LABOUR GAZETTE

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

PUBLISHED ON THE 15th OF EACH MONTH.

Vol. VI.—No. 7.

JULY, 1898.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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INFORMATION FOR INTENDING EMIGRANTS ...

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE.

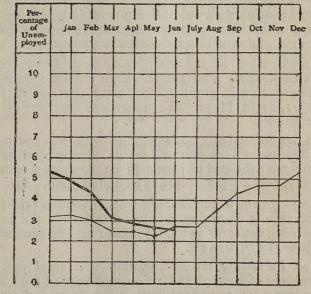
[Based on 2,389 returns, viz.: 1,715 from Employers, 556 from Trade Unions, and 118 from other sources.]

On the whole, employment has slightly improved during June, except in the case of industries affected by the continued stoppage in the South Wales coal trade.

In the 116 trade unions making returns, with an aggregate membership of 465,143, 12,068 (or 2.6 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of June, compared with 2.7 per cent. at the end of May, and with 2.7 per cent. in the 113 unions, with a membership of 464,126 from which returns were received for June,

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

Chart showing the percentage of unemployed members of the trade unions making returns at the close of each completed month of 1897 and 1898. [The thick line applies to 1898, the thin line to 1897.]



The table below classifies the membership of the 116 unions making returns according to the percentage proportion of their members that each union had unemployed at the end of the undermentioned periods:-

	At	end of June	, 1898.	Corresponding Percentages for		
Percentage of members unemployed.	Number of Unions		Total Membership of such Unions.		A Year	
	making Returns.	Number.	Per- centage.	ago.	ago.	
Under 1 per cent	31	150,009	32'3	38.6	35.2	
1 and under 2 per cent	16	46,679	10.0	7.5	26.1	
2 ,, 3 ,,	25	53,568	11'5	6.5	3.7	
3 " 5 "	20	165,730	35.6	36.2	15.4	
5 ,, 7 ,,	7 6	30,025	6.5	8.2	14.6	
7 ,, 10 ,,	6	7,654	1.6	1.6	3.1	
10 per cent. and upwards	II	11,478	2.2	1.4	1.9	
Total	116	465,143	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Employment in Various Industries.—Coal Mining. -Employment in South Wales and Monmouthshire continues to be greatly affected by the coal dispute.

In other districts employment is better than a year | Shoe trade is good; in the ready made branch it is slack ago. Excluding South Wales and Monmouthshire, returns relating to 1,147 pits, employing 369,566 workpeople, show that an average of 4.95 days per week was worked in the four weeks ended June 25th, as compared with 4.73 days a year ago. (For further details see page 203.

Iron Mining. - Employment shows no appreciable change in June, 1898, as compared with June, 1897. At mines employing 17,105 workpeople, the average number of days worked by the mines during the four weeks ended June 25th was 5.68, as compared with 5.72 days per week in June, 1897. (For further details see page 203.)

Pig Iron Industry .- Returns relating to the works of 100 ironmasters show that at these works 345 furnaces were in blast at the end of June, being the same number as at the end of May, and 2 less than at the end of June, 1897. The number of workpeople employed at these furnaces is estimated at 22,615, or 41 more than in May, and 485 more than a year ago. Outside South Wales and Monmouthshire, where many furnaces are idle owing to the coal dispute, the number of furnaces in blast shows an increase of 10 as compared with a year ago. (For further details see page 204.)

Employment in the Iron and Steel Industries shows little change. The number employed at the works of 211 employers at the end of June was 77,339, or 132 more than at the end of May. The average number of shifts worked, however, so far as shown by the returns, was 5.49 in the last week of June, as compared with 5.59 in the last week of May. (For further details see page 204.)

Tinplate Trade.—Employment is somewhat affected by the dispute in the South Wales coal industry. The number of mills in operation at the end of June was 304, being 2 less than at the end of May, but 13 more than at the end of June, 1897. The estimated number of workpeople employed at the end of June was 15,865, or 151 more than a month ago, and 314 more than a year ago. (For further details see page 204.)

Employment in the Engineering and Metal trades remains steady. The percentage of unemployed union members in this group of trades at the end of June was 3.1, as in May. The percentage for June of last

In the Shipbuilding trades employment has continued to improve. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of June was 3.3, compared with 3.7 in May, and 4.5 per cent. at the end of June, 1897.

Employment in the Building trades remains brisk, the percentage of unemployed union members at the end of une being the same as in May, viz., 1.2. The percentage for June, 1897, was 1.5.

The Furnishing trades continue well employed, the percentage of unemployed union members at the end of June being 1.3, compared with 1.0 in May and 1.5 per cent. in June of last year.

Employment in the *Printing* and *Bookbinding* trades, though scarcely so good in London, is fairly steady. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of June was 3.8, compared with 3.6 in May and 4.4 per cent. in June, 1897.

In the Paper trade employment remains fair, the percentage of unemployed union members at the end of June being 3.3, compared with 3.2 in May and 2.7 per cent. in June of last year.

In the Glass trade the percentage of unemployed union members at the end of June was 10.2, compared with 10.6 in May and 11.4 per cent. at the end of June,

Employment in the Leather trades is not so good The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of June was 4.7, compared with 3.7 in May and 3.0 per cent. in June of last year.

in nearly every centre.

Employment in the bespoke branch of the Tailoring trade, although good, shows a decline; in the ready. made branch it continues fair on the whole, but is

In the Cotton trade employment is fairly good in the Spinning and Weaving branches, and has improved in the former branch.

Employment in the Worsted trade, although still only moderate, has improved. Employment in the Woollen trade continues fair on the whole, and is not so slack in the heavy branches; in Scotland it has declined. In the Hosiery trade employment shows a further improvement, and is moderate.

As regards the employment of women in the Textile trades, information respecting 500 mills employing 82,500 women and girls shows that 78 per cent. were in mills giving full employment during the month, compared with 75 per cent. in May, and 71 per cent. in June, 1897. (For further details see page 207.)

Dock and Riverside Labour in London.-Employment was, on the whole, worse in June than in May, and showed a marked falling off as compared with a year ago. The daily average number of labourers employed at the docks and principal wharves was 13,595 in June, 14,163 in May, and 15,164 in June, 1897. (For further details see page 206.)

Agricultural labourers were generally fully employed during the month of June at hay harvest and hoeing. In many districts employers found it very difficult to get sufficient men to harvest the hay crop, which is a heavy one. (For further details see page 205.)

Trade Disputes.—Forty-nine fresh disputes occurred in June, 1898, involving 12,087 workpeople. The corresponding number of disputes for May was 56, involving 9,718 workpeople, and for June, 1897, 44 disputes, involving 13,291 workpeople. Thirteen disputes took place in the building trades, 14 in mining and quarrying, 6 in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades, 8 in the textile trades, 4 in the clothing trades, and 4 in other industries. Of the 45 new and old disputes, involving 6,321 workpeople, of which the settlement is reported, 19, involving 2,951 persons, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 9, involving 1,814 persons, in favour of the employers; and 17, involving 1,556 persons, resulted in a compromise. (For further details see page 220.)

Changes in Rates of Wages.—Changes in the rates of wages of about 42,000 workpeople were reported during June, of which number 36,000 received advances, and 6,000 sustained decreases. The increases were mainly in the building trades (10,103), and the engineering and shipbuilding trades (22,285). The net result was an increase estimated at about 1s. 21d. per head in the weekly wages of those affected. Changes affecting 1,250 workpeople, or 3 per cent. of the total number were preceded by strikes, arbitration being the mode of settlement in two of these cases affecting 725 workpeople. Changes affecting about 7,700 workpeople were arranged under sliding scales. The other changes, affecting about 33,050 workpeople, were brought about by direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or their representatives. (For further details see page 216).

Pauperism.—In the 35 selected urban districts of the United Kingdom, 326,697 persons were relieved on one day in the second week of June. This number corresponds to a rate of 206 per 10,000 of the estimated population of those districts, or 5 per 10,000 more than a year ago. (For further details see page 223.)

Emigration.—The number of British and Irish passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during June was 10,437 as compared with Employment in the bespoke branch of the Boot and 10,200 in June, 1897. (For further details see page 222.)

OLD AGE PENSION SCHEMES.

July, 1898.

THE Report of the Committee on Old Age Pensions* appointed by the Treasury on July 21st, 1896, has just been issued. The reference to the Committee was as

To consider any schemes that may be submitted to them for To consider any schemes that may be submitted to them for encouraging the industrial population, by State aid or otherwise, to make provision for old age; and to report whether they can recommend the adoption of any proposals of the kind, either based upon, or independent of, such schemes; with special regard in the case of any proposals of which they may approve, to their cost and probable financial results to the Exchequer and to local rates; their effect in promoting habits of thrift and self-reliance; their influence on the prosperity of the Friendly Societies; and the possibility of security the co-paration of these institutions in their practical working." the co-operation of these institutions in their practical working."

The Committee availed themselves of the Report of the Royal Commission on the Aged Poor and the evidence taken by that Commission. They also examined fourteen witnesses, and considered over 100 schemes submitted to them, in addition to a scheme (referred to as "Scheme A") prepared by a member of the Committee.

These schemes the Committee classify as follows:-1. Schemes involving compulsory contribution towards a pension fund, either by way of the German method of deduction by employers from wages paid by them, assisted by a contribution levied from the employers, or by way of an annual, or a lump, payment made by all young persons before a certain age, and accumulated at compound interest until the pension age.

2. Schemes providing a universal grant of pensions to all persons

2. Schemes providing a universal grant of pensions to all persons upon attaining a certain age, without requiring from them any direct contribution, or examining their merits and their needs. Various modifications were suggested, chiefly with the object of fixing the income above which there should be no grant.

3. Schemes providing special facilities and encouragement to

voluntary insurance against old age, with material assistance from

Schemes providing State aid towards old-age pensions for 4. Schemes providing State and towards out-age pensions for members of Friendly Societies only. Some of these proposed that members of Friendly Societies, as such, should, on arriving at a certain age, receive pensions from the public funds. Others proposed that pensioners should receive part of their pension from their society, and the rest from public funds.

The Committee considered that their terms of reference precluded them from recommending any scheme "(1) based on compulsion, as contrasted with encouragement; (2) confined to members of Friendly Societies or other cognate organisations as distinguished from the industrial population generally; (3) requiring no provision by the pensioners.'

Accordingly, schemes enumerated in groups 1 and 2 were excluded, though for various reasons special inquiry was made into some of the schemes in the

The schemes in the third group aiming at the encouragement by State aid of voluntary assurance against old age fell within the scope of the reference, and the most important and most typical of these schemes are examined in detail in the Report. The result of this examination, as well as of the inquiry into schemes submitted by or in connection with Friendly Societies, is the conclusion that there is not one of them, whatever its particular merits, which would not ultimately injure, rather than serve, the best interests of the industrial population.

The Committee also found that the greater number of the schemes are open to much objection on the ground that they would be of no advantage to the industrial population for a long period of years, and that they would involve the accumulation of great funds in the hands of the State to provide for distant and uncertain

The Committee, however, were not limited to the task of approving or rejecting schemes submitted to them, and proceeded to consider "Scheme A," of which the final shape, as developed and modified in discussion,

(1) Any person, who, on attaining the age of 65, possesses an assured income of 2s. 6d., and not more than 5s. a week, may apply to the pensioning authority for a pension.

(2) It shall be the duty of the pensioning authority, unless it has reason to believe that the assured income of the applicant is either less than the smaller or more than the larger of these sums, to grant the applicant a pension if eligible.

to grant the applicant a pension if eligible.

(3) A person shall not be eligible for a pension who requires,

* C .- 8g11. Price 1s. 9d. Eyre & Spottiswoode.

in the opinion of the pensioning authority, from his physical or mental infirmity, relief in an asylum, infirmary, or as inmate of a workhouse.

(4) A person to whom a pension may be granted shall receive the

owing sums from the pensioning authority:—
If his income be 2s. 6d., and less than 3s., an additional 2s. 6d.

a week.

If his income be 3s., and less than 4s., an additional 2s. a week.

If his income be 4s., and less than 5s., an additional 1s. a week. (5) "Assured income" means an income derived from one of the

(a) Iteal estate.
(b) Leasehold property, the unexpired term of the lease being not less than 30 years.
(c) Any security in which trustees are authorised to invest either by statute, or by an order of the Court of

Chancery.

(d) Any annuity purchased from the National Debt Commissioners, or through the Post Office, or from a registered Friendly Society, or from an insurance office.

any other security from time to time approved by the No allowance of outdoor relief from the rates shall be "assured

(6) Subject to certain observations in the Report, the Poor Law Guardians of the district in which the pensioner resides shall be

the pensioning authority.

(7) The pensions shall be payable from the local rates, and a roportion of not more than one-half of the cost shall be made

(8) The receipt of a State-aided old-age pension shall not involve the forfeiture of any civil rights.

After a detailed discussion of "Scheme A," the Committee conclude that within the limits marked out by their reference, they have not received, and they are unable to construct, any scheme less open to objection, but they state their opinion that it is not free from objections. It (1) imposes on the State generally, and therefore on the industrial classes, a heavy charge for providing pensions for a portion only of these classes; (2) encourages that amount of thrift only which is required to ensure an income of 2s. 6d. a week at 65, but discourages any further thrift; and (3) by relieving the industrial poor from the obligation of wholly providing for their old age probably tends to depress the wage rate. But, on the other hand, (1) it is capable of being brought into immediate operation, at any rate to some extent; (2) it leaves the industrial classes free to save in their own way; (3) it requires no difficult investment of accumulated funds by the State; (4) it offers the public aid to all persons of the industrial classes who can make the required contribution.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION SCHEMES.

THE following is a list of the schemes certified by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies up to the 13th of July, 1898:—

	Title of Scheme.	Nature of Employment.	Situation of Works.	Number of work- people affected.
1	Garforth Colliery Accident and Compensation Fund	Mining	Near Leeds	700
۱	Lilleshall Collieries Field	Coal and Ironstone Mines	Donnington and Priors Lee, Salop	1,485
ı	Forest of Dean Mutual Insur- ance Accident Fund	Collieries and Iron Mines	Forest of Dean	4,919
١	Forth Banks Works Accident Compensation Fund	Locomotive Engineers	Newcastle-on-Tyne	*
1	Pearson & Knowles' Iron and Engineering Dept. Mutual Accident Insurance Society	Finished Iron and Steel Manufact'g and Engineering	Warrington	2,330
۱	St. Peter's Works Accident Compensation Fund	Marine Engineers	Newcastle-on-Tyne	*
۱	Hebburn Shipbuilding Yard AccidentCompensationFund	Shipbuilders, &c.	Newcastle-on-Tyne	*
	Elwell's Forge Accidental and Superannuation Society	Manufactur'g Edge Tools, Spades & Shovels	Wednesbury	152
	Rugby Portland Cement Com- pany's Workmen's Insur- ance Scheme	Portland Cement Manufacturing	New Bilton, Rugby	291
ı	Pilkington Brothers, Ltd. Sheet Glass Works Accident Fund	Glass Manufacture	St. Helens	3,185
I	Morgan Crucible Co. Benefit Scheme	Manufacture of Crucibles	Battersea, London	283
	Bristol Sugar Refining Co Great Eastern Railway Accident Fund	Sugar Refining Railway Service	Bristol Various	125 24,000
ı	The state of the s	BERTHALL X TO		MUNICIPAL

The total number of persons affected by to of the above 13 schemes for which particulars are supplied is 37,470.

Note.—In addition to the above 13 certified schemes the Chief Registrar has received 19 schemes which are still under consideration.

* Not stated.

THE DISPUTE IN THE SOUTH WALES COAL TRADE.

In the June number of the LABOUR GAZETTE (p. 164) the account of the chief incidents in connection with the dispute in the South Wales coal trade was continued up to the 11th June. A conference had been held on that date between representatives of the parties to the dispute. The proposal of the employers for the establishment of an automatic sliding scale arrangement, and the workmen's counter proposal for establishing a conciliation board with an umpire were again brought forward, but not agreed to. The employers' representatives expressed their willingness to meet the delegates of the workmen whenever the latter were in a position to discuss any terms of settlement of a permanent character, based upon the selling price of coal.

On June 28th the dispute was the subject of a debate in the House of Commons on a motion for adjournment. On June 24th the following application was made to the Board of Trade:—

"Miners' Office, Pontypridd,
"June 28th, 1898.

"Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie,

"President of the Board of Trade, London.

"Dear Sir,—At a meeting of the Provisional Committee, held at Cardiff, yesterday, who are duly authorised to act on behalf of the Colliery Workmen of South Wales and Monmouthshire, who have now been idle for 12 weeks, in consequence of a difference with their employers, it was unanimously decided to appeal to you for the appointment of a Conciliator, in accordance with sub-Section (c) of Clause 2 of the Conciliation Act, 1896."

(Here follow the signatures of the members of the Provisional Committee.)

In reply to this application, the following communication was sent:—

"Board of Trade, Whitehall-gardens, 30th June, 1898.

"Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of an application from the Provisional Committee, who, it is understood, possess full powers to settle on behalf of the colliery workmen of South Wales and Monmouthshire affected by the present dispute, asking for the appointment of a conciliator. With reference thereto, I have to inform you that it is proposed to act on your request, and that a further communication on the subject will be addressed to you shortly. You will, of course, understand that a conciliator appointed by the Board of Trade would have no compulsory powers of any kind, and that the object of any action he would take would be to facilitate the arrangement of an amicable settlement between the parties themselves.

"I am, dear Sir.

"Yours faithfully,

"CHARLES T. RITCHIE.

"W. Abraham, Esq., M.P.,
"House of Commons, S.W."

In accordance with this letter, a copy of which was forwarded to the Coalowners' Association, the Board of Trade appointed the Right Hon. Sir Edward Fry, F.R.S. (late Lord Justice of Appeal), to act as Conciliator in the dispute.

On July 9th Sir Edward Fry met a number of the members of the workmen's Provisional Committee at Cardiff, the meeting being adjourned until July 13th, in order to enable the Committee to be present as a whole. Later in the day Sir Edward Fry addressed the following letter to the Provisional Committee:—

"Park Hotel, Cardiff,

July 9th, 1898. "DEAR SIR,-Since seeing the members of your Committee this morning Sir William Thomas Lewis called upon me at my request. He declined to recognise my position as conciliator in any way, and stated that he called merely out of courtesy. He further stated that the associated employers declined to admit any intervention of the conciliator or of any other person appointed by the Government, but otherwise that the associated employers are prepared to meet the authorised representatives of the men, but without the presence of the conciliator. Sir William T. Lewis placed me at liberty to make such use as I might think fit of this statement, and accordingly I communicate it to you for the information of your committee. It appeared to me that, notwithstanding the attitude assumed by Sir William Lewis, I should meet your committee on Wednesday as arranged. In the interval my postal address is Failand, Bristol, and my telegraphic address Failand, Abbots Leigh.

I am, yours faithfully,

On July 13th the conference between Sir Edward Fry and the men's committee took place. At its conclusion the Provisional Committee wrote to the employers' Secretary to arrange a meeting between the parties, to discuss a proposed basis of settlement.

During the month there have been several conferences

During the month there have been several conferences of enginemen and other auxiliary workmen employed at the associated collieries to consider whether twenty-four hours notice should be given to terminate their engagements. It was, however, resolved at a meeting held on June 30th, that it would be unwise, under existing circumstances, to tender such notices.

So far as the non-associated collieries not directly connected with the dispute are concerned, a conference of delegates, held on June 14th, decided to ask for a further advance in wages of 10 per cent., which would bring them to 32½ per cent. above the standard of 1879. A meeting of non-associated coalowners was held at Swansea on June 18th, and it was resolved that no further advance of wages should be conceded. It is reported, however, that during the month further advances were obtained at several collieries

MANUFACTURE OF MATCHES WITHOUT YELLOW PHOSPHORUS. INTERNATIONAL PRIZE COMPETITION.

A sum of £2,000 has been voted by the Belgian Government to be awarded as a prize to the inventor of a match-paste containing no yellow phosphorus, and capable of being ignited upon any surface, including cloth. The conditions to be fulfilled in the competition, which is open to all nations, are as follows:—

The paste must present such a resistance to the action of concussion and friction as to obviate the risk of dangerous explosions in the processes of manufacture, and must not contain any substance dangerous to the health of the workpeople.

The matches must strike upon any surface (even upon cloth); and when exposed alternately to damp and dryness, heat and cold, within moderate limits, must adequately retain their power of igniting, and not be liable to spontaneous deterioration. The matches, when igniting, must not throw off any substance likely to burn persons or cause a conflagration. They must not give off poisonous fumes. Preference will be given to matches, the paste used on which does not contain any poisonous substance.

The matches must be so far insusceptible to friction as not to be liable, under ordinary conditions, to ignite in the pocket, and as to admit of being safely transported and warehoused without the necessity of using any other than ordinary methods of packing, as usual in trade generally.

Inventors may compete up till January 1st, 1899, on the following conditions:—

1. They must forward, in a sealed envelope, a document stating their surnames 'and Christian names, their address, and also the motto which they have adopted, and which shall be also placed on the cases of samples referred to in (2) and (3).

2. They must furnish 250 grammes* of paste in a moist condition. This paste must be enclosed in a glass flask (with a ground-glass stopper) placed in a receptacle made of sheet-iron or tin-plate, surrounded by a wooden case, the sides of which must be at least 2 centimetres thick.† Between the sides of the receptacle and the outside of the flask there must be a clear space on all sides of at least 3 centimetres, completely filled up with some elastic substance, such as straw, hay, or artificial wool prepared from wood.

3. Competitors must furnish at least 10,000 matches, disposed in cardboard or paper boxes, each containing not more than 500 matches, and marked with the motto adopted by the sender. These boxes must be enclosed in a tin case hermetically soldered all round in order to preserve the matches from the effects of external moisture. This case must be enclosed in a wooden box with sides at least 1 centimetre thick.

All communications and parcels must be addressed to M. Woeste, Ministre d'État, Président de la Commission au Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail, Rue Latérale, No. 2, Bruxelles.

The inventor, whose matches fulfil the conditions laid down, must prove that such matches can be made upon a practical manufacturing scale. For this purpose he must bind himself to undertake the manufacture of at least one million matches under the inspection of the Commission, or of a delegation of the same, on Belgian territory, in some place or places to be agreed upon between the inventors and the Commission.

* I gramme=15'432 grains. (avoird.)

WAGES AGREEMENT IN THE COAL TRADE IN FEDERATED DISTRICTS.

July, 1898.

Ат a conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, held in London, on April 26th, it was resolved that application should be made to the Federated Coal Owners for an advance of 10 per cent. Negotiations were at once entered into. While these were in progress it was ascertained by a ballot vote throughout the Federation area that the miners were almost unanimous in support of the application. It was arranged that a joint conference of the representatives of the employers and of the workmen should be held in London, on July 6th. At this meeting the following districts, in which upwards of 300,000 persons are employed in the coal trade, were represented on the side the coal-owners: -South and West Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Cannock Chase, North Staffordshire, Leen Valley, and North Wales. On the men's side representatives were present from Yorkshire, Lancashire, Derbyshire, Nottingham, Bristol and Somerset, and Scotland, but it was understood that Scotland was not included in the negotiations. As a result of the discussion which took place the following pro-posals were adopted to be laid before the coalowners and workmen in the federated districts, for acceptance or otherwise :-

(1) That the present rate of wages be increased as from the 1st of October, 1898, by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the standard, and that the wages remain at that rate till the 1st of January, 1899.

(2) That for a period of two years from the 1st of January, 1899, the rate of wages shall not be below 30 per cent. above the rate of wages of 1888, nor more than 45 per cent. above the rate of wages of 1888.

(3) That from the 1st January, 1899, to the 1st of January, 1901, the rate of wages shall be determined by a Conciliation Board within the above-named limits.

(4) That the Conciliation Board to be formed shall be on the lines of the Conciliation Board under the Rosebery agreement.

The "Rosebery agreement," it may be explained, provided for a Conciliation Board "consisting of an equal number (14 each) of coalowners and miners' representatives. They shall, before the first meeting, endeavour to elect a chairman from outside, and should they fail, will ask the Speaker of the House of Commons to nominate one, the chairman to have the casting vote."

The maximum and minimum limits of wages provided for in the above agreement are identical with those agreed upon for the period August 1st, 1894, to August 1st, 1896 (see GAZETTE for July, 1894, page 211).

The votes of the workmen as to the above proposals are to be returnable by July 26th. So far as the South Yorkshire Coalowners' and the Lancashire and Cheshire Coalowners' Associations are concerned, the proposed settlement has been accepted.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

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

Disease and Industry.	Ad	ults.	Per	sons.	Chil	dren.	To	otal.	Grand
Disease and Industry.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Lead Poisoning— China and Earthenware Glass Making Lead Works Paints and Colours Smelting Tinning and Enamelling of Iron and other metals Other Industries	14 4 21 5 6 2	19 1 9 —	1111111	5	1111111	1111111	14 4 21 5 6 2	24 1 9 —	38 5 20 5 6 2
Total Lead Poisoning	75	30	_	5	_	_	75	35	110
Corresponding Total for June, 1897	62	40	4	10	-	-	66	50	116
Phosphorus Poisoning	13	_	-	_		_	13	_	13
Ditto June, 1897			_	-			_	_	
Anthrax	1	_					1		1
Ditto June, 1897		-1		_					

AGRICULTURAL HIRINGS.

Spring Hirings for Hinds in Northumberland and Durham.

Reports of the Spring yearly hiring fairs for hinds in Northumberland at Alnwick, Belford, Berwick, Cornhill, Morpeth, Newcastle, Rothbury, and Wooler, generally state that the wages obtained in 1898 were about the same as those in 1897, and that, on the whole, the supply of men was about equal to the demand, and of women workers rather less. The weekly rates of wages generally agreed upon in the case of men were at Alnwick, Belford, Berwick, and Cornhill, 16s. a week, and 17s. in some cases where there were two or three women workers in the family. At Rothbury the wages were 15s. to 16s.; at Morpeth, 16s. to 18s., and at Newcastle, 18s. to 21s. In addition to these weekly rates of cash wages the following perquisites are given :- free house and garden, 1,000 yards of potatoes planted, and coals carted free. The hirings take place in March, but the term of service does not commence until May. The hinds live in cottages close to the farm with their families, their sons and daughters being generally engaged to work on the same farm.

The women workers, who are usually the daughters of the hinds, obtained is. 3d. to is. 4d. a day in winter, and is. 6d., sometimes is. 8d. a day in summer, and

2s. 6d. to 3s. for 20 days in harvest.

At the Spring yearly hiring for hinds in the County of Durham, the wages obtained were 16s. to 18s., a week at Darlington and Durham, and up to 19s., in some instances at Durham.

Wages were generally about the same compared with those paid in 1897, except in some cases where there was a rise of about 6d. a week. Generally the supply of men at these hirings was about equal to the demand, but women workers were rather scarce.

Whitsuntide Half-Yearly Hirings in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire.

Information has also been obtained as to the rates of wages paid for the half year at the principal hiring fairs held in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire at Whitsuntide by a correspondent who visited them on behalf of the Department. It is reported that generally the wages agreed upon had an upward tendency compared with the corresponding period last year. In the case of best men, not many changes took place, but where new situations were obtained higher rates were generally paid. It is reported that second class men were fairly plentiful, but that big youths were somewhat scarce, many of them having been drafted on to large railway and contract works which are proceeding in the district.

As farm work was somewhat behindhand in these districts, particularly in the more northern portions, owing to broken weather in May, it is stated that farmers had to engage the more experienced men. In an early season boy labour often mainly suffices until after hay time, when an extra man or two can be procured who did not go to the Whitsuntide Hirings, but remain free to take monthly engagements at hay and corn harvest.

Dairy women are said to have been very scarce. Many of the best second women now prefer engagements in hotels and private residences to the heavier farmhouse work, and were asking high wages for service in farm-houses, especially at Penrith and Carlisle.

The principal hiring fair for a considerable portion of North Lancashire, West Cumberland, and South Westmorland, is Ulverston. The rates of wages obtained there for the half year (board and lodging in the farmhouse in addition) were, for best men £17 to £18, compared with £15 to £17 last year. In both years in a few exceptional cases £19 or £20 was paid for managing men. Second class men got from £12 to £16, compared with £12 to £14 last year. Youths obtained from £8 to £10 100., and boys from £4 100., to £7 100., the rates remaining about the same as last year. Best women got £10 to £14, the maximum last year being £12. Second-class women got £8 to £9, and girls £4 100. to £7.

Taking the hiring fairs of Carlisle, Penrith, Kendal, and Lancaster, the rates of wages generally obtained for the half year (board and lodging in addition) were as

Best men £13 to £17, and in a few cases £18. Second class men and youths £8 to £14 or £15. Boys £4 10s. to £7 10s. Best women £10 10s. to £13. Second class women £8 to £10, and girls £6 to £8.

Spring and Summer Hirings in Scotland.

Reports have been received from a correspondent in Scotland, based on information obtained from hiring fairs, and also from a number of representative employers, of the rates of wages obtained by farm servants at the principal hiring fairs which took place between the months of February and June.

Speaking generally, the rates of wages at the Spring hiring fairs in the Border Counties and the Lothians, and at the Summer hiring fairs in other parts of Scotland have, in the case of men with but few exceptions, remained almost stationary, compared with the corresponding period in 1897. But in the case of women workers and domestic servants their wages were frequently increased. Generally there appears to have been rather less than the usual amount of shifting places amongst farm servants this year, though this is said not to have been the case in the county of Wigtown in the extreme south, and in Ross and Cromarty in the far north.

At most of the fairs there is said to have been nearly an average attendance of both employers and farm servants, but at some the attendance was smaller, in consequence, it is stated, of the increasing tendency for engagements to be made privately, or through

registry offices. At the annual Spring hiring fairs in the Border Counties and in the Lothians ploughmen obtained between 15s. and 18s. a week with cottages free, allowances of meal and potatoes, and coals carted free, and frequently food and drink during harvest. Sometimes some milk is also given, and straw for

pigs.

In some cases higher wages are given and fewer perquisites. There was a keen demand for men having women workers in their families. It is frequently the case that a man with several daughters can obtain higher wages than a more skilled man without any, or

Women workers in the Border Counties get from 8s. to 10s. a week, with 20s. to 30s. extra at harvest, and in the Lothians about the same weekly wages, and from 3s. to 5s. extra per week during potato lifting and grain harvest.

In the Border Counties and in the Lothians most of the farm servants are hired by the year, and live in cottages on or close to the farm. They are usually hired by families, the sons and daughters living at home with their parents and working together on the same farm. In a family where there are several sons and daughters their united earnings often amount to a considerable sum. In most of these counties there are districts where unmarried men are hired by the halfyear, and live and board in the farm-houses; but they are not so numerous as in other parts of Scotland. Irishmen are also largely employed in some of these districts at thinning turnips, hay and corn harvest, and potato lifting.

In other parts of Scotland, at the half-yearly hirings, first horsemen as a rule got from £14 to £17 for the half-year, in some cases up to £18 or £19, with the usual perquisites; other horsemen got from £10 to £14, with the usual perquisites; and cattlemen from £10 to £ 19 for the half-year, with perquisites. In the counties of Aberdeen and Banff where at the autumn fairs last year there was a slight fall in wages, there has this year been a rise of about 10s. to 20s. for the halfyear. In Inverness, and Ross and Cromarty, where wages have been comparatively lower than further south, there has been a similar advance to that in Aberdeen and Banff, but in the intervening counties of Elgin and Nairn little or no change has taken place, | quarters) were greater than in May (1,638,000 quarters),

while in Sutherlandshire wages are stationary. The only reports of lower rates in wages come from Forfar and Perth. In some parts of Forfarshire men have had to accept a very slight decline, seldom more than 10s. for the half-year. In certain parts of Perthshire the wages for young men and lads have fallen about 5s., or 10s. for the half-year.

The unmarried men, in addition to their cash wages, are boarded and lodged free in the farmhouses, or in the houses of the married men, or food is provided in the kitchen and they are lodged in a bothy, or food is provided by the farmer in a bothy, or else the men lodge in a bothy and find their own food. In the last case they usually receive a certain allowance of meal and milk, and sometimes of potatoes.

THE PRICE OF BREAD AND WHEAT.

By the courtesy of 74 of the more important co-operative societies, the Department has again been favoured with returns of the retail price of bread.

These returns relate to the 8th July, and as compared with a month ago, show a fall of nearly id. (0.91) per 4 lb. loaf, leaving the average price at 5.87d. In the Home Counties the fall was 1.06d.; in the North of England 1.05d.; in the Midland and Eastern Counties o.77d.; in the South and South Western Counties o 75d.; and in Scotland o 92d. Thirty societies report a fall of ½d. per 4 lb. loaf, 39 societies a fall of Id., 3 societies a fall of I½d., and 2 report no change since June 8th.

The average prices in various districts per 4 lb. loaf

And the off to the off		189	Prices on July 8th com- pared with			
District.	April 5th.	May 10th.	June 8th.	July 8th.	June 8th.	Āpril 5th.
North of England Midland & Eastern Counties Home Counties Southern and South-Western	d. 5'82 5'37 5'96 5'48	d. 6.75 6.46 6.89 6.48	d. 6.88 6.41 6.95 6.50	d. 5'83 5'64 5'89 5'75	d. -1.05 -0.77 -1.06 -0.75	d. +0'01 +0'27 -0'07 +0'27
Counties England	5.65	6.65	6.69	5.77	-0.92	+0.15
Scotland	5.97	6.77	6.89	5.97	-0.92	-
Great Britain	5.81	6.40	6.78	5.87	-0.01	+0.00

The average price on July 8th was still, on the whole, slightly above that of April 5th, but it is stated by nine societies, that between July 8th and the date of publication of this Gazette (15th), the price of bread would be still further reduced by ½d. per 4 lb. loaf. In the majority of cases, however, the prices will not be again altered before July 15th.

The price of British wheat per quarter fell to 36s. 10d. in the week ending July 9th. This is still above the mean price in April (36s. 2d.); but is 5s. 9d. below the mean price in June, and 9s. 2d. below the mean

The following table summarises the changes in the prices of bread and British wheat since 1893, so far as returns as to bread have been collected. The rise or fall is given as between one date and the next.

Wh	eat (British).		Bread.			
Month and Year.	Mean Price per Quarter.	Rise (+) or Fall (-) in Price.	Date of Return.	Average price per 4 lb. Loaf.	Rise (+) or Fall (- in Price.	
1893 (Average	s. d.	s. d	1893 (Average	d.	d.	
for year)	26 4		for year)	4-79	—	
1896 Sept	23 9	- 2 7	1896 (12 Sept.	4°22	- 0.57	
Oct	27 10	+ 4 I	10 Oct	4°45	+ 0.53	
Nov	32 4	+ 4 6	7 Nov.	4°85	+ 0.40	
1897 { Aug	30 3	- 2 I	1897 { 9 Aug.	4.97	+ 0.13	
Sept	33 7	+ 3 4	6 Sept.	5.68		
1898 (April May June July	36 2 46 0	+ 2 7 + 9 10 - 3 5 - 5 9	1898 (5 April 3 May 10 May 8 June 8 July	5.81 6.16 6.70 6.78 5.87	+ 0.01 + 0.24 + 0.08 - 0.01	

The imports of wheat and flour in June (1,750,000

but were below those of June, 1896 and 1897. The deficiency in the imports of breadstuffs, both in June and in the ten months since last harvest, is brought out in the following tables :-

July, 1898.

I.-IMPORTS IN JUNE (1000's OF QUARTERS)

Countries from which Imported.	June,	June, 1897	June, 1898	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) of June 1898 over		
	10163			June, 1896	June, 1897	
European Countries United States British North America Other Countries	633 1,179 206 358	534 987 191 81	159 883 152 556	- 474 - 296 - 54 + 198	- 375 - 104 - 39 + 475	
Total, June	2,376	1,793	1,750	- 626	- 43	

(1,000's OF QUARTERS.)

Countries from which Imported.	1895-6	1896-7	1897-8	creas	(+) or De e (-) of -8 over
		CO SEE S	activals.	1895-6	1896-7
European Countries United States British North America Other Countries	5,680 9,482 1,000 2,517	6,211 10,761 1,013 1,199	2,832 12,087 1,306 1,843	- 2,848 + 2,605 + 306 - 674	- 3,379 + 1,326 + 293 + 644
Total, ten months	18,679	19,184	18,068	- 611	- 1,116

RECENT CONCILIATION & ARBITRATION CASES AND COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS.

(a) UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT, 1896.

Strike of Coal Miners at Blantyre.

A FIRM of coal owners having abolished a scale of deductions for dirt raised with the coal at one of their collieries, proposed to work under a new system, with a deduction fixed temporarily at \(\frac{3}{4} \) cwt. per hutch. The men employed claimed that the deduction should be fixed by arbitration as provided in the Mines Regulations Act. They refused to continue at work with the reduction proposed by the firm, and early in May ceased work to the number of about 300. On June 1st an application was made to the Board of Trade by the Scottish Miners' Federation for intervention. Accordingly, an officer of the department visited the district, and on June 8th had interviews with representatives of the local Trade Union and the firm concerned. As a result of these interviews, certain proposals were made by the firm. These proposals were accepted by the men, and work was resumed on June 14th. The following is the text of the proposals in question :-

1st. Arbitration in terms of the Mines Act accepted. If the men desire that the pits be open pending arbitration, the deduction will be 3 cwt. for rubbish.

2nd. Deduction fixed by Arbitrator to apply back to the date of resuming work, and to the end of one month from that date.

3rd. After that period deduction for second and subsequent months to be based on amount of dirt in previous month, and check-weighman to be given every facility for ascertaining this

Dispute in the Bristol Building Trade.

A dispute having arisen between the Bristol Master Builders' Association and the Bristol and District Building Industries' Federation, with regard to two points in a new code of rules, it was agreed by the two Associations on June 30th, to apply to the Board of Trade to appoint an Arbitrator. The points in dispute were in regard to proposals in connection with walking time. and the period when an advance in wages and the new rules were to come into operation. All the other points in the proposed rules had been amicably disposed of, subject to a condition imposed by the employers that the rules were not to come into operation until March 25th, 1899. Mr. A. A. Hudson, barrister-at-law, was appointed Arbitrator by the Board of Trade, and on July 12th he attended at Bristol and heard the representatives of the parties to the dispute, and gave his award, which was accepted by them. Walking time is to be allowed at the rate of three miles per hour outside the boundary of Bristol, the boundary being specified in the award. This rate applies only to men sent from the shop inside such boundary, and not to men engaged and paid at the job. The new rules are to come into operation on September 1st, 1898. The branches represented on the Federation were the carpenters and joiners, plasterers, plumbers, painters and labourers. The bricklayers and masons who came out on strike on July 1st were not parties to the proceedings.

(b) OTHER CASES. Awards in the Leicester Boot and Shoe Trade. (a) STATEMENT FOR LASTING AND FINISHING MACHINE

WORKERS

MESSRS. J. Griffin Ward, and R. Potter, the umpires appointed, in accordance with the Board of Trade Settlement of April 19th, 1895, to determine certain points of difference arising in the course of the preparation of a piecework statement for workpeople employed in connection with lasting and finishing machinery in Leicester, issued their award on July 4th. The joint committee was unable to agree as to the prices for the various operations in the lasting department, and the fixing of these prices was referred to the umpires and dealt with in the award, which is to remain in force for three years at least, from August 8th next. In the event of any substantial improvement in machinery, the prices for the processes affected may be revised by the Local Arbitration Board.

(b) Boy LABOUR, MINIMUM WAGE, AND OVERTIME.

On July 4 Messrs. J. Griffin Ward, and R. Potter, the arbitrators to the Leicester Boot and Shoe Trade Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, issued their award on three questions-Boy Labour, Minimum Wage, and Overtime Payment—on which the Board was unable to agree. On the first question the workmen desired to revise Lord James's Award of August 22nd, 1892 (restricting the number of boys under 18 to one boy to three men), by substituting the proportion of one to five. The manufacturers desired to abolish all restriction, or, in the alternative, to make the proportion one boy to two men generally, and one boy to one man in the case of works or departments making low-priced goods. The arbitrators decided that Lord lames's award shall remain in force for another term of three years. As regards the minimum wage, the workmen's representatives desired that the Board should consider the question of a minimum wage for all classes of operatives, and, if possible, devise a minimum for those between 18 and 20. The manufacturers' representatives asked that all minimum wages in force in the district should cease on the expiration of the various awards. The arbitrators decided that all minimum wages in force should continue for three years from July 1st, 1898, and declined to fix a minimum wage for youths between 18 and 20. As regards overtime, the workmen proposed that time and a quarter for day workers and 25 per cent. increase for piece-workers should be paid when a firm has worked more than its recognised number of hours per week. The arbitrators decided that for four weeks before or after, or partly before and partly after, the usual holidays, overtime to the extent of five hours per week may be made without extra payment, and that time lost by breakdown of machinery, or illness of workman, may be made up without such payment. In other cases, workmen on weekly wages making more than 54 hours in any week to be paid time and a quarter; the award not to apply to piece-workers; and to remain in force for at least three years from July 1st, 1898.

Manufactured Iron and Steel Trade of the North of England. The result of the ascertainment of the average net selling price of steel plates at Consett for the months of March, April, and May has been received from the accountant. In accordance with the agreement of

May 30th, 1896, the wages of the steel men during the months of July, August, and September will be the same as during the preceding three months. Wages Agreement in the Coal Trade in Federated Districts.

(See page 197.)

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

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

(1) FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS.

Damages for Injuries caused owing to Unfenced Machinery can be recovered, notwithstanding that Employers are Liable to Penalties under the Act.—This was an appeal by the plaintiff, a boy employed in some ironworks, from a judgment given in a case heard at Assizes, the action having been brought to recover damages for injuries in consequence of certain machinery being unfenced. The plaintiff claimed under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, in consequence of a breach of duty in not maintaining the receiver of the machinery; and in the alternative for negligently unfenced. The plaintiff claimed under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, in consequence of a breach of duty in not maintaining the fencing of the machinery; and in the alternative for negligently allowing the machinery to become dangerous. It was admitted that the machinery in question, a steam winch, ought to have been fenced under Section 5 of the Factory and Workshop Act of 1878. By Section 82 of the Act, a penalty by way of fine is imposed not exceeding £100 in case of a breach of any of its provisions with regard to the fencing of machinery causing loss of life or bodily injury. At the trial, the judge held that an action did not lie, and directed that judgment should be entered for the defendant. He also found that there was no evidence of negligence on the part of defendant. Damages were, however, assessed at £150 by the jury in case the Court of Appeal should reverse the decision of the judge.

The Court of Appeal allowed the appeal and entered judgment for the plaintiff for £150.

In giving judgment the Court of Appeal said, that the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, was passed by the Legislature in favour of the workmen, in order to compel the master to do certain things for their protection. Section 5 imposed an unqualified obligation to fence certain machinery and to maintain the fencing. It was conceded that the machinery came within the Section. It could not be advanted that if Section, stood alone, a cause of action.

conceded that the machinery came within the Section. It could not be doubted that, if Section 5 stood alone, a cause of action would have accrued to the plaintiff. Unless it could be found that upon the whole purview of the Act it was intended that the only remedy should be the imposition of a fine upon the master only remedy should be the imposition of a fine upon the master for the breach of his statutory duty, it was clear that the Act gave a right of action to the injured person upon proof of the breach of the statutory duty and the injury caused thereby. If a penalty was inflicted on an employer for a breach of duty, the fine should be proportionate to the character of the offence, and not proportionate to the injury inflicted on the workman. However, whatever penalty was inflicted, it would not necessarily go into the pocket of the injured workman, because by Section 82 the Home Secretary might, in his discretion, but was not bound to apply the whole or any part thereof for the benefit of not bound to, apply the whole or any part thereof for the benefit of the injured person. Further, by Section 87 the occupier might be exempt from a penalty, and a workman, who was the real offender, might be fined instead, when he might not have a penny to pay the fine with, and yet the argument was that in such a case the injured workman must look to the fine as his sole possible compensation.

The Court was of opinion that the plaintiff had a cause of action upon the statute. On the point of common employment the Court held that the plaintiff had only to prove a breach of the statutory duty and injury to himself therefrom, and that it was no answer to say that the injury was caused by the negligence of a fellow servant. The defendant could not delegate his statutory duty to another - Court of Abbeal. June 28th.

another.—Court of Appeal, June 28th.

Experimenting with machinery preparatory to commencing manufacturing on premises not fully completed and equipped.—
Held premises not a factory.—Plaintiff, who sued by his father, a builder and decorator, brought an action against the defendants under the Factory and Workshop Acts, and also at common law, for damages for injuries to his hand caused by his falling against an engine in motion, which was unfenced. Plaintiff had been painting one engine, and while stepping down from it he slipped and fell against another while it was being worked. He put forward his right hand to save himself, and it was caught in the machinery, and two of his fingers were cut off. His case was that there

his right hand to save himself, and it was caught in the machinery, and two of his fingers were cut off. His case was that there was a statutory obligation to fence the engines, and further that defendants had been guilty of negligence at common law.

The defendants denied that there was any statutory obligation to fence the engines as the premises in question were not at the time of the accident a factory within the meaning of the Acts, although they were going to be one. Contributory negligence was also pleaded. They called evidence to prove that at the time of the accident the premises were not fully equipped; that experiments were being made to see if the engine would run, preparatory to manufacturing, and that nothing was actually being manufactured.

The Judge held that the premises were not at the time of the accident a factory within the meaning of the Acts, and that consequently there was no statutory obligation to fence. On the questing the control of the description of the questions of the service of the questions of the descriptions of the questions of the cut of the questions of the descriptions of the questions of the descriptions of the questions of the properties of the questions of the question

sequently there was no statutory obligation to fence. On the question of ordinary negligence the jury found for the defendants. The Judge granted a stay with a view to an appeal.—Queen's Bench

Occupiers' Annual Returns of Persons Employed (required by Section 34 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1895).*—In addition to the cases referred to in the June number of the GAZETTE, twelve prosecutions of occupiers for failure to make the annual return of persons employed have since taken place. In ten cases the occupiers were fined sums varying from 6d. to £5, besides costs. In the other two cases costs only were imposed.

* The Home Office have found it necessary to proceed against several occupier owing to the large number who have made default in sending to the Inspect of Factories the annual return for the year 1897, due on March 1st, 1898.

TRUCK ACTS, 1831-1896.

Making Deductions from Wages.—The occupier of a horsehair weaving workshop was fined \pounds_4 and \pounds_5 costs for making deductions from wages of eight employees without keeping a notice affixed and without giving written particulars of such deductions, and a firm of haircloth weavers was fined \pounds_2 and \pounds_1 is costs, for making deductions from wages of two employees without a contract or notice.—Norwich County Police Court, May 21, and Norwich City Police Court, May 25, and Norwich City Police Court, May 25, and Norwich City Police Court, May 26, and Norwich City Police Court, May 27, and Norwich City Police Court, May 27, and Norwich City Police Court, May 28, and Norwich City Police Court, May 28, and Norwich City Police Court, May 28, and Norwich City Police Court, May 21, and Norwic

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1891.

[Special Rules.]

Failure to Provide Washing Accommodation.—A firm of lead smelters was fined £5 and £1 is. costs, for failing to provide washing accommodation in accordance with Special Rules.—Greenwich Police Court, May 26th.

Failure to Provide Face Guards and Gauntlets .- An aërated water manufacturer was fined 5s. and 7s. 6d. costs, for failure to observe Special Rules, by not providing a face guard and gauntlets for a bottler. An aërated water manufacturer was fined £1 and 13s. 6d. costs, for not providing a face guard for a bottler.—Mold County Petty Sessions, June 6th, and Colchester Borough Police Court, June 6th

Using Casting shop without a flue other than that used for furnace and employing a woman in casting shop.—A firm of brass casters was fined £2 and 15s. costs, for failure to observe Special Rules, by (1) using casting shop (under other shopping) without a flue other than that used for the furnace, and (2) employing a woman in casting shop.—Victoria Courts, Birmingham,

PRICES OF COAL AND IRON.

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

	Num-	Period over which	Date from	Average ascertained selling price per ton.				
Product and District.	ber of work- people.	prices were ascer- tained at last audit.	which last audit are cer- affects ed at wages. audit all to previous audit and audit and audit and audit and audit audit.		Increase (+) or De- crease(-) in price per ton.			
Coal. Northumberland:— (Average for all classes of coal at pit's mouth)	30,000	Mar.,Apl., May	-	s. d. 5 10'96	s. d. 5 2.96	s. d. + o 8'00		
Pig Iron. Cumberland	1,350	Apl., May, June	July 1	50 3*264		+1 3'414		
Cleveland	5,500	Apl., May, June	July 2	40 3.30	40 6.47	-0 3.12		
Manufactrd. Iron. North of England:— (Rails, plates, bars and angles) Midlands:—	6,000	Mar., Apl.		102 9'42		+ 0 5'49		
(Bars, hoops, sheets, plates, and strips)	20,000	Mar., Apl.	June 6	120 7.73	120 8:30	- 0 0.24		

The average price of Cumberland pig iron shows an increase, which resulted in an advance to the blastfurnacemen under the sliding-scale agreement, while Cleveland pig iron shows a decrease resulting in a reduction in the blastfurnacemen's wages. (See p. 216.)

The advance in the average price of manufactured iron in the North of England brought about an advance in the rates of wages of the puddlers and millmen. (See p. 185, June LABOUR GAZETTE). In the Midlands a slight decrease was shown, but the rates of wages were not affected.

THE CARPET INDUSTRY IN JAPAN.

A report drawn up for the Foreign Office by Mr. Playfair, First Assistant at H.M. Consulate at Hiogo, gives an account of the carpet industry at Sakai.

At the end of 1897 there were in Sakai 6,181 looms in 1,062 houses, giving employment to 18,554 persons, of whom 13,242 were females and 5,312 males.

The average working hours are ten a day, from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., and the average wages range from $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $6\frac{1}{4}$ d, a day. The age of the workers varies from 8 to 17. Women on attaining the latter age generally marry, and having experience in the weaving business, set up looms, which are worked by children under their supervision.

LABOUR IN THE COLONIES.*

July, 1898.

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

Canada.—There will be a good demand in Canada during the next few weeks for farm labourers and harvest hands. The Report of the Commissioners appointed by Government to inquire into the grievances of the working men on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway —which is being constructed for the Canadian Pacific Railway—has been issued. The Commissioners believe that breaches of agreement on the part of the Company and contractors took place; that in many instances the men suffered ill-treatment and unnecessary hardships; that exorbitant prices were charged for clothing; and that the wages were too low to admit of the men saving anything beyond a few dollars a year.

New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia.-Plentiful rains have fallen in most parts of these Colonies after a long period of drought, and prospects are better than they were. There is, however, no demand for more mechanics and labourers, the local supply—especially that in South Australia—being

Queensland.—The sugar crop this year is expected to be very large, and it is feared that it will be difficult to find sufficient labour to harvest it. Kanaka, or coloured, labour is rather scarce, and white men are often unwilling to undergo the heavy work of cutting and loading the cane. The tick pest is pressing heavily on the cattle industry, and the extent of the infested country has become greater. The Government is affording special facilities to agriculturists with a little capital to buy farms in the fine Darling Downs

Western Australia.—There continues to be in most districts, but not in the town of Coolgardie, a good demand for men in the building trades, farm and general labourers, miners, and female domestic servants. A considerable number of men, however, having completed their work on the Fremantle harbour, railway construction, and some other public undertakings, have been discharged, so that there is less demand for new arrivals than there was.

New Zealand.—With scarcely an exception the last reports from all parts of the Colony are favourable. They speak of there being plenty of work in almost every important trade in which mechanics are engaged Unskilled labourers also were, generally speaking, in good employment, but two or three reports lay stress on the fact that there was no demand for outside labour. The least prosperous trade at the present time is, perhaps, that of gum-digging. The reason of this is that half the gum produced is in ordinary times shipped to America, and that that market is now closed owing to the war. It is feared that many diggers will be forced upon the general labouring market.

Cape Colony .- The severe drought under which the colony has been suffering for several years has broken up, and copious rains have fallen in all parts. The rinderpest scourge is being to a considerable extent held in check, and prospects for farmers are improving all round.

Natal.—The output of coal is increasing, and the number of miners is larger now than it was last year.

Transvaal.—The depression at Johannesburg does not seem to be getting less, in spite of the increased output from the mines. Many of the stores are closing, and there is a large number of empty dwelling-houses All public works in the town have been stopped, with the exception of those actually in hand, and this stoppage will make it still more difficult for persons to find employment. The Relief Committee is finding work for over 300 of the unemployed.

LABOUR ABROAD.

FRANCE.

Employment in June.*—Employment continued good in the mining, quarrying, tanning, wood-working (carpentry and joinery), metal (smelting and manufacture), engineering and building trades; and has improved in glove-making and tin box-making; but has fallen off in the printing, leather-currying, boot and shoe making, saddlery and textile (cotton, wool, silk and flax spinning and weaving) industries, and also in the garment-making trade (in which the busy season is nearing its end) and the hatmaking, carriage-building, watchmaking trades, and in porcelain manufacture.

Taken all round, employment is considered worse than it was last year; this is attributed to the causes mentioned in last month's GAZETTE, which still operate.

Five hundred and thirty trade unions supplied information as to the state of employment on June 15th. Thirteen per cent. of these unions, embodying II per cent. of the membership of the reporting unions, considered employment more plentiful than at the corresponding period of last year; 52 per cent. of the unions, with 57 per cent. of the total membership, considered it equal to last year; and 35 per cent. of the unions, with 32 per cent. of the total membership, reported it less plentiful.

In consequence of the fall in the price of wheat and offlour, a diminution, varying according to locality, but in some cases reaching o.gd. per 4 lb. loaf, has taken place in the price of bread. An increase in the supplies of vegetables has caused a reduction in their

Labour Disputes in June.*—Twenty three new labour disputes were reported to the French Labour Department in June. One coalition of tradesmen (bakers) against Municipal measures was also reported. The number of workpeople who took part in the 23 new industrial disputes was 2,779. The trades affected were as follows:—Textile trades, 7 disputes; building trades, 5; metal trades, 4; leather trades (including boot and shoe making), 3; transport, 2; there being 1 dispute each among miners and restaurant employees. Among the causes of the 23 disputes were 13 demands for higher wages (coupled in I case with a demand for shorter hours); in 3 cases the dispute was caused by resistance to reductions in wages; demands for the reinstatement of dismissed workpeople (accompanied in r case by resistance to the introduction of piecework) were made in 4 instances, and a demand for the discharge of a workman in 1.

The workpeople were successful in 4, unsuccessful in 7, and accepted compromises in 6 out of a total of 17 disputes (including 2 commenced before June) which terminated in that month.

Conciliation and Arbitration in June.*—The disputes of June gave rise to 2 attempts to put into operation the Conciliation and Arbitration Law. In one of these cases (a dispute of women upper-makers in a boot factory), the juge de paix summoned a meeting of employers and employed, to which the latter sent delegates, but the former declined to allow any mediation. In the other dispute (in the building trade) a meeting of the two parties was effected through the mediation of the juge, but no settlement was arrived at.

Coal Mining in May. +—The average number of days per week on which coal was hewn and wound in May was 6.00 as compared with 5.68 in the previous month. In May full time (six days and over) was worked by So per cent., and from five to six days by 10 per cent. of the miners, while in the previous month the percentages were 92 and 7 respectively. The pits making these returns employ over 100,000 men, or three-fourths of the coal miners of France.

^{*} And the South African Republic (Transvaal). † Handbooks, with maps, on the different Colonies may be obtained from the Emigrants' Information Office at a penny each, post free.

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

⁺ Bulletin de l'Office du Travail, June, 1898.

GERMANY.

Labour Disputes in June. - According to Der Arbeitsmarkt, the disputes reported as having begun in June numbered 35, and were fewer than those reported in any previous month in 1898. Some of the isputes, however, involved a considerable number of workpeople. Two thousand workpeople took part in a strike of miners in Saxony. The demands of the strikers, according to Soziale Praxis, included a 10 per cent. increase of wages, a working day of 10 hours, and 50 per cent. extra for overtime. At a meeting of strikers held on June 21st it was decided to return to work, none of the demands having been conceded. In a strike of journeymen bakers of Hamburg and the surrounding district, begun on June 22nd, some 700 persons took part. The main object of the journeymen is to procure the abolition of the system of boarding and lodging with their employers. The total number of workpeople stated to have participated in 16 out of the 35 new disputes was 4,085. The trades affected were as follows: Building trades, 12 disputes (compared with 26 in May); trades involving work in stone, clay, &c.,* woodworking trades,† 4; metal, engineering, and allied trades, ; there were two disputes in each of the following four groups: mining, smelting, &c., textile trades, clothing trades, and trades engaged in the preparation of foods, drinks, tobacco, &c.; 2 disputes occurred in trades not included in any of the foregoing groups. One of these was a strike of migratory agricultural labourers, all of them Poles, who returned to their homes.

Chronic Lead Poisoning in Prussia.—The Deutscher Reichs-Auzeiger of June 15th, contains some figures relative to the treatment of persons suffering from chronic lead poisoning, in public hospitals in Prussia, in 1895. The total number of persons treated is stated to have been 1,163, viz., 1,120 males and 43 females. There were 13 deaths. Of the total number treated, 355 (30.5 per cent.) were factory operatives chiefly employed in white-lead or red-lead factories. As regards the occupations of the remaining patients, it appears that 347 (29.8 per cent. of all patients) were painters; 200 (17.2 per cent.) were lead smelters, 41, metal-fitters, smiths, or filemakers; 32 compositors, 31 tinsmiths or pipelayers; 60 consisted of foundrymen, potters, lithographers, dyers, glaziers and enamellers, and 97 were persons belonging to various other occupations.

Operations of Public Labour Registries in June.—The total number of situations offered by employers in June at 51 of the municipal and other public labour registries which have sent returns to Der Arbeitsmarkt was 32,378 as compared with 29,111 in the preceding month, and 27,846 in June, 1897. The number of situations sought during the month was 36,828 compared with 34,302 in the previous month, and 30,245 in June, 1897. The number of situations found was 22,299 compared with 20,463 in May, and 19,157 in June, 1897.

SWITZERLAND.

Occupations Forbidden to Pregnant Women.—A decree of the Swiss Federal Council, dated December 13th, 1897, which came into operation on January 1st, 1898, forbids the employment of pregnant women in factories in certain branches of work. Among the occupations specified in this decree are those involving work in which the fumes of phosphorus are given off (in match factories mixing, dipping, emptying frames and filling boxes), work in which lead or lead compounds have to be handled, work carried on in the vicinity of pneumatic mercury pumps (in manufacturing incandescent lamps), work in which emanations of sulphuric acid or of carbon bi-sulphide or sulpho-chloride (in indiarubber manufacture) are given off, and cleaning with benzine, also all work involving the moving of heavy loads or liable to occasion violent shocks.

Occupations Forbidden to Children of 14 to 16 .- By the same decree the employment in factories of children from the beginning of their 15th to the close of their 15th year is forbidden in certain kinds of work. The employment of children of the age referred to is thus made illegal in relation to the work of boiling substances under pressure, driving or otherwise attending to motors, dynamos, electrical installations, or any apparatus in which a strong electric current is used, and power transmission gear. Nor must such children be employed in cases in which certain machine cutting tools (saws, planes, &c.) are used, or where scutching, calendering or shearing machines are used, unless these be provided with efficient guards, or where pulping, &c., machines are used, or where explosive, or inflammable substances are worked up, or in certain processes in which a large amount of dust is generated or particles of material are driven off, unless the dust or other substance is effectually removed by suitable means, or where certain poisonous or injurious materials (e.g., mordants, lead glazes, &c.).

Regulation of private employment registries in Lucerne.—A new cantonal law regulating private employment registries of all sorts is to come into operation in the canton of Lucerne on July 1st.

* Includes quarrying, brick, tile, pottery, porcelain, glassworking, &c. † Includes (in addition to work in wood) work in bone, ivory, and similar naterials which admit of being carved.

Keepers of registries have to take out a licence, which must be renewed each year. They must have proper offices (not in a publichouse), and be of good character. Their registers are subject to inspection by the police. They are strictly forbidden to board or lodge women or girls. The law fixes a maximum scale of fees payable on registration and on obtaining a situation.

A registry office keeper, who knowingly offers an applicant a situation not registered in the office as vacant will be deprived of his licence, and is liable to make good to the applicant any loss sustained in consequence.—Schweizerische Blätter für Wirthschafts und Social Politik. May, 1898.

BELGIUM.

Yellow Phosphorus in Matches.—A Royal Decree, dated April 18th, 1898, contains special instructions to factory inspectors as to how they are to proceed when taking samples of match paste for the purpose of ascertaining the proportion of yellow phosphorus contained therein. The maximum proportion allowed is 8 per cent. The powers hitherto possessed by the Provincial Councils to permit departures from this rule are revoked by the present Decree.

Additions to list of trades classed as dangerous, &c.—By Royal Decrees, dated May 8th and 18th, the following additions are made to the list of trades classed as dangerous, unhealthy, or inconvenient:—(1) Manufacture of copper by the moist (or chlorine) process; (2) manufacture of hydrogen and oxygen gas by the electrolysis of water; (3) the concentration of sulphuric acid, and (4) maize-hulling.

Fencing of Machinery, &c.—A Royal Decree of April 18th amends the text of Article 10 of the Royal Decree of September 21st, 1894, concerning the sanitary condition of factories and workshops, and the protection of the people employed therein against accident. The article, as amended, gives more specific directions as to the fencing of dangerous parts of machinery. Persons not having business in the engine-room are in future not to be allowed to enter it, if it be situated in a part of the building not used for work. The means adopted for setting gas and petroleum motors in motion must be such that it will not be necessary for the workpeople to press the spokes of the fly-wheel.

HOLLAND.

Agitation amongst Dock Labourers.—In a report supplied by Mr. Henry Howard, H.M. Minister at the Hague, under date of July 1st, it is stated that an agitation is in progress amongst the dock labourers and kindred workmen in the Rotterdam district, and that a circular has been addressed to the employers in several branches of trade setting forth the terms on which the men are prepared to enter into contracts with their employers in future. The men's demands include a rise of 50 per cent. in wages, nine instead of ten hours to be a day's work, the abolition of work on Sundays and holidays, and work to cease at 4 p.m. on Saturdays. The employers are requested to reply before July 15th.

New rules relating to the manufacture and use of match-paste containing yellow phosphorus.—By Royal Decree dated June 24th, the employment of women and of young persons of either sex under the age of 16 years is absolutely forbidden in factories and workplaces where the manufacture or working up of match-paste containing more than 5 per cent. of yellow phosphorus is carried on. When the proportion of yellow phosphorus contained in the paste is 5 per cent. or less, the employment of these classes of persons is permitted, on condition that the employer produces a medical certificate to the effect that their health is not likely to suffer in consequence.

AUSTRIA.

Labour Disputes in June .- The most noteworthy of the labour disputes reported * to have begun in June occurred in the glassbead and crystal ware industries of the district of Gablonz, in Bohemia, where general strikes took place, chiefly with the object of procuring the re-establishment of the minimum wage-scale which was in operation in 1890, and a working day of eight hours. The crystal-ware cutters of Morchenstern were the first to strike, and their demands are stated to have been promptly conceded. The glass-bead workers of Antoniwald and Marienburg-Marxdorf next struck, and on June 18th an agreement was arrived at providing (a), on behalf of the workpeople, not to make beads for any employer outside the Gablonz district; (b) on behalf of the employers, not to supply beads to any exporters other than those belonging to the Gablonz Exporters' Association, and (c), on behalf of the exporters, not to take beads direct from the workpeople. The strike in the crystal-ware branch was prolonged into the first week in July, when terms, agreed to on June 28th, at a conference of representa tives of the workpeople, employers, and exporters, were finally accepted by the body of the workpeople.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE-COAL AND IRON MINING.

REPORTS ON SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.

July, 1898.

(a) COAL MINING IN JUNE.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry (excluding the South Wales and Monmouthshire district) was better in June than a year ago. The number of days worked at the pits was, on the whole, less than in May, the Whitsuntide holidays being included in the June period. In Scotland, however, where these holidays are not observed, there is an improvement shown as compared with May.

In the following tables South Wales and Monmouthshire have been excluded throughout, the majority of the pits being idle owing to the continuance of the dispute in that district. Some particulars are, however, given below respecting employment at some of the nonassociated Welsh collieries.

In the other districts 1,147 pits employing 369,566 workpeople worked on an average 4.95 days per week in the four weeks ended 25th June last, as compared with 4.73 days in the corresponding period of 1897, and 5.38 days per week in May last.

The following table shows the average number of days worked in these periods in each division of the United Kingdom:—

District.		No. employed in June, 1898, at the	per week	mber of day by the pits weeks ended	in four
		Collieries included in the Table.	25th June 1898.*	19th June 1897.*	21st May 1898.
Scotland		334,737 34,184 645	4.89 5.55 4.42	4.67 5.28 4.49	5'38 5'41 4'82
United Kingdom		369,566	4.95	4.73	5-38

In the next table, the pits are divided according to the class of coal principally produced. These figures show an increase in the number of days worked, as compared with a year ago, in each class, the greatest improvement being in pits producing house and gas coals. As compared with a month ago, all classes show a falling off owing to the Whitsuntide holidays, but it may be noted that house coal pits show the greatest decline, and coking and steam coal pits the least.

Description of Coal.	No. employed in June, 1898, at the	Number of	days worked	per week
Description of coars	Collieries included in the Table.	June, 1898.*	June, 1897.*	May, 1898.
Calder Cool	28,104	5'54	5'52	5'77
Coking Coal	39,960	5'03	4.68	5'41
Gas " House "	88,295	4.47	4'09	2,11
	26,065	5.02	4.24	5'57
	. 99,835	5.16	5'01	5'44
Steam ,, Mixed ,,	87,307	4.96	4.74	5'37
All Classes of Coal	369,566	4.82	4.73	5.38

In the following table the workpeople are grouped according to the number of days worked at the pits at which they were employed. It will be seen that 62.7 per cent of the workpeople were engaged at pits working 5 or more days per week in June, as against 53.7 per per cent. in June, 1897.

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

Number of days on	June,	1898.*	Corresponding percentages in-		
which Coal was hewn and wound in four weeks.	No. of Workpeople employed.	Percentage proportion to total.	June, 1897.*	May,	
24 days (full time) 20 and under 24 days 16 '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' 12 '', '' 16 '', '' '' 8 '', '' 12 '' '' '' Under 8 days	17,462 214,460 96,868 29,022 8,871 2,883	. 4.7 58.0 26.2 7.9 2.4 0.8	2·2 51·5 25·7 13·2 6·3 1·1	17·7 64·8 13·1 3·1 0·8 0·5	
Total	369,566	100.0	100.0	100.0	

^{*} Whitsuntide is included in this period.

Comparison by Districts.—In each of the Scottish districts over 5½ days per week were worked on an average during the month. In North Wales, Cumberland and Durham the number of days was between 5½ and 5½, the only other district working over 5 days per week being Northumberland. As compared with a year ago there is an improvement of between ¾ths of a day and I day in the Notts and Leicester, and Gloucester and Somerset districts; of about ¾ths of a day in North Wales and Fife, and of over ¾th of a day in North Wales and Fife, and of over ¾th but less than ½ a day in the Salop, Worcester and Warwick, and Derbyshire districts. Smaller increases in the average days worked are seen in the remaining districts with the exception of Staffordshire, where there was no change, and Yorkshire, the Lothians, and the small Irish district, in each of which there is a trifling falling off.

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

District.	No. employed in June, 1858, at the	Average per Wee in for	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1898 as compared with			
	Collieries included in the Table.	25th June* 1898.	Igth June* 1897.	21st May, 1898.	A year ago.	A m'nth ago.
ENGLAND & N. WALES	rans with	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days	Days.
Northumberland	34,591	2.11	5'09	5.44	+ '02	33
Durham	88,519	5'33	5'25	5.62	+ .08	- '29
Cumberland	6,102	5'41	5'25	5.82	+ .19	- '41
Yorkshire	47,848	4.68	4.69	5.60	01	- '92
Lancashire and Cheshire	44,961	4.72	4'57	5'23	+ .12	- '51
Nottingham and Leicester	24,344	4'21	3,31	4.66	+ .00	- '45
Derbyshire	36,765	4.61	4.18	5'05	+ '43	- '44
Staffordshire	24,804	4'45	4'45	5.08		63
Salop, Worcester and		1				THE REAL PROPERTY.
Warwick	8,309	4 88	4'43	5.62	+ '45	- 74
Gloucester and Somerset	7,696	4.01	4.07	5.58	+ '94	35
North Wales	10,798	5'44	4.72	5.67	+ '72	- 23
SCOTLAND.						1000
West Scotland	19,431	5'51	5'46	5'43	+ 05	+ .08
The Lothians	3,580	5'71	5'75	5 60	04	+ .11
Fife	11,173	5'57	4.87	5'30	+ '70	+ '2'
IRELAND	645	4.42	4'49	4.82	07	- '40
Grand Total & Averages	369,566	4.95	4.73	5•38	+ '22	- •43

With regard to the South Wales and Monmouthshire district returns relating to pits ordinarily employing 63,355 workpeople, show that 17,664 of these persons were employed at collieries unaffected by the dispute in the week ended 25th June. The pits employing these 17,664 workpeople, worked on an average 5.50 days per week

Percentage of Unemployed.—The miners in trade unions in Northumberland and Durham had 0.4 per cent. of their membership in receipt of unemployed benefit at the end of June, the same percentage as in May. The percentage in June, 1897, was 0.6.

Exports of Coal.—The exports of coal, coke, cinders and patent fuel during June amounted to 2,916,975 tons, as compared with 2,691,020 tons in May, and 3,082,214 tons in June, 1897.

(b) IRON MINING INDUSTRY IN JUNE.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry shows, on the whole, no appreciable change as compared with a year ago. The only district showing a marked change in the number of days worked is Scotland, with a decrease of 89 days per week, due to the continuance of a dispute at one of the mines. As compared with a month ago there is a slight falling off in employment, but this is more than accounted for by the Whitsuntide holidays, which fell within the June period.

Returns received relating to 135 iron mines and openworks, show that 17,105 workpeople were employed in June or 247 more than a year ago. The mines included in the returns worked during the four weeks ended 25th June, an average of 5:68 days per week, as compared with 5:72 days in June, 1897. Of the 17,105 persons employed, 86:2 per cent. were at mines which worked

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE-IRON MINING; PIG IRON; TINPLATE INDUSTRY; IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

cent. a year ago

The following tables summarise the returns received :-

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

District.	No. em- ployed in June, 1898, at the Mines	worked	number per weel n 4 week	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1898, as compared with		
	included in the Table.	25th June, 1898.*	19th June, 1897.*	21st May, 1898.	A year ago.	A month ago.
ENGLAND-				E November		
Cumberland and		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Lancashire	6,290	5.73	5'75	5.77	- '02	- '04
Cleveland	6,655	5.77	5'72	5.02	+ '05	- '15
Lincolnshire and						
Leicestershire	749	5'93	5'95	5.78	- '02	+ '15
Northamptonshire	693	5.72	5.64.	5.81	+ '08	00
Staffordshire and					12370300	
Shropshire	1,123	5'30	5'32	5'56	- 'c2	- '26
Other places in	La Company					
England	289	5'38	5.69	5'35	- '31	+ '03
SCOTLAND	1,127	5'06	5'95	5.00	- '89	+ '06
IRELAND	179	5'95	5'97	5'95	- '02	•••
Total	17,105	5.68	5'72	5.76	- '04	- ·o8

(II.) Classification of workpeople according to days worked

Number of days on which	June,	1898.*	Corresponding percentages in—		
Iron Ore or Stone was got and drawn in four weeks.	No. of Workpeople employed.	Percentage proportion to total.	June, 1897.*	May 1898	
24 days (full time) 22 and under 24 days 20 , 22 , Under 20 days	4,085 10,653 1,985 382	23.9 62.3 11.6 2.2	25·4 (0·2 12·0 2·4	68:2 19:4 3:3 9:1	
Total	17,105	100.0	100.0	100.0	

(c) PIG-IRON INDUSTRY IN JUNE.

Many furnaces in South Wales and Monmouthshire are still idle, owing to the continuance of the coal dispute; but in other districts there is, on the whole, an increase of 10 in the number in blast at the end of June, as compared with a year ago. As compared with a month

ago, the number shows no change.

The table below (which includes the South Wales furnaces) shows that there were 345 furnaces in blast at the end of June at the works of 109 ironmasters to which the leturns relate, being the same number as compared with the end of May, and 2 less than at the end of June, 1897. The estimated number of work-people employed in June was 22,615, or 41 more than in May, and 485 more than a year ago

Districts.			e compared	Present time compared with a month ago.			
	June, 1898.	June, 1897.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1898.	June, 1898.	May, 1898.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1898.	
ENGLAND & WALES-							
Cleveland	95	93	+ 2	95	95		
Cumberland & Lancs.	47	42	+ 5	47	48	- I	
S. and S.W. Yorks	18	18		18	17	+ 1	
Lincolnshire	14	15	- I	14	14		
Midlands	95	92	+ 3	95	95		
Glamorgan and Mon.	3	15	-12	3	3	200 and 300 an	
Other districts	9	8	+ 1	9	9	05000000	
Total England and Wales	281	283	- 2	281	281	10 Table 15 Table 1	
SCOTLAND	64	64		64	64	7 7 mm	
Total furnaces included in returns	345	847	- 2	345	245		

The shipments of pig-iron to foreign countries and British possessions from all ports of the United Kingdom during June amounted to 93,431 tons, as against 96,635 tons in May, and 103,591 tons in June, 1897.

22 or more days in the four weeks, as against 85.6 per (d) EMPLOYMENT AT TINPLATE WORKS IN JUNE.

In the tinplate industry, employment is still somewhat affected by the coal dispute in South Wales. The number of mills in operation at the end of June was two less than at the end of May, though the number of

workpeople employed has slightly increased.

At 44 works, all of the mills, namely 211, were in operation at the end of June, and at 19 other works, 93 mills (out of a total of 129 at these works) were running. Thus the total number of mills in operation was 304, a decrease of 2 as compared with the end of May, and of 27 as compared with March, i.e., before the coal dispute. In June, 1897, only 291 mills were in operation, the tinplate trade itself being disturbed by disputes at that period. The number of workpeople employed at the end of June last, is estimated at 15,865 or 151 more than a month ago, and 314 more than a year ago.

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

	No. of	No. of M	ills in su ch	Works.	Esti- mated No. of Work-
	Works open.	Working.	Not Working.	Total.	people em- ployed.
Works giving full employ-	44	211		211	10,525
ment Works giving partial em- ployment	19	93	36	129	5,340
Total at end of June, 1898	63	304	36	340	15,865
Corresponding Total for May, 1898	63	306	42	348	15,714
Corresponding Total for June, 1897	58	291	36	327	15,551

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

The Exports of tinplates and sheets from the United Kingdom during June amounted to 17,782 tons, as compared with 19,499 tons in May, and 23,206 tons in June, 1897. Of these quantities the United States took 1,840 tons in June, 5,211 tons in May, and 7,172 tons in June, 1897.

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

EMPLOYMENT in these industries shows little change. According to returns received from 211 employers, 77,339 persons were employed in the last week of June, or 132 more than in the last week of May. At the end of June, 1897, the number employed was 75,843, but this number was affected by the holidays given in celebration of her Majesty's Jubilee, while the numbers for May and June, 1898, are (to a smaller extent) affected by the dearth of employment caused by the South Wales coal dispute. The following table summarises the returns of the 211 employers for the three periods:-

Marine	- I	-laveal
Number	48 10 11	provea.

District.	Number	rs employed week of	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1898, as compared with		
	June, 1898.	June, 1897.	May, 1898.	a year ago.	a month
England and Wales Scotland	64,608 12,731	63,200 12,643	64,423 12,784	+1,408 + 88	+ 185 - 53
Total	77,339	75,843	77,207	+1,496	+ 132

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE-IRON AND STEEL TRADES; SHIPBUILDING: AGRICULTURE.

Information has also been received in many cases with regard to the number of shifts worked, the information covering about 90 per cent. of those employed. From these returns the table below has been compiled. The average number of shifts worked was 5:49 in the last week of June, as compared with 5.59 in the last week of May, and 5.23 a year ago.

July, 1898.

Average Weekly Number of Shifts worked per Man.

Number of Shifts worked per man.		Number employed in June, 1898, so far as returned.	Percentage Proportion to Total.	Corresponding Percentage in June, 1897.	
Under 5 pe	er week		4,260	6.0	10.0
5,	11	•••	25,624	36.1	27.1
5 2 6	11	•••	2.287	3.5	2'3
	"		36,972	52'5	48.7
Above 6	"		1,326	1.0	2'0
	Total		70,469	100,0	100.0

On the assumption that the workpeople not included here worked the same average number of shifts as those included, the total number of shifts worked by all the workpeople employed by the 211 employers, may be estimated at 424,725 in the last week of June, 431,561 in the last week of May, and 396,767 in the last week of June, 1897.

(f) SHIPBUILDING.

Tonnage under Construction.* RETURNS compiled by Lloyd's Register, show that the gross tonnage of the 580 vessels (excluding warships) under construction in the United Kingdom at 30th June last, amounted to 1,322,068 tons, an increase of 136,947 tons as compared with the amount under construction at the end of the previous quarter, and of 450,407 tons as compared with a year ago. It is stated the returns that "at the end of 1897 the work in hand reached 1,013,000 tons. These figures—themselves almost certainly without precedent in the history of the shipbuilding industry—are now exceeded by no less than 309,000 tons." There were also 16 warships at the Royal dockyards and 74 at private yards under construction at the end of June, the total tonnage of these vessels amounting to 338,285 tons displacement, as compared with vessels of 355,934 tons displacement at at the end of March, and 347,195 tons at the end of June, 1897.

The following table summarises the above figures:—

Date of Return. Merchant Vessels. War Vessels.

Of the 580 merchant vessels, 562 were steam vessels. with a gross tonnage of 1,320,281 tons, while 18 only were sailing vessels, with a gross tonnage of 1,787 tons. These figures show an increase of 460,998 tons in the case of steam vessels, and a decrease of 10,591 tons in the case of sailing vessels, when compared with the respective tonnages under construction a year ago.

In the next table is shown the gross tonnage of vessels except warships) under construction in each of the principal districts at the end of June 1898, March 1898 and June 1897 respectively. The figures include about 95 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction:—

District.	At June 30th 1898.	At Mar. 31st 1898.	At June 30th	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with		
	1090.	1090.	1897.	Previous quarter.	Previous year.	
Clyde Belfast Wear Tyne Middlesbro' and Stockton Hartlepool and Whitby Barrow, Maryport and Workington	462,431 193,550 194,934 187,923 103,408 89,010 25,875	397,672 157,530 169,352 185,185 89,757 91,878 19,510	268,735 148,322 144,835 127,809 76,637 47,283 6,881	+ 64,759 + 36,020 + 25,582 + 2,738 + 13,651 - 2,868 + 6,365	+ 193,696 + 45,228 + 50,099 + 60,114 + 26,771 + 41,727 + 18,994	

It will be seen that, as compared with the end of March last, the largest increases are in the Clyde, Belfast, and Wear districts. The district of Hartlepool and Whitby is the only one which shows a falling off. As compared with a year ago, each of the districts shows a marked increase.

(g) AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE.

THE agricultural correspondent to the Department on the basis of 230 returns from various parts of the country, reports as follows: - Generally speaking, agricultural labourers were very regularly employed during the month of June at haymaking and hoeing. In a few instances extra hands, working at piecework, lost a little time owing to wet weather, but most of the reports state that more labour was required than usual as the hay crop was a heavy one, that extra hands were very scarce and difficult to obtain, and that higher wages than last year had frequently to be paid. Reports to this effect came from many districts in the Eastern, Home, Southern and South-Western Counties. and from parts of the Midlands.

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

given at the end of hay harvest.

In addition to the increases which took place in the weekly cash wages of ordinary agricultural labourers up to June, 1898, compared with June, 1897, referred to in last number of the LABOUR GAZETTE, rises in weekly wages (not including special rates for hay making) took place in June in districts in the undermentioned counties. In the following districts the wages rose is. a week-namely, in Oxfordshire (Thame Union); in Berkshive, in the Wantage Union; in Essex, in the Unions of Dunmow, Tendring, and parts of Orsett; in Norfolk, in the Walsingham Union; in Suffolk, in parts of the Bosmere and Claydon Union; in Kent, in the Unions of Blean, and Faversham; in Hampshire in a district in the Petersfield Union; in Wiltshire, in the Unions of Chippenham, Devizes, and Marlborough. In the following districts the wages rose by 1s. 6d. or 2s. a week. In Lancashire, in the Lancaster Union, in the case of odd men (1s. 6d.); in Leicestershire, in part of the Melton Mowbray Union (1S. 6d.). In Essex, in the Braintree Union, and also in the Saffron Walden Union (2s.). In Cambridgeshire, in the Royston Union (Cambs. and Herts.) (2s.). In Norfolk, in the Guilteross Union, 2s. in most cases, 1s. in some. In Wiltshire, in the Cricklade and Wootton Bassett Union (1s. to 1s. 6d).

Northern Counties .- In Northumberland and Westmorland agricultural employment was regular during the month of June, and also in Cumberland in the Unions of Bootle, Carlisle, Cockermouth, Whitehaven, and Wigton. A report from the Cockermouth Union states that extra hands are difficult to get for hay harvest. In Lancashire work is said to be regular in the Unions of Fylde, Garstang, Lancaster, and Ulverston, and in Durham in the Unions of Chester-le-Street, Durham and in the Darlington Union (Durham and Yorks, W.R.). Favourable reports come from Yorkshire from the Unions of Beverley, Easingwold, Ouseburn, Pocklington, Ripon, and Thirsk. At the Bentham hay hirings (Yorks, W.R.) wages agreed upon were £7 per month for the best men with lodging. food and drink, inferior hands getting from £6 to £6 5s. These wages are said to be 10s. higher than last year. A good many more employers than men are said to have been at the hiring, at which employers from North Lancashire, Westmorland and Cumberland attend as well as those from Yorkshire.

Whitsuntide included in this period.

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EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE-AGRICULTURE; DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR.

shire in the Unions of Ashbourne, Hayfield, and in the Derbyshire portion of the Burton-on-Trent Union (Staffs and Derbyshire); the Derbyshire portion of the Worksop Union (Notts, Derbyshire and Yorkshire, W.R.); and the Derbyshire portion of the Mansfield Union (Notts and Derby). Reports of a favourable character come from Shropshire from the Unions of Bridgnorth, Market Drayton, (Staffs and Salop), Oswestry, Wellington, Wem, and Whitchurch; and from Staffordshire from the Lichfield, and Tamworth Unions.

Reports from Warwickshive state that employment is generally regular in the Unions of Alcester, Atherstone, Coventry, Foleshill, Meriden, and Stratford-on-Avon; and from the Warwickshire portion of the Banbury Union (Oxon, Northants and Warwick); and from Leicestershire in the Unions of Barrow on Soar, Blaby, Hinckley, Market Bosworth, Market Harborough, Loughborough, Lutterworth (Leicester and Warwick), and Melton Mowbray. Several reports from Leicestershire refer to a scarcity of labour. In Nottinghamshire agricultural labourers are said to be generally well employed in the Unions of Bingham, Southwell, and Retford; in Rutland in the Oakham Union; and in Worcestershire in the Unions of Evesham, Martley, Shipston-on-Stour (Warwick and Worcester portions), and Tenbury. In the Evesham and Mariley Unions, labour is said to be scarce.

Reports of a favourable character come from Oxfordshire from the Unions of Thame, Witney, and Wallingford (Oxon and Berks); and from the Oxfordshire portion of the Abingdon Union (Oxon and Berks). Employment is also said to be regular in Northamptonshire in the Unions of Brackley, Brixworth, Hardingstone, Potterspury, Towcester, and Wellingborough. Favourable reports also come from Huntingdonshire from the Unions of Huntingdon, and St. Neots (Hunts and Beds). In the Bedfordshire portion it is reported that extra hands who take piece-work lost some time owing to wet weather, but that they generally have work of their own to fall back on. Reports from Bedfordshire from the Unions of Bedford, and Leighton Buzzard, and from a district in the Luton Union, state that work is generally regular, and that labour is scarce.

Eastern Counties.—In Essex agricultural labourers are said to be generally well employed in the Unions of Billericay, Braintree, Colchester, Dunmow, Halstead, Maldon, Orsett, Saffron Walden, and Tendring. In Norfolk labourers have been fully employed at turnip hoeing and hay harvest. Reports to this effect come from the Unions of Aylsham, Blofield, Depwade, Docking, Downham, East and West Flegg, Erpingham, Forehoe, Freebridge Lynn, Guiltcross Loddon and Clavering, Mitford and Launditch, Smallburgh, Swaffham, Thetford, and Walsingham.

In Suffolk work is said to be generally regular, with few exceptions, owing to showery weather, in the Unions of Blything, Bosmere and Claydon, Cosford, Hartismere, Hoxne, Mildenhall, Mutford and Lothingland, Plomesgate, Risbridge, Samford, and Thingoe. Reports from both Norfolk and Suffolk state that at the end of the month hay harvest was in full swing. Several reports say that some of the earlier cuttings were deteriorated by rain. From Cambridgeshire reports of a favourable character come from the Unions of Chesterton, North Witchford, and Wisbech, from the Cambridgeshire portion of the Peterborough Union (Northants, Cambs, Hunts and Lincoln), and from the Cambridgeshire portion of the Royston Union (Herts and Cambs); also from Lincolnshire from the Unions of Boston, Brigg, Grimsby, Grantham, Lincoln, Louth, Spilsby, Sleaford, and Stamford; and in the Lincolnshive portion of the Newark Union (Notts and Lincoln). Some scarcity of labour for hay-making is reported in the Unions of Grimsby, and Sleaford.

Home Counties. - Reports from Buckinghamshire state that agricultural employment is regular in the Unions of Aylesbury, and Buckingham. In both these Unions labour is said to be scarce. In Berkshire work is reported as regular in the Unions of Bradfield, Pangbourne, and Wantage; in Surrey in the Unions of Farnham (Surrey and Hants), Godstone, and Hambledon; in Kent, in the Unions of Blean, Elham, Faversham, Hollingbourne, and Hoo. Several reports from this county say that extra hands for haymaking are very difficult to obtain. Favourable reports come from Hertfordshire, in the Unions of Buntingford, Hatfield, Hertford, Hitchin, and St. Albans; and from a district in the Hemel Hemp-

Southern and South-Western Counties.—Employment in Sussex is said to be generally regular in the Unions of Battle, Chailey, Cuckfield, Hailsham, Horsham, Lewes, Newhaven, Petworth, Rye, and Ticehurst. Nearly all the reports from Sussex state that extra hands are difficult to get for haymaking, and that the crop is a

Midland Counties.—In Cheshire employment is said to be generable shire from the Unions of Macclesfield, and Nantwich; in Derbyfield, and Stockbridge, and from the Hampshire portion of the Farnham Union (Hants. and Surrey). Extra labour for hay harvest is said to be very scarce in the county in the districts from which reports have been received. Agricultural labourers are said to be generally well employed in Dorsetshire in the Unions of Blandford, Bridport, Dorchester, Wareham and Purbeck, and Wimborne and Cranborne. Reports from several districts state that the supply of labour is not equal to the demand.

In Wiltshire the state of agricultural employment is said to be quite satisfactory in the Unions of Bradford-on-Avon, Chippenham, Cricklade and Wootton Bassett, Devizes, Highworth and Swindon, Marlborough, Mere, Pewsey, Warminster, Westbury and Whorwellsdown, and Wilton. All the reports state that all available hands are fully employed getting in a heavy hay crop, and that extra men are most difficult to obtain. In some districts railway construction and building operations are said to account to some extent for this scarcity. An employer in the Bradford-on-Avon Union writes that, "work is very plentiful over the whole of this Union and the county. Hoeing and occasional work is getting in arrears through scarcity of labour, although good progress was made with hay-making during the fine days in mid-month."

Another employer in the Chippenham Union writes: "The supply of labourers in this, and the neighbouring parishes, is not equal to the demand, consequently the wages are 1s, a week higher than in June, 1897. The hay crop, both seed and meadow, is exceptionally heavy this season.

Agricultural employment is said to be regular in Gloucestershire in the Unions of Barton Regis, Cirencester, Dursley, Gloucester, Northleach, Stow-on-the-Wold, and Thornbury; and in Herefordshire, in the Unions of Bromyard, Dore (Monmouth and Hereford) and Ross. A report from the last-named Union states that the crops of clover and hay are heavy, and that hands are scarce. Reports of a favourable character come from Somersetshire, from the Unions of Chard, Clutton, Langport, Taunton, Wells, and Yeovil; from Devonshire, from the Unions of Axminster, Barnstaple, Crediton, Holsworthy, Kingsbridge, South Molton, Tavistock, and Torrington. In this county the reports state that the hay crop is a heavy one; and that it has required additional men to harvest it. In Cornwall employment is said to be regular in the Unions of Bodmin, Camelford, and Stratton.

(h) LONDON DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR IN JUNE.

EMPLOYMENT at the docks and wharves declined week by week during June, and was worse, on the whole, than in May. There is also a marked falling off shown as compared with June of last year.

The daily average number of labourers employed at all the docks and at 115 of the principal wharves was 13,595 during the four weeks ended 25th June last, as compared with an average of 14,163 in the preceding five weeks, and with 15,164* in the corresponding period in June, 1897. The estimated number employed on any one day ranged from 14,630 on the 3rd to 12,315 on the 24th June.

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

	Labourers	employed in	Docks.		Total Dock and Wharf Labourers included in Returns.	
Period.	By Dock Companies or through Contractors	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	employed at 115Wharves making Returns.		
Ist week of June 2nd , , , 3rd , , , 4th , , ,	5,710 5,595 5,978 5,463	3,068 2,647 2,278 1,836	8,778 8,242 8,256 7,299	5,461 5,600 5,446 5,406	14,239 13,842 13,702 12,705	
Average for 4 weeks ending June 25th, 1898	} 5,685	2,431	8,116	5,479	13,595	
Average for June, 1897		2,466	9,719*	5,445*	15,164*	
Average for May, 1898	5,837	2,532	8,369	5,794	14,163	

Amended figures.

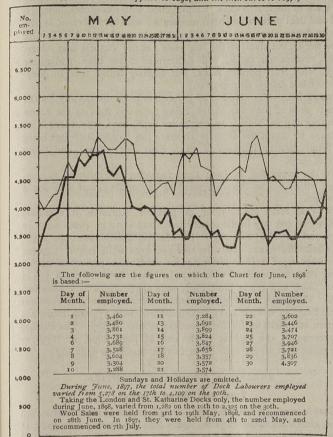
EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE-DOCK AND WHARF; SEAMEN; TEXTILE.

(2) The daily fluctuation in the number of dock labourers employed by the London and India Docks Joint Committee during May and June is shown on the chart below. The numbers in June ranged from 3,284 on the 11th to 4,307 on the 30th.

July, 1898.

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

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



Employment in mid-stream is reported as moderately good during the first three weeks, but slack in the fourth week. Stevedores, lumpers, coal porters, and deal porters, have been moderately employed. corn porters employment has been slack at the Surrey docks, moderate for the first three weeks, but slack in the last week at the Millwall docks, and moderate to slack at the Victoria and Albert docks. Lightermen have been moderately well employed.

With the fruit porters in Thames Street employment has been slack but slightly better than in May, the daily average number employed in June being 119, compared with 110 in May.

(i) EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN IN JUNE.

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

THE number of men shipped as the crews of foreigngoing vessels from certain selected ports (at which over 80 per cent. of the total tonnage of vessels in the foreign trade is entered and cleared) was 34,170 in June, or 930 less than in June, 1897. Omitting Newport and Cardiff, the two ports principally affected by the disturbance in the South Wales coal trade, the totals show an increase as compared both with a month and a year ago. At most of the ports the demand for, and the supply of, men is reported as nearly equal. Men for sailing vessels were scarce at Leith, Glasgow and Dublin. The supply of seamen and firemen at Bristol and of seamen at North Shields exceeded the demand.

Particulars of changes in wages affecting able seamen and firemen at Sunderland, Newport, and Methil; able seamen on sailing vessels at Hull and Cardiff; and firemen at Swansea will be found in the table on page 218.

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

		of Men, &c n June, 18	Total in	Total number shipped in six months ended June*		
Principal Ports.	In Sailing Vessels.	In Steam Vessels.	Total in June, 1898.	June, 1897.*	1898.	1897.
ENGLAND. Rast Coast. Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough	142	4,699 624 359	4,841 624 433	3,469 587 445	21,733 3,791 1,869	19,621 3,616 2,658
Hull :	130	1,508	1,638 187	1,319 168	7,807	6,869
Bristol Channel. Bristol Newport, Mon Cardiff Swansea	16 357 211	214 173 1,541 668	214 189 1,898 879	204 1,163 4,817 732	1,279 4,401 22,440 3,648	1,171 7,269 33,859 3,949
Other Ports. Liverpool London Southampton	582	10,080 6,260 1,499	10,499 6,842 1,505	10,461 6,468 1,257	60,259 36,264 8,921	56,903 35,48I 8,077
SCOTLAND. Leith, Kirkcaldy, Methil and	22	947	969	836	4,763	3,910
Grangemouth Glasgow	195	2,870	3,065	2,815	14,514	13,622
IRELAND. Dublin Belfast	16	130 271	130 287	108 251	609 1,561	498 1,397
Total, June, 1898	2,175	31,995	34,170		194,459	-
Ditto, June, 1897	1,734	33,366	_	35,100	_	199,392

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

According to returns from women correspondents, employment for women during the month showed a further improvement in the cotton trade, and an improvement in the woollen and worsted trades. Information has been received with regard to 500 cotton, woollen, worsted, and silk mills, employing about 82,510 women and girls, and is summarised in the following table, which also gives for comparison the corresponding

			E C	Percei		narily emphich were	ployed in Mills	
				Working	full Time.	DUNCH DON BY THE	Closed for	
Trade and Month.				With Full Employ- ment.	With Partial Employ- ment.	Working Short Time.	repairs, bad trade, dispute or other cause	
Cotton Trade-				0.1	10			
June, 1898		***	•••	81	16	1	2	
May, 1898 June, 1897		***	***	77	20	2 3	5	
Woollen and Wo	rsted	Trac	de—	71	24	3		
May, 1898				66	17	14	3 1	
June, 1897				74	23	2	ī	
Silk Trade—								
June, 1898			•••	61	12	27	-	
May, 1898				90	5	5		
Total of above	Trade	g-		ensy character				
June, 1898	****	***	•••	78	18	2	2	
May, 1898				75	19	5	I	
June, 1897‡			•••	71	22	3	4	

Cotton Trade.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton mills reported on is 58,300; of these 81 per cent. were employed in mills working full time (to be compared with 77 per cent. among those for whom returns were received in May, and with 70 per cent. in June, 1897); 16 per cent. in mills running full time, but giving only partial employment; I per cent. in mills running short time; while mills employing 2 per cent. were stopped during the whole or part of the

Woollen and Worsted Trades.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the woollen and worsted

* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE-DISTRICT REPORTS-LONDON; NORTHERN COUNTIES.

mills reported on is 20,290; of these 71 per cent. were employed in mills running full time (to be compared with 66 per cent. among those for whom returns were received in May, and 74 per cent. in June, 1897); 24 per cent. in mills running full time, but giving only partial employment; 3 per cent. in mills running short time; while mills employing 2 per cent. were stopped during the whole or part of the month.

DISTRICT REPORTS FROM LOCAL COR-RESPONDENTS AND OTHERS.

LONDON.

Employment in Various Industries .- On the whole, employment remained steady during the month. Returns from 418 branches of 110 unions, having an aggregate membership of 72,493, show that 2,081 (or 2.9 per cent.) were unemployed, the percentage being the same as in May, compared with 3.5 per cent. at the end of June, 1897.

Employment in the Engineering, Metal and Shipbuilding trades slightly improved. Reports from 122 branches of 26 unions, with an aggregate membership of 20,765, show that 686 or (3.3 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3.8 in May. The percentage for June, 1897, was 3.6. Sailmakers reported no improvement.

The Building trades were still briskly employed. Returns from 179 branches of 6 unions paying unemployed benefit, with a membership of 11,073, show that 107 (or 1'0 per cent.) were unemployed, as in April and May, compared with 1.9 per cent. in June, 1897. The bricklayers, stonemasons, stonecarvers, and millsawyers described employment as good; the carpenters and joiners and plasterers as fair; the painters and decorators and plumbers

Employment in the Furnishing trades was scarcely so good. Reports from 42 branches of 10 unions, with a membership of 6,697, show that 139 (or 2.1 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 1.7 in April and May. The percentage for June, 1897,

Coopers were busy. Two societies with a membership of 980 report only 2 (or 0.2 per cent.) unemployed, compared with 0.5 in May, and o'3 per cent. in June of last year.

Coachbuilders and Wheelwrights continued well employed. Returns from 13 branches of 8 unions, with a membership of 1,359, show that 20 (or 1.5 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 1.9 in May, and 1.3 per cent. in June, 1897.

The Printing and Bookbinding trades, though fairly well employed for the season, continued to show a slight falling off. Returns from 22 unions, with a membership of 22,287, show that 678 (or 3.0 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2.2 in May and 3.5 per cent. in June of last year.

Employment in the Clothing trades was only moderate. The West End bespoke tailoring trade was good, but declined towards the end of the month; the East End bespoke trade busy; the contract trade fair; the wholesale trade quiet; the military uniform trade moderate; the ladies' tailors and mantle-makers trade slack. Employment with hatters continued dull; with capmakers it was moderate. The fur skin dressers and furriers remained slack. Employment with silk-weavers was still fair.

Boot and Shoe Trades.—Employment in the West End hand-sewn branch continued good, the ladies' trade being particularly busy. The East End sew-round trade still remained bad, few being fully employed; with boot and shoe operatives employment was quiet.

Employment in the Leather trades was not so good. Returns from 6 unions, with a membership of 1,692, show that 64 (or 3.8 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2.8 per cent. in May and 2.5 in June, 1897.

membership of 1,473, show that 62 (or 4.2 per cent.) were unem- shops much extra time is being worked. Iron shipbuilders continue ployed, compared with 60 in May and 51 per cent. in June of last

Hair, Fibre and Cane workers.—In these trades returns from 5 unions, with a membership of 902, show that 14 (or 1.6 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 1.4 in May and 2.5 per cent. in

Gold and Silver workers were better employed, though short time was still being worked in some branches. Returns from 8 unions, with a membership of 1,101, show that 21 (or 1.9 per cent.) were over five shifts per week.

unemployed, compared with 3.5 in May. The percentage for June,

Employment in the Tobacco trades continued to improve. Returns from 4 unions, with a membership of 2,416, show that 137 (or 5.7 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of June, compared with 7.5 in May, and 8 o per cent. in June, 1897.

Dock and Riverside Labour.—The daily average number of labourers employed at the docks and principal wharves was 13,595 in June, as against 14,163 in May, and 15,164 in June, 1897. Work in midstream was moderately good in the first three weeks of the month. but slack in the fourth week. Employment with stevedores, lumpers, coal and deal porters has been moderate; with corn porters, at the Surrey docks, slack; at the Millwall docks, moderate for the first three weeks, but slack in the last week; at the Victoria and Albert docks, moderate to slack; with lightermen it has been moderately good; with fruit porters slack, but slightly better than in May. (For further details see page 206.)

Pauperism.—The number of persons relieved on one day in the second week of June was 99,271, being 1,039 less than on the corresponding day in May. As compared with June, 1897, there is an increase of 2,502, the districts showing the largest increases being the South district (increase of 734), East district (652), and North listrict (513).

On the same day in June 1,071 vagrants were relieved, as compared with 1,074 on the corresponding day of May, and with 880 a

In West Ham the number of persons (exclusive of vagrants) relieved on one day in the second week was 8,910 in June, 8,808 in May, and 8,176 in June, 1897. (For further details, see page 223).

Labour Bureaux.—Returns received from eight labour bureaux show that 1,592 fresh applications for work were registered during June, 1898, as compared with 1,112 in June, 1897. Of these, 533 in June, 1898, and 389 in June, 1897, were applications by women and girls. Work was found by these bureaux during June for 920 persons (including 153 women and girls), compared with 875 (including 120 women and girls) in the corresponding month of 1897. The number of persons on the register at the end of June, 1898, was 1757, or 307 more than a year ago. (For further details see page 223.)

ENGLAND: NORTHERN COUNTIES.

Tyne and Wear District.

Coal Mining.—Northumberland.—Employment at the collieries has been somewhat easier in June, steam coal pits having averaged 5.11 days, and house coal pits 5.17 days per week, as against 5.46 and 5.47 days in May. Of the 20,724 union miners, 32 (or 0.15 per cent.) are off work, the same percentage as in May. Colliery mechanics, deputies, enginemen and firemen are all fully employed. Durham. -Coking coal pits and those producing a mixed class of coal have been the best employed, the former averaging 5.62 days per week, and the latter 5.57 days. Manufacturing, house and gas collieries have averaged respectively 5.50, 5.43 and 5.12 days, as against 5.61, 5.50 and 5.45 days in May. Collieries employing 56,842 men and boys, from which returns have been received, have averaged 5.46 days per week, as against 5.54 days in May. The number of unemployed union miners is 318 (or 0.52 per cent.), as against 313 (or 0.51 per cent.) in May, in addition to which are 166 idle from other causes than depression. Of the 2,853 deputies, engine and fire men, 7 are unemployed. Coke yards are working full time.

Metal Mining.—Much activity prevails in one or two lead mines in the Weardale district. Iron ore miners are regularly employed. Quarrying.—At Frosterley and Stanhope five lime and two whinstone quarries have worked full time; two others have worked irregularly. Stone quarries at Blyth continue steadily employed.

Engineering and Shipbuilding .- On the Tyne .- In all yards and engine shops employment continues full. One or two, cycle works have discharged several men. Electrical, ordnance, and locomotive shops continue busy. Dock and pontoon work has been fair. Of the 12,675 union members of these trades, 210 (or 1.7 per cent.) are unemployed, as against 213 (or 1.7 per cent.) in May. On the In the Glass and Pottery trades returns from 8 unions, with a | Wear.—Fitters, turners, and pattern-makers are busy. In boiler brisk. Out of 4,645 members of these trades, 36 (or 0.8 per cent.) are off work, as against 33 (or 0.7 per cent.) at the end of May.

On both rivers the drillers and hole cutters, brass finishers, iron and steel moulders, pattern-makers, and enginemen have but few unemployed. At Consett, steel smelting shops, and plate and angle mills have worked full time; iron mills 5 days per week. On the Tyne mills have been idle one week, owing to holidays. Shipwrights on both rivers are all employed. Chainmakers have worked

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

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Quayside labour is reported as fairly good; Tyne watermen have had fuller employment; trimmers and teamers and coal porters continue to work full time; the demand for sailors and firemen is reported as good. On the Wear 5.6 per cent. of tugboat-workers are idle; sailmakers on the Tyne and at Sunderland report a slight decline.

July, 1898.

Building Trades.—In Newcastle and district of the 1,492 union masons, bricklayers and plasterers none are idle; of 3,825 union joiners (house and ship) on both rivers all are employed; painters and decorators continue fairly busy; plumbers (house and ship) on the Tyne have 6.1 per cent. idle; slaters and tilers and lathrenders

Printing and Kindred Trades.—Five Tyne paper mills have worked 108 shifts out of a possible 230; three others have worked full time; letterpress printers continue quiet; bookbinders are fairly employed. Woodworking Trades .- Coopers in chemical works are slack; upholsterers, cabinet-makers and millsawyers are busy.

Other Metal, Glass and Chemical Trades.—Pressed glassmakers are slack; bottle-makers on the Wear and at Seaham Harbour are fully employed. These trades, with a membership of 932, have 66 (or 7.1 per cent.) unemployed. Copper, lead, and cement-works, upon the whole, continue fairly steady. Four chemical factories stopped

Fishing.—Herring fishing has been considerably interrupted. Good catches of white fish, however, have been landed, but prices have been lower than during the earlier part of the year. J. Ratcliffe.

Middlesbrough, Stockton, and District.

Ironstone Mining.-Employment with the Cleveland miners has continued fair, the miners having worked an average of 5.77 days per week during the four weeks ending June 25th, as compared with 5.72 days per week in the four weeks ending June 19th, 1897.

Iron and Steel Trades.—The finished iron works have been well employed. At the steelworks generally the mills are reported as busy. Blastfurnacemen report employment as fairly good. Employment at bridge works and foundries is good.

Engineering.—The engineers, ironfounders and pattern-makers report employment as good in all parts of the district. Branches with 3,482 members have 17 (or 0.5 per cent.) unemployed, as against 15 (or 0.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May, overtime being worked.

Shipbuilding.—Employment is reported as brisk, every yard being busy. Shipwrights and shipjoiners report employment as good.

Shipping and Dock Labour .- Sailors and firemen report employment as fairly good at Middlesbrough and brisk at Hartlepool, but quieter during the last week. Dock labour is moderate at Middlesbrough, quiet at Hartlepool. Riverside labour is fairly good.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is good.

Miscellaneous.—The sawyers report employment as good; the printers as fair at Middlesbrough, Stockton and Hartlepool, and fairly good at Darlington. Tailors are busy.—A. Main.

Cumberland and Barrow District.

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

Coal Mining.—Employment in this industry is still good, although owing to the Whitsuntide holidays the average number of days worked shows a falling off as compared with May. The average number of days worked during the four weeks ended June 25th at pits from which returns have been received was 5.41 per week, as compared with 5.82 in May, and 5.25 in June, 1897. The number of workpeople employed was 6,102, an increase of 158 as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Iron Mining.—Employment continues good at the Cumberland and North Lancashire mines. The average number of days worked during the four weeks ended June 25th at the 49 mines from which returns have been received was 5.73 per week, as compared with 5.75 in June, 1897. The number of workpeople employed was 6,290, as compared with 6,369 in the corresponding period of last year.

against 48 in May, and 42 in June, 1897. The number of workpeople employed at these furnaces was 3,646, a decrease of 23 as compared with May, and an increase of 369 as compared with

merchant vessels under construction at the end of June in the Barrow, Maryport, and Workington district was 25,875 tons, showing an increase of 18,994 tons compared with June, 1897, and of 6,365 tons compared with March, 1898.

LANCASHIRE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.

Oldham and District.

Cotton Trade.—Spinning.—In Oldham and surrounding districts employment is reported as fair, the mills working full time. There is an improvement in Rochdale, Stalybridge, and Stockport, where employment is reported as good. In Mossley, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Dukinfield employment is reported as moderate. Ring frame spinners are fully employed; twiners report employment as fair; cardroom workers and winders as moderate; and reelers as slack. Weaving.—The powerloom overlookers and weavers report employment as slack in velvets, bad in fustians, moderate in calicoes, and sectional and ball warping.

Woollen and Silk Trades.—There is no improvement in the state of employment in the woollen trade, which is reported as bad in Stockport, Rochdale, and Milnrow districts. Silkdressers report employment as slack, with much short time.

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

Building Trades.—Painters and bricklayers report employment as good; carpenters and joiners and plasterers as moderate; plumbers

Coal Mining.—Miners report employment as good in Royton and Crompton districts, six days per week being worked; as moderate in Oldham and Chadderton districts, with five days per week; and as slack in Ashton-under-Lyne.—T. Ashton.

Bolton and District.

Cotton Trade.—Spinning.—Employment is reported as fairly active, all mills in the district working full time. Employment in Chorley, Bury, Farnworth, Walkden and Wigan is reported as fairly good. Employment with cardroom operatives in Bolton and immediate district is fair; in Bury, Chorley, Wigan, Farnworth and Walkden moderate. Weaving.-Employment in Bolton, especially in the plain goods trade, continues active. In Chorley employment in calico weaving is reported as busy; in coloured goods as exceptionally slack. In Wigan employment is reported as moderate; in Bury as slightly improved.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment continues exceptionally good. Iron machine making firms are reported as busy in . nearly every department. Branches of the engineers with 2,365 members have 153 (or 6.5 per cent.) unemployed, as against 159 (or 6.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. Employment in the steel trades, is not active. In Bury engineers and machine makers are busy. In Wigan employment in the iron trade is moderate; in steel rolling quiet. Ironfoundry labourers are fairly well employed in Bolton, Bury, and Wigan; in Chorley, employment is irregular.

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

Coal Mining.—Employment in Bolton, Darcy Lever, Little Lever, Little Hulton, Walkden and Radcliffe continues fairly active, an average of five days per week being worked; in Wigan, Ince, Pemberton, Westhoughton and Hindley employment is reported as good, averaging five and a quarter days per week.

Miscellaneous.—Carters and lurrymen, printers, paper millworkers, harness-makers, coachmakers, and corporation servants are moderately well employed.—R. Tootill.

Blackburn, Burnley, and District.

Cotton Trade. - Weaving .- Employment in the weaving industry in the Blackburn district continues fairly good, the looms being well employed; in Burnley employment is good, no looms being now on short time; in Preston moderate; in Darwen over 600 looms have stopped during the past month, and a few others are Pig Iron Manufacture.—Returns received from Cumberland and stopped for want of warps; the rest are on full time; in Nelson North Lancashire show that at the works covered by the returns | there is no material change, but in Colne employment is reported as the number of furnaces in blast at the end of June was 47, as worse. Hardwaste weavers are moderately employed. Employed ment in the coloured goods trade is reported as slack, with looms stopped for want of warps. Twisters and drawers are fully employed throughout the district. Spinning.—Employment is reported by spinners as good in Preston and Blackburn; fair in Padiham, Shipbuilding .- According to Lloyds' return the gross tonnage of Darwen, and Accrington; slack in Burnley. Cardroom workers are fully employed in all the districts. Branches of twisters and drawers and cotton spinners with 3,293 members have 129 (or 3.9 per cent.) unemployed, as against 166 (or 51 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

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

Building Trades.—Employment is reported as quiet with masons, wallers, joiners, and plumbers; as fair with painters and decorators.

Engineering and Iron Trades.—The several branches of these trades report employment as good; the fitters and erectors in the machine shops continue to be well employed.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment with coal miners in the Accrington district continues fair; in Burnley, about 70 men are on four days per week, the remainder being on full time; stone quarrymen are fully employed throughout the district.

Miscellaneous.—Cabinet-makers report employment as quiet in Nelson and Colne, as fair in Burnley; tailors as fair; letterpress printers as moderate; calico printers and dyers are still slack.

W. H. Wilkinson.

Manches ter and District.

General.—Branches with 21,273 members return 783 (or 3.7 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 823 (or 3.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Engineers in Manchester report employment as good; machine workers, smiths and strikers as busy; engineers, boiler-makers, smiths and strikers in Northwich as bad; ironfounders and boilermakers in Stockport as fair; in Macclesfield the iron trades in general are well employed; in Warrington wiredrawers and wireweavers are fairly well employed; tin-plate workers are busy; file-smiths moderately so; other branches of the iron and brass trades are doing fairly well.

Building Trades.—Employment is reported as fairly busy in Warrington and Stockport; as moderate in Northwich and Macclesfield; in Manchester plasterers report employment as moderate, plumbers as bad, other branches as good.

Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades. — The cabinet-makers, upholsterers and French polishers report employment as good in Manchester, fair in Stockport and Warrington; coachmakers are busy in both private and railway shops.

Printing and Kindred Trades.—Lithographic artists report employment as fair; lithographic printers and compositors as moderate; bookbinders and pattern card-makers as bad; in Stockport employment generally is slack; in Warrington it is moderate.

Textile Trades.—Cotton spinners in Manchester and Stockport report employment as moderate; doublers as fair. In Macclesfield cotton workers are fully employed; employment with silk weavers has been slack, with silk dyers moderate; in other branches of the silk trade, good. Fustian cutters are slack. Bleachers, dressers, dyers, and finishers report employment as moderate.

Clothing Trades.—Employment with bespoke tailors continues fair, with a slight tendency to decline; with Jewish tailors in Manchester and Stockport it is good. Felt hatters and trimmers report employment as bad; boot and shoe makers as slack. Wholesale garment, mantle, and cap makers remain fairly busy; umbrella makers and shirt makers moderately so.—G. D. Kelley.

Liverpool and District.

Shipbuilding, Engineering and Metal Trades.—Boilermakers and iron shipbuilders report employment as moderate; pattern-makers, turners, fitters, smiths, brassfounders, ironfounders, iron and steel dressers, whitesmiths and hammermen as good; shipwrights as quiet; ship joiners as unsettled; ship painters as moderate. Branches with 4,279 members have 324 (or 7.6 per cent.) unemployed, as against 155 (or 3.6 per cent. of their membership) at he end of May.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Cabinet-makers, French polishers, upholsterers, coachmakers, machine men and sawyers report employment as good; coopers as still dull.

Transport Trades.—Seamen and firemen continue fairly well employed. Employment with dock labourers is moderate, with timber porters fair; with flatmen and lightermen good; with quay and railway carters quiet.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as quiet; lithographic printers as moderate; stereotypers as fair; bookbinders as quiet.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in all branches of the tailoring trade continues good. The boot and shoe makers report employment as fairly good.

Building Trades.—The painters report employment as good; the plumbers as moderate; the joiners as fair. Other branches are

Coal Mining and Quarrying.—Coal miners report employment as fair; quarrymen as good.

Glass and Chemical Trades.—Glass bottle makers report employment as good; other branches of the glass trade as fair; chemical workers as moderate.—C. Rouse.

A report from Winsford states that employment in the salt trade has been dull. It remains normal in the chemical trade at Middlewich. In the building trades it is good. The fustian cutters in Winsford and Middlewich are working short time.

YORKSHIRE.

Hull and District.

Shipbuilding, Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment in these trades at Hull and Beverley is reported as good; at Grimsby as good with engineers, boilermakers and smiths, fair with shipwrights, moderate with sailmakers; at Goole, as good with engineers, fair with smiths and boilermakers, bad with shipwrights; at Doncaster as moderate.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is good throughout the district except at Goole, where it is moderate.

Transport Trades.—The seamen and marine firemen report employment as good; employment for dock labourers engaged in coal shipments is good; with general dock labourers moderate at Hull, Grimsby and Goole. In the deal, timber, and grain trades, the arrivals have been large, and more men have found employment.

Fishing Industry.—The steam fishing vessel engineers and firemen report employment as fair at Hull and Grimsby; the trawl fishermen as moderate. Employment for fish market and curing house workers at Hull and Grimsby has been moderate.

Seed-crushing, Oil, Colour and Paint Trades.—Employment in the seed-crushing trade is reported as slack, with two-thirds of the workers unemployed. Employment in the paint and colour works is reported as fairly good.

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

Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades. — The cabinetmakers at Hull, the coachbuilders at Hull and Doncaster report employment as good; the coopers at Hull as moderate.

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

Miscellaneous.—The bakers and confectioners at Hull report employment as good; the gasworkers and general labourers as fair; the brushmakers as bad; the tailors at Doncaster as good.

W. G. Millington.

Leeds and District.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment continues good in the Leeds engineering trade. The ironfounders, boiler-makers, pattern-makers, steel-workers, smiths and strikers, and stovegrate workers report employment as good; the spindle and flyer makers as quiet; brassworkers as busy in engineers' shops, dull in other branches. At Wakefield employment in the engineering and iron trades is good; at Stanningley crane makers are busy.

Clothing Trades.—In the ready-made clothing trade employment has been slack in factories and in workshops. Bespoke tailoring has been fair. In the Leeds boot and shoe industry work has continued quiet, but slightly improved at the end of the month; at Bramley it is only moderate.

Textile Trades.—Employment in these trades generally shows a slight improvement in Leeds, but varies considerably. Blanket raisers return employment as improved; linen workers as moderate; flax workers as fair; willeyers and fettlers as moderate. At Wakefield employment in worsted and cloth mills is fair; at Yeadon employment continues bad.

Building Trades.—Except with plumbers, employment generally is good throughout the district.

Leather Trades.—Tanners report employment as fairly steady; leather shavers as slack, and in the fancy leather and calf kid departments as bad. Curriers as moderate; saddlers and harness-makers as busy.

Coal Mining.—At the Leeds pits employment is good, five days and full time being worked. At Wakefield, South Kirkby, and Pontefract most pits are on full time.

Printing and kindred Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as fair; lithographers as moderate; bookbinders and machine rulers as quiet. Paper-mill workers are on short time.

Glass Trades.-Glass bottle-makers at Hunslet, Wakefield, and

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

Castleford report employment as good; flint glass makers as moderate.

Miscellaneous.— Employment with the cabinet-makers and coach-makers is good; with terra cotta workers fair.—O. Connellan.

July, 1898.

Bradford, Huddersfield and District.

Worsted Trade.—Employment in the weaving branch in Bradford is still slack. The woolsorters report employment as good; the woolcombers as fair with day workers; irregular with nightworkers. In the Worth Valley and in Halifax employment is still quiet; in Huddersfield it seems fairly good.

Woollen Trade.—Employment in and around Huddersfield is still fairly good, although there is not so much night work and overtime. In the heavy woollen district of Batley and Dewsbury employment is still poor, but the improvement reported last month has been maintained.

Other Textile Trades.—Employment in the silk trade at Brighouse is reported as only moderate, at Manningham as fairly busy, and at Halifax as improved. In the cotton trade it is worse at Brighouse, fairly good in other parts of the district. Employment in the carpet trade in Halifax and elsewhere has improved.

Metal Trades.—Employment with the engineers is reported as good in Halifax, Keighley and Dewsbury; moderate at Bradford and Huddersfield. The ironfounders report employment as good throughout the district; the wireworkers at Brighouse, Halifax and Lindley as moderate.

Building Trades.—Employment is good throughout the district.

Miscellaneous.—The dyers report employment as bad at Huddersfield; moderate at Bradford; quiet in the heavy woollen district; the tailors as quieter; the ragsorters as quiet.—A. Gee.

Sheffield, Barnsley, and Rotherham District.

Iron and Steel Industries.—Employment in the heavy branches of the iron and steel trade continues good, except with Bessemer steel workers. Iron and steel founders are exceptionally busy. Engineers, merchant iron rollers, coremakers, iron and steel dressers, and stovegrate workers are well employed. Railway springmakers, smiths and strikers, steam engine makers, and makers of cycle parts report employment as fair; boiler and girder makers as moderate; wireworkers as slacker. At Barnsley and Rotherham engineers and ironfounders are well employed. Railway carriage and wagon-builders are busy at Sheffield; quiet at Rotherham. Branches with 4,955 members have 53 (or 1 1 per cent.) unemployed, as against 51 (or 1 0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Cutlery and Tools.—Makers of engineers' and joiners' tools and edge tool-forgers and grinders report employment as good. Makers of all kinds of agricultural, horticultural and mining tools are busy. Table and butcher blade-forgers and grinders, haft and scale pressers and handle and scale cutters are quiet. Pen and pocket knife-makers, razor-forgers and grinders and sword and bayonet makers are slack; sawmakers are fairly well employed. The file-makers are quieter than for some time past.

Other Metal Trades.—Silversmiths report employment as fair; silver and metal stampers, platers and gilders are busy; silver and electro-plate finishers are fairly employed in the hollow—ware branch, but slack on spoons and forks. Spoon and fork filers report work as fairly good. Brassworkers in all branches are moderately employed.

Coal Mining.—Returns from 64 of the principal collieries give an average of 5.30 days per week worked during the month.

Building Trades.—At Sheffield, Rotherham, Normanton and Castleford all sections except plumbers are well employed. At Barnsley employment is reported as only moderate.

Glass Trade.—The bottle-makers at Barnsley, Mexborough, Rotherham, and Castleford report employment as good. Flint glass workers are well employed.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in bespoke tailoring is reported as good; in the ready-made branch as only moderate; in the boot and shoe trades as quiet in Sheffield, bad in Barnsley.

Linen Trade.—Employment is only moderate.

Printing and kindred Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as fair; lithographic printers as moderate; bookbinders as

Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.—Cabinet-makers continue fairly well employed. Box and bobbin makers at Barnsley, and coachmakers report employment as good.

Miscellaneous. — Potters throughout the district are quiet; chemical workers at Castleford are moderately employed. Saddlers and harness makers report employment as good; general labourers as fair.—S. Uttley.

ENGLAND: MIDLAND COUNTIES.

Derbyshire District.

General—Branches of societies (exclusive of coal miners) with 7,395 members have 75 (or 1 o per cent.) on unemployed benefit, as against 68 or 0 9 per cent. of their membership, at the end of May.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment continues good at the loc omotive works, and in bridge, boiler, and girder yards Ironfounders in Derby, Butterley, Somercotes and Chesterfield. report employment as good; brassmoulders and finishers in Derby and Burton as good; stove grate workers in Derby, Belper, and Langley Mill as good; farriers in Derby as moderate; wire drawers in Ambergate, and pipe moulders and blastfurnacemen in Ilkeston as good; lace machine builders in Long Eaton as slack, but general engineers as good; cycle workers in Draycott and Long Eaton as bad.

Coal Mining.—At collieries employing upwards of 23,000 men, an average of $4\frac{1}{2}$ days per week has been worked, as compared with 5.6 days in May, the decrease being due to the holidays.

Quarrying.—Employment in limestone quarries is reported as moderate. Chert quarrymen are still well employed in Bakewell.

Textile Trades.—Employment with cotton weavers and spinners continues good generally; with hosiery workers in Heanor it is still bad; in Belper and Ilkeston improving. Lace workers in Ilkeston and Long Eaton report employment as bad; calico printers in Hayfield as improving, at Dinting as fair; engravers at Dinting and New Mills as moderate; surgical bandage makers in Derby as good; elastic web weavers as bad; dyers and bleachers in Belper as fair.

Building Trades.—Employment generally continues good.

Clothing Trades.—Boot and shoe operatives in Derby and Chester-field are fully employed; employment with tailors and dress and mantle makers is reported as good.

Coachbuilding and Woodworking Trades.—Employment is good with railway carriage and wagon builders in Derby and Long Eaton, and with carriage-builders in private shops. Coopers at Burton-on-Trent report employment as bad.

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

Nottingham and District.

Lace Trade.—Employment in the curtain and plain net branch is fair; in the lever branch slack, with an increased number unemployed; with warp lace-workers, warpers and curtain readers, it is bad; with the auxiliary workers moderate; with card punchers quiet; with designers and draughtsmen fair; with female laceworkers slack; with dyers, moderate at Basford; slack at Nottingham. Reduced time is being worked at Beeston, Kimberley, Stapleford, and outside districts.

Hosiery Trade.—Employment with framework knitters is more regular; in the circular hosiery branch moderate; in the hand frame branch improving. Wool shawl makers at Hucknall Torkard show a decline. The hand frame branch at Kirkby, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Arnold, and Mansfield is moderately employed. The power machine branch at Mansfield report employment as regular; the trimmers at Basford, Bulwell, and Nottingham as moderate.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Ironfounders are well employed at Nottingham, Mansfield, Retford, and Grantham. Engineers and machine-workers report employment as bad at Nottingham, moderate at Newark and Grantham, fair at Colwick, cycle workers as slack, with many unemployed at Beeston and Nottingham; boiler-makers as moderate at Grantham and Nottingham; tool machinists as quiet at Beeston and Nottingham, busy at Grantham; iron and steel dressers as fair; smiths and strikers as busy at Grantham; wheelwrights and smiths as good at Nottingham and Grantham; bubbin and carriage makers as not so satisfactory; carriage-straighteners, brassworkers, and brassfounders, farriers, and blastfurnacemen as good. Branches with 2,881 members have 155 (or 5'4 per cent.) unemployed, as against 145 (or 5'0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Building Trades:—Employment is unsettled owing to the labourers' dispute. Painters report employment as moderate; plumbers as slack; joiners as good; bricklayers and labourers at Newark and Grantham as moderate. Brickmakers are on short time.

Coal Mining.—Returns from pits employing over 17,000 men show an average of about $4\frac{1}{3}$ days per week, a decline on the month of May. Pits in North Notts continue well employed.

Printing and kindred Trades .- Letterpress printers report employ-

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

ment as fair; lithographic artists and printers as moderate; bookbinders as quiet.

Clothing Trades .- Boot and shoe operatives are slack. Employment with bespoke tailors is quiet for the time of year; in the ready-made department it is steady. Mantle makers are fairly

Wood Working and Furnishing Trades.-Cabinet-makers report employment as busy; boxmakers as moderate; coachmakers as fair at Nottingham and good at Newark; upholsterers and Frenchpolishers as good.

Miscellaneous.—Silk-dressers are on short time; female cigarmakers are fairly busy; enginemen and cranemen are on full time bakers and confectioners are slack.—W. L. Hardstoff.

Leicester and Northampton District.

Boot and Shoe Industry.—At Leicester, Northampton, Kettering and Rushden, operatives in all branches are only partially employed. In the Wollaston district there is an improvement, and shoemakers engaged on army contracts are in full work.

Cther Clothing Trades.—Employment continues regular in the wholesale tailoring trade, but is rather quiet with bespoke tailors; corsetmakers, milliners and dressmakers are not so fully employed and work is not quite so good in many branches of the hatting

Hosiery and Wool Stinning Trades .- A further improvement in the state of employment in the hosiery trade at Leicester is reported this month; it is also fairly good in the circular rib branch at Loughborough; dyers and trimmers are more regularly employed; work is not so full with the woolspinning operatives.

Elastic Web Trade.—The improvement reported has scarcely been maintained, and employment in most branches is less satisfactory.

Engineering and Cycle Trades.-Most branches of engineers report employment as quieter; with boot and shoe machinery-makers the decline is more marked; employment continues good with boilermakers, ironfounders and cyclemakers and repairers.

Mining and Quarrying.-Miners at the South Leicestershire coal pits have not been so fully employed; stone quarrymen are still busy, and employment is good with ironstone and limestone workers.

Printing and Bookbinding Trades .- Work is not so brisk with letterpress printers at Leicester, Loughborough and Rugby; it is fairly good at Northampton; lithographic printers and bookbinders are regularly employed.

Building Trades.—Employment is reported as good with bricklavers, builders' labourers, stonemasons and plasterers; rather quieter with joiners, except at Northampton; fairly good with painters and plumbers.

Furnishing and Coachmaking Trades.—In most branches of the cabinet and upholstering trades work is slacker; carriage and wagon-builders are generally in full work; road car and tramcar builders are very busy

Leather Trades.-With tanners and curriers at Northampton and Leicester employment is slacker.

Miscellaneous.- Employment is reported as good with railway workers, basket-makers, bakers and brickmakers; moderate with millsawvers and farriers; slack with cigar-makers, brushmakers and gas stokers _T. Smith.

Potteries District.

Pottery Trades.—Employment in the pottery trades shows a further decline in all branches except the electrical department, which continues exceptionally busy. Hollow-ware pressers and flat pressers are averaging less than three days per week. Sanitary pressers are moderately busy. Encaustic tilemakers keep busy. Ovenmen and dippers report employment as scarce, many being totally out. of work, and the remainder averaging less than three days per

Iron and Steel Trades .- Puddlers continue fairly employed, averaging fully 5 days per week. Rollers in the steel and merchant iron mills are averaging 43 days per week. Blastfurnacemen continue busy.

Engineering and Metal Trades .- Engineers and boiler-makers in North Staffordshire report employment as good; moulders have a large percentage out of work. At Crewe and Stafford most branches are well employed, overtime being general. Agricultural engineers

Coal Mining .- At Talk-o'-th-Hill and district miners continue busy at all pits. In the Potteries, both in the coal and ironstone seams, miners average 41 days per week. At Cheadle an average of 5 days per week is reported.

Textile Trades.—At Leek trimming weavers are fairly busy, but there are still a number on short time. Dvers, throwsters, and rollers are moderately employed; the fender and fire brass-makers

twisters report a slight improvement. At Congleton trimming weavers report employment as slack; silk dressers and throwsters as improved, both branches working full time; the fustian cutters report a decline, fully two-thirds being totally unemployed and the remainder on short time; towel weavers keep busy. At Cheadle and Tean silk and tape workers are fully employed.

Clothing Trades .- Tailors in the Potteries and Crewe are well employed; at Stafford a slight decline is reported. Boot and shoe makers at Stafford report employment as quiet, two-thirds of the operatives working short time; at Stone an improvement is reported, full time being general; at Uttoxeter corset-makers con-

Building Trades.—Employment continues good throughout the

Printing and hindred Trades.—Letterpress printers in the Potteries report a further decline. At Stafford employment continues good. Lithographic artists and printers are well employed; bookbinders and machine-rulers are fairly busy.

Miscellaneous.-Employment with stone quarrymen at Alton and Hollington is good; with basket-makers in the Potteries fair; with railway workers moderate. - I. S. Harney

Wolverhampton and District.

Iron and Steel Trades.-In South Staffordshire, East Worcestershire, and South Shropshire employment generally is good.

Engineering and allied Trades - Employment with engineers, moulders, and boiler, bridge, girder and tank makers is good. Railway workers at Wolverhampton are on short time through the coal dispute. The malleable iron workers at Walsall are quiet. Employment in the cycle trade is slack.

Hardware Trades.-Employment is good with makers of iron fences, hurdles, axles and springs, nuts and bolts, hinges, hollow ware, builders' ironmongery, edge tools, tips, cut nails, and black castings, and is fairly good with brassworkers. Filesmiths, grinders, tube-makers, stampers and piercers, and makers of tacks. keys, locks, latches, and gunlocks are moderately employed. Makers of electrical castings, cycle castings, malleable nails, and protectors and spectacle frames are slack. Makers of wrought nails in Halesowen and district report employment as not so good. Employment in the iropplate trade at Wolverhampton and the Lve is fair; at Bilston an average of 5 days per week is being worked In Dudley and district employment with anvil and vice-makers is slack, with anchor-makers quiet, with chainmakers and strikers fair.

Coal Mining.—The pits on Cannock Chase are working less than half time. The pits at Oldbury and Tipton are working on the average 41 days per week; those in Old Hill and district average 5 days per week. In South Shropshire and Tamworth the pits are making full time.

Building Trades.—Employment is good throughout the district.

Glass Trade.—The flint-glass makers, cutters and bevellers at Wordsley and Stourbridge, and the glass bottle-makers at Brierley Hill are moderately employed.

Leather Trades.—Black saddlers and harness-makers, chain, cart gear, case and hame-makers report employment as good; brown saddlers as improved.

Textile Trades.—At Kidderminster employment continues moderate in the carpet trade; it has improved with spinners, but many woolstaplers are out of work. Employment in the carpet trade at Bridgnorth is good. The Tamworth tape mills are working full time.

Clothing Trades.—The ready-made and bespoke tailoring departments are busy. The improvement in the boot and shoe trade has been maintained.—C. Anthony.

Birmingham and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 22,645 members have 384 (or 1.7 per cent.) unemployed, as against 281 (or 1.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Engineering.—In Birmingham five branches of engineers return employment as bad, four as moderate, one as fair and one as good; the toolmakers and machinists as moderate, the smiths and strikers and the pattern-makers as good; in Coventry and West Bromwich the engineers are fairly busy; in Redditch employment is quieter; in Birmingham Coventry and Redditch employment in the cycle trade is quiet, and men are being discharged in most factories.

Brass and Copper Trades.—The brass-workers return employment as fairly good, but are beginning to feel the effects of the return of men to the trade from the cycle industry; the tube-makers and metalEMPLOYMENT IN JUNE-DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)-EASTERN AND S.W. COUNTIES.

report employment as quiet; the Dudley fender-makers as fairly

July, 1898.

Jewellers, Silversmiths and Electro-platers.—The jewellers report employment as quiet; the makers of ladies' chains and curb bracelets have been well employed; electro-platers return employment as quiet, and Britannia metal workers as moderate.

Other Metal Trades. - Employment with ironfounders, file cutters, and ironplate workers is moderate. Bedstead makers return emoyment as good. The gun-makers return employment as bad. Employment in the machine rivet trade has been busy; in the cut nail trade fairly good; in the wire nail trade quiet; in the wrought iron hinge trade quiet with Australian orders, but fairly busy with South American markets. Employment in the steel and wrought ron, rivetted and welded tube trade is busy; in the cycle tube trade quiet. Employment is reported as steady in the watch trade Coventry; as good in the needle and fish-hook trades in Redditch. West Bromwich employment in the spring, hollow-ware, and ron trades is returned as fair.

Building Trades.—Employment throughout the district is good.

Glass Trades.—The flint glassmakers return employment as moderately good; the flint glasscutters as rather quiet; the glassnevellers and silverers as fair. At West Bromwich employment in he glass trade is reported as good.

Coachbuilding and Woodworking Trades .- The cabinet-makers and coachmakers return employment as good; the millsawyers as fairly busy; the coopers as slack. In the railway and wagon shops mployment continues good

Clothing Trades.—The boot and shoe makers report employment s quiet; the tailors as fair.

Miscellaneous.—In the printing trade employment is returned as noderate in Birmingham; as fair in West Bromwich. It is eturned as quiet with brushmakers, saddlers, and harness-makers; as good with gasworkers and general labourers. In Coventry the bbon-weavers are reported as quiet .- A. R. Jephcott.

ENGLAND: EASTERN COUNTIES. Norfolk and neighbouring District.

Clothing Trades.-Bespoke tailors are busy in Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn, and Cambridge. In the ready-made department e Norwich factories are working full time. Boot and shoe akers at Cambridge are fairly well employed. Employment in he boot and shoe trade in Norwich is bad, many men being spended for days together, others being on half and three-quarter

Building Trades.—Employment is good throughout the district. Engineering and Shipbuilding .- Electrical engineers in Norwich e fairly busy. Engineers generally in all parts of the district are well employed. Boiler-makers are fairly busy. Shipwrights at armouth are not busy; shipwrights and boat builders at owestoft are fully employed.

Textile Trades .- Mat and matting weavers at Diss are well ployed. Silk and crape factories are running full time at Yaruth and Norwich.

Printing Trades.-Employment with letterpress printers at prwich is good; at Fakenham and Wisbech fair. Lithographic ters are fairly well employed; bookbinders are working full time. Fishing Industry.- At Yarmouth and Lowestoft the herring fishing a not been very good. Trawl fishing has been somewhat slow both ports. At Yarmouth some of the trawl vessels are laid up.

Miscellaneous.—Corset-makers are slack. Brush-makers are fairly usy. Horticultural builders are busy.-G. Cleverley.

Suffolk, Essex, and District.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Employment in the engineering add is reported as good at Bury, Colchester, Halstead and Earl's ne; moderate at Beccles; fair in general work and good in raily work at Ipswich. The boilermakers, shipwrights and moulders pswich are well employed.

Clothing Trades.-Employment in the boot and shoe trade is orted as dull at Ipswich and Colchester; in the wholesale ng trade as slow at Colchester, moderate at Ipswich on ecials, but good on stock work; with corset-makers at Ipswich Sudbury as moderate.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the mat and matting industry is od at Hadleigh, Lavenham, and Long Melford; moderate at ary and Glemsford; with horse-hair weavers at Lavenham Employment in the silk trade is good at Halstead and Earl's ne; moderate at Sudbury.

hulding Trades.—Employment generally is good.

Printing and kindred Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as good at Southend; moderate at Colchester and Bury; dull at Ipswich and Beccles; lithographers as busy; book-binders

Miscellaneous.—Shipping and dock labour at Ipswich improved towards the close of the month; gasworkers and general labourers have been well employed.—R. W. Mather.

ENGLAND: SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.

Bristol and District.

General.—Societies and branches with 7,433 members report 97 (or 1.3 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 94 (or 1.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is fair. Plasterers at Bath and Weston-super-Mare are slack.

Coal Mining.—Employment is unusually brisk in the Forest of Dean. A slight improvement is reported from Radstock, and from the collieries in the Bristol district that are working.

Engineering and kindred Trades.—Branches of the engineers, ironfounders, coachmakers, smiths and strikers, toolmakers and machinists, and shipwrights describe employment as good; the boilermakers as quiet; the brassmoulders as fair; the finishers as slack; sheet-iron workers as dull; galvanisers as busy.

Clothing Trades.—The hatters report employment as good; the wholesale garment-makers as fair, but quiet in some factories. The prolonged slackness among boot and shoe operatives is more acute, and nearly all are on short time.

Textile Trades.—Employment in Trowbridge has improved, and is reported as good, except on fancy woollens. The West Somerset sloth mills are busy, except in one district. The silk mills at Tiverton are running overtime.

Printing and kindred Trades.—In Bristol employment is good with letterpress printers; fair in the lithographic branch; and quiet with bookbinders and machine-rulers. Employment is good in Gloucester and Hereford.

Transport Trades.-Employment with the dock and harbour labourers is fair. It is less regular with some of the railway workers, owing to the South Wales dispute.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.-Employment with the polishers and upholsterers is busy; with cabinet and chairmakers fair; with coopers and basket makers slack; with wood cutting machinists and packing-box makers good.

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

Missellaneous.-The curriers report employment as quiet; the sailmakers as unsteady; the stone potters as fair; the brushmakers as slack .- I. Curle.

Plymouth and South-Western District.

Mining, Quarrying, and China Clay Industries.—Employment in time mining has slightly improved in the western part of the district. Near Calstock a mine has been restarted, but at another in the same neighbourhood nearly 100 men have been dismissed. In the granite and limestone quarries the workers are busy; in the slate quarries and also among china clay workers employment is fair.

Engineering and Shipbuilding .- The engineers report employment as moderate in the Three Towns, Exeter, and Newton, and good at Hayle; the brass and tin plate workers as good in Exeter and Plymouth; the ironfounders, boilermakers, and shipwrights as good. Branches with 2,194 members have 9 unemployed, as compared with 6 at the end of May.

Building Trades.—In Torquay and Tiverton building work has been disturbed by the dispute; employment at Exeter is dull with the bricklayers, otherwise employment generally is good throughout the district. Branches with 2,561 members have 7 unemployed, compared with 11 at the end of May.

Clothing and Textile Trades.—Employment in the ready-made tailoring department is moderate; in the bespoke branch it has declined. With boot and shoe makers it continues fair. The lacemakers are busy.

Printing and Kindred Trades.—Among letterpress printers work is reported as bad in Plymouth and Devonport, dull in Torquayand fair in Exeter; lithographic printers are busy; with bookbinders and paper rulers an improvement is reported; at paper mills work is steady.

Dock Labour .- Employment at the docks has been up to the average. Bargemen and lightermen are well employed.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades .- Cabinet-makers and upholsterers report employment as fair; millsawyers and machinists as July, 1808.

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

Fishing Industry.—Trawlers have had only a moderate month's fishing. The hook and line boats have done well.

Miscellaneous.- Employment is good with brick and tile makers and pottery-workers, general labourers and excavators, and in the market and fruit gardens. Brushmakers are slack.—W. Hedge.

North Wales District.

Mining.—Employment continues good in coal, lead, and blende mines in every district of North Wales except in a few small

Quarrying.—Employment is good in the slate quarrying industry; it is brisk at the granite sett quarries in the districts of Pwllheli, Penmaenmawr and Trevor, Carnarvonshire, and good at the limestone, roadstone, and freestone quarries.

Engineering and Metal Trades .- The engineers at Sandycroft and Oswestry report employment as still moderate; at Ruabon as good. Ironfounders and wagon-builders are well employed.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is reported as good.

Brick and Terra-Cotta Industries.—Employment continues steady. Chemical Industries. - Employment continues irregular at Flint and

good at Ruabon. Clothing and Textile Industries .- Employment in the tweed and flannel industries of Montgomeryshire is quiet. The tailors report employment as good at Rhyl, Bangor and Oswestry, and fair at Wrexham .- G. Rowlev.

South Wales District.

Coal Mining .- All the Associated Collieries are idle, but the nonassociated are being worked to their utmost capacity.

Iron and Steel Trades.-The works, with the exception of a few in the western part of Glamorgan, are all idle for want of fuel. The result of the South Wales Iron and Steel Workers' Sliding Scale Association Audit makes no change in wages. The mechanics at most of the works standing idle are busy on repairs and new plant. And the foundries and engineering works in the colliery and inland districts are fairly busy.

Ship-Repairing and Engineering .- No improvement is apparent; some few yards have been going full time, but the majority have had very scanty and irregular work. Returns from branches of engineers with 2,545 members give 214 (or 84 per cent.) as nnemployed, as against 260 (or 9.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. Shipwrights report 80 per cent. and boilermakers 45 per cent. as unemployed at the end of June.

Building Trades .- Masons, bricklayers, plumbers, plasterers and painters and decorators, report employment as dull. Branches of carpenters and joiners with 1,435 members have 55 (or 3.8 per cent.) unemployed as against 72 (or 4.9 per cent. of their membership at the end of May.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Coal shipments, although slightly greater than last month, have been small, and many coal trimmers and tippers have had no work. The ports of Swansea, Port Talbot, and Llanelly, have not been so much affected. Iron ore, pitwood, and corn shipping has been quiet, and there has been hardly any timber importation. Shipment of crews has been quiet.

Miscellaneous. - Fuel workers report employment as quiet, several works not making half-time through want of coal. Only part of the plant in metallurgical and chemical works is going. Wagon builders and lifters report employment as declining.—T. Davies.

Tinplate Trade in South Wales, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire. The number of workpeople employed in this industry at the end of June was 15,865, or 151 more than at the end of May, and 314 more than a year ago. The number of tinplate mills at work at the end of the month was 304 in June, 306 in May, and 291 in June, 1897. It is reported that there is still much distress among tinplaters in the Swansea district.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh and District.

General.—Branches with 16,141 members have 177 (or 1'1 per cent.) unemployed, as against 167 (or 1'0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Coal Mining.—Employment in the coal industry continues good; the miners generally are working full time.

Shale Miners and Oil Workers.—Returns from pits employing 3,610 workpeople (as compared with 3,914 in June, 1897) show that 3,356 were employed in pits at which full time was worked during the four weeks ended June 25th, while 254 were at pits which worked 20 and under 24 days.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Branches with 2,408 members have 33 (or 1.4 per cent.) idle, as against 34 (or 1.4 per cent. of the nembership) at the end of May. Branches in Falkirk with 2,910 members have 5 (or o 2 per cent.) unemployed, as against H (or o per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Shitbuilding.—Employment in the shipyards in Leith has declined with the shipwrights, but continues good with the shipbuilder Branches with 580 members have 70 (or 12:1 per cent.) idle. against 5 (or 0.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Textile Trades .- In the woollen industry in Galashiels employme is bad with both spinners and weavers, most of the mills runn short time; in Selkirk employment has declined with both spin and weavers; in Hawick spinners and weavers are fairly well employed. Employment in the hosiery industry continues good in Selkirk and Hawick, except in the handmade department in Hawick. The carpet weavers in Midlothian report employment as good with the broad loom weavers, and bad with the narrow lo

Building Trades.—Branches with 5,830 members have 6 (or o'r per cent.) idle, as against 14 (or 0.2 per cent. of their membership

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades .- Branches with 1,099 men have 17 (or 1.5 per cent.) idle, as against 16 (or 1.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Coal porters are well employed

dock labourers, and seamen, and firemen are not so well employed

Printing and kindred Trades.—Branches with 2,306 members have 21 (or 0.9 per cent.) idle, as against 67 (or 2.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Miscellaneons.—The curriers, saddlers, sett-makers, shoemakers, glassmakers and glass-cutters report employment as good; the bakers and tailors as quiet.—I. Mallinson.

Glasgow and West of Scotland.

Shipbuilding.—Employment has been most satisfactory. Branches with 12,017 members have 107 (or 0.9 per cent.) idle, as against 20 (or 1.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Engineering and Metal Trades.-Employment on the Clyde and surrounding districts is still good. Branches with 27,273 membe return 355 (or 1.3 per cent.) idle as against 442 (or 1.6 per cent. o their membership) at the end of May.

Building Trades .- Employment in all branches in Glasgow and the surrounding towns is good.

Mining.-In Stirlingshire the pits are working six days a week. In Dumbartonshire the men are all fully employed on a five days working policy. In Lanarkshire nearly all the men are working full time. In Ayrshire employment is good, in both coal and iro stone mines. In Renfrewshire coal pits are working full time, and ironstone miners are working five and six days per week.

Textile Trades .- In Glasgow employment with weavers is fair or cottons, ginghams, skirtings and shirtings; good on harness curtains; dull on lappets and plain work, and silks. The dyers beamers, and calendermen report employment as dull; the carpe weavers in Glasgow and Paisley as fairly good. At Paisley an Kilbirnie full time is being worked in the thread mills. Greenock woollen mills are fully employed.

Clothing Trades.—The bespoke tailors, clothiers' operatives tailors' machinists and pressers report employment as good in al branches; the boot and shoe operatives as dull; the knee shoe

Shipping, Dock and Transport Labour .- Sailors and firemen report a great improvement. Dock labourers report employment as goot towards the end of the month. Carters, tramway men, railway men, and hackney carriage drivers are all well employed.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The letterpress printers repor employment as slightly improved; the lithographic printers moderate; the bookbinders as dull; the stereotypers and electro typers as good.

Miscellaneous.-Scale beam makers, hair dressers, gilders, cork cutters, labourers, paviors, and saddlers report employment good; marquee and tent makers, stoneware throwers, and calico engravers as fair; curriers as dull.—A. J. Hunter.

Dundee and District.

Textile Trades. - Employment in the jute industry is stead in most branches; in the linen trade it is quiet.

Coal Mining.—Employment at most of the Fifeshire pits continue steady. Reports from collieries employing upwards of 10,000

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

weeks ending June 25th, as compared with 5.3 days per week he month of May.

Engineering and Shipbuilding. — Employment in the various ches of the engineering trade continues good, and work at the building yards has been brisk. Branches of societies with members, report 29 (or 1'2 per cent) as unemployed, as against for 2.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May.

Ruilding and Woodworking Trades.—All branches of the building des remain well employed. Societies with 1,368 members return sidle, as compared with 6 at the end of May. The furniture e dispute still continues, and work is falling much in arrear.

ock Labour.—With a fair number of arrivals of vessels, moderate yment has been found for shore labour during the month at the

ishing Industry.—The boats have proceeded to sea with fair larity and moderate success. The salmon fishing has been

llaneous.—Employment in the printing and kindred trades as been fair; with tailors good, but declining; with boot and shoe ers moderate.—P. Reid

Aberdeen and District.

meral.—Branches with 6,940 members have 30 (or 0.4 per cent.) the same number as at the end of May.

uarrying.—The quarrymen, borers, blockers, cranemen, rers, settmakers, stonecutters, and granite polishers report vment as good. ilding Trades.—Employment generally is good. Branches with

4 members have only 4 unemployed. vansbort Trades.—Railway workers and carters report employ-

ent as good ; dock labourers as fair.

ibuilding, Engineering, and Metal Trades.—The ironmoulders ort employment as moderate; the other branches as good. thes with 1,584 members have 20 (or 1'3 per cent.) idle, as ast 15 (or 0.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. othing and Textile Trades.—The tailors, textile workers, and boot shoemakers report employment as good; the boot and shoe ters and finishers as fair; the carpet weavers as bad.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The letterpress and lithographic ers, bookbinders, and machine-rulers report employment as d: paper-workers as steady.

shing.—In June, at the Port of Aberdeen, trawl and line boats d 62,582 cwts., with a value of £33,511, as compared with 31 cwts., with a value of £34,006 landed the previous month. he north-east coast preparations are being made for the ing fishing.

Miscellaneous.-The saw millers and woodcutting machinemen, net-makers, bakers, upholsterers, and saddlers report employent as good; the combmakers as fair.—W. Johnston.

IRELAND.

Dublin and District.

Building Trades. - Employment generally has been good.

Metal Trades.-Employment has been fair with all branches, ept the gasfitters, who still report slackness. Branches with members return 30 (or 3.4 per cent.) as unemployed, as against (or 2.2 per cent, of their membership) at the end of May.

urniture and Woodworking Trades.—Employment is returned as ir with the coachmakers and upholsterers, dull with the lat hters, and bad with the cabinetmakers. Tramway coachmakers e been working overtime.

Clothing Trades - Employment has been fair with the tailors : good with the boot and shoe makers.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The letterpress printers report emyment as quiet; the lithographers, stereotypers and machineders as fair. Branches with 1,292 members return 95 (or 7.4 cent.) as unemployed, as against 60 (or 4.7 per cent. of their pership) at the end of May.

Miscellaneous.-Work is returned as good with dockers, grain urers and general labourers; fair with saddlers, hairdressers, rkcutters and ropemakers.—J. P. Nannetti.

Belfast and District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—Societies with a membership of 534 have 125 (or 1'2 per cent.) unemployed, as against 169 (or 1'6 cent. of their membership) at the end of May. Employment in branches is reported to be fair.

inen Trades.—Branches with 3,974 members have 121 (or 3 o per nt.) unemployed (in addition to 99 members out through a

kpeople show an average of 5.5 days per week worked during dispute), as against 90 (or 2.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. Nearly all branches report employment as dull.

Building Trades.—Branches with 2,321 members have 41 (or 1.8 per cent.) unemployed, as against 35 (or 1.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. The bricklayers report employment as good; the hodsmen and labourers as fair; the carpenters and joiners as quiet; the plumbers as bad.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades. - Societies with 799 members have 13 (or 1.6 per cent.) unemployed, as against 19 (or 2.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. The cabinet-makers report employment as fair; the coachbuilders as moderate; the French polishers, coopers, packing-case-makers, and upholsterers as good

Printing and kindred Trades.—Branches with 924 members have 47 (or 5'1 per cent.) unemployed, as against 64 (or 7'0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. The bookbinders and lithographic printers report employment as bad; the letterpress printers and lithographic artists as fair.

Clothing Trades.—Employment is good with the tailors, and quiet with the boot and shoe operatives.

Miscellaneous.—Societies with 1,663 members have 51 (or 3'1 per cent.) unemployed, as against 33 (or 1.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of May. The carters report employment as slack; the bakers, butchers, and labourers as fair; the locomotive enginedrivers, railway servants, glass decorators, and paviors as good.

Cork and District.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Boiler-makers and iron ship-builders in Cork, Limerick, and Passage West report employment as moderate; shipjoiners and shipwrights as dull; engineers in all branches as fair throughout the district.

Building Trades .- Employment is reported as good in Cork, fair in Limerick. Waterford and Tralee.

Textile and Clothing Trades.—Employment with flax and tweed operatives in Cork, Millfield and Blarney continues good; with tailors and hand-sewn bootmakers it is fair in Cork and Waterford, bad in Limerick; with boot and shoe rivetters fair throughout the

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Cabinet-makers, coopers, and cart and wagon-builders report employment as dull; coachmakers, mill sawyers, and wood-cutting machinists as busy.

Miscellaneous .- Letterpress printers in Cork, Limerick and Waterford report employment as dull; railway-workers, tramway men, corporation and quay labourers, coal porters, gas workers, and hackney car drivers as fair. The salmon fishing around the south and west coast has greatly improved .- P. O'Shea.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTES.

Cotton Statistics.—The imports of raw cotton during June show a marked increase as compared with June of both 1897 and 1896, chiefly due in both cases to increased imports of American cotton. The imports for the six months ending June 30th are also much greater than for the corresponding periods of 1897 and 1896. The quantity forwarded from ports to inland towns in June was greater than in June, 1897, but less than in June, 1896.

The following are the figures for the different periods:-

			Imports. Bales.		arded from P Inland Town Bales.		Exports Bales.
June,	1898		 181,112		230,039	•••	39,053
,,	1897		 112,296		208,199		47,397
,,	1896		 108,608	•••	260,814	•••	27,117
	Months en	nded					
June,	1898		 2,267,194		1,677,001	•••	239.957
,,	1897		 1,843,799		1,595,085		225,287
"	1896		 1,712,037		1,600,385		191,320
E CESTES				Aller of			. , .,

Traffic Receipts.—The total receipts of 21 of the principal rai ways of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended 2nd July amounted to £6,445,095, an increase of £129,158 (or 2 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of 1897. The receipts from passenger traffic were £3,092,783, a decrease of £224,707; and from goods and mineral traffic £3,352,312, and increase of £353,865.

Fishing Statistics.—The total value of the fish (including shellfish) landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom during June, amounted to £778,696, an increase of £139,984 as compared with June, 1897. The value landed on the coasts of England and Wales shows an increase of £72,354; in Scotland, of £57,307; and in

Ireland of £10,323.

Bankruptcies.—The bankruptcies gazetted during June numbered 372, being 41 more than in June, 1897, 7 less than in June, 1896, and 65 more than in June, 1895.

July, 1898.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN JUNE, 1898.

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

Eummary.—The changes in wages reported during June affected about 42,000 workpeople, and the net effect of all the changes on the weekly wages of these workpeople was an increase of about 1s. $2\frac{1}{4}d$. per head. About 36,000 received advances averaging 1s. $5\frac{1}{4}d$. per head, and 6,000 sustained decreases averaging $3\frac{1}{2}d$. per head.

Increases.—The increases affecting the largest number of persons were the advance of ½d. per hour to 4,000 stonemasons in Glasgow and District, and of ¼d. per hour to 11,750 mechanics in the shipbuilding yards and engineering workshops in the Clyde District.

Decreases.—The principal decrease was that of \(\frac{3}{4} \) per cent. under sliding scale to 5,500 blast furnacemen in the Cleveland District.

Methods of Arrangement.—Changes affecting 40,750, or 97 per cent. of the total number of workpeople affected, were settled without cessation of work, including 7,700 where wages are regulated by sliding scales. Changes affecting 1,250 persons, or 3 per cent. of the total number affected, were preceded by strikes; in two of these cases affecting 725 workpeople arbitration was resorted to for settlement.

Totals for First Six Months of 1898.—For the six months, January to June, the number of workpeople (separate individuals) reported as having received advances or sustained decreases is about 423,400, compared with 354,550 for the corresponding period of 1897. The net effect of all the changes in the weekly wages of these workpeople is estimated at an increase of about 1s. 7d. per head, as compared with 1s. 1d. in the first six months of 1897.

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

Locality.	Occupation.	Date from which Change.	Num	ximate ber of beople	Particulars of Change.	Estimate of Wage full we	es in a	Increa Decrea full w	ise in
		takes effect in 1898.	Inc.	Dec.	(Decreases in Italics.)	Before change.	After change.	In- crease.	De- crease.
	47 Increases—10,103	Workpeop	le.	BUII	DING TRADES. Decreases—Nil.				
England & Wales-			100 h			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Berwick-on-	Plasterers	20 June	16	(D	Advance from 7d. to 8d. per hour	28 114	33 I	4 13	
Tweed	Joiners	ı July	55		Advance from 7d. to 7½d. per hour	28 9	30 94	2 03	
South Shields	Stonemasons;	11 June	45	<	Advance from 9d. to 10d. per hour	32 83	36 41	3 74	
Sunderland	Stonemasons	I June	50		Advance from gd. to 10d. per hour	32 04			
Hartlepools {	Carpenters and Joiners	I July	122 58	::: }	Advance from 83d. to 9d. per hour	38 ol	39 14	II	
	Sawmill Joiners Carpenters and Joiners	27 June 4 July	380		Advance from 81d. to 9d. per hour	36 10	39 0	2 2	
Middlesbro' Dewsbury	Slaters and Tilers	25 June	18		Advance from 7 d. to 8d. per hour	30 12	32 13	2 01	
Halifax	Stonemasons	1 June	225		Advance from 81d. to gd. per hour	34 13	36 14	2 0	
Ний	Painters	ı Aug.	375		Advance from 71d. to 8d. per hour	31 61	33 72	2 I ¹ / ₄ 3 0 ³ / ₂	
Sheffield	Plasterers	31 May	125		Advance from 81d. to 9d. per hour	33 72	36 84	3 03	
Blackburn	Carpenters and Joiners;	20 June	350		Advance from 8½d. to 9d. per hour	37 31	39 112	2 74	
Bolton	Plastererst	19 June	30		Advance from 9d. to 10d. per hour	3/ 32		Mark to the	
Liverpool	Carpenters and Joiners	18 June	304	}	Advance of is. 6d. per week	37 6	39 0	I 6	
(Mersey Docks) \(\) Ulverston	Plumbers Stonemasons	13 June	20		Advance from 7½d. to 8d. per hour	31 61	33 74	2 1	
Ulversion	Carpenters and Joiners	I June	167		Advance from 81d. to 81d. per hour	36 0	38 2	2 2	
	Plumbers	I June	20		Advance from d. to d. per hour in summer, and from				
Warrington				10000	d. to d. in winter		-1	1	
	Painters	1 June	59		Advance from 7ad. to 8d. per hour	32 103	35 14	2 2½ I I	
	Plasterers' Labourers	10 June	17		Advance from 6d. to 61d. per hour	26 11	27 24	1 91	
Leamington	Carp enters and Joiners;	1 June	ICO		Advance from 71d. to 8d. per hour	34 1 ³ / ₄ 36 5 ³ / ₄	35 11 38 6	2 01	
Nottingham	Stonemasons	I July	120 68	•••	Advance from 9d. to 9½d. per hour Advance from 7½d. to 8d. per hour	35 34	36 61	I 21/2	
Nuneaton	Carpenters and Joiners;	1 Oct. 2 May	00		Advance from 63d. to 7d. per hour	30 74	3I 4½	0 94	
Wellington	Carpenters and Joiners;	1 May '99	32		Further advance from 7d. to 7½d. per hour	31 4½	33 7	2 3	
	Builders' Labourers		183		Advance from 4d. to 4½d. per hour	18 71	20 111	2 33	
Lowestoft	Scaffolders	4 July	12		Advance from 4½d. to 5d. per hour	20 114	23 34	2 4	
Wellingborough	Carpenters and Joiners	1 July	70		Advance from 7d. to 71d. per hour	32 03	34 44	2 3 2 2 3 3	
Wycombe	Bricklayers	- Jone	30		Advance from 61d. to 7d. per hour	30 13	32 55 32 115	2 34	
Bournemouth	Painters	1 July	275	•••	Advance from 6 dd. to 7d. per hour	30 74 28 113	30 8	I 83	
Chatham and Dist.	Painters‡	1 June	ICO		Advance from 6\frac{1}{2}d. to 7d. per hour Advance from 7d. to 8d. per hour	31 8	36 24		
	Bricklayers Carpenters and Joiners		49		Advance from 7d. to 8d. per hour	32 8	37 4	4 8	
Sittingbourne	Painters	25 June	9		Advance from 6d. to 6½d per hour	28 0	30 4	2 4	
100 - 100 -	Builders' Labourers		42		Advance from 4½d. to 5d. per hour	20 43	22 72	2 31	
932 3023 304 3	Bricklayers	1	400)					
	Carpenters and Joiners		600		Advance from 71d to 8d. per hour	33 04	35 31	2 2}	
Southampton	Plumbers	} 4 June	80	(Advance from 72d to od. per flour	35 4	20 24		
	Plasterers		100)		-0 -8	30 10]	2 23	
(Painters	1	500		Advance from 6½d, to 7d. per hour Advance to a rate of 5½d. per hour	28 7%	30 101	_ ~2	
Marazion and	Stonemasons; Carpenters & Joiners;		12	•••	Advance to a rate of 5\frac{1}{2}d. per hour	0 Magga	_	_	
District	Painters :	27 June	10	•••	Advance to a rate of 5½d. per hour	-		-	***
Scotland—	ramers,		(5	•••	The second of th			9.000	
Elgin	Stonemasons	1 June	80		Advance from 7½d. and 8d. per hour to 8d. and 8½d.	, -	-	2 04	
		0.0000	100	100	per hour				
Falkirk	Stonemasons	1 June	160	1 2	Advance from 9d. to 9½d, per hour	33 84	35 93		
Glasgow	Stonemasons	1 July	4,000		Advance from 9d. to 92d. per hour	36 113	39 04 38 5½		
Kirkcaldy	Stonemasons	7 June	190		Advance from 9d. to 9½d. per hour	36 53 36 113	A STATE OF BRIDE	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	
Paisley	Stonemasons] I July	390		Advance from 9d. to 9ad. per hour	1 30 112	35 4		STATE OF

[†] Where the winter and summer hours are known to differ in any trade, the weekly rate given in the table is the result of averaging the wages for five summer weeks and two winter weeks. When a change in wages is accompanied by a change in hours of labour, the weekly wages before and after change are computed on the lasis of the old and new hours respectively.

1 See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.

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

	CHANGES IN	N RAI	ES (JF W	AGES REPORTED IN JUNE—(continu	ied).		
Locality.	Occupation.	Date from which Change takes effect	Num	ximate ber of people ed by	Particulars of Change.	of Was	ges in a week. sive of time.	Decre full v exclus	ase or ease in week live of time.
		in 1898.			(Decreases in Italics.)	Before	After	In- crease	De- crease
		1	Inc.	Dec.	The state of the s	change.	change.	per week.	per week.
9 In	creases-2,483 Workpeop	le. I	RON	AND S	STEEL MANUFACTURE. 1 Decrease-5,	500 Worl	kpeople.		
Cleveland	Blastfurnacemen	2 July		5,500	Decrease of \$\frac{3}{4}d. per cent. under sliding scale, making	s. d.	s. d.	, d.	s. d.
Workington	Boiler Firemen	- June	21		wages 8 per cent. above standard Advance of id. per day to 2 men, and 3½d. per day to 19	_		_	
West Cumberland)	,	1 July	1,350)	men Advance of 13 per cent. under sliding scale, making		_	_	
Barrow Ulverston	Blastfurnacemen	- July	480 189	· }	wages 7½ per cent. above standard Advance of 1½ per cent. under sliding scale, making	_		_	
Askam		3 July	· 144		wages 73 per cent. above standard Advance of 21 per cent. under sliding scale, making	_	_	_	
Newton Near	(Enginemen, Crane-)	(100	\	wages 7½ per cent, above standard				
Mossend Glasgow	men, Bollerminders and Firemen	J - June	100	}	Advance of 5 per cent	-	-	. –	-
Motherwell	Boiler Firemen and Minders	- June	29	•••	Advance ot 2d. per day to 2 men, 3½d. per day to 4 men, and 6d. per day to 23 men	-	-	_	
26 Increases—22	2,285 Workpeople.	METAL.	ENGI	INEER	ING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES.	1 Decr	ease—200) Workp	ecple.
North East Coast	Enginemen, Cranemen &	30 Aug.	420		Advance of is. per week to men earning 24s. per week		-	-	
River Wear	Firemen (in shipbuild- ing yards) Shipwrights				and over, and of 6d. per week to those earning less than 24s.		1732		03
District (Shipjoiners	- Aug.	500	}	Advance of rs. 6d. per week	$\begin{cases} 38 & 6 \\ 37 & 0 \end{cases}$	40 0 38 6	1 6	
Wolsingham Barrow-in-Furness	Ironmoulders Patternmakers	1 July 2 June	29 80		Advance of is. per week	35 O 37 O	36 o 38 3	I 0	::
River Mersey Dist.	Engineering Trades	25 June	2,200	{	Advance of is. per week, with corresponding increase in piece rates	-	_	1 0	-
	Transition	24 Sept.)	(Further advance of 6d. per week, with corresponding increase in piece rates		_	0 6	
Grimsby	Shipwrights	6 June	160		Advance of 3s. per week	33 08 36 0	39 0	} 3 0	
Ipswich	Snipwrights	13 June	38		Advance of to 6d nor week	30 5 [30 0§	31 6§	1 13	-
Lowestoft	Shipwrights {	27 June — Jan. '99	} 91	{	Further advance of is. 6d. per week	33 old 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63	33 08] 1 6	
Aberdare	Tinhousemen	- June		200	Decrease of 10 per cent., making rates about 32 per cent. below 1874 list	-	-		-
Connah's Quay Aberdeen	Shipwrights Foundry Labourers		22 35		Advance of is. 6d. per week Advance to a rate of 24s. 6d. per week without overtime	29 0	30 6	ı 6	
Dundee {	Ironmoulders Patternmakers	-5 5 5	450 56		Advance of is, per week	36 o 32 o	37 o 33 o	I O	
	Blacksmiths Engineers, &c	29 July 26 Aug.	6,000		Advance of 1s. per week Advance of 1d. per hour or 1s. per week	-	_	1 0	A STATE OF THE PARTY.
River Clyde Dist.	Carpenters and Joiners (in shipbuilding yards)	26 Aug.	2,400		Advance from 81d. to 81d. per hour	A 100 March 100	38 3	I I	2
River Clyde Dist.	Shipwrights		3,250)	Advance from 81d. to 81d. per hour	37 1	38 3	1 1	a
Grangemouth Troon	Platers' Helpers	I July 26 Aug.	40	\ \	Advance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Further advance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	N CONTRACTOR OF	=	_	-
Dunfermline	Ironmoulders	27 May 8 June	136		Advance of is, per week		35 0	I o	-
(Platers)		. (Advance of 2½ per cent, on piece rates and is, per	141 6	42 6 37 0)	
Belfast	Holders-up Angle-iron Smiths	23 June	2,200	{	week to time workers	27 0 42 6	28 0	1 0	
	Shipwrights	- 1	662	J	Advance from 84d. to 84d. per hour	37 1		ı ı	1/2
	4 Increases-64 Workpe	ople.		LOYE	ES OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES. De	creases-	-Nil.		
York {	Masons	ı June	{ 8 ₂	}	Advance from 8d. to 9d. per hour	34 5	38 9	4 3	3
	Labourers;	2 June	12		Advance from 25s. to 26s. per week, with further advance to 27s. after one year	25 0	26 o	I O	•••
Llanelly	Labourers (in Public Works)	6 June	42		Advance of 2d. per day	17 0	18 0	I o	
	9 Increases—845 Workpe	eople.	MISO	CELLA	NEOUS TRADES. 2 Decreases—220 World	speonle.			
Sunderland	Cabinet Makers	. 6]une	20		Advance from 8d. to 8ad. per hour, with time and	T 1933	37 6	2 2	1
Weardale	Quarrymen, Boys,	20 June	55		quarter rate for overtime Advance of 10 per cent. to quarrymen and boys, and o				
Castleford	and Stonebreakers Brickmakers				and of 2d. per ton on a special size to stonebreakers Advance of 2s. per week to 5 men and 3 boys, and o		_	_	
Huddersfield	Woollen Weavers	. 6 June	20		rs. per week to 33 men and 6d. to 6 boys Adoption of a new price list stated to be equal to as	n –	-	_	
Low Moor		· 24 June			advance of about 10 per cent. Advance of 1s. per week		-	IC	0 000
Bolton	Tram Drivers Tram Conductors] I July	{ 48 48	}	Advance of 2s. per week	28 0		2 0	THE CONTRACT OF STREET
Edinburgh & Leith Dublin	O 777 1	8 May	400		Advance of is. per week				
A RECORDER OF	(Gangway men Handkerchief makers			180	Decrease of 6d. per week to 80 hemstitchers, and of 4d. pe				
Lurgan	(hemstitchers & drawers Do. (veiners)			40	week to 100 drawers Decrease averaging about 1s. per week		-		_
* Exclusive of				Current N					

⁺ Where the winter and summer hours are known to differ in any trade, the weekly rate given in the table is the result of averaging the wages for five summer eeks and two winter weeks. When a change in wages is accompanied by a change in hours of labour, the weekly wages before and after change are computed the basis of the old and new hours respectively.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ New work.

July, 1898.

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

Port.	Voyage.	Occupation.	No. shipped at new Rate during June. Increase. Decrease.	Particulars of Change,	May.	June.	In- crease.	De- crease,
41 11	5 Increases-	-160 Workpeople.	SEAMEN.	11 Decreases-100 Workpeople.				
Hull	Sailing Vessels— North America, East Coast West Indies and East Coast	Able Seamen	(6)	Advance of 5s. per month	s. d.	s. d. 60 o	s. d. 5 o	s. d.
Cardiff	of South America North and South America, West Coast Other Voyages	Able Seamen	10 4	Decrease of 5s per month	55 0	50 0		5 0
Sunderland	Steam Yessels— Mediterranean	Able Seamen Firemen	9 }	Decrease of 5s. per month	85 o 80 o	80 o 65 o		5 0
Newport	North America, East Coast	Able Seamen	1 4	Decrease of 15s. per month Decrease of 10s. per month Decrease of 10s. per month	80 0 80 0	70 0		15 0 10 0
Swansea	Mediterranean Other Voyages Running Agreements	Firemen	$\left\{\begin{array}{c c} \dots & 31 \\ \dots & 6 \\ 8 \end{array}\right\}$	Decrease of 5s. per month	85 0	80 o		5 0
Methil {	Mediterranean Baltic	Able Seamen Able Seamen Firemen	30 26 49 40	Advance of 5s. per month	80 o	85 o	5 0	

Changes in Agricultural Wages.—Details of some changes in the weekly rates of wages of agricultural labourers in certain English counties during June will be found in the article on Agricultural Employment on page 205. In the article on page 197 reference is made to certain changes in the yearly and half-yearly rates obtained at the hirings in the Northern Counties and in Scotland.

DIVIDENDS ON PURCHASES PAID BY CO-OPERATIVE DISTRIBUTIVE SOCIETIES.

RETURNS, showing the rates of dividend on purchases paid to members for the first quarter of 1898, have been received from 919 co-operative distributive societies in the United Kingdom, with a total membership of 1,256,944 as compared with 1,162,126 in the 914 societies making returns for the corresponding period of

1897.

The rates of dividend shown are those paid upon the main volume of trade. In a few cases higher or lower dividends were paid upon purchases from minor departments, such as butchery, drapery, etc.

The returns show an average dividend of 2s. 7.24d. in the £1 on purchases, as compared with 2s. 8.57d. for

the first quarter of 1897.

In England and Wales the average dividend paid by 723 societies with a total membership of 1,057,458 was 2s. 6.74d. in the £1, as compared with 2s. 7.36d. in the corresponding quarter of 1897. In Scotland and Ireland the average dividend paid by 196 societies with 199,486 members was 2s. 9.94d. in the £1, compared with 2s. 11.81d. in the first quarter of 1897.
With few exceptions, the societies paid a dividend to

non-members at one half the rates paid to members.

Table showing the number and membership of Co-operative Distributive Societies paying the undermentioned rates of dividend per £1 of purchases in the first quarter of the year 1898:—

Rates of dividend per	Numbe	er of Socie	Membersh Societi making re in 1st qua of 189	Percentage for corresponding		
	England and Wales.	Scotland and Ireland.	Total.	Number.	Per- cent- age.	period of 1897
No dividend Sixpence and under Over 6d. but not exceeding 1s. , 1s. od., , 1s. 6d. , 1 6 , , 2 0 , 2 0 , , 2 6 , 2 6 , , 3 6 , 3 6 , , 4 0 , 4 0 , , 4 6 , 4 6 , , 5 0 , 5 0	13 4 38 53 143 102 180 117 61 10	2 1 4 3 11 66 45 21 9	15 5 42 56 154 133 246 162 82 19 3	4,575 4,350 19,734 30,686 212,179 230,128 494,535 154,322 96,366 6,190 2,402 1,477	0'4 0'3 1'6 2'4 16'9 18'3 39'3 12'3 7'7 0'5 0'2 0'1	0·1 0·2 1·2 3·3 11·4 15·6 39·0 19·9 7·9 0·9 0·3 0.2
Totals	723	196	919	1,256,944	100.0	100.0

Information for Intending Emigrants.-The free quarterly circulars of the Emigrants' Information Office were issued on July 1st, and contain information useful to intending emigrants as to the demand for labour, the rates of wages and cost of living in the various British Colonies. Particulars are also given as to the cost of reaching the Colonies and as to the arrangements in force for the reception of emigrants. A pamphlet on the South African Republic (Transvaal) has been issued, containing a map and information as to the constitution, climate and conditions of life in that

country. Price twopence. The quarterly circulars can be obtaine free, on application to the Chief Clerk, Emigrants' Information Office, 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN JUNE, 1898.

THE changes in hours of labour reported in June affected 2,319 workpeople, their working hours being reduced on the average by about four hours (4.1) per week The principal change was the adoption of the eigh hours day in a Dublin brewery, which has been effecte gradually since February. The changes were, wit one exception, decreases, and were brought about except in that one case, without cessation of work.

Locality.	Occupation	which change takes effect.	number of work- people affected.	Before change+		Exte of chan per wee
	I	NCREASI	ES.			
Blackburn	Carpenters and Joiners*	20 June	350	47.56	47.85	0.2
	D	ECREAS	ES.			
• []	Building Trades.	edito,				
South Shields	Stonemasons*	11 June	45	48.31	43.12	5.0
Bolton	Plasterers*	19 June	30	49'71	47'93	0.7
Leamington	Carpenters and Joiners*	1 June	100	54.65	53.89	Billi
Nuneaton	Carpenters	ı Oct.	68	56.5	54.8	1.7
Wellington	and Joiners* Carpenters and	2 May	32	56.50	53.8	2"
Chatham and	Joiners Painters*	1 June	100	53'41	52.66	1
District Marazion and Dist.	Stonemasons* Carpenters* Painters* Labourers	} 27 June	37	54.73	53'38	1'3
	Miscellaneous Trades.					
Liversedge {	Curriers, Strap and Rubber Makers	18 June	19	59	56	3.0
Wandsworth	Labourers (local authority)*	2 June	12	621	48	14'
Dundee {	Chairmakers Upholsterers	} 27 June	{ 16 3	56 56	53½ 51	5'
Glengar- nock	Enginemen Cranemen Boilermen Firemen	-June	100	-	-	2.0
Dublin {	Brewery Employees:— Labourers Coopers Fitters Plumbers Carpenters, &c	Feb, to May	1246 64 97	54	48	6.

* See also under Changes in Rates of Wages.

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

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN JUNE.

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

THE total number reported as killed during June was 250, 20 less than in May, and 92 less than in June, 1897. In the first group of industries shown in the summary able below, including railways, mines, quarries, shipping, and factories, and employing 5,280,942 persons (according to the latest available figures), 233 persons were returned as killed, and 4,965 as injured by accidents in June as compared with 327 killed and 4,550 injured June, 1897. These figures give I death in June, 8, for every 22,665 persons employed in these in-

During the first half of the year 1898, 1,805 persons were reported killed and 30,387 injured, as against 2,134 killed and 29,272 injured in the corresponding six months of 1897. In the remaining occupations included in the tables, 17 persons were reported as killed, and 653 injured last month, compared with 15 killed and 422 injured in June, 1897.

SUMMARY TABLE.

THE PERSON OF TH	Kill	led.	Inju	red.	Number Employed
	June, 1898.	June, 1897.	June, 1898.	June, 1897.	according to latest Returns.
Railway Service—					
Accidents connected with move- ment of vehicles	34	29	291	285	465,112
Other Accidents	1	4	598	800	, 403,112
Total Railway Service	35	33	889	1,085	465,112
Mines	64	79	327	355	725,803
Quarries	6	12	104	63	112,829
Shipping	83	167	201	190	233,780*
Factories	45	36	3,444	2,857	3,743,418
Total of above	233	327	4,965	4,550	5,280,942
Workshops	-	_	6	3	1
Under Factory Act, 1895, Ss. 22,	12	9	545	358	Cannot be stated.
Under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	5	6	102	61	1

DETAILED TABLE.

No commence de la com	Killed	In- jured	Killed	In- jured	Killed	In- jured
	Mover	cidents ted with nent of icles.	By other dents Compa	on the	То	tal.
allway Service— Brakesmen and Goods	4	43		10	4	53
Guards	0.0000					
Engine Drivers Firemen	2 2	20 45	120	22	2 2	89
Guards (Passenger)	ī			44	ī	II
Permanent Way Men (not including Labourers)	5	18	-	76	5	94
Porters	I	34	I	171	2	205
Shunters Miscellaneous (including Contractors' Servants)	7 12	47 77	=	265	7 12	53 34 ²
Total for June, 1898	34	291	I	598	35	889
Total for June, 1897	29	285	4	800	33	1,088
Explosions of Firedamp Falls of ground In shafts Miscellaneous	I	11 115 30 126	_ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ 45	- 32 1 31	11 115 30 171
Total for June, 1898	51	282	13	45	64	327
Total for June, 1897	75	312	4	43	79	355
Ougustan away 80 Saat daay	In	nside.	Ou	tside.	Т	otal.
Quarries over 20 feet deep	The same of the sa	1		100	1	3
	I	3	St. Complete and St.			
Explosives or Blasting Fails of ground		3 9	-	_	2	9
Explosives or Blasting	2			49	3	92
Explosives or Blasting Fails of ground	2 2	19		49	CI III CONTRACTOR	

			(6) Land (9)	1777	Secretary Property	
EDARY .	Killed.	In- jured.	Killed.	In- jured.	Killed.	In- ured.
	By Wr Cast	eck or	By o	other lents.	Tota	al.
hipping*—						100
On Trading Vessels— Sailing Steam	3	_	18	63	21	63
On Fishing Vessels— Sailing	3		42	133	55	133
Steam		12-10	I	4	1	4
Total for June, 1898 Total for 3 months April,	19	10 m/s	64	201	83	201
1898, to June, 1898	161	17	202	605	363	622
Total for 3 months April, 1897, to June, 1897	351	45	184	565	535	610
Non Rich Strain In	M	ales.	Fer	nales.	To	tal.
Factories— (a) Accidents reportable by		1 35 5				
Certifying Surgeons— Adults	39	759	_	99	39	858
Young Persons Children	5	338	1	81	6	419
Total	44	1,109	ı	184	45	1,293
(b) Other Accidents— Adults	10 10 10 10	т 862			1 A 5 (1)	- 996
Young Persons Children		1,863 235 7	E	23 20 3	=	1,886 255 10
Total	-	2,105	_	46	_	2,151
Total Factories—						
June, 1898	35	2,676	1	230	45	2,857
Workshops—	30	2,070	1	181	1 00	2,807
Adults Young Persons	=	4 1	1 =	1	=	5
Children	_		-	_	_	
Total Workshops— June, 1898	_	5	-	ı	_	6
<i>дине</i> , 1897		3	-	_	-	3
Factories & Warkshan	1 .	Males.	1 -	mol	1 -	otal
factories & Workshops (classified by trades). Textiles—	P	raies.	_ Fe	males.		otal.
Cotton Wool and Worsted	. I	122		91 36	I 2	213
Other Textiles Non-Textiles —		30	-	19	2	49
Extraction of Metals Founding and Conver	. 1	366			9	36
sion of Metals Machines, Engines and Engineering	7	772	-	-	7	77
Ship and Boat Building	TO PARTITION	573		-	4 1	57
Chemicals, &c Other Non-Textile In	. 1	1,050	3 -	4 3 77	1 17	10
dustries					-/	-1.2
Total June, 1898		3,219	1	231	45	3,45
Total June, 1897	35	2,673	9 1 1	181	36	2,86
Under Factory Act, 1898 Ss. 22, 23	3,					
Docks, Wharves an Quays	d 7	286	-	-	7	286
Warehouses Buildings to which Ac	: - st 5	190 53		=	5	190
applies	-	3	(A) (A)	13	903 (19b) 31	16
Total for June, 1898 .	12	532	_	13	12	545
Total for June, 1897 .	9	346	-	12	9	35
Databases and the same of	Co	nstructio	on I	Use or		
Under Notice of Accident	0	r repair.		Vorking.		Fotal.
Act, 1894—		- 4	_		-	T.
Canal Railwayt	4	-	100		-4	4
Tramroad			=	33		3
Other Workst	::: _=	22		2		2
T-1-1 f 19-9		does not a	ANNUA MINISTRA	-	- E	-
Total for June, 1897		5 5			5 6	10
				1	1	
* The figures relate to s	eamen	who hav	e been r	eported	during th	e mont

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

† Accidents during the working of railways being reportable under other Acts are not notified under the Act of 1894.

† Authorised by any local or personal Act of Parliament.

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

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July, 1898.

TRADE DISPUTES.

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

Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day have been omitted, except when the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100,

Number and Magnitude.—Forty-nine fresh disputes were reported as beginning in June, 1898, compared with 56 in May, and 44 in June, 1897. In these 49 disputes 5,865 workpeople were directly, and 6,222 indirectly affected, a total of 12,087 which compares with 9,718 in May, and 13,291 in June, 1897. The large proportion of workpeople indirectly affected by disputes in June is mainly due to the strikes of pit lads and

Trades Affected.—In the building trades 13 disputes took place, involving 1,618 workpeople; mining and quarrying, 14 disputes, involving 7,429 workpeople; metal, engineering, and shipbuilding trades, 6 disputes, involving 587 workpeople; textile trades, 4 disputes, involving 1,817 workpeople; and in the miscellaneous group

of industries, 4 disputes, involving 271 workpeople.

Causes.—Of the 49 new disputes, 31 were chiefly on wages questions, 1 on the matter of working hours, 8 on questions of working arrangements, 2 were sympathetic disputes, and 7 arose from other causes.

Results.—Thirty new disputes, involving 6,688 workpeople, and 15 old disputes, involving 1,998 workpeople, were reported as settled. Of the 45 new and old disputes terminated, 19 involving 2,951 persons, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 9 involving 1814 persons, in favour of the employers; and 17, involving 1556 persons, resulted in a compromise. At the end of June there were 25 unsettled disputes, involving about 106,000 work. people (including 100,000 Welsh miners).

Number of Working Days Lost.—The number of working days lost in June owing to labour disputes, new and old, was about 2,445,000, compared with 2,844,300 in May, and 231,000 in June, 1897.

Total Disputes for First Six Months of 1898.—For the six completed months of 1898 the aggregate number of workpeople involved in the 306 disputes which commenced in those months was 170,855, as compared with about 112,240 in the 519 disputes reported in the corresponding period of 1897. The number of working days lost was about 9,339,000, as compared with 1,995,500 for the same period of 1897. The engineering trade dispute, which continued through January of the present year, and the present coal mining dispute in South Wales largely account for the preponderance of working days lost in the first six months of 1898 over those of 1897.

Locality.	Occupation.*	when	Alleged Cause or Object.		cted.	Dispute	Result.
		Dispute began.		Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.	Work- ing Days.	
			I.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN	JUNE	1808	Daysi	A STANDARD OF THE STANDARD OF
		70		CONTRACTOR OF STREET	Workpe	onle affe	noted .
		I Tune	Disputes. BUILDING TRADES.	1,010	Workpe	i	1
Berwick	Plasterers and Labourers	13	For advance in wages from 7d. to 8d. per hour	16	7	6	Advance conceded.
Bishop Auckland	Carpenters and Joiners	22	For advance in wages from 8d. to 8½d. per hour, with reduction of 3 hours per week, and a code of working rules	41		_	No settlement reported.
Bolton	Plasterers	18	For advance in wages from gd. to 10d. per hour, and reduction of 2½ hours per week	75		-	No settlement reported.
W7	Plumbers,	22	For advance in wages of 3d. per hour, and other	24	20	-	Still unsettled.
Warrington	Apprentices, &c. Plasterers' Labourers	ı	changes in working rules For advance in wages from 6d. to 6½d. per hour	17		9	Advance from 6d. to 61d. per hour conceded.
Loughborough	Labourers and	13	Alleged payment below standard, and employ-	30	15	13	Standard rate obtained, and non- unionists joined the union.
Nottingham	Bricklayers Bricklayers' Labourers and Bricklayers	13	ment of non-union men For advance in wages from 6d. to 61d. per hour, and consequent lock-out and withdrawal of	800	300	-	No settlement reported.
Oxford	Plasterers	4	bricklayers For advance in wages from 7 d. to 8d. per hour,	41		15	Advance conceded, and majority of employers signed working rules.
Chatham	Bricklayers	13	and revised working rules. Demand in one firm, by men receiving the	40		12	Hands reported as replaced.
Newport	Plasterers	13	standard rate of wages, to be paid at same rate as certain other more highly paid men Refusal to work with non-society carpenters	21		18	Work resumed on termination of the carpenters' dispute.
Hawick	Stonemasons	6	imported to replace those on strike For advance in wages from 8d. to 9d. per hour,	53			Still unsettled.
Pohnstone Londonderry	Builders' Labourers Labourers, Bricklayers and Brickmakers	15 6	with other alterations in working rules Refusal to work with non-union men Refusal to work with four non-union men	16 60	42	6	Non-union men left or were discharged. Labourers partly replaced; those taken back for whom work could be found.
	una Brickmakers		14 Disputes. COAL MINING. 7	.429 Wo	rkpeople	affected.	
Whitehaven	Drivers (boys)	16	Dissatisfaction with rates of wages	50	1 1	3 1	Advances given in some cases.
		(27)		(120 120	766 780		Still unsettled. Still unsettled.
Nr. Barnsley	Pony Drivers and Coal Miners, &c.	30	For advance of 6d. per shift to boys over 16 years of age, and 4d. to boys under that age	68	628 680	=	Still unsettled. Still unsettled.
Burnley	Drawers and Miners,	9 & 20th	Drawers complained of overwork and came out	136	799 150	18	Still unsettled. Redress of grievances complained of.
Mansfield	&c. Miners & Surfacemen,	I	For dismissal of underground manager, and	400	150	-	No settlement reported.
Hednesford	Coal Hewers, Holers,	24	revision of price list Misunderstanding as to the amount of "ripping"	180	200	4	After interview with employers work was resumed on previous conditions.
Mangotsheld	Loaders, &c. Coal Miners	8	to be done Against proposed introduction of the "butty"	340	•••	10	Work resumed on original conditions.
Aberdare	Hauliers, Hewers and	30	system Against discharge of two fellow hauliers for alleged neglect of duty	150	1,000	I	The discharged hauliers to be reinstated pending an investigation.
Near Bridgend	other Workpeople Coal Miners		For advance of wages Against proposed reduction of 2d. per ton in five	402 155		1 2	Advance of 20 per cent. conceded. Reduction of id. per ton accepted in
Benkar	Coal Miners	15	working places	-33			three working places; proposal with-
Ormiston	Coal Miners	8	Against reduction of 5d. per ton on account of shortened haulage	12		1	Agreed that 2d. per ton only should be taken off.
	6 Disputes. M	ETAL,	ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDIN	IG TR	ADES.	58	87 Workpeople affected.
Newcastle-on-	Blast furnacemen,	29	For working shifts of eight (now general) instead	7	22	-	No settlement reported.
Tyne	Fillers, Weighers, &c. Shipwrights	13	of twelve hours For advance in wages and other alterations in	22		8	Demands conceded for two months.
	Hammermen (to Angle-	7	conditions of working For an advance of 5 per cent. on wages from	50		-	No settlement reported.
Port Glasgow	iron Smiths) Platers, Rivetters, &c.	7	angle-iron smiths Against imposition of fines for loss of time if	93		5	Amicable settlement effected.
Oberdeen			doctor's certificate not produced on return to work				Agreed to a fixed rate of 24s. 6d. per
	Foundry Labourers	24	For overtime rate of time and quarter, and allowance of id. per hour for over 12 hours overtime	35	•••	3	week instead of 17s., no overtime to be paid unless 73 hours worked; overtime at ordinary rate.
Hargow	Ship-joiners	28	Because certain work in connection with fitting deck-house skylights, said to belong to joiners,	358		I	Amicable arrangement effected by representatives of the two trades.
			was given to shipwrights.			TAY DO	SHE CONTROL OF THE SHE SHE SHE SHE

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE—(continued.)

Locality.	Occupation.*	Date when Dispute began.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Number of Workpeople Affected. Di- Indirectly. Indirectly. Indirectly. Indirectly.	Result,
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I.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN JUNE, 1898.

		THE CONTRACTOR OF STREET	Disputes. TEXTILE TRADES.	1,817	Workpe	ople aff	ected.
Huddersfield	Woollen Weavers	June	Dispute as to price at which certain work should be woven	50		4	Terms mutually agreed to as to prices
Ashton-under-	Cotton Spinners,	2	Against proposed increase in amount of work,				to be paid for disputed work.
Lyne	Tenters and other worknebble		and for advance in wages to certain section of work,	69	14	27	Employers agreed to lengthen frames and to allot one pair only to each tenter.
Faraworth	Cotton Weavers.	30	Against alteration of price list				
Padiham	Winders, Warpers, &c. Cotton Weavers, &c			72	70	•••	No settlement reported.
	Cotton Weavers, &c	16	Operatives came out on their own responsibility, because of alleged excessive fines and other grievances	129		6	A conference between representatives of the parties resulted in an amicable
Macclesfield	Silk Weavers and	29					arrangement.
	other Silk Workers	-9	Against proposed reduction in wages of ad. per yard	114	100	•••	Still unsettled.
Halstead	Silk Weavers and Winders, Warpers, &c.	13	Against proposal by firm that weavers should themselves clean their looms at certain extra rates of pay for same	60 0	300	12	The new conditions accepted.
Dundee	Jute Workers	I	Alleged bad material	The Later			
Strabane	Flax Dressers			200		-	No settlement reported.
		IN A VALUE	Alleged excessive employment of boy labour	99		_	No settlement reported.

Newcastle-on- Tyne	Boot and Shoe Makers (Hand-sewn) and		Disputes. CLOTHING TRADES. For advance in prices on certain classes of work	365 50	Workpe		ected. No settlement reported.
	Closers Tailoresses Boot and Shoe Finishers and Lasters Handkerchief Makers	20 16	Against substitution of thread for cotton, at increased cost to operatives Dispute as to which class of work certain boots belonged to	20 36		2	Work resumed on new conditions by some women, others replaced. Classification of disputed boots raised from 4ths to 3rds, and 5ths to 4ths.
	(Hemstitchers), Folders, Drawers. &c.	and Intelligen	Against proposed reduction in wages	80	177	7	Reduction accepted by the hemstitchers and drawers.

		4 Disz	outes. MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.	271 Wo	«Imenn	le affected.
lascote,	Terra-cotta Workers	22	For advance in wages of about to not see	211 110	тиреор	
Tamworth	D .				-	Still unsettled.
ottingham	Basketmakers	27	Against proposed introduction of new price list 12		5	Notices withdrawn, and work resum
anelly	Casual Labourers	2	For advance in wages of 6d. per day 50			on previous conditions.
	(on public works)		70 advance in wages of od. per day 70		I	An advance of 2d. per day granted
indee	Cabinetmakers	16	Refusal to work for a firm stated to be doing			per day.
	Sales as the sales		work for federated employers whose men are involved in dispute		9	The employer in question came to arrangement on the question of was and hours, and work was resumed.

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

BUILDING	TRADES.	
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		BUILDING TRADES	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF			
		ay In consequence of a strike against one employer on the ready-made joinery question the associated employers locked out their men	73		17	The employer in question withdrew from the Association, and the lock-out was withdrawn.
ders abourers astruction)	rs 26 N		210		23	Men resumed work on promise that dispute should be referred to arbitrator, who awarded no advance.
l Tilers	s 2 M	y For advance in wages from 8d. to 9d. per hour	16			Advance from 8d. to 81d. per hour con-
bourers	rs 25 A	ril For advance in wages from 5d. to 51d. per hour	25		33	ceded. Work resumed without the desired
	4 A	For advance in wages from 7½d. to 8d. per hour, with certain alterations in working rules	240		57	advance. Advance of d. per hour granted as from August 1st, rules agreed to and signed
	30 N	For advance in wages from 7½d. to 8½d. per hour, offer of 8d. being refused	20		10	the Mayor of Hull acting as mediator. Advance from 7½d. to 8d. per hour accepted.
	18 A	ril For advance in wages from 6d. to 7d. per hour and other alterations in working rules	50			Men reported as finding work elsewhere
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	31 N	For a guarantee that advanced rate conceded in April should not be reduced before end of cur- rent year	25		2	and being replaced. Employers gave an assurance as required.
·	1 At	il For advance in wages from 81d. to 9d. per hour	40		62	Advance conceded.
		METAL TRADES.				
	Charles and the same of the sa	y For advance in wages from 3s, 8d, to 4s, 2d, per day	32		31	Advance to 4s. per day conceded.
ers	23 M	Misunderstanding as to arrangement for an advance in wages	49		6	Advance of is. 3d. per week agreed to
nd other late Makers		y Dispute as to prices	10	230	33	wages to rise or fall with Tyne or Clyde, but one month later. Work resumed on employer's assurance that best wages paid in the trade would be given.
late	M	23 Ma other 9 Ma Makers	23 May Misunders anding as to arrangement for an advance in wages other Makers Dispute as to prices	23 May Misunders anding as to arrangement for an advance in wages Other Makers 9 May Dispute as to prices	23 May Misunders anding as to arrangement for an advance in wages Other Makers Dispute as to prices 10 230 MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.	23 May Misunderstanding as to arrangement for an advance in wages other Makers 9 May Dispute as to prices

0.				THADE				
Chorley	•••	Coal Miners & Drawers, Surfacemen, &c.	18 May	For increased tonnage rate instead of allowances, on account of alleged increase in difficulty of working	40	50	17	Increased tonnage rate made by addition of allowances.
Hamilton			DIA PLENTS	Alleged interference with men for joining the trade union	120	0	10	Men were allowed liberty to join union.
Lurgan		Veiners (handkerchief manufacture)	21 May	Against reduction in wages	40		11	Work resumed at reduction of about is.

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

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

The following 25 disputes which have been previously reported were still unsettled at the end of June. The number of workpeople then involved was about 106,000, including 100,000 Welsh miners. The month in which each dispute commenced is stated in brackets. Building Trades:—Carpenters and joiners, Newport (since settled, July); bricklayers, Stroud (both in May); stonemasons, Swansea (since settled, July); plumbers, Hartlepool; bricklayers, Chelmsford; bricklayers' labourers, Shrewsbury; plasterers, Torquay; bricklayers, Tiverton (since settled, July); and joiners, York (all commencing in May). The dispute in which the stonemasons of nine Lancashire towns were engaged (reported in the June GAZETTE as occurring in May) has now extended to Liverpool, Ashton-under-Lyne, and the stonemason of the s Stalybridge, and Hyde, and lock-out notices to take effect on July 9th were posted in other towns within the area covered by the Lancashire and Cheshire Building Trades Employers' Federation. Negotiations for the settlement of the dispute are now in progress, and the lock out notices have been suspended for a week.

Mining:—Coal miners, Castleford (July, 1897); Normanton (Sep., 1897); Abernant—2 disputes (Oct., 1897); Castleford (Jan. 1898); South Wales and Monmouthshire (April); ironstone miners, near Kilbirnie (April).

Other Trades:—Boilermakers, Ebbw Vale (July, 1897); cabinet-makers, Glasgow, Beith, Dundee, and Dalry (March, 1898); pottery workers, Wombwell (April); thread finishers and pinners, Kilbirnie; tailors, Limerick; compositors, Drogheda; joiners, cartwrights, &c. (engineering works), Middlesbro' (all in May).

FOREIGN TRADE.

THE monthly accounts of trade and navigation show that the imports from foreign countries and British possessions into the United Kingdom for the month ended 30th June last amounted in v due to £39,032,305, as compared with £36,321,809 for June, 1897, showing an increase of £2,710,496, or 7.4 per cent. The exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures for June, 1898, were valued at £19,413,696, as compared with £19,089,997 for June, 1897, an increase of £323,699, or 1.7 per cent.; while the exports of foreign and colonial merchandise amounted in value to £5,617,003, an increase of £165,214, or 3 per cent. over June, 1897.

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

being she will	Month ende	ed June 30th	Increase.	Decrease.	
C second to the second	1897.	1898.			
Food, Drink and Tobacco Metals Chemicals, Dyestuffs, and Tanning Substances	£ 16,066,052 1,881,128 401,507	£ 18,026,856 1,994,529 479,388	£ 1,960,804 113,401 77,881	£ _ _	
Oils	620,226 9,523,209 7,829,687	735,273 9,377,089 8,419,170	115,047 	146,120	
Total £	36,321,809	39,032,305	2,710,496		

The principal increase in the value of the imports for June, 1898, as compared with June, 1897, is in foodstuffs, wheat showing an increase of £622,082 in the value imported, though the quantity has decreased by 385,830 cwt. Indian corn or maize has increased by £806,806, and wheatmeal and flour by £307,026. Bacon has increased by £136,609; fresh beef by £122,415; lard by £132,280; potatoes by £196,854, and sugar by £240,165. On the other hand cheese has decreased to the extent of £200,930, and hams, £81,603. In tea there is a falling off of £97,971, while coffee shows an increase of £83,991. Amongst raw materials for manufactures raw cotton shows an increase of £700,554, and sheep or lambs' wool a decrease of £298,412. Caoutchouc has increased by £158,397 in the value imported, while wood and timber has decreased by £576,436.

Exports.—With regard to the exports for the month, the following table shows the values for June, 1897, and June, 1898:

table the me the things					
	Month end	ed June 30th	Increase.	Decrease.	
	1897.	1898.	Moreasor		
Animals living	£ 96,634 948,826 1,683,925	£ 107,751 1,029,575 1,715,591 7,521,062	£ 11,117 80,749 31,666	£ = 364,645	
factured therefrom (except Machinery) Machinery and Millwork	2,793,784 1,485,002 4,196,119	2,820,557 1,835,996 4,383,164	26,773 350,994 187,045	= 0.00	
Total £	19,089,997	19,413,696	323,699	_	

The decrease in the yarns and textile fabrics is to a great extent to be accounted for by the falling off in the quantities of jute piece goods, linen piece goods, and worsted tissues, the decrease in the latter being 6,216,100 yards in the quantity, and £314,240 in the value exported. Cotton piece goods show an increase in value of £291,272. Amongst raw materials there is a decrease in the exports of raw wool of 2,624,400 lbs., the decrease in value being £100,262, and in the class of metals, iron, unwrought and wrought,

value of £10,750,505, principally due to articles of food and drink (duty free) which increased by £10,513,409.

Manufactured articles during the same period increased by £984,559, and oils by £453,817, but imports of raw materials for textile manufactures show a decrease of £1,038,248, and chemicals, dye stuffs, and tanning substances of £479,937.

The exports for the first six months of 1898, as compared with those for the same period of 1897, show a net decrease of £4,902,273; exports of yarns and textile fabrics have decreased by £3,076,838; metals and articles manufactured therefrom (except machinery), by £670,028; chemicals and chemical and medicinal preparations, by £239,859; machinery and mill work, by £214,421; apparel and articles of personal use, by £211,721; raw materials, by £208,287; and articles of food and drink, by £198,778.

Tonnage of Yessels Entered and Cleared .- The tonnage of vessels entered at ports of the United Kingdom from Foreign Countries and British Possessions during June amounted to 2,906,308 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 3,315,423 tons, as compared with 3,087,442 tons entered and 3,319,936 tons cleared in June, 1897, The tonnage of vessels entered coastwise amounted to 2,544,990 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 2,521,387 tons, as against 2,515,345 tons and 2,513,447 tons respectively in June, 1897.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Total Emigration.—The number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during June was 15,318, as compared with 14,930 in June, 1897.

British and Irish.—Of the 15,318 passengers, 10,437 were of British or Irish origin, an increase of 237 as compared with a year ago. There was a decrease in the number bound for the United States which, however, was balanced by an increase in the number en route to British North America. The total number of British and Irish passengers for the first six months shows a decrease of 1,694 when compared with the corresponding period a year ago. The figures for the different periods are given in the following

	June,	June,	Total for six months ending -		
Destination.	1898.	1897.	June, 1898.	June, 1897.	
United States British North America South Africa Other places	1,987 649 1,140	6,543 1,432 718 1,038 469	35,751 8,758 4,457 8,767 4,556	39,262 6,715 4,463 8,829 4,714	
Total	10,437	10,200	62,289	63,983	

Foreign.—The remainder of the 15,318 passengers in June, viz., 4,881, were foreigners or persons whose nationality was not distinguished, being 151 more than in May, 1897.

Alien Immigration.—The number of aliens that arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continent during June was 7.073. Of these those not stated to be on their way to America or other places out of the United Kingdom numbered 4,596 (including 944 sailors), the corresponding figure for June, 1897, being 4.705 (including 859 sailors). The figures for June, 1898, and 1897, and also for the six months ended June 30th in each year are as follows:

<u>.</u>	June, 1898.	June, 1897.		6 months ding June, 1897.
Aliens not stated to be en route to America or other places out of the United Kingdom	4,596* 2,477	4,7°5* 2,352	24,791*	23,290*
Total	7,073	7,057	41,623	39,835

Taking the trade of the first half of 1898 as compared with the corresponding period of 1897, the imports show an increase in soft, in each year.

* These figures are inclusive of sailors, to the number of 944 in June, 1898, 859 in June, 1897; and 6,232 and 5,590 respectively in the six months ended June 30th, in each year.

LABOUR BUREAUX IN JUNE.

July, 1898.

DURING June, the 13 bureaux furnishing returns, registered 2,379 fresh applications for work, as compared with 1,567 in June, 1897, an increase of 812. Work was found for 1,187 persons by these bureaux during the month, compared with 1,050 in June, 1897. The number remaining on the registers of the 13 bureaux at the end of June, 1898, was 2,411 (including 1,423 men, lads, and boys, and 988 women and girls) compared with 2,123 a year ago.

(I.) Work Done in June.

Name and	App	Fresh lica- s by	tions offered		No. of Workpeople found Work by Bureaux.				
Address of	du	people ring			Pri	ed by vate oyers.	Engaged by Local Authorities.		
Labour Bureau	June, 1898.	June, 1897.	June, 1898.	June, 1897.	June, 1898.	June, 1897.	June,	June, 897.	
London. St. Pancras	280				(82*) 60			
(College St.)	200	115	202	199	1 591	} 88	8†	21†	
Battersea	176	95	49	26	49	26	-	_	
(Lavender Hill) Islington (Farnsbury St.)	242	142	80	74	{ 50* 14†) 50	86†	195†	
St. Martin (Town Hall)	123	51	110	90	57	36	-	-	
Hackney (Graham Yard)	96	72	22	25	12	6* { 15†	} 94+	55t	
Salvation Army (Whitechapel Rd.)	267	312	97	45	{ 74 230‡	187‡	} -	-	
Y.W.C.A. (George St., (1) Hanover Sq.)	352	289	417	355	88	55	-	() - (
,, (2)	56	36	125	82	17	28	_	-	
Provincial.									
Salford (Town Hall)	32	22	7	2	7	2	-	-	
Ipswich (Tower Street)	24	20	69	43	26	23	-	-	
Plymouth	156	96	191	174	89	72	_	-	
Liverpool	228	118	9	14	2†	I	4*	6	
(Municipal Bldgs.) Glasgow (158 George St.)	347	199	158	95	{ 61* 42†	45* 26†	} 36*	-	
Total of 13 bureaux	2,379	1,567	1,536	1,224	989	778	228	277	

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

	4	Men.										
Name Labour Bu		Build- ing, En- gineer- ing and Metal Trades.	Stable- men, Horse- men,	Clerks and Ware- house- men.	Porters and Messen- gers.	Labore		Total Men.				
Londor	1.					200						
St. Pancras .		47	37	5	18	72	13	192				
Battersea		II	5	4	5	59	_	84				
Islington		25	35	4 6	5 26	154	19	265				
St. Martin .		7	5	A POST OFFICE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF TH	16	2	17	50				
		15	9	3 6	II	65	23	126				
Salvation Arr	ny	1 0 - 1 THE	9	6	3	9	5	25				
Provinci	al.	1	Selvery !		3		3					
Salford .		40	20	II	19	44	5	139				
Ipswich .		-	12			111	3	20				
Plymouth .		17	25	6	5 18	24	15	105				
Liverpool .		6	II	6	7	100	13	143				
Alanam		2	7	6	10	37	32	94				
Total Numbe	er	170	168	56	138	566	145	1,243				

			Women and Girls.					
Name of Labour Bureau,	Lads and	Char- women,	Ser-	Dress- makers		Total Women	То	tal.
Eabour Bureau.	Boys.	Daily Work, &c.	vants.	and Semp- stresses	Others.	and Girls.	June 1898.	June 1897
London.	1			BEE 125 13				
St. Pancras	87	42	20	-	14	76	355	159
Battersea	1	10	-	-	-	10	95	65
Islington	45 12	25	6	_	5	36	346	286
St. Martin Hackney	14	9 8	I §	I g	7	18	80 126	67 128
Salvation Army		9 8	3	\$	8	8	25	22
(1-)	_	36	259		295	590	590	536
Y.W.C.A {(1)		3	-39	66	74	140	140	187
Provincial.								
Salford	_	-	-		-	_	139	211
Ipswich	4	8	2	-	_	10	34	69
Plymouth	9	-		-	-	-	114	93
Liverpool	10	5				5	158	79
Glasgow	12	61	29		13	103	209	221
Total Number	180	196	317	67	408	988	2,411	2,123

* Permanent employment. + Temporary employment.

‡ These were engaged by Salvation Army authorities.

§ Women and Girls are not registered.

PAUPERISM IN JUNE.

Data supplied by the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland, and Ireland THE number of persons relieved in the 35 selected urban districts of the United Kingdom on one day in the second week of June was 326,697. This number corresponds to a rate of 2c6 per 10.0c0 of the estimated population of these districts in 1898.

Compared with May, 1898, a decrease is shown of 2,362 in the number relieved, and of 2 in the rate per 10,000. Twenty-five of the districts show decreases in the rate, those in which the falling off is most marked being Aberdeen (11 per 10,000), and Central London (10). In three districts the rate is unchanged, and in 7 there are increases. In the Galway district the increase

amounts to 37 per 10,000 of population.

Compared with June, 1897, the number relieved has increased by 11,227, and the rate per 10,000 of population by 5. The largest increases are in the Galway district (276 per 10,000), Dublin (26), Leicester (21), Belfast (20), Cardiff and Swansea district (18), Central London (15), Stockton and Tees district (14), and Manchester (13). In two districts there is no change in the rate, while in 10 districts there are decreases amounting in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district to 13 per 10,000, in North Staffordshire to 11, and in the Paisley and Greenock district to 10 per 10,000.

				eek of J	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in rate per 10,000			
	Selected Urban Districts.		ln- door,	Out- door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of esti- mated Popula- tion.	of popul compar Amonth	ation a
	ENGLAND & WALES	*	SERVICE OF					
	Metropolis.							
1	West District		10,338	2,495	12,833	162	- 2	+ 3
	North District		13,806	7,866	21,672	205	- I	+ 3
	Central District	•••	6,916	3,138	10,054	441	- 10	+ 15
	East District	••	12,622	4,023	16,645 38,067	231 225	- 4 - 2	+ 8 + 1
		•••						
-	Total Metropolis	•••	63.374	35,897	99,271	221	- 2	+ 4
1	West Ham	•••	1 957	6,953	8,910	199	+ 2	+ 11
1	Other Districts.				G-180 Y		W. S. 185	
1	Newcastle District	***	1,620	4,560	6,180	164	- 2	+ 4
1	Stockton & Tees District		986	4,646	5,632	265	- 3	+ 14
	Bolton, Oldham, &c.	•••	3,161	8,398	11,559	157	- I	+ 3
	Wigan District	•••	1,644	7,190	8,834	225	+ 1	- 2
1	Manchester District	***	8,254	7,244	15,498	179	- 2	+ 13
1	Liverpool District	***	9,323	7,686	17,009	186 124	- 4	+ 2
	Bradford District Halifax & Huddersfield	•••	1,093	3,390	4,483	125	- I	+ 4
1	T 1 Di () -	•••	987 1,749	3,685	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	171	Mark College Street	- 5
1	D 1 D'	•••	655	3,200	7,349 3,855	186	- 3 - 1	- 2
	Sheffield District		2,186	3,281	5,467	146	- 4	- 1
	Hull District		1,045	5,195	6,240	262	- 1	- 4
-	North Staffordshire		1,660	6,235	7,895	234		- 11
1	Nottingham District		1,512	5,283	6,795	184	- 3	+ 3
	Leicester District		1,033	2,948	3,981	198	+ 4	+ 21
ı	Wolverhampton District		3,025	13,846	16,871	304	- I	+ 6
	Birmingham District	•••	3,927	2,203	6,130	114	_	+ 3
	Bristol District		2,501	8,276	10,777	307	- 4	- 5
	Cardiff & Swansea		1,670	6,881	8,551	246	- 1	+ 18
	Total "Other Districts"	•••	48,031	109,747	157,778	193	- I	+ 4
	SCOTLAND.*							
	Glasgow District	•••	3,313	14,286	17,599	208	- I	
	Paisley & Greenock District		582	2,646	3,228	207	+ 2	- 10
H	Edinburgh & Leith Distric		1,311	5,300	6,611	185	+ 5	+ 6
	Dundee & Dunfermline		960	2,906	3,866	196	-	+ 7
I	Aberdeen		493	2,444	2,937	217	- 11	- 3
	Coatbridge & Airdrie	•••	298	1,146	1,444	164	- 6	- 13
	Total for the above Scottis	h }	6,957	28,728	35,685	201	-	+ 1
				200000		7		
	IRELAND.					070		
	Dublin District	***	6,072	3,529	9,601	272	- 3	+ 26
	Belfast District Cork, Waterford & Limeric	b)	3,820	331	4,151	128	+ 1	+ 20
	District	1	4,363	5,320	9,683	411	- 5	+ 4
	Galway District		364	1,254	1,618	454	+ 37	+276
Section 1	Total for the above Iris	h}	14,619	10,434	25,053	264	- I	+ 27
	Total for above 35 di tricts in June, 1898	s-}	134,938	191,759	326,697	206	- 2	+ 5
		5 500			1.			1

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

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

INDUSTRIAL PROSECUTIONS IN JUNE. I.—Under Factory and Workshop Acts.*†

Nature of Offence.		Con- victions	Amount of Penalties.			1345	Amount of Costs.	
By Owners, Managers, &c.:-	1		£	s.	d	1	5.	d.
Neglecting to Limewash	8	8	6	15	C		15	
Neglecting to Fence Machinery	27	27	69		C		13	0
Employing Young Persons without necessary						100		
Certificates	55	52	36	4	6	23	4	8
Illegal Hours or Times of Employment—						1000		
Before or after the legal hour	117	117	73	10	0	57	8	4
During meal times, or without proper								
intervals for meals	19	19	14	2	0	7	14	2
Beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted	6.	62		-	6	-		6
On Sundays or holidays, or children on	63	02	44	13	0	19	3	0
	7	7	0	17	6	3	4	0
At might	7 22	20		II	6		0	8
Employing children full time, otherwise			-	100	· ·	-		
than in morning and afternoon sets, &c.	4	4	I	7	6	1	4	6
Illegal employment by Jew of Jewish	7							
persons	2	2	0	15	0	I	I	6
Employment in factory or workshop, and								
in shop beyond total legal period	6	6	3	14	6	3	0	0
Employment outside factory or workshop,					M			
after employment therein before and								
after dinner	I	I	0	10	0	0	12	0
leglecting Rules as to Registers, Abstracts,								
Notices, &c.—								
Not keeping Registers	36	35	15	II	0	14	19	4
Not affixing or properly filling up Notices								
and Abstracts	12	12	7	I	0		13	6
Not sending Notices required by Act Failure to send correct Annual Return	8	DESTRUCTION OF STREET	22	1000	6		15	0
Prosecutions for Breach of (or not affixing)	16	14	21	15	6	3	17	6
C 1 D 1	6	6	14	5	0	4	4	6
Descriptions under Touck Asta	10	10	6	0	0		4 I	0
Other offences	2	I	I	0	0		16	6
Workmen:		E CONTRACTOR	100		Ĭ			-
llowing Children to clean machinery in								
motion, &c	I	. 1	0	5	0	I	18	6
Total for June, 1898	422	412	368	13	0	194	7	2
T-1-1 f 1 19071	055	0004	101	0	-	117	10	7
Total for June, 1897+	255	283t	191	0	U	11/	18	1

II.—Under Mines and Quarries Acts.*+

Nature of Offence.	Prosecu-	Con- victions.	Cases with- drawn.	Cases dis- missed.	Amount of Fines and Costs.		
	1	UNDER T	HE MINE	ES ACTS.	Mark Hill		
By Owners, Managers, &c.:— Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Registers, Notices, Returns,	1	1	_	_	£s.	d. 0	
Plans. &c	4	4		_	3 18	0	
Fencing	ış	I	-	-	51 4	6	
Ventilation	3	I	_	2	2 0	0	
Miscellaneous	0	1	2	3	15 5	0	
By Workmen:— Safety Lamps	2	2	- 100	S (S) (S) (E)	0 19	0	
Shot-firing and Explosives	12	9	I	2	6 15	0	
Timbering	5	5	_	_	4 19	6	
Lucifer Matches, Smoking, &c.	7	7	_	_	6 12	6	
Miscellaneous	7	7	-	-	7 17	0	
Total for June, 1898	48	38	3	7	100 10	6	
Total for June, 1897	47	46		1	50 16	6	
	9- N. 10	Under 1	THE QUA	RRIES A	cr.	980	
By Owners, Managers, &c.:— Employment of Women, Young							
Persons, and Children	2	2		-	1 8	0	
Registers, Notices, Returns, &c.	2	2	-	-	1 12	0	
Fencing	4	4	7 700		18 12	10	
By Workmen:— Explosives and Blasting	ı	I	-	-	0 8	0	
Total for June, 1898	9	9		9-10	22 0	10	
Total for June, 1897	15	15			18 4	4	

III.—Under Merchant Shipping Acts.

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

Nature of Offence.	Prosecu-	Convic-	Total Penalties.	Total Costs.		
By Owners or Wasters of Ships:— Not exhibiting lights	ı	ı	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 2 13 0		
Total for June, 1898	1	1	2 7 0	2 13 0		
Total for June, 1897	7	5	25 10 0	1 18 6		

IV .- Under the Building Societies and Friendly Societies Acts. (Supplied by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies)

Nature of Offence.	Prose-	Withdrawn on compliance with Act.	Convic-	Fines and Costs.		
Failure to send Annual Returns or Statements.	12	10	2	£ s. d.		

* Supplied by the Home Office.

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

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

§ For not fencing mill-gearing whereby one person was injured.

RECENT PROGRESS IN CO-OPERATION.

During June one new distributive society was registered in England. and one in Scotland, and in Ireland three agricultural and dairy societies, two poultry societies, and one home industries society. A co-operative cotton weaving society at Mytholmroyd (Yorks,) was dissolved.

The annual meeting of the Women's Co-operative Guild was held at Derby on the 21st and 22nd of June, when 235 delegates (representing 123 branches), and 28 officials were present. A representative of the Labour Department, of the Board of Trade, was also present,

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN JUNE.

(Supplied to the Department by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.) From the following summary of the changes in the Register of Industrial Organisations in June it will be seen that 3 Trade Unions, 2 Co-operative Associations for Distribution, 6 Co-operative Associations for Production, 20 new Friendly Societies, 34 new branches of existing Friendly Societies, and 3 Building Societies have been added to the Register for the United Kingdom during June. One Trade Union, 3 Industrial and Provident Societies, 19 Building Societies, and 20 Friendly Societies (including 2 branches) are reported as having ceased to exist, to have commenced "winding-up," or to have had registry cancelled during the month, while one branch of a Friendly Society is reported as having been dissolved in May.

ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED.

Trade Unions.—England and Wales.—North of England Brass Turners, Fitters and Finishers' Trade and Friendly Society, 2, Sanitary-place, Shieldfield, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Amal. Soc. of Cricket-ball Makers. Mitre Hotel Rooms, Hadlow-road, Tonbridge. Scotland.-United Operative Masons and Granite Cutters, Trades Buildings, Belmont-street, Aberdeen. Ireland.

Industrial and Provident Societies .- (A) Associations for Distribution.—England and Wales.—Attleborough Co.-op. Soc. Ltd., New North-road, Attleborough. Scotland.—Airdrie and District Co.-op., Fleshing, Graham-street, Airdrie. Ireland.—None.

(B) Associations for Production.—England and Wales.—None. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—Three Co.-op. Agricultural and Dairy Societies at Drumquin, Killyman and Curglassan, co. Tyrone; two Co.-op. Poultry Societies at Clonbrock and Castlegar, Aseragh, co. Galway, and at Glassan, co. Westmeath; and one Co.-op. Home Industries Society at Killian, Mt. Bellew, co. Galway.

Friendly Societies.—(A) New Friendly Societies.—England and Wales.—Ordinary Friendly, 7; Dividing, 2; Medical, 1; Order, 1; Collecting, 1; Working Men's Clubs, 5. Scotland.—Ordinary Friendly, 1. Ireland.—Specially Authorised, 2.

(B) New Branches of Existing Societies.—England and Wales. -29. Scotland.-3. Ireland.-2.

Building Societies.—England and Wales.—3. Scotland.—None. Iveland .- None.

ORGANISATIONS DISSOLVED.

Trade Unions.—England and Wales.—Amal. Soc. of Journeymen Beef and Pork Butchers, Butcher's Arms Inn, Leigh, Lancashire. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—England and Wales.—Copy of Order to wind up received:—Bull's Head Inn, Georgestreet, Permanent Money Soc., Ltd., George-street, Oldham. Registry cancelled by request:—Barrow Co-op. Building and Land Soc., Ltd., 8, Paradise-street, Barrow Furness. Dissolved by instrument:—Mytholmroyd Manufacturing Soc., Ltd., Square, Shed. Mytholmroyd, Manufacturing Soc., Ltd., Square, Shed. Mytholmroyd, Manufacturing Soc., Ltd., Square, Shed. Mytholmroyd, Manufacturing Soc., Ltd., Square, Shed. turing Soc., Ltd., Square Shed, Mytholmroyd, Manchester. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

Friendly Societies. - England and Wales. - By instrument of dissolution, 13 (including 2 branches); registration cancelled, 4; dissolved otherwise, 2. Scotland.—Dissolved otherwise than by instrument, &c., 1. Ireland.—By instrument, 1 branch (dissolved in May).

Building Societies. - England and Wales. - By instrument of dissolution, 9; notice of commencement of dissolution, 5; notice of termination of dissolution, 3. Scotland—By instrument of dissolution, 1; notice of commencement of dissolution, 1. Ireland .- None.

NOTICE.

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

THE COMMISSIONER FOR LABOUR, 44 Parliament Street, London, S.W.

Printed by Veale, Chifferiel & Co., Ltd., 31 to 37 Cursitor Street, London, E.C. and Published for Her Majesty's Stationery Office by Horace Marshall & Son, Temple House, Temple Avenue, London, E.C. Scle Advertising Agents Ratcliffe, Dunbar & Co., 3, George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C.—July,