# LABOUR GAZETTE

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

PUBLISHED ON THE 15th OF EACH MONTH.

V	OL.	IV	.—]	V	0.	4.
	N. A.					

### APRIL 1896.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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### STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN MARCH.

### I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

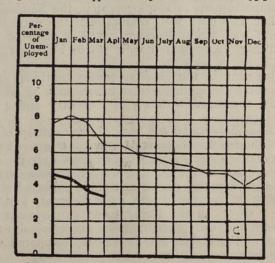
THERE has been an improvement in the general state of employment as compared both with last month and with March, 1895. The improvement affects most of the important branches of industry except mining which shows a very slight decline.

In the 108 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 415,731, making returns, 14,717 (or 3.5 per cent.) are reported as unemployed at the end of March, compared with 3.8 per cent. in February, and with 6.5 per cent. in the 83 unions, with a membership of 387,907, from which returns were received for March, 1895.

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

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

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



The proportions of unemployed in the 108 unions making returns may be classified as follows :-

		Unions.	Members
Under 3 per cent		62	264,753
3 and under 5 per cent.	•••	19	68,379
5 and under 7 per cent.		10	19,698
7 and under 10 per cent.		7	51,388
10 per cent, and upwards		10	11.513

Employment in Various Industries.—Coal Mining. There was a slight falling off in employment during March as compared with a month and a year ago. In the second fortnight of the month there was, however, a recovery in the great export districts. The average number of days worked by 1,061 pits, at which 296,661 workpeople were employed, was 4.81 per week in March, as compared with 4.91 in February and 4.93 in March 1895. The proportion of unemployed miners in trade unions in Northumberland and Durham was also per cent of the membership at the end of was 2.0 per cent. of the membership at the end of the month, or the same as in February, the corresponding percentage at the end of March 1895 being 3.2.

### EMPLOYMENT IN MARCH-GENERAL SUMMARY.

Iron Mining.—Employment in this industry has fallen | those for whom returns were received for February; off slightly since the previous month, but continues better than a year ago. At the mines included in the returns an average of 5.77 days per week was worked, as compared with 5.85 in February, and 5.59 in March 1895. The total number employed at the mines was 13,317, or about 500 more than a year ago. Of these 68.6 per cent. worked full time.

In the Pig Iron industry employment is better than in February, and considerably better than a year ago. At the end of March the ironmasters making returns had 339 furnaces in blast, being 3 more than at the end of February, and 40 more than at the corresponding date last year. The number of workpeople employed at these furnaces was 21,522, an increase of 78 over the previous month, and of 1,559 over March 1895. Employment in Steelworks maintains its improvement

as compared with a year ago, the number of workpeople employed in 107 works being 32,193 at the end of March, or 11:5 per cent. more than at the end of March,

At 85 Puddling Furnaces and Rolling Mills, the number employed at the end of March was 16,767 or 4'3 per cent. more than a year ago.

The Tinplate Trade has been much disturbed, and fewer mills are working than in February. The number of mills in operation in the 89 works included in the returns was 286 at the end of March, as compared with 339 at the end of February. Only 40 of the 89 works were giving full employment.

A further improvement has taken place in employment in the Engineering and kindred trades, and the percentage of unemployed union members has fallen from 3.4 in February to 2.9 at the end of March, compared with 7.8 per cent. in March 1895.

The improvement in employment in the Shipbuilding trades has also been well maintained, the percentage of unemployed union members at the close of the month being 7.2 compared with 7.8 in February, and 12.4 in March of last year.

Employment in the Building trades continues good, the percentage of unemployed in unions making returns being 2.6 compared with 2.5 in February and 4.9 in

The Furnishing trades are busy, the percentage of unemployed union members being only 1.0 compared with

2.6 in February and 4.9 per cent. in March 1895. Employment in the *Printing* and *Bookbinding* trades continues steady, the percentage of unemployed members being 4.6, compared with 4.9 in February and also in March 1895. In the Paper trade employment has fallen off, and the percentage of unemployed union members at the end of March was 4.7 compared with 2.8 in February.

In the Glass trade 14 per cent. of union members are reported as unemployed.

In the Leather trades employment has slightly improved, and the percentage of unemployed union memhers is 5.9, compared with 6.2 in February, and 5.7 in March 1895.

Employment in the Boot and Shoe trade is only moderate in the principal centres.

Employment in the ready-made branch of the Tailoring trade is very good, some overtime being worked, and there is the usual seasonal improvement in the bespoke

Employment for Cotton Spinners has improved; Weavers are better employed in some districts, but are slacker in others. The Woollen trade continues very busy, but the Worsted trade is not quite so well employed. Employment in the Hosiery trade generally is good; in the Silk trade it is fair.

As regards the employment of women in the Textile trades, information respecting 490 mills, employing about 90,000 women and girls, shows a slight decline,

12 per cent. in mills giving only partial employment or running short time; while mills employing 2 per cent. were closed during the whole or part of the month. The slight decline was most marked in the worsted

April 1896.

Dock and Riverside Labour .- In London the average daily number of dock labourers employed during March at the docks and principal wharves was 13,316, as compared with 13,210 in February.

Agricultural employment was rather less regular in March than in February, more particularly in arable districts, owing to wet weather, which interfered with

Trade Disputes.—The number of fresh disputes occurring in March was 95, as compared with 78 in February and 49 in March 1895. Thirty-four disputes took place in the mining industry, 16 in the textile trades, 14 each in the building and metal trades, 7 in the engineering and shipbuilding trades, 2 in the clothing trades, and 8 in the miscellaneous group of industries. In 78 of the disputes, 19,407 workpeople were involved. Seventy-two new and 18 old disputes, involving altogether about 22,000 workpeople, were settled in March. Of these disputes, 34, involving about 10,000 persons, resulted in favour of the workpeople; 41, involving about 8,000 persons, in favour of the employers; and 8, involving 2,860 persons, in a compromise; the results of the remaining 7 being indefinite or not known.

Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour .-The changes in rates of wages reported during March affected about 129,000 workpeople. Of the total number about 57,000 received increases and 72,000 sustained decreases, the net result of the changes being an average fall of 71d. per week. Among those affected by increases were about 47,000 workpeople engaged in the engineering, metal and shipbuilding industries, and about 5,500 building operatives. The decreases reported were mainly confined to coal miners and tinplate workers. In Scotland 67,000 miners had their wages reduced in most cases by 6d. per day; and in South Wales and Monmouthshire about 4,900 workpeople were affected y further reductions in the tinplate trade.

During the month about 1,200 persons were reported to have had their hours of labour reduced.

Pauperism.—The number of persons relieved in 35 selected urban districts on one day in the second week of March was 341,674, or 220 per 10,000 of the estimated population of those districts in 1896. These figures show a decrease as compared with March 1895, when the number of persons relieved was 386,220. The number for February last was 344,335.

Emigration.—The total number of British and Irish passengers from the United Kingdom to places out of Europe during March was 10,877, a decrease of 2,502 as compared with March 1895, when the number was

### II .- REPORTS ON SPECIAL INDUSTRIES. (a) COAL MINING IN MARCH.

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

Summary.—Employment at the 1,061 pits from which returns have been received, and at which 296,661 workpeople were employed, was good on the whole in the four weeks ended 28th March, though it showed some slight falling off, both as compared with the previous month and a year ago. The decline for the month was most marked in the first fortnight, the figures for the second fortnight showing some recovery 86 per cent. being in mills giving full employment in Northumberland, Cumberland, South Wales and during the month, compared with 88 per cent. among Scotland. Some of this improvement may be due to

#### EMPLOYMENT IN MARCH-SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.

the opening of the Baltic, and to the settlement of the disputes in Scotland.

The average number of days worked in each division of the United Kingdom is given in the following table:-

Legal to on.	10.59	March 1896.	March	Feb.	
District.	ist Fortnight	2nd Fortnight.	Total.	1895.	1896.
England and Wales	4.41	4.86 4.90 4.86	4.81 4.81 2.14	4'90 5'20 4'26	4'92 4'84 4'58
Jnited Kingdom	4.76	4.86	4.81	4-93	4.91

If the workpeople be classified according to the number of days worked by the pits at which they were employed, it appears that 50.8 per cent. were at pits which worked 5 or more days per week, as compared with 55'1 per cent. in February, and 58'3 per cent. a year ago. The details of this comparison are given in the subjoined table.

Classification of the Workpeople according to the Number . of Days Worked in four weeks by the Collieries.

Number of days* on	March	1, 1896.	Corresponding percentages in—		
which Coal was hewn and wound in four weeks.	No. of Workpeople employed.	Percentage proportion to total.	March, 1895.	February, 1896.	
24 days (full time) 20 and under 24 days 16 , , , 20 , 12 , , , 16 , , 8 , , , 12 , , Under 8 days	25,245 125,460 88,457 42,477 10,331 4,691	8·5 42·3 29·8 14·3 3·5 1·6	8·4 49·9 27·3 9·3 4·2 ·9	9·0 46·1 28·2 13·2 2·9 ·6	
Total	296,661	100.0	100.0	100.0	

The number of workpeople now employed at the pits covered by the returns is 2,388 less than it was a year ago, an increase of 739 in England and Wales being more than counterbalanced by decreases of 3,072 and 55 in Scotland and Ireland.

Unemployed miners in trade unions in Northumberland and Durham at the end of March formed 2.0 per cent. of the membership, as compared with 2.0 per cent. in February and 3.2 per cent. in March 1895.

Comparison by Districts.—In the following table the districts are grouped so as to show whether the number of days worked was more or less in March than a year ago. In 8 districts, with 154,616 workpeople, there has been an improvement varying from nearly a day in the small Irish districts to or of a day in North Wales. In the 8 other districts, with 142,045 workpeople, the falling off amounts on the average to nearly half a day. This group includes South Wales and Monmouth, Northumberland, West Scotland, Fife, and Cumberland, the falling off in the last district being one day per week (5.94 to 4.93).

COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED BY

District.†		No. em- ployed in Mar. 1896 at the	Days w	orked per V	Week in
District		Collieries included in the Table.	Mar. 1896.	Mar. 1895	Feb. 1896
(a) Districts in	,, 11101	TITLES OF TO			
Ireland		734	5'14	4.26	4'58
Ireland Derbyshire Lancashire and Cheshire		734 22,118 32,868		4'26 3'98 4'99	4'58 4'49 5'01
Derbyshire Lancashire and Cheshire Durham	:::	734 22,118 32,868 28,761	5'14 4'28 5'17 5'13	4'26 3'98 4'99 4'99	4'58 4'49 5'01 5'46
Derbyshire Lancashire and Cheshire Durham The Lothians		734 22,118 32,868	5'14 4'28 5'17	4'26 3'98 4'99	4'58 4'49 5'01
Derbyshire Lancashire and Cheshire Durham The Lothians		734 22,118 32,868 28,761 3,572	5'14 4'28 5'17 5'13 5'29	4'26 3'98 4'99 4'99 5'16	4'58 4'49 5'01 5'46 5'34

\* Allowance is made in all the calculations for short days.

(b) Districts in which March 1896 is less than March 1895.

6,576 30,640 18,384 8,844 54,068 7,095 10,993 5,445	4'79 4'41 5'04 3'91 5 23 4'57 4'25 4'93	4.82 4.60 5.23 4.19 5.55 4.90 4.87* 5.94	4'67 4'30 5'13 3'91 5'49 4'80 4'21 4'65
142,045	4.80	5.22	4.87
296,661	4.81	4-93	4.91
	30,640 18,384 8,844 54,068 7,095 10,993 5,445	30,640 4'41 18,384 5'04 8,844 3'91 54,068 5'23 7,095 4'57 10,993 4'25 5,445 4'93 142,045 4'80	30,640 4'41 4'60 18,184 5'04 5'23 8,844 3'91 4'19 54,068 5'23 5'55 7,095 4'57 4'90 10,993 4'25 4'87 5,445 4'93 5'94 142,045 4'80 5'22

Taking the district averages, and classifying them according to the average number of days worked at the pits in those districts in March 1896, we get the following

Number days worked per week in districts.	6	Average number of days per week worked in districts.
138,387 5.17	1	days and upwards per week
85,679 4.68		Over 45 but less than 5 days
63,751 4'34		Over 4 but less than 4½ days
8,844 3.91		Less than 4 days per week
296,661 4.81	3	Total
63,751 4'34 8,844 3'91		Over 4 but less than 4½ days Less than 4 days per week

The first district on the list is the Lothians with 5:29 days per week, closely followed by South Wales and Monmouth with 5.23 days. Lancashire and Cheshire, Ireland, Durham and West of Scotland also fall into the first group. The only district in which the average was less than four days per week was Notts and Leicester, the same as in the previous month, and the districts in which the average was less than four and ahalf were Fife (4.25 days), Derbyshire (4.28) and Northumberland (4.41). In the remaining 6 districts the average was between four and a-half and five days

Exports of Coal.—During March 2,472,707 tons of coal, coke, cinders and patent fuel were exported from the United Kingdom, compared with 2,308,521 tons in the previous month and 2,464,913 tons in Marchi

### (b) IRON MINING INDUSTRY IN MARCH.

As compared with the corresponding period in 1895, the figures for March show an improvement both as regards the number of days worked and the number of workpeople employed. The days worked by the mines were, however, somewhat less in March than in February.

The average number of days worked during March was 5.77 per week, as compared with 5.85 in February and 5.59 in March 1895. Of those employed 68.6 per cent. worked full time (24 days), as compared with 73.3 per cent. in the previous month, and 52.5 per cent. in the corresponding month of 1895. A comparison of the numbers employed shows that there are now about 500. more workpeople employed than in March 1895, an increase of nearly 4 per cent.

The tables below summarise the particulars returned::

(1) Days worked per week in each district.

District.	No. of mines from which returns	Total No. of work- people employed	Average number of days worked per week by the mines in 4 weeks ended			
A to Assessment of St.	were received.	at 28th March.	28th Mar. 1896.	30th Mar. 1895.	22nd Feb 1896.	
Cumberland & Lancs. Cleveland	44	5,951 3,576	5.87 5.96	5.85	5·90 5·95	
Other places in England Scotland Ireland	49	2,702 836 252	5'36 5'66 5'62	5.08 5.89 4.96	5·56 6·00 6·00	
Total	117	13,317	5'77	5'59	5.85	

† The districts are arranged according to the differences in the number of days

\* This average relates to a much smaller number of workpeople than that for worked in March 1896 and 1895.

### EMPLOYMENT IN MARCH-SPECIAL INDUSTRIES (continued).

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

Number of days worked by mines.	March. 1896.	March. 1895.	February 1896.
24 days (full time) 22 and under 24 days 20 , 22 , Under 20 days	 Per cent. 68.6 21.5 3.4 6.5	Per cent. 52.5 26.5 6.6 14.4	Per cent. 73'3 18'9 3'3 4'5
Total	 100.0	100.0	100.0

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

THE returns received from employers in these industries again indicate an improvement, both as compared with February and with a year ago. The improvement is most marked in the case of steelworks, the increase in the numbers employed at ironworks being very slight. In all 72,736 persons were employed in the works making returns at the end of March, the numbers at the end of February and of March 1895 being 71,544 and 69,220 respectively.

Of the 72,736 persons, 32,193 were employed at 107 Steelworks, being 527 more than at the end of February, and 3,333, or 11.5 per cent., more than at the end of March 1895. Employment in all districts is at least equal to last year, the improvement being greatest in South Wales and Monmouth.

The number of workpeople employed at the end of the month at 85 Iron Puddling Furnaces and Rolling Mills was 16,767, or about the same as last month. As compared with a year ago the numbers have increased by 687, increases being recorded in the Midlands, Lancashire, Cumberland and Cheshire, and Northumberland and Durham districts. On the other hand there are decreases in the numbers employed in Scotland and in Yorkshire, and still more noticeably in the relatively smaller numbers employed in South Wales and

Table showing the number of persons employed\* in the undermentioned occupations at the end of March 1896 and 1895 and February 1806 respectively, by 207 employers making

	Number Employed.			
Occupation.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	United Kingdom	
"Steel Making, Casting, Melting, Rolling, and Forging Melting, Feb. 1896	27,297 24,499 26,801	<b>4,896</b> 4,361 4,865	<b>82,193</b> 28,860 31,666	
Tron Puddling and Rolling {Mar. 1896 Mar. 1895 Feb. 1896	13,315 12,463 13,081	3.452 3.617 3.683	16,767 16,080 16,764	
Tinplate Manufacture {Mar. 1896 Mar. 1895 Feb. 1896	11,589 13.186 11,328	=	11,589 13,186 11,348	
Other workpeople who cannot separately classified as above* be { Mar. 1895 Feb. 1896	11,165 10,130 10,781	1,022 964 1,005	12.187 11,094 11,786	
Totals (Mar. 1896 Mar. 1896 Feb. 1896	63,366 60,278 61,991	9,370 8,942 9,553	72,736 69,220 71,544	

Returns received with regard to employment at 89 Tinplate Works in South Wales, Monmouthshire and neighbouring districts show that at the end of March 40 were giving full employment, and 19 partial employment, the remaining 30 being idle. The number of mills working was 286, compared with 339 a month ago. The following table summarises the returns:-

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

		No of	No of Mills.			
See al See Assessanting		Works.	Working.	Not Working.	Total.	
Works giving full employment Works giving partial employment Works idle	.n:	40 19 30	2:7 69 —	41 173	217 110 173	
Total to which returns relate		89	286	214	500	
Total at the end of February		89	339	161	500	

Returns from the owners of 49 Tinplate Works give the number of workpeople employed at the end of March 1896 as 11,589, being 1,597 (or 12.1 per cent.) less than a year ago.

The total quantity of tinplates and sheets exported from the United Kingdom during March was 21,258 tons, as compared with 18,454 tons in the previous month, and 30,801 tons in March 1895. Of these quantities the United States alone took in March 8,905 tons, in February 6,980 tons, and in March 1893, 18,743 tons.

### (d) PIG IRON INDUSTRY IN MARCH.

This industry continues to improve, the improvement

compared with a year ago being very marked.

As compared with March 1895, the total number of furnaces in blast at end of March 1896, so far as covered by the returns received from 107 ironmasters owning 91 per cent. of the whole number of blast furnaces in the United Kingdom, shows an increase of 40, the figures for the two periods being 299 and 339, respectively. England and Wales account for 38 of this increase, and Scotland for 2. The number of workpeople employed at the furnaces included in the returns was 21,522 in March 1896, an increase over the corresponding figures of last year of 1,492 in England and Wales, and 67 in Scotland.

As compared with February last, the returns show 3 more furnaces in blast, and the number of workpeople employed has increased by 70 in England and Wales, and by 8 in Scotland.

The subjoined table gives-

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

or ordered discount			e compared	Present time compared with a month ago.		
Districts.	Mar. 1896.	Mar. 1895.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Mar. 1896.	Mar. 1896.	Feb. 1896.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Mar. 1896.
ENGLAND & WALES-			Mark Market			
Cleveland	96	go	+ 6	96	96	
Cumberland & Lancs.	45	34	+11	45	45	
S. and S.W. Yorks	15	8	+ 7	15	15	
Lincolnshire	14.	14		14	14	
Midlands	87	74	+13	87	85	+2
Glamorgan and Mon.	16	17	- t	16	16	1
Other districts	10	8	+ 2	10	10	
Total England and Wales	283	245	+38	283	281	+2
SCOTLAND	56	54	+ 2	56	55	+1
Total furnaces included in returns	339	299	+40	339	336	+3

The following particulars respecting the pig iron industry in Cleveland are taken from the monthly circular issued by the Cleveland Ironmasters' Associa-

Production.—The amount of pig iron produced in March was 274,950 tons, against 254,780 tons in the previous month, and 247,202 tons in March 1895.

### EMPLOYMENT IN MARCH-SPECIAL INDUSTRIES (continued).

Stocks.—These amounted on March 31st to 355,555 tons, an increase of 3,701 tons as compared with February, and of 38,732 tons as compared with March 1895.

April 1896.

Shipments.—102,910 tons of pig iron were shipped coastwise or foreign during the month from Middlesbrough and Skinningrove, being 33,646 tons more than during February, and 25,026 tons more than during March 1895.

The quantity of pig iron shipped from all ports of the United Kingdom to foreign countries and British possessions was 70,792 tons in March 1896, as against 52,178 tons in March 1895, and 63,055 tons in March 1894.

### (e) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR. Employment in England in March.

THE Agricultural Correspondent to the Department on the basis of 180 returns from various parts of England, including one from an Agricultural Labourers' Trade Union, reports as follows:—Generally speaking, employment was fairly regular in the month of March, but not so satisfactory as in the month of February, owing to wet weather in the latter part. The districts in which employment was chiefly affected by this were certain arable ones in the Eastern and Midland Counties.

In the Northern Counties of England work was generally regular. In the Midlands the districts where work was the most irregular were in the counties of Nottingham, Warwick, Huntingdon, and Bedford. In the Eastern Counties Suffolk was the most affected by wet weather, but in no case is the irregularity of work serious. There was also some slackness of work for the same reason in a few parts of Essex and Cambridgeshire, and in the Home Counties in districts in Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire. A very unfavourable report is given of the Cranbrook Union of Kent. In the Southern and Western Counties there was some irregularity of employment in the Unions of Cuckfield and Rye in Sussex, the Devizes Union of Wiltshire, and the Ledbury Union of Hereford, but with these exceptions the reports from this part of the country are satisfactory.

Seasonal changes in wages amounting to a rise of is, a week are reported in districts in the counties of Bedford, Cheshire, Essex, Gloucester, and Warwick, and in parts of North Lancashire of 6d. a day.

Northern Counties .- In Cumberland favourable reports come from the Unions of Cockermouth and Penrith. A few men are reported in irregular work in the Carlisle Union. Work is said to be generally regular in North Lancashire, except at Pilling, in the Chester-le-Street and Darlington Unions of Durham, and in the Nantwich and Tarvin Unions of Cheshire. In Yorkshire some irregularity of work is reported in the Malton Union, but employment is said to be regular in the Unions of Easingwold, Knaresborough and Ripon.

Midland Counties .- A favourable report is given of the Chesterfield Union of Derbyshire. In the Lichfield Union of Staffordshire a few men are reported to be in irregular work. In the Southwell and Bingham Unions of Nottinghamshire there is some irregularity of work, but a favourable report comes from the Claypole and Worksop Unions. In Shropshire, in the Market Drayton Union, in Warwickshire in the Unions of Alcester, Coventry, Stratford-on-Avon, and Warwick, and also in the Oakham Union of Rutland there was some slight want of work, chiefly owing to wet weather. In Oxfordshire favourable reports come from the Unions of Abingdon, Banbury, Thame, and Witney; in Leicestershire from the Unions of Blaby, Billesdon, Melton Mowbray, and Market Harborough, and in Worcestershire from the Pershore Union, but some are out of work in the Tenbury Union. In the St. Ives Union of Huntingdon there was some irregularity of work owing to wet weather, and a little in the Potterspury Union of Northampton, but work is said to be generally regular in the Unions of Brackley, Brixworth, Hardingstone, and Kettering. In Bedfordshire there was slight irregularity of work in the St. Neots Union, but a number were said to be in irregular work in the Bedford Union owing to wet weather. Favourable reports come from the Leighton Buzzard and Luton Unions.

Eastern Counties .- In Essex work is reported to be generally regular in the Unions of Colchester, Halstead, Orsett, Ongar, and Lexden and Winstree. Owing to wet weather there was some irregularity of work in the Unions of Billericay, Braintree, Dunmow, Maldon and Tendring. In Suffolk employment was affected by the wet weather in the following Unions: Cosford, Bosmere and Claydon, Hoxne, Mildenhall, Plomesgate, Sudbury and Thingoe. Favourable reports come from the Samford and Risbridge Unions. Reports from Norfolk state that work was generally regular in the Unions of Depwade, Mitford and Launditch, and Swaffham. In the Downham Union the state of employment is said to be far from satisfactory on the western side of the Onse. In Cambridgeshire favourable reports come from the Unions of Peterborough, Wisbech, and Whittlesea. There was some slight irregularity in the Unions of Caxton, Linton and North Witchford. In the Chesterton Union reports of two parishes state that there is a considerable want of employment, but in other districts work is said to be regular. Reports from Lincolnshire state that employment is generally regular in the Unions of Brigg, Grimsby, Grantham, Lincoln, Louth, Sleaford, Stamford and Spilsby.

Home Counties .- In Berkshire work is said to be regular in the Wantage Union, and in Buckinghamshire in the Unions of Aylesbury, Buckingham and Winslow. In the Newport Pagnell Union the wet weather slightly affected employment in some districts. This was also the case in the Hemel Hempstead Union of Hertfordshire. In the Hitchin Union employment is said to be generally regular. In Surrey favourable reports come from the Farnham, Guildford, Hambledon, and Godstone Unions. Reports from Kent state that work is generally regular in the Unions of Bridge, Hollingbourn, Hoo, Faversham, Milton, and Sevenoaks, but a very unfavourable report comes from the Cranbrook Union.

Southern and Western Counties .- Reports from Sussex are satisfactory from Battle and Horsham, but some men are in irregular work in Cuckfield and Rye Unions. In Hampshire very little irregularity of work is reported from districts in the Hartley Wintney and Kingsclere Unions. In Dorsetshire the state of employment is reported as satisfactory in the Unions of Blandford, Bridport, Dorchester, and Wimborne, and in Wiltshire in the Unions of Highworth and Swindon, Pewsey, Warminster, Westbury, and Wilton. In the Devizes Union a few odd men did not get regular work owing to wet weather. Favourable reports come from Gloucestershire from the Unions of Barton Regis, Cirencester, Gloucester, Winchcombe, and from the Bromyard and Leominster Unions of Herefordshire. In the Ledbury Union there was some irregularity of work. Regularity of employment is reported from the Langport, Wellington, and Wells Unions of Somerset; the Barnstaple, Crediton, Tavistock, and Torrington Unions of Devonshire, and from the Bodmin Union of Cornwall. In the Truro Union a few are in irregular work.

### Recent Agricultural Hirings.

At the recent hirings in Scotland, and also in the North of England, in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, the rates of wages were on the whole about the same as those at the corresponding period in 1895, though in some districts there was a tendency to reduce them or else the number of farm servants employed. When wages were reduced it was generally in the case of those who were changing their places, or of men who had no women workers.

England.—In Northumberland, at Alnwick, Berwick, Belford and Wooler, though wages generally remained the same as those paid last year, there was, in some cases, a tendency to reduce them, and at all these markets a certain number were left unhired, chiefly in the case of men without women workers. At Newcastle, and also at Darlington in Durham, the rates paid were generally similar to those in 1895.

Scotland.—In Scotland, in Berwickshire and Roxburghshire, fewer men were required, owing, it is said, to the conversion of arable land to grass. In both counties those who remained in their places generally made better terms than those who changed them. Men without women workers found a difficulty in getting situations. At the hirings in Edinburgh the rates of wages obtained were usually similar to those of last year, but a certain number of men remained unengaged owing to farmers reducing the numbers employed. In Haddingtonshire and Kincardineshire wages showed a slight downward tendency, chiefly in the case of those who were changing their places. At the markets in the county of Dumfries there was generally a slight tendency to reduce the wages of men, but in the case of women wages at Moffat were rather higher than those paid at the corresponding period of 1895. At Arbroath, in Forfar, and also at Elgin, men changing their places often had to submit to a slight reduction in wages.

<sup>\*</sup> The table does not include workpeople engaged in machining or other engineering or constructive processes

### EMPLOYMENT IN MARCH-SPECIAL INDUSTRIES (continued).

### (f) LONDON DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR IN MARCH.

EMPLOYMENT for dock and wharfside labour, as a whole, was slightly better in March than in the preceding month, but dock labourers were worse employed than a year ago. The numbers employed at the wharves again fell off, especially on the south side. The average daily number of labourers employed at all the London docks and at III of the principal wharves is estimated at 13,316 for the four weeks ending March 28th, compared with 13,210 for the preceding month The average number employed in the docks increased by 302, and the average employed at the wharves decreased by 286. The first week shows the minimum, and the third the maximum daily average, the estimated number at work ranging from 11,951 on March 3rd, to

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

	Labourers	employed in	Docks.	Labourers	Total Dock	
Period.	By Dock Companies or through Contractors	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	employed at IIIWharves making Returns.	and Whari Labourers included in Returns.	
1st week of March 2nd ,, ,, 3rd ,, ,, 4th ,, ,,	5,540 6,340 6,794 6,134	1,576 1,990 1,962 1,883	7,116 8,330 8,756 8,017	5,120 5,245 5,252 5,429	12,236 13,575 14,008 13,446	
Average for 4 weeks ending Mar. 28th	} 6,202	1,853	8,055	5,261	13,316	
Average for 4 weeks ending Feb. 29th	} 5,893	1,770	7,663	5,547	13,210	

(2) The daily fluctuation in the number of dock labourers employed by the London and India Docks Joint Committee during February and March is shown on the chart below. The numbers in March ranged from 3,554 on the 3rd to 5,346 on the 19th.

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

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

No em- loyed	COLUMN DE S	BRUAL	ON THE OWNER	THE PERSON	M A R	C H
7,000 900 800 700 600 6,500 400 500					769 297 118. 1983	10.00
6,000 900 800 700 600 5 500 400 300	29 II II 29 II II 20 I I	01941 01941 01941	SILL JE		1	
200 100 5.000 900 800 700 600 4 500					1	14
300 200 100 4,000 900 800 700 600 3 500	W		1	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
400 300 200 100 5000 900 800 700	The fo	lowing are the	figures on	which the Chai	t for March	1 1866 Is based.
600 2 500 400 300	Day of Month.	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.	Day of Month.	Number employed.
200 100 200 900 800 700 500 400 300 200 100	2 3 4 5 6 7 9 10	3,594 3,554 3,828 4,431 4,329 4,115 4,621 4,532 4,181	12 13 14 16 17 18 19 80 21	5,025 5,023 5,181 5,150 4,792 4,307 5,346 5,069 4,722	23 24 25 26 27 28 30 31	4:795 4:694 4:321 4:142 3:982 3:665 3:689 3:580
1,000 900 800 700 600 500 400 300 200	Taking t	March 1895 the	6,998 on the d St. Kath	arine Docks or 4 on the 2nd to	abourers es	mployed varied aber employed e 14th.

An exact comparison with the state of employment a

year ago can only be made in the case of labourers employed by the Dock Companies. It will be seen from the following figures that employment was considerably worse throughout the month than a year ago.

Period.				tent	Labourers employed by Dock Companies directly or through Contractors.						
		anh.L			1896.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease			
	veek o	March		8	5,540	6,479	do-Mi	939			
2nd	"	11			6,340	7,164	-	824			
3rd	11	"	•••	***	6,794	7,422	_	628			
4th	"	.zůo	a.		6,134	7,386	AA TO	1,252			
	Averag	ge for 4 w	reeks	0.54	6,202	7,113	Ma	911			

Employment in mid-stream has been fair, though not equal to last month. Stevedores have been well employed; coal porters fairly so for the time of year. Lumpers have been somewhat slack; deal porters have been slack; corn porters slack in the Millwall and Surrey Docks, but busy in the Victoria Dock.

The fruit porters in Thames Street have not been so well employed as last month. The average daily number employed was 321 for the first week, 466 for the second, 235 for the third, and 285 for the fourth—an average of 327 for the four weeks, as compared with an average of 359 employed in February.

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

An increase is again shown in the number of men shipped from the principal ports in the United Kingdom as the crews of foreign-going vessels during March, as compared with the total for the corresponding month of last year, the totals being for March, 1896, 30,831, and for March, 1895, 29,707. For the three completed months of 1896 the number shipped was 93,175, as against 84,187 for the first three months of 1895, an increase of 8,988. The returns generally state that the supply of seamen is still in excess of or equal to the demand.

Particulars of some unimportant variations in the rates of wages of seamen and firemen, affecting small numbers of men, will be found in the table of Changes in Rates of Wages on p. 128.

Table showing the number\* of men, &c., shipped as the crews of foreign-goin, vessels at some of the principal ports of the United Kingdom in Marci 1896 and 1895 respectively, together with the number\* shipped in the three

Union, but emplo		of Men, &c March 18		Total in Mar. 1895.	Total number shipped in 3 months ended March		
Principal Ports.	In Sailing	In Steam	Total in Mar.				
yea of the Cheste	Vessels.	Vessels.	1896.	Countles	1896.	1895.	
ENGLAND.	ilsow sel	morti ut	ad of f	reporte	nen ar	93	
East Coast.	server s	Salaria Mari		now Land	Pagair	1000	
Tyne Ports	48	2,712	2,760	2,673	8,459	6,940	
Sunderland	40	557	597	487	1,781	1,275	
Middlesbrough	42	403	445	254	1,471	1,021	
Hull	22	935	957	799	3,053	2,44	
Grimsby	7000.701	18	18	106	184	251	
Bristol Channel.		231 250 6		Marrick	bos .		
Bristol		287	287	234	847	686	
Newport, Mon	41	901	942	1.015	3,423	3.052	
Cardiff†	577	4,571	5.148	5,241	16,187	14.468	
Swansea	138	320	458	441	1,858	1.249	
Other Ports.	01 17901	of bush	amen I	vindoni	( , HOD)	BREE	
and the second s	201	9,487	9,778	9.547	27.445	26.530	
	361		5,673	4.843	16,707	4.867	
Court and the	STATE OF THE PARTY	5,312 1,282	1,282	1.684	3,662	4.365	
Southampton	Hall 130	1,202	1,000	1,004	3,002	4,000	
SCOTLAND.					fre some		
Leith, Kirkcaldy,	27	491	518	528	1,682	1.503	
Methil and	HILL THE	master be	de en ule	Han hear	WHITE EAST	,,,,,,	
Grangemouth							
Glasgow	92	1,716	1,808	1.783	5,801	5.072	
Redfordshite-file	mi sen	Statte No. 1	cone, and	date breeze	HISTOR	Barrier .	
IRELAND.		La minute	The Work of	Section 1	L. Land		
Dublin	100 0	60	60	27	134	156	
Belfast	ni -4400	100	100	50	501	311	
Total Mar. 1896	1,679	29,152	30,831	weather.	98,175	TIWE .	
	1 007	00 470	. sputter	T-DOLLOUT	1100 1213	NAME OF	
Ditto, Mar. 1895	1,237	28,470	***	29,707	2 7 10 10 10 10	84,187	

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

† Including Barry and Penarth.

### EMPLOYMENT IN MARCH-DISTRICT REPORTS .- LONDON.

# TEXTILE TRADES IN MARCH.

April 1896.

According to returns from women correspondents, the proportion of women employed in the textile trades who were working short time during March was slightly greater than in February both in the cotton and worsted trades. Information has been received with regard to the employment of women and girls in 490 cotton, woollen, worsted, and silk mills. In the case of 343 mills the numbers employed are known approximately If the same average number be assumed to be employed in the remaining 147 mills as in those for the same trade for which numbers are known, the information may be summarised as follows:-

State of Employment.	Number	Approximate Estimate of Women and Girls employed.				
	Mills.	Number.	Percentage for Mar.	Percentage for Feb.		
Full time Ditto, but partial employment Short time Closed for repairs on account of disputes	442 22 16 6	77,496 8,159 2,917	86 9 3	88 8 2		
,, on account of disputes ,, for reasons not specified  Total	490	90,107	100	100		

Cotton Trade.—According to this estimate the number of women and girls usually employed in the cotton mills reported on was 69,294. Of these 85 per cent. were employed in mills working full time (compared with 87 per cent. during February); 9 per cent. in mills running full time but giving only partial employment; 4 per cent. in mills running short time; while mills employing 2 per cent. were closed during the whole or

Woollen and Worsted Trade.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the woollen and worsted mills reported on is estimated at 19,538. Of these 89 per cent. were employed in mills working full time (compared with 93 per cent. in February); 8 per cent. in mills running full time, but giving only partial employment: and 3 per cent. in mills running short

Silk Trade.—The number of women and girls usually employed in the silk mills reported on is estimated at 1,275. Of these 94 per cent. were employed in mills running full time; and 6 per cent. in mills running full time, but giving only partial employment.

### III .- DISTRICT REPORTS FROM LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS AND OTHERS.

Employment in various Industries.-In all the important industries in London the state of employment has continued to improve, the improvement being very marked in engineering and cognate branches of trade.

Returns from 386 branches of 99 unions, with an aggregate membership of 69,200, show 1,908 (or 2.8 per cent.) unemployed at the end of March, compared with 3'1 per cent. last month and

The Engineering, Metal and Shifbuilding trades are on the whole well employed. Reports from 107 branches of 23 unions show that 517 (or 2.5 per cent.) out of a membership of 20,963 were unemployed at the end of March, compared with 2.9 in February and 5.8 per cent. in March 1895. If engineering is taken alone the proportion of unemployed is under 2 per cent

With the exception of the plumbers and stoneworkers the Building trades continue well employed. Reports from 181 branches of 8 unions paying unemployed benefit and having a membership of 12,897 show that 237 (or 1.8 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of March, compared with 2.1 in February and 5.6 in March 1895. The millsawyers describe employment as good; the carpenters and joiners and p'asterers as fair; the bricklayers and

(h) EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN THE painters and decorators as improving; the stonemasons and stonecarvers as dull; the plumbers as bad.

The Furnishing trades have still further improved, and employment is brisk, the state of the cabinet-making trade being reported as especially prosperous. Reports from 31 branches of 7 unions, with a membership of 4,489, show that 41 (or 0.9 per cent.) were unemployed, as against 1.7 last month and 4.0 in March 1895.

The Coopers remain busy. Two societies, with a membership of 930 have only 8 members unemployed (or less than I per cent.). This percentage is the same as in February, but is less than in March 1895, when it was 1.5.

The Coachbuilding trades are well employed. Reports from 11 branches of 8 unions, with a membership of 1,086, show that 20 (or 1.8 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2.5 per cent. in February and 3:9 in March 1895.

The Printing and Bookbinding trades have somewhat improved. Returns from 19 unious, with a membership of 20,139, show that 768 (or 3.8 per cent.) were unemployed at the end of the month, compared with 4:4 per cent. in February, and 4:3 in March 1895.

Clothing Trades.-Employment in the wholesale clothing trade has continued good throughout the month, overtime being worked; the West-end tailoring trade has been quiet, but improved towards the close of the month; the East-end bespoke trade is brisk; the hatters are exceptionally busy, the season being at its height; the cap makers are moderately employed; the fur skindressers continue busy; the furriers slack.

Boot and Shoe Trades .- The machine branch is dull; the highclass bespoke branch is good; slipper-makers are very slack.

The Leather trades continue well employed. Returns from 5 unions, with a membership of 1,197, show that 22 (or 1.8 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 1.7 per cent. in February and 4.5 in March 1895.

Glass and Pottery Trades - Employment in these trades remains stationary. Returns from 7 unions, with a membership of 1,481, show that 83 (or 5.6 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 5. per cent. last month and 5'1 in March 1895.

Workers in Fibre, Hair, &c .- These trades are still well employed. Returns from 6 unions, with a membership of 957, show that 22 (or 2.3 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3.2 per cent. last month and 5.9 in March 1895.

The Gold and Silver trades remain busy. Returns from 6 unions, with a membership of 1,088, show that 12 (or 1:1 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 10 per cent. in February, and 5.8 per

The Tobacco trades are rather slack. Returns from 3 unions, with a membership of 2,110, show that 161 (or 7.6 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 5.6 per cent. last month

Shipping and Dock Labour .- Employment at docks and wharves was slightly better in March than in February. The dock labourers, however, were worse employed than a year ago. The average daily number of dock labourers employed in the London Docks and at 111 of the principal wharves is estimated at 13,316 for March and 13,210 for February. Employment has been fair in mid-stream good with stevedores, fair with coal porters, and somewhat slack with lumpers. Deal porters have been slack, and corn porters slack in the Millwall and Surrey Docks, but busy in the Victoria Dock. Fruit porters have not been so well employed. Further details are given on page 102.

Disputes.-Four disputes, affecting in the aggregate 206 persons, have been reported as occurring during the month. One of these disputes was in the boot and shoe trade, two were in the cabinet trade (French polishers and upholsterers), and one in the fancy leather trade. Particulars will be found on page 123.

Labour Bureaux.-The four labour bureaux furnishing returns for March and for the corresponding month of last year registered 1,541 fresh applications from workpeople during last month, as compared with 3,115 in March 1895. Work was found for 1,691 workpeople during the month (1,415 by private employers and 176 by local authorities), as compared with a total of 1,312 (940 by private employers and 372 by local authorities) in March 1895.

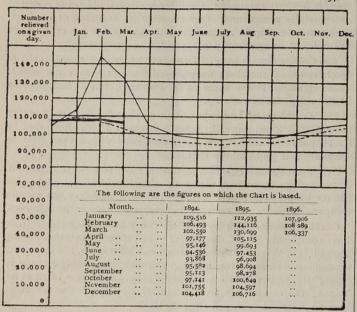
Pauperism.—The number of persons relieved on the last day of the second week in March was 106,337. As compared with the number on the corresponding day of February this shows a decrease of 1,952, and as compared with March 1895 of 24,362, more than half this decrease being in the Southern district.

The following chart shows the seasonal variations in the volume

### EMPLOYMENT IN MARCH-DISTRICT REPORTS (continued) .- NORTHERN COUNTIES AND LANCASHIRE.

of pauperism in London at the middle of each month for the years 1894, 1895 and 1896:—

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



The number of vagrants in London on one day in the second week in March was 1,079, as compared with 1,054 in March 1895.

In West Ham the number of paupers on one day in the second week was 9,444 in March, 9,311 in February, and 12,463 in March 1895.

### ENGLAND: NORTHERN COUNTIES.

### Tyne and Wear District.

Coal Mining.—Durham.—At 27 pits, employing 16,980 men and boys in gas, steam, and house coal seams, the average number of days worked is 9.2 per fortnight. At three of these pits a number of men are under notice, and others have been discharged owing to lackness. Several pits, producing chiefly gas coal, are fully employed, 100 men having restarted work at one colliery. The number of unemployed miners (exclusive of 380 men idle owing to accidental stoppages) is 1,386 (or 2.37 per cent.), as against 2.6 per cent. in February. Cokemen continue fully employed. Northumberland.—Pits are beginning to work fuller time, the average number of days worked each successive week being 3.8, 3.8, 4.3, and 5.3 respectively. The number of miners in receipt of stoppage pay is 210 (or 1.02 per cent.), as against 0.52 per cent. at the end of February.

Metal Mining.—Employment in the lead mines continues steady, and at two iron mines full time has been worked.

Quarrying.—Weardale whinstone quarries are busy. At Gateshead and district work at all the quarries is fairly good; the quarrymen are moving for an advance in wages. Three limestone quarries, employing 500 men, have worked six days per week.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—On the Tyne.—The principal yards in the middle and upper reaches of the river are busy on special work. In the Shields district repairing yards are moderately employed, a number of riveters and caulkers being idle. At the Elswick gun factory employment is brisk, fitters and turners working overtime and night shifts. Marine and electrical engineering firms are busy. Repair shops and dry dock work continue dull. The North Shields sailmakers report a large percentage idle. Reports from 45 branches of these trades, with a membership of 9,538, show 861 (or 9.0 per cent.) unemployed, as against 10.5 per cent. at the end of February. On the Wear.—There is continued improvement in all yards on this river. Marine engine building firms are well employed. Out of 4,016 members of the engineering and iron shipbuilding trades included in 20 returns, 351 (or 8.7 per cent.) are out of work, as against 10'2 per cent. in February. The shipwrights have none unemployed out of 3,227 members on both rivers. Out of 407 pattern-makers none are idle. The joiners have 2 per cent. unem ployed, and the plumbers 5 per cent. The steel smelting, plate and angle mills have worked full time; iron plate mills 5 shifts per week.

Dock and Riverside Labour.—The coal porters report employment as bad, especially in the steam coal trade, little more than half time being worked; the trimmers and teemers as unchanged; the Tyne wherrymen as slack; the quayside labourers as dull. There is a fuller demand for seagoing men in the lower reaches of the Tyne.

Building and Woodworking Trades.—The building trades on the Tyne continue dull. On the Wear employment is fairly good. Coopers on the Tyne in chemical factories are suspended ten days, owing to slackness; in the brewery trade full time is worked. Millsawyers and woodcutters have 2 3 per cent. idle.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The letterpress printers on the Tyne have 50 (or 9 per cent.) of their members unemployed, as against 8-1 per cent. at the end of February; at Sunderland 10 per cent. are idle. The bookbinders and machine rulers are slack, with 5 per cent. of their members out of work. Four paper mills have worked 140 shifts out of a possible 240 during March.

Glass and Chemical Trades.—The pressed glass makers report the opening of new works at Sunderland, and have 7 per cent. out of work. Bottle-makers at Seaham, Southwick, and Blyth are working full time; owing to the stoppage of a tank 25 per cent. are, however, laid idle. Chemical factories continue slack. Cement and white lead works are working short time.

Fishing.—Steam trawl fishing has been good during the month; line boats have been less successful.—7. Ratcliffe.

### Middlesbrough, Stockton, and District.

General.—Societies with 4,823 members report 106 (or 2.2 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 121 (or 2.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February.

Ironstone Mining.—The Cleveland miners continue well employed.

Iron and Steel Trades.—All the large steel works are reported as busy, the one laid off having recommenced. The finished ironworks have maintained the improvement reported. Employment is good at the blast furnaces, foundries, and bridge works.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Branches of the engineers, moulders, and smiths and strikers in Hartlepool, Stockton, Middlesbrough, and Darlington, with 3,257 members, report employment as good with 93 (or 2.9 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 112 (or 3.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February.

Shipbuilding. — Employment at Middlesbrough, Stockton, and Thornaby is good; at Hartlepool, it is not so good. The ship-joiners report employment as very good, with I per cent. unemployed, the shipwrights and the smiths and strikers with none.

Building Trades.—Employment continues good throughout the district. Branches of the carpenters and joiners and millsawyers with 1,001 members, report 13 (or 1'3 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 9 (or 0'9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—The sailors and firemen report employment as quiet both at Middlesbrough and the Hartlepools. Dock labour is good at Middlesbrough; moderate at the Hartlepools. Riverside labour is good.—A. Main.

### LANCASHIRE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.

### Oldham and District.

Cotton Trade.—Employment in the cotton trade has slightly improved, and the spinners in Oldham, Rochdale, Mossley, Stalybridge, Ashton, and Stockport, out of 9,307 members, report 399 (or 4.2 per cent.) as receiving unemployed benefit, as against 497 (or 5.3 per cent.) at the end of February. In Oldham the card-room workers, out of 11,188 members, report 348 (or 3.1 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 7 per cent. at the end of February. The power-loom overlookers are fully employed, and report employment in the fustian and velvet weaving trades as good, and in calico weaving as slightly improving. Employment in ring frame spinning and twining is good, and in reeling and winding fair.

Woollen Trade.—Woollen spinners and weavers in Rochdale, Milnrow and Stockport are fully employed, many men working overtime.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The engineers, out of 2,125 members, report 105 (or 4.9 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 100 (or 4.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February-Six branches report employment as moderate and four as bad; the boiler-makers, ironfounders, spindle and flyer makers, machinemakers, iron grinders, brass-finishers, tinplate-workers and gasmeter makers as good; pattern-makers and coremakers as moderate.

Building Trades.—The bricklayers, painters, plasterers, carpenters and joiners and plumbers, out of 768 members, report only 2 as unemployed, as against 48 (or 6.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February.

Coal Mining.—The coal miners are employed on an average about five days per week.

Miscellaneous.—Cloggers, rope and twine makers, reed and heald makers and skip makers report employment as good.—T. Ashton.

### EMPLOYMENT IN MARCH-DISTRICT REPORTS (continued) .- LANCASHIRE (continued).

#### Bolton and District.

April 1890.

Cotton Trade.—The spinners, with 4,332 members in Bolton, Manchester, Chorley, Leigh and neighbourhood, report employment as good, with 61 (or 1'4 per cent.) unemployed, as against 5'7 (or 1'3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February. The weavers in Bolton also report employment as good. In Bury improvement is reported in both spinning and weaving. In Chorley the weavers continue slack.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—In Bolton the engineers, with 1,700 members, report employment as improved, with only 30 (or 1.8 per cent.) unemployed; the machine-makers as good, overtime being worked. Labourers in ironworks are fairly well employed; steel smelting is not so good. In Wigan the engineers are exceptionally busy; steel roller-makers and steel smelters are fully employed; the finished iron workers are averaging from 4 to 5 days per week. In Bury, with the exception of the machine shops, employment in these trades is moderate. In Chorley employment is good.

Building Trades.—Employment is reported as fair at Bolton; moderate at Bury; improved at Chorley.

Coal Mining.—The miners are slacker in Bolton, Walkden, and Little Hulton. In Wigan the best collieries have only averaged 4½ days per week, and inferior seams have only been worked from two to three days.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is moderate in the minor trades in Bolton. The wagon-builders in Chorley report improvement.

## R. Too

Cotton Trade.-Weaving.-The improvement in employment for calico weavers has been well maintained, with fewer stoppages for warps. In the large weaving centres, however, some thousands of looms are still idle. At Darwen a mill containing 786 looms and 30,648 spindles has closed, and at Helmshore a mill containing 600 looms, Employment in the hardwaste trade continues exceptionally good. and is fair in the coloured goods and sateen trades. Winders and warpers are irregularly employed. Loomers and drawers continue fairly well employed. Spinning.—Employment in the spinning branch shows little change; in Blackburn 80 (or 7.6 per cent. of the members) are unemployed, all but two of whom have drawn their full out-of-work benefit. At Preston 2 per cent. are receiving out-of-work pay; at Burnley 62 (or 14.6 per cent.) are unemployed and receiving out-of-work pay; at Darwen 35 (or 14.7 per cent.), are unemployed, and in receipt of out-of-work benefit; whilst at Accrington 5 (or 1'2 per cent.), are unemployed, all of whom have drawn their full out-of-work benefit.

Building Trades.—Employment is fair, especially amongst masons, wallers, carpenters and joiners; one branch of the latter, with a membership of 258, having only one member receiving unemployed benefit. The brickmakers are fully employed; stone quarrymen are also in full work

Engineering and Iron Trades.—Employment in several branches of these trades continues good; the machine makers and erectors are working overtime.

Printing and kindred Trades.—Employment is good with the letterpress printers, with less than r per cent. unemployed; paperenakers and paper-stainers are in full work.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is only moderate in the calico printing and dyeing trades; in some departments short time is being worked. Employment is fair with the felt carpet printers.—W. H. Wilkinson.

### Manchester and District.

General.—Societies with 17,505 members report 676 (or 3.9 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 714 (or 4.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The engineers, steam engine makers, boiler-makers, ironfounders, braziers, brassfounders, smiths and machine workers in Manchester and Northwich, with 9,686 members, report 202 (or 2.1 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 280 (or 2.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February. In Warrington, wiredrawers and wireweavers are fully employed, and the ironworkers are moderately employed.

Textile Trades.—The cotton spinners report employment as moderate in Manchester, the number unemployed having risen from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Two mills in the coarse trade have closed. Cotton workers at Macclesfield remain fairly well employed. All departments of the silk trade are fairly busy except the silk dressers. Fustian cutters are busy. The dressers, dyers, and finishers, with £·3 per cent. idle, report employment as good. Thread doubling continues busy.

Clothing Trades.—The bespoke tailors report employment as good in Manchester, Macclesfield and Stockport, with few unemployed. An improvement is felt in the wholesale clothing and ready-made mantle trade. The felt hatters report employment as moderate; the boot and shoe makers as bad. Waterproof garment making is slack, but has improved. Capmakers continue busy. Shirtmakers are fairly well employed.

Building Trades.—The carpenters and joiners, bricklayers and fret lead glaziers in Manchester and Northwich, with 2,892 members, report 50 (or 1.7 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 30 (or 1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February. The masons, plumbers, plasterers and plasterers' labourers in Manchester, with 1,285 members, return 83 (or 6.5 per cent.) as unemployed.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—The coachmakers in Manchester, Stockport and Warrington report employment as good; the cabinet-makers and coopers are also well employed,

Printing and kindred Trades.—The letterpress and lithographic printers and bookbinders, with 2,457 members, report 363 (or 14.8 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 340 (or 13.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February.—G. D. Kelley.

### Barrow-in-Furness District.

Iron and Steel Trades.—The iron-workers are very busy, the works going night and day. Steel workers are exceptionally busy.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.— Engineers in marine shops continue fairly busy, although a number of fitters have been temporarily suspended. Pattern-makers, ironmoulders, brass moulders, brass finishers, coppersmiths, and other branches of the engineering trade are busy, overtime being the rule.

Coal Mining.—In some districts the miners are only employed from three to four days per week, and in others from five to six. Production is said to be far in advance of the demand with the result that stocks are increasing.

Iron Mining.—Owing to the flooding of a mine a number of iron miners were thrown out of work; some others are out of work through a breakdown, and at least 150 men will for a time be unemployed; otherwise employment has been fair.

Building Trades.—All branches of the building trades are active.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—The shipping at the Barrow Docks has improved, and the coasting traffic has increased considerably. The north west coast ports have been somewhat busy.

Miscellaneous.—The bakers, confectioners and millers are well employed; pulp and paper workers are busy; jute workers moderately so.—J. D. Cowper.

### Liverpool and District.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—The boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders report employment as fairly good; the engineers as again improved; the pattern-makers and brassfounders as good; the iron and steel dressers and whitesmiths as moderate; the shipwrights as fair, but declining; the shipjoiners, painters and mast and block makers as fair.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—The cabinet-makers, French polishers, upholsterers, coachmakers, coopers and packing-case makers report employment as fairly good.

Clothing Trades.—The bespoke tailors report employment as improved; the boot and shoe makers as unchanged.

Building Trades.—Employment with the joiners has slightly declined; with the plumbers it is slack; with the mill sawyers moderate. Other branches are well employed.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The letterpress printers report employment as moderate in jobbing and fair in news work; the lithographic printers as unchanged; the bookbinders and machine-rulers as moderate.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Employment with sailors and firemen is improving; the dock labourers, quay and railway carters, flatmen and coalheavers, all report employment as dull.

Glass and Chemical Trades.—The sheet glass makers are fairly well employed. With the glass bottle makers employment is improving; with the chemical workers it is moderate.

Mining and Quarrying.—Coalminers have been fairly well employed, especially in the St. Helens district. Quarrymen are fully employed.

Miscellaneous.—The tanners and beltmakers report employment as fair, the bakers and confectioners as quiet, the gasworkers as declining. Excavators and general labourers are fairly well employed.—C. Rouse.

### EMPLOYMENT IN MARCH-DISTRICT REPORTS (continued) .- YORKSHIRE AND MIDLAND COUNTIES.

A report from Winsford states that most of the day workmen employed by the Salt Union have been put on half-time; in the other firms at Winsford and Middlewich employment is fair; employment with chemical workers at Middlewich continues normal. At Winsford the building trades are slack, and moulders are working short time; fustian cutters are busy.

### YORKSHIRE.

### Hull and District.

General.—Societies with 7,070 members report 240 (or 3'4 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 388 (or 5'7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—The shipwrights, engineers, machine workers, ironfounders, smiths and strikers, iron and steel dressers, and brassfounders, with 3,151 members, report 31 (or 1 per cent) as unemployed, as against 102 (or 34 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February. The boiler-makers are also well employed. The shipyard, engineering, and general labourers report employment as improving, but with fully 11 per cent. unemployed.

Building Trades.—The carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, masons, plumbers, sawyers and builders' labourers, with 2,273 members, report 75 (or 3'3 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 152 (or 7'3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February. The number of unemployed painters has fallen from 200 in February to 8 in March owing to spring cleaning.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—The seamen report employment as moderate, but improving; the dock labourers as improved during the month; the steam trawling engineers and firemen (fishing vessels) as moderate.

Seed Crushing, Paint and Colour Trades.—Employment in the seed crushing mills has been slack; several mills have been stopped or are working short time. About one-third of the men usually engaged in this industry are unemployed. Employment in the paint and colour works is good. The oil mills at Selby are busy.

Fishing.—The trawl fishermen report employment as moderate.

Printing and allied Trades.—The letterpress and lithographic printers and bookbinders, with 366 members report 38 for gar per

printers and bookbinders, with 366 members, report 28 (or 7.7 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 26 (or 7.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February.—W. G. Millington.

### Leeds and District.

Metal Trades.— The engineers, ironfounders, pattern-makers, machine-workers and brassworkers in Leeds, with [2,472 members, report 117 (or 4 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 146 (or 5.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February. Engineering at Wakefield is only moderate. At Stanningley and Rodley iron founders are well employed.

Clothing Trades.—The ready-made clothing trade has been busy, overtime being worked at most factories. Bespoke tailoring is fairly good. Employment in the boot and shoe trade is unusually slack.

Textile Trades.—These trades continue well employed in Leeds, the willeyers and fettlers reporting most firms as working overtime. At Wakefield and Stanningley employment continues good. Employment in the dyeing trade is moderate at Leeds and very slack at Wakefield

Leather Trades.—The leather shavers, tanners, and curriers report employment as bad.

Building Trades.—In 'Leeds the carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, plasterers, plumbers, and painters, with 1,464 members, report 75 (or 5'1 per cent.) as unemployed.

Glass Bottle Trades.—At Leeds and Wakefield employment is fairly good; the medical bottle branch is moderately busy.

Mining.—Employment in house coal pits has fallen off to three and four days per week; ironstone miners are working five days.

Printing Trades.—The letterpress and lithographic printers, with 775 members, report 55 (or 7'1 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 61 (or 7'9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February —O. Connellon

### Bradford, Huddersfield, and District.

Worsted Trade.—Employment in Bradford again shows a decline. Weavers are waiting for warps at some places, and the other departments are not so busy. In the Worth Valley, however, employment is reported as unusually brisk, and in Keighley as good. In Halifax there is a slight decline, but in Huddersfield employment continues good. The woolsorters at Bradford report employment as moderate, with 10 per cent. unemployed, and the woolcombers as bad.

Woollen Trade.—Employment in and around Huddersfield is good, many firms still working overtime, and some all night. In heavy

woollens there is a slight decline, but mills are still working overtime. Employment in the blanket trade is fairly good.

Metal Trades.—The engineers in Bradford, Halifax and Huddersfield, with 1,656 members, report 50 (or 3 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 52 (or 3'1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February; in Keighley few are unemployed. The ironfounders have none idle at Keighley, and only one at Huddersfield. Employment in the Brighouse district is reported as good.

Building Trades.—Employment is reported as fair.—A. Gee.

### Yorkshire Mining Districts (except Cleveland).

Coal Mining.—Some pits are working five days a week, others only three days, and the general average for the colliers is hardly over four days a week. The improvement with the cokemen has been maintained. About 820 men and boys have been unemployed during the month through the stoppage of two collieries.

Metal Trades.—Employment has improved. The engineers report it as moderate; the ironfounders as good. Other branches make favourable reports.

Glass Trades.—The glass bottle-makers report employment as good at Barnsley and Stairfoot, and moderate at Mexbrough and Swinton.

Building Trades.—Employment in these trades is reported as good.

Railway Servants.—At Mexbrough and Swinton employment is reported as good.—J. Wadsworth.

#### Sheffield and District.

Iron and Steel Industries.—Blast furnace men are well employed; merchant iron rollers report employment as good; Siemens steel smelters, and all engaged on armour plates, are busy. Branches of the engineers, ironfounders, wiredrawers, iron and steel dressers and boiler-makers, with 1,850 members, report employment as good, with 24 (or 1'3 per cent.) unemployed, as against 18 (or 1'0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February; the railway spring fitters as moderate, with 20 per cent. on short time. The makers of small steel castings, for mining machinery, are much quieter, but employment on malleable iron castings is fair. At Parkgate, Staveley, Thorncliffe, and Renishaw blast furnace men, ironworkers, steelworkers, and filemakers are fairly well employed. At Masbrough, Holme, and Iccles iron and steel workers are busy; and at Rotherham and Masbrough brassworkers and stovegrate makers are moderately, and bathmakers well employed.

Cuttery and Tools.—Employment on table cuttery is good; on spring knife cuttery it has improved. The pen and pocket blade forgers and grinders, table blade and edge-tool grinders, saw handle and engineers' tool makers and hand file cutters, with 2,788 members, report 8 (or 0'3 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 12 (or 0'5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February. The pen and pocket blade forgers have fewer on short time. Haft and scale pressers are quieter. Razor forgers and grinders and scissors makers are slack. The wool shear grinders and benders report employment as moderate, with 5 per cent. unemployed. Other branches report employment as good.

Other Metal Trades.—The silver trade, although quiet, has slightly improved. The silversmiths, stampers and finishers, with a total of 674 members, report 12 unemployed and fewer on short time.

Building Trades.—The masons, bricklayers and carpenters and joiners are well employed throughout the district. Painters have improved, but plumbers are slack.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The letterpress printers report employment as bad, but improved; the bookbinders as good; the lithographic printers as fair.

Miscellaneous.—The saddle and harness makers report employment as fair and improved; the railway carriage and wagon builders and coachmakers as good; the bottle-makers as fair; the potters as good.—S. Uttley.

### ENGLAND: MIDLAND COUNTIES.

### Derbyshire District.

General.—Forty-six branches of societies, with 3.747 members report 54 (or 1.4 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 97 (or 2.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February.

Engineering and kindred Trades.—Twenty-three branches of unions connected with these trades, with a membership of 2,010, report employment as good, 10 members (or 0.5 per cent.) being unemployed, as against 35 (or 1.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February. The railway works at Derby continue fully employed. In Dronfield edge tool makers, shovel and spindle makers and grinders are fully employed.

### EMPLOYMENT IN MARCH-DISTRICT REPORTS (continued) .- MIDLAND COUNTIES.

Coal Mining.—Returns of employment from 24 collieries, employing 7,000 persons, show an average of 4 days per week in all districts, with few totally unemployed.

Quarrying .- Stone quarry men are fairly well employed.

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Building Trades.—Returns from 15 branches in these trades, with 1,085 members, show 26 (or 2.4 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 49 (or 4.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February. Employment generally is reported as good.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the cotton trade is reported as fair in Belper and Borrowash, and as bad in Glossop; in the Long Eaton lace trade as bad; as dull with the hosiery-workers in Belper; as moderate with the dyers. The wool, silk and merino manufacturers in Lea and Holloway are very busy. The elastic web weavers in Derby report employment as dull; the surgical bandage makers as fair.

Clothing Trades.—Employment with boot and shoe operatives, tailors and dress and mantle makers is reported as moderate.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The letterpress and lithographic printers, bookbinders and machine-rulers in Derby, with 326 members, report 12 (or 3.7 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 7 (or 2.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February.

Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades. — Employment in these trades generally is fair. The railway carriage and wagon-builders in Derby continue to improve.—C. White-Deacon.

### Nottingham and District.

General.—Societies with 8,275 members report 684 (or 8,3 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 1,124 (or 13.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February.

Lace Trade.—The operative lacemakers, warp'lacemakers, warpers and curtain readers, with 3,910 members, return 189 (or 4'8 per cent.) as on unemployed benefit, as against 245 (or 6'3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February, together with 10 per cent. unemployed but not on benefit, as against 19 per cent. at the end of February. The women lacemakers report employment as moderate.

Hosiery Trades.—The improvement in these trades is well maintained; employment generally is good.

Coal Mining.—Returns from 32 collieries, employing about 16,000 men working underground, show an average of 14½ days worked during the month, only 5 pits making 4½ days a week.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Sixteen branches of engineers, ironfounders, stove-grate workers, tool machinists, brassworkers, irondressers, carriage straighteners, farriers, and wheelwrights, with 1,928 members, report 35 (or 1.8 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 49 (or 2.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February.

Printing and kindred Trades.—Five branches of letterpress and lithographic printers, bookbinders, and lithographic artists, with 590 members, report 18 (or 3'1 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 38 (or 6'5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February.

Clothing Trades.—Employment is fairly good on bespoke and ready-made work. Employment in the boot and shoe trade is only moderate in Nottingham and Mansfield, but fair at Hucknall.

Building Trades.—Twelve branches of carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, masons, plumbers, sawyers and deal carriers, with 1,720 members, return 40 (or 2.3 per cent.) as unemployed, showing no alteration as compared with February.—W. L. Hardstaff.

### Leicester and Northampton District.

Boot and Shoe Trade.—There is an entire absence of the activity in the boot and shoe trade usual at this season of the year, and the percentage of workpeople on short time or wholly unemployed in the Leicester, Northampton and Kettering districts is consequently much above the average. Employment is likewise slacker in the leather-dressing trade.

Clothing Trades.—A number of operatives in the wholesale tailoring trade are working overtime, and improvement is reported in the bespoke branch. Milliners and dressmakers are busy, and corset-makers continue fully employed. Some branches of the hatting trade are working overtime.

Hosiery, Yarn and Spinning Trades.—Employment continues satisfactory in most branches of the hosiery trade. In the yarn and wool-spinning mills workpeople are also fully engaged. Trimmers and dyers are not quite so busy.

Elastic Web Trade.—In the cord, braid, and narrow webbing departments employment continues good, but makers of shoe webbings are not fully employed.

Engineering, Iron, and Cycle Trades.—Most branches of the engineering trade this month report employment as moderate. Work continues good with hosiery and shoe machine builders and needle-makers. It is quieter with boiler-makers, moulders, ironfounders, and pattern-makers. In the electrical branches many lampmakers, winders, and dynamo-builders are on short time. Cycle-makers are busy.

Mining and Quarrying.—The colliers in this district are working about three days a week. Employment is still good with the ironstone miners, and improved among stone quarry workers.

Printing and Bookbinding Trades.—Employment among letterpress printers is good at Northampton and improving at Leicester. It is still good in the lithographic branch, and regular with bookbinders

Building Trades.-Work is plentiful with all branches.

Furnishing and Coachbuilding Trades.—Many operatives engaged in the cabinet-making and upholstering trades are working overtime. Coachmakers are busier. Railway carriage and wagon-builders are fully employed.

Miscellaneous.—In the wholesale confectionery, brick and tile, cigar, and boxmaking trades, employment is good. Basket-makers in the artistic branch are better engaged. Work is not quite so brisk with saddlers, brushmakers, and leather bag and trunk-makers. Gardeners and general outdoor labourers are more fully employed.—T. Smith.

#### Potteries District.

Pottery Trades.—Seven societies of pottery workers, with 4,390 members, return 9 (or 0.2 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 24 (or 0.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February. Sanitary pressers are only working 4 days in some departments.

Iron and Steel Trades.—There is a decided improvement in the iron and steel trades, and employment is exceptionally good in all branches.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The engineers in Crewe, Stafford, and the Potteries, with 2,270 members, report trade as good, with 17 (or 0.7 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 20 (or 0.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February. At Longport brassworkers are busy. At Crewe the moulders are slack; machine workers are busy in the milling department. Agricultural engineers at Uttoxeter are busy. At Froghall and Oakamoor the copperworkers are busy.

Coal Mining.—The North Staffordshire miners, with 6,000 members, report employment as quiet, with about 4 per cent. unemployed. Pits connected with ironworks are busy.

Textile Trades.—At Leek the silk workers report an improvement. At Congleton trimming weavers are indifferently employed; throwsters and fustian cutters are busy. At Cheadle and Tean both silk and tape workers are regularly employed.

Clothing Trades.—The tailors are better employed. The shoemakers at Stafford report employment as quiet, with only two men out of work; at Stone as fair. Corset makers at Uttoxeter remain busy.

Building Trades.—Employment is reported as moderate in the Potteries and at Leek; as dull at Stafford. Employment is good in the stone quarries at Alton and Hollington, and in the brick and tile vards.

Printing and kindred Trades.—Branches of these trades, with 255 members, report 12 (or 4.7 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 24 (or 9.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February.

Miscellaneous.—Railway servants at Stoke, Crewe and Stafford report employment as good. The bakers are moderately busy. Gasworkers are well employed.—I. S. Harvey.

### Wolverhampton and District.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Employment in these trades, both with millmen and forgemen, is reported as good in South Staffordshire and South Shropshire, and fair in East Worcestershire. Wire rolling has not been so brisk. At Horsehay bridge and girder makers have been making overtime. Steel-smelters at Wednesbury are reported as fairly well employed.

Engineering and kindred Trades.—The engineers, iron-founders, wheelwrights and smiths, toolmakers and machinists, safemakers and brassworkers in Wolverhampton, and the ironfounders in West Bromwich and district, out of 1,250 members report 27 (or 2'2 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 33 (or 3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February. Cycle-makers are extremely busy, and full time continues at the railway sheds in all departments.

### EMPLOYMENT IN MARCH-DISTRICT REPORTS (continued) .- MID., EAST, AND SOUTH-WEST COUNTIES.

Hardware Trades.—The chain and anchor makers, lockmakers, tinplate workers, edge-tool makers and japanners report employment as good; vice and anvil and wrought hinge makers as improving; key-stampers, galvanizers and enamellers as fair; nailmakers and ironplate workers as moderate; fender and fire-iron makers, tube-workers, and plantation hoe makers as declining.

Clothing Trades.-Employment in the boot and shoe trade is reported as fair; in the tailoring trade as improved.

Coal Mining.—In the Cannock Chase district (household coal) a slight improvement is reported in one colliery only, and a number of men are reported as out of work. On the Hednesford side miners are reported as working about 3 days per week, and at some pits men are being discharged. In the Black Country district (largely manufacturing coal) employment is worse. In South Shropshire (mixed coal) the men are working 4 and 5 days per week.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades .- Employment with cabinetmakers and upholsterers is reported as improved; with the packing-case makers as moderate; with coachbuilders, wet cask coopers, railway carriage and wagon makers as good.

Glassmaking.—Employment in the flint glass trade of Dudley, Wordsley, and Brierley Hill continues good. Glass bottle-workers at Brierley Hill continue slack.

Building Trades .- All branches are fairly well employed.

Printing Trades.-Employment in all branches of the printing trade is reported as moderate. In Wolverhampton the compositors have 56 per cent. out of work.

Miscellaneous.-Chemical workers, tar distillers and oil, colour and varnish makers continue fully employed. Railway men, carters and carriers are busy; gas stoking has declined. Wool spinners and carpet weavers at Kidderminster continue well employed.

W. F. Mee.

### Birmingham and District.

Engineering.—Returns from 6 branches of the engineers report employment as good in all sections, with only 12 men unemployed. Brass and Copper Working .- General cabinet brass foundry is improving. Employment in the brass trades generally is good. Coppersmiths are not so well employed.

Jewellers, Silversmiths, and Electro-platers.—The jewellers are fairly well employed; none are known to be working short time. Silversmiths are in some places busy on prize cups. Electro-plate work is returned as only moderately good, several working short time.

Other Metal Trades .- Bedstead work has fallen off a little. Tinplate workers are busy. Metal rolling is good, and night shifts are common. Wireworkers are fairly busy, especially on dog muzzles. Cycle-makers are busier than ever. Ironfounders report employment as good. Ironplate working is normal; a small percentage are working short time, and there are 50 unemployed. Steel pen work is fairly good. In Redditch the needlemakers have plenty of work at low rates. In Walsall the locksmiths are busy.

Building Trades.—Employment is not brisk, but few are reported

Gluss Trade.-Flint glass makers report no change; the glasscutters have been making 51 days per week, and have 10 unemployed; glass bevelling and silvering are good.

Woodworking Trades. - Coachmaking is good. Cabinet-makers and coopers are fairly busy. Packing-case makers are busy.

Clothing Trades.—Tailors' work is improving. Boot and shoe work is only middling, and short time is being made.

Miscellaneous.- Employment in the pearl and linen button trade is fairly active. Saddlery and harness workers generally are dull. In Coventry employment is fair in the ribbon and trimming trades; not so good in watchmaking. - W. J. Davis.

### ENGLAND: EASTERN COUNTIES.

### Norfolk and neighbouring District.

General.—Throughout the district 14 societies, with 566 members, report employment as good; 27 societies, with 2,296 members, as fair; 12 societies, with 835 members, as dull; 6 societies, with 172 members, as bad; 3 societies, with 195 members, as dull at first, but

Engineering and Shipbuilding. - Employment in these trades is reported as dull at Norwich and Thetford; as good at Great Yarmouth, Melton Constable and Lynn. The shipwrights report employment as fair at Yarmouth and good at Lowestoft.

Textile Trades .- At Yarmouth the silk and crape factories are on full time, and employment is fair; in Norwich some of the operatives are on short time.

Clothing Trades.—The clothing factories at Norwich are on full time, and employment is fair. Bespoke tailors are busier, but still slack. Employment in the boot and shoe trade in Norwich has improved, and few are on short time.

Building Trades.—These trades are busy at Lowestoft, Yarmouth and Cromer; quiet at Norwich, with few unemployed; slightly better at Cambridge.

Printing and Bookbinding.—The letterpress printers and bookbinders at Norwich are fairly busy, with few idle Dock and Riverside Labour.-Dock, wharf and riverside labourers

at Yarmouth and Lowestoft are fairly well employed. Fishing -The fishing has been poor at Lowestoft; fair at Yarmouth .- G. Cleverley.

### Suffolk, Essex, and District.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Trades.—The engineers report employment as declining at Ipswich; fair at Leiston, Halstead, and Earl's Colne; good at Bury St. Edmunds, Beccles, Colchester, and Chelmsford; bad at Wickham Market; the boiler-makers at Ipswich, with 5 per cent. unemployed, as moderate, and the shipwrights as improving.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the boot and shoe trade is fair at Ipswich and good at Colchester. At both Ipswich and Colchester the wholesale tailoring trade continues good. The corset makers report employment as fair at Ipswich, good at Sudbury.

Textile Trades.—The matmakers report employment as good at Lavenham and Long Molford, and moderate at Sudbury, Hadleigh, and Glemsford; the horsehair weavers as good at Lavenham and Long Melford. The silk weavers at Sudbury are well employed, and the silk and crape workers at Halstead, Braintree, and Bocking continue busy.

Building Trades.-Employment is reported as improved at Ipswich, except with stonemasons; rather dull at Colchester, fair at Chelmsford; good at Hadleigh, Sudbury, and Earl's Colne; moderate at Halstead; improving at Bury St. Edmunds.

Printing Trade.—Employment with the letterpress printers has been moderate at Ipswich and Colchester, dull at Bury St. Edmunds, declining at Beccles.

Dock Labour.—At Ipswich dock labourers have been but moderately employed.

Miscellaneous.—Employment continues good at the horticultural works at Ipswich; slack at Chelmsford. The cigarmakers at Ipswich continue busy. - R. W. Mather

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

Building Trades.—Branches of the carpenters and joiners, plasterers, bricklayers, stonemasons, lathrenders, and brickmakers, out of 2,598 members, report 96 (or 3.7 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 316 (or 11.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of

Clothing Trades.—The wholesale garment makers report employment as not quite so busy; the boot and shoe operatives as moderate in Bristol and slack at Kingswood; the bespoke tailors as improved; the silk hatters as fair.

Leather Trades. - The saddle and harness makers report employment as improving, the curriers as fairly good.

Coal Mining.—The Bristol miners report that the various pits in the district are working from four to five days per week. The time worked in the Forest of Dean continues to average about four days per week. No improvement is reported from the Radstock district,

Woodworking Trades.-In Bristol the cabinet-makers and coopers. describe employment as good; the mill-sawyers as fair.

Printing Trades.—Branches of the letterpress and lithographic printers and bookbinders, out of 626 members, report 20 (or 3.2 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 34 (or 5.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February.

Engineering and allied Trades.—Branches of the engineers, boilermakers, ironfounders, toolmakers, smiths, coachbuilders, shipwrights and brassfounders, out of 2,326 members, report 23 (or I per cent.) as unemployed, as against 46 (or 1.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—The seagoing men at Bristol report employment as scarce; the dock labourers as fair upon general cargo work, but slack in the grain trade.

### EMPLOYMENT IN MARCH-DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.) .- WALES & SCOTLAND.

Miscellaneous .- The glass bevellers and cutters report employment as good; the glass bottle makers as improving; the oil and colour workers as busy; the cotton operatives as steady; the general labourers as improving .- 7. Curle.

April 1896.

### Plymouth and South-Western District.

Mining, Quarrying and Clay Industries.—The metal mining industry of Cornwall remains in the same depressed condition. Relief works have been started, and about 500 miners are employed on them. Some have returned to South Africa. The clayworkers and quarrymen are reported as fairly busy.

Engineering and allied Trades.—Four branches of engineers and boiler-makers in Plymouth and district, with 1,177 members, report II (or 0.9 per cent ) as unemployed, as against 4 (or 0.4 per cent. of their membership, at the end of February. The boiler-makers, ironfounders, brassfounders and finishers, smiths and wheelwrights again report employment as fair; the engineers as good.

Clothing Trades .- The ready-made branch of the tailoring trade continues busy. The bespoke department has shown an improvement. Employment has been slack in the boot and shoe trade.

Building Trades.—Societies with 2,241 members report 0.2 per cent. on unemployed benefit, and o'3 per cent. as unemployed without benefit, as against a total of 70 (or 3'5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February.

Dock Labour and Shipping.—Dock and quayside labourers have been fairly well employed. Seamen report berths as difficult to

Printing and allied Trades.—The letterpress printers report 6 per cent. as unemployed. The lithographic printers and bookbinders

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—The cabinet-makers. upholsterers, and furniture workers report employment as fair. the coachbuilders as busy.

Miscellaneous.-The brushmakers and bakers continue slack. The gasworkers report a decline. The fishing industry has been quiet throughout the district. General labourers are better employed .- 7. Welland.

### WALES.

### North Wales District.

Coal Mining.-Employment in the coal trade in North Wales during the month has not been satisfactory. The collieries have averaged about four days' work per week. A few collieries have worked full time; some others only two and a half days a week.

Quarrying.—Employment in slate quarrying is exceedingly brisk. the whole of the men being fully employed, with the exception of about 200 thrown idle through the caving in of a quarry in the Festiniog district. Freestone, limestone and granite workers are working full time, with none unemployed.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Employment in these trades is reported as very good with no unemployed.

Building Trades.—Employment is reported as moderate for bricklayers, carpenters, painters, plasterers, slaters, and labourers.

Brick and Terra Cotta Works.—Employment is good in all branches. full time being worked throughout the month.

Woollen Trade.—Woollen operatives are reported as well employed, with very few idle .- G. Rowley.

### South Wales District.

Coal Mining.—Employment has slightly improved, but many collieries in the Western and Monmouth Districts have not been worked more than three or four days a week. During the month the report of the auditors as to the selling price of coal left wages unchanged. A suspension of work was also threatened on account of the introduction of a discharge-note system by the employers, but this was averted by a suspension of the system for the

Shipping and Dick Labour.—Coal shipments have been moderate at Barry, Cardiff, Penarth and Newport. At Swansea all shipping has been dull. General cargo shipments have been fair a Ne vport and Cardiff. The pitwood and iron ore trades have been fair at Cardiff, but dull at Newport, and the pitwood trade has been slack at Barry. Dock hoblers have been slack. Changes in crews

Builling Trades.-14 branches of carpenters and joiners, with 1,603 members, return 61 (or 3.8 per cent.) as unemployed. The masons report employment as moderate, with none idle at Cardiff; the bricklayers, plasterers and plumbers as good; the paperhangers and decorators as improved, but with many out of work. Builders' labourers and general labourers have had fair employ-

Ship Repairing and Engineering.—Employment generally has been better; 15 branches of engineers, with 2,485 members, report 202 (or 8.9 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 176 (or 7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February; but the latter number was in addition to 75 men out through a dispute now terminated. Nearly all these branches report employment as bad or dull. The boiler-makers report employment as fair, with about 15 per cent. unemployed throughout the district, but with none at Swansea; the shipwrights as worse, at least half being unemployed, although at Swansea they are all in work; the moulders as good in the seaports, and declining inland. Labourers in ship-repairing yards have been fairly well employed.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Employment in Blaenavon, Dowlais, Ebbw Vale and Cyfarthfa is reported as improving.

Miscellaneous.—The wagon-builders and repairers report employment as good; the compositors as bad; the patent fuel workers as dull at Newport and Swansea, and good at Cardiff; the copperand silver workers as dull; the chemical workers as slack.

The Tinplate Trade in South Wales and Monmouth.—Reports received relating to the tinplate industry in the South Wales and Monmouthshire district show a decided falling off in employment during March as compared with the previous month. At the 89 works to which the returns relate there were only 286 mills in operation at the end of March, compared with 339 at the end of February, a decrease of 53 mills. Of the 89 works, 40 with 217 mil's are reported as fully at work; 19 with 110 mills as partially employed (69 of the 110 mills being at work); while 30 works with 173 mills are reported as idle. At nearly all of the mills in operation the employees are working at reductions of 10 to 15 percent., and in some cases from 20 to 25 per cent., below the amended 1874 list of prices. Reductions of wages affecting 4,900 tinplateworkers were reported during March. (See also pages 100 and 126.)

### SCOTLAND.

### Edinburgh and District.

Coal Mining .- Employment in Mid and East Lothian has been much the same as in February, 80 per cent. working nearly full time, the remainder from three to four days per week. In West Lothian employment has improved slightly, from 10 to 12 days per fortnight being generally worked.

Mineral Oil Trade.—This industry continues busy, all classes of workers being fully employed. Of the workpeople employed at 28 shale mines in Mid and West Lothian, 82 per cent. were at mines. which worked full time during the four weeks ended March 28th. The number of men at work at these mines was 3,893, as against 3,464 in March 1895.

Engineering and Metal Trales - Fifteen branches of ironmoulders, engineers, range and stove fitters, blacks miths, horse-shoers, pattern-makers, tinsmiths and gas-meter makers, and brassfounders, with 3,516 members in Edinburgh, Leith and Falkirk, report 67 (or 1.9 per cent.) as unemployed, against 80 (or 2.3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February.

Shipbuilding -The shipwrights report employment as good, with none idle; the boiler-makers as fair, with 13.8 per cent. idle, asagainst 22.2 per cent. at the end of February.

Textile Trades.—The carpet-weavers in Midlothian report employment as good. In Dunfermline the linen industry has improved. In Hawick and Selkirk woollen spinners and weavers are fairly well employed, but in Galashiels a good many weavers are idle. In Selkirk employment in the hosiery trade is good; in Hawick the machine-made departments are busy, but the hand-made departments are slack. Dyers are fairly well employed.

Building Trades.—The plumbers report employment as fair, theother branches as good.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Eight branches of these trades, with 829 members, report 10 (or 1.2 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 24 (or 2.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—The coal porters and dock labourers. are fairly well employed; the seamen and firemen report a number

### EMPLOYMENT IN MARCH-DISTRICT REPORTS .- SCOTLAND (continued) AND IRELAND.

7. Mallinson.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The letterpress and lithographic printers, lithographic artists, typefounders, stereotypers, and bookbinders, with 2,094 members, report 42 (or 2.0 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 55 (or 2.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February.

Miscellaneous.—The tailors, shoemakers, and settmakers report employment as good; the bakers and saddlers as fair; the glass-cutters and curriers as quiet; the general labourers as busy.

### Glasgow and West of Scotland.

Shipbuilding.—Great activity is now shown in all the yards on the Clyde in all branches, shipwrights and shipjoiners being exceptionally busy. The boiler-makers, however, have some unemployed in Greenock and Port Glasgow. The sail-makers report employment as improved.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—The engineers report employment as good, with few idle in Glasgow, Greenock and Paisley. The blacksmiths and ironmoulders again report improvement, the latter having 200 fewer idle. The brassmoulders, brassfinishers and coppersmiths, tinplate workers, range stove and ornamental fitters, wireweavers, irondressers, pattern-makers, spindle and flyer makers, and horse-shoers report employment as good, with few idle.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Employment in the iron and steel trades continues brisk.

Coal Mining.—Employment in Stirlingshire shows a little improvement, many of the men working 5 days per week. In Ayrshire 4 days' work per week is reported as the average.

Building Trades.—Reports from all branches engaged in these trades in Glasgow and surrounding towns continue favourable.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—The coachmakers report employment as exceptionally busy, with none idle; the cabinet-makers, woodcarvers, woodcurners and sawmillers as good; the upholsterers as dull, but improved; the coopers as quiet.

Textile Trades.—The weavers in all branches continue well employed; lacemakers are busy in Glasgow, and in Ayrshire calendermen are very busy; the warpers have slightly improved, averaging 43 hours per week.

Clothing Trades. — Employment in the bespoke branch of the railoring trade is reported as good; in the ready-made branches as fair. The shoemakers report employment as improved; the pump, boot, and slipper makers as dull.

Shipping and Dock Labour. — The seamen and firemen report employment as slightly improved; the dock labourers as good.

Printing and kindred Trades. — The letterpress printers report employment as improved, with 4.5 per cent. idle; the bookbinders as quiet; the lithographic printers as unchanged.

Miscellaneous.—The railway servants, hackney-carriage drivers and carters are all well employed. Flint-glass cutters report employment as improved; plate-glass workers as bad; glass thouse makers as dull; pottery workers as good; tobacco pipe makers as quiet.—A. J. Hunter.

### Dundee and District.

General.—Societies with 2,705 members report 177 (or 6.5 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 250 (or 8.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the jute industry continues good. Through a breakdown about 400 operatives were thrown out of work, but are now again employed. The linen operatives are well employed. With few exceptions, spindles and looms are kept fully running.

Coal Mining.—The Fife coal trade in the last week of the month-showed signs of improvement. Information received with regard to 26 collieries, for the four weeks ending 28th March, shows the average week's work to have been 4.2 days.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—The engineers, ironmoulders, black-smiths, boiler-makers and shipwrights, with 1,745 members, report 164 (or 9.4 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 205 (or 10.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February. The boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders report employment as dull; the other branches as fairly good.

Building Trades.—Employment in all branches is exceptionally brisk. The carpenters and joiners, sawmillers and painters, with 621 members, report 4 (or 0.6 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 35 (or 5.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February.

Printing and kindred Trades.—The letterpress and lithographic printers and bookbinders, with 287 members, report 9 (or 3.1 per

cent.) as unemployed, as against 8 (or 2.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February.

Fishing Industry.—When able to proceed to sea, the haddock fleet has been moderately successful, and the prices obtained fair. The salmon fishing was but moderate at first, but improved towards the end of the month. Taking the season as a whole, it is the best for some years past.

Dock and General Labour.—Employment at the docks has been slack. General labourers in the city continue fairly well employed.

Miscellaneous.—Employment has improved with the tailors. Boot

and shoe operatives continue well employed. Floorcloth and linoleum makers are busy, and bleachfield workers moderately so.

### Aberdeen and District.

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

Building Trades.—Branches of the carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers and slaters, with 1,333 members, report employment as good, with 3 members as unemployed, as against 11 at the end of February.

Fishing.—In March the trawl boats landed 36,609 cwts., realising £ 22,532, and the line boats 15,141 cwts., realising £9,283, a slight decrease in quantity, but an increase in value, as compared with February.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—Branches of the boiler-makers and shipbuilders, shipwrights, blacksmiths, ironmoulders, engineers, and tinplate workers, with 852 members, report 57 (or 6.7 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 64 (or 8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the flax, woollen, jute, cotton, rope-spinning and hemp-dressing industries is reported as good, with carpet-weavers as bad.

Clothing Trades.—The boot and shoe riveters and finishers report employment as moderate; the hand-sewn branch as good; the tailors as quiet, but slightly improved.

Printing and kindred Trades.—Branches of the letterpress and lithographic printers, bookbinders and machine-rulers, with 264 members, report 16 (or 6.1 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 11 (or 4.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February.

Furniture and Woodworking Trades.—Employment in these trades is fairly good.

Miscellaneous.—The bakers report employment as moderate; the combmakers as bad; general labourers as fair; dock labourers as moderate.—W. Johnston.

### Dublin and District.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is good; 8 societies of carpenters and joiners, painters. slaters, plumbers, glaziers, whiteners and lathsplitters, with 2,417 members, report 242 (or 10 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 237 (or 9.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—The coachmakers, cabinet-makers and upholsterers, with 479 members, report 31 (or 6.5 per cent.) as unemployed.

Metal Trades.—Three societies of engineers, whitesmiths and smiths, with 514 members, report 17 (or 3.3 per cent.) as unemployed, showing no change.

Printing Trades.—Five societies of letterpress and lithographic printers, stereotypers and bookbinders, with 1,224 members, return 83 (or 6.8 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 104 (or 8.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February. Bookfolders have been fairly busy.

Miscellaneous.—Dock labourers report employment as good. The bootmakers and riveters, with 230 members, as bad, with 30 per cent. unemployed; one union of labourers, with 1,500 members, as fair, with 10 per cent. idle; another, with 512 members, as dull, with 13'4 per cent. unemployed, in addition to 8'8 per cent. idle through a dispute.—J. P. Nannetti.

### Belfast and District.

General.—Societies with 17,357 members report 626 (or 3.6 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 716 (or 4.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—Societies with 6,624 members return 180 (or 2.7 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 284 (or 4.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February. The engineers report

employment as moderate, the iron shipbuilders as improving, the smiths' helpers and strikers, brassfounders, carpenters and joiners, and platers' helpers and general labourers as fair; the blacksmiths, furnishing trades, pattern-makers, shipwrights, machine workers, drillers and hole-cutters, enginemen, cranemen and firemen, and ironfounders as good.

April 1896.

Linen Trades.—Societies with 4,150 members report 198 (or 4.8 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 145 (or 3.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February. The flax roughers report employment as bad; the power-loom yarn-dressers as dull; the power-loom tenters as improving; the flax-dressers, linen-lappers, women workers and yarn bundlers as fair; the beetling enginemen, hackle and gill-makers, and the spindle and flyer-makers as good.

Clothing Trades.—Societies with 708 members report 9 (or 1.3 per cent.) as unemployed as at the end of February. The boot and shoe operatives report employment as slack, and the tailors as good.

Building Trades.—Societies with 2,722 members report 109 (or 4 per cent.) as out of work, as against 148 (or 5.5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February. The carpenters and joiners and plumbers report employment as moderate; the plasterers and painters as fair; the bricklayers, hodsmen and general labourers, and the millsawyers and woodworking machinists as good.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Societies with 625 members report 20 (or 3.2 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 36 (or 5.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February. The upholsterers report employment as quiet; the brushmakers, cabinet-makers, coachbuilders, packing-case makers, and French polishers as fair, the coopers as good.

Printing and allied Trades.—Societies with 831 members report 43 (or 5.2 per cent.) as unemployed, as against 33 (or 4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February. The bookbinders and machine rulers and lithographic printers report employment as good; the lithographic artists as fair, and the letterpress printers as dull

Miscellaneous.—Societies with 1,697 members, report 67 (or 3.9 per cent.) unemployed, as against 61 (or 3.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of February.—R. Sheldon.

### Cork and District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—The boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders report employment as exceptionally good throughout the district, especially in Cork and Passage West. Engineering in all its branches is bad in Cork and Waterford and moderate in Limerick. Employment with iron and brass moulders is good, with shipwrights and shipjoiners bad.

Building Trades.—These trades report employment as fair in Cork and Limerick.

Clothing Trades.—The boot and shoe makers and tailors report employment as dull.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—The millsawyers and woodcutting machinists, upholsterers, cabinet-makers, and coopers report employment as fair; the coachmakers as bad.

Printing and kindred Trades.—All branches of these trades report employment as fair.

Miscellaneous.—The bacon curers are fairly well employed. The feather and tweed operatives, gasworkers, railway servants, brewery workmen and quay labourers report employment as fair.—P. O'Shea.

### DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

The following table, compiled from information furnished by the Home Office, shows the number of cases of poisoning reported to the Factory Department\* as having occurred in factories or workshops during the month ended 31st March last, together with total figures for the previous month:—

ediation	Adults.		Young	Persons.	Chi	ldren.	T 1	Total for
Diseases.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	lotai.	for previous Month.
Lead	38	21	4	2		_	65	53
Phosphorus	-	-	-	- 1	-	bast the	-	d Trad
poisoning Arsenical	-	_	_	-		MO-ST	-0	7-1-11
polsoning Anthrax	10-11	09-00	1040	(1 <u>1</u> a	1)	-	4	5
Total	38	21	4	2		_	65	-
Total for pre- vious Month	36	17	2	4	15	-	bas	59

<sup>\*</sup> Under Section 29 of Factory and Workshop Act of 1895.

## CO-OPERATIVE DOCK LABOUR AT BURNTISLAND.

THE following information is based on personal inquiries made by one of the special investigators of the Department:—

For some years past the work of stowing coal at Burntisland (Fife) has been carried out by a co-operative: group of associated coal trimmers, consisting of 61 members—a foreman and 5 squads of 12 men each. The association elects its own members, and once a year chooses the foreman, and appoints one member of each squad to be leading man. The foreman and the 5 leading men form the committee, which is the executive body of the organisation. The rules of the association contain stringent provisions as to the suspension or the expulsion of members guilty of misconduct. On the other hand, while the voluntary discipline of the co-operative workmen is strict, their employers, the company which controls the dock, donot attempt to exercise any sort of control either over the membership of the association, the selection of the foremen or the leading hands, or the composition of the squads; nor are any labour superintendents employed by the company to supervise the work. The association is, in fact, in the position of an independent contractor, an agreement having been made with the committee to trim all coal requiring to be dealt with, at certain fixed rates. The agreement under which the men are now working was made early in 1890, as a contract for one year, determinable by three months' notice on either side, and has remained in force until the present time.

The money due from the employers on each fortnightly pay-day is paid by them to the foreman, by whom the amount (less certain small sums retained as working capital) is divided among all the members of the association, who (foreman and leading hands as well as ordinary members) all take equal shares. If a man be absent (from illness, &c.) his place is taken by a substitute, who is usually one of the members of another squad. Only in rare cases does an outsider act as a substitute; and in such cases the outsider shares equally with the members. The sums retained as working capital are used to keep up the small amount of tackle (value about £20) required for the work, and any surplus is divided twice a year among all the members. equally. Each man owns his own shovel. The association meets regularly once a month; the committee once a fortnight. The foreman delivers to the committee the note showing the amount of work done in the fortnight which he receives from the employers, and hands over any cash retained for working capital tothe treasurer, to whom he submits the accounts. The secretary to the committee makes a report to the association at each monthly meeting. At the end of the year the books are audited by a professional auditor.

It may be added that the Coal Trimmers' Association is nearly identical with the trade union organisation concerned, the local branch of the National Union of Dock Labourers consisting entirely of members of the association, and only three members of the association being outside the union. The branch secretary is the treasurer of the association. The co-operative arrangements here described are stated to give satisfaction to both employers and employed.

Information for intending Emigrants.—The quarterly free circulars of the Emigrants' Information Office were issued on April 1st and contain particulars useful to intending emigrants regarding the demand for labour in the various British Colonies, and the rates of wages prevailing, and cost of living. Information is also given as to the cost of reaching the various colonies and the arrangements made to receive emigrants on landing. A new edition of the penny handbooks—one for each colony—has also been issued. These books contain a map and description of the colony to which they relate, together with an account of the climate, government, religious and educational systems, and of the conditions of labour and commerce, rates of wages, and cost of living, and various other subjects of interest to intending emigrants. These publications can be obtained of the Chief Clerk, Emigrants' Information Office, 31 Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

### EMPLOYMENT IN 1895.

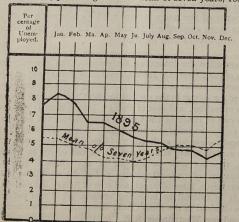
In the February number of the GAZETTE preliminary figures were given with regard to changes of wages and hours of labour, and strikes and lock-outs in 1895. The information given below relates to the condition of employment in the same year, as shown by the monthly returns made to the Department.

The following table shows the percentage of members returned by Trade Unions as unemployed at the end of each month of 1895, compared with the corresponding figures for each of the two previous years and also with the mean figures for the period of seven years, 1888-1804:—

	Month.		Month. 1893.				1894.	1895.	Mean of seven year 1888–1894.
January February March April May June July August September October November December				10'0 9'5 8'7 6'9 6'2 58 6'2 7'1 7'3 7'3 7'2 7'9	7'0 6'3 6'5 6'1 6'3 6'3 7'4 7'7 7'6 7'4 7'0 7'7	8·2 7 9 6·5 6·5 6·5 5·6 5·3 5·2 4·9 4·8 4·2 4·8	5'4 5'0 4'8 4'3 4'3 4'1 4'3 4'8 5'0 5'0 4'8		
Mean for Y	lear			7.5	6.9	5.8	4.8		

From this table it appears that on the average the condition of employment in 1895 was better than in 1894 or 1893, but not quite up to the average of the whole cycle of seven years, 1888-1894. The year, however, was one of steady improvement. The percentages returned as unemployed in the first two months (8.2 and 7.9 respectively) were exceptionally high, owing to the prolonged frost; not only are these figures above the average of seven years (5.4 and 5.0 respectively), but also above the corresponding percentages (7.0 and 6.3) for 1894. Up to the end of April the state of employment in 1895 compared unfavourably with that in the previous year. It will be remembered that a slight improvement of employment took place in the spring of 1894, which, however, proved quite temporary, employment from May onwards falling off again. To some extent no doubt the decline was attributable to the indirect effects of the Scottish coal dispute. In 1895, on the other hand, the chief abnormal causes tending to retard the revival of industry (viz., the prolonged frost and the dispute in the boot and shoe trade) had ceased to operate by the end of the Spring, and a continual improvement in employment took place throughout the remaining months of the year. By the end of September the percentage of unemployed had fallen slightly below the average of the preceding seven years (4.9, compared with 5 per cent.), and it continued below this average during the last quarter of the year. The following chart shows more clearly the course of employment in 1895, compared with the mean curve for seven years.

Chart showing percentage of members of trade unions returned as unemployed at the end of each month of 1895, and the corresponding percentage for the mean of seven years, 1888-94.



THE WORK OF THE STATE BOARD OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION IN MASSACHUSETTS IN 1895.

The report of the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for 1895 has just been received. The report contains a short introduction, an account of each of the cases in which the Board has intervened or taken action during the year, and an appendix giving the text of various State laws providing for mediation and arbitration.

The law of Massachusetts dates from 1886, and provides for the appointment by the Governor of a State Board consisting of three members, holding office for three years, one to be selected from some employers' association, one from a labour organisation, and one to be appointed on the recommendation of the other two, or, failing agreement, by the Governor. Application for the Board's services may be made by an employer employing at least 25 persons in the same town and business, or by a majority of the employees in the department of business affected, or by their agent. On such application it is the Board's duty to visit the locality, inquire into the dispute, hear witnesses, and publish a decision. When the Board hears through other sources of an existing or threatened dispute in a business employing at least 25 persons, it is its duty to communicate with the parties and endeavour to effect an amicable settlement, and it may, if it think advisable, investigate the causes of the dispute and publish a report stating which party is to blame. On application being made, each side may nominate an expert assistant to the Board. The Board has power to summon as witness any operative in the departments affected and any person who keeps records of wages, to examine them on oath, and to require the production of wages-books.

The report gives particulars of the action of the Board in the case of 32 disputes or threatened disputes during 1895. From the information supplied it appears that the Board succeeded in settling or promoting a settlement of 17 of these differences, viz., 10 by arbitration and 7 by conciliation; that in 4 cases it exercised its power of publishing a report without, however, settling the dispute; that in 9 other cases it was unsuccessful; and that the remaining 2 disputes were otherwise settled before the Board had time to take action.

Fifteen out of the 32 cases were in the boot and shoe trade, one of the chief industries of the State. Of these 9 were settled by arbitration and 3 by conciliation, 2 were otherwise settled without action by the Board, and in the remaining case (a strike of lasters on the question of wages to be paid to workers of lasting machines) the Board published a report but did not effect a settlement. Seven of the questions settled by arbitration referred to the determination of piece prices for certain articles or operations. One case of the dismissal of an employee was referred to the Board, resulting in his reinstatement. Two cases submitted related to the fixing of a "fair day's work" to be performed by certain classes of machinery.

It will be seen that nine out of the ten successful arbitrations, and three out of the seven successful cases of conciliation during the year were in the boot and shoe trade. The remaining case of arbitration was the fixing of wages for ship caulkers in Boston. Seven disputes dealt with by the Board were in the textile trades, but in five of these the intervention was unsuccessful, the remaining two being settled by conciliation. In both of the two disputes in the building trades (plumbers and painters) the Board was unsuccessful.

A dispute among steam fitters at Boston, who demanded an eight hour day with no reduction of wages, was settled by a compromise between the parties, who had been induced by the Board after several efforts to meet in conference.

It appears from the information contained in the report, that 10 of the cases were submitted by both parties, 7 by the workmen only, 2 by the employers only, and 13 were dealt with on the initiative of the Board. Of the 10 cases of joint application (of which 9 were in the boot and shoe trade), 9 were successfully

settled by arbitration and the remaining I was otherwise settled. Of the 9 cases submitted by one side only, 3 were successfully settled by conciliation, I by arbitration, and 5 resulted in failure. Of the I3 disputes in which the Board took action on its own initiative, it was successful in settling four.

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The report states that the disputes dealt with involved persons whose yearly earnings are estimated at about £355,000. The cost of the Board in 1895 was about £2,100.

### WAGES AND WORKING HOURS IN FRANCE.\*

The third volume of statistics resulting from the inquiry into wages and hours completed by the French Labour Department in the summer of 1893, deals with certain industries in the parts of France outside the Seine Department, including the wood and metal trades, the working of stone and earth, and State and Communal industries. For an account of previous volumes, see GAZETTE of May 1895, p. 145. The appendix contains the tabulated results of inquiries addressed by the French Labour Department to associations of employers and workers on the conditions of employment in most of the trades dealt with in the report.

Average Wages and Hours in Certain Industries — The following particulars of the average daily wages and working hours in a certain number of important trades are extracted from the summary, which appears on pp. 452-5 of the report:—

	des de les encretes electrons en la constitue de la constitue					
Trades.	length of working day (excl. of meal times).	Men (excl. of Foremen).	Women.			
Metal Trades:-			Hours.	s. d.	s. d.	
Iron and Steel Smelting			103	3 3	I 4	
Smelting (other metals)	500		103	2 10	I 2	
Iron Founding	43		104	3 5	I 6	
Copper and Brass Founding			10		_	
Engineering	183		103	3 5 4 5 0 2 4 8 6 4 1 2	I 8	
Boiler-making			10	3 4	I 4	
Smiths' Work			II	3 5	I 7 I 6	
Nail-making			103	3 0		
Locks and Hardware			104	3 2	16	
File-making	•••		103	3 4	1 6	
Cutlery			103	3 8	I 9	
Tinplate Working			104	3 6		
Watch and Clock-making	•••		104	3 4	r 9	
Scientific Instrument-making	***		12	3 I	I 5	
Working of Precious Metals		•••	103	3 2	1 5	
Brick, Pottery and Glass :-					TO SERVER	
Brick, Tile, &c. (for building)	0000		101	3 5	I 4	
Earthenware, Pottery, &c			11	3 1		
Glass Bottle-making		•••	9	3 10	I 7	
and a section manning		•••	9	3 10		
Wood-working, &c .:-						
Furniture-making			101	3 4	I 6	
Saw-mills	1000		II	2 10	1 6	
Brushes and Brooms			111	2 8	II	

Standard Rates of Wages in the Building Trades.—An appendix gives a table of standard rates of wages of building operatives and others in the most important towns, based on returns from the "Maires." The following summary relates to the building trades in the twenty largest provincial towns:—

			Standard Rates of Daily Wages.									
Towns.			& B	sons rick- ers.	Carpen- ters.		Painters.		Plun bers.		Navvies.	
			S.	d.	S.	d.	S.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Marseilles	•••		4	5	4	5	3	7	4	5	2	5
Lyons			4	5	5	7	4	5	4	5	3 3 3	2
Bordeaux			4	5	4	5	4	0	4	5	3	2
Cille			3	2	3	7	3	7	3	7	3	I
Toulouse			3	2	3	2	2	10	3	0	2	0
Saint-Etienne			3	7	4	5	4	5	3 3 3	2	2	IO
Nantes	20000		3	7	3	IO	3	II	3	8	2	3
Roubaix			3 3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	II
Rouen			4	0	4	0	4	5	4	10	2	5
Rheims	243.8.2	3	3	2	3	6	4	0	4	0	3	10
Nice			3	0	4	10	3	0		7	2	5
Nancy		•••	3 3	5	3	10	3	7	3	5	3	2
Amiens		0000	3	2	3	2	3 3	2	3 3	7	2	10
Limoges			2	10	3	2	3	2	3	7	2	0
Angers	A	900	3	2	3	10	4	0	3 3	7	2	5
Nimes	1		2	IO	1 4	0	3	2	3	2	2	5
Rennes			2	IO	2	IO	3	0	3	0	2	0
Dijon	13 5 17 3 1	500	4	0	4	0	3	2	3	2	2	IO
Orleans			3	2	4	5	4	5		2	2	5
Grenoble		1 19	3	7	3	10	3	7	3	7	2	2

\* Salaires et Durée du Travail dans l'Industrie Française. Tome III. Paris. Berger-Levrault et Cie.

ARBITRATION, CONCILIATION, AND COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS IN MARCH.

#### Arbitration in the Cotton Trade.

A request for extra remuneration on the part of three cardroom operatives employed in a mill at Oldham having led to their dismissal, the cardroom operatives of the mill tendered notices. These notices were ultimately withdrawn, and the questions at issue were referred, by agreement, to two arbitrators. On March 7th the arbitrators gave their decision. They held that according to the Brooklands Agreement (clauses 6 and 7), it was the duty of the Operatives' Society, before notices were tendered, to communicate in writing with the Employers' Association. They also held that an employer was not bound to assign any reason for discharging an operative. The amount of extra pay due to the discharged men was assessed, and at once paid.

An understanding was arrived at that in future the Cardroom Society, if they believed that any of their members were being victimised, could claim a meeting of the joint committee before the notice to leave expired.

### Arbitration Agreement in the Tyne Shipbuilding Trade.

On March 20th a meeting was held in Newcastle of eight employers, eight representatives of the Boiler-makers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Society, Tyne and Blyth district, and eight representatives of the National Amalgamated Union of Labour for the district. At this meeting it was agreed that in future all disputes arising out of the "scales of help" originally agreed upon by the Tyne Shipbuilders and the Amalgamated Union of Labour should be referred to three referees. These referees are to be selected by ballot, on the occasion of each dispute, out of a permanent list of ten persons. The agreement is subject to a six months' notice of termination from either side.

### Settlement of an Inter-Trade Dispute on the Tyne.

Since the beginning of 1894 differences regarding certain matters of trade policy and discipline have existed between the Amalgamated Society of Cabinetmakers and the United Trades Committee of Carpenters and Joiners' Societies in the Tyne district. The differences originated during a shipyard dispute, when the former Union declined to comply with the instruction of the committee (to which it was affiliated for trade purposes) to stop certain of its members doing work for a firm holding a contract for a shipyard from which the joiners and other federated trades were on strike. The cabinet-makers, on being censured, withdrew from the committee. By an agreement between the United Trades Committee and the Tyne Shipbuilders' Association of Employers, dated October 26th, 1894, members of the Amalgamated Cabinet-makers' Union (except 15 then under engagement in the shipyards) were excluded from employment in shipbuilding yards pending the settlement of the difference between the two Unions. In May 1895 the Amalgamated Cabinet Makers became affiliated with the Shipbuilding and Engineering Federation, with which the United Trades' Committee was also connected, and under the rules of that body claimed that the points at issue between them and the committee should be referred to arbitration. Accordingly each side nominated an arbitrator, and Mr. J. O'Neill, J.P., of Sunderland, was chosen umpire. On March 25th the umpire decided that the Cabinet-makers' Union had violated "recognised trade union principles," and that they should pay £50 to the United Trades Committee, besides all expenses of the arbitration. One month from the date of payment the agreement excluding their members from work in the shipbuilding yards to lapse, but the cabinet-makers who resumed work to comply with the same conditions and receive the same rate of wages as recognised for joiners.

### Miners' Conciliation Board.

At an informal meeting of this Board held on March 26th the following proposal was made on behalf of the coal-owners:—"That the Conciliation Board inaugurated at the Rosebery Conference, and as now established in conformity therewith, be continued, to determine

from time to time the rate of wages on and from August 1st, 1896" (this being the date when the present agreement expires). On behalf of the miners it was proposed:—"That the agreement now in existence be continued till August 1st, 1898." It was agreed that the two proposals should be submitted to the coalowners and miners in every district, and the meeting was adjourned until April 30th.

### Agreement in the Cased Tube Trade.

An agreement was signed on March 6th and 11th. creating an alliance between employers and workmen engaged in the manufacture of cased tubes and stair rods. The members of the Employers' Association agree to employ only members of the Workmen's Association, and the members of the latter not to work for "any manufacturer who is not a member of the Manufacturers' Association, or is selling his goods at lower prices than those which from time to time are decided upon." The agreement provides that prices shall be fixed by the Employers' Association, that alterations in these prices shall be in the form of percentage alterations in the discounts given on the gross list prices, and that every alteration of 21 per cent, in the gross discount shall entail an advance or reduction of 5 per cent. in wages. After the preliminaries are arranged, the men are to receive an advance of 10 per cent. A Conciliation Board of 14 members, including a chairman on the employers' side, and a vice-chairman on the workmen's side, is to be formed forthwith to settle all disputes as to day and piece rates, and hours and conditions of labour, and no strike or lock-out is to take place before the matter in dispute has been discussed by the Board. Any matter which the Board fails to settle is to be submitted to arbitration under the rules for the time being of the Birmingham and District Chamber of Arbitration. (See "Changes of Wages"

### PRICES OF COAL AND IRON.

THE prices stated below are not market quotations at a given time, but averages determined over a given period. In the case of the coal trade in South Wales, and the Midland and North of England manufactured iron trade, the price is ascertained every two months from employers' books by accountants appointed by the employers and men. It applies to the sales of the previous two months, and is used to adjust wages for the next two months under sliding scales. In Northumberland, where there is a Conciliation Board but no Sliding Scale, the ascertainment is similarly made by accountants every three months. The figure for the Cumberland and district pig iron trade is the average selling price for three months of Cumberland pig iron in the Glasgow market, by which wages are governed under the sliding scale. The figure for Cleveland is the average price of No. 3 Cleveland pig iron for three months as ascertained, by accountants, from the books of eight selected firms, for the purpose of the sliding scale.

net district	Num-	Period over which	Dates		Average ascertained selling price per ton.						
Product and District.	ber of work- people. prices were ascer- tained last and		which last audit affects wages.	According to last audit.	According to previous audit.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in price per ton.					
Coal.  Northumberland:— (Average for all classes of coal at pit's mouth) South Wales and	30,000	Dec., Jan., Feb.	April 1896	s. d. 5 º 77	s. d. 5 5°07	s. d. - o 4'3					
Monmouth:— (Average for certain classes of coal, f.o.b.)	100.000	Jan., Feb.	April 1 1896	9 13 to 9 31.	9 13 to 9 3½	topical te diving					
Pig Iron. Cumberland and N. Lancashire Cleveland	551 38	Jan., Feb., Mar. Jan., Feb.,	EBITE NA	rilsa m	48 0.4	+ 0 1.5					
Manufactrd. Iron North of England: (Rails, plates, bars	.br.	Mar. Jan., Feb.	ellisme)	'eroniM	96 3·69	+ 0 4.2					
and angles) Midlands:— (Bars, hoops, sheets, plates and strips)	20,000	Jan., Feb.	April 1896	116 8:02	115 3.08	+ 1 4*94					

### LABOUR IN THE COLONIES.

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

Canada — There are good openings at this time of the year for experienced farm labourers, and especially for men with a little money, who desire to take up land. With the exception of an occasional demand for brick-layers and carpenters in some country districts, there is no opening for mechanics. The demand for female servants is large.

New South Wales.—The building trades are still said to be in an unsatisfactory condition, though there has been an undoubted improvement during the last year. Both the Southern and the Newcastle collieries. are working badly, and at Newcastle, a strike-which will involve some 300 hands-has occurred, on a refusal to advance wages, and other strikes are threatened. At Sydney there are still a certain number of unemployed persons; it is expected that 35 branches of the Government Labour Bureau will soon be at work in country districts, which will be a great assistance to those in search of employment. A report states that the gold fields at Wyalong (338 miles west of Sydney), are developing well, and that there is a good demand for miners there, at 40s. to 50s. a week; the general outlook for squatters, selectors, and farmers is reported to be "very promising." The number of miners at the large Broken Hill silver mines is quite sufficient.

**Victoria.**—For those who have a little capital and some knowledge of fruit growing, Victoria offers many openings at the present time; but there is no demand for the ordinary emigrant without money.

South Australia.—The export cattle trade and gold mining, which are the two chief industries of the Northern Territory, showed a considerable decline last year, and agriculture showed no progress; the pearl-shell fishery, kowever, was in a prosperous condition. In South Australia proper there has been no improvement in the labour market, there being a good supply of nearly all classes of labour with only a moderate demand. A strike has occurred among the engineers and boilermakers.

Western Australia.—There has been a good demand for navvies accustomed to the construction of railways, and the demand for miners continues.

New Zealand .- A dispute has occurred in the boot trade, and 200 men are out on strike. The import and export trade of the Colony was less in 1895 than in 1894, the port of Auckland alone showing an increase. The district of Auckland produced more gold in 1895 than any other district, the output having been twice as large as in 1894. The Journal of the Department of Labour, dated the 19th of February last, states that the building trades were at that date fairly busy at most places, including Auckland, Gisborne, Napier, Wanganui, New Plymouth, Christchurch, and Invercargill. but dull at Nelson, and not so brisk as they had been at Wellington and Dunedin. The engineering trade was quiet at Auckland and Wanganui, and dull at Nelson; improving at New Plymouth and Wellington, and fairly busy at Christchurch, Dunedin, and Invercargill. Of the retail trades, the reports from most centres are good; and at the majority of the settlements unskilled labour was well employed, though at Auckland and Dunedin the number of applicants for employment was on the increase, and elsewhere the end of the harvest was expected to leave a considerable number of men without employment.

Cape Colony.—Considerable numbers continue to arrive at Cape Town. The demand for labour in the Colony is limited, and emigrants are not advised to go there at the present time; especially as, owing to the unsettled labour conditions in the Transvaal, some mechanics are returning to Cape Colony. Applicants for police employment in the Bechuanaland Protectorate and the territories of the British South Africa Company have been warned by the Colonial Office that no recruiting is being carried on in this country, and that there is an ample supply on the spot of men ready to enter the force as troopers. It would therefore be unwise for anyone to go out on the chance of employment.

# LABOUR ABROAD. FRANCE.\*

April 1896.

Employment in March.—Employment is good in the textile, clothing, iron and steel, and building trades. The leather trades continue quiet; 490 trade unions, with 115,000 members, report 4.8 per cent. unemployed on March 15th.

Labour Disputes in March.—At the beginning of March 18 disputes remained unsettled since previous months. In the course of March 40 fresh strikes and 2 lock-outs took place, 1,671 persons being engaged in 35 of the strikes for which full information was available, and 37 persons being affected by the two lock-outs. Eleven of the fresh strikes were among textile operatives; 5 in the clothing trades; 4 in the building trades; 3 among metal-workers; 2 each among leather-workers, navvies and employees in transport trades, and 11 in unclassified trades. None of the fresh strikes for which figures are available involved more than 200 workpeople. Of 32 disputes terminated in March, 10 ended favourably, and 16 unfavourably, for the workers, and 6 were settled by compromise.

Conciliation and Arbitration in March.—Eight cases of recourse to the law on conciliation and arbitration were reported in March, the initiative being taken by the workpeople in 5, and by the juges de pâix in 2 cases; information on this point being wanting for the remaining case. Conciliation proceedings, however, only took place in 5 cases, in 4 of which no settlement could be arrived at, while in one case a settlement was effected for one of the two establishments concerned.

Conciliation and Arbitration in 1895.—The law of 1892 was put into operation in 84 cases, 79 of which were actual strikes or lock-outs. The initiative was taken in 46 cases by the employees, in 2 cases by the employers, in 3 cases by the employers and employees jointly and in 34 cases by the juges de paîx. One of the cases affecting two departments is here counted twice over. In 4 cases work was resumed before the commencement of conciliation proceedings, and in 31 cases conciliation was refused by one or both parties. Committees were appointed to deal with the remaining 49 disputes, and settled 24 of them. Arbitration was proposed in 22 cases, but took place only in 3. The remaining 3 disputes were settled by direct negotiation between the parties. As regards the 5 cases in which no actual strike had taken place, one was settled by the Committee, but only after a disagreement in the first instance, followed by a strike.

The 84 cases of application of the law were in the following industries: Textile trades, 34; building trades, 22; metal trades, 10; leather trades, 3; mining and clothing trades, 2 each; other trades, 11.

### GERMANY.

The Great Strike in the Tailoring Trade.—According to the Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, difficulties have arisen between the contractors or middlemen in the women's clothing branch in Berlin and the wholesale firms, on the subject of the tariff agreed to on February 19th (see last month's GAZETTE, page 81).

On March 10th a meeting of middlemen rejected the tariff accepted by their Committee, objecting especially to its being called a "wages list," and demanding a "price list" on which they might base the piece rates to be paid to their employees. A fresh list was drawn up, but this was also rejected.

According to the Fachzeitung für Schneider of April 4th, no settlement had been arrived at in Stettin, the employers' union refusing to negotiate with the workers' representatives. The 26 large firms constituting the union are said to employ 5,500 workers. In Dresden, the strike was declared at an end on March 6th, a compromise having been effected before the Industrial Court between three wholesale firms and the women on strike, the remaining firms having conceded the workers' demands.

In Görlitz, the strike has been settled by the granting of a minimum price list, providing for a 15 per cent. increase in the rates hitherto paid. In Hamburg and Halle, the workers at one establishment are still out, while in Carlsruhe, Mainz, and Pforzheim, the disputes are still general.

\* Supplied by the courtesy of the French Office du Travail.

According to Soziale Praxis of April 8th, a Government inquiry into the conditions of work in the ready-made clothing trades in Germany was to be begun on April 14th.

Sir F. Lascelles, H.M. Ambassador at Berlin, reporting under date of April 1st, states that the strikes were in a great measure organised by the Central Union of "German Tailors and Workers at Kindred Trades," having, it is said, a total membership of 19,000 men and women, of whom 9,000 have recently joined.

Other Labour Disputes.—The number and importance of the disputes reported as occurring during March were exceptionally great. The Deutscher Reichsanzeiger contained accounts of 38 fresh disputes and of 6 continued since previous months. The latter do not, however, include the strikes of tailors referred to above.

Of the 38 fresh disputes, 9 were in the building trades, 8 among metal-workers, 7 among woodworkers, 5 among textile operatives, 3 in the clothing trades, 2 among leather-workers, and 4 in unclassified trades. Nineteen of the fresh disputes were general. The workers were successful in six out of sixteen disputes reported as terminated, unsuccessful in three and partly successful in seven.

Among the more important disputes was a general strike of textile operatives which was begun in Mülhausen on March 23rd. The operatives demand a working day of 10 hours, the list rates to be increased 15 per cent., the minimum piecework earnings for 12 days' work to be £2 12s. for cotton spinners and £3 for wool spinners. The employers issued notices declaring that re-employment would be refused to all who had not resumed work by March 30th, but the strike was still in progress on April 7th. A strike of 2,000 operatives belonging to the Berlin Jute Spinning and Weaving Company, in Stralau, owing to differences on the wages question was also reported.

The strike in the textile trade at Kottbus (see last month's GAZETTE) continued throughout the whole of March. On the 30th of that month the workers rejected proposals made by the employers at a joint conference held on the 28th. A general strike of wood carvers and joiners of Berlin for a working day of 8½ hours, and minimum wages of 21s. a week, terminated in the first week of March. It is reported that out of 1,000 establishments employing 10,500 workers, only one, employing 180 workers, has refused these demands.

Regulation of Bakers' Working Hours.—Rules determining the working hours of journeymen and apprentices in bakeries have been drawn up by the Federal Council, and are to take effect from July 1st, 1896. The rules apply to establishments in which night work prevails, and which bake more than three times a week. Their substance is as follows:—The actual working hours per shift must not exceed 12, and the number of shifts per week must not exceed 7, while at least eight consecutive hours of rest must intervene between every two shifts. Journeymen may be employed beyond the legal hours on incidental work for not more than half-an-hour in the preparation of the leaven. The length of shifts for apprentices must be less than those for journeymen by two hours in their first year and one hour in their second year.

Overtime is allowed on not more than 20 days in the year at the discretion of the employer, and on not more than 20 other days (with the permission of the Lower Administrative Authorities) on which there is a special demand in connection with festivals, &c. The periods of rest to be allowed between the shifts (as stated above) must, however, in all cases be observed except on the days preceding the Christmas, Easter and Whitsun festivals. Where there is no work on Saturday night and Sunday the shifts may be prolonged by two hours on the two preceding working days.

Extension of Accident Insurance.—By a resolution of the Federal Council dated February 6th, 1896, insurance against accidents has been declared obligatory, from April 1st, for the crews of German smacks engaged in the herring fishery. The obligation is limited to smacks with a nett tonnage measurement of at least 100 cubic metres (about 35 tons), which remain at sea for several weeks, and on which the herrings are cleaned, salted, and packed during the voyage.—Deutscher Reichsanzeiger, March 2nd, 1896.

Municipal Labour Registries in Wirtemburg ("Clearing-house" System).—The Royal Statistical Office of Würtemburg has begun to publish monthly statistics of the operations of the eight municipal labour registries of the Kingdom (see Gazette of February 1896, p. 54, and of November 1895, p. 340). The statistics for January, as published in the Deutscher Reichsanzeiger of March 21st, show that, altogether, 5,357 applications for work were registered during the month, as compared with 2,114 situations offered. Taking the principal occupations for which figures are published, it appears that, roughly, 25 per cent, of the applications from workpeople and 60 per cent. of those from employers were satisfied. The demand for women (chiefly as domestic servants) was greater than the supply, there being 921 situations offered and only 771 applications for work.

#### SWITZERLAND.

Wages Movement of Railway Employees.—According to the report of the Swiss Workmen's Secretary, transmitted by H.M. Consul at Zürich on March 28th, this movement is now practically at an end. The strike was to have taken place on the night of March 1st to 2nd, but on March 1st the directors of the North Eastern Railway agreed to treat with the Central Committee of the employees. The directors of the Jura-Simplon Railway came to the same determination a week later. The rise in wages was soon agreed to, but it was only after prolonged negotiations that the employers agreed to a pragmatic" regulation of the wages conditions. (See last month's GAZETTE, page 54). The settlement was hastened by the decision of the Federal Council to carry on the traffic of the railway in the event of a strike, the willingness of the men to work in the service of the Confederation having first been ascertained.

Wages Movement among Gardeners .- Gardeners at Zürich and Basle have demanded the ten hours' day and a minimum wage of 3s. 2d. At Zürich an arrangement has been come to, but at Basle half of the master gardeners refused to negotiate, and in consequence a strike took place. The strikers have formed a productive co-

operative society. Insurance against want of employment in the Commune of St. Gall.—Under date of March 6th H.M. Consul at Zürich reports that the only commune in which the Cantonal law on unemployed insurance, which came into force in the Canton of St. Gall on June 25th, 1894, has as yet been put into operation is the town of St. Gall itself. The introduction of the law by communes is optional, and subject to a resolution of the citizens. The institution at St. Gall is managed by a commission of 9 members, 7 of whom are elected by the insured work-men and 2 by the parish council. The work of collecting premiums, controlling obligation to insure, and calculating and paying compensation, is undertaken

free of charge by the parish authorities. All workmen earning less than 4s. per day and not insured in a voluntary insurance union affording at least as much relief are compelled to insure; but while receiving the unemployed benefit, or while ill and unable to earn their living, or if they have met with an accident and are not under the protection of the Employers' Liability Act, they are excused from paying premiums. The premiums range from 1½d. to 3d. per week, according to wages, and the corresponding relief from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 11d. per day for at most 60 days per year; but in times of crisis and great claims on the funds the commission are empowered to reduce the relief, beginning with unmarried persons. Relief is granted to unemployed persons, capable of working, if they cannot be provided with work suitable to their trade and their strength at the usual prices of the day and season at the place in question. But insured persons who are unable to work in consequence of an accident, or of sickness, and persons out of work through their own fault or because on strike, have no claim to relief. A maximum sum of 1s. 7d. per year for every member of the Insurance Fund is contributed to the insurance fund by the commune. (See GAZETTE of June, 1894, p. 190, and of July, 1894, p. 221.)

### BELGIUM.\*

State of Employment in March.—On the whole, the conditions prevailing in the labour market in March were more favourable than in the preceding month, owing to the seasonal revival of the building and clothing trades, in both of which, but more especially in the building trades, there were few unemployed. The boot and shoe trade in Ghent, however, was depressed through the want of sufficient plant, and tailors in all parts are having to struggle harder and harder against the competition of the wholesale firms who get their work done at low prices in the country, and cater for the poorer classes of customers.

The commencement of the brickmaking season, which is reported as favourable, has drawn workers

from the metal-smelting trades in which there were very few unemployed, and from the collieries. The metal-smelting trades are very busy. A new blastfurnace has been opened at Seraing by the Minister of Labour; it is to turn out from 150 to 200 tons per day. The benefit is being felt in the coal trade, where there are scarcely any unemployed.

Of textile workers, both flax and cotton spinners and weavers are very fully employed, 2 per cent. being out of work; the wool trade is slack in Verviers, and a considerable number are wanting work; lacemaking is very prosperous. Brewers, millers, cutlers, and arms factory operatives are well employed. The baking trade is passing through a crisis similar to that of the tailors, the smaller tradesmen being unable to compete successfully against the large capitalist and co-operative bakeries which are being established in various parts of the country.

Labour Disputes in March.—Twenty-six disputes, affecting 4,650 workers and 32 establishments have been reported to the Office du Travail in March, the most extensive and most serious being in the coal trade, particularly in the Province of Liége. Next to the coal trade, the textile trade was most disturbed. Nine disputes were due to demands for increased wages; 2 to reductions of wages; 5 to dismissals of workpeople; 3 to demands for the dismissal of unpopular overseers; while one serious dispute was indirectly due to hostility on the part of the employer to the workers' union. Six disputes resulted in the dismissal of a number of strikers. Of 18 disputes terminated in March, 14 ended unfavourably for the workers; they were successful in 3, and partially successful in 1.

#### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The following is based on reports dated March 8th and 24th, and April 3rd and 5th, supplied, through the Foreign Office, by Sir E. Monson, H.M. Ambassador at

Strike of Vienna Firemen .- A strike was begun by the men at the central fire station in Vienna on April 1st, and extended to all the branch stations. The chief cause of dissatisfaction is said to have been the severe discipline exercised by the officers in charge of the brigades who. for some years past, have been recruited from the army-The men's demands included the reorganisation of the present system, increased pay, and a weekly day of rest-The municipal authorities refused to make any concessions unless the men returned to their duties at once. Prompt measures were at the same time taken to cope with the strike, 8 officers and 300 men of a pioneer regiment being placed in charge of the stations, and various employees being detached for service from other departments. On April 4th, after negotiations between the commandant and the representatives of the men, and, after several meetings had been held, it was decided that the men should return to duty on the old conditions. One hundred and seventy of them were. accordingly, re-admitted; but the leaders of the strike and those, who had left their posts while actually on duty, were refused re-employment.

Strike of Moravian and Silesian Colliers (see last month's GAZETTE, p. 85).—Work was resumed at most of the collieries on March 23rd. It appears that the number of colliers on strike, who on March 2nd were calculated at 20,000 (out of a total of 30,000 employed), had, by March 4th, fallen to 12,000. Most of the iron foundries of the vicinity received supplies of coal from Upper Silesia and Westphalia, and the men received pecuniary assistance from abroad, more especially from England. The conditions of the settlement are described in the Handelsmuseum of March 25th. Hitherto wages have been paid at intervals of about a month, with irregular advance payments. Henceforth the miners can claim fortnightly instalments up to a certain proportion of their wages.

Inquiry into the Employment of Women.—An unofficial inquiry is being conducted by a committee in Vienna into the conditions of labour of women.

#### NORWAY.

April 1896.

Labour Disputes .- A report from Mr. T. Michell, H.M. Consul-General at Christiania, dated March 30th, contains accounts of some recent labour disputes. In the beginning of March, the workers at a match factory in Christiania demanded an advance in wages, threatening to strike unless the demand was complied with. The firm thereupon locked out the workers. Swed's match manufacturers complain of the competition of the match industry of Japan.

The workers at a cellulose factory have struck against a reduction of 15 to 20 per cent. in wages, said to be caused by the decline in the price of sulphate pulp.

At an engineering works in Christiania, 400 operatives have struck, demanding the dismissal of a newlyappointed manager. The police-court has inflicted a fine of 5s. 6d. on each of the strikers (who left without giving legal notice), but it is said that they have declined to pay it.

#### ITALY.

Venice Chamber of Labour .- At the sitting of the Venice Municipality on January 4th last it was decided to discontinue the annual subsidy of £400 hitherto granted to the Chamber of Labour, which was instituted a few years ago to promote the interests of the workmen, to procure them employment, and to settle disputes between them and employers. The absence of strikes among labourers and peasants and the fact that the labour movement had never been much developed are said to have led the town councillors to the conclusion that the chamber was a useless institution.

Venice Municipality and Dwellings for the People.—The Town Council of Venice has approved a project for contracting a loan of £20,000 from the local Savings Bank for the further construction of houses for workpeople, the net profits to be devoted to the erection of other similar houses. It appears that through the agency of the communal administration, groups of large, well-ventilated houses for the working classes have already been constructed in different quarters of the town and are always occupied. [Foreign Office Report, Annual Series, No. 1,665, C.—7,919,—33.]

#### UNITED STATES.

CHICAGO CONSULAR DISTRICT.

The following is based on information supplied by Mr. A. G. Vansittart, H.M. Consul at Chicago, under date of March 19th:

Strike in the Clothing Trade.—Towards the end of February 800 cutters employed in the clothing manufacturing business of Chicago struck work. The market for the Chicago clothing trade covers the country west of Pittsburg and the islands of the Pacific. The business employs in all branches some 75,000 persons. At first the strike did not greatly interfere with the bulk of these operatives, but on March 13th some 10,000 tailors struck in sympathy. Since that date the number on strike has rapidly increased, and it is stated that thousands of cutters in eastern cities have determined to strike if the employers make any attempt to help out the manufacturers of Chicago by taking their work. Out of 25,000 engaged in the manufacture of clothing in Chicago about 12,000 belong to the Garment Workers' Union. The United Garment Cutters' Union has laid down for each shop a scale of work, fixing the maximum amount that any man may do and the minimum rate of wages. In some shops these are fixed at 14 suits per day and £4 2s. 6d. per week respectively, while for boys cutting trimmings the minimum weekly rate is £3 6s. The manufacturers contend that a competent cutter can turn out from 18 to 22 suits per day, and that the men should be paid according to the work done and their worth to the employer. The cutters assert that the manufacturers are attempting to introduce the piece system of payment, to which they will not submit.

Other Disputes.—Of the 800 journeymen stonecutters who struck work on January 7th (see LABOUR GAZETTE for February, p. 55), between 110 and 125 resumed work on March 9th. Concessions have now been made by both parties which practically end the strike. Eight hours has been fixed as the limit of a day's work; the minimum rate of wages has been fixed at 1s. 33d. per hour from March 1st 1896 to March 1st 1897, and 18. 5 d. per hour from March 1st 1897 to March 1st 1898; and the number of apprentices has been limited

to one boy of 18 years of age for each shop, with an

additional apprentice for every 24 journeymen employed.

Conciliation and Arbitration in Labour Disputes.—In six a important industries, differences between employers and workpeople in Chicago have, within the last few months. been settled by joint conferences, supplemented by reference to an umpire when necessary. The brickmakers, bricklayers, carpenters, painters, steam-fitters and printers have in this way dealt with their employers through committees.

### FOREIGN TRADE FOR MARCH.

Imports.—The total declared value of the imports during Marchand during the first three months of the year was greater than for any year in the period 1891-1895. The value for March was  $f_{38,344,750}$ , and for the first three months of the year  $f_{112,295,342}$ , being increases of 6.6 per cent. and 11.4 per cent. respectively on the values for the corresponding periods of 1895.

The following table shows the declared value of the imports. grouped in large classes for the months ended March 31st, 1896 "

Class of Goods.	Mar. 1896.	Mar. 1895.	Increase.	Decrease
Food, Drink, and Tobacco Metals Oils, Chemicals, Dyeing and Tanning Substances	£ 15,618,190 1,580,956 1,535,561	£ 13,992,534 1,379,370 1,565,824	£ 1,625,656 201,586	£ _ 30,263
Raw Materials for Manufacture Manufactured Articles Miscellaneous	10,424,398 7,868,203 1,317,442	11,181,000 6,508,004 1,333,158	1,360,199	756,602
Totals	38,344,750	35,959,890	2,384,860	[] (a) — (a) (b)

The chief increases under the head of foodstuffs were those of £567,670 in the import of corn (more than half of which was due to. an increase of about 21 million cwts. in the imports of maize), £627,717 in the import of sugar, £325,286 in the value of live animals for food, and £269,992 in that of butter. Sheep and lamb's wool and jute decreased by £1,329,587 and £328,878 respectively, while raw cotton increased by £548,647 in value, but decreased in quantity by 192,730 cwts. The increase in the value of manufactured articles imported was very general, the most noticeable being that of £481,526 in the value of silk manufactures.

British and Irish Exports.—The total declared value of the exports during March and during the first three months of the year was greater than for any year since 1891. The value for March was £20,422,419, and for the first three months of the year £61,233,043, being increases of 10.3 per cent. and 16.1 per cent. respectively on the values for the corresponding periods of 1895.

The following table shows the declared value of the exports

grouped in large classes for the months ended March 31st. 1806

Class of Goods.	Mar. 1896.	Mar. 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
Articles of Food and Drink	£	£	£	£
D 11. 11	802,682	815,028	No. of the last	12,346 -
	1,315,365	1,418,960	0 -	103,595
Yarns and Textile Fabrics	9,343,265	8,505,620	837,645	1000 -
Metals and Articles manu- factured therefrom (except machinery)	2,684,456	2,229,136	455,320	-
Machinery and Mill Work	1,341,020	1,121,680	219,340	September 197
Miscellaneous	4,935,631	4,432,606	503,025	-
Totals	20,422,419	18,523,030	1,899,389	-

The exports of most of the textile manufactures increased, cotton piece goods increasing by nearly 27 million yards in quantity and £534.753 in value. On the other hand the export of worsted tissues decreased by over a million yards in quantity and £66,504 in value. All metals except lead increased, the greatest increase being that of wrought and unwrought iron (£340,745). With the exception of agricultural machinery, all classes of machinery, (especially mining machinery) and steam engines increased The exports of coal and patent fuel increased slightly in amount, but decreased in value by £73,727.

Re-Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.-The value of these in March was £4,623,326 or £223,273 less than in March 1895.

Tonnage of vessels entered and cleared .- During March vessels of a total tonnage of 2,578,904 tons were entered at ports in the United Kingdom from Foreign Countries and British Possessions, or 245,624 tons more than in March 1895. The tonnage of vessels cleared was 2,866,355 tons, or 94,446 tons more than in March 1895. The tonnage of vessels entered Coastwise was 2,591,334 tons, or 85,717 tons less than a year ago, and the tonnage cleared was. 2,497,585 tons, or 39,653 tons less than in March 1895.

<sup>\*</sup> Supplied by the courtesy of the Belgian Office du Travail.

### MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTES.

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Statistics.—The imports of raw cotton during March show an increase compared with the corresponding month last year (though they are below the figures for March 1894), while the quantities sent to inland towns show a decline. Up to the present time the imports this year are over 500,000 bales, or about 32 per cent. less than in the first quarter of 1895, but the quantities sent from ports to inland towns do not show a corresponding decrease, and the exports are almost identical. The figures for the different periods are as follows:—

			Imports. Bales.	to	Inland Towns Bales.	3.	Exports. Bales.
March	1895	M. A.M.	 358,500		276,515		31,125
den M	1895	*********	 339,339	*****	309,994	***	32,493
760, 160	1894		 398,462		[288,227		26,293
Three r	nonths e	ending					
Marc	h 1896		 1,105,777		845,635		103,326
,,	1895		 1,629,000		873,052		103,638
37	1894		 1,549,923		912,427		95,137

British Corn.—The following statement shows the price per quarter of British Wheat, Barley, and Oats in the last week of March during the five years 1892-96, as reported by the Excise Officers to the Board of Agriculture:—

Price per Quarter in last week of March.

1892. 1893. 1894. 1895. 1896.

s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.

Wheat ... 32 0 ... 24 9 ... 24 6 ... 20 3 ... 24 10

Barley ... 27 8 ... 25 11 ... 27 1 ... 20 10 ... 21 4

Oats ... 20 5 ... 18 4 ... 18 0 ... 14 0 ... 13 4

The rise in the price of wheat between March 1895 and 1896 was 4s. 7d. per quarter. Barley remains very much the same as in March 1895, when, however, the price was 6s. 3d. less than in March 1894. The price of oats shows a continuous decline.

Traffic Receipts.—The total receipts of 21 of the principal railways in the United Kingdom, for the four weeks ended March 28th, amounted to £5,331,370, an increase of £242,104 (or 48 per cent.) over the total for the corresponding period of 1895. The receipts from passenger traffic were £2,051,785, an increase of £106,835, while the receipts from goods and mineral traffic were £3,279,585, showing an increase of £135,269.

Fishery Statistics.—During March fish and shell fish to the value of £551,308 were landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom. This amount is less by £781 than in March 1895, an increase of £19,664 in Scotland having been outweighed by decreases of £17,417 and £3,028 in England and Ireland respectively.

Bankruptcies.—The number of bankruptcies gazetted during March was 436, or 12 less than in March 1895, 17 less than in March 1804, and 12 less than in March 1893.

### EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

"Total Emigration.—In March 17,741 passengers left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe, a number less by 1,845 than that for March 1895. The decrease was entirely among those of British and Irish origin.

British and Irish.—Of the above total 10,877 were of British and Irish origin, a decrease of 2,502, or 18.7 per cent., on the numbers last year. As regards destination, the principal decrease was in passengers to the United States, while the number bound for South Africa showed an increase. The number of British and Irish passengers during the first three months of the year was less by

1,029 than during the corresponding months of last year.

The figures for March 1896 and 1895 respectively are as follows:—

bolerow to h	Destination.		io si	March 1896.	March 1895.
United States	979		144.00	6,455	9,223
British North	America		777000	1,132	1,362
Australasia		***		611	635
South Africa	****			1,838	1,417
Other places			1000	841	742
	Totals		3.81	10,877	13,379

Foreign.—The remainder of the 17,741 passengers, viz., 6,864, were foreigners and others whose nationality was not distinguished. This number shows an increase of 657 on the figure for March 1805.

Alien Immigration.—The number of aliens who arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continent during March was 9,551. Of these 5,740 were stated to be on their way to America, an increase of 1,645 on the number in March 1895. The aliens who were not stated to be bound for America numbered 3,811 (including 1,064 sailors); the corresponding figures for March 1895 being 2,959 (including 714 sailors).

### LABOUR CASES IN MARCH.

The following are among the legal cases of the month specially affecting labour of which the Department has received information. The accounts are based principally upon reports appearing in local newspapers. The list is not intended to be in any way exhaustive of all such cases decided during the month. A general statistical account of prosecutions under the Factory and Workshop Acts, the Mines Acts, and the Merchant Shipping Acts, will be found on page 119.

(1) EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT.

Meaning of "Earnings" of an Apprentice.—Defendants appealed from a judgment of the County Court Judge of Cornwall, in an action by an infant under the Employers' Liability Act, against a Foundry Company to whom he was apprenticed (by custom and not by indenture), being at the time of the accident in his fifth year of apprenticeship. The County Court Judge held that as the plaintiff was an apprentice, who was only receiving 5s. a week at the time of the accident, section 3 of the Act did not apply. He held that it would be improper to say that he should only be compensated according to the nominal wages he was getting, and he assessed the damages at £80. Against this decision defendants appealed on the ground that the Judge was wrong in law in giving judgment for a larger sum than the estimated earnings during the three years preceding the injury, and they contended that the damages should be measured by the salary the plaintiff received during the three years preceding the injury. The plaintiff had been paid is a week during the first year of his apprenticeship,

appealed on the ground that the Judge was wrong in law in giving judgment for a larger sum than the estimated earnings during the three years preceding the injury, and they contended that the damages should be measured by the salary the plaintiff received during the three years preceding the injury. The plaintiff had been paid is a week during the first year of his apprenticeship, and his pay had been increased each year by is a week. The appellants expressed themselves willing to concede that respondent was entitled to have his wages calculated at the rate of 5s. a week for the three years, and did not raise the question whether they should be calculated at the rate of 3s., 4s. and 5s. during the three years. It was argued on behalf of respondent that the word "earnings" in the section meant everything which he received as compensation for his work, and not merely "wages," and that therefore the value of his training should be taken into account as part of his earnings. The Court reduced the judgment to £39, and held that "earnings" would include money or things capable of being turned into money by accurate estimation. Leave to appeal granted upon terms as to costs.—Divisional Court, March 4th.

(2) EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN ACT.

Time for terminating half-day engagements.—Twelve dock labourers claimed from a firm of shipowners 2s. 6d. each for half a day's work. Plaintiffs were engaged on a day in August to assist in unloading a steamship. At noon each received 1s. as "sup" money for the dinner hour. On returning at 1 p.m. they were told that they were not wanted any more, and they were subsequently paid 1s. 6d. more, making 2s. 6d. for the half day. They claimed 2s. 6d. more for the last half of the day on the ground that it was the custom that if men are not wanted after noon they are "broken off" at that hour. Evidence was given on behalf of the defendants to prove that notice was given to the men at noon when the "sup" money was paid that they would not be wanted in the afternoon, and further, that there was no custom by which the payment of "sup" money was to be considered as an engagement for the whole day. The Judge held that defendants had not proved that notice had been given, and gave judgment for plaintiffs with costs.—Liverpool County Court, March 2nd.

Custom of Engaging at Workmen's risk of finding Work.—A

Custom of Engaging at Workmen's risk of finding Work.—A tally clerk claimed 11s. from a shipbroker and superintendent of cargoes for wages due. Plaintiff's case was that on January 30th and 31st, he was told by defendant to go to a ship at the docks to do the ordinary day's work, and that when he got there he was told that he was not wanted. He alleged a custom to pay whether there was work or not. The custom was denied by defendant, who stated that the plaintiff only came on the understanding that he took the risk of there being any work for him to do. Judgment for plaintiff.—City of London Court, March 6th.

The officials of a Trade Union and the dismissal of a workman.—A joiner claimed £12 damages from a trade union, the agent of a trade union, and the secretary of a branch for on various occasions molesting him by inducing his employers to dismiss him. In particular it was averred that, in January last, they coerced his employer to dismiss him by threatening to cause the withdrawal of other men, members of the society. Pursuer joined the society eight years before, but ceased to be a member five years ago. He alleged that since then the officials of the society had molested him on various occasions and interfered with his obtaining work. This was denied by defendants, but the agent admitted that with reference to the present matter he had approached the employer with the object of avoiding a strike in the establishment, as the other men would have refused to work with pursuer, as he had both violated the rules of the society and of the trade. The Sheriff dismissed the case against the union and the secretary of the branch, but found the case against the agent proved. Damages 5s. and costs 10s.—Small Debt Court, Dundee, March 3rd.

"Inducing or conspiring to induce" persons not to enter into contracts with others.—The defendants, these cretary and a member of the executive committee of a trade union, appealed from an order made by the judge upon interlocutory motion, granting an injunction to restrain them from maliciously inducing, or conspiring to induce, persons not to enter into contracts with the plaintiffs, a firm of manufacturers. The union had ordered a strike against the plaintiffs, partly for an increase of wages and partly with the object of putting an end to the system of paying some persons by

piece-work and some by time. The union had picketed the plaintiffs and had also ordered a strike against a maker who made only for the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs alleged that one letter written as part of the trade contest to an employee amounted to a libel, and that a workman had been induced by the society to break his contract with the plaintiffs, and that the acts of the defendants in endeavouring to induce people not to enter the employ of the plaintiffs was malicious. The plaintiffs applied by motion for interlocutory injunction to restrain the defendants from unlawfully and maliciously procuring any persons who had entered into contracts with the plaintiffs to break their contracts, and from maliciously inducing or conspiring to induce persons not to enter into contracts with the plaintiffs, and also from circulating libellous statements about the plaintiffs. The Judge refused to grant an interlocutory injunction either with reference to the case of the libel or the inducing of workmen to break their contracts, but granted an interlocutory injunction (till the trial of the action or further order) restraining the defendants from maliciously inducing persons not to enter into the employment of the plaintiffs. The Court of Appeal gave judgment for the respondents. They held that in regard to picketing the defendants had gone too far; that the pickets had not merely attended near the premises for the purpose of obtaining or giving information, but that they had watched and beset the premises for the purpose of compelling workpeople to abstain from their employment. Also in the case of the strike against the maker the Court held that the defendants had gone too far, as the object was to prevent his getting work done for the plaintiffs. In this case the plaintiffs' trade might be ruined before action if an injunction was not granted, though it should turn out at the trial that the defendants' acts were illegal. The Court altered the terms of the injunction to follow more closely the words of the Act. An injun

Provers of a Trade Union to exclude a Member.—A ship-wright claimed £2 damages from a trade union, and also asked for an injunction to restrain defendants from excluding him from the benefits of the union. The society was composed principally of men in the employment of one firm. There was provision for benefit in case of accident, a superannuation fund and funeral allowances. After the passing of the Trade Union Act the secretary stated that a sub-committee was appointed to alter the rules. Some difficulties occurred at the works where plaintiff was employed, owing to a reduction of hours. Some men went out on strike, but plaintiff and several others did not do so, and in consequence subsequently received a notice that they had been expelled from the society. One of the rules of the society was that if any member was reported, such member was to be summoned to attend a meeting and explain his conduct. Plaintiff stated that he never had any notice. The judge held that the resolution was ultra vires, and gave the plaintiff nominal damages and the injunction restoring him. Leave to appeal was given, with stay of execution and injunction until next Court.—Yarmouth County Court,

(4) MINES REGULATION ACT.

The Election and Discharge of a Checkweigher.—The manager of a pit was summoned under the Coal Mines Regulation Act of 1887 for having refused to afford the checkweigher the requisite facilities for carrying out his duties. Two deputies at the pit were also charged with assaulting the checkweigher. Prosecutor was elected by ballot, but was discharged by a resolution passed by the checkweigh committee, who elected another man temporarily. This body, it was urged on behalf of prosecutor, was not competent to discharge him. Subsequently the discharge was ratified by a meeting of the men on the pit head, but this was, it was said, only attended by a portion of the men, one shift being engaged down the mine whilst other men were at home. It was contended that the checkweigher should be discharged with the same force and quality as he was appointed, and that there never had been in fact or law any discharge. The Bench held that the notice given to the prosecutor was sufficient, and dismissed the case with costs. Notice of appeal was given. The case against the deputies was withdrawn.—West Riding Police Court, Wahefield, March 9th.

Right of a Checkweigher and Manager to agree upon mode of

Right of a Checkweigher and Manager to agree upon mode of ascertaining the amount of minerals got.—A colliery manager was fined £10 for having failed on January 11th to comply with the terms of section 12 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act 1887, by not paying to his men in a certain pit belonging to an iron and steel company (a mine where the amount of wages depended on the amount of the minerals got), according to the actual weight of the mineral got. The magistrate said it had been established that a checkweighman had without the knowledge or consent of the persons employed, agreed with the manager, or some one on his behalf, that, instead of the dirt being weighed, a uniform deduction of three quarters of a hundredweight should be taken from the weight of the contents of each tub filled and sent up by the miners and that the miners continued to work at the pit from September 1894 down to January 1896, in the belief and understanding that they were paid according to the agreement originally made between themselves and the manager.—Burslem Police Court, March 31st.

(5) FACTORY ACTS.

The "Particulars" Clause.—For failing to supply correct "particulars" a cotton manufacturer was fined £2 10s. and £3 12s. costs, on March 4th, at the Borough Police Court, Burnley, and a firm of worsted manufacturers £2 4s. costs, at the West Riding of York

of worsted mannfacturers £2 4s. costs, at the West Riding of York Police Court, Bradford, on March 5th.

Notification of Accidents.—A contractor was fined 10s. and 7s. 6d. costs for failing to give notice of an accident which had occurred at a building in course of construction.—Borough Sessions.

Wrexham, on March 30th.

# INDUSTRIAL PROSECUTIONS IN MARCH. I.—Under Factory and Workshop Acts.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Nature of Offence.	Prose- cutions.		Total Amount of Penalties.	Total Amount of Costs.
By Owners, Managers, &c.:-	b bre	i sidt	1.1	£ s. d.
Neglecting to Limewash	4	3	5 2 6	
Allowing Factory or Workshop to be over- crowded	I	I		0 8 6
Neglecting to keep Factory in cleanly condition		2	1 0 0	0 14 0
Neglecting to Fence Machinery	12	12	55 0 0	9 4 0
Employing Young Persons without necessary Certificates	27	25	27 9 0	17 19 9
Employing children under legal age Illegal Hours or Times of Employment—	I	I		0 10 0
Before or after the legal hour	15	14		22 11 6
During meal times, or without proper intervals for meals	16	16	6 0 0	
Beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted At night	6	6	9 5 0	
Employing children full the	6	6	6 10 0	
Employing children full time, otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets, &c. Neglecting Rules as to Registers, Abstracts, Notices, &c.—	5	5	2 1 0	quanto in
Not keeping registers	10	1		5 6 1
Not affixing or properly filling up notices and abstracts	13	13		5 9 0
Not sending notices required by Act	13	13		5 3 (
Not supplying sufficient or correct par- ticulars	2	2	2 10 0	5 16
By Workmen:			CHARLES	Miles II
Allowing Children to clean Machinery in motion, &c.	1	I	3 0 0	0 15
Total for March 1896	184	129	166 18 6	113/17
Total for March 1895	214	206	149 2 10	9114

## II.—Under the Mines Acts. (Supplied by the Home Office.)

Nature of Offence.	Prosecu-	Con- victions.	Cases with- drawn.	Cases dis- missed.	Amount of Fines and Costs imposed on Defendants.
By Owners, Managers, &c.— Ventilation	2			2	£ s. d.
Shafts and Manholes	ī	I		1	20 10 6
Miscellaneous	12	11	-	I	37 10 3
By Workmen—			3		4
Safety Lamps	9	9	1000	-	10 1 8
Shot-firing and Explosives	I	IS I	100-00	( ) ( - mes r.	0 14 10
Timbering	4*	4*	-	-	2 3 0
Lucifer Matches, &c	5	5	-	-	6 10 0
Riding on Trams	5	5	grant - and	-	4 2 0
Miscellaneous	II	9	-	2	9 18 6
Total for March 1896	50	45	11 -4	5	91 19 9
Total for March 1895	66	64	7		61 18 9

\* In one of these cases the defendant was admonished only.

### III.—Under the Quarries Act.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

TOTAL STREET,	Nature of Offence.	Prosecu-	Convictions.	Cases with- drawn.	Cases: dis- missed:	Amount of Fines and Costs imposed on Defendants
THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER, THE OW	By Owners, Managers, &c.— Abstracts, Registers, Notices	gI	I	0 m	- 100 - 100 - 100	2/15/0

### IV.—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 Masters of Ships:—			£ s. d.	£s. d.
Submerging disc	3	3	25 0 0	6 12 8
Not providing lights Neglecting to serve out lime juice	3	3	60 0 0	5 9 0
Neglecting to serve out lime juice	2	2	2 5 0	4 7 10
Total for March 1896	8	8	87 5 0	16 9 6
Total for March 1895	10	10	121 10 0	26 6 8

### Y.—Under the Friendly Societies Acts.

Nature of Offence.	Prosecutions.	Fines and Costs.
Failing to send Annual Returns:  Friendly Societies	4	£ s. d. 5 4 0 4 4 0 9 15 0
Total	17	19/18/10

### WORK OF LABOUR BUREAUX IN MARCH.

THE 12 labour bureaux furnishing returns registered during March 2,669 fresh applicants for work. During the month work was found through the bureaux for 2,221 workpeople, of which number 1,745 were engaged by private employers and 476 by local authorities. In 1,440 cases, however, the engagement was stated to be of a temporary character. Of the 2,753 workpeople on the registers at the end of the month, 1,840 were men, 94 lads and boys, and 819 women and girls.

Comparing the figures of the 8 bureaux, which also furnished returns for March 1895, a large decrease (2,630) is again shown in the number of fresh applicants for work, the figures being 1,908 in 1896 and 4,538 in 1895.

Name and	Work on R	o. of speople egister	App	f Fresh plica- as by speople	No. of Fresh	No.	of Work Work by	ound k.		
Address of		at	during		by Em- ployers	Pri	ged by	Engaged by		
Labour Bureau	End	End	Mar.	Mar.	during	Emp	loyers.	Autho	rities.	
	Mar. 1896.	Mar. 1895.	1896.	1895.	Mar. 1896.	Mar. 1896.	Mar. 1895.	Mar. 1896.	Mar. 1895.	
London.								- Diame		
St. Pancras (College St.)	263	488	116	368	57	74	117	79	169	
Battersea (Lav'nder Hill)	100	147	147	410	27	55	59	6	48	
Aslington (Barnsbury St.)	415	554	226	294	195	93	161	91	155	
St. Martin (Town Hall)	112		87		55	40				
Hackney (Town Hall)	335		106		12	22		temp. 300		
					(	temp.	temp.	)		
Salv'tion Army* (Whtchpl. Rd.)	227	803	1,052	2,043	8	perm.	575 perm.		•••	
Y.W.C.A.		to By	出日刊	666	he h	53	28†	)		
(Regent St.)	92 583		77		150	76	55	_		
(Old Cav'h St.) Provincial.	583		491	•••	397	102	108	-		
Salford (Town Hall)	195	390	бо	73	16	22	8	-	26	
pswich (Tower St.)	176	103	79	57	35	28	40			
Plymouth	129	280	70	1,075	33	40	72	_	798	
(East St.) Liverpool (Municip'lBgs.)	126	280	158	218	-	-	-	_	5	
Total	2,753		2,669		985	1,745		476		

				Men.			
Name of Labour Bureau.	Build- ing, En- gineer- ing and Metal Trades.	Carmen Stable- men, Horse- men, &c.	Clerks and Ware- house- men.	Porters and Messen- gers.	General Labour- ers.		Total Men.
London.			35 10				
St. Pancras	18	21	9	64	75	17	204
Battersea	12	5	9 2	5	62	9	95
Jslington	82	53	29	89	75	10	338
St. Martin-in-the- Fields and Strand	II	6	5	18	6	12	58
Hackney	78	31	36	6	120	64	335
Salvation Army Provincial.	22	12	46	34	68	45	227
Salford	49	18	II	6	70	30	193
Ipswich	8	38	I	12	79	50	157
Plymouth	12	7	3	9	53	40	124
Liverpool	12	13	10	-	56	18	109
Total Number	304	204	152	243	642	295	1,840

	Tours.	10000	Wol	men and	Girls.	-United	Gr	and
Name of Labour Bureau.	Lads and Boys.	Char- women, Daily	Ser-	Dress- makers		Total Women		tal.
in the constitution	20,5	Work,	vants.	stresses	Others.	and Girls.	Mar. 1896.	Mar. 1895.
London.		le sell	A CONTRACTOR	5-443	00 Ye 23	518575 3	179.90	FG0y3
St Panoras	16	34	3	2	4	43	263	488
Battersea	1	4	-	-	-	4	100	147
Islington St. Martin-in-the-	29	43	3	I	I	48	415	554
Fields and Strand	18	8	17	2	8	35	112	
Hackney!	_	‡	1	+	+	+	335	
Salvation Army* Y.W.C.A.	*	*	*	*	*	(a) \$1.50	227	803
(Regent St.)		II		35	46	92	92	
(Old Cavendish St.)		50	384	=	149	583	583	
Salford+	9	+		IS TO BE	-TROPE	1		
Mpswich	10	6	+	+	Ţ	I	195	390
Plymouth;	5	+	3	-	-	9	176	103
Eiverpool	12	† 6 † 5	+	1,000	We C+10 1	2010	129	280
		- 3		10000	ALC: THE	0	126	280
rTotal Number	94	161	410	40	208	819	2,753	

\* Particulars relating to men only have been furnished.
† In addition to these numbers 1,421 were temporarily, and 20 were permaently, found work in March 1895 by the Army in its works and depots.

† Women and Girls are not registered at Hackney, Salford and Plymouth.

### PAUPERISM IN MARCH.

(Data supplied by the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland, and Ireland.) On one day in the second week of March 341,674 persons were relieved in 35 selected urban districts of the United Kingdom. This corresponds to a rate of 220 per 10,000 of the estimated population of those districts in 1896.

Compared with February these figures represent a decrease of 2,661 in the number relieved, and of 2 in the rate per 10,000. The largest variations in the rate are an increase of 6 in Coatbridge and Airdrie, and a decrease of 6 in Leicester.

Compared with March 1895 there is a diminution in numbers relieved of 44,546, corresponding to a decrease in the rate per 10,000 of population of 32. In 2 districts only has the rate increased, viz., Dundee and Dunfermline, and Coatbridge and Airdrie, where the increase amounts to 13 and 24 respectively, while Aberdeen remains the same—the Scottish districts taken together showing a decrease of 1 only in the rate per 10,000 of estimated population. The largest decrease occurred in Stockton and Tees district, where the rate dropped from 411 to 283. Other noticeable decreases took place in the Southern and Eastern districts of London, of 92 and 78 respectively; in West Ham, of 79; in Bradford, of 45; and in Wolverhampton and Newcastle, of 42 in each case. In the metropolis as a whole the decrease in the rate amounted to 58. The high rate in March 1895 is chiefly attributable to the effects of the long frost.

A THE COUNTY AND THE			ne day in March 18		pondi	on corres- ng date ous year.
Selected Urban Districts.	In- door.	Out-door		Rate per 10,000 of esti- mated Popula- tion.	Total Number.	Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population.
ENGLAND & WALES.*				1		
Metropolis. West District	** Po*			170	14 000	104
Month District	10,891			172 223	14,220 26,459	184 255
Central District	7,567			430	11,902	461
East District	13,336			237	23,158	315
South District	20,859			254	54,960	346
Total Metropolis	67,047	39,290	106,337	240	130,699	298
West Ham	1,924	7,520	9,444	223	12,463	302
Other Districts.	100	1			A State	
Newcastle District	1,601	4,561	6,162	170	7,562	212
Stockton & Tees District	1,123	4,646		283	8,205	411
Bolton, Oldham, &c Wigan District	3,292	8,358	11,650	161	12,152	170
Manchester District	1,792 8,510	7,485 6,831		245 181	9,227 16,624	247 199
Liverpool District	10,022	8,519	15,341	207	19,370	218
Bradford District	1,009	3,389	4,398	124	6,047	172
Halifax & Huddersfield	1,031	4,187	5,218	142	6,367	174
Leeds District	1,775	6,223	7,998	192	8,166	199
Barnsley District Sheffield District	697	3,613	4,310	215	4,448	225
H-11 District	2,380	3,815	6,195	170	6,652	184
Marth Ctoffer Jalina	1,248	5,984 6,626	7,232 8,457	312 257	7,802	342
North Stanordshire Nottingham District	1,575	5,890	7,465	208	9,300 7,453	285 211
Leicester District	1,070	3,047	4,117	213	4,366	230
Wolverhampton District	3,193	14,477	17,670	324	19,813	366
Birmingham District	4,076	2,439	6,515	123	7,181	137
Bristol District	2,466	9,549	12,015	349	12,892	379
Cardiff & Swansea	1,757	6,018	7,775	235	7,771	241
Total "Other Districts"	50,448	115,657	166,105	208	181,398	230
SCOTLAND.*		1107110			STATE OF STREET	
Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock Dist.	3,490	14,252	17,742	215	17,944	220
Edinburgh & Leith Dist.	628 1,356	2,454 5,298	3,082	200 190	3,117	203
Dundee & Dunfermline	1,018	2,916	6,654	203	6,817 3,662	197 190
Aberdeen	490	2.513	3,003	228	2,964	228
Coatbridge & Airdrie	308	1,286	1,594	187	1,362	163
Total for the above Scot- tish Districts	7,290	28,719	36,009	207	35,866	208
IRELAND.		A SECOND	The state of the	Tables 1		HOSSE
Dublin District Belfast District	6,054	3,229	9,283	264	10,211	291
Cork, Waterford &	3,557	347	3,904	124	3,914	126
Limerick District	4,516	5,402	9,918	413	10,954	451
Galway District	374	300	674	185	715	193
Total for the above Irish Districts	14,501	9,278	23,779	252	25,794	274
Total for above 35 dis-	41,210	209,464	341,674	220	886,220	252
Total for previous month 1s	12,904	201,431	344,335	222	406,326	265

<sup>\*</sup> Exclusive of Vagrants; of Patients in the Fever and Small-pox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board; and of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.

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

### INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN MARCH.

THE number of workpeople of the undermentioned classes killed by accidents reported in March was as follows:-

	Rail	way Ser	rvants.	Miners.		Quai	rymen.		hop Op	and eratives.	11077-10	Seamen		Others	(so far a	s reporte	d)	Total
March 1896		82	•••	71			7		49	•••		245			6		•••	410
March 1895		36		89		No re	turns.		30			197			4			356
Of the 4	,890	non-fa	atal a	ccidents	rep	orted,	1,228	were to	raily	vay se	rvant	s, 612	in n	nines,	56 in	quarri	ies, 2,	754 in.
factories and	worl	kshop	s, 178	to sear	nen,	and 62	to ot	ther wo	rkped	ple.		PLRATE		NOTE A ST	THE THE	District	SEED OF THE	

April 1896.

Railway Servants.

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

Table showing the number of railway servants reported as killed or injured by accidents in which the movement of railway vehicles was concerned during the month of March 1896. [The number of servants employed by the railway companies of the United

		Number of Persons injured, distinguishing Class of Accident.							
Class of Service.	Killed	Causing Amputations,	Dislocations, Fractures, and Internal Injuries.	Contusions, &c.	Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, &c.	Unspeci- fied and Miscel- laneous Injuries.	Total of In- juries.		
akesmen and Goods Guards	4	2	4	16	19	23	64		
gine Drivers			2	13	19 8 8	22	45		
remen		I	2	16	8	24	51		
ards (Passenger) rmanent Way Men (not			I	2		2	5		
ncluding Labourers)	2	3	I	I		2	7		
rters	6	I	7	12	6	9	35		
unters scellaneous (including Con-	3	2	5	17	12	15	51		
ractors' Servants)	II	7	10	19	10	32	78		
Total for March 1896	26	16	32	96	63	129	336		
Total for March 1895	34	9	11	55	38	129	242		

Note.—In addition to the above the companies have reported 6 servants killed and 892 injured by accidents occurring on the companies' premises, but in which the movement of vehicles was not concerned, during March These figures have been reported in accordance with a new order recently issued by the Board of Trade, and are scarcely comparable with those for March 1895.

Miners and Quarrymen.\*

Table showing the number of persons reported as killed or injured in and about mines and quarries, during the month of March 1896. [The number of persons employed in and about mines was returned as 739,097, and in and about quarries as 84,986, in 1894.]

Mine	s.		Quarries.					
Cause of Accident.		ber of sons	Cause of Accident.		ber of sons			
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	Killed.	Injured.	Accident.	Killed.	Injured.			
Falls of ground In shafts Miscellaneous Surface:—	e- 1 32 7 22	23 224 13 300 52	Explosives or Blast- ing Falls of ground During Ascent or Descent Miscellaneous	4 3	8 13  9 35			
Total for Mar. 1896	71	612	Total for Mar. 1896	7	56			
Total for Mar. 1895	89	376	Total for Mar. 1895	No R	eturns.			

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

	43.83	Num	ber of l	Persons I Class of	njured, d Acciden	listingu <b>is</b> t.	hing
	Killed	Causing Amputa- tions.	Frac- tures.	Injuries to Head or Face.	Loss of Sight of one or both Eyes.	Lacera- tions, Con- tusions, and other Injuries.	Total Persons Injured
State College		energy)		Males			
Adults (over 18) Young Persons Boys	. 9	114 71 1	49 21	40 15 	3 1	466 244 6	672 352 7
Total Males	. 47	186	70	55	4	716	1,031
				Female	5.		
Adults (over 18) Young Persons Girls	. I	17 18 1	5	9 3 1		79 73 5	107 99 7
Total Females	. 2	36	7	13		157	213
Total Males and Fe- males for Mar. 1896	} 49	222	77	68	4	873	1,244
Total for Mar. 1895 .	30		1534 8	1,078	140.41	0.	1,078

<sup>†</sup> There were also 1,810 other non-fatal accidents only required to be reported to H.M. Inspectors.

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

Table showing the number of persons forming the crews of registered vessels of the undermentioned classes, belonging to the British. Islands, reported during the month of March 1896 as having been killed or injured by accidents at sea, or in rivers or harbours. (Deaths or injuries on yachts and vessels employed exclusively in rivers and inland navigation, and injuries on fishing vessels employed in and out of Scottish Ports, and on vessels trading exclusively between Scottish Ports, or to-Asiatics under Asiatic agreement, are not included.)

The returns of non-fatal injuries are probably far from complete, the tabulation being now made for the first time.]

		Numb	er repor	ted as K	illed or	Injured.	
		In I	March 18	96.	13		
Cause and Class of Accident.	On Tr Vess		On Fi	ishing	Total	Jan. 1896	Corresponding total for months
	Sailing.	Steam.	Sailing.	Steam.	in Mar. 1896.	Mar. 1896	
I.—By Wreck or Casualty—		5 (ca) (c)		10-000		ant looks	
Killed Fractures and	113	29	18	I	161	451	693
Dislocations Other or unspeci-		I			I	7)	No
fied Injuries	2	I			3	20 )	returns.
IIBy other Acci-	NO NO.			DENE			
Killed Fractures and	31	43	6	4	84	232	127
Dislocations Other or unspeci-	9	22	4	3	38	130	No
fied Injuries	38	93	3	2	136	521	returns
III.—All Accidents— Total Killed	144	72	24	5	245	683	920
Total Injured	49	117	7	5 5	178	678	No returns.

Note.—The majority of the non-fatal injuries occurring among the crews of vessels trading within the Home Trade limits are only reported half-yearly, and will be so published.

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

(Supplied by the Railway Department of the Board of Trade.)
Table showing the number of persons killed and injured in accidents reported to the Board of Trade under the Notice of Accidents Act, 1894, during the month of March 1896.

	Co	nstructio	n or Rep	air.	1	Use or V	Vorking	-		
	ı	Number o	f Person	is.	Number of Persons.					
Nature of Works,			Injured.			I	njured.			
&c.	Killed	Fractures and Dislocations.	Other In- juries.	Total.	Killed	Fractures and Dislocations.	Other In- juries.	Total.		
Bridge	I		5	5						
Canal	•••						2	2		
Railway	2	3	22	25			•••			
Tramroad		•••					•••			
Tramway		•••	•••		•••	•••	10	10		
Tunnel	I	2	8	8	•••	•••				
Other Works:	1		10	12		•••		***		
Traction or other steam engine or machine in the open air		does not	арріу.	4 2 3	I					
Total for Mar. 1896	5	5	45	50	1		12	12		
Total for Mar. 1895	4	8	52	58		5	20	25		

Note.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, provides that notices of accidents Note.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, provides that notices of accidents occurring on or after 1st January 1896 in the following employments, scheduled to the Notice of Accidents Act, 1894, viz., the construction, use, working or repair of any gaswork, harbour, dock, port, pier and quay, and the construction or repair, by means of a scaffolding, of any building which exceeds 30 feet in height, or use or working of any such building in which more than 20 persons, not being domestic persons, are employed for wages, shall be sent to the Inspector of Factories for the district, and in certain cases also to the Certifying Surgeon instead of to the Board of Trade.

The effect of this legislation has been a considerable reduction in the number of accidents reported to the Board of Trade under the Notice of Accidents Act, 1894, and a corresponding increase in the number reported to H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories.

1 Authorised by any local or personal Act of Parliament.

April 1896.

### TRADE DISPUTES IN MARCH.

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

Number and Magnitude.—Ninety-five fresh disputes occurred in March 1896, compared with 78 in February and 49 in March 1895. In 78 of these disputes 19,407 workpeople were involved.

Causes.—Of the 95 disputes 60 arose chiefly upon wages questions, 2 upon questions of working hours, 20 upon matters connected with working arrangements and material, 5 were due to dissatisfaction with the action of fellow workpeople or the employment of non-unionists, 1 arose in defence of fellow-workpeople, 5 were upon questions of alleged objectionable action of employers or officials, full details of the causes of the two remaining disputes being not yet to hand

Results.—Seventy-two new and 18 old disputes, 77 of which involved 21,216 workpeople, were settled during March. In 34 disputes, 30 of them, involving 9,835 persons, the workpeople were successful; in 41, 32 involving 7,529 workpeople, unsuccessful; in 8, involving 2,860 workpeople, partially successful; and in the 7 remaining cases, involving 992 workpeople, the results must at present be classified as indefinite.

### I.—DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN MARCH 1896.

Trade.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Es- tablish ments.		Com- mence ment.	nation	
Building Trades.	-	The estate of some land development	justice		March	March	
Bricklayers and Plastere	rs Newcastle-on-	of the demarcation dispute between bricklayers	6	140 dir. 250	30		Still unsettled.
Bricklayers	Portadown		1	indir.	11	1	Hands replaced by non-unionists.
Ditto	Preston	non-society men Against the employment of unskilled labourers on brick work	I	8 dir.	26		No details of settlement.
Stonemasons	Consett		T.	indir.			No details of settlement.
Ditto	Carnoustie	piece For an advance in wages of id. per hour and alteration of working rules	3	24	5	7	An advance of ½d. per hour from 11th April, and an additional ½d. per hour to be paid to men working beyond the
Carpenters and Joiner	s Bideford	For an advance in wages from 5½d. to 5½d. per hour		46 dir. 6 indir.	4	88	two mile radius. Still unsettled.
Ditto	Aberdeen	The state of the s	60	417	19	19	Advance of 1d. per hour granted from 1st May next, with alteration in
Slaters	Yarmouth	For increased payment for certain work entailing extra labour	911	2	4	7	working rules.  Agreement arrived at on the basis of the prices paid at Hull.
Ditto	Dysart Nottingham	For an advance in wages of ½d. per hour Against the employment of a non-unionist work-	3	3 6	9	1.1	Advance granted. The workman joined the union
Plasteners	Manchester	man Against the employment of tilers on work alleged to belong to plasterers	1	7 dir. 4 indir.	3	3	Employer promised that similar work
Ditto	Aberdeen	Against the employer subletting the lathing of a job at Fort William	I	14	20	24	should in future be given to plasterers. Employer paid all expenses connected with the dispute and withdrew from
House Painters and Decorators	Wolverhampton	Against a reduction in wages from 7½d. to 7d. per hour, the men contending for a minimum wage	(4	175	2	L 2009	the sub-contract. About two thirds of the menarereported to have resumed work at old rates.
Plasterers' Labourers	. Nottingham	of 74d. per hour. Against the employment of a member of another trade union	I	13 dir. 5 indir.	9	17	Man discharged.
England and Wales. Coal Miners	Deline	Date that of a second and a second a se	Persons		10 550		Accepted Accepted
Ditto	AT TO I	Details of cause not yet to hand Against a reduction in wages of id. per ton in certain class of coal	I	300 50 dir. & indir.	9	31	Details of settlement not yet to hand. Reduction accepted.
Ditto	Duchen	Men objected to use roburite in place of gun- powder, alleging that it involved a reduction	1	200	16	16	Men to continue to use roburite until arrangements for the use of gunpowder
Ditto (night shiftmen	Near Bishop Auckland	in wages equal to 1s, per day Dispute as to score price	ı	-	20	20	No details of settlement.
Ditto	Nr C-12	Against the proposed introduction of a third stall man in each place	w I	700	25	25	Employer withdrew proposal.
Ditto	Tredegar	Against enforcement of rules with regard to filling coal, to obviate alleged excessive amount of "slag"	I	About 3,000	30	ı April	The men undertook to send up the coal with the least possible amount of "slag."
Ditto	Workington	Details of cause not yet to hand	I	325		Mar.	No details of settlement.
Trammers	Barnsley	Alleged excessive amount of water in the level	I	11 dir. 50 indir.	2	2	Boys summoned for absenting them- selves from work, and ordered to pay 5s. each costs.
Pit Lads	Staveley	Lads who had got too big to drive ponies, being set to loading		150 dir. 80 indir	13	14	Work resumed unconditionally.
Hewers, Putters, Banksmen, &c.	Trimdon Grange	Against deputies doing stonemen's work		1,020	16	17	Men's demands conceded.
Drivers and Putters Scotland.	Near Ferryhill	Alleged attempt on part of manager to increase the working hours from 10 to 10½ per day	I	109 dir. 300 indir.	20	23	Work resumed pending consideration of differences.
Coal Miners Dutto	1 T. T. L. T. 1919	Against a reduction in wages of 6d. per day Against a reduction in wages of 1½d. per ton	I	210		Lasted	Work resumed at the reduction. Ditto.
Ditto	Uddingston	Against reductions in wages varying from 2½d. to 6½d. per ton and other conditions	1	1,000	3	4 days	Work resumed at employers' terms.
Ditto	Cambuslang	For dismissal of a miner who had consented to work at reduced price in the main coal, and dissatisfaction with manager's method of dis- tributing the work	a a		5	5	Work in main coal section stopped until question of reduction had been considered; man not dismissed.
Ditto	Kirkintilloch Baillieston	Against a reduction in wages of 6d. per day Against a reduction in wages			9	9	Work resumed at the reduction.
Ditto		Against a reduction in wages Against a reduction in wages of 6d. per day	I	100	9	9 9	Ditto.
Ditto	Rutherglen	Against a reduction in wages of 6d. per day	1 2 2 3 1 1 1		9		Ditto.  No details of settlement.  Ditto.
Ditto		Against a reduction in wages alleged to be equal	I	51 dir.	9		Work resumed at a reduction of 3d. to
Ditto	Denny	to 4d. or 5d. per day Against a reduction in wages	I	o indir. 80	10	14	4d. a day. Work resumed at the reduction. Ditto.
Ditto	ANTERIOR AND STREET	Against a reduction in wages of gd. per day  Against a further reduction in wages of 2d. per		About 100 About	12		Ditto.
Ditto		day		140	12		Ditto No details of settlement.
Ditto	Kirkintillooh	Against reductions in wages of 4½d, per ton  Miners remained idle on 25th March on account of reduction in wages, and were not allowed to	I	800	23 25		No details of settlement. Ditto. Work resumed at the reduction.
Ditto	Newton	resume work on following day	I 4	50 dir.	10 1	asted	Men returned to work, a slight modifi-
solou a the rumber	er ald religion of	Dispute as to a scale for "dirt"		100 indir.		days	cation of the scale being granted.
Ditto	Shotts	Against a reduction in wages	I	70 1	day in		Work resumed. No details of settlement.
ronstone Miners	Near Paisley	Against a reduction in wages of 6d. per day	IA	About 170	16	need 1	No details of settlement.
hiftmen	Denny	gainst a reduction in wages of 6d. per day	I		10	P. 1	Ditto.

### I .- DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN MARCH 1895-(continued).

Bibliothers and Cartelers Meritors Ditto D	Trade.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Estab- lish- ments.	Work- people.	Com- mence- ment.	Termination.	[Result.
Ditto		Swansea		ni asto	dir. and		SOUTH PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	15 per cent. accepted.
Artizons	Ditto	Morriston	Ditto	The second second	dir. and	2110	16	
Ditto		Swansea	platers Refusal to submit to reduction of 15 per cent.		r ne—in v	per hor	107	Acceptance of the 15 per cent. reduc-
Timplate Werkers  Near Swances  For more milliso be worked reduction having  Softer.  Softer.	Ditto Catchers Ditto	Ditto	accepted by the adult workers Ditto	la I	2 W . 1220.	Inches !	10	Ditto.
Ditto   Ditt	Summer or some report of the		For more mills to be worked, reduction having	Campa OR	13 indir. 500 dir. 400	ast man	9, 1	Works closed, and circular as to liquida-
Behinders Ditto Ditto dir. and	Boys	Llanelly		I	600 dir. and		184 J	10 per cent. reduction accepted;
Bellinearie and Shiphwilling and des. Single and the Shiphwilling and des. Shiphwilling and designed and des	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		dir. and indir.	a 10 : a	d to	
Supporting Frame and machinements and ma	Engineering and	Ditto	Ditto		dir. and		6 April	
week before counting overtume, in place of each day manufaling by steel?  Gappersmith Coppersmith Copp	Fitters, turners and machinemen	Glasgow	machines, work alleged to belong to mechanics	I I	231	12	26	Workman reinstated.
Brassfounders Edinburgh To increase minimum day work rate of journey. The properties of the properties high from 25. to 25. per week. Employers agreed, but desired in 25. per week. Employers agreed to see in 25. per week on wages and 15. per dozen accepted. The 25. per dozen accepted. Th		Kilmarnock	day standing by itself	5000 6	220	Lasted 23	4 hours	Still unsettled.
Shipwrights Middlesbro' For an advance in wages and the place of the freed union 1 50 24 35 Employer agreed to app field in the place of the present 24 per week. Employers agreed, the served 1 60 28 Still unsettled. Schoper week on a served 1 60 28 Still unsettled. Schoper week on a served 1 60 28 Still unsettled. Schoper week on a served 1 60 28 Still unsettled. Schoper week on a served 1 60 28 Still unsettled. Schoper week on a served 1 60 28 Still unsettled. Schoper week on a served 1 60 28 Still unsettled. Schoper week on a served 1 60 28 Still unsettled. Schoper week on a served 1 60 28 Still unsettled. Schoper week on a served 1 60 28 Still unsettled. Schoper week on a served 1 60 28 Still unsettled. Schoper week on a served 1 60 28 Still unsettled. Schoper week on a served 1 60 28 Still unsettled. Schoper week on a served 1 60 28 Still unsettled. Schoper week on a served 1 60 28 Still unsettled. Schoper week on a served 1 60 28 Still unsettled. Schoper week on a served 1 60 28 Still unsettled. Schoper week on a served 1 60 28 Still unsettled. Schoper week on a served 1 60 28 Still unsettled. Schoper week on a served 1 60 28 Schoper week on a served 1 60 28 Still unsettled. Schoper week on a served 1 60 28 Still unsettled. Schoper week on a served 1 60 28 Still unsettled. Schoper week on a served 1 60 28 Still unsettled. Schoper week on a served 1 60 28 Still unsettled. Schoper week on a served 1 60 28 Still unsettled. Schoper week on a served 1 60 28 Still unsettled. Schoper week on a served 1 60 28 Still unsettled. Schoper week on a served 1 60 28 Schoper week on a serve	ne insters and time files	in englado	For an advance in wages of 2s. per week	I	200		4	promise of another 1d. on May 1st next. Work resumed, the men not having given 14 days' notice to leave.
Carters (tube works) Classow  Control Weavers  Cortained Blowing-room Operatives Winders  Ditto  Overlookers  Distracts  Distracts  Distracts  Distracts  Distracts  Color Weavers  Distracts  Distracts  Distracts  Distracts  Distracts  Distracts  Color Weavers  Distracts  Distracts  Distracts  Distracts  Distracts  Color Weavers  Distracts  Distracts  Distracts  Distracts  Color  Color  Preston  Alleged diving  Against a reduction to one workman of jd. per 1		Edinburgh	men, just out of apprenticeship, from 22s. to	7 8 St. 11 St.	dir.	7	16	introduction of "squad" system re-
Labourers and Carrers (tube works) Shovel Makers Carrers (tube works) Shovel Makers Carrers (tube works) Shovel Makers Carden for hilling shovel shafts  Textile Trades. Cotton Weavers Ditto Preston Alleged driving Preston Alleged driving  Stoneclough Dissatisfaction with prices and the jalleged Overlookers Preston Bleachers Dissatisfaction with prices and the jalleged Dissatisfaction with prices and the jalleged Overlookers Dissatisfaction with prices and the jalleged Dissatisfaction with wage scarred Dissatisfaction with wage scarred Dissatisfaction with wage scarred Dissatisfaction with prices and the jalleged Dissatisfaction with prices and the jalleged Dissatisfaction with wage scarred Dissatisfaction with prices and the jalleged Dissatisfaction with prices and the wage Dissatisfaction with prices and the jalleged Dissatisfaction with prices and the jalleged Dissatisfaction with prices and the jalleged Dissatisfaction with prices and the wage Dissatisfaction with prices and the jalleged Dissatisfaction with prices and the jalleged Dissatisfaction with prices and the wage Distance Dissatisfaction with prices and the wage Against dismissal of foreman	Shipwrights	Middlesboro'	For an advance in wages	in in		10	17	An advance of 2s. 6d. per week granted (1s. 6d. per week on wages and 1s. per week bonus).
Textile Trades. Cotton Weavers Ditto — Pathham — Alleged dunderpayment as per list	Labourers and Carters (tube works)							
Ditto Padilham Alleged driving	Textile Trades.	Proston	dozen for hilting shovel shafts		klayers,	23	28	Employer agreed to pay full list prices.
Overlookers Preston Oblorne Dissatisfaction with wages earned	Ditto Card and Blowing-room	Padiham	Alleged driving	1925.67	220	24	B.B.	to endeavour to improve material Overlooker discharged and the wages
Bleachers Daybrook, Notte Ring Spindlemakers Daybrook, Note Ring Spindlemakers Objection to work with a member of janother 1 54 16 23 Work resumed, the question in disputation of a new list of prices alleged to be due to 1 to be referred to the Trades Country for settlement. Still unsettled.  Fustian Cutters Dobcross, Saddleworth Halitax Possible Residual and a reduction in wages of 5 per cent. In wages 1 151 10 12 16 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Winders	dela sou hend	Dissatisfaction with wages earned	Spiels 1	19	contain	Satione	Work resumed on the promise of an improvement. Still unsettled.
Cloth Weavers Dobcross, Saddleworth Carpet Setters Halifax Discharge of a weaver alleged to be due to resisting introduction of a new list of prices Against an alteration in list of prices alleged to 1 105 3 Ditto.  Fustian Cutters Congleton	Bleachers	Daybrook, Notts Oldham	Against dismissal of foreman  Objection to work with a member of anothe				Henny.	Work resumed, the question in dispute
Against an alteration in list of prices aleged to slips and resultion in wages of form and avance in wages of form and avance on similar advance o	Cloth Weavers		Discharge of a weaver alleged to be due to	55 DESC 1311	51	20		for settlement, Still unsettled.
slips and 1s. on velvets  slimilar advance on 1st May next.  Work resumed at old rate of wages.  Hands immediately replaced.  Hands immediately replaced.  Hands immediately replaced.  Hands immediately replaced.  Hands replaced.  Work resumed at old rates of wages.  Hands replaced.  Work resumed at old rates.  Hands replaced.  Still unsettled.  Still unsettled.  Still unsettled.  Employer agreed to have all work do no premises.  One remain boy and one apprentice reduced prices  Redu		Halifax	Against an alteration in list of prices alleged to entail a reduction in wages     For an advance in wages of 6d. per piece of	L. Bharling	1		16	An immediate advance of 3d, on slips
Operatives (jute trade) Jute Spinners, Shifters, &c.  Preparers in Jute Works (boys and girls) Jute Cutters  Clothing Trades. Finishers (Boot and Shoe Trade) Tailors  Compositors  Composi	Lads (jute trade)	THE RESERVE TO STATE OF THE PARTY.	For an advance in wages		ACRES DE LA CONTRACTOR	9	10	similar advance on 1st May next. Work resumed at old rate of wages.
Preparers in Jute Works (boys and girls) Jute Cutters	Operatives (jute trade lute Spinners,	Ditto	. For an advance of 5 per cent. in wages	·	80 dir 370	. 23	12	Work resumed unconditionally.
Clothing Trades. Finishers (Boot and Shoet Trade) Tailors  Miscellaneous Trades. Compositors  Dressing bag and pocket book makers French Polishers  Gas Stokers  Cas Stokers  Labourers and Carmen Orange Carriers  Cas Stokers  Labourers and Carmen Orange Carriers  Clothing Trades.  Hondon, E  Men demanded extra payment for "black-waist" finishing years and for mean labour I 12 18  Men demanded extra payment for "black-waist" finishing years and in the waist" finishing years and years and in the waist" finishing years and years and in the waist" finishing years and years and the matter in disposition. Still unsettled.  Still u	(boys and girls	)	account of bad material For an advance of is, per week on account of	THE WAST PR	25	28	austning	and Navigation and a boussel
Shoe Trade) Tailors Dumbarton Against the introduction of female labour I 12 18 Still unsettled.  Miscellaneous Trades. Compositors Manchester For a reduction in hours of labour from 52½ to 50 10 50 20 Still unsettled.  Dressing bag and pocket book makers French Polishers London, W Against work being given to outworkers at reduced prices Against alleged excessive number of boys and apprentices Labourers and Carmen Kilworth, Fermoy Hull Kilworth, Fermoy Hull For an advance in wages of 4s. per week and a decrease in working hours Against alteration in time of dinner hour I 105 11 Former dinner hour maintained amen paid for lost time.  Stampers & Wrappers Leeds For increase of ½d. per ton for stamping and I 120 2 3 and 4 March.	Clothing Trades.	693, an increa	extra work  Men demanded extra payment for "black	2 state		13	18	Work resumed and the matter in dispute
Compositors Manchester   For a reduction in hours of labour from 52½ to 50 per week   London, W   London, W   London, W   London, W   Against work being given to outworkers at reduced prices   London, W   Against alleged excessive number of boys and apprentices   London, W   London, W.	Tailors Shoe Trade	Dumbarton .	waist "finishing	13 18 31		18	inter A	Still unsettled.
pocket book makers French Polishers  Gas Stokers Labourers and Carmen Orange Carriers  Stampers & Wrappers  Leeds  London, W  Against alleged excessive number of boys and apprentices Against alleged excessive number of boys and apprentices For an advance in wages of 3s. per week For an advance in wages of 4s. per week and a decrease in working hours Against alleged excessive number of boys and apprentices  For an advance in wages of 4s. per week and a decrease in working hours  Against alleged excessive number of boys and apprentices  One errand boy and one apprentice be allowed for every 12 men employ  Hands immediately replaced.  Working hours reduced one per day.  Against alteration in time of dinner hour  I 105  II  Former dinner hour maintained amen paid for lost time.  About 6e of the youths returned work on 3rd and 4th March.	Compositors	Manchester .	per week Against work being given to outworkers	Da Carlo		The same	31	Employer agreed to have all work done
Gas Stokers Kilworth, Fermoy Orange Carriers Wilworth, Fermoy Hull Gerease in working hours Against alteration in time of dinner hour 1 105 11 Former dinner hour maintained a men paid for lost time.  Stampers & Wrappers Leeds For increase of id, per ton for stamping and 1 120 2 3 and 4 March.	pocket book maker French Polishers	London, W.	reduced prices Against alleged excessive number of boys are	rd r	3 86 6 (63 5) 3	304 FOF	19	One errand boy and one apprentice to be allowed for every 12 men employed
Stampers & Wrappers Leeds For increase of id, per ton for stamping and 1 120 2 3 and 4 About 60 of the youths returned work on 3rd and 4th March	Labourers and Carme	Kilworth, Fermo	For an advance in wages of 4s. per week and decrease in working hours	a I	274	2		Working hours reduced one per day.  Former dinner hour maintained an
	Stampers & Wrappe	rs Leeds	For increase of id. per ton for stamping at wrapping	nd 1	100	14 10	3 and	About 60 of the youths returned t work on 3rd and 4th March, th remainder being replaced.

## II .- DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN BEFORE MARCH, AND WERE SETTLED IN THAT MONTH.

		tankhip To be inspectors Assistant	Macon !	diaulty	0380	March	to take place pending such app
Building Trades.	ncess Surect.	For advance in wages to 62d. per hour in lieu of	707.00	001000	10 Feb.		Men found work elsewhere.
Bricklayers (in brewery)		6d per hour and a pints of beer per day	west - more	dec ale	adada	40 VIO	ed ads sandroun vem-notion
Ditto	Norwich	For an advance in wages of 4s. 6d. per week (1.e.	1	2	14	-	Men found work elsewhere.
Ditto III	MERIOW PUR	for payment at rate of 61d. per hour instead of	re don	reces	IM OH	15,1018	
Plasterers	Manchester	28s, per week of 60 hours) Against the employment of tilers on work	nin,700	6 dire	25	3	Employer promised that similar work
Plasterers	Manchester	alleged to belong to plasterers		3 indir.			should in future be done by plasterers.
Stonemasons	Leek	Dispute as to messing arrangements	1	30 dir.	19	2	Slight alterations made in the messing arrangements on the job.
Ditto	Edinburgh	To compel the contractor's son, who is working		12	25	9	Employer withdrew hisson from the job.
DILLO		as a mason, to oin the union	Charles of the last		PICTOR		

April 1896.

### II .- DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN BEFORE MARCH, AND WERE SETTLED IN THAT MONTH-(continued).

							months (commun).
Trade.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Estab- lish- ments.	Work		Termi- nation.	
Joiners	. Blackpool .	Men employed in one firm struck against the alleged unfair dismissal of a fellow-workman and the men in the other firms were locked out in order to compel the strikers to resume work (Notices had previously been lodged by the		-	Feb.	Mar. 9	An advance of ½d. per hour, a reduction in hours of 5½ per week and other concessions.
Plasterers	. Blackpool	men for an advance in wages and other con- cessions)  For an advance in wages from 34s, per week to od. per hour		62	29	14	Advance granted.
Mining. Coal Miners	. Cornsay, Durham	Owing to unremunerative working of drift men were asked to work somewhat longer hours; on refusal drift was closed on November 3 to	I	345 dir. 261 indir.	1895 3 Nov. & 18 Dec.	6	Employer agreed not to interfere with working hours when the drift in question should be reopened, and to
Coal Miners	Merthyr	120 men and boys. On 18th December the remainder of hands came out in sympathy Against stoppage of allowance of 3d. per ton for	I	1,840	1896 Feb.	24	employ the men of that drift at the main colliery in preference to strangers. Work resumed, the men to receive 14d,
Drawers	Burnley	difficult work after return to normal conditions  For an advance in wages according to an alleged promise	1	30 dir.	27	Not	per ton pending reference to an umpire.  Work resumed; full details of settlement
Metal Trades.  Brass Casters, Finishers and Polishers (Clock-	Near Birmingham	Refusal of employer to pay the customary trade	1	21	14	stated 24	not yet to hand.  Workresumed on casters being promised an advance on some work.
Spring-hook Filers	Walsall	Demand for a uniform price list	2	18	17	21	Demand conceded.
Cotton Weavers			1	50	5	6	Employer agreed to recognise union
Plush Weavers'	Near Huddersfield	Dispute as to price to be paid for weaving a new class of goods	1	9	10	14	Hands being replaced.
Clothing Trades. Bott and Shoe Operatives	Glasgow	Refusal of lasters to accept the decision of management as to men's responsibility for breakages in material	1	1,000dir. & indir.	20 Jan.	31	Satisfactory arrangement arrived at as regards breakages, and a minimum wage granted to pressmen (28s.), clickers, time lasters and time finishers
Dyers (hosiery)	Loughborough	Against a reduction in wages of 20 per cent	1	14	Feb.	8	(30s.). Men accepted a reduction of 5 per cent. on half hose and obtained an advance
Lasters and Finishers (boot and shoe trade) Tailors		Objection to action of foreman in introducing the task system	I	46	28 Jan.		of 5 per cent. on hose. Work resumed unconditionally.
Alallors	Bradford	Alleged breach of contract by employer in send- ing work away from shop to unregistered	I	12	Lasted 8	weeks)	Hands replaced by non-unionists.

### III.—Disputes which began before March, and were still unsettled at the end of that month.

The following disputes reported in last month's issue as commencing in February were still unsettled:—Coal miners, near Sheffield; employees in glass bottle works, Dublin; bricklayers, Newcastle on-Tyne; silk dyers, Macclesfield; elastic web weavers, Leicester (since settled April 1st).

The following disputes which commenced before February were also still unsettled:—Cotton weavers, Barnoldswick (2 disputes); mat and matting weavers, London, S.E.; fancy leather workers, London, E.C.; coal miners, Coleford, Glos.; fitters, Dowlais; dyers' Habourers, Leeds; coachmakers, Dublin; packing case-makers, Liverpool; coopers, St. Helens; building trade employees, Plymouth; circular beginning to the control of the commenced before February were also still unsettled:—Cotton weavers, Barnoldswick (2 disputes); mat and matting weavers, London, S.E.; fancy leather workers, London, E.C.; coal miners, Coleford, Glos.; fitters, Dowlais; dyers' leather workers, Liverpool; coopers, St. Helens; building trade employees, Plymouth;

encing in February, of which information has only recently been obtained, was also still u

Trade.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Establish- ments.	Workpeople.	Date of Commence-ment.
Painters	Woolwich	For advance to the London rate of wages	ı	3	21 Feb.

### RECENT PROGRESS IN CO-OPERATION.

England and Wales.—One new co-operative distributive society has been registered during March; five existing distributive societies have opened new branches and a co-operative tannery has

Distributive societies at Broughton, Child's Hill, Leek Wootton and Navigation and a house painters and decorators' society at Bristol, have ceased to exist.

At the quarterly meeting of the Co-operative Wholesale Society it was decided to establish a candle factory. The society also appointed a deputation to visit Australia and New Zealand for the purpose of opening direct trading relations with Colonial producers.

Returns for the year 1895 received from the ten existing cooperative corn mill societies, with a total membership of 7,032 (6,622 individuals and 410 societies), show that 404 workers were employed and that the total sales for the year amounted to £955,034, as compared with £946,510 in 1894.

Scotland.—No societies have been registered or dissolved during the month. The dispute between the Scottish Wholesale Society and its boot and shoe operatives ended on April 2nd, when work was resumed under an agreement, by which future disputes as to responsibility for breakages may be referred first to the management, and secondly, if necessary, to a joint committee of representatives of the society and of the men's union, no strike or lock-out to take place pending such appeal. In case of faulty workmanship the worker must make good without extra payment, or-at his option-may purchase the boots at wholesale prices; but where the breakage is due to faulty materials he will receive double pay for making good. An increased minimum wage in certain departments has also been granted.

Ireland.—Four new co-operative agricultural and dairying societies have been registered during March.

### REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS IN 1894.

The annual report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies\* containing particulars of the returns made for the year ending December 31st, 1894, by registered trade unions shows that 568 unions in the United Kingdom, with a total membership of 1,089,663, made returns, compared with 542 unions, with 1,080,465 members, in 1893. The 568 unions making returns show total funds at the end of 1894 amounting to £1,607,443, as compared with £1,396,242 at end of 1893, an increase of 15'1 per cent. Of the total number of unions upon the registers 3.5 per cent in England and Wales, 2.6 per cent. in Scotland and 60.3 per cent. in Ireland failed to make returns. During the year 74 unions in England and Wales had either dissolved, ceased to exist, or had their registry cancelled. No particulars are given of the number removed from the Scottish and Irish registers.

### FACTORY INSPECTORS.

### Appointments and Changes of Addresses.

New Appointments:-

To be H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops:

B. A. Whitelegge, M.D., Home Office, London, S.W.

To be H.M. Inspectors of Factories and Workshops:—
W. Buchan, 4 Milner Street, Chelsea, S.W.
E. V. Clark, 1 Elton Terrace, Darlington.
W. F. Ireland, 121 West Regent Street, Glasgow.
J. Kellett, 141 Derby Street, Bolton.

To be Inspectors' Assistant:—
A. G. H. Thatcher, 33 Princess Street, Manchester.

H.M. Inspectors of Factories and Workshops:—
J. Pearson, 35 Lancaster Road, Brighton.
G. Sedgwick, Prudential Assurance Buildings, Gallowtree Gate,

\* Report of Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, 1894. Part C, Trade Unions, 110.—II., 1895. Price 3d.

### CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN MARCH.

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

Summary.—The total number of workpeople affected by the changes in rates of wages reported during March was about 129,000, and the estimated general effect of all the changes on the wages of this number of workpeople was a decrease of d7½, per week. About 57,000 received increases averaging 1s. 7d. per week, and 72,000 sustained decreases amounting on the average to 2s. 4d. per week.

Increases. - As in January and February the principal increases were in the engineering and shipbuilding trades, over 37,000 men (in addition to those previously reported) having secured advances in time and piece rates. Of this number, 19,000 are employed on the East Coast of England, 2,500 on the Mersey, over 13,000 on the Clyde, and 700 at Belfast. In addition, 4,450 men employed in steel works in England and Scotland secured an advance of 5 per cent. and 5,000 blastfurnacemen in Cleveland an increase of 1 per cent. under sliding scale. The other advances included over 5,500 building operatives, and 626 brass tube and stair rod-makers, who secured an advance of 10 per cent. under a recently established wages board.

Decreases.—In Scotland 67.000 miners had their wages reduced, generally to the extent of 6d. per day, and in South Wales and Monmouthshire about 4,900 workpeople in the tinplate trade sustained decreases.

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. recorded here. The same remark applies to changes in the pay of individuals, the grant of extra pay as compensation for extra work, &c.

Employment.	Locality.	Date of Change.	Approx Numb workp dire	per of people ctly		Particulars (				of Wag full we clusi over	ges in a elt, ex- ve of time.†	Increase full were clusive overt	e in a ek, ex-
			Inc.	Dec.		(Decreuses)	in Traines.,			Before change.	After change.	per week.	per week
	24 Increases—	-5.565 ners	ms.	RIIII	LDING TR	NDES	Decrea	ses—Nil	i i	) a ska			
Bricklayers	Flint	30th Mar.	40	[	Advance of 6d	per day					s. d.	s. d.	s
Jasons	Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge, Hyde and Denton		24 343		Advance of 1d Advance of 1d	per hour (8d.	to 8½d.) to 8½d.)		::		34 II 36 7	2 03 1 8	
	Edinbro' & Leith	20th Mar. 14th Mar. 21st Mar.	650 1,600 30		Advance of 1d.	nor hour /8d	to 814 )			32 10	32 102 34 11	2 01 2 03	
Carpenters and Joiners -	Paisley Dumbarton	23rd Mar 6th April	336 76		Advance of 1d Advance of 1d Advance of 1d Advance of 1d Advance of 1d Advance of 1d	per hour (8d. per hour (8d.	to 81d.)			32 10	32 101 34 11 34 11	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
	Helensburgh	23rd Mar.	12		Advance of 1d	per hour (71d	d. to 8d.) l. to 8d.)			30 93	32 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 32 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 0	
		30th Mar. 30th Mar. 1st April	30 34 70		Advance of 3d Advance of 3d Advance of 3d	per hour (71d	i. to 8d.)			29 3		2 0½ 3 7 2 0¾	
Slaters	Ayr Kirkcaldy, Burntis-	23rd Mar.			Advance of dd Advance of dd	. per hour (71)	1. to 8d,)	· · ·		30 94	30 91 32 101 30 91	2 0½ 2 0½ 2 0¾	
Plumbers {	land and Dysart Chorley Heywood	15th Feb. 1st Arril	12 12		Advance of 1d Advance of 1d	per hour (7)	d. to 8d.)				34 II 34 7	2 21 0 IO	::
1	Newcastle, Gates- head and Jarrow District	and Mar.	700	10000	Advance of 1d	per hour (72	d. to 81d.)				32 72	1 114	
Painters and Decorators	Horwich Macclesfield	rst April	47 60		Advance of Ad	per hour (710					34 13	2 I <sup>3</sup> 4 2 31	
	Birmingham Leicester	ist April	750 450		Advance of ad Advance of ad Advance of ad	per hour (7)	d to 8d.) d. to 8d.)			. 33 8	35 11½ 35 0	2 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
Builders' Labourers Brick Kiln Drawers		28th Feb. 15th Mar.			Advance of 1d	per hour (530). per hour (6d.	d. to 6d.) . to 6\frac{1}{4}d.)		:	. 23 4	25 6 28 2	1 2	
	1	ncreases—	Nil.	COA	AL MINING	8 De	ecreases—6	7 509 me	recess				
Hewers )	1-1-2	1	1 1	25,500\$	Decrease of 6d	. per dav				. 22 6	20 0		2
Workers)	Lanarkshire	9th Mar.	]	8,500	Decrease of 4d						17 6		2
	Renfrew and	Feb. and		2,000	Ditto	· per any				THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	1,0	***	2
	Dumbarton		N. B. L. L. B.										COMPANIE
Hewers and other	Stirlingshire West Lothian	Feb. and		4,600§ 1,200§	Ditto Ditto					. 20 0	17 6 20 0		
Hewers and other Underground Workers	Stirlingshire West Lothian Fife, Kinross and	Feb. and Mar.			Ditto					. 20 0			2 2
	Stirlingshire West Lothian Fife, Kinross and Clackmannan Mid. & E. Lothian	27th Feb. Feb. and Mar. 23rd Mar. Feb. and Mar.		1,200\$	Ditto Decrease of 12 Decrease of 10	per cent., ma	king rates	 as in 188 	8	20 0 22 6	20 0	=	2
Underground Workers  Surface Workers	Stirlingshire West Lothian  Fife, Kinross and Clackmannan Mid. & E. Lothian  ( Ayrshire Mid. & E. Lothian	27th Feb. and Mar. 23rd Mar Feb. and Mar. 9th Mar. 25th Mar		1,200§ 10,800 3,600 1,200 70	Ditto  Decrease of 12  Decrease of 10  Decrease of 20  Decrease of 10	per cent., ma  per cent  l. per day (2s. 8) per cent	king rates 8d. to 2s. 6d	 as in 188 	8	20 0 22 6 22 6 22 6 16 0	20 0 20 0 20 0 15 0 17 3		2 2 2
Underground Workers	Stirlingshire West Lothian Fife, Kinross and Clackmannan Mid. & E. Lothian  (Ayrshire	27th Feb. and Mar. 23rd Mar Feb. and Mar. 9th Mar. 25th Mar		1,200§ 10,800 3,600 1,200	Ditto  Decrease of 12  Decrease of 10  Decrease of 20  Decrease of 10  Readjustment		king rates 8d. to 2s. 6d	 as in 188 	8	20 0 22 6 22 6 22 6 16 0	20 0 20 0 20 0 15 0 17 3		2 2 1
Underground Workers  Surface Workers	Stirlingshire West Lothian  Fife, Kinross and Clackmannan Mid. & E. Lothian  Ayrshire Mid. & E. Lothian Dearham, Carlisle	27th Feb. Feb. and Mar. 23rd Mar Feb. and Mar. 9th Mar. 25th Mar 30th Mar	97.300	1,200§ 10,800 3,600 1,200 70 33	Decrease of 12 Decrease of 10 Decrease of 20 Decrease of 20 Decrease of 10 Readjustment 3d. per day (	per cent., ma l. per day (2s. 8) per cent l. per day (2s. 8) per cent of prices, resul	king rates  8d. to 2s. 6d  lting in a r	as in 188 !.) eduction	8	20 0 22 6 22 6 22 6 16 0	20 0 20 0 20 0 15 0 17 3		2 2 1
Underground Workers  Surface Workers  Coal Hewers	Stirlingshire West Lothian  Fife, Kinross and Clackmannan Mid. & E. Lothian  Ayrshire Mid. & E. Lothian Dearham, Carlisle	27th Feb. and Mar. 23rd Mar Feb. and Mar. 9th Mar. 25th Mar	97.300	1,200§ 10,800 3,600 1,200 70 33	Decrease of 12 Decrease of 10 Decrease of 20 Decrease of 10 Readjustment 3d. per day (	per cent., ma l. per day (2s. 8) per cent of prices, results. 11d. to 4s. 8 Decre per cent. on	king rates 8d. to 2s. 6d lting in a r 8d.) eases—Nil	as in 188      contra	8 of abor	20 0 22 6 22 6 22 6 16 0 19 0 4t 29 6	20 0 20 0 20 0 15 0 17 3		2 2 1
Underground Workers  Surface Workers  Coal Hewers	Stirlingshire West Lothian  Fife, Kinross and Clackmannan Mid. & E. Lothian  Mid. & E. Lothian  Dearham, Carlisle  3 Increase  Festiniog  Llanberis	27th Feb. and Mar. 23rd Mar Feb. and Mar. 9th Mar. 25th Mar. 30th Mar Jan. Mar.		1,200§ 10,800 3,600 1,200 70 33	Decrease of 12 Decrease of 10 Decrease of 10 Decrease of 10 Readjustment 3d. per day to  QUARRYING  Advance of 3d. per d	the per cent., may be per cent  It per day (2s. 8) per cent of prices, results. 11d. to 4s. 8  Decrees per cent. on any in the wage	king rates  8d. to 2s. 6d  lting in a r  8d.)  eases—Nil  earnings c  s of day w	as in 188  L) eduction  of contra	8 of abou	20 0 22 6 22 6 22 6 16 0 19 0 29 6	20 0 20 0 20 0 15 0 17 3 28 0	  	2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Underground Workers  Surface Workers  Coal Hewers	Stirlingshire West Lothian  Fife, Kinross and Clackmannan Mid. & E. Lothian  Ayrshire Mid. & E. Lothian Dearham, Carlisle	27th Feb. and Mar. 23rd Mar Feb. and Mar. 9th Mar. 25th Mar 30th Mar		1,200§ 10,800 3,600 1,200 70 33	Decrease of 12 Decrease of 12 Decrease of 20 Decrease of 20 Decrease of 10 Readjustment 3d. per day (  Advance of 3d per d  Advance of 5 New agreem	deper cent., ma  deper cent  deper cent  deper cent  of prices, resuld  ds. 11d. to 4s. 8  Decre  per cent  per cent. on  ay in the wage  per cent  ent signed,  oe equal to ar	king rates  Sd. to 2s. 6d  Iting in a r  Bd.)  eases—Nil  earnings c es of day w  exixing price	as in 188 of contra orkers es for tv	of abou	20 0 0 22 6 22 6 16 0 19 0 0 tt 29 6	20 0 20 0 20 0 15 0 17 3 28 0	  	2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1
Underground Workers  Surface Workers  Coal Hewers	Stirlingshire West Lothian  Fife, Kinross and Clackmannan Mid. & E. Lothian  Mid. & E. Lothian  Mid. & E. Lothian  Dearham, Carlisle  3 Increase  Llanberis  Dalbeattie	27th Feb. and Mar. 23rd Mar Feb. and Mar. 9th Mar. 25th Mar 30th Mar Jan. Mar. 1st Mar.		1,200\$ 10,800 3,600 1,200 70 33	Decrease of 12 Decrease of 12 Decrease of 10 Decrease of 10 Readjustment 3d. per day (  QUARRYING  Advance of 5 New agreem stated to 1 weekly ear	deper cent., ma deper cent deper day (2s. 8 deper cent of prices, result ds. 11d. to 4s. 8 deper cent. on ay in the wage per cent ent signed, fi oe equal to ar nings	eases—Nil earnings c es of day w ixing price advance	as in 188 of contra orkers es for two of abou	of abor	20 0 0 22 6 22 6 16 0 19 0 0 tt 29 6	20 0 20 0 20 0 15 0 17 3 28 0	  	2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Surface Workers Coal Hewers Slate Quarrymen Settmakers	Stirlingshire West Lothian Fife, Kinross and Clackmannan Mid. & E. Lothian  Ayrshire Mid. & E. Lothian Dearham, Carlisle  3 Increase  Llanberis Dalbeattie  11 Increases—9,615	27th Feb. And Mar. 23rd Mar Feb. and Mar. 9th Mar. 25th Mar 30th Mar Jan. Mar. 1st Mar. 1st Mar. 1st Mar.		1,200\$ 10,800 3,600 1,200 70 33	Decrease of 12 Decrease of 12 Decrease of 10 Decrease of 10 Readjustment 3d. per day to  QUARRYING  Advance of 50 New agreem stated to be weekly ear	Decree cent  Decree cent. on ay in the wage per cent  TRADES	sd, to 2s. 6d.  lting in a r eases—Nil earnings c so of day w ixing price advance	as in 188	of about	22 6 22 6 19 0 19 0 19 0 29 6 15 0 25 0 15	20 0 20 0 20 0 15 0 17 3 28 0	  	2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Surface Workers Coal Hewers Slate Quarrymen Settmakers	Stirlingshire West Lothian Fife, Kinross and Clackmannan Mid. & E. Lothian  Mid. & E. Lothian  Mid. & E. Lothian  Ayrshire Mid. & E. Lothian  Bearham, Carlisle  3 Increase  Jancease  Llanberis Dalbeattie  11 Increases—9,615  Cleveland and Durham	27th Feb. And Mar. 23rd Mar Feb. and Mar. 9th Mar. 25th Mar 30th Mar Jan. Mar. 1st Mar. 1st Mar. April		1,200§ 10,800 3,600 1,200 70 33	Ditto  Decrease of 12  Decrease of 12  Decrease of 10  Readjustment 3d. per day to  QUARRYING  Advance of of 3d. per d  Advance of S. New agreem stated to b weekly ear	deper cent., ma deper cent deper day (2s. 8 deper cent of prices, result ds. 11d. to 4s. 8 deper cent. on ay in the wage per cent ent signed, fi oe equal to ar nings	eases—Nil earnings ces of day w. ixing price in advance	as in 188	of about	22 6 22 6 19 0 19 0 19 0 29 6 15 0 25 0 15	20 0 20 0 20 0 15 0 17 3 28 0	  	2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Surface Workers Coal Hewers Slate Quarrymen Settmakers	Stirlingshire West Lothian  Fife, Kinross and Clackmannan Mid. & E. Lothian  Ayrshire Mid. & E. Lothian  Bearham, Carlisle  3 Increase  Jancrease  Llanberis Dalbeattie Dalbeattie  Increases—9,615  Cleveland and Durham Newcastle, Consett Stockton, and West Hartlepool	27th Feb. And Mar. 23rd Mar Feb. and Mar. 9th Mar. 25th Mar 30th Mar Jan. Mar. 1st Mar. 1st Mar. Persons. April		1,200\$ 10,800 3,600 1,200 70 33	Ditto  Decrease of 12  Decrease of 12  Decrease of 10  Readjustment 3d. per day to  QUARRYING  Advance of of 3d. per d  Advance of S. New agreem stated to b weekly ear	per cent., ma  l. per day (2s. 8  per cent  l. per day (2s. 8  per cent  of prices, result  s. 11d. to 4s. 8  Decree  s. per cent. on  ay in the wage  per cent  ent signed, fi  oe equal to ar  nings  TRADES  per cent unde	eases—Nil earnings ces of day w. ixing price in advance	as in 188	of about	22 6 22 6 19 0 19 0 19 0 29 6 15 0 25 0 15	20 0 20 0 20 0 15 0 17 3 28 0	  	2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Surface Workers Coal Hewers Slate Quarrymen Settmakers	Stirlingshire West Lothian Fife, Kinross and Clackmannan Mid. & E. Lothian Mid. & E. Lothian Mid. & E. Lothian Dearham, Carlisle  3 Increase  3 Increase  11 Increases—9,615 Cleveland and Durham Newcastle, Consett Stockton, and	27th Feb. And Mar. 23rd Mar Feb. and Mar. 9th Mar. 25th Mar 30th Mar Jan. Mar. 1st Mar. 1st Mar. Persons. April		1,200§ 10,800 3,600 1,200 70 33	Ditto  Decrease of 12  Decrease of 12  Decrease of 10  Readjustment 3d. per day to  QUARRYING  Advance of of 3d. per d  Advance of S. New agreem stated to b weekly ear  ND STEEL  Advance of I	per cent  I per cent  I per cent  I per cent  of prices, resulds. IId. to 4s. 8  Decree  per cent  per cent  Technology in the wage  per cent  ent signed, fi  pee equal to ar  nings  TRADES  per cent under  above standard	eases—Nil earnings ces of day w. ixing price in advance	as in 188	of about	22 6 22 6 19 0 19 0 19 0 29 6 15 0 25 0 15	20 0 20 0 20 0 15 0 17 3 28 0	  	2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

\* In all cases the accuracy of new oper reports is enquired into before the information is used here.

† Where the winter and summer horts 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.

† The weekly wages of the coal miners in Scotland have been computed on the basis of five days constituting an average full week's work.

§ In addition to the numbers here given for Lanarkshire, Sirlingshire and West Lothian, 2,500 miners in the Airdrie, Slamannan and Bathgate districts also had their wages reduced (see Labour Gazette for March, p. 94).

126		1	HE	LA	BOUR GAZETTE.	Apri	1 1896.
Employment.	Locality.	Date of change.	Num work dir	eximate of people ectly ected.	Particulars of Change.	Estimated Rate of Wages in a full Week, ex- clusive of overtime.	Increase or Decrease in a full week, exclusive of overtime.  In- De-
	ates of wares	ni so	Inc.	Dec.	(Decreases in Italics.)	Before After change.	per per week. week
Ar rednume etc. 1	o espare out a	o sagas	The.	I B	on and the consisted general cheer	ser thoda	afrosensian
	st Australy	, EDEAD	RON	AND	STEEL TRADES—continued.	ained decrea	12,000, 5051
Steel Mill Men Gas Producers		April 29th Mar.	1,000	e cons	Advance of 5 per cent	s. d. s. d. 27 7½ 28 6	s. d. s. d.
Steel Dressers Iron Dressers	Barrow Manchester	27th Mar. Mar.	24 20	an Z	Advance of 1s. per week	28 0 29 0	I 0
Iron and Steel Dressers Steel Smelters	Birkenhead	1st Mar.	72	ni b	Advance of 1s. per week	26 0 27 0	1 0
Steelworkers (rolling mills)	West of Scotland	FE Sed DI	1,800	d öző b	Advance of 5 per cent	on sabanable	i Tire there
	Motherwell and Wishaw			brigo	and a series of the series of	of to per ca	1000000
Ditto	Clydesdale	6th April	37	the ti	Advance of 5 per cent	the bas com	A Thinker
on there's a sind same	In	ncreases—	Nil.	TIN	PLATE TRADE. 14 Decreases—4,884 person	18.	
		30th Mar.		427	Decrease of 5 per cent., making present rates 15 per cent. below amended 1874 list of prices	-   -	-   -
nn large line and m	Lydbrook Mellingriffith Llanelly	30th Mar.		450 240	Ditto		= =
Cantitate 1 to av	Llanelly	16th Mar.	Dierrel	650	Decrease of 10 per cent., making present rates 10 per cent. below amended 1874 list of prices	1 _ 1 =	myoligarili —
Tinplate Workers	Briton Ferry Neath (2 firms) Cwmavon		ti niesta	150 8co 500	Ditto	=   =	= =
staru Jan Jania	Gwalia Abertillery	23rd Mar. 16th Mar.		147 400	Ditto Decrease of 10 per cent., making present rates 20 per cent. below amended 1874 list of prices	=   =	: =
	Morriston (2 firms)	9th Mar.		750	Decrease of 15 per cent., making present rates 15 per cent. below amended 1874 list of prices	-   -	
A Abre had	Llansamlet	9th Mar.		150	Decrease of 25 per cent., making present rates 25 per cent. below amended 1874 list of prices	man I Tal	raykigala:
46 Increases—37	,718 persons.	ENGI	NEER	ING A	ND SHIPBUILDING TRADES. De	creases—Nil.	
Engineers—	North-East Coast:	First full	Bu bar		Advance of is, per week on time rates and of 5 per cent on piece rates		I 0
Fitters, Turners, Smiths, Patternmakers, Brass- finishers, Coppersmiths, Machinemen, &c.	Tyne, Wear (exceptinshipyards), Hartlepool and Tees	pay in   April   First   full   pay in	10,500	4	A further advance of 1s. per week on time rates	6 96 M 8 16 16 1 16 16 17 1 16	1 0
Iron Founders	North-East Coast: Tyne, Wear, Har- tlepool and Tees	First full pay in April	2,000		Advance of is. per week on time rates, and of 5 per cent. on piece rates	31 6 32 6 to to 34 0 35 0	I 0
Smiths	North-East Coast :	24th Mar.	350	nod tog	Advance of rs. per week on time rates and of 5 per cent. on piece rates	33 0 34 0	I 0
Ship Plumbers	Tyne, Tees and Hartlepool	4th April	350	per fices	Advance of 1s. per week	33 0 34 0 31 6 32 6	I 0
Brass Finishers and Brass Turners	North-East Coast: Tyne, Wear, Tees	full pay in April	400		week on time rates	1016 1016 1016 1016 1016 1016 1016 1016	I o
	and Hartlepool	First full pay in Sept.	er ber	uosi tod	A further advance of 1s, per week on time rates	<b>32</b> 6 33 6	I O
Ship Painters	North-East Coast: Tyne, Tees and Hartlepool	First full pay in April	600	100191	Advance of 1s. per week on time wages and of 5 per cent, on piece rates	10.22	10
Ship Smiths Shipyard Fitters		16th April	300		Advance of 5 per cent. on piece rates and of 1s. 6d. per week on time rates  Advance of 5 per cent. on piece rates and of 1s. 6d. per	_   _	1 6
Shipwrights	Sunderland	9th April	1,800	0.000	week on time rates Advance of is. 6d. per week	35 o 36 6	1 6
Ditto Engineers—	Middlesbrough	17th Mar.	180	(34)))	Advance of is. 6d. per week (35s. 6d. to 37s.) and is, per week bonus	yle sa	2 6
Fitters, Turners, Smiths, Pattern- makers, Machine- workers, &c.*	Hull	{ ist April ist Aug.	} 1,750	{	Advance of is, per week	(Name   1977)   1974   21450	I 0
Machine Workers in Marine Engineering Shops	Hull	{ ist April ist Aug.	} 136	{	Advance of is. per week		I 0
Iron Founders	Hull {	ist April	} 272	{	Advance of is. per week	34 0 35 0 35 0 36 0	I 0
Shipwrights Engineers—	Workington	27thFeb 21stMay	} 32		Advance of is, per week		1 0
Fitters, Turners, Smiths, Planers, Slotters, Shapers, &c.	head & District	24th and 25th April	2,100		Advance of 1s, per week	-   -	0
Patternmakers Brass Founders and Brass	Liverpool, Birken- head & District Liverpool	iothApril ioth July 3rd Apl.	220	{	Advance of is. per week	35 0 3 36 0 37 0	I 0
Finishers	Arbroath	7th Aug. 20th Mar.	300	{	A further advance of is. per week	29 0 30 0	I 0
Patternmakers	The Clyde, viz.	6th Mar. 3rd July 6th Mar,	938	{	A further advance of 1s. per week	29 0 30 0 30 0 31 0	I 0 I 0
Patternmakers	Glasgow, Govan, Partick, Renfrew, Paisley, Greenock and Dumbarton	Z)vers	ES.	TRA	description of the Second AND STEEL and and Avance of a	Clare	and a construction
		19th Mar.	2,870		Advance of 1d. per hour (73d. to 8d.) on time rate and of 21 per cent. on piece rates Ditto	116	I 1½
Iron Moulders	Paisley Coatbridge	19th Mar.	44I 422	1000 20	Ditto	34 10 36 0 35 2 36 4	I C3 I I3
	Edinburgh	19th Mar. 24th Feb.	346 74†		Advance of 1d. per hour (71d. to 71d.) on time rate and of 21 per cent. on piece rates Advance of 1d. per hour (71d. to 71d.)	33 52 34 63 32 73 33 9	I I4
Brass Moulders	Glasgow Greenock	13th Mar.	270		Advance of d. per hour, or is. per week Ditto	35	I 0
Brass Moulders		13th Mar. 16th Mar. Mar.	18 7 60		Advance of 1d. per hour or 1s. per week	22 0 24 0	I 0 2 0 I 0
* The amount of the ad				2		Call to enjewige	A 1.0 d 2000

			State State of the last	a to the second to the same	horizon
* The emount	t of the advance to are	emithe etriliare at	Hall has not	not been definited	st entelod
The amount	t of the advance to 250	Smith Strivers at	Huil Has Hot	yet been deminter	y settleu.
7 70 70 7	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	CALLED AN AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF TH	THE RESERVE ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE P	AND PROPERTY OF STREET, THE ST	

April 1896. THE LABOUR GAZETTE. 127										
Employment.	Locality.	Date of change.	Approximate Number of workpeople directly affected.		Particulars of Change.		Estimated Rate of wages in a full Week, ex- clusive of overtime.		Increase or Decrease in a full Week, ex- clusive of overtime.	
COLUMN TO A STATE OF THE PARTY					(Decreases in Italics.)	Before change.		In. crease per	De- crease per	
A S T N C S D C IS	FN	OINEED	Inc.	Dec.	HIDDUIL DING TRADEG (seekings)	120 Jan 100	NW	week.	week.	
ass Fitters, Turners		20th Mar.	500	1	HIPBUILDING TRADES (continued).  Advance of \( \frac{1}{2} \text{d. per hour or is. per week } \).	s. d.	s. d.   31 0	s. d.	s. d.	
and Finishers	and Clydebank Dundee	27th Mar.	80	5	Advance of is. per week	29 0	30 0	1 0		
acksmiths	The Clyde	24th July 20th Mar.	)		A further advance of 1s. per week Advance of 5 per cent. on piece and of ½d. per hour on time rates	30 0	31 0	I O I I 1 2		
	The Clyde	17th July 28th Feb.	720	}	A further advance of 5 per cent. on piece and of ½d. per hour on time rates  Advance of 5 per cent. on piece and of ½d. per hour on	_		1 12		
acksmiths (Engineer Shops)	Edinburgh and Leith	ist June	120	}	time rates  A further advance of 5 per cent. on piece and of ½d. per hour on time rates	Drenkling	-	I 11/2		
ipwrights	The Clyde and	20th Mar. 17th July	3,500	{	Advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour $(7\frac{1}{2}d. to 7\frac{3}{4}d.)$ A further advance of $\frac{1}{4}d.$ per hour $(7\frac{3}{4}d. to 8d.)$	33 9 34 10}	34 10½ 36 0	1 15	LOCAL PROC	
inpurights	Kinghorn { Fairfield and	20th Mar. 17th July 9th Mar.	300	{	Advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour A further advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour Advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ g per cent, on piece rates, and 6d. per week	=		1 1½ 1 1½ 0 6		
oilermakers	Clydebank Clyde and Paisley	9th Mar.	500		on time rates  Advance of 5 per cent. on piece rates, and 1s. per week on time rates	2 10 119	-	1 0		
pilermakers' Holders-up nplate and Sheet Metal Workers in Marine Shops	Clyde and Paisley The Clyde	9th Mar. 13th Mar.	70		Ditto	31 6 and upwards	32 7½ and upwards	I 0 I 1½		
on Grinders	Glasgow District		{ 4 <sub>40</sub>		Advance of 1s. per week	I		2 0 I 0		
	Parkhead Paisley	100	75 35 500		Advance of 1s. per week	=	=	I O		
ngineers	Johnston (	13th Mar.	le de la	1	Advance of is, per week		ONE D	2 3 1 0		
pased to exast.	Johnstone { Kirkcaldy {	May 14th Mar. 1st June	310		A further advance of 1s, per week	-	=	I O		
machinemen	Motherwell	1st May	75		Advance of is per week	10 - 10	r dispersion	1 0		
ngineers, Moulders, Dressers of Castings and Joiner	abarractus la b	23rd Mar.	MI as	1000	Advances of 1s. 4d. per week to 14 engineers, of 1s. 1od. to 2s. 2d. to 16 moulders, and of 1s. 2d. to 4 dressers and 1 joiner		lay it	1 7		
oppersmiths ngineers and Moulders	Glasgow	23rd Mar. 1st May 23rd Mar.	200	{	Advance of \( \frac{1}{4} \)d. per hour (7\( \frac{1}{4} \)d. to 7\( \frac{3}{4} \)d. \( \text{o}\)  A further advance of \( \frac{1}{4} \)d. per hour (7\( \frac{3}{4} \)d. to 8\( \text{d}. \))  Advance of is, per week \( \text{or} \)	34 IO2 30 O to	36 0 31 0 to	I 10		
ngineers	Newton by Glasgov The Clyde	20th Mar.	25	{	Advance of 1s. 2d. per week Advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour ( $7\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $7\frac{3}{4}$ d.)	33 9	35 0 31 2 34 101			
lacksmiths	Belfast	17th July 20th Mar.			A further advance of \( \frac{1}{4} \text{d}, \text{ per hour } (7\frac{3}{4} \text{d}, \text{to 8d.} ) \) Advance of 5 per cent. on piece rates, and of \( \frac{1}{4} \text{d}, \text{ per hour on time rates} \)	34 103	36 0	III		
	Stonels ness Per	20th Mar.	1		A further advance of 5 per cent. on piece rates and of d. per hour on time rates		34 10	III		
abinetmakers	D-154	16th July 20th Mar. 16th July	3 000		A further advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour $(7\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $7\frac{1}{3}d.$ ) A further advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour $(7\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $7\frac{1}{3}d.$ ) A further advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour $(7\frac{1}{3}d.$ to $8d.$ )	34 10	36 o	III	10 ···	
ind. quap. See	3 Increases - 71	o persons.			R METAL TRADES. Decreases—Nil.					
ile Cutters (Hand)	AND REAL PROPERTY.	27th Mar.	14 male	1	Advance of 5 per cent., making present wages 10 per cent. below statement prices	r -	-	0 10		
rass Tube and Stair Rod Makers Chain Makers	Wolverhampton		600		Bonus of 10 per cent. granted under Wages Board Ditto		27 6 27 6	2 6 2 6		
Prawing Frame Tenters		eases—1,258			TEXTILE TRADES. Decreases - Nil.  Advance of 2s. per week	1 16 6	1 18 6	1 2 0		
Woollen Spinners	Batley Carr	a valed i	males		Advance of 2s. per week			2 0		
)yers	. Shipley	Jan. to Mar.	\ \ 50 \ 50 \ 50		Advance of 2s. per week	=	=	2 0		
ustian Cutters	. Congleton	{ 17th Mar	1 400 f	e-	Advance of 3d. on slips and of 6d. on velvets  A further advance of 3d. on slips and of 6d. on velvets		_	_	-	
- Third teacher has	. SIQV,NEGE.	1 2 mm / C	( male	A second	Andrew Andrews	1		1 -800		
loggers	4 Incr	eases—229	plane gain	4	New list of piece prices agreed to	. 24 0	26 0	2 (	,	
Seatworkers Solemakers Soot and Shoe Opera	Hyde	. 5th Feb.	13 6		Ditto	-0 -				
clickers	A pucha / -	Scottered	<b>21</b>		Advance of 6s. per week to 2 men, of 5s. to 1, of 4s. to 3 of 3s. to 1 and of 2s. to 14	to	30 0	2 10	oa	
Pressmen Lasters and Finishers	Shieldhall, near Glasgow	2nd April	1 12 57	10	Advance of 1s. per week Advance of 3s. per week to 2 men, of 2s. to 19 and of 1s to 36	28 0	28 0		1	
Cailors	Leeds	. 28th Mar	. 40		Revised list of "log" prices agreed to stated to be equal to an increase of about 7½ per cent.	20 0	-	2 (	5	
Oitto	Edinburgh and Leit	9th Mar	. 80	E & 1	Advance of ½d. per hour on the log statement, stated to be equal to an advance of 7½ per cent.	-	11121		1	
6 Increases—343 persons. MISCELLANEOUS TRADES. 1 Decrease—59 persons.										
Employees of Loca Authorities—	Lef Navious	Vert 11	- 5 4		Advance of 2s. per week	26 0		- 1 (4)		
Meter Inspectors	( Glasgow (Clyde	14th Ma	I	1 1	Advance of is. per week	26 0			034	
Carpenters and Joiners	(Improvement Trus	14th Ma		(1000)	Ditto	34 11				
Compositors Shovel Makers	Leeds	. 2nd Mar . 4th Apri	OF THE	59	Advance of is, per week in "stab" wages and of it per hour on overtime rate  Decrease of \( \frac{1}{4}d. \) per dozen in price for hilting shovelshaf.	ts _				
Powder-dip Men	Barking Creek, E Kilworth (Ireland	. 6th Mar	. 24		Advance of 2s. per week	26 0	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE			
	The Manager Land	-				THE REAL PROPERTY.				

7 Increases-44 persons

SEAMEN.

8 Decreases-98 persons

Port.	Voyage.	No. shipp Rate duri	ng March.	Particulars of Change.			Monthly Rates.			7			
	8, 13,434 11, 3	Increase.	Decrease.	(Decreases in Italics.)			Feb. 1896.		lar. 896.	In- crease.	De- orease		
Sailing Vessels:—	TO COMPANY OF THE STREET			Able Seamen.	00					1	100		
Liverpool	W. Coast of North and South America	· · ·	8-	Decrease of 5s. per month			 		s. d.		d.	s. d.	s. d.
Leith	East Coast of N. America West Indies and E. Coast of S. America	4 13	:::	Increase of 5s. per month Increase of 5s. per month	:::	::			5 0			5 o 5 o	
Steamships:— Newcastle-on-Tyne Ditto Newport, Mon	Mediterranean Ditto West Indies and E. Coast	=	22 5 8	Decrease of 10s. per month Decrease of 5s, per month Decrease of 5s, per month		•••	 	8	0 0 0	70 75 65			10 0 5 0 5 0
Bristol Glasgow	of S. America East Coast of N. America West Indies and E. Coast of S. America	7 7		Increase of 5s. per month Increase of 5s. per month	<b></b>			7	0 0	75 75	0	5 ° 5 °	•
		VINET NO II		Firemen.									
Newcastle-on-Tyne North Shields Liverpool	Mediterranean East Indies and China West Indies and E. Coast of S. America	=	28 12 11	Ditto			 	8 7	0 0	75 75 70	0*	- :	5 0 5 0 5 0
Newport, Mon Bristol Glasgow	Ditto E. Coast of North America East Indies and China	7 3	4	Ditto			 	7 7	5 0	70 80 80	0	5 0 5 0	5 0
				Trimmers.		L							
Glasgow	Mediterranean	3		Increase of 10s. per month			 	. 6	0 0	70	0*	10 0	

\* The predominant wage, however, remained the same as in the previous month.
† This rate was paid in January. No men were shipped in sailing vessels for this voyage during February.

### REDUCTIONS IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN MARCH.

The 10 cases of changes in hours of labour reported during the month were all of the nature of reductions, and affected 1,202 workpeople. The adoption of the eight-hours' day for 66 gas workers was reported from

		Date	Approxi- mate number	Hours of labour in a full week (exclusive of overtime).				
Employment.	Locality.	of change.	of work- people directly affected.	Before change.	After change.	Dec. per week.		
Building Trades.	1 2 2 2		Tx.	(5) 19:01				
Carpenters and Joiners	Ashton- under-Lyne Stalybridge Hyde	1st April	343	-{ Sum 54⅓	mer 531	1		
1	Denton Leeds	ıst April	17	53 Win	491	31		
Plumbers C. rporation	Heywood	ıst April	12	54	461	71		
Employees. Gasworkers— Purifiers Cinder Throwers Enginemen Parks Dept.—	Leeds	27th Mar.	£ 25 29 12	54* 72* 72*	48 48 48	6* 24* 24*		
Gardeners Labourers	Hull	21st Mar.	6	Sum 56 Win	53 J	} 3		
Sanitary Dept.— Luginemen Machinemen and Stokers	Birmingham	ıst April	бі	591	47 )	117		
Miscellaneous. Lunegraphic Printers.	Manchester,	) ist (	70	521	50	21		
Bookbinders and Machine Rulers	Salford, and district	April	72	521	50	21/2		
Shop Assistants	Rotherham Devizes West Benhar, Harthill &	27th Mar. 1st April 8th Feb.	143 100	54 70 52½	53 68 511	1 2 1		
Labourers	Whitturn, N.B. Kilworth, Ireland	2nd Mar.	280	594	531	6		

\* The hours of labour worked before change by the gasworkers at Leeds included meal times, for which no regular times were fixed.

### INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN MARCH.

(Supplied to the Department by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.) THE summary given below of the changes in the Register of Industrial Organisations during March shows that 8 Trade Unions, I Co-operative Association for Distribution, 4 Co-operative Associations for Production, 6 miscellaneous Co-operative Associations, 24 new Friendly Societies, and 35 new branches of existing Friendly Societies (including I new district) have been added to the Register for the United Kingdom during the month. Three Trade Unions and 5 Industrial and

Provident Societies have been dissolved; while 21 Building Societies are returned as having sent notice of commencement of dissolution or as having ceased to exist.

### NEW ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED.

Trade Unions.—England and Wales.—London United Wheelwrights,... Blacksmiths, Painters, and Hammermen, 19 Theydon Rd., Grove Rd., E.; International Bakers, 167 Cannon St. Rd., E.; United Kingdom Butchers' Association, 75 Lime St., Liverpool; Huddersfield Builders' Labourers' Protective, Accident and Burial Society, Boy and Barrel Inn, Beastmarket, Huddersfield; Manchester and District Plate and Machine Moulders, Egerton Arms Inn, North Porter St., Manchester; Queen-Pit, Legh Pit, and Princess Pit Miners' Trade Union and Checkweigh Fund, Wagoners' Rest Lodge, Wagon and Horses Hotel, Haydock, St. Helens. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—Sligo Brick and Stonelayers Friendly Trade Union, D. McLynns, Jail St., Sligo; Coleraine Operative House Painters', 20 Pates Lane, Coleraine.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—(A) Associations for Distribution.—England and Wales.—Abergwynfi Ind. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., The Stores, Abergwynfi R.S.O., Glam. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None. (B) Associations for Production.—England and Wales.—None. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—Clonpet Co-op. Agricultural and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Clonpet; Edenderry Co-op. Agricultural and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Edenderry; Drombane Co-op. Agricultural and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Drombane; Silvermines Co-op. Agricultural and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Drombane; Silvermines Co-op. Agricultural and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Drombane; Co-op. Agricultural and Dairy Soc., Ltd., Silvermines. (c) Miscellaneous.—England and Wales.—Peckham New Reform Club, Ltd., 11 Peckham-rye, S.E.; Employment Agency Co-op. Association, Ltd., 9 East Ascent, St. Leonards-on-Sea; Trades' and Friendly Societies' Hall, Ltd., 472 New Cross Rd., S.E.; Bilston Independent Labour Club, Ltd., Parliament St., Bilston; Higham Ferrers Working Men's Club and Institute Soc., Ltd., Backway, Higham Ferrers; Bardsley Liberal Club Land and Backway, Higham Ferrers; Bardsley Liberal Club Land and Builders' Soc., Ltd., 243A Oldham Rd., Bardsley, Ashton-under-Lyne. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

Friendly Societies.—(A) New Friendly Societies.—England and Wales—Ordinary Friendly, 4; Females, 1; Working Men's Clubs, 6; Specially Authorised, 7; Dividing, 6. Scotland.—None. Ireland,—None. (B) New Branches of Existing Societies.—England and Wales.—A.O. Foresters, 11; Manchester Unity, O.F., 4; G.U. Odd Fellows, 3, and 1 District; A.O. Shepherds, 3; Various others, 9. Scotland.—Various, 4. Ireland.—None.

### OLD ORGANISATIONS DISSOLVED.

Trade Unions.—England and Wales.—Berkshire Agricultural and General Workers' Trade Union, Reading; Mattress and Palliasse Makers' Soc., Banner St., E.C.; No. 6 Branch, South Side Labour Protection League, Union St., Borough, S.E. Scotland. -None. Ireland .- None.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—England and Wales.—Leek Wootton Co-op. Ind. and Provident Soc., Ltd., Leek Wootton, Warwick; Broughton Ind. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Broughton, Wrexham; Little Paradise Productive Soc., Ltd., Bedminster; Navigation Ind. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Navigation R.S.O., Glam.; Childs Hill and Cricklewood Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Hendon. Scotland .- None. Ireland .- None.

Building Societies.-England and Wales.-Dissolved by award of Registrar, 1; by Instrument, 7. Sent notice of commencement. of dissolution, 1; of termination of dissolution, 12.

Printed and Published for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, by Veale, Chifferiel. & Co. Ltd., 31 to 37 Cursitor-street, London, E.C.—April 1856.