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 September 1894 and 1893 respectively:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Men, &c., shipped in September 1894.			Total in Sept. 1893.	In-crease in 1894.	De-crease in 1894.
	In Sailing Vessels.	In Steam Vessels.	Total.			
ENGLAND.						
East Coast.						
Tyne Ports	65	3,528	3,593	3,900	...	307
Sunderland ... ..	...	605	605	817	...	212
Middlesbrough	9	399	408	504	...	186
Hull	43	1,056	1,099	7,063	36	...
Grimsby	27	170	197	14	183	...
Bristol Channel.						
Bristol	18	148	166	277	...	51
Newport, Mon.	121	777	898	769	129	...
*Cardiff	572	4,298	4,870	5,340	...	470
Swansea	132	631	763	645	118	...
Other Ports.						
Liverpool	300	11,003	11,303	10,121	1,182	...
London	465	5,273	5,738	5,277	461	...
Southampton ... ..	...	1,213	1,213	7,290	...	77
SCOTLAND.						
Leith, Kirkcaldy and Grangemouth	29	436	465	854	...	389
Glasgow	146	1,738	1,884	2,666	...	782
IRELAND.						
Dublin	11	27	33	24	14	...
Belfast	31	162	193	716	77	...
Total September 1894	1,969	31,464	33,433	...	...	...
Ditto, September 1893	...	...	...	33,707	...	274

(g) FISHING INDUSTRY IN SEPTEMBER.

At ten of the principal ports in England and Wales the value of the fish landed again exceeded the average for the corresponding month of the years 1890-93. The increase was greatest at Grimsby and Lowestoft. There was a considerable falling off at London and North Shields.

Table showing the value of fish landed from the fishing grounds at the principal Ports in England in September 1894, as compared with the average for September in the years 1890-1893.

Ports.	Sept. 1894.	Average for Sept. 1890-93.	Increase in Sept. 1894.	Decrease in Sept. 1894.
EAST COAST.				
N. Shields	£ 12,299	£ 14,956	...	£ 2,667
Hull	42,700	37,288	5,412	...
Grimsby	122,653	114,532	8,121	...
Yarmouth	27,740	28,715	...	976
Lowestoft	45,887	39,275	6,612	...
Ramsgate	9,977	5,199	4,778	...
London	56,129	60,951	...	4,822
Total	317,382	300,527	16,855	...
SOUTH AND WEST COASTS.				
Plymouth	6,491	8,461	...	1,967
St. Ives	124	434	...	310
Milford	11,208	9,919	1,289	...
Total	17,823	18,814	...	988
Grand Total, Sept. 1894.	335,205	319,341	15,867	...
Ditto for August 1894	306,940	268,731	38,209	...

The following notes give the total quantities and values for England, Scotland and Ireland respectively in September 1894 and 1893. From these it will be seen that the total quantity of white fish landed in the United Kingdom last month was 1,169,106 cwts., valued at £533,449, compared with 1,180,369 cwts., valued at £562,464 landed in September 1893, the decrease last month thus being 11,263 cwts. and £29,015.

England and Wales.—The total quantity of white fish landed on the English and Welsh coasts during September was 745,867 cwts., valued at £422,296, an increase in weight over the figures for September 1893 of 18,136 cwts., but a decrease in value of £14,422. The values of shellfish landed in September 1894 and 1893 respectively, were £29,544 and £30,265.

Scotland.—The total weight of white fish landed in Scotland during September was 309,034 cwts., valued at £82,937, compared with 331,283 cwts., valued at £90,681 in September 1893, the decrease in weight being 22,249 cwts., and in value £7,744.

Ireland.—The total quantity of white fish landed in Ireland during September was 114,205 cwts., valued at £28,216. The figures for September 1893 were 121,355 cwts., valued at £35,065, the decrease last month thus being 7,150 cwts. in weight and £6,849 in value.

* Including Barry and Penarth.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN THE TEXTILE TRADES IN SEPTEMBER.

THE reports received for September from women correspondents as to employment in the Cotton Trade are unfavourable, while those in the Woollen and Worsted Trades nearly all point to improvement in those industries.

Cotton Trade.—In the Bolton and Horwich districts reports applying to 14 establishments state that all were running full time, although full employment could not be given. The winders in one mill have been working four days a week, and in another three days only. Of four bleaching works in Horwich, two have been working full time, one has been slack, and one has been working full time on light goods and half time on heavy goods. The mill at Chew Moor remains closed. At Oldham a velvet mill has started full time. One cotton mill is working five days only, and one was partly stopped through breakdown of engine. With these exceptions, both spinners and manufacturers have been running full time, but the operatives, whether carders, winders, reelers or weavers, have to stand idle for long periods, the reelers and winders being most affected, the Velvet Trade here is improving. At Preston trade is bad, and two mills have been closed. At Chorley there is no improvement. At Bury 22 mills are reported as running full time, and three short time, but work is very slack throughout. In Burnley there is no change, and the depression does not seem much felt. In Darwen, Oswaldtwistle and Heywood there has been practically no change. At Pendleton two out of four firms are working full time, but trade generally seems quiet. In Barrowford and Nelson the mills generally are running full time, but looms are standing for warps. A similar report comes from Stockport, and in Prestwood mills have been stopped entirely on account of bad trade. Middleton and Failsworth report short time in several cases and slackness generally.

Woollen and Worsted Trades.—In Halifax one large carpet firm is working only 5 days a week, and some of the weavers are only partially employed; but on the whole trade is good. In Slaithwaite 7 out of 8 woollen and worsted mills are running full time; in two of these weavers have to wait for beams, and in a third the reelers and winders are losing time; in one, overtime is being worked by a fresh set of men working from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. At Bingley 12 mills are all working full time; at Morton there has been full work; and good reports come from Keighley. Trade has improved at Dewsbury; only one firm is reported as slack, and that is busier than in August. At Ravensthorpe employment is better; at one mill men work overtime on the women's looms in several cases; one firm is running full time after a prolonged slackness; two firms out of ten are on short time, but looms are standing in some others. In Leeds trade is worse and more short time is being worked. In Wortley the largest firm is busy in weaving, spinning and winding departments.

Linen Trade.—Four flax mills and one rope mill in Leeds are now standing. The linen mills remain slack.

THE DISPUTE IN THE SCOTCH COAL TRADE.

In the September GAZETTE the account of the Scottish coal dispute was carried up to September 13th. During the following month (September 13th—October 12th) the area of the dispute has been largely diminished by the gradual return to work of a large proportion of the miners in Lanarkshire and other districts of the West of Scotland. At the time of writing (October 12th) the strike is practically at end in West Scotland. On the other hand, the great majority of the strikers in Fife and the Lothians remain firm.

The conference of miners' delegates at Glasgow, on September 13th (see LABOUR GAZETTE for September, pp. 270-1), was followed by the return to work of many miners in the various districts of the West of Scotland, except in the Ayrshire, and in the Hamilton and Larkhall districts of Lanarkshire. Disturbances and rioting took place at Hamilton and at Motherwell. Strong efforts were made to check the tendency to resume work by increased activity in picketing, and at a meeting of miners' delegates at Glasgow on September 17th, it was resolved to endeavour to bring out the miners who had resumed work, and also the oncost men and enginemen.

In view of the return of miners to work, the iron works in certain districts began to resume operations,

and blast furnaces were prepared for re-starting. A considerable number, however, of miners, who had gone to work in Lanark at the beginning of the week (September 16th) again left the pits during the week, and the intention to start several steel works was abandoned.

The week beginning September 23rd saw further resummptions of work in West Scotland, the number working in the various districts on the employers' terms being variously estimated at 10,000 (Report to Scottish Miners' Federation, September 26th) and 12,000 (Report to General Committee of Coalmasters on the same date). In the same Report to the Scottish Federation it was stated that 2,300 men were working on the Federation terms, and 500 or 600 whose wages were not reduced before the strike began were working with the assent of the Federation. Thus the total number at work during this week may be estimated at from 13,000 to 15,000, the majority of whom were in Lanarkshire. Meanwhile, only a small number of non-unionist miners had resumed work in Fife and Kinross. At a meeting of the Standing Committee, on September 29th, it was stated that Union miners had agreed to share levies with non-Unionists, provided they promised to join the Union at the end of the dispute.

On September 27th and 28th a conference of delegates of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain was held in Edinburgh. There were present 63 English delegates, stated to represent 198,000 men, and 45 Scottish delegates, stated to represent 32,000 men. Other Scottish delegates were also admitted, but without power to speak or vote. At the conference a resolution was passed in favour of continuing the strike until the Federation terms were conceded, and promising all possible support over the area of the British Federation. The conference also passed the following resolution, which, as will be seen, sanctioned for the first time the making of provisional arrangements with individual owners, which should be conditional on a majority of owners granting the same terms:—

"That this conference of the British Miners' Federation, in view of the solution of the Scotch coal strike, permit the Scotch Federation to enter into provisional arrangements with any owners who may be willing to grant the terms of the Federation, restoration of half of the last reduction, with a two years' guarantee, in the event of a majority of owners granting the above terms."

The following week (beginning September 30th) saw the practical break-up of the strike in the West of Scotland. On October 1st it was reported that 25,000 men were at work, the majority being in Lanarkshire. In Fife, the Lothians and Ayrshire the men still remained out. On October 3rd, at a special conference of miners' delegates held in Glasgow, the numbers at work were reported as follows:—Lanark, 17,000; Forth and Clyde, 6,000; Mid and East Lothian, 300; West Lothian, 250; Fife, 900. The number working on the Federation terms was stated to be 2,900.

On the following day, Thursday, October 4th, many men were reported to be at work, although Thursday is usually a holiday in most of the mining districts. The fact that many of the men who had gone to work were not only working the usual time, but getting as much coal as possible, appears to have tended to induce those who were still standing out in the West of Scotland to return to work, and in spite of demonstrations organised on Sunday, October 7th, a large number of the Ayrshire miners resumed work on Monday, October 8th. Cambuslang and Hamilton were stated to be the only districts in the West of Scotland which remained idle, but the miners in Fife and Lothians remained firm. At a conference of the Scottish Miners' Federation, held at Glasgow on October 8th, it was generally reported that there was little hope of inducing those who had returned to work to rejoin the strikers, and it was determined to ballot the miners who still remained idle on the question of the continuance of the strike. After the conference the Hamilton miners held a meeting and resolved to return to work.

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN SEPTEMBER.

Based on information obtained from Local Correspondents, Superintendents of Mercantile Marine, and from Newspapers and other sources, with corrections and additions supplied by many of the principal Employers' Associations and Trade Unions, and in some cases by the Employers concerned.

The number of changes in wages and hours of labour reported to the Department is about the same as in the previous month. Some of the changes in wages are important, and affect large numbers of men, among them being three reductions which took place under sliding scale agreements. That affecting the largest number is in South Wales and Monmouthshire, where 10,000 coal hewers and other underground workers have had a reduction of 1 1/4 per cent. in their wages, making with the reduction of June and August, a total decrease of 7 1/2 per cent. The present wages are now 1 1/2 per cent. above the standard of December 1879. Four thousand blast furnacemen in the Cleveland district and 1,800 steel-workers at Barrow were the other cases of reductions under sliding scale agreements, the decrease in both cases being, however, one of 1/2 per cent. only.

There has been an upward movement in the wages of rivet forgers in the Blackheath district and of ship-makers at Cradley Heath.

A considerable increase in the wages of seamen and firemen at Cardiff and Newport which commenced in August has been maintained through September, but during the latter month the movement for an increased wage has extended to Swansea, where some seamen (steamships) and firemen have secured an advance in wages of 5s. per month.

Four large firms at Manchester engaged in the Printing Trade have adopted a working day of eight hours for their employees, who number 545. Reductions to the same standard have been made in the hours of the boot and shoe operatives employed by the co-operative stores at Kettering, and in the hours of the workpeople of a large ironworks near Middlesbrough.

Employment.	Locality.	Approximate number of workpeople directly affected.	Particulars of Change.
INCREASES IN RATES OF WAGES.			
Building Trades.			
Bricklayers ...	Tunbridge Wells	20	1/2 per hour (7 1/2d. to 8d.) from 17th September
Plumbers ...	York	50	1/2d. per hour (7d. to 7 1/2d.) from 7th September.
	Kirkintilloch	11	1/2d. per hour (7 1/2d. to 8d.) from 3rd September.
	Paisley	18	1/2d. per hour (8d. to 8 1/2d.) from 25th Sept. A further 1/2d. promised in March 1895.
Masterers ...	Hamilton	30	1/2d. per hour (8d. to 8 1/2d.) from 10th September. A further 1/2d. promised in March 1895.
Tile and Brick Makers	Briogwater	8 immediately and 200 eventually	2d. per 1,000 (4d. to 6d.) for "setters" and 1d. per 1,000 (2d. to 3d.) for "drawers," when engaged upon a special kind of tile. Average weekly earnings before change, 21s.; after, 24s. From 17th September. 3d. per 1,000 (3s. 4d. to 3s. 7d.) from 24th Sept. Advance averages about 2s. per week (26s. 8d. to 28s. 8d.).
Mining.			
	Fife, Clackmannan and Kinross	200 to 300	6d. per day provisionally. From various dates in Sept.
Coal Miners ...	West of Scotland—Lanarkshire Stirlingshire Ayrshire	+	6d. per day advance, but in some cases only provisionally. From various dates in September.
Metal Trades.			
Rivet Forgers ...	Rowley Regis and Blackheath	250	9d. per cwt. (3s. 3d. to 4s.) on rivets 1/2 in. size, other sizes in proportion. Earnings before change, about 16s. 3d.; after, about 20s. From 24th September. Average of 4s. per week (14s. to 18s.) from 13th Sept.
Chain Makers ...	Cradley Heath	400	
Engineering.			
Fitters and Smiths ...	Ebbw Vale...	18	1s. to 3s. advance per week. Wages before change varied from 16s. to 19s.; after, from 17s. to 20s. From 28th September.

Employment.	Locality.	Number.	Particulars of Change.
INCREASES IN RATES OF WAGES—(continued).			
Shipbuilding.			
Fitters' and Boiler Makers' Helpers	Swansea ...	120	3s. per week from 1st Oct.
Seamen, &c.			
Able Seamen (Steamships)	Middlesbro'	31	2s. 6d. per month (8s. to 85s.).
	Swansea ...	27	5s. per month from 24th Sept.
	Ditto ...	20	5s. per month (8s. from 24th Sept.)
Firemen ...	Middlesbro'	31	2s. 6d. per month (to 85s.).
Able Seamen (Sailing ships)	Newport, Mon.	49	Maximum pay 2s. 6d. per month (62s. 6d.). From 1st Sept.
Dock Labour.			
Grain Dischargers ...	Cardiff ...		2s. per man per week. Average weekly increased 5s. approx (30s. to 35s.) September.
General Cargo Dischargers	Ditto ...	500	1d. per ton per man. Average weekly earnings increased 5s. approx (25s. to 30s.) from 1st Sept.
Deal Carriers ...	Ditto ...	300	4d. per standard (15s. 10d.) on steam 6d. to 9d. (15s. 6d. and 15s. on sailing vessels. Port bow ho increase above employed for (28s. to 35s.) to find which instead of the 1st September.
Textile Trades.			
Machine Tenders (Blowing Room)	Rochdale ...	4	1s. per week. change, 23s. 4d. From 8th August. Adoption of Black from 27th Sept. advance of 5 to 2 or an average cent. upon a price varying from 100 per week, ability.
Loomers ...	Preston ...	500	
Drawers ...	Ditto ...	300	
	Bradford ...	95	1s. per week. men after change, 22s. per week. From 23rd Sept.
Dyers ...	Ditto ...	90	1s. to 2s. per week. of men after change, from 22s. to 23s. 1 to 17s. From 27th Sept.
Dyers' Labourers ...	Sowerby Bridge	70	1s. to 3s. per week. after, 12s. to 21s. 28th September.
Clothing Trades.			
Boot and Shoe Operatives: Clickers ...	Leeds ...		Minimum wages in to 25s., from 1st Rates before change 20s. to 23s. A further per week to be the end of six months.
Pressmen ...	Ditto ...	300	Minimum wages to 23s., from 20s. Rates before change 20s. to 22s.
Corporation Employees.			
Bricklayers ...	New Swindon	5	1d. per hour (7d. while on underground work. From 22nd Sept.)
Heading Drivers ...	Ditto ...	8	1d. per hour (4d. while on underground work. From 22nd Sept.)
Bricklayers' Labourers	Ditto ...	7	1d. per hour (4d. while on underground work. From 25th Sept.)
Road Sweepers ...	Hackney ...	34	2s. per week (22s. to 24s. from 17th July).
Scavengers, Road Patrols, and other Vestry Employees	Ditto ...	114	82 of 1s. per week; 21 of 9 of 3s.; and 2 of 1 of Present wages vary from a minimum of 24s. per week to 35s. From 15th September.
Miscellaneous.			
Bakers ...	Arbroath ...	20	2s. per week (22s. to 24s. from 22nd September).
Flint Glass Makers (Blowers)	Birmingham	33	1s. per week (23s. to 24s. from 22nd September). Increases varying 1s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. per week. Present weekly wages range from 25s. 4d. to 30s. 4d. From 17th September.
Lorrymen ...	Preston ...	7	2s. per week (23s. to 25s. from 29th September).
DECREASES IN RATES OF WAGES.			
Mining.			
Colliery Mechanics...	Northumberland	900	2d. per day (4s. 5d. to 4s. 7d. from 3rd Sept. (S. W. Decreases in Hours.)
Deputies ...	Ditto ...	600	2 1/2d. per day (5s. 10s. 7 1/2d.) from 13th A
Colliery Enginemen	Ditto ...	300	2d. per day from 31 Rates after change ing Enginemen 4 day.

Newspaper reports is inquired into before the

in procuring work for casual and unskilled have been less useful as regards skilled

private registries in Germany chiefly concern with the engagement of domestic servants, and seamen. Some idea of their importance obtained from figures given by Herr Lauten, President of the Industrial Court of Stuttgart, proposal for establishing a Municipal Labour registry in that town. Of 56 private registry offices in that town, known to the police in 1892, one placed from 6,000 persons during the year; 4 placed from 2,000; 7 from 500 to 1,000; 18 from 100 to 200; while 26 placed less than 100 each. Their estimated gross receipts for the year were £5,000. The fees for registration vary very greatly from 2½d. to 5s., persons when suited pay from 1s. to 25s. Both employers and workers have as a rule to pay these fees.

the movement for the reform of labour registries in progress, the initiative has been chiefly taken by workmen's representatives, whose ideal may be said embodied in the scheme for a central municipal registry, laid before the Stuttgart town authorities by the President of the Industrial Court in July 1891. The most important provisions of which were specially as follows:—

The registry is to be controlled by a committee composed of an equal number of employers and workers, elected by the assessors of the Industrial Court from their own number, the duties of chairman being taken by the President of the Industrial Court.

The expense is to be borne by the town, and no fees are to be charged.

where demand has been made on behalf of the town, that during strikes and lockouts the registry is to suspend operations as regards the particular district affected. (See page 286 of last month's GAZETTE.)

ough this scheme is still under discussion in Stuttgart, municipal registries embodying its most important features have been in operation in Esslingen, Erfurt since April 1st, one will begin operations on January 1st next in Fürth, and similar institutions are being planned in a number of other towns, including Kempten, Heilbronn, Cannstatt, Ulm and Regensburg. The question remains unsettled as regards

Wiesbaden, Halle, Brunswick, Göttingen, and Cologne; Berlin, Barmen and Oldenburg have pronounced themselves in favour of the establishment of municipal labour registries.

The various German Governments have shown themselves interested in the matter. Thus the Prussian Minister of Commerce and Industry has instructed the provincial Governors to do all in their power to aid the movement for municipal registries controlled by assessors of industrial courts. A wish is expressed in the Decree to see such registries, at least in all towns having above 10,000 inhabitants.

The provincial governors are to report progress each year. Municipal registries were established last year in 16 towns in the Liegnitz district of Silesia in accordance with an order of the provincial Governor. The Government of Saxony is instituting inquiries as to the condition of labour registries controlled by societies or municipal administrations in all places having over 2,000 inhabitants. In Bavaria the town authorities of Würzburg, Würzburg and Augsburg were recently directed by the provincial authorities to inquire into the necessity for establishing municipal registries in harmony with the Stuttgart proposals. In Württemberg the Royal College of Trade and Industry has just completed the enquiry it was directed by the Government in March last to make into the question. The report recommends the establishment of communal registries, subject to equal control by employers and workers in the chief towns, and the grouping of rural municipalities for the same purpose. It also recommends that the State to connect, at its own cost, the various local bureaux with a central municipal bureau in Stuttgart, and to have another.

the first month of its existence

NEW COMBINATION IN THE TEXTILE DYEING TRADE.

As the outcome of negotiations which have lasted since the beginning of June an agreement was signed on October 4th between the Amalgamated Society of Dyers, the Gasworkers' and General Labourers' Union and the Master Dyers' Association in the West Riding of Yorkshire, under which fixed standard prices are to be adopted for dyeing and standard wages given to the men. Members of the men's societies are except with the permission of the Wages Board referred to below, required to work for members of the Master Dyers' Association only, while the latter undertake in future to employ unionists only, except in the case of foremen, women and children under 16 years of age, or in the event of the unions being unable to provide suitable members for employment. In the case of foremen, women and children, and men already in the employ of members of the Association, membership of the union is to be optional, but the employers undertake to post in each of the works a notice requesting every man to join one of the men's unions. Application for new hires is to be made to the operatives' societies.

Any employer may refuse to set on any man so supplied but may be called upon by the Wages Board to justify his refusal. Similarly the unions may be called on to give reasons for refusing admission to any man set on.

Any workman ceasing to be a member of one of the men's unions will, on the demand of the union, be discharged.

A Wages Board is to be formed, which will consist of an equal number of employers and workmen, and its functions will be to prepare a list of minimum prices based upon the present wages, and a list of minimum wages for the (1) Bradford district, (2) Leeds and Halifax district, and (3) Country districts; to take steps for carrying out the decisions of the Board, to consider the conditions of labour, and decide where an alteration in the price lists shall be made. It will also decide any disputes between employers and the unions as to the employment or discharge of men.

For every 10 per cent. increase or decrease in the minimum price list there will be an increase or decrease of 5 per cent. in the wages list, subject to the proviso that there shall be no reduction upon the present rate of wages during the existence of the agreement.

Any firm paying less than the minimum rate of wages twelve months after this agreement is signed, will be required, on the demand of the men's representative on the Wages Board, to submit its books to the accountants of the Board, who shall certify whether the firm is or is not making more than 5 per cent. profit.

If the former, the firm will be required to advance wages, provided that such advance will not reduce the profit below 5 per cent. Firms having more than one branch of business may have each branch treated as a distinct business by the accountants, provided they have previously given notice of such division to the Board.

The agreement, which is signed for 12 months, is to come into operation immediately. It is reported to embrace 60 per cent. of the employers in the trade.

CONGRESS OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

The Annual Congress of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants was held at Newport on October 2nd, and three following days.

Sixty delegates were present representing a corresponding number of groups of branches of the Society, with a total membership of 33,826 at the end of 1893.

Among the subjects upon which resolutions were adopted by the Congress, were: (1) the desirability of legislation to secure that certain grades of railway servants should hold certificates of competency, (2) the appointment of additional sub-inspectors of railways, (3) the Railway Regulation Act of 1893, and (4) the direct representation of the Society in Parliament. It was resolved to hold the next Congress in London.

ports show an increase of 107,000 tons, or 10 per cent. The Customs Department also reports that the total (1,581,000 tons) sent from English ports, 354,000 tons were sent to Scottish ports, an increase compared with September 1892 of 107,000 tons.

On the whole, 717,000 tons, or 21 per cent., of English and Welsh coal have been exported or sent coastwise during September last than in September 1892. This not only makes good the deficiency of 107,000 tons in Scotch coal, but results in an aggregate increase of 79,000 tons.

The above table shows in detail what English and Welsh districts have been affected by the prolongation of the Scottish dispute. The following table is given to show the effect at particular ports. The ports are given in the same order as the districts in the first table, but small ports have been omitted.

Table showing "A" the principal Ports at which the total quantity of coal exported and sent coastwise was greater in September 1894 than in September 1892, and "B" the principal Ports at which the total quantity of coal exported and sent coastwise was less in September 1894 than in September 1892.

Table with columns for 'A-Increases' and 'B-Decreases', showing coal export statistics for various ports in 1894 and 1892.

LABOUR REGISTRIES IN GERMANY.

The question of labour registry reform has acquired a considerable prominence of late in Germany.

The following account of the present state of the question is based on information contained in the Sozialwissenschaftliches Centralblatt, Blätter für Soziale Praxis, the Arbeiter Reichsanzeiger, the report of a Congress held at Frankfurt-on-Main last October to consider means of dealing with the question of the unemployed.

The report of the Congress is published in the Arbeiter's Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Arbeitervereine, and Foreign Office Report No. 89, Miscellaneous Series, 1888.

Existing employment agencies (other than the municipal registries described below) may be grouped under four heads:—(a) Those conducted by employers' or workers' unions in particular trades; (b) those connected with charity organisations, including the labour colonies and the relief stations forming part of the system; (c) those managed by societies or groups of societies formed for the sole purpose of bringing together employers and workmen (so-called Gemeinnützige Vereine, and (d) private registry offices.

(a) An obstacle to the success of registries exclusively managed by employers' or workmen's organisations is the distrust evinced towards them by work-employers respectively. For example, the employment registries of the Social Democratic Workmen's Unions (the most important of this class) are not very many employers on the ground that they are only for the benefit of the unskilled workers in the district.

(b) The connection of labour registries with charitable institutions arose out of the growth of vagrancy in Germany, due to the necessity of wandering in search of work. The first registry of this kind was established by the Charity Union (Armen Verein) of Dresden in 1841. The Poor Relief Authorities of Leipsic took a similar step in 1844, their example being followed by other towns, including Breslau, Chemnitz, Erfurt, Dortmund, Mühlhausen, and Stuttgart. The sphere of action of these registries has, however, been confined to indigent persons, and to a great extent to women, for whom some form of domestic work is procured. The limited extent to which the labour colonies have succeeded as agencies for procuring work was shown in the Report issued by the Labour Department last year,* from which it appears that only 19.7 per cent. of those discharged from the 22 labour colonies between 1889 and 1891 were sent to situations. Many of the workmen's relief stations forming part of the labour colony system are now being closed owing to the expense attending their maintenance, and to their alleged use by undeserving persons (see last month's LABOUR GAZETTE). Labour registries forming part of charity schemes have been found to work badly and to be avoided both by the efficient unemployed and by employers.

(c) The realisation of this fact led to the formation of societies dissociating themselves from every form of charity. The first registry organized on this principle was established at Stuttgart in 1865 by the united efforts of three existing unions: the Union for Promoting Trade and Industry (Gewerbeverein), the Workmen's Improvement Union, and the Union for the Welfare of the Working Classes. This institution, or "Central Labour Intelligence Office," besides acting as intermediary between employers and persons wanting work, gives information gratis on various labour subjects, and administers the travelling benefit funds of certain trade unions affiliated to it for the purpose. Its revenue is derived from registration fees (employers paying 5d. and workers 2½d.) and from regular subscriptions paid by certain employers, by which they acquire the right to use the office as frequently as they choose. There were 768 such subscribers in 1892, each paying on an average 4s. Applicants who have been engaged by an employer to whom the office gave them a card of introduction, are refunded half the fee on presenting the signed card at the office, the whole fee being returned if no situation has been obtained. During 1892 the institution registered 8,443 applications from workmen and apprentices, and 6,539 from employers, the number placed in situations being 5,415. Though controlled by a committee of nine members, belonging to the three societies by which it was founded, the institution, from a financial point of view, has the nature of a private registry office, as the balance remaining after all expenses have been met belongs to the manager. The "Central Association for Registering Labour" in Berlin has about 600 members, including societies, whose yearly contributions amount to about £200. No charge is made to employers, but workpeople pay 2½d., for which they receive a ticket admitting them to the waiting rooms, &c., for three months. The annual revenue from this source is about £125, while the town contributes £150 a year. During 1893 the registry found work for 7,101 males, as compared with 7,552 in the preceding year. There were 11,208 applications from workpeople, as compared with 11,672 in 1892, and 7,393 from employers, compared with 7,949. Those who obtain work are mostly unskilled labourers, and great difficulty is said to be experienced in finding employment for skilled workers. In addition to the above, there were 2,872 female applicants for work in 1893, compared with 1,960 in 1892; 1,535 offered work, compared with 1,071; and 1,436 vacancies filled, compared with 998. Most of the persons, male and female, dealt with by the society are between 16 and 25 years of age.

The Mid and East Lothian miners on the other hand meeting at Dalkeith on October 9th, resolved to continue the strike whatever might be the result of the ballot, and on the same day the Fife Miners' Executive decided not to take the ballot at present, but to await instructions from the British Federation, to meet at Derby on Friday, October 12th.

The result of the ballot was made known on October 11th at a delegate meeting at Glasgow, but, as was anticipated, the number who recorded their votes was insignificant. Only 6,296 voted, viz., 5,008 for a continuance of the strike, and 1,288 for a return to work. In accordance with their resolution, the Fife miners took no part in the ballot.

The Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain meeting at Derby on October 12th, decided to continue to support those men who had not resumed work in Scotland, all arrangements to be left in the hands of the Scottish Union.

In addition to the efforts of the Lord Provost of Glasgow to bring about a termination of the dispute, which were described in previous numbers of the GAZETTE, and which have continued so far as opportunity has offered throughout the past month, an attempt at conciliation has been made in Fife, a meeting being held at Dunfermline on October 8th between the secretaries of the Coalowners' and Miners' Associations, in the presence of Sheriff Principal Mackay, but without immediate result. A joint meeting of representatives of coalmasters and miners of Mid and East Lothian was held at Edinburgh on October 10th, but the coalmasters declined to make any concessions. On the same day the Fife owners determined to evict the strikers occupying colliery houses unless work be resumed by Monday, October 15th.

The amounts raised by the British Federation levies for the support of the Scottish miners were at the sixth fortnightly levy £4,000, and at the seventh £7,870, the sixth being the lowest sum yet raised. Since the last issue of the GAZETTE, the Durham miners have subscribed £1,700, making a total subscription of £5,350, and Northumberland £1,000, making a total of £3,000 since the commencement of the dispute. The total sum subscribed by the English miners up to October 3rd was about £74,000. To the men on strike in the West of Scotland the sixth fortnightly payment was 2s. per head, the seventh averaged about 4s. per man. In Fife the sixth payment was 7s. per member of the Federation, and in addition 1d. per man was paid to the soup kitchens, but nothing was granted for children; the seventh payment was 6s. per head. In the Lothians the sixth payment was 2s. 6d. to single men and 3s. 6d. to married men, and the seventh 6s.

The effect of the stoppage on the amount of coal exported and sent coastwise from various districts of Great Britain is strikingly shown in the comparative figures for September 1894 and 1892 given in an article on page 303. The year 1892 has been chosen for comparison because of the disturbing effect of the great English coal dispute in September 1893. It is there shown that the amount of coal exported or sent coastwise from all the ports in Scotland during the month was only 24,000 tons, compared with 662,000 in September 1892, while the corresponding amount for England and Wales rose from 3,338,000 to 4,055,000 tons. The amount of coal sent from England and Wales coastwise to Scotland during September was 354,000 tons, compared with 70,000 in September 1892. The effect on the Coal Industry of South Wales has been most marked.

The results of the stoppage on kindred trades has been very marked, especially on the Iron and Steel Industries, which have been practically paralysed in the North of Scotland. Owing, however, to the resumption of work by the miners in West Scotland, several iron and steel works have been already re-started.

COAL SHIPPED IN SEPTEMBER

Effect of Scottish Coal Dispute

FROM detailed particulars supplied by the Customs, the Labour Department show in the subjoined table one of the effects of the prolonged dispute in the Coal Trade.

Table showing the quantities of Coal exported and sent from Ports connected with the principal Coalfields of Britain, in September 1894 and 1892 respectively.

From Ports in these Districts.	September.		Increase.	Decrease.	
	1894.	1892.			
	1,000's of Tons.	1,000's of Tons.	1,000's of Tons.	Per-cent- age.	1,000's of Tons.
Exports of Coal in September.					
ENGLAND AND WALES.					
Northumberland and Durham Ports	945	940	5	0.5	...
Yorkshire Ports (including Grimsby)	292	219	73	33.3	...
Lancashire and Cumberland	45	35	10	28.6	...
Wales and Monmouth	1,154	885	269	30.4	...
Other English Ports	38	22	16	72.7	...
Total—ENGLAND & WALES	2,474	2,101	373	17.8	...
SCOTLAND.					
East Scotland	14	390	...	...	376
West Scotland	1	113	...	...	112
Total—SCOTLAND	15	503	...	...	488
Total—Great Britain	2,489	2,604	...	...	115

Coal sent Coastwise in September.					
ENGLAND AND WALES.					
Northumberland and Durham Ports	800	693	107	15.4	...
Yorkshire Ports (including Grimsby)	78	57	21	36.8	...
Lancashire and Cumberland	267	154	113	73.4	...
Wales and Monmouth	357	282	75	26.6	...
Other English Ports	79	51	28	54.9	...
Total—ENGLAND & WALES	1,581	1,237	344	27.8	...
SCOTLAND.					
East Scotland	3	23	...	...	20
West Scotland	6	136	...	...	130
Total—SCOTLAND	9	159	...	...	150
Total—Great Britain	1,590	1,396	194	13.9	...

Total Exported and sent Coastwise in September.					
ENGLAND AND WALES.					
Northumberland and Durham Ports	1,745	1,633	112	6.9	...
Yorkshire Ports (including Grimsby)	370	276	94	34.1	...
Lancashire and Cumberland	312	189	123	65.1	...
Wales and Monmouth	1,511	1,167	344	29.5	...
Other English Ports	117	73	44	60.3	...
Total—ENGLAND & WALES	4,055	3,338	717	21.5	...
SCOTLAND.					
East Scotland	17	413	...	...	396
West Scotland	7	249	...	...	242
Total—SCOTLAND	24	662	...	...	636
Total—Great Britain	4,079	4,000	79	2.0	...

Exports.—From the first section of the table it will be seen that while the exports of coal from Scotland fell off to the extent of 488,000 tons, the exports from England rose 373,000 tons, resulting in a total decrease of exports of 115,000 tons. The increase in exports was mainly from Wales and Monmouth, the increase there during the one month being no less than 269,000 tons, or over 30 per cent. There was also an increase of 73,000 tons, or 33 per cent., in the exports from the Yorkshire ports.

Coastwise.—Although the increase in the exports of English and Welsh coal did not make good the deficiency of Scotch coal, the rise in the quantity coastwise from English ports was more than sufficient to counterbalance the falling off from Scottish ports, the net increase under this head being 104,000 tons, or 7.5 per cent. The increase for the whole of Great Britain was 194,000 tons, or 13.9 per cent.

DECREASES IN RATES OF WAGES—(continued).

Employment.	Locality	Number.	Particulars of Change.
Firemen	Ditto	250	1d. per day (3s. 9d. to 3s. 8d.) from 3rd Sept.
Coal Hewers and other underground workpeople	South Wales and Monmouthshire	90,000	1 1/2 per cent. under sliding scale. From 1st October. Present wages 22 1/2 per cent. above standard of December 1879.
Metal Trades.			
Blast Furnacemen	Cleveland District	4,000	1/2 per cent. under sliding scale. From 1st October.
Steel Workers	Barrow-in-Furness	1,800	3 per cent. under sliding scale. From 1st Sept.
Automatic Meter Makers	Edinburgh	26	2 1/2 to 10 per cent. from 13th September.
Dock Labour.			
Dock Labourers	Hull	30	1s. 6d. per week (18s. to 16s. 6d.) from 20th Sept.
Textile Trades.			
Cardroom Tenters	Lees	30	2s. per week (22s. to 20s.) from 20th September.
Cotton Spinning (Twist Spinners)	New Hey	22	Average decrease, 3s. 4d. per week (37s. 8d. to 32s. 4d.) from 20th Sept.
Wet Spinners	Ditto	19	Average decrease, 13s. per week (54s. to 41s. net wages), from 20th September.
Sateen Weavers	Shaw and Waterhead	135	6d. per week per loom. Earnings after change averaged 13s. for 2-loom weavers; 19s. 6d. for 3-loom, and 26s. for 4-loom. From 4th September.
Cloth Weaving (Fillers)	Yeadon	30	1d. per hour (5d. to 4 1/2d.) for night shift workers. From 8th September.
Stuff Weavers	Bradford	100	5d. per piece (4s. 11d. to 4s. 6d.). Average weekly wage before change, 9s. 10d.; after, 9s. From 7th September.
Shawl Weavers	Halifax	12	Average of 3s. 6d. per week (14s. to 10s. 6d.). From 21st September.
Weavers	Batley	60	Reduction on reversibles averaging 10d. per week (14s. 10d. to 14s.). An increase of 7d. per piece (23s. 6d. to 24s. 1d.) conceded at same time on another class of goods. From 19th September.
Fustian Cutters	Macclesfield	150	Average of 1s. 6d. per week (14s. to 12s. 6d.) from 10th September.
Clothing Trade.			
Finishers	Leeds	40	1d. off one class of work for a special order (1 1/2d. to 1 1/4d.). From 11th September.
Railways.			
Mineral Porters	Colwick	10	1s. per week (20s. to 19s.), from 1st July.
Miscellaneous.			
Patent Fuel Shippers	Swansea	50	Abolition of beer money, equal to 1s. per week (50s. to 49s.) per man. From 12th September.

DECREASES IN HOURS OF LABOUR.

Employment.	Locality	Number.	Particulars of Change.
Mining.			
Colliery Mechanics	Northumberland	900	1 hour per week (54 to 53) from 8th October. (See also Decreases in Wages.)
Metal Trades.			
Blast Furnacemen	Ormesby, Middlesbrough	215	1 1/2 hours per week (68 1/2 to 67 1/2) from 3rd August.
Mechanics and Mechanics' Labourers	Ditto	73	5 hours per week (53 to 48) from 3rd August.
Clothing Trade.			
Boot and Shoe Operatives (all branches)	Kettering	About 100	6 hours per week (54 to 48) from 3rd September.
Printing, &c., Trades.			
Compositors	Manchester	70	2 hours per week (50 to 48) from 1st September. 4 hours per week (52 to 48) from 1st September.
Compositors Letter-press, Machine Men, Lithographers, Bookbinders, Folders & Sewers, and General Hands and Bill Posters	Ditto	460	4 1/2 hours per week (52 1/2 to 48) from 1st September.
Compositors and Machinemmen	Inverness	10	8 hours per week (56 to 48) from 1st September. 6 hours per week (54 to 48) from 1st October.
Railways.			
Shunters	Colwick	40	12 hours per week (72 to 60) from 1st July.
Corporation Employees.			
Scavengers, Road Repairs, &c.	Hackney	138	2 hours per week on hours varying according to the time of year. From 15th September.
Miscellaneous.			
Shop Assistants	Devonport	200	5 hours per week (63 to 58) from 1st September.
Tramway Engine Drivers, Conductors, &c.	Dewsbury, Batley, Birstall and Gomersall	14	8 1/2 hours per week (81 to 72 1/2) by one account, and 4 1/2 (8 1/2 to 80) according to another. From 1st October.

Rates for Repair Work in Oil-carrying Vessels.—The following agreement has been arrived at between the representatives of the Ship Repairs' Federation and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers:—With regard to the rates of pay for engineers engaged on repairs to oil vessels, time-and-a-half shall be paid for work in tanks (including shell and deck in connection therewith), cofferdam, hatches, oil pump-room and tunnel. Work in all other parts to be paid at the rate of time-and-a-quarter. The agreement took effect on September 24th.

† This decrease is temporary, for two months.

TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS IN LONDON.

THE First Annual Report of the Technical Education Board of the London County Council gives details of the occupations of the parents of boys and girls who were elected to "Junior County Scholarships" at the first selection of scholars in 1893. A subsequent report gives similar particulars for the second batch of scholars elected. The Junior County Scholarships tenable at secondary schools giving technical instruction, are limited to children under 13, from public elementary schools, whose parents are in receipt of less than £150 per annum. They include free education for two years, with a payment of £8 the first year and £12 the second. The payments are made monthly during the school year to accounts opened at the Post Office Savings' Bank in the names of the scholars. In December 1893, the first batch of 200 scholarships were offered, for which there were 947 candidates (viz., 637 boys and 310 girls); of these, 503 reached scholarship standard; 131 scholarships were awarded to boys and 69 to girls. The second examination was held in May 1894, when 300 scholarships were offered and 1,131 candidates (758 boys and 373 girls) presented themselves; 200 scholarships were awarded to boys and 100 to girls.

The following is a summary of the occupations of the parents of the successful scholars:—

Occupations of the Parents of Holders of Junior County and Domestic Economy Scholarships.

Occupation of Fathers.	Junior County Scholarships.	
	1893.	1894.
Building Trades	29	53
Engineering and Metal Trades	8	22
Furniture, Woodworking and Shipbuilding Trades	8	12
Printing and Bookbinding Trades	10	16
Clothing Trades	8	12
Retail Tradesmen	24	10
Railway and Transport	14	17
Shop Assistants	5	9
Clerks, Agents and Warehousemen	25	36
Porters, Messengers, Attendants, &c.	13	8
Firemen and Managers	5	7
Miscellaneous Skilled Workers	9	41
General Labourers	9	4
Other unskilled workers	9	3
Not stated	...	5
Occupation of Mothers (Heads of Families).		
Domestic Service	5	2
Dressmaking	4	3
Other occupations	3	9
No occupation (Widows)	3	7
Not stated	4	...
Total	200	300

STATISTICAL ABSTRACTS.

For United Kingdom.—The forty-first number of the Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom* (applying to each of the last fifteen years from 1879 to 1893) has just been issued by the Board of Trade. It contains statistics of the imperial revenue and expenditure, the Customs tariff, the National Debt, and loans for public works, of assessments to income-tax and property charged with legacy, probate and succession duties, local taxation and excise, of imports and exports, average prices and shipping. Tables are also given, amongst others, relating to textile factories, railways, tramways, mines, joint stock companies, coinage, savings banks, building and industrial and provident societies, emigration and immigration, pauperism, crime, bankruptcy and wrecks.

For British India.—The Statistical Abstract relating to British India from 1883-84 to 1892-93† contain statistics of the area and population of territories and native states, compiled from the census, the population statistics referring to religion, sex and civil condition, residence, sect and race, age, education, occupation, language and infirmities. Tables are given of the results of civil and criminal trials, of police and prison administration, of registration and value of property transferred, of finance, coinage and currency, agriculture and land tenures, railways, the Post Office, telegraphs, savings banks, education, trade, customs' tariffs, and other statistics. In an appendix are given statistics of area, population, revenue and expenditure, debt, railway capital, public works expenditure, and trade covering a period of 46 years.

* Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom in each of the last Fifteen Years from 1879 to 1893. (C.—7,525.) Price 1s.

† Statistical Abstract relating to British India from 1883-84 to 1892-93. (C.—7,513.) Price 1s. 3d.

EMPLOYMENT OF GIRLS IN TOWNS. England and Wales.

FROM the census it appears that 16.3 per cent. of the girls aged 10 years and under 15, were returned as occupied in England and Wales in 1891.

The returns for the 62 towns with over 50,000 inhabitants, show that in 34 of these the percentage of girls between these ages returned as occupied was lower than the average for the whole country, while in 28 it was higher.

(a) 34 towns in which the percentage of girls 10-15 years of age, returned as occupied, is lower than the average for England and Wales.*

Table with 4 columns: Town, Percentage of Girls of 10 and under 15 years returned as occupied, Town, Percentage of Girls of 10 and under 15 years returned as occupied. Lists towns like Tottenham, South Shields, Sunderland, etc.

(b) 28 Towns in which the percentage of girls 10-15 years of age, returned as occupied, is higher than the average for England and Wales.*

Table with 4 columns: Town, Percentage of Girls of 10 and under 15 years returned as occupied, Town, Percentage of Girls of 10 and under 15 years returned as occupied. Lists towns like Derby, Bath, Norwich, etc.

The returns given in the preceding tables show variations ranging from 6 per cent. in Tottenham to 58 per cent. in Blackburn.

The returns for girls between 15 and 20 range from 49 per cent. in Middlesbrough to 95 per cent. in Blackburn. The average for England and Wales was 68.6 per cent.

(c) 30 Towns in which the percentage of girls, 15-20 years of age, returned as occupied, is lower than the average for England and Wales.*

Table with 4 columns: Town, Percentage of Girls of 15 and under 20 years returned as occupied, Town, Percentage of Girls of 15 and under 20 years returned as occupied. Lists towns like Middlesbrough, Sunderland, West Bromwich, etc.

* Students are not here included among the "occupied."

(d) 32 Towns in which the percentage of girls, 15-20 years of age, returned as occupied, is higher than the average for England and Wales.*

Table with 4 columns: Town, Percentage of Girls of 15 and under 20 years returned as occupied, Town, Percentage of Girls of 15 and under 20 years returned as occupied. Lists towns like Brighton, London, Bristol, etc.

In considering the towns which show a low percentage of girls between 15 and 20 who are returned as occupied, it is desirable to distinguish if possible between the towns where there is a large residential population of well-to-do persons whose daughters at this age period are neither wage-earners nor house-keepers, and those towns in which the low percentage is due either to lack of industrial openings for girls or to habits and customs of an industrial population, dispensing with domestic servants but able to retain elder girls at home as assistants to the house wife.

AGRICULTURE IN IRELAND IN 1893.

THE acreage under cereals last year showed a net decrease of 0.4 per cent. as compared with 1892, there being a decrease in the acreage under wheat, barley, beans and peas, and an increase in oats, bere and rye.

In 1893, 30.5 acres of every 100 under crops were under cereals, 23.7 under green crops, 1.4 under flax, and 44.4 under meadow and clover.

The number of separate holdings was 1,788 more than in the previous year, the largest increase being in the number of those not exceeding one acre, and of those above 30 and not exceeding 50 acres.

Comparing total produce in 1893 and in 1892, wheat shows a decrease of 24.8 per cent., barley 3.7, bere 56.0, beans 21.0, and peas 44.8.

The number of horses, mules and asses shows a net increase of 1.1 per cent., the number of cattle a net decrease of 1.5 per cent., and of sheep a decrease of 8.4 per cent.

The number of dairy factories from which statistics were obtained in 1893 was 190, as compared with 175 in 1892. Of these, 95 were owned by individual proprietors, 49 were the property of joint stock companies, and 46 belonged to co-operative farmers.

† Agricultural Statistics of Ireland, with detailed report on agriculture for the year 1893. (C.—7,531.) Price 1s. 3d.

PAUPERISM IN SEPTEMBER.

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

(1.) The number of persons relieved in the 35 selected urban districts on one day in the middle of September was 313,070, or 24.4 per 10,000 of population, an increase of 308 persons as compared with August, the proportion per 10,000 of population remaining approximately the same.

(2.) Compared with September 1893, there were 1,484 more persons, or 1 more per 10,000 of population in receipt of relief in the selected urban districts this year than last.

West Ham showed an increase of 20 per 10,000, Aberdeen 18, and Dundee and Dunfermline 14. On the other hand, there were the following decreases, viz., North Staffordshire, 52; Bristol, 44; Stockton, 36; Barnsley, 29; and Wigan, 23 persons per 10,000, the figures in 1893 for some of these places having been exceptionally high owing to the coal dispute in England.

Large table with multiple columns: Selected Urban Districts, Paupers on one day in second week of September 1894, Paupers on corresponding date in 1893, Rate per 10,000 of Population, etc. Includes sections for ENGLAND & WALES, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND.

* Based on the populations in 1891, revised in accordance with subsequent changes in Poor Law areas. † Exclusive of Vagrants; of patients in the Fever and Small-pox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards; and of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.

WORK OF LABOUR BUREAUX IN SEPTEMBER.

THE number of new applicants for work registered during September by the nine bureaux making returns was 1,905, being an increase of 128 on the number for August.

The total number of old and new applicants on the registers of the nine bureaux in September was 4,175 (as against 3,981 in the previous month), and of these, 534 were found work by the bureaux, or 125 more than in August, while the applications of 1,379 persons were cancelled from other causes.

(1) Work Done in September.

Table with 7 columns: Name of Labour Bureau, No. of Workpeople on Register, No. of Applicants during September, No. of Workpeople found Work by Bureaux, etc. Lists London, Chelsea, St. Pancras, etc.

* The figures in this column do not show the number of individual persons.

(2) Occupations of Applicants on Registers at end of September.

Table with 10 columns: Name of Labour Bureau, Building, Engineering and Metal Trades, Carmen and Stablemen, etc., Total Men, etc. Lists London, Chelsea, St. Pancras, etc.

Table with 8 columns: Name of Labour Bureau, Lads and Boys, Charwomen, Daily Work, &c., Servants, Others, Total Women and Girls, Grand Total. Lists London, Chelsea, St. Pancras, etc.

* Women and Girls are not at present registered at Salford and Plymouth.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN SEPTEMBER.

THE number of fatal accidents to the undermentioned classes of workpeople reported in September was 266, which compares with 269 in September 1893, distributed as follows:—

	Railway Servants.	Miners.	Factory and Workshop Operatives.	Seamen.	Total
September 1894	33	65	29	139	266
September 1893	30	65	42	132	269

On the total of the four classes there was a decrease of 3 as compared with September 1893. The only class which shows any considerable variation in the two periods is that of factory and workshop operatives.

Of the 1,375 non-fatal accidents reported, 217 were to railway servants, 335 in mines, and 823 in factories and workshops, as compared with 173, 227 and 631 respectively in September 1893. Accidents of a non-fatal character at sea are not reported.

NOTE.—The exact percentage which the number killed in each of these classes of employment bears to the total number employed cannot be stated, the figures, where given, being either for the number employed at a previous date, or for a portion only of those liable to accident, but the following particulars may be useful in forming some idea of the proportion that the numbers employed bear to the persons injured or killed:—

Railways.—A Parliamentary Paper (402 of 1890) gives the number of persons employed on 31st December 1889 by railway companies in the United Kingdom as 381,626.

Mines.—The number employed in and about mines can be given more closely, being 718,747 in 1893, including persons employed on private branch railways and in washing and coking coal.

Factories and Workshops.—From a Parliamentary Paper (402 of 1890) it appears that the number of persons actually at work in factories when the returns were furnished to the Home Office was 3,270,835, but there are no figures available as to the number of persons employed in workshops, although the number is very large.

Seamen.—The returns of the number of seamen employed in British registered vessels in 1893 give 240,974 persons, all grades being included.

I.—Railway Servants.

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

Tables showing the number of railway servants reported as killed or injured on the premises of the railway companies during the month of September 1894.

A.—Distinguishing the various classes of persons and nature of injuries.

Class of Service.	Killed	Number of Persons injured, distinguishing Class of Accident.						Total of Injuries.
		Amputations.	Fractures.	Crushes.	Dislocations, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, &c.	Unspecified and Miscellaneous Injuries.	Total of Injuries.	
Brakemen and Goods Guards	1	...	1	3	16	15	35	
Engine Drivers	3	...	...	2	13	13	28
Firemen	...	...	...	1	3	7	11
Guards (Passenger)	1	...	...	1	2	4	7
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers)	11	1	1	3	7	15	37	
Porters	6	1	1	10	4	16	32	
Shunters	3	1	1	8	5	19	34	
Miscellaneous (including Contractors' Servants)	8	2	2	9	13	16	42	
Total for September 1894	33	5	7	33	63	103	217	
<i>Total for September 1893</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>173</i>	

B.—Distinguishing England, Scotland and Ireland; and accidents in connection with public traffic from other accidents.

From Accidents to Trains, Rolling Stock, Permanent Way, &c.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.		United Kingdom.	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
By Accidents from other causes*	31	197	2	18	...	2	33	217
Total for September 1894	31	197	2	18	...	2	33	217
<i>Total for September 1893</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>173</i>

* Including Accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct.

II.—Miners.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Table showing the number of persons reported as killed or injured in or about mines, during the month of September 1894.

Cause of Accident.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.		United Kingdom.	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Underground:—								
Explosions of Fire-damp	3	4	...	2	...	...	3	6
Falls of ground	26	146	7	5	...	...	33	151
Miscellaneous in shafts	8	14	...	1	...	...	8	15
Miscellaneous underground	11	131	1	3	...	...	12	134
Surface:—								
Miscellaneous	6	26	2	3	1	...	9	29
Total for September 1894	54	321	10	14	1	...	65	339
<i>Total for September 1893</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>227</i>

III.—Factory and Workshop Operatives.*

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Table showing the number of persons reported to H.M. Chief Inspector by Certifying Surgeons as killed or injured during the month of September 1894.

Nature or effect of injury.	Adults (over 18).		Young Persons.		Children.		TOTAL.		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males & Females
Killed ...	21	1	7	...	...	...	23	1	29
Injured:—									
Amputations	71	16	42	8	2	...	115	24	139
Fractures	32	3	36	7	3	...	71	10	81
Injuries to head or face	32	2	9	1	...	...	41	4	45
Loss of sight of one or both eyes	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Lacerations, contusions, or other injuries not enumerated above	288	49	161	49	8	2	457	100	557
Total Injured ...	424	70	248	65	13	3	685	133	823
Grand Total for Sept. 1894	445	71	255	63	13	3	713	139	832
<i>Grand Total for Sept. 1893</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>564</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>673</i>

* The classes of accidents reported are those specified in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July 1893, p. 66.

IV.—Seamen.

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

Table showing the number of masters, seamen, and other persons forming the crews of vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, reported to the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen during the month of September 1894 as having lost their lives at sea, or in rivers or harbours, from the undermentioned causes.

(Deaths on yachts and on vessels employed exclusively in rivers and inland navigation are not included.)

Class of Vessels.	Number of Deaths,†					
	By Wreck and Casualty.		By Accidents other than Wreck and Casualty.		Total.	
	Sailing.	Steam.	Sailing.	Steam.	Sailing.	Steam.
Vessels registered under Merchant Shipping Act:						
Trading	52	7	36	37	88	132
Fishing	...	...	3	...	3	3
Vessels not so registered:						
Trading	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fishing	...	...	2	...	4	4
Total for Sept. 1894	54	7	41	37	95	139
<i>Total for Sept. 1893</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>129</i>

† Exclusive of deaths from disease, homicide, suicide and unknown causes.

FOREIGN TRADE IN SEPTEMBER.

Imports.—The total declared value of the imports during the last month amounted to £30,249,136, showing a decrease of £1,129,694 or 3.7 per cent when compared with September 1893. As in the previous month, the largest decrease in value, of which flour and maize account for £388,302 and £168,030 respectively, was £1,324,186 in articles of food and drink (duty free). The imports of raw materials, for Textile and sundry Industries, show, on the whole, a very slight increase, viz., £66,978 on £6,451,824. Dutiable articles of food show an increase of £56,475; the imports of tea (while showing a decrease in quantity) accounting for £18,146 of this increase.

The total imports for the first nine months of 1894 amount to £304,671,163, compared with £297,188,743 for the same period in 1893, the increase being £7,482,420, or 2.5 per cent. This increase is principally made up by £6,551,897 for raw materials; £1,269,299 for manufactured articles, and £2,306,427 for living animals for food, counterbalanced, in part, by a decline of £2,138,396 in the value of food and drink (duty free).

British and Irish Exports.—The total declared value of British and Irish exports in September was £17,599,320, a decrease of £834,809 as compared with September 1893. The decrease was entirely confined to manufactured and partly manufactured articles, the falling off under this head amounting to £1,068,005, yarns and textile fabrics showing a fall of £642,539. Of this amount a decline in the value of cotton piece goods is accountable for £316,685, which, however, show an increase in quantity of nearly 5½ million yards. The largest increase in exports was one of £188,038, in raw materials, but this increase is subject to the observation that in September 1893 the exports of coal from many parts of England were seriously reduced by the coal dispute then in progress.

The aggregate value of the exports for the first nine months of the year is stated as £161,462,571, which when compared with £165,393,621, the amount for the corresponding period in 1893, shows a decrease of £3,931,050, or nearly 2.4 per cent. The most marked falling off is one of £3,116,484 in the value of metals and manufactured metal goods (excepting machinery), other classes showing a decrease being yarns and textile fabrics (£826,193), and apparel and articles of personal use (£707,561). Against these decreases may be set rises of £2,306,377 in the export of raw material (principally coal), and of £296,877 in machinery and mill-work.

Re-exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.—The total value of the exports thus classified amounted to £3,810,616, compared with £3,918,667 in September 1893, showing a decrease of £108,051. The figures for the first nine months of 1894 show an aggregate decrease of £3,024,804, as compared with the first nine months of 1893.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTES.

Cotton Statistics.—The imports of raw cotton in September amounted to 59,000 bales, as compared with 102,006 bales in 1893, and 89,151 bales in 1892. A decline is also observed in the exports as compared with 1893, the figures being 38,905 bales for September 1894, and 41,873 bales for September 1893. In September 1892, however, the total was 34,909 bales only. The following table shows the figures for the nine months ended September 30th in each of the last three years:—

	Imports Bales.	Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns. Bales.	Exports Bales.
1894	2,351,071	2,367,354	363,662
1893	1,775,495	2,054,734	345,354
1892	2,325,210	2,247,288	345,643

British Corn.—The average prices of British corn per quarter for the week ended September 29th 1894, were considerably below the prices at the corresponding date in 1893, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Average price per Quarter at—		
	September 1894.	September 1893.	Decrease.
Wheat	18 9	27 6	8 9
Barley	23 5	28 4	4 11
Oats	14 3	17 11	3 8

Traffic Receipts.—The total receipts of 21 of the principal railways in the United Kingdom amounted to £6,065,085 for the four weeks ended September 29th, an increase of £550,833 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The passenger receipts amounted to £2,943,030, an increase of £126,769, and the receipts from minerals and goods to £3,122,055, an increase of £424,064.

The total receipts for three Scottish railways which are included in the above figures were £567,306, or £120,650 less than in the corresponding period of last year. The decrease is wholly in the goods and mineral traffic, and is no doubt largely due to the

Scottish miners' dispute. The figures were for goods and minerals, £279,807, or £131,043 less than last year, while the passenger receipts amounted to £287,499, an increase of £10,393.

Hay Imports.—The total quantity imported in September was 9,951 tons, or 25,097 tons less than in September 1893, when the imports had largely increased, in consequence of the short crop in the South of England. For the nine months ended September 30th 1894, the imports were 228,515 tons, against 155,766 tons in the corresponding period of 1893.

Bankruptcies.—During September, 299 bankruptcies were gazetted, as against 401 in September 1893, a decrease of 102. Of the 299 bankrupts, 27 were publicans, hotel-keepers, &c., 21 builders, 13 grocers, 11 farmers, and 10 butchers.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Total Emigration.—The total number of British and foreign passengers who left this country for places out of Europe during September, was 34,843, an increase of 3,675 on the figures for September 1893, when the number was 31,168. This increase was entirely owing to the number of foreigners leaving this country, British passengers still showing a decrease, though a much smaller decrease than for many months past.

British.—The number of passengers of British nationality to places out of Europe, in September, was 23,585, being a decrease of 358 as compared with the total for September 1893. The decline was chiefly in the case of passengers to Canada and South Africa, while a slight increase is shown in the case of passengers to the United States, the figures being:—

	September 1894.	September 1893.
United States	17,358	17,174
British North America	2,194	2,411
Australasia	1,302	1,416
South Africa	1,493	1,665
Other places	1,238	1,277
Total	23,585	23,943

Foreign.—Besides the above British passengers, there were 11,258 foreigners and others whose nationality was not stated, as compared with 7,225 in September 1893, an increase of 4,033.

Alien Immigration.—The number of aliens who arrived from the Continent at various ports of the United Kingdom last month was 7,974, a slight increase over the corresponding month of 1893, when the total was 7,830. The largest contribution towards this increase was made by the German ports, the number for September 1894 being 1,870, as compared with 1,357 in September 1893. The immigration from the Scandinavian, and Dutch and Belgian ports, however, continues to decline. The number of immigrants en route to America, was 4,438 last month, as compared with 4,407 in September 1893. The number not stated to be en route to America was 3,536 (including 668 sailors), and for September 1893, 3,423 (including 677 sailors).

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN 1893.*

The General Report of the Board of Trade on railway accidents in the United Kingdom states that the number of passengers killed and injured, both from accidents to trains and other causes, show a satisfactory decrease. In the fatal cases a total decrease of 17 per cent. is shown, and in the cases of injury a decrease of 9 per cent. The difference is most marked in the cases of train accidents, where the decrease amounts to 19 per cent. in both killed and injured.

The casualties to the companies' servants show a decrease, the total number killed and injured in the past year, both from train accidents and from accidents in connection with the movement of railway vehicles, being 460 killed and 2,631 injured, as against 534 killed and 2,915 injured in 1892, and 549 killed and 3,161 injured in 1891, a decrease in the two years of over 16 per cent. in both the fatal and non-fatal cases. The accidents resulting from shunting operations also show a decrease, viz., 125 killed and 1,427 injured in 1893, as against 158 killed and 1,641 injured in 1892, a decrease of nearly 21 per cent. in the killed and of 13 per cent. in the injured.

* General Report of the Board of Trade upon the Accidents that have occurred on the Railways of the United Kingdom during the year 1893. (Cp. p. 523.) Price 3d.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN SEPTEMBER.

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

From the following summary of the changes in the Register of English and Welsh Industrial Organisations in September, it will be seen that 3 Trade Unions, 1 Trades' Federation, 7 Co-operative Associations of Consumers, 2 Co-operative Associations of Producers, 3 miscellaneous Industrial and Provident Societies, 44 new Friendly Societies, and 62 new branches of existing Friendly Societies, have been added to the Register during the past month. One Trade Union is reported as having ceased to exist, and 1 Trade Union as having amalgamated with another.

NEW ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED.

I.—Trade Unions.

Nat. Amal. Soc. of Watchmakers, Jewellers and Kindred Trades 8 Williamson Square, Liverpool.
Amal. Operative Marble and Slate Masons, Green Dragon, Belvedere St., S.E.
Nat. Union of Stove Grate Workers, Queen's Hotel, Masbrough, Rotherham.
London Building Trades' Federation, 30 Fleet St., E.C.

II.—Industrial and Provident Societies.

Associations of Consumers.
Friern Barnet and Muswell Hill Co-op. Soc., St. Peter's Mission House, Sydney Rd., Friern Barnet, N.
Shrewsbury Ind. C. S., 34 Holly View, Greenfields, Shrewsbury.
Coleford and District Ind. C. S., Gloucester Rd., Coleford, Glos.
Kington Co-op. Ind. and Prov. S., Kington, Warwick.
Colyton Ind. and Prov. S., Sidmouth St., Colyton, Axminster.
Frampton Cotterell and District C. S., The Stores, Frampton C.
Sheffield Co-op. Coal Supply Soc., Ltd., 15 Spital Hill, Sheffield.
Associations of Producers.
North London Co-op. Boot Society, Ltd., 46 Stroud Green Rd., N.
General Engineers, Ltd., 29 Viceroy Rd., S. Lambeth.

Miscellaneous.

Concrete Burial Society, Ltd., Milton House, Rochester.
Southsea Central Radical Club and Inst. Soc., Ltd., 70 Blackfriars Rd., Southsea.
Addiscombe Liberal and Radical Club, Ltd., Lower Addiscombe Rd., Croydon.

III.—Friendly Societies.

New Societies.

Ordinary Friendly ... 14
Specially authorised ... 5
Juvenile ... 9

New Branches of Existing Societies.

I.O. Rechabites ... 18
I.O.O. Oddfellows ... 12
U.A.O. Druids ... 3

OLD ORGANISATIONS DISSOLVED.

I.—Trade Unions.

Norwich United Clickers and Rough Stuff Cutters.
The London West End Farriers' Trade Society has amalgamated with the Permanent Amalgamated Farriers' Protection Society.

CO-OPERATION IN SEPTEMBER.

DURING September, seven Associations of Consumers for distribution and two Associations of Producers have been registered in England and Wales. Two existing distributive societies have opened new bakeries, and one society a new branch store.

Reports have been received from seven distributive societies in England and eleven in Scotland, showing total sales for the past quarter amounting to £377,491, as compared with £372,984 in the corresponding period of 1893. Thirteen of the societies show increases amounting in the aggregate to £8,451, and five decreases amounting to £3,944, the net result being an increase over last year of £4,507.

An exhibition of the productions of co-operative manufacturing societies was held at Derby on September 20th, 21st and 22nd, in conjunction with a conference of delegates from societies in the Midland counties at which the subject of Co-operative production was discussed.

An unregistered co-operative bakery has been opened in East London by the United Hebrew Trade Unions, the management being placed in the hands of a committee consisting of two delegates from each of the trade unions concerned.

The Scottish Co-operative Employees Association held its first annual meeting on September 5th, when it was reported that 13 branches have been established with a total membership of 762.

NEW MINES AND MINES ABANDONED.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

THE number of mines reported as opened or re-opened during September was 20, and as abandoned 5, the numbers in the previous month being 25 and 14 respectively. Of the 20 mines opened or re-opened 19 were collieries, while of the 5 abandoned, 3 were collieries. Four of the new collieries are in Durham, and 2 each are in Yorkshire, Salop, Glamorganshire and Lanarkshire.

COAL:—New Mines.

Durham.—Morley (Re-opening an Old Shaft for Ventilation); Adelaide (Harvey Seam); Manor House (Commencing to drive a Drift to Coal Seam); Trimdon. (4)
Yorkshire.—Chickenley Heath (Old Hards Seam), Dewsbury; Lundhill (Swallow Wood Seam), Barnsley. (2)
Derbyshire.—Spinkhill (High Hazes Seam), Chesterfield.
Nottinghamshire.—Pye Hill (Low Main Seam), Riddings.
Staffordshire.—Brown Edge (Crab Tree Seam), Bradley Green.
Shropshire.—Ketley (Ed. Jones); Ketley (Grainger's). (2)
Denbighshire.—Pentre Vram, Talwrn, near Wrexham.
Glamorganshire.—Tynywaun (Searching for Coal), Maesteg; Mansel, Swansea. (2)
Midlothian.—Burdiehouse, Gilmerton.
Lanarkshire.—Ryding Colliery, No. 2 Pit (Kiltongue Seam).
Airdrie; Westallan (Main and Crofthead Seams), Fauldhouse. (2)
Ayrshire.—Cairnhill Mine, Hurlford.
Tyrone.—Dungannon (Recommendation to Sink for Coal in one Shaft, and to Draw Water in another Shaft).

FIRECLAY:—Shropshire.—Benthall Fire Clay Level, Jackfield.

COAL:—Mines Abandoned.

Yorkshire.—Brier (Top Seam), Birstal.
Renfrewshire.—Johnstone (No. 1 Day Mine and No. 2 Pit).
Tyrone.—Annagher (Coal and Fireclay), Coalisland.

OIL SHALE:—Fifehire.—Burntisland Oil Shale Mines, Burntisland.
Linlithgowshire.—Albyn Oil Shale Mine, Broxburn.

PIG IRON PRODUCTION IN FIRST HALF OF 1894.

ACCORDING to the statement published by the British Iron Trade Association the production of pig iron in the United Kingdom during the first six months of 1894 was 3,708,270 tons, or 42,733 tons more than in the corresponding period of 1893. The largest increase was in the Cleveland district, where it amounted to 73,936 tons, or over 5 per cent., and there was also a considerable increase in the Midlands. The only districts which show any falling off in the first half of 1894 are Scotland and South Wales, the former of 14 and the latter of 7 per cent.

The average number of furnaces in blast is stated as 335, of which 91 were in Cleveland, 88 in the Midlands, and 60 in Scotland. The production per furnace during the six months varied very considerably in the different districts—being as low as 6,333 tons in Scotland, while it was 15,805 tons in Cleveland. The average for all the districts was 11,069 tons.

Table showing the production of Pig Iron, the average number of Furnaces in Blast, and the average make per Furnace, in various districts of the United Kingdom, in the first half of 1894. (Compiled from the Statement issued by the British Iron Trade Association.)

District.	Production of Pig Iron in first half of 1894.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with first half of 1893.	Average Number of Furnaces in Blast in first half of 1894.	
			Tons.	No.
ENGLAND AND WALES.				
Cleveland	1,438,221	+73,936	91	15,805
Cumberland & Lancashire	658,300	+9,742	41½	15,768
S. and W. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire	215,699	+7,940	27½	7,773
Midlands	631,555	+28,065	88½	7,159
South Wales	349,979	-27,962	23	14,325
Other Districts	435,176	+14,012	34	12,990
SCOTLAND.	380,000*	-63,000*	60	6,333*
Totals and Average	3,708,270	+42,733	335	11,069

* Estimated.

INDUSTRIAL PROSECUTIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

THE number of industrial prosecutions during September as shown in the tables below, was 163, or 34 less than in the previous month. Of these 163 prosecutions, 113 were under the *Factory and Workshop Acts*, and resulted in 107 convictions, with an average penalty including costs of £1 6s. 3d. In the 36 prosecutions under the *Mines Acts*, 32 convictions were obtained, 3 being against owners or managers of mines, and 29 against workmen, the average penalties and costs imposed on the former being £2 16s. 2d., and on the latter £1 2s. 9d. Under the *Merchant Shipping Acts* there were 14 prosecutions and the same number of convictions, of which 12 were against owners or masters of vessels and 2 against boarding-house keepers, the penalties and costs averaging £13 8s. 6d. and £6 16s. 11d. respectively.

I.—Under Factory and Workshop Acts.*

PARTICULARS OF OFFENCES.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Total Amount of Penalties.		Total Amount of Costs.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Neglecting to Limewash ...	3	3	0	15	6
Overcrowding Factory or Workshop ...	1	1	5	0	0
Neglecting to Fence Machinery ...	3	3	0	18	0
Employing Young Persons under Illegal Conditions	24	22	15	14	0
Illegal Hours or Times of Employment.					
Before or after the legal hour ...	15	15	13	5	0
During meal times, or without proper intervals for meals	7	7	4	3	0
Beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted		8	5	10	0
On Sundays or holidays ...					
(Children) Full time or otherwise than in morning or afternoon sets, &c.	1	1			
Neglecting Rules as to Registers, Abstracts, Notices, &c.					
Not keeping registers ...	7	7	4	5	0
Not affixing or properly filling up notices, abstracts, &c.	25	24	8	19	7
Not sending notices required by Act ...	15	15	8	13	6
Other Offences	3	2	2	0	0
Total for September 1894 ...	113	107	69	3	71
Total for September 1893 ...	96	97	69	1	67

* Supplied by the Home Office.

II.—Under the Mines Acts.*

Nature of Offence.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Cases withdrawn.	Cases dismissed.	Fines and Costs imposed on Defendants.
By Owners, Managers, &c.—					
Fencing ...	...	...	...	...	...
Ventilation ...	...	...	...	...	...
Shafts and Manholes ...	3	2	...	1	7 0 0
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
By Workmen—					
Safety Lamps ...	...	...	...	...	...
Shot-firing and Explosives ...	5	5	...	...	8 17 6
Timbering ...	2	2	...	...	2 18 0
Ladder Matches, &c. ...	2	...	...	...	1 7 6
Riding on trams ...	1	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	13	13	...	...	8 8 0
	7	7	...	...	11 9 0
Total for September 1894 ...	36	32	...	4	41 8 6
Total for September 1893 ...	21	16	1	4	24 8 6

* Supplied by the Home Office.

III.—Under Merchant Shipping Acts.

Nature of Offence.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Total Penalties.	Total Costs.
By Owners or Masters of Ships:—				
Submerging Disc ...	6	6	60	0
Carrying excessive deck cargoes ...	...	...	...	...
Carrying grain in bulk between decks	2	2	22	0
Carrying passengers in excess of certificate	3	3	39	1
Illegally engaging seamen ...	...	...	...	...
Giving false certificate ...	...	...	...	...
Not providing life-saving appliances	...	...	...	...
Under Sea Fishery Act 1883	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	1	1	16	0
By Seamen	...	...	...	...
By Boarding-house Keepers	2	2	7	0
Total for September 1894 ...	14	14	144	1
Total for August 1894 ...	9	9	77	0

LABOUR CASES IN SEPTEMBER.

THE following are among the legal cases of the month under various Statutes specially affecting labour, of which the Department has received information. The accounts are based principally upon reports appearing in local newspapers. The list is not intended to be in any way exhaustive of all such cases decided during the month. Prosecutions under the *Factory and Workshop Acts*, the *Mines Regulation Acts*, and the *Merchant Shipping Acts*, are summarized in another column.

(1)—EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT.

Sheriff's Court, Dundee, September 18th.—Labourer sued employer for damages for injury to head and shoulders, caused by falling of a jib when working at a crane. It was stated that the man working the machinery failed to insert a pin at the side of the hand or claw which controlled the raising and lowering of the jib. Defence, that the crane was in good order, and that the accident was the fault of the pursuer. Sheriff dismissed action, without costs, and stated that the fault, if any, appeared to be on the part of a fellow workman, for which the employer was not liable.

(2) EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN ACT.

Southampton Police Court, September 4th.—Painter sued clerk of works of new post office for 1s. 9d. balance of wages due. Point in dispute was whether rate of pay was 6d. or 6½d. per hour. Plaintiff claimed 6½d. as the recognised payment throughout the town. Defence that standard rate was 6d. or 6½d., and that plaintiff had agreed to accept 6d. on commencing work. Verdict for Defendant. Costs remitted.

St. Helen's County Court, September 19th.—Collier sought to recover week's wages in lieu of notice. Custom in district was to have a 'making-up' day, on which work of previous week was measured up, pay day coming later in the week. Plaintiff received seven days notice on pay day, and now contended legal notice could only be given on 'making-up' day; this was the usual practice, but there was no written rule. Judge held that notice should be given on 'making-up' day, when the week's work ended, but that in this case plaintiff had accepted and acted on the notice given. Case allowed to be withdrawn.

Bradford Police Court, September 21st.—Carter sued employer for week's wages in lieu of notice. A crane, which plaintiff had been instructed to move had fallen and injured a horse so that it had to be killed, and plaintiff was summarily dismissed. Defence was gross negligence, misbehaviour and custom of trade. Verdict for plaintiff for 23s., one week's wages and costs.

Belfast Summons Court, September 27th.—Three coal-porters sued company for 18s. 4d. wages. Company counter-claimed for £5 damages for leaving without notice. Terms of contract required plaintiffs to work overtime when there was pressure. Week ended on Wednesday evening. Plaintiffs on Tuesday night asked whether they could be paid their wages if they worked till 6 a.m. on Wednesday. This being refused, they left, and payment of wages due was afterwards refused; plaintiffs alleged that they were liable to immediate notice. Defence, that by contract seven days' notice was required. Case dismissed. Counter-claims of company against men withdrawn.

Barry Docks Police Court, September 27th.—Foreman ganger sued railway contractors for week's wages in lieu of notice. Plaintiff was engaged as foreman ganger at working wages, but was afterwards told to go on day work; he refused, and was summarily dismissed. Judgment for plaintiff, £2 14s. 8d., with costs.

City of London Court, September 27th.—Carpenter and joiner sued builder for 9½d., one hour's wages for 'grinding money.' In discharging plaintiff, defendant paid him for time worked, and for one hour in addition for 'grinding money.' Plaintiff alleged that it was the custom of trade to pay two hours' grinding money. Verdict for defendant, with costs on higher scale.

(3) FRIENDLY SOCIETY ACT.

Chepstow Police Court, September 4th.—Local branch of trade society was sued by late member's next of kin for £12 death premium and sick pay. Defence denied jurisdiction of court, as this was not a friendly society. Magistrates decided they had no jurisdiction.

(4) MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT.

Cardiff Police Court, September 25th.—Trade Union prosecuted boarding-master for illegally supplying three seamen without a license from Board of Trade. Defendant had taken men on board steamship, where they signed articles in presence of captain and Board of Trade Officer. Defendant submitted that private individuals were not entitled to lay information, and that the initiative rested with the Board of Trade. Magistrate held objection did not apply. Defence that there was no supply in the ordinary acceptation of the term. Stipendiary held that there was an illegal supply. Penalty £3 and costs, or one month's imprisonment.

(5) SHOP HOURS ACT.

Dublin Northern Police Court, September 6th.—Inspector summoned grocer for employing boy under 17 more than 72 hours in one week. Defence that boy being grocer's nephew and member of his uncle's family, the Act did not apply. Case dismissed without costs.

TRADE DISPUTES.

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

SIXTY-NINE new disputes took place in September, as compared with 86 in the previous month, and 54 in September 1893.

In the Building Trades 12 disputes occurred, 4 of which were due to wages questions, 4 to unionism, 3 to general working arrangements, sympathy with fellow-workers, &c., and 1 was a concerted movement upon the part of the employers. Of the 6 disputes in the Clothing Trades 3 were due to wages questions, and the other 3 to matters connected with working arrangements and supervision. In the Metal Trades 4 disputes occurred, 2 arising in respect of wages questions, and 2 may be described as sympathetic with regard to fellow-workers. The 19 disputes in Mining and Quarrying may all be classed as more or less dependent upon the interpretation or application of the recent general reduction of 10 per cent. in the Coal Trade. The 2 disputes in Dock Labour arose in respect of union rules and customs, and of the 10 disputes in the Shipbuilding Trade 5 were due to wages questions, 3 to disagreements between classes of workpeople, and unionism, and the remaining 2 to general working arrangements. Six of the 13 disputes in Textile Trades were due to wages questions, 1 to unionism, and the remaining 6 to various questions arising out of the working arrangements of the mills. In Miscellaneous Trades 3 disputes occurred, which were more or less due to wages disagreements.

The geographical distribution of the 69 disputes was as follows:—Northern Counties 32, Midland Counties 16, Western Counties and Wales 7, Southern Counties 2, London 1, Scotland 8, Ireland 3.

Fourteen old disputes were settled in September, and at the end of the month it was known that 11 new and 30 old disputes had not been brought to a settlement.

I.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN SEPTEMBER 1894.

Trade.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Estab-lish-ments.	Persons	Com-mence-ment.	Termi-nation.	Result.
Building Trades.							
Building Trades generally	Bolton...	Employers took combined action to bring to an end disputes in the stonemasons' and plumbers' sections of the trade	...	1,000	Sept. 1	Sept. 28	Work resumed after a conference between employers and men, at which mutual concessions were made.
Masters	Paisley ...	For an immediate advance in wages of 1d. per hour, and a similar further advance in 1895	...	18	3	25	Advance of 1d. per hour conceded, with a further similar advance on 4th March 1895.
Bricklayers	Rawcliffe, Goole	Alleged refusal of contractor to pay according to Union rules when working outside the town limits	1	6	10	...	Job closed to Non-union men. Labourers reported to be now engaged upon the work.
Tile Makers	Bridgewater ...	For increased rate in making a new patent tile, to bring earnings up to usual standard	1	8	10	17	Increased rate granted.
Stonemasons	Leicester ...	Against importation of ready-dressed stone, in contravention of Union rules	1	6	12	15	Stone in question sent back to the quarries.
Plumbers	Coatbridge ...	For the Union terms as regards day wages, overtime payment, apprentices, &c.	...	22	17	...	Work resumed on previous terms.
Stonemasons	Arundel ...	Objection to wages of a man leaving being withheld until he had restored a certain tool recently served out to him	1	100	17	18	Work resumed, the man having given up the tool in question, and received his wages.
Carpenters and Joiners	Dublin ...	For alteration in working hours to those obtaining in other establishments in the district	1	30	19	...	Still unsettled, but majority have found work elsewhere.
Lathrenders	Bristol ...	For advance in wages of 3d. per 1,000, and abolition of certain labour alleged to be excessive	12	45	22	2	Advance conceded from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 7d. per 1,000, and the "excess" labour abolished.
Carpenters and Plasterers	Stoke, Devonport	Refusal to work with non-union labourers	1	5	25	29	Employer agreed to engage none but Union men.
Fireclay Workers	Thornton, Yorkshire	Against proposed reduction in wages of 1d. per corve	1	24	...	...	No details of settlement.
Saw Mill Workers	Dundalk ...	Refusal to work under a certain official ...	1	...	...	...	Ditto.
Clothing Trades.							
Boot and Shoe Riveters	Leicester ...	For re-instatement of an operative alleged to have been discharged for unsatisfactory work-manship	1	75	3	5	Question referred to the local Arbitration Board of the trade.
Ditto and Finishers	Northampton	Against alleged objectionable conduct of foreman of the department	1	26	10	20	Official in question dismissed.
Tailoresses (Finishers)	Leeds ...	Against proposed temporary reduction in certain prices on a foreign order	1	40	11	12	Majority resumed work on employer's terms, others being replaced.
Tailors	Leith ...	Against alleged unfair distribution of work during the slack season	1	6	18	25	Employer agreed to conform to the usual method of dividing the work.
Ditto	Edinburgh	Against refusal to pay recognised rate of wages in making up a certain quality of cloth	1	7	20	1	Promise to pay according to the recognised rate.
Cloggers	Bolton...	For advance in wages...	...	70	22	...	Advance conceded equal to about 25 per cent.
Metal Trades.							
Rivet Makers	South Staffordshire and East Worcester-shire District	For return to the 4s. per cwt. price list, or an advance of 10 per cent.	...	...	16	25	4s. list gradually conceded by the direct employers. Some of the intermediate employers still refuse.
Engineers	Worcester	Objection to two men, who came late to work, being refused admittance for the day.	1	30	20	...	No details of settlement.
Apprentice Ironfounders	Rodley, Leeds	Against deduction from wages, to pay for a damaged window	1	40	22	24	Employers demanded name of person who caused damage, which being given, work was resumed.
Cutlery Workers	Sheffield	Against proposed reduction in wages of 10 per cent.	1	45	20	...	Still unsettled.
Mining.							
Coal Miners	South Staffordshire and East Worcester-shire Districts	Refusal to accept a reduction in wages of 10 per cent., arranged by the Joint Wages Board of the District	...	6,000	1	4	Reduction accepted.
Ditto	Rowley and Old Hill District	Miners belonging to the Midland Federation refused to accept the general reduction of 10 per cent.	5	300	1	3	Work resumed, men agreeing to demand 14 days' notice.
Putters and Coal Miners	South Shields	Against reduction from certain score prices ...	1	700	1	7	125 putters were fined 5s. each for causing the stoppage. Further details not yet known.
Day Workmen	Bagillt...	Protest against the 10 per cent. reduction accepted by miners	1	40	3	5	Reduction accepted.
Coal Miners	Kirkby, Notts.	In defence of enginemen who had been reduced in wages, and two of whom had been discharged for not accepting the reduction	1	300	3	8	Work resumed upon promise to re-instate the two men, and to reduce the 6 enginemen 3d. per day only, instead of 10 per cent.
Banksmen	Wombwell, Yorks.	Refusal to accept reduction agreed to by the underground men	1	500	6	...	No details of settlement.
Coal Miners	Near Coventry	To compel non-union men to join the Union, and some of the unionists to pay up their arrears	1	500	6	10	Unionists paid up their arrears, and two non-union men were discharged.
Clay Miners	Halifax	Against proposed reduction in wages of 20 and 25 per cent.	1	50	6	8	Partially settled, two mines resuming work without reduction, 20 men still out.
Coal Miners	Denaby, Rotherham	For withdrawal of notice of discharge to one man who is alleged to have interested himself in the strike of the pit lads in the previous month	1	1,500	7	...	Summonses issued, but withdrawn, men undertaking to pay the cost thereof.

I.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN SEPTEMBER 1894—(Continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Es-tab-lish-ments.	Persons	Com-mence-ment.	Termi-nation.	Result.
Coal Miners	Dronfield ...	Against alleged intention of employers to discontinue payment for certain "by-work"	1	130	Sept. 7	Sept. 10	Intention not carried, and work resumed
Banksmen and Shifters	Coalville District	Against reduction in wages to the same extent as the miners	3	100 dir. 1,500 indir. 130	7	10	About 100 persons earning upwards 3s. per day were reduced—shifts, per day, and banksmen 2d. per Still unsettled.
Coal Miners	Blackheath, Dudley	Against a reduction, alleged to be in excess of the 10 per cent.	1	...	10	...	Work resumed at the previous wages.
Pit Lads	Near Barnsley	For advance in wages...	1	...	12	...	Work resumed at the previous wages.
Coal Miners	Batley ...	Against reduction in wages ...	1	...	...	...	Still unsettled.
Ditto	Halifax ...	Against reduction in wages of 1d. per corve	1	...	...	...	No details of settlement.
Clay Miners	Near Stour-bridge	Objection to being reduced to same extent as coal miners, wages not having been raised with those in the coal trade	1	...	17	26	Work resumed, some concessions being made by the men, but full details: not yet to hand.
Coal Miners	Risca, Mon. ...	Against reduction in certain prices, excessive rejections by "Billy Fairplay," and alleged inferior coal supplied for domestic use in consequence of alleged illegal stoppages from wages	1	1,300	24	2	Work resumed upon agreement the dispute to a Joint Committee employers and miners.
Ditto	Washington, Durham	...	1	600	1 day	Sept. in Sept.	Money in question refunded.
Ditto	Oldbury ...	For better conditions of employment ...	1	...	...	...	Full details of settlement not to hand. Men's conditions reported to have been improved.
Seafaring, Dock, &c., Labour.							
Dock Labourers	Liverpool ...	Objection of employer to display of union badges while at work	1	150	18	19	Employer allowed badges to be worn.
Ditto	Ditto ...	For payment as for half a day in consequence of detention beyond the specified working time	1	80	26	...	Still unsettled.
Shipbuilding.							
Shipyard Apprentices (Plating, Riveting, Caulking)	River Tyne ...	Against a reduced rate of wages arranged by the Employers' Association and the Boiler-makers' Society.	6	272	5	...	Still unsettled.
Fitters' Helpers	Govan ...	Dispute with fitters as to employment of a less number of helpers in three squads than is the usual custom	1	14	5	...	Job finished by the apprentices.
Riveters	Ditto ...	For advance in wages of 5 per cent., stated to be usual upon vessels of more than 5,000 tons	1	...	6	19	Increased rate granted.
Fitters' and Boiler-makers' Helpers (Dry Docks)	Swansea ...	For advance in wages to the old rate of 27s. per week, with a code of working rules	6	120	8	28	Weekly rate of wages increased from 24s. to 27s., and a code of rules granted.
Shipwrights	Jarrow-on-Tyne	For discharge of a shipwright belonging to a Sunderland local society, who had acted in opposition to Union rules	1	12	12	24	The man in question discharged.
Labourers (Dry Docks)	North Shields	For extra rates of payment when engaged upon oil-tank vessels	1	12	12	16	Extra rate granted, but particulars not yet to hand.
Platers' Helpers	Hull ...	Against proposal of platers to reduce the number of helpers in each squad from 6 to 5	1	34	15	...	Wages rate maintained at 8d. per hour.
Shipwrights	Troon ...	Against proposed reduction from 8d. to 7d. per hour upon certain repair work	1	50	17	28	Wages rate maintained at 8d. per hour.
Boiler-makers and Helpers	Chepstow ...	Against employment of apprentices, alleged to be in excess of the number agreed to with the employers	1	40	19	...	No details of settlement.
Platers' Helpers	Barrow-in-Furness	For increase in number of helpers from 5 to 6 in each squad in consequence of extra heavy plates	1	50	21	27	Additional man per squad granted.
Textile Trades.							
Lace Weavers	Darvel, Ayr-shire	Against proposed reduction in wages of 16 to 20 per cent.	1	...	3	...	No details of settlement.
Carpet Weavers	Kidderminster	Against reduction in wages to hand-loom weavers with object of putting off total adoption of steam looms	1	350	5	7	Details not yet fully ascertained.
Woollen Weavers	Batley ...	Against reduction in wages of about 2s. 10d. weekly	1	64 dir. 30 indir. 514	6	19	Compromised by an advance on one sort of cloth and a reduction on another. Work resumed without any advance.
Wire and Hemp Rope Makers	Sunderland ...	For advance in wages. Boys first struck, and females came out in sympathy	1	...	10	14	Work resumed without any advance.
Flax Roughers	Belfast ...	Against alteration in system of working, alleged to have the ultimate effect of reducing number of men required	1	36	12	...	Still unsettled.
Cotton Weavers	Nelson ...	For recognition by the employers of the union and its officials	1	50	13	14	Union executive to be recognised in future as the representatives of the workpeople.
Ditto	Haslingden ...	Against alleged tyranny of a cloth looker in discharging a certain workman	1	170	13	15	Weavers fined 6d. per loom for stopping work without notice, but employers promised to look into grievances.
Piecers	Oldham ...	Dissatisfaction with introduction of outside spinners to fill vacancies, instead of making promotions	1	20	17	17	Places filled up by others, the strike not being unanimous.
Spinners, Piecers, &c.	Astley, Manchester	Piecers objected to introduction of an outside spinner instead of promoting one of themselves	1	18	17	20	Work resumed. Details of settlement not yet known.
Cotton Weavers	Nelson ...	Alleged payment at less than list prices, and "driving"	1	19	19	...	Still unsettled.
Silk Weavers	Macclesfield ...	For transfer of certain work to hemmers, in accordance with practice in other firms in the district	1	21 dir. 200 indir.	21	...	Ditto.
Willeyers and Felters	Leeds ...	Against replacement of a man by a boy, and alleged offensive conduct of an official	1	7	24	25	Employer agreed to employ a man upon the work in question, and at a rate satisfactory to the union.
Spinners and Card-room Operatives	Heywood ...	Against proposed payment according to Oldham instead of Bolton price list	1	300	26	...	Still unsettled.
Miscellaneous Trades.							
Fish Porters	London, E.C.	In consequence of increase in number of men, having the effect of reducing the wages of the others	1	...	14	...	No details of settlement
Hop Pickers	Kent ...	Dissatisfaction with prices offered, and with the "tally" system	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
Glass Bottle Makers and Apprentices	Blyth ...	Refusal to work three shifts in 24 hours, and to accept a reduction of 10 per cent. in bad work	1	86	22	...	Still unsettled

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

Trade.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Es-tab-lish-ments.	Persons	Com-mence-ment.	Termi-nation.	Result.
Glass Blowers	Birmingham...	For advance in wages to the recognised standard	1	40	9 April	Sept. 17	Advance conceded. Non-union men discharged and union men re-instated.
Bricklayers	Tunbridge Wells	For advance in wages of 3d. per hour ...	...	20	1 May	15	Advance granted.
Boot and Shoe Operatives	Glasgow	For employment of union men exclusively ...	1	11	3 May	3	Union men agreed to work with non-union men.
Cotton Weavers	Whittlefield, Burnley	For re-instatement of a discharged overlooker, and for dismissal of the manager	1	300	30 May	19	Demands withdrawn. The overlooker in question had previously withdrawn from the dispute.
Ditto	Blackburn ...	For discharge of two overlookers, on account of alleged excessive "driving"	1	230	21 June	5	Work resumed on the old conditions, 17 weavers being refused re-instatement

II.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN BEFORE SEPTEMBER, AND WERE SETTLED IN THAT MONTH—(Continued.)

Trade.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Estab-lish-ments.	Persons	Comme-ment.	Termi-nation.	Result.
Plumbers	York	For advance in wages of 7d. per hour—from 7d. to 7½d.	19	43	16 July	Not stated	Advance granted. Dispute settled by arbitration.
Pt Silk-ers	Featherstone, Pontefract	Against reduction in wages of 6d. per day, or 5 per cent.	1	89	10 Aug.	Not stated	Reduction of 2d. per day accepted.
Foundry Labourers ...	Swalwell ...	For advance in wages of 10 per cent.	1	10	15 Aug.	Not stated	Work resumed without an advance.
Fustian Cutters ...	Macclesfield ...	Against reduction in wages	4	150	16 Aug.	Not stated	Reduction accepted of about 1s. 6d. per week.
Builders' Labourers ...	Glasgow ...	For union standard rate of wages 6d. per hour ...	1	16	20 Aug.	Not stated	Works closed to union men, those who struck obtaining employment elsewhere.
Boot and Shoe Operatives	Hinckley ...	Against excessive employment of boy labour, and to compel payment of minimum rate of wages to day workers	1	100	22 Aug.	Not stated	Employer agreed to observe award of Sir H. James with respect to apprentices, to pay rate of wages of district, and to have all work done on the premises.
Beetling Enginemen (Bleaching)	Lambeg, Lisburn	Against proposed reduction in wages	1	23	29 Aug.	13	Work resumed without any reduction.
Coal Miners	Swansea ...	Dispute as to cutting bottom instead of top in stalls and headings	1	109	29 Aug.	Not stated	Settled in favour of the miners.
Printers' Labourers ...	London, E.C.	In sympathy with men on strike from another establishment	1	16	29 Aug.	24	Work resumed, union acknowledging that they had no real grievance.

III.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN PREVIOUS TO SEPTEMBER, AND WERE STILL UNSETTLED AT THE END OF THAT MONTH.

The following disputes reported in last month's issue as occurring in August were still unsettled:—Tailors, Barrow-in-Furness; coal-miners, Batley and Denaby, Yorkshire; cotton-spinners, Heywood (settled in the present month, October); small chain-workers, Cradley Heath District; carpenters and joiners, Basingstoke.

The following, which occurred before August, were also still unsettled:—Hat and capmakers, Newcastle-on-Tyne; print-work operatives, Clayton-le-Moors; boot and shoe operatives, Rushden; lock-makers, Willenhall; file-smiths, Willenhall; carpenters, Wolverhampton; coal-miners, Scotland; cotton weavers, Stacksteads, Barrowford, and Cliviger; wool-sorters, Saitaire; wool shear grinders, Sheffield; railway spring makers, Sheffield; cotton spinners and cardroom hands, Darwen; pattern-makers, North East Coast; cotton weavers, Droylsden; wherry-men, Newcastle-on-Tyne; builders' labourers, Nelson; silk dressers, Brighouse.

In addition to the above, the following disputes which commenced in August, of which information has only recently been received, were also still unsettled:—

Trade.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Estab-lish-ments.	Persons.	Comme-ment.
Small wire Drawers	Halifax	Against proposed reduction in wages of 12½ per cent.	1	50	26 August
Compositors	Goole	Against excessive number of apprentices and underpaid labour	1	11	27 August

STATE PAWNSHOPS IN PARIS.

The subjoined statement, based on figures contained in the Report just issued by the Administration of the Mont-de-Piété in Paris,* extends to 1893 the information on this subject given on p. 146 of the GAZETTE of May last:—

Years.	Articles Pledged.		Pledges Redeemed.		Articles Sold.	
	Number.	Amount for which Pledged.	Number.	Amount for which Pledged.	Number.	Amount for which Pledged.
1890 ...	1,520,048	1,454,000	1,253,154	1,263,000	179,809	108,000
1891 ...	1,496,536	1,515,000	1,258,396	1,295,000	211,057	122,000
1892 ...	1,491,671	1,505,000	1,278,570	1,382,000	244,137	149,000
1893 ...	1,370,255	1,434,000	1,265,428	1,362,000	216,529	144,070

* Mont-de-Piété de Paris. Compte Administratif de l'Exercice 1893. Imprimerie Chaix, Paris.

LABOUR IN NEW ZEALAND, 1893-4.

THE report of the New Zealand Labour Department for the year ended 31st March 1894, states that the labour market was unaffected by the wave of commercial depression until towards the end of 1893. The depression would have been slight had it not been accentuated by local causes, more particularly the failure of the grain harvest in the South Island and of the grass seed harvest about Gisborne and the East Coast of the North Island. The stoppage of the Midland Railway works and the diminution of the output of coal in the Brunnerton mines threw many out of work in the South, and the gum diggers of Auckland and the northern fields have been affected by the sudden fall in the price of kauri gum. The wool clip has been unusually heavy, and in other employments the increase of produce has been large. The outlook is considered encouraging on the whole.

The strikes have been few in number, and only one of these caused more than local interest.

During the year 3,371 men, with 8,002 persons dependent on them, have been assisted to employment. Of these, 1,019 have been sent to private and 2,352 to public work on co-operative contracts. This is a lower percentage of persons sent to private employers than in the previous year.

Twenty-three convictions were secured under the Factories Acts, and eight under the "Shops and Shop Assistants Act, 1892." Thirty-two accidents were reported, of which three were fatal.

The total number of persons under the Factories Act was 25,851 (not including employees of the Railway Commissioners), of whom 18,490 were males and 7,361 were females. The reports of the factory inspectors are appended, and contain, amongst other facts, the number of persons employed in each factory, and the average wages earned by them, classified according to age.

TRADE UNIONS IN QUEENSLAND IN 1892.

THE Seventh Annual Report of the Registrar of Trade Unions in Queensland states that on December 31st 1892, the actual number of existing unions may be taken at 27 labour and 15 employers' unions, as compared with 46 labour and 18 employers, believed to have been in existence at the end of 1891. Of the 27 labour unions existing at the end of 1892, 26 had made returns showing a total membership of 3,413 and a capital amounting to £5,545, as compared with a membership of 16,542 and a capital of £9,632 returned by labour unions at the end of 1891. This decrease is mainly due to the cancellation of the Shearers' and the Queensland Labourers' Unions, which together had a membership in 1891 of nearly 11,000, and to a decrease of over 1,000 in the membership of the Railway Employees' Union, but there has been a general decrease in the membership of the existing unions, 8 only showing an increase amounting in the aggregate to 94 members only.

Sixteen returns were received from employers' unions, 3 of which had ceased to exist at the end of 1892. The total membership was 355 as compared with 643 at the end of 1891. The Registrar reports that the year 1893 will show a further decrease in the number of unions.

Coal Industry of Illinois.*—The report of the Bureau of Labour statistics in Illinois on the Coal Industry of the State (the second State as regards coal production in America) in 1893 shows a decrease in the number of mines worked from 936 in 1890 to 788 last year, accompanied by an increase in output during the same period from 15,274,727 tons (of 2,000 lbs.) to 19,949,564 tons, the number of persons employed in connection with the mines having increased from 28,574 in 1890 to 35,390 in 1893. Of the total output in 1893, 95.9 per cent. was produced by 38 per cent. of the mines giving work to 90.7 per cent. of the employed, and running 229.6 days in the year. One-fourth of the total output was mined by machinery, at which 12.2 per cent. of the total number of men worked. The average value of lump coal per ton at the mines was 4s. 3d., the average price paid for mining the same being 2s. 11d. About four-fifths of the total output was lump coal.

* Statistics of Coal in Illinois in 1893. Twelfth Annual Report.

LABOUR IN THE COLONIES.*

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

Canada.—The August Bulletin of the Ontario Bureau of Industries reports to the effect that with a few local exceptions the supply of farm labour in that province during last summer was fully equal to, if not in excess of, the demand.

New South Wales.—The Coal Trade in the Southern collieries is still very depressed; at Newcastle, in the North, it continues to improve; at Lithgow (96 miles west of Sydney), the miners have been working half-time. In spite of the depression in the colony, the net railway profits were larger in the year ending June last than in the previous year; wages have not been reduced, but many employees have been working only five or five and a half days a week. A report from Cootamundra (253 miles south of Sydney) states that there is no demand there for mechanics, miners, or agricultural labourers.

Victoria.—The village settlement at Koo-wee-rup, which was started for the benefit of the unemployed, is doing well. Each settler has an allotment of twenty acres. He works for two weeks a month for the Government at reclaiming the swamp. During the other two weeks he works on his own allotment. There are 295 families now settled there.

South Australia.—Shearers have been very busy, but the supply has been ample. The secretary of the Masons' and Bricklayers' Society at Adelaide reports that the demand for bricklayers is poor. There is a large surplus of unemployed seeking work in most branches of labour.

Queensland.—The latest mail intelligence reports the continuance of the shearers' strike, marked, unfortunately, by outbreaks of violence. A special report from Brisbane dated the 20th of August states that there is no demand in that city in the Tailoring Trade. Another special report, dated Barcaldine, the 24th of August, states "The colony at present does not, I consider, require any addition to the labour population."

Western Australia.—Under the Act of 1893, which grants free farms to settlers on certain conditions, 36 blocks, consisting of 5,074 acres, have been applied for. It is officially announced that a coal field exists at the Collie. Fresh discoveries of gold continue to be made near Coolgardie, in the South-West, and the district has become full of miners and traders. There have been strikes at several of the mines. The Government has proposed to raise a fresh loan for public works.

Tasmania.—With the view of making a small experiment in village settlement, the Government propose to advance 30s. for every 20s. privately subscribed for that purpose. There is no demand in the Colony for more labour, and unemployed relief committees have been formed.

New Zealand.—It is stated by telegraph that a Bill has been introduced into the House of Assembly to exclude from the Colony undesirable emigrants.

South Africa.—Advices from South Africa are to the effect that the labour market there is overstocked. Intending emigrants to Matabeleland are warned that there is at present no opening in that territory for emigrants without capital, and that the wet season, which lasts from November to March, is a specially unsuitable time for European immigration.

Paraguay.—It is reported from Buenos Ayres that some of the Australian emigrants to Paraguay are anxious to return to Australia.

INFORMATION FOR INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

A NEW hand-book with map, containing general information for persons intending to go to Ceylon, has been issued at the price of one penny by the Emigrants' Information Office. The October quarterly circulars of this office relating to the British Colonies are now being issued, and contain full information as to the climate, general characteristics, condition of employment, and cost of living in the Colonies, together with the present steamship fares, &c. The hand-book for Ceylon can be obtained, post free, for one penny, and the circulars relating to the Colonies free upon application to the Chief Clerk, Emigrants' Information Office, 31 Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

*And in Paraguay.

LABOUR ABROAD.

FRANCE.*

Labour Exchanges.—The Office du Travail has obtained particulars with regard to the work of 41 Bourses du Travail in France, from their establishment to the present time. Of these 2 have been dissolved, 1 (in Paris) has been closed by administrative authority, and 2 others are in course of organisation. Of the 36 remaining ones, 10 either do not concern themselves with the work of labour registries or found no places for their members in 1893, and 3 sent in no returns of the number of persons placed in situations. The remaining 23 Bourses report 35,273 applications from workpeople and 15,861 from employers, and succeeded in finding permanent situations for 12,629 persons, and temporary work for 5,491.

The statistics furnished by 15 of the 23 Bourses relate to 1893, but 2 returns relate to 1892 and 5 to the first half of 1894.

Besides the 41 Bourses du Travail referred to in the above return, attempts have been made, unsuccessfully, to establish similar institutions in 12 other towns.

Strikes in 1893.—The figures for 1893 published in the GAZETTE of February last (page 60), were provisional. Revised and completed statistics, now furnished by the Office du Travail, show that strikes reported in 1893 numbered 634, involving altogether 180,000 persons, as compared with 261, involving 50,000 persons in 1892. Seventy per cent. of the strikes were confined to one establishment, and nearly 60 per cent. were ended in a week. Fifty-nine per cent. were due to demands for increased wages. Of the total number of persons engaged in strikes 21 per cent. attained their object, 53 per cent. failed, and 26 per cent. were partially successful. It is estimated that 3,174,000 days of work were missed through strikes.

GERMANY.

The following is a summary of information supplied by Mr. T. R. Mulvany, H.M. Consul at Düsseldorf, under date of October 3rd:—

State of Trade.—Generally speaking, no marked improvement in the state of trade had taken place. Iron and steel wire and nail manufacturers were fairly busy, and there was a fair demand for tubes and pipes, but other branches of the Iron Industry continued dull, though not actually in want of orders. In the Coal Trade production was still restricted, owing to insufficient demand, though there had been a slight improvement in prices. Indications of resistance to the influence of the Social-Democratic movement were said to be apparent among the older class of colliers.

Labour Disputes.—Twenty-four fresh disputes, and 12 in progress since previous months were reported during September. Of the former, 5 occurred in the Building Trades, 4 in the Textile Trades, 3 in the Furniture and kindred Trades, 2 each among printers and porcelain workers, and 8 in various miscellaneous trades. The most serious were a strike of 900 colliers in the Waldenburg district of Silesia for increased wages, and one of upholsterers in Berlin, affecting 11 establishments. In the former case most of the men returned to work after four days, after being informed by the director of the unsuccessful working of the mines last year, and that their demands would be considered. The upholsterers, who demanded a nine-hours day and a minimum wage of 27s. a week, continued on strike.

The brewery boycott in Berlin continued throughout September, but the funds of the Social-Democratic brewers coopers and helpers being exhausted, an appeal was made to the working classes of Germany. The amount spent up to August 31st in supporting the men was £3,957; the number to be supported about the middle of September was 158, compared with 280 at the beginning of June. A meeting between the brewery owners and the men has failed to end the dispute.

Six out of 13 of the strikes reported as terminated

* From information supplied by the Office du Travail. † Supplemented by reports published in the Deutscher Reichsanzeiger.

have failed, 3 succeeded, 1 was compromised, while the results of 3 are unknown.

Industrial Courts in 1893.—The constitution and functions of these courts were described in the GAZETTE for June (page 190). According to the latest statistics, as published by *Blätter für Soziale Praxis*, they numbered 217 at the end of 1893, as compared with 154 at the end of 1892, the number of applications to the courts in 1893 having been 37,607, compared with 20,311 in 1892. Of the 1893 cases 34,657 were disposed of during the year, viz., 14,865 by compromise, 6,346 by withdrawal of action, 3,766 by judgment by default, 8,579 by other awards, while in 374 cases claims were abandoned by those who made them, and in 727 cases the defendants conceded the claims made against them. Besides the above 217 courts, there were 23 others existing prior to the passing of the Arbitration and Conciliation Law of 1890, and not interfered with by that law. Of these the towns of Hamburg, Bremen and Lübeck have one each, 10 are in the Rhine Province, 5 in Alsace-Lorraine, and 5 are miners' arbitration courts in Saxony.

Working Hours of Bakers.—The recommendations of the German Commission for Labour Statistics for a maximum net working day of 12 hours and other reforms (see August GAZETTE) in the Baking Trade have been discussed at meetings of master bakers and journeymen. A meeting of 200 master bakers at Stuttgart has decided to petition the Chancellor against a maximum working day, as calculated to ruin many small and medium bakeries, and as being connected with insuperable technical difficulties. At a meeting of journeymen bakers in Berlin on September 18th it was decided to petition the Government for a 12-hours day, intervals included, for the prohibition of night work for persons under 16, and of the carrying out of bread by apprentices.

Production and efficiency in German Mines.—Figures published in the latest volume of the *Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich*, show that there were 289,415 persons engaged in German coal mines in 1892, compared with an average of 94,579 for the years 1861-5, while during the same period the output rose from 17,564,000 tons to 71,372,000, or nearly fourfold. The average yearly output per head, which was 185.7 tons in 1861-5, was 246.6 tons in 1892. In iron mines the average yearly number of workers rose from 23,952 during the five years 1861-5, to 36,032 in 1892; the total output of iron ore rose from 2,406,500 tons to 11,539,100 tons, and the output per miner per annum from 100.5 tons to 320 tons (metrical tons of 2,204 lbs.).—*Sozialpol. Centralblatt.*

Progress of Co-operation.—The subjoined table, showing the progress of co-operation in Germany, has been compiled from the annual statistics published by the General Union of German Industrial and Economic Co-operative Societies, whose latest volume*, bringing the figures up to the end of May last, was recently published.

Description of Society.	Year ended 31st May.		
	1894.	1893.	1892.
	No.	No.	No.
Loan and Credit Societies ...	5,489	4,791	4,401
Co-operative Societies in various branches of Industry ...	3,005	2,770†	2,840
Co-operative Supply Associations ...	1,339	1,283	1,122
Building Societies ...	101	77	55
Total number of Societies ...	9,934	8,921	8,418

An account of the aims of the various classes of German Co-operative Societies was given in the GAZETTE of July 1893, p. 71.

SWITZERLAND.

The following is a summary of a report transmitted by Mr. Angst, H.M. Consul at Zürich, on October 2nd, based on notes supplied by Herr Greulich, the Swiss workmen's secretary:—

Labour Disputes.—A strike of about 500 masons and navvies of Montreux, lasting some weeks, has procured them an increase of 10 per cent. in wages.

The Swiss Trades' Union League has spent £2,369 on strikes during the first six months of 1894. Of this sum £550 was spent on the strike of the Zürich painters for a 9-hours day, £270 on a strike of tailors in Berne, and £258 on the strike of watchmakers in Bettlach.

* Jahresbericht für 1893 über die auf Selbsthilfe gegründeten deutschen Erwerbs- und Wirtschafts-genossenschaften.

† The falling-off in the number for 1893 arises from the list having been cleared of a number of defunct Societies included in 1892.

The above total includes £800 received as voluntary contributions, but does not include the amounts contributed by the unions of the trades affected.

Extension of Factory Act.—The recommendations of the Commission of the National Council for examining the proposals for extending the Factory Act include a 10-hours day (the existing Act allows 11) and free Saturday afternoons for women. The minority of the Commission recommends the introduction of a law for protecting the right to form unions, a matter which the majority consider should be dealt with in connection with the new Swiss criminal code.

Conditions of Work in Printing Trades.—According to information on the conditions of work in the Printing Trades in 1893 prepared and published by the Swiss Printers' Federation, wages and working hours are regulated by lists in all places coming under the influence of the Federation. The minimum weekly wages fixed by these lists range from £1 1s. 6d. to £1 7s. 10d., but few offices pay as little as the minimum. Male and female helpers' wages range from 9s. 6d. to £1 2s. 3d. a week. Efforts are being made to introduce the 9-hours day in printing offices, in 49 of which it is already in force. In 31 offices nine and a-half hours are worked; in 100, ten hours; in 9, ten and a-half hours; in 9, eleven hours, and in 2, twelve hours. These are, however, rural establishments employing one man each.

The Federation spent £2,116 on sickness, invalidity, and funeral benefits during 1893. The number of days of sickness amounted in 1893 to 12,466 among 1,260 insured members.

Industrial Tribunals.—A Law for the establishment of Industrial Tribunals comes into operation in the Canton of Lucerne on October 15th.

BELGIUM.

Factory Inspection.—Mr. C. F. F. Adam, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Brussels, has forwarded copies of Royal Decrees promulgated on September 28th, the purport of which, briefly stated, is:—(a) to provide the necessary inspectorate for carrying out the law (December 1889) regulating female and child labour; (b) to lay down detailed regulations regarding the sanitation, cleanliness and ventilation of workshops, the fencing of machinery and protection of workpeople against accidents, and the notification and investigation of the latter, and (c) to reorganise the mining inspectorate. The mines inspectors will enforce the Female and Child Labour Regulation Law in mines, quarries, smelting works, &c.; the inspectors appointed under the Acts relating to food and drink adulteration will do so in establishments which they visit, while for other establishments the work will devolve on the existing staff of inspectors of dangerous or unhealthy trades, supplemented by officials, partly permanent and partly temporary, in the provinces.

Employers and the Factory Law.—It is announced that the Law of December 13th 1889, regulating the employment of women and young persons, is to be rigorously applied from January 1st next, from which date the permits for overtime granted under the law by provincial Governors are no longer to be renewed. The Society of Merchants and Manufacturers of the district of Verviers has addressed a circular on the matter to employers in the district advising them to warn such of their employees as are affected by the law that they will be dismissed from December 31st, and that such employees should meanwhile consider means for mitigating the consequences of the law as regards themselves.—*Le Peuple.*

Labour Disputes.—Three fresh strikes were reported by *Le Peuple* during September. Two of these were among colliers, viz., at Tamines, where 600 men demanded increased wages; and at Val St. Lambert, where the proportion of stone in the seam was complained of. The other was a strike of watermen in Antwerp, who have formed a society with a capital of £160, to load vessels themselves without the mediation of the stevedores.

HOLLAND.

Workmen's Societies in the Netherlands.—The Netherlands Central Statistical Commission has issued a volume of statistics* relating to workmen's societies in the Nether-

* Bijdragen tot de Statistiek van Nederland.—Statistiek der Arbeidersverenigingen.

lands, the information for which was collected by means of schedules sent to the workers' societies in the various communes.

Of 1,203 workmen's societies mentioned in the report, only 226 are trade unions, 411 are societies which admit workmen without regard to their occupation, and aim at their general improvement as a class; 280 are friendly or insurance societies; 163, recreative societies; and the remaining 123 are unclassified. The total value of the yearly subscriptions of 570 societies which gave information on the subject was £17,887.

Of the 411 general workmen's societies, 160 with a membership (at the end of 1893) of 13,000, belonged to the Protestant and Conservative union "Patrimonium"; 23, with a membership of 2,500, were branches of the General Netherlands Workmen's Union; 12, with an aggregate of 11,000 members, belonged to the Dutch Roman Catholic Federation; while 99 belonged to the Social-Democratic Federation, as to the membership of which no figures are published.

Factory Inspection.—The reports of the Dutch factory inspectors for 1893* show that there were in that year 22,356 industrial establishments, employing 74,905 women and young persons. The number of establishments visited was 1,503, employing 63,502 workpeople, including adult males. There were 827 prosecutions under the factory law, of which 622 were for irregularities in the matter of factory lists, &c., 120 for contraventions as regards working hours, and 46 for employing children under 12 years of age. Convictions were obtained in 479 cases. The number of persons injured by accidents was 2,425, of whom 64 died.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Labour Disputes.—The *Arbeiter Zeitung* gives reports of 7 fresh strikes in September, and of 4 in progress since previous months. Of the former, 4 were in the Iron and Engineering Trades, and the remaining three among upholsterers, concrete layers (canal construction) and porcelain turners. Two of the fresh strikes are worthy of notice. One affected 1,800 workers in the Buda-Pesth Arms Factory, of whom 1,400 struck against the substitution of collective for individual piecework, but resumed after a day and a-half, on being assured that the new system merely aimed at simplifying book-keeping, and would be so adjusted as to cause no diminution in pay. The other was a strike undertaken by about 1,100 upholsterers in Vienna for a 9-hours day (including intervals), and minimum weekly wages of 20s., 16s. 8d. and 13s. 4d. for journeymen, helpers and women respectively. The strike appears to have been partially successful.

Of the 4,000 joiners reported in last month's GAZETTE as striking in Buda-Pesth, 1,800 were said to have left for Fiume and Vienna in the beginning of September.

Reduction of Colliers' Working Hours.—The *Deutscher Reichsanzeiger* reports that mine owners in the Ostrau coal region have reduced the length of the working shift of colliers from 12 to 10 hours from September 1st.

ITALY.

Industry in Milan.—A recent volume of statistics,† prepared by the Milan Chamber of Commerce, shows that of 142,354 persons employed in industrial occupations in the province, 74,793 or more than half, are women and girls, a fact due to the great preponderance of the Textile Industry, in which alone 60,677 women and girls are employed, of whom 41,860 are in factories, or large industrial establishments. The Silk Industry is the most important of the Textile Trades, employing altogether 39,438 persons, of whom 20,138 work in factories, of which there are 269 in the province, the remaining 19,300 are employed away from the factories. In the Cotton Industry there are 16,192 operatives, working in 143 factories; in the Flax Industry 7,869 operatives in 93 factories; while 7,179 operatives belonging to other branches of the Textile trades are employed in 171 factories.

UNITED STATES.

CHICAGO CONSULAR DISTRICT.

The following information has been supplied by Colonel J. Hayes Sadler, H.M. Consul at Chicago, under date of September 22nd:—

Trade Prospects.—Trade has revived from the stagna-

* Verslagen van de Inspecteurs van den Arbeid in het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden over 1893. * S Gravenhage, de Gebroeders Van Cleef.

† Notizie sulle Condizioni Industriali della Provincia di Milano, Ulrico Hoepli, Milano, 1893.

tion of the last fifteen months, and prospects seem fairly good. Stocks, which had been kept low from uncertainty, are being brought to a more normal dimension. There is not, however, the same prosperity as existed during the period preceding the World's Columbian Exposition, or prior to the panic of last year, the period when such large numbers of people were attracted to Chicago in search of work.

The Labour Market.—There are no signs of improvement in the labour market. The majority of those who were attracted here by the World's Fair are stranded; many thousands were idle last winter, and have remained so ever since. Wages have gone down except where labour unions have been able to maintain the price for the benefit of their own members. Indeed the labouring man who does not belong to a union has little chance of employment, and the remuneration of non-union labour, when such labour can be obtained, has greatly declined. The great numbers who last winter were in distress are now in much the same condition, the places of the few who have been able to get away or procure the work of those previously employed having been taken by new comers. The effect of the late strike at Pullman, and the consequent railway strike of July last, has greatly aggravated the position. The railway companies are certainly doing something to facilitate the transport of men on easy terms, particularly to the cotton fields in the south, but alleviation is scarcely perceptible. In the case of the recent great strikes, as in some others of smaller importance, many of the former employees have not been again taken on, and large numbers of fresh workmen from the east have arrived to take their places.

While over the whole of this district the number of unemployed is large, and the wages of unskilled labour barely sufficient for the necessities of life in this country, a condition exists in Chicago which calls for special attention in view of the apparently eager willingness to believe in the prevalence of high wages there, and in reports of the former more prosperous conditions of such labour. It seems necessary, therefore, to warn those, whose credulity might induce them to come to this part of the country, expecting to improve their position, that remunerative employment is almost unattainable except for unionists, and that, in the opinion of the best judges, the approaching winter will, notwithstanding improvement in trade, be a period of hardship and distress even exceeding that of last winter.

Labour Disputes.—During the last month no strikes of any great importance have occurred, except perhaps the strike on the 13th instant of all the men except the electrical workers employed to the number of about 600 on the Marquette building in Chicago. This strike is an outgrowth of an old dispute between the Electrical Workers' Union and the Edison Company; but few of the strikers have been taken on again, the contractor having plenty of time to complete the works. A certain lull is the prevailing phase since the late great railway strike.

NEW YORK CONSULAR DISTRICT.

The following particulars have been supplied by Mr. G. Fraser, H.M. Acting Consul-General at New York, under date of October 1st:—

Tailors' Strike.—In the beginning of September the coat-makers in New York City and Brooklyn belonging to the Brotherhood of Tailors, United Garment Workers of America, to the number of about 14,000, struck against the "task system." The men worked in "teams" of three, viz., an operator, a baster and a finisher, and were required to make a certain number of coats a day. Ten years ago the clothing contractors required that ten coats be made daily, but the number was gradually raised until it reached 32.

The strikers demanded that the contractors sign an agreement only to employ members of the Brotherhood of Tailors, and not to employ Knights of Labour; that ten hours should constitute a day's work, and that during the winter months the men should be enabled to cease work on Fridays, when their Sabbath began;

That they should be paid at the end of each week; that overtime should not be permitted; that the contractors should furnish a real estate bond for the faithful carrying out of the agreement; and that all the strikers should be reinstated.

After several conferences, the manufacturers of clothing having agreed to pay a higher price per garment, the contractors acceded to the demands of the workmen, except that they would not discriminate against the members of the Knights of Labour, and declined to give the bonds asked for.

The strike continued about two weeks, when the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration endeavoured to settle it, and gave several hearings to the contractors and the workmen. A new agreement was drawn up stipulating that a money bond should be given instead of a real estate one, and that the contractors and workmen should appoint a joint arbitration committee to decide all questions arising under the agreement. The other stipulations to remain as originally demanded by the men. These amended propositions were rejected by the men who insisted on a real estate bond. About 250 of the contractors thereupon signed an agreement complying with all the original demands of the men; in a few days about 450 more followed their example, and about 7,000 men returned to work.

It is now believed that the remainder of the contractors have given in, and all the men have returned to work.

Illinois Labour Laws.—A report has been issued by the Bureau of Labour Statistics in the State of Illinois, U.S.A., containing the Mining and other Labour Laws of that State, as amended and in force on and after July 1st 1893.

Alien Immigrants.—Information received from the Emigrants' Information Office states that the head money charged on alien passengers into the United States has from the first of this month been raised from fifty cents to one dollar.

THE LABOUR MARKET IN CALIFORNIA.

MR. D. DONOHUE, H.M. Consul at San Francisco, in his report* for 1893, states as follows:—

Demand for Domestic Servants.—Good domestic servants are in great request in California. Though there are quantities of women out here who go out to service, few are really proficient, and hardly any have had training. Servants, that is, house servants, wages are from £4 to £7 per month. A good general servant gets £5 to £6, but for this she must be able to bake bread and make eatable pastry. No white male labour is employed in the kitchens of private houses. (I refer to white labour as opposed to Chinese.) These latter are very generally employed as cooks and general servants; though a great many families have an aversion to them, or are so situated that a woman's help is wanted in the house. Wages of house and parlour maids are from £4 to £5 per month. Trained mechanics and artisans can, in prosperous times, which do not exist now, nearly always obtain employment, though the unions are not admitting any but American citizens to their benefits. Another class of workers I would strongly discourage from coming out here, and these are governesses. I am continually applied to for advice on this point, and am only able to repeat that there is no field here for these people, or for the so-called lady-helps, who often apply to me for information.

Immigration.—The year was not one to encourage permanent immigration. . . . Of the number of immigrants arriving at San Francisco the Immigration Commissioner reports, 4,333 males, 1,050 females, total 5,383. . . . This is a falling off of over 1,000 from last year. Among the immigrants were 32,06 Chinese and 645 Japanese.

Fruit Farming.—On this subject the Consul makes the following observations:—

There is no doubt in my mind that the fruit farming in California as an occupation for the average Englishman is a dire failure.

My advice to intending settlers is, when coming out here, to leave their money at home until they have been at least a year in the country, and have worked on a ranch or fruit farm, possibly only getting their board for their services, and have seen for themselves how things are managed, and what profits, if any, are to be made out of the business. Personal inspection of this kind is worth far more to the young man than all the pamphlets and papers he can read on the subject.

* Foreign Office Report, No. 1,452, Annual Series, 1894.

APPOINTMENTS AND CHANGES IN ADDRESS OF FACTORY INSPECTORS.

The following alterations have occurred in the addresses and names of Inspectors of Factories and Workshops and their Assistants, published on page 204 of the December issue, page 32 of the January issue, and page 64 of the February issue.

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES.

New Addresses.

- Captain S. W. May, R.N., 25 Park Square, Leeds.
- H. M. Robinson, Esq., 13 Ward Road, Dundee.
- Captain H. W. Kindersley, 15 Queen Street, Edinburgh.
- G. B. Snape, Esq., 57 Waring Street, Belfast.
- A. G. K. Woodgate, Esq., 12 Dawson Street, Dublin.
- R. Johnson, Esq., Prudential Assurance Buildings, Mosley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- J. T. Birtwistle, Esq., 34 Richmond Terrace, Blackburn.
- C. W. Shaw, Esq., Grosvenor Lodge, Park Road, Peterborough.
- H. S. Richmond, Esq., 51 South John Street, Liverpool.
- Commander H. P. Smith, R.N., 21 Fargate, Sheffield.
- Captain J. F. Bevan, King John's Chambers, Nottingham.
- Captain A. C. Armstrong, The Elms, Melton Road, Leicester.
- Major E. M. Roe, Nunthorpe, Lordswood Road, Harborne, Birmingham.
- A. Lewis, Esq., 51 St. Helen's Road, Swansea.
- G. I. L. Blenkinsopp, Esq., Home Office, S.W.
- J. S. Maitland, Esq., Carlton Chambers, Baldwin Street, Bristol.
- C. R. Bowling, Esq., 2 Hamilton Terrace, Commercial Road, Southampton West.
- J. Jones, Esq., Whimble Street, Plymouth.
- J. Calder, Esq., 121 West Regent Street, Glasgow.
- S. Shuter, Esq., 12 Dawson Street, Dublin.
- J. H. Rogers, Esq., 33 Princess Street, Manchester.
- J. Dodgson, Esq., 21 Fargate, Sheffield.
- J. Hilditch, Esq., 2 Spring Terrace, Rhosddu, Wrexham.
- J. M. Arbuckle, Esq., Home Office, S.W.
- O. A. Shinner, Esq., 148 Burnley Road, Accrington.

New Appointments.

- A. Newlands, Esq., 33 Princess Street, Manchester.
- Miss L. A. E. Deane, Home Office, S.W.
- Miss A. M. Anderson, Home Office, S.W.

ASSISTANT INSPECTORS OF WORKSHOPS.

New Addresses.

- Mr. T. C. Hayward, 7 Lady's Lane, Norwich.
- Mr. C. E. Whitelaw, 2 Hamilton Terrace, Commercial Road, Southampton West.
- Mr. A. M. Thomas, 33 Princess Street, Manchester.

New Appointments.

- Mr. J. Clark, 8 Finsbury Circus, E.C.
- Mr. J. Dean, 34 Richmond Terrace, Blackburn.
- Mr. F. T. Beaumont, 25 Park Square, Leeds.
- Mr. F. W. Sedgwick, 51 South John Street, Liverpool.
- Mr. C. H. Morris, 21 Fargate, Sheffield.
- Mr. D. Timothy, 51 St. Helen's Road, Swansea.
- Mr. R. J. Foot, Whimble Street, Plymouth.
- Mr. A. Miller, 12 Dawson Street, Dublin.
- Mr. H. Evans, 8 Finsbury Circus, E.C.
- Mr. J. F. Cotty, 8 Finsbury Circus, E.C.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL FOR OCTOBER 1894.

Board of Trade Notices. State of the Skilled Labour Market, &c. Imports of Hay into the United Kingdom. German Commercial Enterprise. The Foreign Trade of Spain. The Salt Trade of the Soudan. Indian Mineral Production. Emigration from British India. The Cotton Industry of Japan. The Mexican Leather Industry. The Trade of British Columbia. New Brazilian Customs Regulations for Porto Alegre and Rio Grande do Sul. New United States Customs Tariff (continued). Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations. Extracts from Diplomatic and Consular Reports. General Trade Notes. Proceedings and Deliberations of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom. Recent Trade Blue Books. Quarantine Notices. Post Office Notices. Statistical Tables. List of Diplomatic and Consular Reports. List of Colonial Office Reports.

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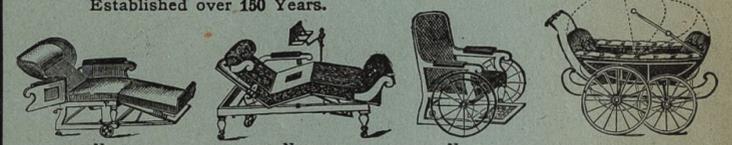
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