# LABOUR GAZETTE

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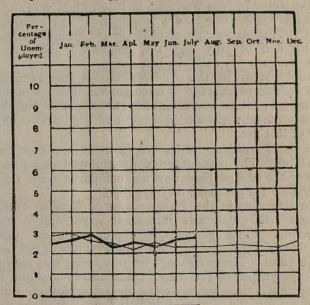
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### EMPLOYMENT CHART, 1899-1900.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Chart showing the percentage of unemployed members of the Trade Unions making returns at the close of each complete month of 1899 and 1900.

[The thick line applies to 1900, the thin line to 1899.]



#### STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN JULY.

(Based on 2,462 returns, viz.: 1,704 from Employers, 617 from Trade Unions, and 141 from other sources.]

In several of the more important industries the state of employment showed some slight falling off in July, though on the whole employment at the end of the month remained generally good. Increases of wages involving a large number of workpeople were reported during the month.

In the 138 trade unions making returns, with an aggregate membership of 533,499, 14,566 (or 2.7 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of July, compared with 2.6 per cent. in June, and with 2.3 per cent. in the 123 unions with a membership of 500,169 from which returns were received for July, 1899.

Employment in Various Industries. - Coal Mining .-Employment has remained good in this industry, and the number of days worked per week during July at collieries covered by the returns shows an increase as compared with July of last year. At collieries at which 457,924 workpeople were employed, the pits worked on an average 5.52 days per week during the four weeks ended July 21st, as compared with 5.25 days in July, 1899.

Iron Mining.—Employment continues good, though interrupted by local holidays in some districts. The average number of days worked by iron mines and open works, at which 17,025 workpeople were employed, in the four weeks ended July 21st, was 5.52 per week, as compared with 5.72 days per week in July, 1899.

Pig Iron Industry.—Employment continues good but shows a decline as compared with June. At the works of 117 ironmasters 377 furnaces were in blast at the end of July, employing about 26,000 workpeople, as compared with 383 furnaces at the end of June and 378 a Home Work in Belgium ... ... ... 256 | year ago.

Iron and Steel Manufacture. - Employment has fallen off, several works having temporarily closed in July either for holidays or on account of the hot weather. At 200 works covered by the returns, employing 72,509 workpeople at the end of July, the total volume of employment (taking into account both the numbers employed and the number of shifts worked) has decreased by 15.9 per cent. as compared with June, and by 10.1 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Tinplate Trade. - Employment has fallen off considerably as compared with June, and is also worse than a year ago. At the end of July 357 mills were at work (including those engaged in the manufacture of blackplates), compared with 401 mills at the end of June, and 396 mills at the end of July, 1899. The number of workpeople employed at the end of July, 1900, is estimated to be about 17,900.

Employment in the Engineering and Metal trades has remained fairly good in most branches. The percentage of unemployed union members in this group of trades at the end of July was 2.7, compared with 2.5 per cent. in June and also in July of last year.

In the Shipbuilding trades employment has continued good. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of July was 1.8, compared with 2.1 in

June and 1.4 per cent. in July, 1899. Employment in the Building trades has remained The percentage of unemployed union members among carpenters and plumbers at the end of July was 1.8, compared with 2.0 in June and 1.1 per cent. in July of last year.

In the Furnishing trades employment has continued to fall off. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of July was 2.6, compared with 1.6 in June, and 1.9 per cent. in July, 1899.

Employment in the Printing and Bookbinding trades, though still quiet, has somewhat improved in most branches. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of July was 3.9, compared with 4.6 in June. The percentage for July, 1899, was also 3.9.

Employment in the Paper trade shows a slight improvement, the percentage of unemployed union members at the end of July being 3.5, compared with 3.7 in June and 2.7 in July of last year.

In the Glass trades the percentage of unemployed union members at the end of July was 10.4, compared

with 6.7 in July, 1899. Employment in the *Leather* trades, though still good. is scarcely so brisk. The percentage of unemployed union members at the end of July was 2.2, compared with 1.5 in June and 3.1 per cent. in July of last year.

Employment in the Boot and Shoe trade shows a further decline, and is slack.

Employment in the bespoke branch of the Tailoring trade is dull; in the ready-made branch it is good for the time of year.

There is a marked falling off in employment in the spinning branch of the Cotton trade, and a further decline is apparent in the weaving branch. Employment in both sections is now moderate. Information respecting cotton factories employing about 81,940 women and girls shows that 66 per cent. of those in spinning mills and 59 per cent. of those in weaving factories were working in factories giving full employment during the month, compared with 83 and 75 per cent. respectively in June, and with 98 and 92 per cent. respectively a year ago.

Employment in the Woollen and Worsted trades has continued to decline, and is slack. In the Hosiery trade employment is fairly good on the whole.

Agricultural labourers were generally very fully employed during the month of July at haymaking, hoeing roots, and at the end of the month in many districts corn harvest commenced. The weather was generally very dry and hot and most favourable for outdoor employment. A number of employers state that there was a difficulty in getting sufficient men for hay harvest and root hoeing, but that the light hay crop and the fine weather enabled them, with the help of machinery, to get the harvest over with a comparatively small expenditure of labour.

Dock and Riverside Labour in London .- During the four weeks ended July 28th an average number of 14,868 labourers were employed daily at all the docks and the principal wharves, as compared with averages of 14,163 n the preceding five weeks and 14,573 in July, 1899.

Trade Disputes .- Forty-one fresh disputes occurred in July, 1900, involving 10,244 workpeople, of whom 5,836 were directly, and 4,408 indirectly, affected. The corresponding number of disputes in June was 45, involving 22,978 workpeople, and in July, 1899, 51, involving 10,222 workpeople. Of the 41 fresh disputes in July, 1900, 7 occurred in the building trades, 10 in the mining and quarrying industries, 8 in metal and engineering trades, 6 in textile trades, 4 in transport trades, and 6 in miscellaneous industries. Of the 44 new and old disputes, involving 14,573 workpeople, of which the termination is reported, 11, involving 3,592 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; II, involving 2,764 persons, in favour of the employers; and 19, involving 7,437 persons, were compromised; with regard to the remaining 3 disputes, involving 780 persons, certain points are still under consideration.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—Changes in the rates of wages of about 393,471 workpeople were reported during July, of which number 392,771 obtained advances averaging 2s. 11d. weekly per head, and about 700 sustained decreases averaging 2s.  $7\frac{3}{4}$ d. weekly per head. The net result was an increase of about 2s.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. per head in the weekly wages of the 393,471 workpeople affected. The principal increases were in the coal mining and iron and steel industries. The decreases affected about 100 building trade operatives in Scotland. and about 600 workmen in the cased tube section of the metal trades. Changes affecting about 1,579 workpeople were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work. Changes affecting about 159,887 workpeople took effect under sliding scales, and changes affecting about 200,600 workpeople were determined by Conciliation Boards. The remaining changes, affecting about 31,405 workpeople, were arranged by direct negotiation between employers and workpeople, or their representatives.

#### DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

(Compiled from returns supplied by the Home Office.)

THE following Table shows the number of cases\* of lead poisoning and of anthrax reported during July as having occurred in factories and workshops. Of the 92 cases of lead poisoning reported during the month 35 (33 males and 2 females) occurred in white lead works, and 18 (13 males and 5 females) in the china and earthenware industry, the number of cases in these industries in July, 1899, being 37 and 14 respectively. No deaths from lead poisoning were reported during the

		Jul	у, 190	00.		Tatal
Disease and Industry.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Total	Total July, 1899.
DEST IN THE THE PARTY OF	M.+	F.+	M.†	F.†		
Lead Poisoning— White Lead Works		2 5 —		111	35 18 7	37 14
Manufacture of Paint and Colours Smelting Metals Plumbing and Soldering, Printing, File Cutting	2		-		7 2 3	47
Coach Making, &c Other Industries	12 7	-	_1	=	13 7	)
Total Lead Poisoning	. 81	8	3	-	92	98
Anthrax	-	1	1	1	3	3

In addition to the cases included in the Table, 21 cases of lead poisoning (with two deaths) were reported among journeymen painters and plumbers.

\* Cases include all attacks, fatal or otherwise, reported during the month and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Fatal cases include all deaths reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not. † M.=Males. F.=Females.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1897.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSA-TION ACT AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT IN

The official statistics of these proceedings have just been issued\* with an Introductory Note calling attention to the principal features of the results. Following the procedure there adopted the following article deals for the most part with the Returns from England and Wales only, the Scotch Returns presenting special features of their own, and the cases in Ireland not materially affecting the general totals.

The Workmen's Compensation Act came into force on July 1st, 1898, so that the statistics for that year were merely fragmentary, and the present Return contains the first statistics of proceedings under that Act for a complete year.

In the Introductory Note to the Tables it is pointed out that the Official Returns leave untouched the great body of cases under the Acts. Thus, even in the case of death where the claims are for large sums, it appears from a consideration of the Official Returns of the number of deaths from accident at railways, factories, mines and quarries, that although 2,053 were reported as killed by such accidents in England and Wales in 1899, only 319 cases under the two Acts were brought before the County Courts. Except where cases are brought before the Courts or memoranda registered, no official information of the working of the Acts is available. As regards registration, out of 505 County Court districts in England and Wales it appears that there is only one (Stokesley and Guisborough) where memoranda were generally registered, and nearly one-half of all the memoranda registered came from this Court and that at Middlesbrough, i.e., from two adjoining districts.

Workmen's Compensation Act.—Of 1,347 arbitrations in County Courts in England and Wales, 828 were decided by award of the Judge, 98 by award of an arbitrator appointed by the Judge, and 73 by acceptance of money paid into Court. The remaining 348 cases were withdrawn, settled out of Court, or otherwise disposed of in such a way as not to enable the officials of the Court to state definitely the results. Of the 999 cases finally settled within the cognisance of the Courts, the decision in 753 cases was for the applicant, and in 246 for the respondent.

The average amount of compensation paid in cases of death to dependants was £173 is. 7d. The average amount of the lump sums awarded (in lieu of weekly payments) in cases of injury was £32 2s. 4d. The average weekly allowance in cases of injury was 10s. 11d. in cases of total, and 9s. 2d. in cases of partial, incapacity. The duration of these weekly payments cannot in most cases be stated.

Fifty-four cases were carried to the Court of Appeal in England, or 4 per cent. of the cases that came before the County Courts. Twenty-three were appeals by workpeople and 31 by employers. Of the former five, of the latter twelve, were successful.

Employers' Liability Act.—The number of cases under the Employers' Liability Act in England and Wales was 505, as compared with 681 in 1898 and 688 in 1897. The reduction in the case of miners was very noticeable, only 2 cases having been brought in 1800 as against 41 in 1808 1899 as against 41 in 1898.

The average amount of damages in case of death under the Employers' Liability Act was £114 158. gd. The average amount of solicitors costs was £21 2s. 3d. as against £11 14s. 6d. under the new Act.

Special Features in the Scotch Returns .- The above particulars relate solely to England and Wales. The Scotch Returns show certain points of difference to which attention is called in the Introductory Note.

One striking feature is the large amount of litigation as compared with England. Thus to each million of the population there were 72 cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act and 36 under the Employers'

\* Statistics of Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, during the year 1899 [Cd. 281]. Price 4d.

Liability Act in Scotland, as against 46 and 17 respectively in England and Wales.

Another feature is the comparatively small proportion of litigated cases in which the workman is successful.

Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, for instance, the workman obtained definite judgment in his favour in only 34 per cent. of the cases, as against 56 per cent. in England. The proportion of cases classed as "otherwise disposed of" is, it is true, somewhat higher in Scotland than in England, being 38 per cent. as against 26 per cent., and it is possible that if the exact results under this head were available they might to some extent redress the balance.

WORKING OF SCHEMES FOR CONTRACTING OUT IN 1898-99

In the report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for 1899\* it is stated that certificates were granted during the year to 16 schemes for contracting out of the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act. In an Appendix is given an abstract of the results of the working during the year ended June 30th, 1899, of each of the 32 schemes which were in operation at that date.

#### PROFIT-SHARING IN 1899-1900.

In continuation of the Report on Profit-sharing, published by the Department in 1894 (C.—7,458 of 1894), and of the statements on this subject contained in the GAZETTE, July 1895, p. 207, July 1896, p. 208, September 1896, p. 275, July 1897, p. 195, August 1898, p. 228, and August 1899, p. 227, the following details, obtained by correspondence with the firms concerned, are submitted, bringing the information previously published up to date.

Returns have been received from 74 out of the 85 firms with which profit-sharing was, at the date of the statements made in the GAZETTE of 1899, known to be in force (71 in the United Kingdom, 3 in British Colonies). In regard to 5 cases profit-sharing has ceased to be in operation, the particulars being returned by the firms as under :-

Profit-sharing Schemes that have ceased to exist.

Duration of Profit-sharing.	Name.	Business.	No. of Em- ployees.	Cause of cessation of Profit-sharing.
1884-1900	Perrott & Perrott, Ltd.	Packers, Cloth- workers and Finishers, &c.	110-120	Dissatisfaction with results, and apathy of em- ployees.
1889-1899	Western Tanning Company	Tanners	55	Dissatisfaction with system.
1889-1900		Printing	520	Apathy of employees and liabilities imposed by Workmen's Compensation
1891-1899	Waltham Bros.,	Brewers	133	Dissatisfaction with results.
1895-1899	John A. Hunter & Co. (formerly But- terwith & Hunter)	Provision(Bacon, &c.) Merchants, &c.	70	Change in constitution of firm.

Particulars have been received as to 2 firms not previously known to practise profit-sharing, and as to 3 cases in which profit-sharing has been adopted since July 1899 :-

Additional Cases of Profit-sharing.

Date of Adoption of Profit- Sharing.	Name.	Business.	No. of Em- ployees.	How Bonus Treated.
1891	Dobson & Barlow,	Engineers	3,500	Cash.
1898	S. Mordan & Co., Ltd., London	Pencil-case Makers, Silversmiths, &c.	186	Provident Fund
1900	William Foster & Sons, Padiham	Slaters, Plasterers	30	Cash.
1900	Young & Marten, Ltd., Stratford, London	Builders' Merchants, &c., Manufacturers, Ironfounders, &c.	320	Cash.
1900	Madame Veigelé, London	Vegetarian Depot & General Agency	6 .	Cash.

The total number of persons employed by the 84 firms now known to practise profit-sharing (varying

\*Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending December 31st, 1899, Part A. H.C., No. 30.

† Debenture stock issued in multiples of £1 to employees bearing fixed interest and in addition such further sum as will make the total interest equal to the dividend paid to shareholders. Number of employee debenture-holders in 1899 was 172.

according to seasons, &c.), is minimum 53,960, maximum 56,563 (53,354—55,931 employed by 79 firms in the United Kingdom, 606—632 by 4 firms in British Colonies. The number of employees of one Colonial firm is not known). The corresponding number of firms a year ago was 85, with 50,647—53,010 employees (49,220—51,487 employed by 79 firms in the United Kingdom, 1,427—1,523 by 5 firms in British Colonies. The number of employees of one Colonial firm was not known.)\*

With respect to the addition made to the wages of the participating employees by the bonus allotted in 1899, details in regard to 65+ cases (63 with 23,215 employees in 1899 in the United Kingdom, 2 with 512 employees in British Colonies) are available, and are

#### Ratio of Bonus to Wages in 1899.

	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	The same of the sa	
Ratio of Bonus allotted in 1899 to Wages.	No. of cases in which the Bonus in col. 1 was paid.	No. of Employees (mean between minimum and maximum) in 1899.	Number of Participants in 1899.
Nil	12	1.922	_
Under 1 per cent	3 8	1,834	1,660
1 and under 3 per cent		1.664	1,276
3 " " 5 "	10	2,190	1,380
5 " " 7 "	14	4,127	2,234
7 " " 9 " "	6	5,677	3 965
9 ,, ,, II ,,	3	1,725	1,232
11 ,, ,, 13 ,,	3	90	77
13 ,, ,, 15 ,,	3 3 3	1,158	885
15 ,, ,, 16 ,,	I	30	22
17 ,, ,, 18 ,,	1	90	35
37 per cent	1	3,220	3,038

The figures show a mean bonus of 5.4 per cent. on wages paid in the above 65 cases (compared with 5.5 per cent. in 1898). Excluding 12 cases, in which no bonus was earned, the bonus allotted in the remaining 53 cases was (taking into account the number of participants in each case) at the mean rate of 12.1 per

cent. (compared with 11.8 per cent. in 1898). The South Metropolitan Gas Company, which employs from about 4,000 to about 5,000 workpeople, offered in 1894 to pay bonus at a rate considerably higher than that laid down by its original scheme to all employees willing to have one-half of their bonus invested for them in the company's stock. The company also allows its employees to leave money on deposit at interest. It has been found by the company that, although the offer of receiving bonus at the higher rate upon the condition mentioned above has been generally accepted, yet a large proportion of the withdrawable half of the bonus is withdrawn as it becomes payable, only about 50 per cent. of this money being left to accumulate with the company. The company has given notice, under date of August 30th, 1899, "to all those profit-sharers, who, during the last five years, have regularly withdrawn all their withdrawable bonus, that at the next distribution, in 1900, they will only be credited with the half-bonus invested in stock, and will have nothing placed in their withdrawable account, unless they deposit with the company, week by week, a sufficient sum to equal by the 30th of June, 1900, a week's wages. If they do this, the bonus will be as before, but if not, they will have nothing in the withdrawable account. Of course, if a man has withdrawn the money to invest it otherwise, in a building society for instance, or to put it in the Post Office, this notice will not apply to him. Any man saving an amount equal to a week's wages, or more, will, of course, be perfectly free to withdraw it when he pleases, but if after having held it long enough to entitle him to the withdrawable half-bonus in July next, he then withdraws both savings and bonus, the opportunity to secure the bonus will not be repeated in the following

In connection with the subject of profit-sharing mention may be made of the fact that, according to statements made in the public press, in several recent instances, in which the proprietor of a business has transferred the undertaking to a "limited" company, a number of shares have been allotted by the vendor to or for the benefit of the employees, thus giving them an interest in the profits of the concern.

### SPRING AND SUMMER HIRINGS IN SCOTLAND.

REPORTS have been received by the Department from a correspondent in Scotland, based on information obtained from hiring fairs in nearly every county, and also from a number of representative employers, of the rates of wages obtained by farm servants at the principal hiring fairs which took place between the months of February and July, 1900. Generally there was an upward movement in wages for all classes of farm servants, the rise being the most marked in Eastern Border Counties, the Lothians,\* and the North-Eastern Counties.

At the spring yearly hiring fairs in 1900 in the Border Counties and the Lothians, where the system largely prevails of families being engaged to work on the san farms, wages had an upward tendency, especially in the case of ploughmen who could provide women workers. An increase of from about 20s. to 50s. a year in wages was given in a number of cases. The wages of ploughmen generally varied between 15s. and 19s. a week, married men getting in addition allowances in kind, such as cottages and garden free, a certain number of yards of potato drill planted (generally from 1,200 to 1,800 yards) or an allowance of potatoes, oatmeal, coals carted free, or an allowance of coals, and frequently food and drink during harvest. Milk is also frequently given, and sometimes straw for pigs and manure for gardens. The higher wages are mostly paid in the Lothians, but in these counties fewer allowances in kind are generally given than in the Border counties. Sons living with their parents are sometimes paid entirely in cash and sometimes they get an allowance of potatoes and less money. The wages of women workers frequently increased, and they generally received from 8s. to 11s. a week with extra money at harvest and sometimes at potato lifting.

In other parts of Scotland at the yearly and halfyearly hirings, wages of men frequently rose at the rate of about 20s, to 50s., and sometimes as much as 60s. per The wages of women, lads and boys also generally increased. At the half-yearly hirings first horsemen as a rule got £15 to £20 for the half-year, and other horsemen £11 to £15 with the usual allowances in the case of married men, and board and lodging in the case of unmarried men.

The allowances in kind given to married men, though generally of the same character as those given in the Border Counties and the Lothians, vary considerably in amount. In some districts more cash is given and less in kind, and in others the contrary is the case. In most counties, houses and gardens are provided free, but in some districts, where the supply of cottages on the farm is insufficient, and there happens to be accommodation in the neighbourhood, married men get £3 to £5 more money in lieu of a free cottage. Milk is a very common allowance, also potatoes. Allowances of meal are often given, coal carted free, and not infrequently coal or peat is given free. Sometimes the men will take half the customary allowance of potatoes, and have the rest paid in cash.

Several systems for lodging and boarding unmarried men are in existence. In many cases, particularly on the smaller farms, they lodge and board in the farmhouses, or board in the farmhouse and sleep in an apartment at the farm steading, usually adjoining the stable. In a good many districts they are frequently

lodged and boarded in the houses of the married men. Another system is to lodge them in a bothy adjacent to the farm buildings. Food is either cooked for the men in the bothy, or else the bothy system is adopted in its fullest sense, and the men cook their own food in the bothy, in which case they usually receive allowances of meal, and sometimes milk, and buy the remainder. Occasionally food is provided for the bothy men in the kitchen of the farmhouse. Beds, blankets, towels, the necessary furniture, lights and coals are

#### RECENT CONCILIATION & ARBITRATION CASES & COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS.

(a) CASES UNDER THE CONCILIATION ACT. Conciliation in the Furness Iron Mining Industry.

On May 21st, about 375 iron ore miners employed at the Roanhead mines, near Dalton-in-Furness, struck work. The demands of the men were (1) that contract bargains should be levelled up to 6s. 6d. per day, (2) that odd day work should be paid 6s. per day, (3) that work should commence at 6 a.m. instead of 3.30 a.m., (4) that the company should recognise the Trade Union Secretary and consent to his negotiating with them on the men's behalf. On June 11th the Secretary of the Dalton and District United Workmen's Association applied to the Board of Trade for intervention.

A meeting was arranged by the Board between a representative of the firm and a deputation of the men, an Official of the Board being present at the meeting. It took place on July 15th, when terms were arrived at, that were subsequently ratified by a mass meeting of the men.

Bargains are to be let so as to average about 6s. to 6s. 6d. per day Day work is to be, as far as possible, done away with, but to be paid at present rates except where special circumstances arise. For three months a trial will be made of hours of work commencing at 5 a.m. A deputation of 6 miners is to be appointed to meet the firm on any questions that may arise as to wages, working, etc. As far as possible the men are to be restarted, and the elder men will be taken back.

Arbitration in the Leeds Boot and Shoe Trade. On July 30th the secretary of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of Leeds applied to the Board of Trade for the appoint ment of an Umpire, the Conciliation Board and its Arbitrators having failed to come to a decision on certain matters in dispute. These related to (1) the fixing of a minimum wage for rivetters and finishers, (2) a claim of the operatives for a 10 per cent. advance on piece work prices, (3) a claim of the manufacturers for a revision of the wages statement for the district. The Board of Trade have appointed Mr. G. R. Askwith, barrister-at-law, to act as Umpire.

#### (b) OTHER. Mediation in the Wigan Cotton Trade.

A strike of cardroom operatives and ring spinners commenced at Wigan on May 18th. The demand of the operatives was for an advance in wages for all employees in the card and ring spinning departments, amounting to 10 per cent. for datal hands and 5 per cent. for piecework hands. On July 26th a meeting was held between representatives of employers and operatives, the meeting being under the chairmanship of Mr. Charles Wall. The employers, whilst refusing an immediate advance, offered to give the advance asked for as soon as an improvement in trade warranted it, another joint conference to be held in the first week of October to review the position of trade. This offer was accepted at a mass meeting of the operatives on the following day.

#### The Sateen List. Additions for staves.

At a joint meeting of the representatives of the North and North-east Lancashire Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and the Northern Counties Weavers' Association, held on the 29th June, it was agreed that sateens with more than five staves should be paid by the "Sateen List," with certain percentage additions to which Clause 6 of the "Stave List" should

#### LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

#### (1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

WHAT IS AN "ACCIDENT"

By the Act it is provided, that "If in any employment to which this Act applies personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment is caused to a workman, his employer shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be liable to pay compensation? tion" as in the Act provided.

tion" as in the Act provided.

A workman claimed compensation from his employers under the following circumstances:—He was employed by a forge company, and at the time when he received the injury in respect of which he claimed compensation, he, together with another workman, was engaged in moving timber from one part of the company's yard to a shed in another part of the premises. The timber consisted of pine deals about 14 feet long, 11 inches wide, and 3 inches thick, and each board was as much as a man could comfortably lift. During the night previous to the day on which the injury was received, there had been rain, followed by a frost. The men began moving the planks about 11 a.m. On the preceding day the applicant had found no difficulty in moving the timber, but now he found it difficult, the planks being more or less stuck together by the frost. He worked on, but at 4.15 p.m. he went to move a applicant had found no difficulty in moving the timber, but how he found it difficult, the planks being more or less stuck together by the frost. He worked on, but at 4.15 p.m. he went to move a board which had got firmly frozen on to the one below it, and in attempting to move it he fell down in pain. The lower planks in the heap were more firmly fastened together on account of the rain and frost. It subsequently turned out that in trying to lift the two planks he had ruptured himself. He claimed compensation from his employers in respect of this injury; and the County Court judge found that the rupture was, in fact, caused by the lifting of the timber, and was an injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment, and made an award in his favour. The employers appealed. When the appeal first came before the Court of Appeal, it was sent back for further findings on questions of fact (as to the exact circumstances in which the injury occurred.) At the final hearing it was contended on behalf of the employers that the injury, in respect of which compensation was claimed, was not caused by accident. The men, it was said, knew that the planks were affected by the frost, and liable to be frozen together, and they should have used care to see that the planks wereseparated before attempting to lift them. There was no fortuitous or unexpected element about the occurrence. The Court of Appeal considered that the evidence showed that the workman found that he was able to move the the occurrence. The Court of Appeal considered that the evidence showed that the workman found that he was able to move the timber, but the lower down he got in the stack of timber, the harder the planks stuck together, owing to the rain and frost, and this was unknown to the workman, and the Court held that there was evidence upon which the County Court judge could find that the injury was caused by something fortuitous and unexpected; and they dismissed the appeal with costs.—Timmins v. The Leeds Forge Company, Limited, Court of Appeal, July 21st.

#### SHIP IN DRY DOCK NOT "A FACTORY."

Ship in Dry Dock not "A Factory."

Amongst the premises or places, which by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, are included in the expression, "non-textile factory," are "Shipbuilding yards,' that is to say, any premises in which any ships, boats, or vessels used in navigation are made, finished, or repaired," wherein, or within the close or curtilage of which, steam, water, or other mechanical power is used in aid of the manufacturing process carried on there.

The widow of a workman, who had been in the employment of a firm of ship-repairers, and who had met with a fatal accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, claimed compensation from this firm. The accident happened in a dry dock, which the firm had hired for the purpose of repairing a ship. The deceased was engaged in the work of repairing the ship, and was passing across a metal gangway leading from the ship to the side of the dry dock in the course of his employment when he slipped, and fell into the dock, and was killed. The County Court judge held that the employment in which the deceased was engaged was not an employment to which the Workmen's Compensation Act applied. The widow appealed; and the Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that employment on a ship in dock was not an employment to which the Act applied.—Raine v. R. Johnson & Co., Court of Appeal, July 28th. Court of Appeal, July 28th.

#### AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS.

AVERAGE WREKLY EARNINGS.

The Act provides that the amount of compensation under the Act where death results from the injury, shall, if the workman leaves any dependants wholly dependent upon his earnings at the time of his death, be "a sum equal to his earnings in the employment of the same employer during the three years next preceding the injury, or the sum of £150, whichever of those sums is the larger, but not exceeding in any case £300...... and if the period of the workman's employment by the said employer has been less than the said three years, then the amount of his earnings during the said three years shall be deemed to be 156 times his average weekly earnings during the period of his actual employment under the said employer."

employer."

The widow and children of a miner (employed by a coalmaster) who had met with a fatal accident while at work, claimed compensation from his employer. The deceased entered the defender's employment on February 14th, 1900, and worked on 15th and 16th, but not on 17th, which was a Saturday and an idle

<sup>\*</sup> In regard to 18 firms, the number of employees is stated according to figures supplied by the firms in previous years, no information on this point having been supplied in 1900; the same course was adopted in regard to 12 firms in 1890. In addition to the firms (84 in 1900, 85 in 1890) known to practise profit-sharing, there are at present 13 firms (12 in 1890) which are known to have adopted profit-sharing, but as to which it has not been found possible to obtain information.

† In one case (in the United Kingdom) in which the bonus is stated separately for distinct branches of a business, the ratios are stated separately for each branch. The 65 cases include 2 (in the United Kingdom) in which profit-sharing ceased to be in force after the date in 1890 for the distribution of bonus.

<sup>\*</sup>The "Lothians" are Haddington (East Lothian), Edinburgh (Mid Lothian), and Linlithgow (West Lothian). Strictly speaking, the Border Counties are, those touching the English border, namely, Berwick, Roxburgh and Dumfries but Selkirk and Peebles are generally included in the term,

day among the miners in the county; then again on 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, and part of 23rd, on the morning of which day he was killed. The sheriff-substitute found that miners in the district were not compelled to work for any set number of days in a week, and that, as a general rule, the miners employed by this coal master worked more steadily than those employed in other collieries in the county. The employer contended that no claim could be made under the Act, on the ground that the deceased had been in his employment for less than two weeks previous to the accident, and that an average weekly wage could not be struck. But the sheriff-substitute held that there was evidence enough on which to calculate an average weekly wage, and made an award in favour of the widow and certain of her children. He took as the basis of the calculation the amount earned by the deceased on the three days in one week and four days and part of a fifth in the following week on which the deceased had been at work, and decided that his ing week on which the deceased had been at work, and decided that his average weekly wage amounted to  $f_2$  6s. 5½d.; and he awarded  $f_3$ 00 as compensation. The employer appealed; and the Court of Session affirmed the judgment of the sheriff-substitute, with expenses, holding that on the facts stated there were requisite expenses, holding that on the facts stated there were requisite materials for averaging the weekly earnings of the deceased. The Act did not require that the workman should be two full weeks in the employment of the employer. Reference was only made to the workman's average weekly earnings as a basis for calculating compensation, so that the question in the present case came to be whether there were weekly earnings which could be averaged. As to the second week there could be no question. In the previous week the deceased worked three full days, and although he had been in the employment of this coal-master the whole week, he might not have worked more days than these three. The Court held that under the Act the weekly earnings for three. The Court held that under the Act the weekly earnings for this first week could be taken and added to the weekly earnings of the following week, for the purpose of calculating the average weekly earnings of the deceased.—Archibald Russell v. Janet Weir or M'Cluskey and others, Court of Session, July 20th.

#### "INCAPACITY FOR WORK."

The compensation provided by the Act "where total or partial incapacity for work results from the injury," is "a weekly payment during the incapacity, after the second week not exceeding fifty per cent. of" the workman's "average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months, if he has been so long employed, but if not, then for any less period during which he has been in the employment of the same employer, such weekly payment not to exceed £1;" and "in fixing the amount of the weekly payment, regard shall be had to the difference between the amount of the average weekly earnings of the workman before the accident and the average amount which he is able to earn after the

The Act also provides that "Any weekly payment may be reviewed at the request either of the employer or of the workman, and on such review may be ended, diminished or increased, subject to the maximum above provided, and the amount of payment shall, in default of agreement, be settled by arbitration under

A collier about seventeen years of age, in the employment of a colliery company, was on February 24th, 1899, injured by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, his leg being so injured that it had to be amputated. On July 26th, 1899, the County Court judge awarded him 10s. a week as compensation from March 10th, his average weekly earnings before the accident having been £1. After the accident the workman apprenticed himself to a shoemaker. His employers subsequently offered him employment in the lamp-room at the colliery at £1 a week wages, but the workman refused it. On January 22nd, 1900, the employers applied to the County Court judge to end or diminish the weekly payment, on the ground that the workman had fully or partially recovered from the effects of his accident since the date of the award, and was able to earn a sum equal to that earned by him before the accident, and was not incapacitated from working. This application was heard on May 11th, when the judge said that all that the workman was entitled to was a declaration of the liability of the employers for compensation under the Act, and he awarded that the weekly payments of 10s. were to continue until May 19th, 1900, and then the payments were to coase. The workman appealed, it being contended on his behalf that it was no ground for ending or diminishing the weekly payments that the employers had offered the workman an equal amount of wages in another employment. The "incapacity for work" referred to in the Act was incapacity at the work at which the workman was employed before the accident. In the present case the workman was not capable of working as a collier. The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, the counsel for the employers undertaking not to take any objection that the workman was not entitled to apply to the County Court judge in the future to review the award if circumstances should require it. The Court held that there was evidence upon which the County Court judge was entitled to make the order he did.—The P A collier about seventeen years of age, in the employment of a

#### REVIEW OF COMPENSATION.

A labourer claimed compensation from his employers for personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment. In the particulars annexed to his request for arbitration the applicant stated that his weekly wages before the accident were 30s., and that at the time of filing the request he was earning wages at the rate of 17s. 1d. a week. The employers filed an answer, in which they stated that the applicant's weekly wages before the accident were not 30s., but

198. 10½d. This answer, however, was filed only two days before the day fixed for the hearing of the arbitration, whereas Rule 17 of the Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1898, requires that the respondent's answer shall be filed "five clear days at least before the day fixed for proceeding with the arbitration." The County Court judge, finding that the employers' answer was out of time, considered himself bound to accept the applicant's statement contained in the particulars; and he made an award in the applicant's favour for a weekly payment of 12s. 6d. The award was made in August, 1899. In March, 1900, the employers applied to the County Court judge, asking that the weekly payment might be reviewed. The judge declined to accede to their application; and they appealed. The employers did not suggest that any change had taken place in the circumstances of the case between the making of the award and the application for a review; but they contended that under the provisions just referred to it was open to either party to apply at any time for a review of the weekly payment. The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal, holding that, no change in the circumstances of the case having taken place since the making of the award, the application of the employers for a review must fail. On such an application they could not show that the award was wrong.—Corsfield & Sons, Limited, v. Tanian, Court of Appeal, June 30th.

In another case a labourer, employed by a chairmaker, met with

the award was wrong.—Corspeta & Sons, Limited, v. Iaman, Court of Appeal, June 30th.

In another case a labourer, employed by a chairmaker, met with an accident while at work on July 18th, 1898, the tips of three fingers of his left hand being cut off. He was away from his work until August 15th, during which time his employer paid him the full wages which he had previously received (19s. a week). When he returned he was set to do the same work as before, at the same wages. This continued until December 18th, 1808, when the he returned he was set to do the same work as before, at the same wages. This continued until December 18th, 1898, when the labourer commerced proceedings under the Act for arbitration, and on January 18th, 1899, the arbitrator awarded the labourer 3s. a week compensation from the date of his award. The employer paid this 3s., but reduced the labourer's wages to 16s. In February, 1899, the labourer left his employment, and his former employer went on paying him the 3s. a week until March, 1900, when he discovered that the labourer had been in permanent rgoo, when he discovered that the labourer had been in permanent employment at a weekly wage of 22s., and called upon him to cancel the award. This the labourer refused to do. The employer then filed his request for review of the award under the Act. Upon the matter coming before the County Court judge, he struck out the application, with costs. The employer appealed, and the Court of Appeal adjourned the case in order to obtain the judge's reasons. When the case came again before the Court of Appeal, the judge's notes, which had been obtained, showed that he had dismissed the application on the ground of insufficient evidence. He had offered to adjourn the case to enable the applicant to adduce further evidence, but the applicant did not avail himself of this offer. Under these circumstances the Court of Appeal held that they could not entertain the appeal, and dismissed it with costs.—

Bishop v. Moran, Court of Appeal, June 30th and July 21st.

(2) Friendly Societies Act.

#### (2) Friendly Societies Act. REINSTATEMENT OF MEMBER.

A member of a lodge of a District Branch of a Friendly Society applied to the Sheriff Court, seeking to have the lodge ordained to reinstate him as a member, to receive his contributions, and to admit him to the privileges of the society. The sheriff-substitute dismissed the action as incompetent. The pursuer appealed; and the Court of Session affirmed the judgment of the sheriff-substitute, holding that they could not order reinstatement against the will of the society, but could give damages if a member were wrongfully expelled or excluded.—Gall v. Loyal Glenbogie Lodge of Oddfellows, Court of Session. Fully 14th. Court of Session, July 14th.

#### (3) Miscellaneous.

WRONGFUL DISMISSAL: RIGHT OF EMPLOYERS TO INVENTION OF

Wrongful Dismissal: Right of Employers to Invention of Workman.

A mechanical engineer brought an action against a firm of millowners and a power-loom tuner, in the employ of that firm, to recover damages for wrongful dismissal. On behalf of the plaintiff it was stated that, this tuner having invented a cross-winding machine to facilitate spinning, he, together with the firm in question, engaged the plaintiff as foreman mechanic for a period of five years at £2 ros. a week and a commission of 5s. each for alterations of mules. The plaintiff entered into the service of the defendants in April, 1899, and some months afterwards he invented a shuttle improvement, which he claimed had the effect of remedying certain defects in the defendant's machine. He took steps to patent the invention, having first suggested to his employers that they should join him, but they declined. They afterwards took strong objection to his action in registering in his own name an invention which they considered belonged to the firm, and they asked the plaintiff to apologise. He refused, and in February, 1900, he was given a fortnight's notice. He was 50 years of age, and had not since obtained employment.

On behalf of the defence evidence was given to show that there was really nothing new about the plaintiff's invention, while in the alternative it was contended that, as the plaintiff had contracted to give the whole of his time and services to his employers, they were entitled to the ownership of whatever might result from his labour and ingenuity. For the plaintiff it was argued that there was no law to say that employers were entitled to claim an invention of a workman, even though the invention were made with the employer's tools and in the employer's time. The judge agreed with the view taken by the plaintiff's counsel in regard to the law, and advised the jury that the only point for them to consider was whether the plaintiff's action was "misconduct" within the meaning of the agreement. The jury awarded the plaintiff fi80 damage

#### REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES (1899).

THE report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories for 1899 [Cd. 223, price 6s. 11½d.] states that owing to the activity of trade, there was an increase in the number of premises to be registered and inspected. The number of factories on the district registers increased from 87,855 to 91,571, and of workshops from 129,602 to 134,185. These figures include laundries. umber of occupiers of docks, wharves and quays

ncreased from 1,751 to 1,993.

Accidents reported under the Factory Acts were more umerous in 1899 than in any previous year, and the Report states that "this is in accordance with the experience of previous years, which leads us to expect eavier lists of casualties in times of industrial activity. the rate of increase was, however, much less than in 1898. So far as accidents, reported to the Certifying Surgeons, are concerned, 'the increase was again relatively greatest among adults and males. The decrease in accidents to children observed in 1897-8 was ot continued, there being, on the contrary, some

ncrease in 1898-9.

The minor accidents reportable only to the Inspectors increased 25.2 per cent., from 38,335 to 47,989; the number reported also to the Certifying Surgeons dvanced 18.4 per cent., from 19,227 to 22,771; and the tal accidents 19.8 per cent., from 727 to 871.

As regards causation, the increase was shared by all the groups distinguished in the following Table.

#### Reported Accidents and their Causes, 1897-1899.

Cause of Accident.	Fatal.			Non-Fatal.		
Cause of Accident.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1899.	1898.	1897.
Machinery Hot Liquid, Molten Metals, etc. Explosion Escape of Gas, Steam or Metal Falls Other causes	308 26 54 13 293 177	295 27 18 12 235 140	272 25 26 18 317 {	20,684 1,004 619 956 10,584 36,042	17,855 907 560 546 7,877 29,090	13,921 615 369 422 24,489
All causes	871	727	658	69,889	56,835	39,816

During the year 1,331 cases of lead, phosphorus, arsenic and mercury poisoning, and anthrax were reported. The following Table shows the number of reported cases 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899.

				Nur	nber of Rep	orted Cas	es in
Disease.	riev	1899.	1898.*	1897.	1896.		
Smelting	are 			249 399 61 549	457 332 82 407	446 370 102 29 <b>5</b>	43° 239 56 303
rsenic Poisoning				1,258 8 0 55	1,278 21† 0 28	1,214 2 0 23	1,030 2 1 17
Total				1,321	1,327	1,239	1,050

Cases of mercury poisoning were not notifiable prior to ay, 1899; ten cases were reported in 1899.
Prosecutions were rather fewer than in the previous

ar, being 3,574, as compared with 3,654 in 1898. Out the 3,574 cases, 3,406 ended in convictions, 84 were thdrawn on payment of costs, and 84 were dismissed. e proportion of cases dismissed was smaller, and the rage penalty in cases of conviction lower than in previous year.

Appended to the general report are the sectional orts of the Superintending Inspectors of the different ions, the Principal Lady Inspector, the Examiner Particulars, the Inspector under the Cotton Cloth tories Acts, the Engineering Adviser, and the edical Inspector. The volume also contains the orders d certificates of the Secretary of State issued in 99, the special rules issued or amended in that year, nd memoranda on various dangerous trades.

The 1898 figures include repeated notifications affecting the same person clived within the year. This practice has not been followed in 1899. It is too fithe reports included in this total related to cases which occurred before year 1898.

#### PRICES OF COAL AND IRON.

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

No.	members as the	Num-	Period over which	Date from		d selling	
	Product and District.	ber of work- people.	prices were ascer- tained at last audit.	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)	30,000	Mar. Apr. May	in the second	s. d. 10 1.72	s. d. 8 9.29	s. d. + I 4'43
	South Wales and Monmouth:— (Average for cer- tain classes of coal free on board)	125,000	May June	ıst Aug.	14 6.86 to 14 8.57	14 0.00 to 14 1.21	+ *
	Pig Iron.		- 0 - 0 - 0 -	1222 mg 192		Ser St	
	Cumberland	1,350	Apr. May June	ist July	81 4.880	77 4'436	+4 0'444
1	Cleveland	5,500	Apr. May June	ıst July	68 6.79	66 8.56	+ 1 10'23
	Manufact'r'd Iron.						
	North of England:— (Rails, plates, bars and angles)	6,000	May June	30th July	160 1.06	153 5'67	+ 6 8.29
	Midlands:— (Bars, angles, tees hoops, sheets, plates, and strips, &c.)	20,000	May June	6th Aug.	195 4.71	186 6'36	+ 8 10.35
	West of Scotland:— (Rounds, squares, flats, angles, tees, hoops and rods)	3,500	May June	30th July	174 3'53	169 3'40	+ 5 0'13

The advance in the ascertained selling prices of coal and iron still continues. Compared with the prices shown by the last audit the price of coal in Northumberland and South Wales has increased by 15.6 per cent. and 4.1 per cent. respectively, and, taking the audit for the corresponding period of last year as the basis of comparison, the increases are 45'1 per cent. and 35'8 per cent. Similarly, comparing the advance in the price of pig-iron and manufactured iron, it is found that during April, May and June Cumberland and Cleveland pig-iron increased in price by 5.2 per cent. and 2.8 per cent respectively, and that the total increase for the twelve months ended June, has been 24.5 per cent. and 42.9 per cent. In the North of England, Midlands, and West Scotland the price of manufactured iron has advanced by 4:4 per cent, 4.8 per cent. and 3.0 per cent. respectively, when compared with the previous audit, and by 32.9 per cent., 41.7 per cent., and 40.6 per cent. when compared with the audit of a year ago. As a result of these increases, considerable advances in wages have taken place in all the districts concerned, particulars of which will be found (with the exception of the advances of 51 and 21 per cent. respectively to the blastfurnacemen in Cumberland and Cleveland which have been previously reported) in the table of Changes in Rates of Wages on pp. 248-9.

#### EXTENSION OF "FACTORY" PROVISIONS TO POWER-USING "WORKSHOPS" IN GERMANY.

THE German Industrial Code Amendment Law of June 1st, 1891, establishing the provisions now in force in Germany relative to the employment of children, young persons and women in "factories," enacted that those provisions, with such modifications as should be determined by the Federal Council, should ultimately be extended by Imperial Decree to "workshops" regularly using power-driven machinery. This extension has now been made by an Imperial Decree, dated July 9th, 1900, accompanied by a Proclamation of the Federal Council, dated July 13th, 1900, both to take effect from January 1st, 1901

The sections of the Industrial Code dealt with in the Imperial Decree are those regulating (1) the age of admission of children (13 years, but only if primary education be complete); (2) the maximum daily working time of certain classes of workpeople

<sup>\*</sup> The exact amount of difference cannot be stated

(children under 14 years, 6 hours; young persons of 14-16, 10 hours; women, 11 hours, but 10 on Saturdays and eves of festivals) and the intervals to be allowed; (3) night work, i.e., from 8.30 p.m. to 530 a.m., and Sunday work (forbidden for children, young persons and women); (4) employment after childbirth (forbidden for 4 weeks, or 6 unless with medical certificate); (5) the formalities to be observed by employers for the purpose of facilitating inspection; (6) special permits to employ women overtime (limited to a maximum of 40 days in the year); (7) special exemptions in cases of emergency; (8) the powers of the Federal Council to frame special rules forbidding the employment of women, young persons or children in dangerous trades (or allowing their employment subject to conditions), and to exempt certain trades from the operation of specified provisions of the law; and (9) the system of inspection.

The sections referred to are now applied (with modifications) to all workshops habitually using machinery driven by power (other than animal or human), with the exception of domestic workshops in which only members of the same family are employed.

WORKSHOPS WITH TEN PERSONS AND UPWARDS.

So far as concerns workshops in which 10 or more persons are regularly at work, the only modification made is that children between 13 and 14, whose primary education is completed, may (except where glass, stone or metal polishing is carried on) be employed for 10 hours a day.

WORKSHOPS WITH LESS THAN TEN PERSONS.

With regard to workshops, the number of the persons regularly working in which is less than 10, the principal modifications made by the Federal Council in the provisions of the original law, in order to adapt them for application to power-using workshops of this class are the following:—(a) Children of 13 to 14 years of age may be employed for 10 hours per day (as above): (b) Women may be employed overtime on 40 days in the year, but the employer must fill in an overtime sheet accessible to the police and the factory inspectors. Permission to work overtime on more than 40 days may be granted if the hours worked per day throughout the year will not, on an average of the whole year, amount to a greater number of hours than the normal time allowed by the law.

Boys and youths under 16 may be employed for more than 10 hours per day in certain specified trades classed as "handicrafts" (including coopering, bookbinding, brushmaking, filemaking, farming, glovemaking, bootmaking, hatmaking, pottery manufacture, weaving, etc.).

#### LABOUR IN THE COLONIES.

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

Canada.—It is getting rather late in the year for the ordinary emigrant to go to Canada unless he has some money or goes to friends. There has been a very good demand for skilled and unskilled labourers—especially coal miners—in British Columbia, but it must be remembered that industries there are still comparatively small, and can only absorb a limited number of men. There is also a good demand for coal miners at Cape Breton, in Nova Scotia. In New Brunswick there is a fair demand for blacksmiths, and a very good one for female servants: but no miners or general labourers are wanted.

New South Wales .- At the Broken Hill mines there is a good demand for carpenters and masons, enginedrivers, firemen and cleaners, boilermakers, blacksmiths, toolsmiths, fitters, and a very good demand for good hard-ground miners. In country districts there is plenty of farm labour of a kind, but there is a considerable demand for skilled hands; farmers, however, as a rule do not offer permanent employment, but only during the busy seasons. Reports from Jerilderie, Queanbeyan and Hillston state that there is no demand for any kind of labour. In the pastoral district of Welgett there is a fair demand for general labourers and station hands, especially at shearing time, but not for mechanics. A strike of wharf labourers has occurred at Newcastle. The price of coal at the Newcastle mines is proposed to be raised to 10s. a ton on January 1st next, which will increase the hewing rate to 3s. 10d. per ton instead of 3s. 2d. as it is now; the output of coal has increased, but considerable discontent prevails among the miners.

Victoria.—The numbers of factories and employees have increased, which indicates an improvement in trade: the principal increases are in clothing factories and in foundries. In the tanning trade there is a decrease. The plumbing trade, however, seems the only one in which there is a demand for more hands. A report from Daylesford states that there is no demand for any kind of labour. The carters' strike on one of the Government railway extensions has been settled. The men agree to accept 10s. a day instead of average earnings of 10s. 4d. a day by piece work. A consider able amount of railway construction is being carried out by the Government, which keeps a large number of labourers in employment; 9s. 4d. a day is now being paid to masons. There have been frequent disputes as to wages at coal mines, which are now more or less settled.

South Australia.—A report from Adelaide states that, while there is no demand for anyone except female servants, there is room for any specially good man in any trade. In country districts also the demand is small.

Queensland.—A report from Brisbane states that the building trade is rather brisk, but that there appear to be sufficient hands. There is a fair demand for female servants. There is a good demand in country districts generally for ploughmen and farm labourers. There is also some demand for carpenters.

New Zealand.—Workmen have been generally well employed, especially in the building trades. Napier has been one of the busiest towns. At Wellington the building, engineering, boot and clothing trades have all been very busy. At Christchurch every branch of the building trades has been exceedingly busy, and the engineering trades have been exceptionally active. At Dunedin all branches of the engineering trades have been very busy, and there has been a good demand for first-classmen; in the boot trade there many finishers have been displaced by machinery. The flax mills have generally slackened off for the winter. There is a good demand for bricklayers at Auckland at 18. 4d. an hour, and a fair demand for carpenters and smiths, but the place is overstocked with drapers' and grocers' assistants.

South Africa.—Persons are warned against going to Cape Colony or Natal at the present time in search of work. No civilians are permitted to go to the Transvaal; no one, therefore, should leave England for that purpose, until notice is given that the road is open.

### LABOUR ABROAD.

Employment in July.\*—The state of employment continued satisfactory on the whole, the trades of which this is reported being as follows: building, mining and quarrying, metal (smelting and manufacture) trades, engineering and allied trades, watch and clock making and jewellery trades, flax and cotton, spinning and weaving, boot, shoe and hat making, transport and warehousing, carpentry, joinery and cabinet-making, coachbuilding, coopering, glass and pottery trades, limeburning and food preparation. The woollen, silk and ribbon-manufacturing industries continued quiet, and hide and skin working, garment-making, glove-making and printing remained as in June, when they were reported as showing a tendency towards slackness.

Slightly over 7 per cent. of the members of trade unions, which made returns as to the state of employment on July 15th, were out of work on that date. The corresponding proportion for June was slightly less than 6 per cent., and for July, 1899, rather more than 8 per cent.

Conciliation and Arbitration in June.—Seven cases of recourse to the Conciliation and Arbitration Law were reported to the French Labour Department in June, the workpeople having taken the initiative in 3 cases, and the justices of the peace in 4. Meetings of conciliation committees were brought about in 3 cases

and resulted in the settlement of 2 strikes involving 215 workpeople. In 2 of the 4 cases in which no conciliation committee was formed owing to one or other of the parties refusing the proffered mediation, the strikes were subsequently settled by direct negotiation.

The most important dispute of the month was settled by arbitration without recourse to the machinery provided under the Conciliation and Arbitration Law. This was the strike of 1,021 coalminers at Meurchin, referred to in the paragraph dealing with labour disputes. The chief cause of contention was the alleged non-observance by the Mining Company of an agreement arrived at in April, 1899.

Coal Mining in June.\*—The average number of days worked per week by those employed underground in coal mines in June was 5.90, as compared with 5.98 in the previous month, and 5.93 in June, 1899. During the month, full time (six days and over per week) was worked by 73 per cent., and from 5 to 6 days by 25 per cent. of all employed in and about the mines, the percentages in the previous month being 95 and 4 respectively. The above particulars were supplied to the French Labour Department by the Committee of Coalowners, and relate to over 100,000 workpeople (three-fourths of all employed in and about the mines).

Labour Disputes in June.\*—Seventy fresh disputes including 2 lock-outs) were reported to the French Labour Department in June, the number of workpeople known to have taken part in 65 of these disputes being 8,934. The corresponding number of disputes in May was 94, in 90 of which 12,614 workpeople were known to have taken part, while in June, 1899, there were 68 disputes, in which 20,767 workpeople took part. Of the 70 new disputes in June last, 7 occurred in the building trades, 14 in the textile trades, 7 in mining and quarrying, 7 in the metal trades, 6 in the boot and shoe trades, 3 amongst dock labourers, 10 amongst navvies, 2 amongst bakers and the rest in occupations not included in any of the foregoing groups. The most important of the new disputes was a strike of 1,021 miners at Meurchin (Pas-de-Calais) which began on the 7th and lasted until the 25th of the month. Of the 64 new and old disputes, of which the termination is reported, 11 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 24 in favour of the employers, and 29 were compromised

Strike of Coalheavers in Havre.— Reporting to the Foreign Office under date of July 30th, Mr. J. Soulsby Rowell, Acting British Consul-General at Havre, stated that the coalheavers at that port, having been on strike for some days, several British colliers were unable to discharge their cargoes. A later despatch (dated August 2nd) from Mr. E. C. Hertslet, H.M. Consul-General at Havre, notified the termination of the strike. It is added that the men have obtained an eight hours' working day for all seasons of the year (four hours in the morning and four hours in the afternoon), and that no alteration is to be made in the existing rate of wages.

Strike of Seamen at Havre.—A report from the same source, dated August 8th, states that a strike, which has assumed serious proportions, has occurred amongst the stokers and firemen at this port. The trouble originated on the French Transatlantic packet "La Bretagne," whose departure for New York, which should have taken place on August 4th, was delayed for three days, and was only effected on the 7th instant, through the intervention of the French Government, which lent for the voyage a supply of stokers belonging to the French Navy.

The strike extended to the stokers, firemen, and

The strike extended to the stokers, firemen, and seamen of other French Navigation Companies; and the small coasting steamers were unable, on August 7th, to make their usual daily passages to Caen, Honfleur, and Trouville respectively.

Up to the date of reporting, British navigation had not been affected by the strike.

#### GERMANY.

Dispute in Hamburg Shipbuilding Trade.—According to German newspapers, a dispute of considerable magnitude is in progress in the shipbuilding trade in Hamburg. The differences originated in the refusal of the German Iron Manufacturers' Association to accede to the demand of the Riveters' branch of the Metalworkers' Federation for a 9 hours' day and increased wages. On July 3rd the riveters at one shippard struck, being followed, on July 5th, by the smiths and fitters at another shippard, who came out in sympathy with a number of their fellow-workmen who had been dismissed for refusing to execute work for the firms whose riveters had struck. Owing to the refusal of the strikers to return to work, the Associated Shipbuilding Firms on July 14th locked out onesixth (about 1,200) of their operatives. On July 20th a further 1,000 were locked out, and by the end of July some 4,000 operatives were, it is stated, either on strike or locked-out.

The latest information available at the time of going to press concerning this dispute is contained in the Deutscher Reichs-Anzeiger of August 11th, which reports that a further 560 shipbuilding operatives have struck.

Improved Dweilings for Government Workmen in Prussia.—Under a law dated July 9th, 1900, a sum of £250,000 is to be placed at the disposal of the Prussian Government for the purpose of providing improved dwellings for workmen and subordinate officials in Government employ. A similar sum was granted for this purpose under a Prussian Law dated August 13th, 1895.

#### BELGIUM.\*

Employment in June .- Work was still being carried on at high pressure in the coal mining industry, any slackness observed being due to the workpeople voluntarily absenting themselves, as they frequently do at this season. The iron trade in the Province of Hainaut was still slack, but the ironworks in the Liége district had so far escaped this slackness. Employment was active in establishments engaged in the construction of the heavier kinds of machinery, also in the quarrying, building, clothing and brickmaking trades. The glass trades continued to afford regular employment. An improvement was reported in the manufacture of enamelled goods. The nailmaking industry was still slack, and the manufacture of arms was prosperous. Several strikes occurred in the textile trades of Flanders, but establishments not affected by those strikes were working up to their full capacity.

Labour Disputes in June.—Only 8 new disputes were reported to the Belgian Labour Department in June, involving about 1,450 workpeople, but 7 other disputes begun in May still continued in June, and involved about 10,000 workpeople. One of these latter (a strike in the woodworking trades of Ghent) was still in progress on July 1st. The number of fresh disputes in May, 1900, was 21, involving about 11,000 workpeople, while in June, 1899, there were 8 disputes, involving 409 workpeople. Of the 8 fresh disputes in June of the present year, the most important was a strike of about 1,000 dock labourers at Ghent, which lasted from the 4th to the 8th of the month. Three of the remaining 7 fresh disputes were in the textile trades, the workpeople involved in the other 4 disputes being stonecutters, hide and skin workers, rag sorters and general labourers. Of 12 disputes, involving about 10,200 workpeople, of which the termination is reported, 7, involving about 9,900 workpeople, were decided in favour of the employers.

#### HOLLAND.

Strike of Dock Labourers at Rotterdam.—Further information with reference to this dispute (see July Gazette, p. 202) has been received, through the Foreign Office, from Sir H. Howard, H.M. Minister at the Hague, under date of July 12th, and from Mr. J. W. van Dijk, Acting British Consul at Rotterdam, under dates of July 13th, 20th, and 21st. The dispute is described as having assumed more serious proportions. On July 7th the carters struck, with the result that the transport

<sup>\*</sup> Handbooks with Maps on the different Colonies may be obtained from the Emigrant's Information Office, at a penny each, pest free.

<sup>\*</sup> Information supplied through the courtesy of the French Labour Departmen

<sup>\*</sup> Bulletin de l'Office du Travail (Journal of the French Labour Department).

<sup>\*</sup> Revue du Travail (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department).

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of all goods ceased, and many shipping companies announced that, until further notice, their steamers had ceased to run. Steps were being taken by the Government for the protection of the shipping companies and their labourers, many of the latter having been imported from other parts of Holland and from abroad, especially from England, to replace the strikers. On July 12th the carters returned to work, the employers having decided to accede to their demands. On July 21st Rotterdam had regained its normal aspect. In the course of that day some hundreds of strikers presented themselves for work, and gradually the number of those willing to resume work became so large that the supply greatly exceeded the demand of the employers. The result was that not long after, work was being carried on briskly again, not only on iron ore steamers, but also on grain, coal, and weekly vessels. In a meeting held by the leaders of the strikers on July 20th they declared that they had lost their case, and that they had failed in their endeavours to obtain their main point, viz., increase in the wages for night work.

#### SWEDEN.

Labour Disputes in 1899.—In his Report to the Foreign Office on the Trade of Gothenburg for the year 1899,\* Mr. J. Duff, H.M. Consul for that district, states that 62 strikes and lock-outs occurred in Sweden in 1899, as compared with 134 in 1898 The number of workpeople involved in disputes in 1899 was only 8,667, against 16,700 the previous year; but if the number of working days which have been lost are taken into consideration, 1899 exceeds all previous years. The number of such days lost is estimated at 205,900, against 184,400 in 1898.

#### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Employment in Austria in May.†—For every 100 offers of situations at labour registries (public and private) furnishing Returns of their operations to the Austrian Labour Department, there were, on an average, 122 applications for work in May, as compared with 114 in April, The figures point to a less tavourable situation for female workpeople (other than domestic servants), while in the case of males the average number of applications for each situation offered was the same as in the preceding month, viz., 1.6.

The total number of Registries furnishing Returns for May was 691, of which 541 were attached to the relief stations for unemployed wayfarers existing throughout the country, chiefly in rural districts.

Labour Disputes in Austria in June.‡—Thirty-three disputes were reported to the Austrian Labour Department in June, the number of workpeople involved in 18 of these disputes being 583. The number of disputes reported in May was 50 (of which 7 are classed as lock-outs), involving at least 7,000 workpeople. Of the 33 disputes reported in June, 6 occurred in the building trades, 2 in the textile trades, 4 in agriculture, 3 in the printing trades, 6 in the woodworking and furnishing trades, and 3 amongst fibre and bristle workers, while 9 occurred in trades not coming within any of these groups. Of 19 disputes, of which the results were reported, 7 were decided in favour of the workpeople (4 of these involved 109 workpeople), 3 were decided in favour of the employers (2 of these involved 79 workpeople) and 9 (6 of which involved 265 workpeople) were compromised.

Recent Labour Disputes in Buda-Pesth.—Mr. C. Conway Thornton, H.M. Consul-General at Buda-Pesth, reporting to the Foreign Office under date of July 26th, states that in addition to some minor industrial disturbances, which in every case terminated in a speedy collapse, two strikes of some magnitude had occurred in that city within the previous six weeks. The earlier of these originated on June 20th amongst the drivers and guards of the Electric Tramway Company of Buda-Pesth. The petition addressed by these latter to the

company's manager on the date mentioned contained a demand for fixed wages on the following scale:—The initial salary to be £3 per month; 3rd class guards to receive £3 6s. 8d. per month, and to be promoted at the end of two years to the rank of 2nd class guard with a monthly salary of £3 15s., and at the end of two further years' service, to the rank of 1st class guard at £4 3s. 4d. per month. Their other demands were, an allowance for house-rent at the rate of £10 per annum; a whole holiday every sixth day, and a new code of service and discipline. During the strike which ensued owing to the refusal of the manager to accede to these demands, the service of tramcars was maintained, though with some difficulty, by the help of other members of the staff. After a few of the strikers had returned to their duty, the rest determined, on the fourth day, to appeal to the good offices of the Burgomaster of Buda-Pesth, who contented himself with obtaining from the Company permission for the strikers to re-enter the service under the old conditions, which they did.

August, 1900.

The other serious strike took place among the workmen employed in the machine-factory of the Hungarian State Railways. The claims put forward included the following scale of wages: for machine-smiths a minimum of 3s. 4d. per day; for boilermakers, 2s. 6d. per day, with 50 per cent. additional for night work; for machine-fitters a rise of 10 per cent. on their current wages. The manager stated that compliance with these demands was impossible and offered the men the alternative of resuming work or accepting immediate discharge. The men appealed to the authorities, who intervened with an offer of mediation, which the manager declined, and the matter ended in the dismissal of all the strikers.

Commenting upon the results of these strikes, Mr. Thornton adds that Hungary is passing through a severe industrial crisis, that over 1,200 fitters and ironworkers are standing idle, that the Government has of late made an unsuccessful appeal to the principal manufacturers to take on more workpeople, and that numerous ironmasters are resolved to shut down furnaces rather than advance wages. The Buda-Pesth Labour Registry is stated to have received in a single month 18,000 applications for employment, and to have been able to provide situations in 300 cases only.

#### UNITED STATES.

#### CHICAGO CONSULAR DISTRICT.

Strike in Chicago Building Trades.—Reporting to the Foreign Office, under date of June 29th, Mr. W. Wyndham, H.M. Consul at Chicago, states that there has been very little change in the situation as described in his previous dispatch (see June Gazette, p. 171), and that the 50,000 men on strike against the contractors in the building trades are still out. In addition to these, 15,000 more workmen, not residents of Chicago, have been rendered idle owing to the stoppage of the building industry in that city, whilst fully 5,000 men and women connected with the various enterprises in the city have either had to put up with reduced wages, or have been temporarily idle awaiting a settlement. Work that has been done has been prosecuted under great difficulties, and has been confined almost exclusively to the small contractors who had work to do in the outlying districts.

On June 27th the bricklayers and masons made the first step towards a settlement of the strike by renouncing the Building Trades Council and signing an agreement with the contractors, under which the following rules are to be enforced:—

There shall be no limitation to the amount of work a man shall perform during his working day; there shall be no restriction of the use of machinery or tools; there shall be no restriction of the use of any manufactured material except prison-made; no person shall have the right to interfere with the workmen during working hours; the use of apprentices shall not be prohibited; the foreman shall be the agent of the employer; all workmen are at liberty to work for

whomsover they see fit; employers shall be at liberty to employ and discharge whomsoever they see fit.

The agreement provides that all disputes shall be referred to arbitration, and that work shall not be stopped except by an order signed by the presidents of the union and the contractors' association. It also requires the withdrawal of the Bricklayers' and Masons' Union from the Building Trades Council, and prevents the union from affiliating with any similar central labour organisation. It further provides—

That eight hours shall constitute a day's work; that the Saturday half-holiday shall be granted between June 1st and September 1st; that time and a half shall be given for overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays; that the agreement shall run for three years; that all grievances shall be referred to a joint Board of Arbitration. The Hod-carriers' Union, however, declined to join in the settlement of the dispute, and without them the bricklayers could hardly get to work.

Lock-out in Building Trade at Kansas City.—There was a lock-out in the building trade at Kansas City on May 14th, arising from the contractors and master-builders objecting to the interference of the Building Trades Council; 800 carpenters, painters, tinners and plasterers were locked-out, but only for a very short time.

St. Louis Street-Railway Strike.—In a despatch to the Foreign Office, dated July 11th, Mr. W. Wyndham, H.M. Consul at Chicago, has forwarded a report by Mr. Western Bascome, British Vice-Consul at St. Louis (Missouri), giving particulars in relation to a serious strike of street railway workers in that city, which began on May 8th last, and in which about 3,500 workpeople were directly involved.

The Transit Company, against which the strike was directed, is a corporation, which has been recently organised, and has amalgamated 32 lines of other corporations, thus acquiring all the lines in the city except one. The employees demanded that the company should employ none but members of the Street Railway Union, that they should discharge all in their employ who did not join this union, that the company should not discharge any employees without reporting the cause of discharge to the union; that in the event of the union not approving of such discharge, the employees should be re-instated and paid full time up to the date of approval or disapproval on the part of the union. The Transit Company refused to accede to these demands or to arbitrate, except on the condition that the arbitrators should consist of a representative from each of the parties interested, viz.—the company the union employees, and the non-union employees To this the union men or strikers refused to agree demanding that the company should discharge all the non-union men in their employ and give all the strikers their old positions.

After various attempts of Citizens' Committees to settle the differences between the company and employees, and after the company had procured sufficient men to give fair service to the public, under the existing conditions, their property being protected by the Sheriff's possemen, and the cars being run without molestation owing to the picketing possemen stationed along the streets through which the cars run, the strike was declared off on July 3rd, having lasted 56 days.

(A postscript to the above report states that a renewal of the strike, as from July 10th, had been decided on.)

#### BALTIMORE CONSULAR DISTRICT.

Strike of Coal Miners.—In a despatch to the Foreign Office dated July 20th, 1900, Mr. G. Fraser, H. M. Consul at Baltimore, states that the strike of some 4,000 coal miners in the St. George's Creek coalfields in Cumberland (Maryland) began on April 11th (see GAZETTE, May, 1900, p. 139) was still in progress at the time of writing, several unsuccessful conferences having taken place between the employers and the men, whose demand is for an increase of wages from 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 6d. per ton.

#### REPORTS ON SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.

#### (a) COAL MINING IN JULY.

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

EMPLOYMENT has remained good in this industry and the average number of days worked per week during July at pits covered by the returns shows an increase as compared with July of last year.

Returns relating to 1,272 pits at which 457,924 work-people were employed, show that an average of 5.52 days per week was worked by these pits during the four weeks ended July 21st as compared with 5.25 days per week in July, 1899. A greater increase is shown as compared with June, 1900, but this is mainly due to the occurrence of the Whitsuntide holidays in that period.

The following Table shows the average time worked in each division of the United Kingdom in the three periods specified:—

District.	No. employed in July, 1900, at the	weeks ended			
	collieries included in the Table.	21st July, 1900.	22nd July, 1899.	23rd June, 1900.*	
England and Wales Scotland Ireland	418,066 39,116 742	5.58 4.86 5.38	5'30 4'69 5'20	5'19 5'09 5'43	
United Kingdom	457,924	B·52	5.25	5.18	

The number of workpeople employed at the pits from which returns have been received for both periods was about 3.8 per cent. greater than a year ago.

In the following Table the workpeople are grouped according to the number of days worked at the pits at which they were employed. It will be seen that 87.8 per cent. were employed at pits working 5 or more days per week in July, as compared with 77.3 a year ago.

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

Number of days on	July,	1900.	Corresponding percentages in—		
which Coal was hewn and wound in four weeks.	No. of Workpeople employed.	Percentage proportion to total.	July, 1899.	June,	
24 days (full time) 20 and under 24 days 16 20 12 16 Under 8 days Under 8 days	116,153 285,659 52,052 3,269 40 751	25'4 62'4 11'4 0'7 0'0 0'1	12·0 65·3 16·2 4·5 1·5 0·5	2·0 74·3 22·3 1·2 0·1 0·1	
Total	457,924	100.0	100.0	100.0	

The Table below, which gives detailed particulars for the different mining districts, shows that in nearly all districts the average number of days worked in July was greater than in June, 1900, or in July, 1899. In the Notts and Leicester, Staffordshire, Gloucester and Somerset, and Derbyshire districts the increase in the number of days worked, as compared with a year ago, amounted to half a day per week or more. In Salop, Worcester and Warwick, Lancashire and Cheshire, and Yorkshire districts the increase amounted to between a third and half a day per week. In West Scotland there is a falling off as compared with June, but employment in Scotland has been affected by holidays in July, while the Whitsuntide holidays, which affected employment in the English districts in June, were not generally observed in Scotland.

The highest averages during the month were worked in Cumberland (5.84 days), South Wales and Monmouthshire (5.80 days), Yorkshire, and Gloucester and Somerset districts (5.70 days). The lowest averages were worked in Fife 4.67 days) and West Scotland (4.84 days), but in these districts employment was interrupted by the local holidays referred to above.

\* Trade of Gothenburg for the year 1899. Diplomatic and Consular Reports, No. 2490, Annual Series. Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, East Harding-street, Fleet-street, E.C. [Cd. 1-127]. Price 24d.

+ Sociale Rundschau (Journal of the Austrian Labour Department.)

† The figures are provisional. Those for June have been supplied through the courtesy of the Austrian Labour Department. Those for May are taken from

<sup>\*</sup> The Whitsuntide holidays fell within this period.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN JULY-IRON MINING INDUSTRY; PIG IRON INDUSTRY; IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED BY
COLLIERIES IN JULY, 1900 AND 1899, AND IN JUNE, 1900.

District.	No. employed in July, 1900, at the	Average No. of Days worked per Week by the Collieries In four weeks ended			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July, 1900 as com- pared with		
	Collieries included in the Table.	July, 1900.	22nd July, 1899.	23rd June, 1900.*	A year ago.	M'nth ago.	
ENGLAND & WALES.		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	
Northumberland	33,756	5'34	5'34	5'16		+ '18	
Durham	87,439	5'59	5'48	5'37	+ .11	+ '22	
Cumberland	6,463	5.84	5'71	5'58	+ '13	+ '26	
Yorkshire	67,570	5'70	5'36	5'03	+ '34	+ .67	
Lancashire and Cheshire	47,309	5'48	5'12	5'04	+ '36	+ '44	
Derbyshire	35,474	5.62	5'12	5'16	+ '50	+ '46	
Nottingham and Leicester	25,832	5'37	4.52	4.70	+ .85	+ '67	
Staffordshire	. 27,222	5'44	4.80	4.94	+ '64	+ .20	
Salop, Worcester and				1		1991	
Warwick	7,406	5.61	5'14	5.18	+ '47	+ '43	
Gloucester and Somerset	8,427	5'70	5'09	5'26	+ '61	+ '44	
North Wales	10,936	5'33	5'38	5.31	- '05	+ '12	
South Wales & Mon	60,232	5.80	5'70	5.21	+ .10	+ '29	
SCOTLAND.		1000					
West Scotland	21,548	4.84	4.62	5'37	+ '22	- '53	
The Lothians	3,919	5.63	5.61	5'62	+ '02	+ '01	
Fife	13,649	4'67	4.23	4.48	+ '14	+ .10	
IRELAND	742	5'38	5'20	5'43	+ .18	- '05	
Grand Total & Averages	457,924	5.52	5-25	5-18	+ .27	+ *34	

The Exports of coal, coke, cinders and patent fuel during July amounted to 3,981,021 tons, as compared with 4,169,724 tons in June, and 3,993,942 tons in

#### (b) IRON MINING IN JULY.

EMPLOYMENT continues good in this industry, though interrupted by local holidays. The number of workpeople employed, so far as shown by the returns, was about the same as a year ago.

Returns relating to 127 iron mines and open works show that the average number of days worked by these mines in the four weeks ended July 21st was 5.52 per week, as compared with 5.72 days in July 1899. falling-off is due chiefly to the interruption caused by local holidays being greater in July, 1900, than a year ago. The number of workpeople employed at the mines covered by the returns was 17,025, of whom 72.4 per cent. were employed in mines working 22 or more days in the four weeks.

The following Table summarises the returns received:

District.	No. em- ployed in July, 1900, at the Mines	worked	per wee n 4 week	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July, 1900, as compared with		
District	included in the Table.	21st July, 1900.	22nd July, 1899.	23rd June. 1900.*	A year ago.	A month
England-		47.794				
Cumberland and		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Lancashire	5,863	5'38	5.87	5.62	- '49	- '24
Cleveland	6,787	5'53	5'68	5'52	- '15	+ '01
Lincolnshire and						
Leicestershire	724	5'94	5.86	5.80	+ .08	+ '14
Northamptonshire	679	5'90	5'95	5.83	- '05	+ '07
Staffordshire and	NAME OF THE PARTY	A PER	100	261 316	200	36 28
Shropshire	1,576	5'76	5.67	5'15	+ '09	+ .61
Other places in		1000				10.30
England	137	5'59	5'66	5'32	- '07	+ '27
SCOTLAND	1,137	5'23	4.95	5'36	+ '28	13
IRELAND	122	5.85	5.85	5'92	00- 3	- '07
Total	17,025	5'52	5.72	5.24	- '20	- '02

#### (c) PIG-IRON INDUSTRY IN JULY.

EMPLOYMENT continues good, but shows a decline as compared with June.

At the works of 117 ironmasters covered by the returns, two furnaces were re-lit and five damped down or blown out in England and Wales during the month, while in Scotland one furnace was re-lit and four blown out. Thus at the end of July there were six furnaces less in blast than at the end of June. As compared with July, 1899, there is a decrease of one furnace in

\* The Whitsuntide holidays fell within this period.

The estimated number of workpeople employed at

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in blast in the different districts of the United Kingdom at the three periods specified:—
Present time compared Present time compared with a year ago.

			e compared	Present time compared with a month ago.				
Districts.	July, 1900.	July, 1899.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July, 1900.	July,	June,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July, 1900.		
ENGLAND & WALES-	8 93	100 L		10 2011		THE REAL PROPERTY.		
Cleveland	97	98	- I	97	96	+ 1		
Cumberland & Lancs.	51	50	+ 1	51	52	- I		
S. and S.W. Yorks	17	19	- 2	17	18	- 1		
Lincolnshire	16	16		16	16			
Midlands	IOI	99	+ 2	IOI	103	- 2		
Glamorgan and Mon.	22	23	- I	22	23	- I		
Other districts	9	8	+ 1	9	8	+ 1		
Total England and Wales	313	313		313	316	- 3		
SCOTLAND	64	65	- I	64	67	- 3		
Total furnaces included in returns	377	878	- 1	877	383	- 6		

#### (d) EMPLOYMENT AT IRON AND STEEL WORKS\* IN JULY.

EMPLOYMENT in these industries shows a falling off as compared with both a month and a year ago, especially in Scotland, where several works have been closed for holidays. The great heat at the end of July is also stated to have affected employment in many cases.

#### Numbers Employed.

At 209 works covered by the returns, 72,509 work-people were employed in the week ended July 28th, as compared with 83,351 in the week ended June 23rd, and 78,421 a year ago.

The following Table gives the changes in the numbers

employed in England and Wales, and in Scotland:-

District.		Number	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in July, 1900, as compared with			
		July 28th, 19co.	July 29th, 1899.	June 23rd,	a year ago.	a month ago.
Cartland	<u>.</u>	68,039 4,470	67,342 11,079	70,27 <b>7</b> ″ 13,074	+ 697 -6,609	-2,238 -8,604
Total		72,509	78,421	83,351	-5,912	-10,842

#### Weekly Number of Shifts Worked.

Information as to the number of shifts worked has been received with respect to works employing about 87 per cent. of these workpeople, and the particulars are summarised in the Table below. The average number of shifts worked was 5:35 per man in the week ended July 28th, as compared with 5.53 in the week ended June 23rd, and 5.50 in the corresponding week a year ago.

Number of Shifts	Number employed in July, 1900, so	/ Percentage proportion to	Corresponding percentage in		
worked.	far as returned.	. Total.	July 1899.	June 1900.	
5) per week	25,157	10'4 39'8 1'2 48'0 0'6	5'3 35'2 1'9 56'5 1'1	5'I 37'6 I'7 54'7 0'9	
Total .	. 63,237	100,0	100,0	100,0	

Assuming that the workpeople not included in this Table worked the same number of shifts as those who are included, the total number of shifts worked by all the

\* Including iron puddling and rolling, and steel making and rolling

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY-TINPLATE WORKS; AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

people included in the first Table may be estimated at 387,811 in the week ended July 28th, 461,131 in the week ended June 23rd, and 431,565 in the corresponding week a year ago. Thus the volume of employment at the works included in the returns was 15.9 per cent. less than in the week ended June 23rd, and 10'1 per cent. less than a year ago.

#### (e) EMPLOYMENT AT TINPLATE WORKS® IN JULY.

EMPLOYMENT at the end of July showed a marked falling off as compared with the end of June, and was also worse than a year ago.

At the end of July 44 works with 211 mills had all their mills at work, whilst 31 others with 224 mills were giving partial employment, 146 of their mills being at Thus in all 357 mills were working, compared with 401 mills at the end of June, and 396 mills a year ago. The number of workpeople employed at the mills in operation at the end of July, 1900, is estimated to be about 17.000.

The following Table shows the number of mills at the works which were giving employment, full or partial, † at each of the three periods:-

The second of the second second	No. of Works	No. of Mills in such Works				
TO A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE	open.	Working.	Not Working.	Total.		
Vorks giving full employment Vorks giving partial employment	44 31	211 146	78	211 224		
Total at end of July, 1900†	75	357	78	435		
Corresponding Total for June, 1900†	83	401	76	477		
Corresponding Total for July,	81	396	64	460		

The Exports of tinplates and blackplates from the United Kingdom in the months covered by the above Table are summarised below:-

		Tinplates.		Blackplates.			
	July, 1900.	June,	July, 1899.	July, 1900.	June, 1900.	July, 1899.	
To United States	Tons. 6,138 14,051	Tons. 4,751 19,626	Tons. 4,659 16,531	Tons. 8 4,761	Tons. 4 7,822	Tons. 528 8,766	
Total	20,189	24,377	21,190	4,769	7,826	9,224	

#### (f) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN JULY.

THE Agricultural Correspondent to the Department, on the basis of 216 Returns from various parts of England, reports as follows: - Generally speaking, agricultural labourers were very fully employed during July at hay harvest and root hoeing, and, at the end of the month, corn harvest commenced in a good many districts. The weather was generally very dry and hot, and most favourable for outdoor work. The hay harvest was generally not commenced until the beginning of the month, partly because the crop was a backward one, owing to dry and cold weather in the Spring, and also on account of the wet weather in the latter part of June which delayed cutting. Roots were also backward and, consequently, hay harvest and hoeing roots were in full swing together. At the end of the month, the great heat having quickly ripened the corn crops, a good deal of oats were cut, also some barley and wheat, and peas and winter beans in the Southern

\* The figures relate not only to the manufacture of tinplates but also to the anufacture of blackplates.
† It will be understood that, in addition to the works returned as giving full or artial employment, a certain number of tinplate works were wholly idle at each f the dates to which the returns relate, but the figures quoted are believed to twe approximately the total number of works and mills actually in operation.

Counties. There was, therefore, no interval between hay and corn harvest. Many employers state that there was a considerable scarcity of labour during the month. The greatest number of complaints come from the Midland and the Southern and South-Western Counties, and a number of correspondents, particularly in the Southern and South-Western Counties, state that it was not possible to get a sufficient number of men for root hoeing, and that the root crops had to be frequently neglected in consequence. In the Eastern Counties of Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk, the scarcity of labour appears to have been somewhat less marked. Speaking generally, however, employers in all parts of the country state that they suffered considerably less inconvenience than might have been expected, as the hay crop was a light one and, owing to the spell of hot weather in July, they were able, with the aid of machinery, to get it in very quickly with a comparatively small expenditure of labour.

Northern Counties .- In Northumberland employment is said to have been regular during the month of July, and also in Cumberland in the Unions of Bootle, Carlisle, Cockermouth, Penrith, and Whitehaven. All reports from Cumberland state that there has been great difficulty in getting extra men for haymaking, and that high wages had to be paid to them. A report referring to South Westmorland and to North Lancashire (the Unions of Fylde, Garstang, Lancaster, Luneside, and Ulverston) is as follows:- "All were fully employed at hav harvest. Very short of hands. The rates of wages paid were 35s. to 40s. a week, and all found." In Durham in the Chester-le-Street and Durham Unions men are said to be very scarce. A report from the Durham Union is as follows:-"Irregular hands lost an odd day or two in July owing to rain. Extra men cannot be got even at very high wages. Many farmers are short of even irregular men." A correspondent in the Chester-le-Street Union writes that "labour is at a premium, and to get extra men for hay harvest from 6d. to 1s. a day more than last year had to be paid." Reports from Yorkshire state that agricultural labourers were fully employed in the Unions of Beverley, Easingwold, Guisborough, Howden, Ouseburn, Knaresborough, Pocklington, Ripon, and Thirsk. Most reports state that extra men were difficult to obtain for haymaking.

Midland Counties .- Reports from Cheshire state that employment is regular in the Unions of Chester, Macclesfield, Nantwich, Northwich, and Tarvin. Labourers in these districts are said to be scarce, but the fice weather in July enabled hay harvest to be proceeded with rapidly, A correspondent in the Tarvin Union writes that the farmers are depending more and more on Irish labour. He states that Irish labourers are getting 18s. to 20s. a week, and in some cases a little more, with beer, bread and cheese when engaged at harvest work. The same correspondent says that Irishmen in some districts who have been paid 15s. to 16s. a week for some years have been on strike to obtain the wages quoted above. Agricultural labourers are said to be well employed in Derbyshire in the Unions of Ashbourne, Chesterfield, and Hayfield (Derby and Cheshire), and in the Derbyshire portions of the Worksop Union (Notts, Derby, and Yorks, W.R.), of the Burton-on-Trent Union (Staffs and Derby) and of the Mansfield Union (Notts and Derby). An employer in the Ashbourne Union writes as follows: - "English labourers scarcer in July, 1900, than in 1899. The Irish labourers over here for the hay harvest have been making 17s. to 20s. a week, with board in addition." Agricultural employment is said to be quite regular in Shropshire in the Unions of Bridgnorth, Drayton (Salop and Staffs), Oswestry (Salop and Denbigh), Wellington, and Wem, and in the Shropshire portion of the Whitchurch Union (Salop and Cheshire) and in Staffordshire in the Unions of Leek, Lichfield, and Tamworth (Staffs and Warwick), and Uttoxeter (Staffs and Derby). Several reports refer to a scarcity of labourers, and more especially to a difficulty in getting extra men for hay harvest. An employer in the Drayton Union writes as follows :- "The supply of labour is nearly equal to the demand. A few employers have not all they need. I have had no difficulty." A correspondent in the Tamworth Union writes that "extra labour cannot be found," and a large employer of labour in the Uttoxeter Union writes that "both in July, 1899 and 1900 the demand for labour was greater than the supply. There are not so many Irish labourers to be had as in former years. Fortunately the hay crops being late have been mainly secured with a minimum amount of labour during fine weather. Much of the hoeing of green crops was done during the

#### EMPLOYMENT IN JULY-AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

showery weather of June. It is scarcely possible to secure an extra

In Warwickshire employment is said to be generally regular in the Unions of Alcester, Atherstone (Warwick and Worcester), Coventry, Meriden, and Stratford-on-Avon (Warwick and Gloucester), and in the Warwickshire portion of the Banbury Union (Oxon, Northants, and Warwick). A large employer of labour in the Alcester Union writes as follows:-"There is a scarcity of labourers, but with the help of machinery, and owing to fine weather, the hay has been gathered without much difficulty. Roots are not so clean as they would be if we had more labour." An employer in the Atherstone Union says that the supply of labour is short throughout that district, and in the Meriden Union an employer writes that "we are fairly well supplied here, though short in places." Two reports from the Stratford-on-Avon Union say that the supply of labour is short. Agricultural labourers in Leicestershire are said to be well employed in the Unions of Barrow-on-Soar, Blaby, Loughborough (Leicester and Notts), Lutterworth (Leicester and Warwick), Market Harborough (Leicester and Northants), Market Bosworth, and Melton Mowbray. Referring to the supply of labour, an employer in the Barrow-on-Soar Union writes that "labour is scarcer than ever. Many Reservists and others have been taken from the land and gone to South Africa." Several reports in other districts refer to a scarcity of labour. A correspondent in the Market Bosworth Union writes as follows; "It is impossible to get extra hands. Lots of roots are in a deplorable state, smothered with weeds, and not singled out, owing to want of men." In Nottinghamshire employment is said to be regular in the Unions of Bingham and Retford. A correspondent in the Bingham Union says that generally there is a scarcity of labour, but that in his village the labourers do not care to move, as most of the cottages have good gardens, and are low rented. Agricultural labourers in Worcestershire are said to be well employed in the Unions of Evesham (Worcester and Gloucester), Martley, Tenbury (Worcester and Salop), and Upton-on-Severn. An employer in the Evesham Union writes as follows: "There is a short supply of labour. Weather has been splendid all the month, and haymaking has been well done, but much delayed on account of scarcity of hands." A correspondent in the Martley Union writes that "haymaking, turnip hoeing, and fruit picking have needed extra hands.'

Agricultural labourers in Oxfordshire are said to be generally well employed in the Unions of Thame (Oxon and Bucks), Woodstock, and Witney. A correspondent in the Thame Union states that there was full employment during July, and that there was a scarcity of able-bodied men. He adds that the drain of men for the army and militia this year has caused labour to be scarcer than in 1899. Besides the hay harvest, winter oats, peas and some wheat were cut during the month. An employer in the same Union writes as follows: -- " About enough men to struggle along with. They diminish each year. Mowing grass had hardly commenced till July set in. Harvest is at hand, and many of the root crops will stand a poor chance of getting set out and cleared of weeds." A correspondent in the Witney Union says that "Labourers are very scarce. Root crops not hoed as no men are available. A report from the Woodstock Union says, "A fairly good supply of labour." In Berkshire employment is said to be regular in the Wallingford Union, and that labour is rather scarce.

Regularity of employment is reported in Northamptonshire in the Unions of Brackley, Brixworth, Hardingstone, Kettering, Potterspury, Towcester (Northants and Bucks) and Wellingborough, and in the Northamptonshire portion of the Banbury Union (Oxon, Northants, and Warwick). Several reports refer to a difficulty in getting sufficient extra labour for haymaking and turnip hoeing. A large employer of labour in the Wellingborough Union writes as follows:-" The supply of labour is very short. Mangolds and turnips cannot be properly hoed. Light hay crops and good weather have enabled us to get through the absolutely necessary work, but there is more than enough work for all the men we can get." In Huntingdonshire reports state that employment is regular and men scarce in the Unions of Hunting. don, St. Ives, and St. Neots (Hunts and Beds.). Agricultural labourers in Buckinghamshire are said to be well employed in the Unions of Aylesbury, and Buckingham, and in the Buckinghamshire portion of the Henley Union (Oxon and Bucks). A large employer of labour in the Aylesbury Union writes as follows :- "The favourable weather has enabled the hay harvest to be got through faster with less labour, as labour-saving machinery is now much used at haymaking." Employment in Hertfordshire is reported as regular in the Unions of Hatfield, Hertford, Hemel Hempstead, | agricultural labourers have been well employed in Kent in the

Hitchin, St. Albans, and Watford. An employer in the Watford Union writes as follows: "Labour is not quite so scarce as was expected. Crops not heavy and weather good, so that farmers have mostly got over the hay time better than was expected." Bedfordshire state that agricultural labourers are well employed in the Unions of Bedford, Biggleswade, Leighton Buzzard, and Luton. Labourers are said to be scarce in reports from the Unions of Bedford and Leighton Buzzard. A report from the Biggleswade Union says: "The supply was equal to the demand," and an employer in the Luton Union says: "I find no difficulty in getting abourers sufficient for the work of the farm."

Eastern Counties.—Reports from Essex state that agricultural labourers were well employed in the Unions of Billericay, Braintree, Colchester, Dunmow, Halstead, Lexden and Winstree, Maldon, Orsett, Tendring, and Saffron Walden. A correspondent in the Braintree Union says that there is "enough labour near the towns, but a difficulty to obtain sufficient in the country districts." A large employer of labour in the Colchester Union says that "the supply of labour is about sufficient, the hay has been easily gathered, and hoeing is well in hand." An employer in the Dunmow Union writes as follows: "The supply of labour is quite sufficient to do all the work. The month has been a very dry one, and all farm work is in a very forward state." A report from the Saffron Walden Union says: "Supply equal to the demand." An employer in the Tendring Union writes: "A better supply than at any time during the last twelve months." Suffolk agricultural employment is said to be regular in the Unions of Blything, Bosmere and Claydon, Cosford, Hartismere, Hoxne, Mildenhall, Mutford and Lothingland, Plomesgate, Risbridge (Suffolk and Essex), Samford, Sudbury (Suffolk and Essex) and Thingoe. In the following Unions a scarcity of labour is reported:-Cosford, Hoxne, Mutford and Lothingland, and certain parts of the Thingoe Union, while in the following Unions the supply is said to be sufficient, Bosmere and Claydon, Hartismere, Plomesgate, Risbridge, and Samford. An employer in the Plomesgate Union writes as follows: "The wet weather at the beginning of the month prevented weeding and cleaning the crops, and caused some loss of time. Afterwards the great heat brought on the harvest sooner than expected, so that men have been working overtime in the hay." A large employer of labour in the Bosmere and Claydon Union in the neighbourhood of Ipswich writes as follows:-" I think there are quite sufficient hands for harvest work. The same terms as last year will be paid. If the ordinary staff of the farm is not sufficient to gather it, there are a great many outside applicants for the vacancies."

Employment in Norfolk is reported to have been regular during the month of July in the Unions of Aylsham, Blofield, Depwade, Docking, Downham, East and West Flegg, Erpingham, Forehoe, Freebridge Lynn, Guiltcross, Henstead, Loddon and Clavering, St. Faith's, Smallburgh, Swaffham, Thetford (Norfolk and Suffolk) and Walsingham. In the following Unions the supply of labour is said to be "sufficient," or "just sufficient": Blofield, Depwade, Docking, Downham, East and West Flegg, Erpingham, Forehoe, Henstead, and Walsingham. Labour is said to be scarce in the Unions of Freebridge Lynn, Loddon and Clavering, St. Faith's, Smallburgh, and Thetford. In the Unions of Aylsham, Guiltcross, and Swaffham the supply of labour is said to be short in some parishes but not in others. Reports from the St. Faith's and Thetford Unions state that farmers were unable to find labour to cope with the rapid growth of roots and weeds, as well as attend to the hay harvest. In Cambridgeshire, agricultural employment is said to be regular in the Unions of Chesterton, Linton, North Witchford, Royston (Cambs and Herts), Whittlesea. and Wisbech (Cambs and Norfolk). A correspondent in the Chesterton Union writes as follows: "There are hardly sufficient labourers to get turnips properly cleaned. Hay was a short crop, and so did not take the time it often does, thus allowing the work to be done. Agricultural labourers in Lincolnshire are said to be well employed in the Unions of Boston, Brigg, Caistor (Notts and Lincoln), Grimsby, Lincoln, Louth, Sleaford, and Spilsby, and in the Lincolnshire portion of the Newark Union (Notts and Lincoln), A scarcity of labour is referred to in reports from the Unions of Boston, Brigg, Caistor, Gainsborough, Lincoln, Spilsby, and Newark. A correspondent in the Gainsborough Union writes as follows: "The quick growth of turnips in July has caused a much greater demand for labour. Home labourers are slightly scarcer than this time last year, and Irish labourers are much scarcer." An employer in the Lincoln Union writes: "We are short of ordinary labourers, but towards the end of the month Irish labourers began to turn up.

Southern and South-Western Counties.—Reports state that

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY-AGRICULTURAL LABOUR; WOMEN IN TEXTILE TRADES.

Unions of Blean, Eastry, Elham, Faversham, Hollingbourne, Hoo, Maidstone, and Tenterden. Reports from the Unions of Elham and Tenterden state that there is a short supply of labour. A report from the Hollingbourne Union says "just sufficient"; from the Hoo Union, "We just manage to get work done, but there is not any surplus." A report from the Faversham Union says that owing to light crops and fine weather employers were able to do with fewer men. Employment in Surrey is said to be regular in the Unions of Godstone and Hambledon, and in the Surrey portion of the Farnham Union (Surrey and Hants). All the reports from this district refer to a scarcity of labour. In Sussex regularity of work is reported in the Unions of Chailey, Cuckfield, Hailsham, Horsham, Newhaven, Petworth, Rye, and Uckfield. Several reports refer to a scarcity of labour. A large employer in the Rye Union writes as follows: "More labour is wanted for haymaking and hop washing. Still, with extra machinery and the very fine weather, no one has really suffered." A correspondent in the Horsham Union writes: "Labour is not quite so short as it has been, but more hands are required for hoeing. The weather during July was most favourable for the ingathering of the hav crops, and this to a great extent mitigated the scarceness of labour.' In the Hailsham Union the supply of labour is described as "very scarce," and it is added that employment could have been found for many more hands in the hay-fields. A large employer in the Cuckfield Union says that owing to the fine weather there has been but little need of extra hands.

August, 1900.

Employment in Hampshire is said to be regular in the Unions of Basingstoke, Christchurch, Hartley Wintney, Havant, Kingsclere, Lymington, Petersfield, Stockbridge, and in the Hampshire portion of the Farnham Union (Hants and Surrey). A scarcity of labour is referred to in reports the Unions of Basingstoke, Christchurch, Hartley Wintney, and Petersfield. The supply of labour is said to be sufficient in the Unions of Havant, Kingsclere, and Stockbridge. A report from the Petersfield Union states that "extra men are difficult to get. It is a difficult matter to get hands to do the hoeing. Labour is scarce partly on account of so many public works going on and the Reservists being called up." In Berkshire regularity of work is reported in the Unions of Bradfield (Berks and Oxon.) and Wantage. An employer in the Bradfield Union writes: 'We have a great difficulty in getting the hoeing done, even at 2s. an acre more money." An employer in the Wantage Union writes as follows:-" The hay crop was light, so that it could be all cut with the machine. The weather was very fine during the latter part of haymaking, and fortunately not so much labour required. or it would have been difficult to get it. Roots have been much neglected for want of labour.'

Agricultural labourers in Dorsetshire are said to have been well employed in the Unions of Blandford, Dorchester, Wareham and Purbeck, and Wimborne and Cranborne. The supply of labour in the Wimborne and Cranborne Union is described as just sufficient. In parts of the Dorchester Union the supply is said to be scarce, and in other parts sufficient. One employer in this Union, who reports a considerable scarcity in his district, says that "turnip hoeing and many of the roots will not be done at all, only horse-hoed and dragged over twice." In Wiltshire employment is said to be regular in the Unions of Amesbury, Bradford-on-Avon Chippenham, Cricklade and Wootton Bassett, Devizes, Highworth and Swindon, Marlborough, Mere, Pewsey, Warminster, and Westbury and Whorwellsdown. Nearly every report from Wiltshire says that labour is scarce, and that there has been a considerable difficulty in getting sufficient men for hoeing. An employer in the Chippenham Union writes as follows :- "Having been an occupier of a farm for 52 years, I never remember labour so scarce. I have seen many acres of roots spoiling for want of hoeing, no men being able to be got to do the work." On the other hand a report from an employer in the Bradford-on-Avon Union is as follows:-"Our supply of labour has been, contrary to our expectations, very good. The stone trade is not so fast here, and some occasiona labourers casually employed in towns have been rather slack' Employment in Gloucestershire is said to be regular in the Unions of Barton Regis, Cirencester, Dursley, Gloucester, Northleach, Stow-on-the-Wold (Gloucester and Worcester), Thornbury, and Wheatenhurst. A large employer of labourer in the Cirencester Union reports as follows: "Labourers fully employed. No good men out of work, and very difficult to replace one. Casual hands very scarce. Hay has been cut and got together principally with machinery, for which the weather has been most favourable, and few hands did it." A short supply of labour is referred to in reports from the Unions of Dursley, Gloucester, Northleach, Stow-on-theWold, and Wheatenhurst. On the other hand, a report from an employer in the Barton Regis Union, near Bristol, states, "There has been a sufficient number of hands to do all the work, and quite an average number of extra men have offered.'

Agricultural employment in Herefordshire is reported as regular in the Unions of Bromyard, Dore, and Ross. A report from the Bromyard Union says "agricultural labourers very scarce"; from the Ross Union "men were rather scarce for root hoeing, etc." A correspondent in the Dore Union writes as follows:-" Machinery s now almost always used in cutting and manipulating the hay and the fine weather has enabled the farmers to get through the work with the minimum of labour." In Somersetshire agricultural labourers are said to be well employed in the Unions of Bridgwater, Clutton, Langport, Taunton, Wells, Wellington (Somerset and Devon), Wincanton, and Yeovil. In the Bridgwater Union the supply of labour is described as "rather more scarce"; in the Langport Union as "insufficient in most parishes owing to the war in South Africa"; in the Taunton and Wells Unions as "very scarce," in the Wellington Union "greater scarcity, but to no serious extent"; in the Wincanton Union as "not very plentiful, but sufficient." An employer writing at the end of July made the following observations: "I think if this very warm dry weather continues we shall find, instead of labourers being scarce, that work will be hard to get, as the root crop is a partial failure, and consequently there will be only half the usual quantity to hoe." Reports from Devonshire state that agricultural labourers have been well employed in the Unions of Axminster, Barnstaple, Holsworthy, Kingsbridge (Devon and Cornwall), and Torrington. The supply of labour in the Torrington Union is described as "just sufficient to meet the demand," and in the Holsworthy Union as "normal." In the Barnstaple Union it is the Holsworthy Union as "normal." In the Barnstaple Union it is reported that "men are scarce and all odd men and old men are fully employed." A correspondent in the Kingsbridge Union writes as follows:—"Speaking generally, the supply of labour was sufficient, with the exception of boys. They are very scarce, so many having joined the Navy." Reports from the Bodmin and Camelford Unions of Cornwall state that employment was plentiful and the supply of labour scarce during July. An employer in the Bodmin Union writes: "There has been a scarcity of labour in consequence of the war, and the briskness of the granite and china clay trades." An employer in briskness of the granite and china clay trades." An employer in the Camelford Union writes on August 2nd: "Employment has been abundant, especially at hay harvest. Corn harvest is now commencing with a scarcity of labourers.'

#### (g) EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN THE TEXTILE TRADES IN JULY.

According to returns from women correspondents, employment for women in July showed a further decline in the spinning and weaving branches of the cotton trade. In the woollen and worsted trades employment continues irregular. Information has been received with regard to 590 cotton, woollen and worsted mills, employing about 102,470 women and girls, and is summarised in the following Table, which also gives for comparison the corresponding figures for the previous

AND THE				Percentage ordinarily employed in Mills which were						
				Working	full Time.		Closed for			
Trade and	Trade and Month.			With Full Employment.	With Partial Employ- ment.	Working Short Time.	repairs, bad trade, disputes, or other causes.			
Cotton Trade-8	pinni	ng-	VIVE I				THE REPORT OF			
July, 1900				66	9	18	7			
June, 1900			•••	83	3	2	12			
July, 1899				83 98	3 1	I	The state of the s			
Cotton Trade-Y	Veavi	ng-		CONTRACTOR OF						
July, 1900				59	26	10	5			
June, 1900				75	17	4	4			
July, 1899		***	BAS	92	7	4 1				
Woollen and W	orsted	Trac	des-	(1)						
July, 1900				45	48	6	1			
June, 1900				47	50	2	I			
July, 1899		***	•••	97	I	2				
Total of above	Trade	-8			SE PROPERTY OF	Water Barrell	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.			
July, 1900	•••		***	58	26	12	4			
June, 1900			***	72	20	The second secon	5			
July, 1899			22	95	4	3				

Cotton Trade.—Spinning.—The number of women and girls usually employed in cotton spinning mills reported on is 26,580; of these 66 per cent. were employed in mills giving full employment during the whole month. to be compared with 83 per cent. among those for whom returns were received in June, and with 98 per cent. in July, 1899.

Cotton Trade. Weaving .- The number of women and

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### EMPLOYMENT IN JULY-SEAMEN; DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR.

girls usually employed in cotton weaving factories reported on is 55,360; of these, 59 per cent. were employed in factories giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 75 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in June, and with 92 per cent. in July, 1899.

Woollen and Worsted Trades .- The number of women and girls usually employed in the woollen and worsted mills reported on is 20,530; of these, 45 per cent. were employed in mills giving full employment during the whole month, to be compared with 47 per cent. of those for whom returns were received in June, and with 97 per cent. in July, 1899.

#### (h) EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN IN JULY.

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

The number of seamen shipped during July as the crews of foreign-going vessels from certain selected ports (at which about 80 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade is entered and cleared) was 38,540, a decrease of 702 as compared with July, 1899. At most of the ports the supply of seamen has been equal to the demand, but at Grimsby and Southampton there has been a scarcity of men, and at Liverpool and Barry it is reported that there has been some difficulty in getting suitable men for sailing vessels.

During the seven months ended July 31st the number of men shipped was 228,312 as compared with 238,503

in the corresponding period of 1899.

Of the total number shipped during the first seven months of 1900, 34,101 (or 14.9 per cent.) were foreigners, the percentage for the corresponding period of 1899 being 150. Lascars who are engaged in Asia are not included in these figures.

Particulars of a change which has taken place during the month in the wages of A.B.'s at Southampton, will be found in the Table on page 250.

Table showing the number\* of men, &c., shipped as the crews of foreign-going vessels at some of the principal ports of the United Kingdom in July,

	Number of in	f Men, &c. July, 1900	, shipped	Total in	Total number shipped in 7 months ended July*		
Principal Ports.	In Sailing Vessels.	In Steam Vessels.	Total in July, 1900.	July, 1899.*	1900.	1899.	
E NGLAND.	boom st	Mornio I	101906		Valendi	THE S	
East Coast. Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Grimsby	164 22 65 118	3,301 468 359 1,843 244	3,465 490 424 1,961 244	3,880 833 623 2,158 164	18,543 2,985 1,869 8,434 632	22,296 3,432 2,375 9,345 621	
Bristol Channel, Bristol† Newport, Mon Cardifft Swansea	9 106 541 24	479 967 4,016 588	488 1,073 4,597 612	568 1,131 4,888 608	2,721 5,855 30,960 4,116	3,221 7,636 36,710 4,273	
ther Ports. Liverpool London Southampton	-6.	11,446 6,353 2,260	11,868 6,714 2,266	11,53 <b>5</b> 7,138 1,409	67,795 44,233 16,200	73,662 41,473 9,930	
SCOTLAND. Leith, Kirkoaldy, Methil and	40	1,248	1,288	1,191	4,632	4,631	
Grangemouth Glasgow	96	2,666	2,762	2,688	16,411	16,227	
IRELAND. Dublin Belfast	0	132 163	158 172	156 278	860 2,066	783 1,885	
Total, July, 1900	2,007	36,533	38,540	-	228,312	-	
Ditto, July, 1899	1,371	37,871	-	39,242	-	238,503	

#### (i) LONDON DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR IN JULY.

EMPLOYMENT at the docks and wharves shows an improvement as compared with both a month and a year

The average number of labourers employed daily at all the docks and the principal wharves during the four

weeks ended July 28th was 14,868, as compared with

averages of 14,163 in the preceding four weeks and 14,573 in the corresponding period of 1899.

(I) Weekly Averages.—The following Table shows the estimated average number of dock and wharf labourers employed daily in each week of the month:—

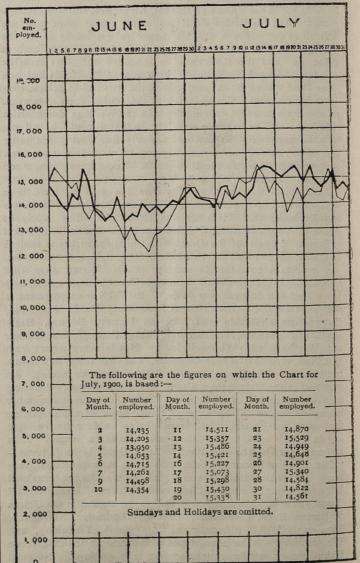
	Labourers	employed in	Docks	Labourers	Total Dock
Period.	By Dock Companies or through Contractors	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	employed at 115Wharves making Returns.	and Wharf
Week ending July 7	6,222 7,125 7,514 7,003	2,962 2,646 2,421 2,536	9, 81 9,771 9,935 9.539	5,153 5,168 5,271 5,453	14.337 14.939 15,206 14,992
Average for 4 weeks ending July 28th, 1900	} 6,956	2,641	9,607	5,261	14,868
Average for July, 1899*	6,410	2,506	8,916	5,627	14,573
Average for June, 1900*	6,683	2,210	8,893	5,270	14,163

(2) Daily Fluctuation.—The daily fluctuation in the total estimated number of dock and wharf labourers employed by all the docks and principal wharves is shown on the chart below. The numbers in July ranged from 13,950 on the 4th to 15,529 on the 23rd

During July, 1899, the total number of dock and wharf labourers employed varied from 15,463 on the 13th to 13,653 on the 19th.

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed by all the Docks, and at 115 of the principal Wharves tor each day during the months of June and July, 1990. The corresponding curve for June and July, 1899, is also given for comparison.

The thick curve applies to 1900, and the thin curve to 1899.



Particulars respecting the employment of other classes of dock and riverside labourers will be found under "District Reports, London," on the next page.

\* Revised figures.

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

#### DISTRICT REPORTS FROM LOCAL COR-RESPONDENTS AND OTHERS.

LONDON

August, 1900.

General.—In several of the more important industries there has ontinued to be a slight downward tendency, with the result that the state of employment during July has not been so good. Returns from 470 branches of 125 unions, having an aggregate membership of 79,564, show that 2,748 (or 3.5 per cent.) were unemployed at the and of the month, compared with 3 o in June, and 3 r per cent. in

Employment in the Engineering, Metal and Shipbuilding trades has emained good. Reports from 157 branches of 30 unions, with an aggregate membership of 22,877, show that 404 (or 1.8 per cent.) were unemployed, as in June. In July of last year the percentage was 1.6. With sailmakers employment has continued good, though scarcely so brisk.

The Building trades continue well employed in most branches. Returns from 183 branches of 8 unions paying unemployed benefit, with a membership of 13,511, show that 281 (or 2.1 per cent.) were memployed, compared with 1.9 in June, and 0.6 per cent. in July, The bricklayers describe employment as good; the car penters and joiners and stonecarvers as fair; the stonemasons and painters and decorators as moderate; the plasterers and plumbers

Employment in the Furnishing trades has continued to fall off. Reports from 47 branches of 14 unions, with a membership of 6,391, show that 279 (or 4.4 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2.8 per cent. in June, and 2.8 per cent. in July, 1899.

The Woodworking trades are better employed. Reports from unions, with a membership of 873, show that II (or 1'3 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 2.2 per cent. in June.

Coopers still remain busy. Reports from 2 societies, with a membership of 1,060, show that less than 1 per cent. were unemployed, as in June and also in July of last year.

Employment with Coachbuilders and Wheelwrights has remained good. Reports from 12 branches of 8 unions, with a membership of 1,460, show that 22 (or 1.5 per cent.) were unemployed,

compared with 1 o per cent. in June, and 0 9 per cent. in July, 1899.

The Printing and Bookbinding trades have remained slack. Returns from 25 unions, with a membership of 24,574, show that 1,055 (or 4.3 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 4.5 per cent. in June and 5.1 per cent. in July of last year.

Employment in the Clothing trades has not been good. The West End bespoke tailors have been dull; the East End contract trade has been busy; the stock trade fair; the bespoke trade rather quiet; the East End military and uniform tailors and tailoresses have been employed five days a week; with ladies' tailors and mantle makers employment has been slack. Employ ment with hatters has been bad; with capmakers moderate. Fur skin dressers have been slack.

Boot and Shoe Trades.-Employment with West End hand-sewn boot and shoemakers has been good, but fell off towards the end of the month; with the East End sewround trade, bad; with boot and shoe clickers and boot and shoe operatives also bad.

Employment in the Leather trades has remained fairly good, though not so brisk. Returns from 6 unions, with a membership of 1,511, show that 33 (or 2.2 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 1.1 per cent. in June and 2.2 per cent. in July, 1899.

In the Glass and Pottery trades returns from 8 unions, with a

membership of 1,463, show that 60 (or 4'1 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 3.9 per cent. in June, and 4.0 per cent. in July of last year.

Hair, Fibre, and Cane Workers .- In these trades returns from unions, with a membership of 918, show that 15 (or 1.6 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 1.2 per cent. in June and 1.7 per

Gold and Silver Workers have remained fairly well employed. Returns from 8 unions, with a membership of 1,138, show that 21 (or 1.8 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 1.7 per cent. in June and 0'2 per cent. in July of last year. With Diamond Workers employment was steady.

Employment in the Tobacco trades is bad. Returns from 4 unions with a membership of 2,359, show that 300 (or 12.7 per cent.) were unemployed, compared with 9.5 per cent. in June. The percentage for July, 1800, was 7.5.

Dock and Riverside Labour .- The average number of dock and wharf labourers employed daily at all the docks and the principal wharves was 14,868 in the four weeks ended July 28th, as compared with 14,163 in the preceding five weeks, and 14,573 in July, 1899. Employment in mid-stream has been fair. Lightermen, stevedores,

lumpers and deal porters have had good employment; with corn porters it has been fair generally; with coal porters and vinchmen, moderate. The fruit porters in Thames-street have had moderate employment, the average daily number employed being 278, compared with 296 in June and 294 in July, 1899.

#### ENGLAND: NORTHERN COUNTIES.

#### Tyne and Wear District.

Coal Mining .- Northumberland .- The steam and house coal pits have averaged respectively 5.27 and 5.34 days per week, as against 5.10 and 5.37 days in June. Of the 22,918 union miners, eight are idle. The 2,422 colliery mechanics, deputies, engine and fire men are all employed. Durham.-Local holidays at a few collieries have interrupted regular working. The pits producing coking, house, manufacturing and gas coal have averaged 5.70, 5.59, 5.57 and 5.32 days per week, as against 5.60, 5.26, 5.48 and 5.19 days respectively in June. The returns received from 135 pits employing 65,627 men and boys show that the average number of days worked during the four weeks ending July 21st was 5.47 per week, as compared with 5.37 days in June. The union miners have o'l per cent. idle, the same percentage as in June. The 5,737 union colliery mechanics, deputies and engine men are practically all employed. Cokeyard workers continue brisk.

Metal Mining .- Employment at some of the iron ore mines has not been so good. Lead miners are moderately busy.

Quarrying .- Limestone quarries in Weardale and at Haswell have worked full time; at Stanhope and Frosterley three stone quarries have worked 5 days and four 6 days per week. In the Gateshead district employment has been scarcely so full. At Blyth quarries have worked fairly well.

Engineering and Shipbuilding .- On the Tyne. - Rivetters and holders-up are still in good demand. Platers at most of the yards are working more regularly. At a few engine shops additional turners and fitters have been employed. All departments at the ordnance factory are working extra time. Repair shops and yards have been busy. Branches of these trades, with 12,640 members have 221 (or 1.7 per cent.) unemployed, as against 549 (or 4.3 per cent. of their membership) in June. On the Wear .- Employment with iron shipbuilders remains good, with the marine engine builders moderate. Shipsmiths and forgemen are not quite so active. Branches with 4,949 members have 48 (or 10 per cent.) idle, as against 60 (or 1.2 per cent. of their membership) in June. On both rivers iron and steel moulders report employment as good; brassfinishers as fairly steady; drillers and hole cutters as slack on old work, but good in some yards on new. Branches of these trades with 2,212 members have 58 unemployed. Employment with sailmakers on the Wear is still good, and has improved on the Tyne. At Jarrow and Newburn smelting shops and mills have worked 6 shifts per week; at Consett steel plate and angle mills 5 shifts; chain and anchor smiths on both rivers rather less than full time. At Blyth, repair work in the yards has

Shipping and Dock Labour.- Employment is good at docks and quays, and has improved with sailors and firemen.

Building Trades.—All branches except plumbers, plasterers and bricklayers are busy. The bricklayers and labourers' dispute in Newcastle remains unsettled.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers on the Tyne are quiet, at Sunderland moderate. Bookbinders are dull. Two paper mills have worked 61 shifts out of a possible 92, three others full

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades. - Cabinet makers and upholsterers report employment as good, carvers and lathrenders as quiet, coopers on piece work as moderate.

Chemical and Glass Trades.—Bottleworkers continue busy; pressed glassmakers are slack. The bleaching powder packers in the chemical factories have worked irregularly; in the manufacturing department employment has been much better. White lead and copper works remain brisk. Cement factories are fairly employed.

Fishing .- The supply of herring was fairly good during the earlier part of the month, but fell off at the end : prices were high. The trawl and line boats have landed good catches of white fish, but prices have been rather below the average.—J. Ratcliffe.

#### Middlesbrough, Stockton and District.

Ironstone Mining.—The Cleveland miners report employment as continuing good. The average number of days worked by the 21 mines furnishing returns was 5.53 per week during the 4 weeks ending July 21st, as compared with 5.52 during the four weeks ending June 23rd, and 5.68 per week in July, 1899. The

<sup>\*</sup> It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, not of separate individuals.
† Including Avonmouth and Portishead.
† Including Barry and Penarth.

### EMPLOYMENT IN JULY-DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)-NORTHERN COUNTIES; LANCASHIRE.

number of workpeople employed at the mines was 6,787, the corresponding number a year ago was 6,719.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Employment continues good at the blast-furnaces, finished iron works, steel works, and bridge works. Under the sliding scale of the North of England Arbitration and Conciliation Board wages will be advanced from July 30th 3d. per ton in puddling and 2½ per cent. in all other forge and mill work. At pipe and general foundries employment is reported as good; at metal expansion works as fair; at chair foundries as moderate.

Engineering and allied Trades.—The engineers report employment as good at Bishop Auckland, Middlesbrough, Stockton and South Bank, fairly good at Hartlepool, fair at Darlington; patternmakers as fair at Hartlepool, good at Darlington, Stockton, and Middlesbrough; ironfounders and smiths and strikers as good. Branches of these trades, with 4.407 members, have 43 (or 100 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 55 (or 102 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Shipbuilding. — Employment continues good. Shipjoiners and shipwrights report employment as fair.

Building Trades.—Employment is reported as good or fairly good in all branches

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Sailors and firemen report employment as fairly good at Hartlepool, moderate at Middlesbrough; dockers as good at Hartlepool, moderate at Middlesbrough; riverside labour as moderate.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is reported as good with woodcutting machinists, mill sawyers, cement, concrete and salt workers, cabinet makers, tailors, and printers; as fair with pulp workers.

#### Cumberland and Barrow District.

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

Coal Mining.—Employment continues good in this industry in Cumberland. The average number of days worked during the four weeks ended July 21st, at the 21 pits from which returns have been received, was 5.84 per week, as compared with 5.71 in July, 1899. On account of the Whitsuntide holidays occurring in June, no useful comparison can be made with that month. The number employed at these pits in July was 6,463, the corresponding number a year ago being 6,387.

Iron Mining.—Employment at the Cumberland and North Lancashire iron mines is good. The average number of days worked during the four weeks ended July 21st at the 43 mines covered by the returns was 5.38 per week, as against 5.87 in July, 1899. The workpeople employed at these mines in July, 1900 and 1899, numbered 5,863 and 5,990 respectively.

Pig Iron Manufacture.—Employment continues good in this industry. The number of furnaces in blast in Cumberland and North Lancashire at the end of July was 51, as compared with 52 in June and 50 in July, 1899. The estimated number of workpeople employed at these furnaces in July was 4,297.

#### LANCASHIRE AND NEIGHBOURING DISTRICTS.

#### Oldham and District.

Cotton Trade.—Spinning.—In Oldham and surrounding districts employment is rather worse, short time being worked in many mills. In Rochdale, Milnrow, Stalybridge, Dukinfield and Ashton-under-Lyne employment is reported as moderate; in Stockport and Mossley as slack. Twiners and winders report employment as moderate, reelers as slack. Operatives in the carding and ring-spinning sections are moderately well employed.—Weaving.—Power-loom overlookers and weavers report employment as moderate on calicoes and velvets, and as slack on fustian goods. Ball warpers report employment as slack; beamers, twisters and drawers as fair.

Woollen and Silk Trades.—Woollen workers in the Rochdale and Milnrow districts are reported as well employed; in the Stockport district as slack. With the silk dressers of Rochdale employment continues moderate.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment is reported as slack at the textile machine making shops; as good with engineering firms. With pattern makers, boilermakers, and brass and ironfounders employment is reported as good; with gas meter-makers, tool makers, tinplate workers and core makers as moderate; with spindle makers, and plate and machine moulders as fair, and with iron-grinders as slack.

Building Trades.—Employment is reported as moderate.

Coal Mining.—Employment continues good.—T. Ashton.

#### Bolton and District.

August, 1900.

Cotton Trade.—Spinning.—Employment is still fairly good in Bolton and immediate vicinity, all mills working full time. In Bury, Heywood, Ramsbottom and Chorley employment is reported as moderately good; in Wigan and district as irregular, owing to the late dispute. Card-room operatives are not so fully employed.—Weaving.—Employment has declined; some firms are working short time. In Leigh, Moses Gate and Farnworth employment is somewhat irregular.

Engineering and Iron Trades.—Engineers in Bolton and neighbour-hood are reported as moderately well employed; with iron machine-makers employment has declined. In Wigan, Bury and Chorley iron workers are slightly less active.

Building Trades.—Employment with painters, plumbers, plasterers and masons continues fairly good. In Wigan and Chorley some branches are reported as rather slack.

Coal Trade.—Coal miners are still busy throughout the district.

Miscellaneous Trades. — Cabinet makers, printers, bleachers, finishers, leather-workers, shoe-makers, and brush-makers are fairly well employed.—R. Tootill.

#### Blackburn, Burnley and District.

Cotton Trade.—Weaving.—Employment in Blackburn and Preston has declined. In Burnley it is fair, in Darwen moderate, in Nelson slack, short time being worked in some cases. In other districts looms are being allowed to stop for want of warps. Employment on coloured goods in the Colne and Nelson districts is moderate. Hard waste weavers throughout the district are only moderately employed. Twisters, drawers, winders and warpers report a falling off in employment. Warp dressers continue slack. Spinning.—Employment at Blackburn is reported as bad; at Accrington, Darwen and Burnley as moderate. Ring spinners and card room workers are reported as fairly well employed. Branches of spinners, twisters and drawers, and warp dressers, with 3,759 members, have 125 (or 3.3 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 97 (or 2.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Building Trades.—Painters report employment as good; plumbers, flaggers and slaters as fair; masons, bricklayers and joiners as moderate.

Engineering and Iron Trades.—Employment is moderate with ironfounders at Blackburn and Todmorden, and with engineers at Colne and Blackburn; bad with engineers at Todmorden. Fitters at machine shops are fully employed.

Mining and Quarrying.—Coal miners and stone quarrymen continue fully employed.

Miscellaneous.—Cabinetmakers report employment as steady; woollen block printers as fairly busy; boot, shoe and slipper makers as slack; letterpress printers, calico printers and bleachers as fair; brickmakers as good.—W. H. Wilkinson.

#### Manchester and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 22,738 members have 538 (or 2'4 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 469 (or 2'1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Ironfounders, machine workers, and boilermakers report employment as good; brassfounders, engineers, and sheet metal workers as moderate. In Northwich and Stockport employment is good; in Macclesfield fair. In Warrington wire drawers, wire weavers, blacksmiths and file cutters by hand are fully employed; file forgers moderately so.

Textile Trades.—Employment amongst cotton spinners is moderate. Other branches of the cotton trade are not brisk, although an improvement is shown in Macclesfield. Silk weavers are slack; throwers and dressers fully employed. Fustian cutters and dressers, dyers and finishers report employment as moderate; bleachers as fair; silk dyers as slack.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the bespoke and wholesale tailoring, and in the waterproof, umbrella, and boot and shoe trades is moderate. Felt hat makers and trimmers and mantle makers are slack. Shirt and cap makers are fairly busy.

Building Trades.—Decorative glass workers and concreters are busy. Plumbers and masons are slack. Otherwise employment generally is moderate.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—In Manchester coachmakers are busy; cabinet makers and coopers are quiet; French polishers and upholsterers report employment as moderate; wheelwrights are fully employed. In Warrington coachmakers report employment as moderate; cabinet makers and coopers as fair.

### EMPLOYMENT IN JULY-DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)-LANCASHIRE; YORKSHIRE.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as having declined; pattern card makers, bookbinders and lithographic printers as moderate; lithographic artists as slack; stereotypers as good.

Transport Trades.—Employment is plentiful.—G. D. Kelley.

#### Liverpool and District.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Shipwrights, whitesmiths and iron-founders report employment as good; drillers, hole-cutters and iron and steel dressers as steady; iron-shipbuilders and boiler-makers as fairly good; coppersmiths and ship joiners as slack; patternmakers as fair; fitters and turners as moderate.

Transport Trades.—Seamen and firemen report employment as good; Mersey flatmen as fair; dock labourers as good at North Docks, moderate at Southend Docks; quay and railway carters as moderate.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Coachmakers and coopers report employment as good; cabinet makers, French polishers, upholsterers, millsawyers, wood cutting machinists and dry coopers as fair.

Building Trades.—Plumbers, plasterers and joiners report employment as moderate; other branches as fair.

Clothing Trades.—Tailors report employment as fair, but declining; boot and shoe makers as moderate.

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

Coal Mining and Quarrying.—Coal miners and quarrymen are well employed.

Glass and Chemical Trades.—Employment is good with glass workers; moderate with chemical workers.—C. Rouse.

A report from Winsford states that employment has improved in the salt trade, and is fair with moulders. Chemical workers at Middlewich are steady. In both towns fustian cutters worked short time at the beginning, but resumed full time before the end of the month. With boilersmiths, brassworkers, shipwrights and boat builders employment is regular; in the building trades normal.

#### YORKSHIRE. Hull and District.

Shipbuilding, Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment in the shipbuilding yards remains slack; and in the engineering works and boiler shops, and on general repairs, moderate. The engineers report employment as good; the machine workers, brass founders and finishers, smiths and strikers, patternmakers, iron founders, braziers, sheet metal workers, drillers and hole cutters, shipwrights and general labourers as moderate; the iron and steel dressers and boilermakers as bad. Engineers at Grimsby report employment as moderate. Otherwise employment at Goole and

Building Trades.—At Hull employment is bad with plumbers, otherwise fairly good. It is good at Selby and Goole, moderate at Beverley, Driffield and Doncaster.

imsby is good; at Beverley, Doncaster, and Selby moderate.

Transport Trades.—The railway workers report employment as good; the seamen and firemen as good at Grimsby and Goole, moderate at Hull; the dock labourers as good at Hull, moderate at Grimsby and Goole.

Fishing Industry.—At Grimsby the line and trawl fishermen report employment as good; other branches as moderate. At Hull the steam fishing vessel engineers and firemen, and the general abourers in the fish trade report employment as moderate, but employment generally is reported as bad, and earnings low.

Seed-crushing, Oil Cake, Oil Refining, Paint and Colour Trades.— Employment generally is moderate.

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

Woodworking and Coachbuilding Trades.—The coopers, cabinet makers and coachbuilders report employment as moderate; the millsawyers and woodworking machinists as bad.

Miscellaneous.—The tailors, and bakers and confectioners report employment as good; the tanners as fair; the brushmakers as bad.—W. G. Millington.

#### Leeds and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 8,606 members have 225 (or 26 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 165 (or 1.9 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Engineering and allied Trades.—Engineers, ironfounders, boiler-makers, steel workers, machine-workers, spindle and flyer makers, slack.

and tinplate-workers report employment as good; pattern-makers, wool-comb, hackle and gill makers as fair; brass workers and stove-grate workers as quiet. At Wakefield employment continues good. At Stanningley boilermakers are well employed.

Clothing Trades.—In the Leeds clothing factories employment has been fairly good. Bespoke tailors are moderately employed. In the boot and shoe trade at Leeds employment has been fairly steady; quiet with Jewish slipper makers; at Pudsey and Bramley moderate.

Textile Trades.—Employment in Leeds has been bad. Willeyers and fettlers, warp dressers and twisters, and blanket raisers report employment as slack, many firms working short time; linen workers as fair. At Wakefield cloth mills are fairly employed, worsted mills are quiet.

Building Trades. — In Leeds joiners report employment as improved, bricklayers as slack, plumbers as moderate. At Harrogate employment in all branches has declined.

Mining.—All pits in Leeds and district continue to work full time.

Leather Trades.—Tanners, saddlers and harness makers report employment as fair; curriers as moderate.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as slack, short time prevailing at some firms; lithographers as slack; bookbinders and machine rulers as quiet. Paper mill workers are fairly employed.

Glass Trades.—Glass bottle makers in Leeds and Wakefield are well employed.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Coachmakers report employment as good; cabinet makers as quiet; upholsterers as fair.

#### Bradford, Huddersfield and District.

Worsted Trade.—Employment in Bradford and district is rather worse than in June, and machine woolcombers report employment as bad. In Huddersfield and district employment is worse and short time has been resorted to

Woollen Trade.—In Huddersfield and the Colne Valley employment is quieter; overtime has nearly ceased and short time is being worked. In Dewsbury and Batley employment is reported as slack.

Other Textile Trades.—Employment in the silk trade is moderate at Brighouse, quiet at Halifax and Manningham. Dyers at Bradford report employment as moderate, at Huddersfield as bad. In the cotton trade it is fair at Huddersfield, slack at Brighouse, quiet at Bradford.

Metal Trades.—Engineers report employment as moderate at Bradford, declining at Keighley, good at Huddersfield, Dewsbury and Halifax. Ironfounders are well employed throughout the district.

Building Trades.—Employment is still fairly good

Miscellaneous.—Tailors, printers, bookbinders, and rag and shoddy workers are quiet. Employment is fair with glass workers and miners.—A. Gee.

#### Sheffield, Barnsley, and Rotherham District.

General.—Branches of societies (exclusive of coal miners) with 15,662 members have 146 (or 0.9 per cent. unemployed) the same proportion of their membership as at the end of June.

Iron and Steel Industries.—Branches with 6,694 members have 50 (or 0.7 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 40 (or 0.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June. Siemens' steel makers, engineers, iron and steel founders, core makers, iron and steel dressers, engine, crane and boiler men, and all classes of machine workers report employment as good; boiler and girder makers, wire drawers, and Bessemer steel workers as moderate; spring smiths as quieter; stove grate workers as slack. At Barnsley engineers and ironfounders are busy. At Parkgate and Rotherham steel smelters and forgemen are well employed. Ironworkers, axle and tyre makers report employment as moderate; bath makers are quiet.

Cutlery and Tools.—Employment is fair with makers of engineers and joiners' tools, table cutlery, and saws, and with handle and scale cutters; good in the pen and pocket knife, scissor, razor, file, scythe and sickle trades, and with haft and scale pressers. Saw handle-makers are quiet. Workmen in the edge tool trade are moderately busy

Other Metal Trades.—Platers and gilders are well employed. Other branches of silver, Britannia metal and brass trades are slack.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN JULY-DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)-YORKSHIRE; MIDLAND COUNTIES.

Coal Mining.—Returns from 70 of the principal collieries employing upwards of 51,000 men and boys, show an average of 5.83 days per week worked during July.

Building Trades.—Employment in Sheffield is rather quieter. At Barnsley, Rotherham and Normanton it is fair.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment is good generally.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Railway carriage and wagon builders, coachmakers, cabinet and box and bobbin makers report employment as good; upholsterers as fair.

Linen Trade.—Employment continues moderate.

Clothing Trades.—Ready-made tailoring operatives are busy; bespoke tailors fairly so; boot and shoemakers moderately employed.

Glass Trades. - All sections are busy.

Miscellaneous.—Railway servants, quarrymen, brickmakers, general labourers, potters and chemical workers are well employed. Down quilt makers are slack.—S. Uttley.

### ENGLAND: MIDLAND COUNTIES. Derbyshire District.

General.—Branches of societies (exclusive of coal miners) with 7,321 members have 91 (or 1.2 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 26 (or 0.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Coal Mining.—Reports from 75 collieries, employing upwards of 27,700 men, show an average of 5\frac{3}{4} days per week worked during July.

Quarrying.—Limestone quarrymen are not so well employed. Chert quarrymen continue busy.

Engineering and allied Trades.—Employment with the engineers, boilermakers, brass moulders and finishers, iron and steel dressers, ironfounders and lace machine builders is good generally; with cycle workers it is declining.

Building Trades.—Bricklayers, masons and painters report employment as good; carpenters and joiners as fair; plasterers as dull.

Clothing Trades.—Bespoke tailors, factory tailoring operatives, dress and mantle makers, milliners and makers of underclothing are well employed. Boot and shoe operatives at Chesterfield and Derby report employment as fair.

Textile Trades.—Employment is reported as fair with cotton weavers, cardroom operatives, dyers and bleachers; as good with surgical bandage makers, hard silk winders, drawers and doublers, hosiery workers and wool workers. Elastic web weavers and calico printers report employment as dull; lace workers as slack.

Coachbuilding and Woodworking Trades.—Employment continues good with railway carriage and wagon builders, repairers and lifters. Most timber yards are fairly well employed. Coopers at Burton-on-Trent report employment as good.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment is good generally.

#### Nottingham and District.

Lace Trade.—Employment has declined in most sections of the trade. It is reported as bad in the levers and curtain branches, quiet in the plain net branch, fair in warp lace; it is slack or moderate in other branches. At Beeston, Stapleford, Kimberley and Bulwell employment has declined.

Hosiery Trade.—There is a decline in employment in the framework knitting branches. In other branches employment continues generally good.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Branches with 3,276 members have 68 (or 2.1 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 58 (or 1.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June. Employment is reported as moderate to bad with fitters and mechanics on general work at Nottingham; as slack with cycle and electrical workers; and declining with hosiery and lace machine builders. Tool machinists, ironfounders, smiths and strikers, farriers, boilermakers and brassworkers are well employed. Employment is reported as moderate at Newark and Beeston; as fair at Mansfield; as good at Grantham and Retford and with blastfurnacemen at Bulwell.

Building Trades.—Employment generally is moderate in Nottingham, fair at Newark, Retford, Grantham, Worksop, Mansfield and Sutton.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Cabinet makers, coach makers, upholsterers, mill sawyers and coopers report employment as good; packing-case and box makers as moderate; French polishers as fair.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress and lithographic printers and lithographic artists report employment as moderate, bookbinders as slack.

Clothing Trades.—Tailors report employment as moderate; ready-made tailoring operatives and mantle makers as brisk; boot and shoe operatives as moderate at Nottingham, fair at Hucknall and Mansfield.

Coal Mining.—Returns from 27 collieries employing some 15,800 men, show an average of slightly over  $5\frac{1}{4}$  days per week.

Miscellaneous Trades.—Stationary engine drivers, enginemen and cranemen, colliery enginemen, brickmakers, bakers and confectioners, cab and hackney carriage drivers, and general labourers report employment as good; gas workers and female cigar makers as slack; maltsters at Newark as fair.—W. L. Hardstaff.

Leicester and Northampton District.

Boot and Shoe Industry.—In most of the principal centres employment is slack and short time general. The makers of army boots continue busy.

Other Clothing Trades.—Employment is moderate in the wholesale clothing trade and slack in the bespoke branch. Stay and corset makers, milliners and dressmakers are fully engaged. All branches of the hatting trade report employment as quiet.

Hosiery and Woolspinning Trades.—In most branches of the hosiery trade at Leicester employment is fairly regular. At Loughborough the slackness is more general. Dyers are fully engaged, but trimmers report employment as quieter. Employment continues good in the woolspinning mills.

Elastic Web Trade.—Employment is fair in all departments except the boot-webbing branch.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment is moderate with shoe machinery makers, electric dynamo builders and needlemakers; good with other branches.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment continues good with coal miners, stone quarrymen, and ironstone and limestone getters.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment is good with letterpress printers; quieter with lithographic printers and bookbinders.

Building Trades.—Employment is generally quieter with carpenters and joiners. It is slack with other branches at Kettering, fairly good elsewhere.

Woodworking and Coachmaking Trades.—Coachmakers, road and tram car builders, cabinet makers, upholsterers, and French polishers report employment as brisk; millsawyers as moderate.

Leather Trades.—Curriers are moderately employed; tanners and leather-dressers are slacker.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is good with railway workers and farriers; moderate with gas stokers; slack with cigar-makers and card-box makers. It has improved with brick and tile makers.

#### Potteries District.

Pottery Trades.—Employment generally continues fairly good. All classes of clay-workers average 5½ days per week. Printers and transferrers, women gilders and decorators are fully employed. Throwers, turners, and handlers in the general trade are well employed, but in the electrical branch some short time is reported. Designers, modellers, mould-makers, encaustic tilemakers and women stilt and spur makers are all fully employed. Ovenmen, kilnmen, and saggar makers are moderately busy.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Employment continues brisk, but has been considerably interfered with by the weather.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Throughout North Staffordshire employment continues good. At Crewe all branches are fully employed. At Stafford the locomotive operatives are working overtime, but in the machine shop a decline is reported. At Oakamoor and Froghall wire-workers continue busy. Agricultural engineers at Uttoxeter and Rugeley are well employed.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment with coal miners continues good, except at Cheadle, where short time prevails. Stone quarrymen are fully employed.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the silk trade at Leek continues good. At Congleton silk dressers and throwsters are well employed, fustian cutters report a decline. At Cheadle and Tean silk and tape workers continue busy. At Rocester cotton operatives are working short time.

Clothing Trades.—Tailors are busy in most towns. Boot and shoe makers at Stafford report employment as scarce, at Stone as fair. Corsetmakers at Uttoxeter and Ashbourne are working well.

Building Trades.—Employment continues good.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment is fair generally.

Miscellaneous.—Railway servants report employment as good. Brushmakers are working full time.—I. S. Harvey.

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY-DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)-MIDLAND COUNTIES; EASTERN COUNTIES.

#### Wolverhampton and District.

August, 1900.

Iron and Steel Trades.—In South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire employment is good in the steel trade, quiet in the iron-bar, angle, hoop and sheet trades. In South Shropshire the wire mills and forges are well employed, but stoppages have taken place through the heat.

Engineering and allied Trades.—The engineers report employment as moderate; moulders, bridge, girder, tank and gasometer makers as busy; cycle and motor makers as quiet. At Walsall malleable iron workers are brisk. At Madeley and Coalbrookdale iron-founders are slack; engineers are well employed.

Hardware Trades.—Employment is good with makers of nuts and bolts, iron fences, hurdles, electrical and gas fittings, spring traps, black castings, builders' ironmongery, malleable nails and protectors; moderate with makers of edge tools, horse shoes, brazil and plantation hoes, stamped and light hollow-ware, and with japanners, stampers and piercers, filesmiths, tinplate workers and galvanizers; quiet with makers of gun locks, cut nails, tips and tacks, locks, keys and latches: slack with makers of spectacle frames, and steel toys, and with brass-workers. Employment is fair with chain-makers and strikers at Old Hill, good with block chain-makers at Cradley Heath, moderate with spike and rivet makers at Blackheath, and ironplate workers at Wolverhampton and Bilston. Ironplate workers at the Lye, anchor smiths at Cradley Heath, and wrought nail-makers at Halesowen are slack. At Dudley anvil makers are brisker, vice makers rather slack. At Wednesbury the railway axle, tyre and carriage workers and steel forgers are well employed.

Coal Mining.—In the Tipton, Dudley and Oldbury districts the average time worked is five days per week; at Old Hill and Halesowen  $4\frac{1}{2}$  days per week; in Shropshire full time. On Cannock Chase employment has slightly fallen off.

Building Trades.—Employment is good with painters and builders' labourers; moderate with carpenters, plasterers and plumbers; improving with bricklayers.

Glass Trades.—At Wordsley, Brettle Lane and Stourbridge all branches of the flint glass trade are reported as quiet.

Leather Trades.—At Walsall employment is good in all branches.

Carpet Trade. — Employment is good at Bridgnorth, quiet generally at Kidderminster.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the tailoring and boot and shoe trades is good.—C. Anthony.

#### Birmingham and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 21,139 members have 740 (or 3.5 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 594 (or 2.8 per cent.) of their membership at the end of June.

Engineering and allied Trades.—Seven branches of engineers return employment as moderate, three as good. Toolmakers report employment as moderate; ironfounders, patternmakers, smiths and strikers as good. At Coventry and West Bromwich engineers return employment as good; at Redditch as moderate. Toolmakers at Coventry report employment as good; cycle makers throughout the district as quiet. Motor makers continue fairly well employed.

Brass and Copper Trades.—Employment in the brass trade is reported as moderate. Solid-drawn and copper-brazed tubemakers are fairly well employed; rolled metal and wire drawers moderately so. Employment in the fender and fire brass trade is quiet in Birmingham, bad at Dudley.

Fewellers, Silversmiths and Electroplaters. — Jewellers report employment as fair; silversmiths, electroplaters, and Britannia metal workers as moderate.

Other Metal Trades.—Makers of stove grates, heavy and light steel toys, matchettes, picks, shovels, spades, and wrought-iron and steel tubes, tinplate workers and file cutters (by hand) report employment as good; iron plate workers, grinders and polishers, and makers of machine-made nuts and bolts, machine-made rivets, cut nails, wire nails and edge tools as fair; nail and odd side casters, bedstead workers, scale beam and weighing-machine makers as quiet. At West Bromwich employment in the iron, hollow-ware and spring trades is reported as good; in the nut and bolt and hardware trades as fair; with coach axle makers as quiet. At Redditch fishing-tackle makers are reported as busy; employment in the needle trade is quiet, except on machine needles.

Building Trades.—Throughout the district employment is moderate.

Glass Trades.—Flint glass makers return employment as bad;

flint glass cutters as quiet; plate glass bevellers and silverers as fair. At West Bromwich employment is fair.

Clothing Trades.—Bespoke tailors and Jewish workers report employment as moderate; boot and shoe makers as dull.

Woodworking Trades. — Millsawyers, woodworking machinists and coachmakers report employment as good; cabinet makers and coopers as quiet; carvers as bad. The railway and wagon shops are fully employed.

Miscellaneous.—Gasworkers and general labourers and saddlers in all branches report employment as good; gasfitters as fair; gun workers as good in the military, bad in the sporting section; brickmakers as quiet; letterpress printers as moderate. At West Bromwich the printers are reported as quiet. At Coventry watchmakers continue fairly well employed; weavers are quiet. At Redditch fancy case makers are fairly well employed. A. R. Fephcott.

#### ENGLAND: EASTERN COUNTIES.

#### Norfolk and neighbouring District.

Clothing Trades.—Employment with boot and shoe operatives in Norwich is bad, in Cambridge fair. Ready-made clothing factories are not very busy. Bespoke tailors, and shirt, corset, and blouse makers are fairly busy.

Textile Trades.—Silk and crape factories are fairly busy. Mat and matting weavers are fully employed.

Building Trades.—Employment in Norwich is still affected by the bricklayers' dispute; elsewhere it is fair.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Electrical engineers are fairly busy. General engineers, boilermakers, smiths and fitters, shipwrights and boat builders are fully employed.

Printing and allied Trades.—Lithographic printers and bookbinders are fairly well employed. Letterpress printers are slack.

Miscellaneous.—Horticultural builders, organ builders, brickmakers, dock, wharf and riverside labourers are well employed.—G. Cleverley.

#### Suffolk, Essex and District.

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Trades.—Engineers report employment as good at Ipswich, Colchester, Chelmsford, Beccles, and Bury St. Edmunds; fair at Halstead and Earl's Colne. Boilermakers and shipwrights are well employed.

Clothing Trades.—Employment is dull in the boot and shoe trade at Ipswich. In the ready-made department of the tailoring trade employment continues good. Corset-makers, dressmakers and milliners are fairly well employed.

Textile Trades.—Employment is quiet with silk weavers at Braintree; good with factory hands, moderate with hand-loom workers at Sudbury; fair at Halstead. Mat weavers report employment as good at Hadleigh, Lavenham, Long Melford and Sudbury; as dull at Glemsford.

Building Trades.—Plasterers at Ipswich and Clacton and carpenters and stonemasons at Ipswich report employment as fair, other branches as good.

Furnishing Trades.—Employment continues good.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers report employment as good generally; bookbinders and lithographers as moderate.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is reported as good with farriers, brickmakers, gasworkers, organ builders, horticultural builders, and general labourers; as fair with dock labourers. Shipping has been fair at Ipswich, good at Harwich and Parkeston.—R. W. Mather.

#### ENGLAND: SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.

#### Bristol and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 10,029 members have 119 (or 12 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 104 (or 10 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Clothing Trades.—The wholesale garment makers are fully employed; the bespoke tailors moderately so. Silk hatters are quiet; glovers busy. Boot and shoe operatives report employment as slack at Bristol, improving at Kingswood.

Engineering and allied Trades.—Employment with moulders, engineers, smiths, farriers, brassworkers, and tinplate workers is good. Coachmakers at Swindon report a slight decline. Boiler makers in Bristol are slack, shipwrights improving.

Coal Mining.—Employment is good throughout the district.

Building Trades.—Employment continues fairly good.

Textile Trades.—Employment is slack at Trowbridge, moderate in the Stroud Valley.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN JULY-DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.)-s.w. counties; wales; scotland.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—The upholsterers, polishers and cabinet makers are fully employed. Wood cutting machinists and coopers are busy. Lathrenders are slack in Bristol, busy at Gloucester; boxmakers are brisk.

Printing and allied Trades.—Employment is good in all branches.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is reported as good with tobacco workers, brushmakers and general labourers; as moderate with bakers and confectioners; as fair with oil and colourmen, dock labourers and seamen.—J. Curle.

#### Plymouth and South-Western District.

Mining, Quarrying, and China Clay Industries.—Tin and copper miners, granite quarrymen and china clay workers are well employed; limestone and slate quarrymen moderately so.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Branches with 2,845 members have 6 unemployed, as compared with 4 at the end of June. Engineers report employment as moderate in Plymouth, Devonport and Exeter, but rather quiet in Cornish towns; boilermakers, ironfounders, and iron shipbuilders as good; shipwrights as good in Plymouth and Devonport, but rather quiet at Falmouth; brass and tinplate workers as moderate. In Government yards men are busy,

Building Trades.—Branches of societies with 3,669 members have 42 (or 1.1 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 65 (or 1.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June. In Plymouth and Devonport stonemasons, carpenters and bricklayers report employment as fairly good; painters as moderate; plasterers and plumbers as quiet. In Exeter carpenters, bricklayers and plumbers report employment as good; stonemasons and plasterers as quiet; painters as moderate. In Tavistock employment is fair; in Falmouth and Penzance quiet.

Printing and allied Trades.—Letterpress printers report work as fair and improving; lithographic printers as quiet; bookbinders and paper-rulers as still dull.

Clothing Trades.—Tailors are moderately employed. Boot and shoe operatives continue fairly busy. Lace workers are busy.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—With millsawyers and woodworking machinists work is still dull. At cabinet factories a falling-off is reported. Upholsterers and French polishers are quiet.

Dock and Quayside Work.—Employment is quiet at Plymouth and Devonport. At Falmouth, St. Austell, and Teignmouth work has been above the average.

Fishing Industry.—Catches by trawlers and the larger hook and line boats have been light. Some large catches have been landed by steam trawlers, and small hook and liners have done fairly well.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is good with navvies and excavators. In market and fruit gardens hands continue busy.—W. Hedge.

#### WALES.

#### North Wales District.

Mining.—Except at a few small collieries employment in the coal, lead and blende mines continues good.

Quarrying.—Employment is reported as good at the slate, freestone, lime and roadstone and granite sett quarries.

Building Trades.—Employment is fair at Wrexham, slack at Llandudno.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment is reported as good with the engineers at Sandycroft and Cefn, as moderate at Oswestry and Ruabon; as good with the steel and iron workers and wagon

Clothing and Textile Trades.—Employment with the bespoke tailors is reported as moderate at Wrexham, as quiet at Carnaryon, as falling-off at Bangor, as fair at Oswestry. In the flannel and tweed industries it has been fairly maintained.

Printing Trades.—The letterpress printers report employment as good at Wrexham and Carnarvon; fair at Oswestry.

Brick and Terra-Cotta Trades.—Employment has been good.

#### South Wales District.

Coal Mining.—Most collieries have worked regularly, but there is a scarcity of coal hewers; the sliding scale audit awards a further advance of 5 per cent. from the 1st of August.

Iron and Steel Trades.—Returns indicate that the majority of the works have worked to their fullest capacity, but a few have been working short time.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—Coal shipments have not been brisk; general cargo shipments have been above the average; iron ore and pitwood brisk, especially at Cardiff. Dock labourers and hoblers have had more than average employment. Shipment of crews has been quiet.

Engineering and Ship Repairing.—Almost all branches report employment as bad. Branches of the engineers and ironfounders with 3,199 members have 152 (or 4.8 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 96 (or 3.0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June. Ship painters and scruffers have been well employed. Engineers and ironfounders in the inland districts are still brisk.

Building Trades.—Most branches report employment as bad or quiet. Branches of carpenters and joiners and plumbers with 1,749 members have 72 (or 4·1 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 104 (or 6·0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Miscellaneous.—Fuel workers, wagon builders and lifters report employment as good; lithographic and letterpress printers, cabinet makers and upholsterers as moderate; metallurgical and chemical workers as quiet.—T. Davies.

Tinplate Trade in South W. les, Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire.— Employment shows a marked falling off as compared with June, and is also worse than a year ago. At the end of July, 348 mills were at work (including those engaged in the manufacture of black-plates), compared with 392 at the end of June, and 383 at the end of July, 1899. The number of workpeople employed at the end of July is estimated to be about 17.400.

#### SCOTLAND.

#### Edinburgh and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 13,835 members have 374 (or 2.7 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 302 (or 2.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Coal Mining.—Employment continues good.

Shale miners and Oil workers.—Returns from 30 mines employing 3,163 workpeople, show that 1,511 were employed in mines working full time, and 1,042 in mines working 22 and under 24 days during the four weeks ended July 21st.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Branches with 2,262 members have 49 (or 2.2 per cent.) idle, as against 38 (or 1.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June. Branches in Falkirk with 3,692 members have 56 (or 1.5 per cent.) idle.

Shipbuilding.—Branches of boilermakers and shipwrights with 620 members have 68 (or 110 per cent.) idle, as against 22 (or 34 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Textile Trades.—Employment in the woollen industry is slack in Hawick and Galashiels. In Selkirk some of the mills are running short time. Hosiery workers in Selkirk and Hawick, and the carpet weavers in Midlothian report employment as good.

Building Trades.—The painters are busy, but most branches are quiet owing to the masons' strike.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Branches with 1,166 members have 38 (or 3 3 per cent.) idle, as against 15 (or 1 3 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Shipping and Dock Labour.—The seamen and firemen, dock labourers and coal porters report employment as fairly good.

Printing and allied Trades.—Branches with 2,304 members have 49 (or 2.1 per cent.) idle, as against 55 (or 2.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Miscellaneous.—The shoemakers, tailors, sett makers, saddlers and glass makers report employment as good; the bakers and glass cutters as fair; the curriers as quiet.—J. Mallinson.

#### Glasgow and West of Scotland.

Shipbuilding.—Employment is still fairly good. Branches with 14.544 members return 226 (or 1.6 per cent.) as idle, as against 384 (or 2.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment continues fairly good. Branches with 31,471 members return 1,067 (or 3.4 per cent.) idle, as against 938 (or 3.0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of lune.

Building Trades.—Employment continues good with slaters, painters and glaziers; fair with plumbers; rather dull in other branches

Mining.—Employment has continued good, the men working II days per fortnight throughout the district.

### EMPLOYMENT IN JULY-DISTRICT REPORTS (contd.) - SCOTLAND; IRELAND.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the tailoring trade has been quieter since the holidays. Boot and shoe operatives and slipper makers report employment as dull; knee shoemakers as fair.

August, 1900.

Textile Trades.—Employment is fairly good generally, but lace-makers in Ayrshire report employment as dull.

Printing and kindred Trades.—Employment with letterpress and lithographic printers, lithographic artists, stereotypers and electrotypers is still dull; with bookbinders it has improved.

Glass Trades.—With flint glass makers and cutters and decorative glass workers employment has improved; with bottlemakers it is good.

Transport Trades.—Employment is good with tramway men, railway men, carters and hackney carriage drivers; with dock labourers, sailors and firemen it is dull.

Miscellaneous.—Tobacco pipe makers and finishers, saddlers, rope spinners, potters, spindle makers, paviors, curriers, basket makers, warpers and sett makers are busy; cigarette makers, calico engravers, bakers, and mattress makers not so busy.—A. J. Hunter

#### Dundee and District.

Textile Trades.—Employment has remained good in the jute industry. In the linen trade machinery is still in full operation.

Coal Mining.—Briskness prevails at the Fifeshire collieries, although the holidays have interfered with employment. Returns from pits employing 12,475 workpeople show an average of 4.6 days per week worked during the four weeks ending July 21st, as against 4.5 days per week in the month of June.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—Employment in the engineering and shipbuilding industries is slack. Branches of societies with 2,195 members return 146 (or 6.7 per cent.) as unemployed, as compared with 108 (or 4.8 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Building and Furnishing Trades.—Employment in the building trades continues slack. The cabinet and furnishing trades continue fairly well employed. Branches with 1,767 members report 202 (or 11'4 per cent.) as idle, as against 148 (or 8'2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Dock Labour.—Employment at the docks has been moderate.

Fishing Industry.—The haddock and herring fishing has been regularly prosecuted, but with poor results. The salmon fishing continues unsuccessful

Miscellaneous.—In the printing and allied trades and the boot and shoe trade employment is fairly good; in the tailoring trade it is quiet; in the floorcloth and bleaching industries good.—P. Reid.

#### Aberdeen and District.

General.—Branches of societies with 6,536 members have 184 (or 2.8 per cent.) unemployed, as against 302 (or 4.7 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Quarrying.—The quarrymen, masons, and granite polishers report employment as fair; settmakers as good.

Building Trades.—The masons and plasterers report employment as bad; carpenters and joiners and plumbers as fair; painters and slaters as good.

Transport Trades.—The railway servants report employment as good; carters and dock labourers as fair.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—Branches of societies with 1,372 members have 37 (or 2.7 per cent.) unemployed, as against 57 (or 4.2 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June. The boiler-makers, iron and steel shipbuilders, engineers, tinplate workers, brassfinishers and horseshoers report employment as good; shipwrights as dull; blacksmiths, ironmoulders, patternmakers, drillers and hole cutters as fair.

Clothing and Textile Trades. — The tailors and boot and shoe operatives report employment as quiet; mill and factory workers as good; boot and shoe makers and carpet weavers as fair.

Printing and allied Trades. — The letterpress printers and book-binders and machine rulers report employment as good; lithographic printers as fair.

Fishing.—At the Port of Aberdeen in July, trawl and line boats landed 85,215 cwts., with a value of £38,131, a decrease both in value and quantity as compared with June.

Miscellaneous.—The steam fishing vessels' engine and firemen, sawmillers, upholsterers, cabinet makers, saddlers and general labourers report employment as good; hackney carriage drivers, gasworkers, comb makers, and bakers as fair.—W. Johnston.

#### IRELAND.

#### Dublin and District.

Building Trades.—The bricklayers report employment as slack. Otherwise employment is fairly good.

Engineering and Metal Trades.—Employment is reported as moderate with the engineers and ironfounders; good with the smiths, boilermakers and electrical workers; fair with the whitesmiths and tinsmiths; slack with the brassfinishers and gasfitters.

Woodworking and Furnishing Trades.—Employment is reported as good with the coachmakers, cabinet makers, carpet planners, and coach painters; fair with the upholsterers and cart and wagon builders.

Clothing Trades.—The tailors report employment as bad; the bootmakers as fair.

Printing Trades.—Employment generally has been dull. Branches with 1,199 members have 140 (or 11.7 per cent.) unemployed, as compared with 122 (or 10.1 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June.

Miscellaneous. — Bottle-makers, engine drivers and labourers report employment as good; paviors as slack; grain weighers as bad; saddlers and railway servants as fair.—J. P. Nannetti.

#### Belfast and District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering Trades.—Branches of societies with 8,557 members have 197 (or 2.3 per cent.) unemployed, as against 137 (or 1.6 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June. The blacksmiths, blacksmiths' helpers and strikers, and engineers report employment as moderate; brassfounders, steam engine makers, furnishing trades, enginemen, cranemen, and firemen as fair; carpenters and joiners as quiet; boilermakers and iron shipbuilders, ironfounders, machine-workers, drillers and hole cutters, patternmakers, shipwrights, sheet metal-workers, general labourers and platers' helpers as good.

Linen Trades.—Societies with 3,914 members have 87 (or 2.2 per cent.) unemployed, as against 57 (or 1.4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June. The hackle and gill makers and women workers report employment as dull; the flax dressers, flax roughers and linen lappers as moderate; the beetling enginemen, power loom tenters, power loom yarn dressers, and bundlers as fair.

Building Trades.—Branches of societies (excluding carpenters and joiners who are still affected by a dispute) with 1,580 members have 80 (or 5 1 per cent.) unemployed, as against 92 (or 5 5 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June. The painters, plumbers, and plasterers report employment as dull; bricklayers, hodsmen and carpenters and joiners as quiet.

Furnishing and Woodworking Trades.—Branches of societies with 871 members have 23 (or 26 per cent.) unemployed, the same number as at the end of June. The coopers and millsawyers report employment as dull; cabinet makers as quiet; the French polishers, upholsterers, coach builders and packing case makers as good.

Printing and allied Trades.—Branches of societies with 895 members have 65 (or 7.3 per cent.) unemployed, as against 63 (or 7.0 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June. All sections report employment as dull.

Clothing Trades.—All sections report employment as dull.

Miscellaneous.—Branches of societies with 2,054 members have 43 (or 2°1 per cent.) unemployed, as against 47 (or 2°4 per cent. of their membership) at the end of June. The bakers, butchers, and municipal employees report employment as fair; the carters as quiet; the paviors, railway servants and locomotive engine drivers as good.—R. Sheldon.

#### - Cork and District.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.—Boilermakers, iron shipbuilders, shipwrights, sail makers riggers and engineers report employment as good in Cork, Passage West and Haulbowline; engineers in Limerick and Waterford as fair.

Building Trades.—Carpenters and stone cutters report employment as fair; other branches as moderate.

Woodworking Trades.—Millsawyers and wood-cutting machinists, coachmakers, and wagon and cart makers report employment as fair.

Printing and allied Trades.—All branches continue dull.

Clothing and Textile Trades.—Tailors, tailoring factory operatives, and boot and shoe operatives report employment as moderate; feather, tweed, and flax operatives as fair.

Miscellaneous.—Employment is reported as fair with tramway and railway employees, and brewery workmen; dull with gas workers, hackney car drivers, coal porters and quay labourers.—P. O'Shea.

August, 1900.

### CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN JULY, 1900.

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

Summary.—The changes in wages reported during July affected about 393,471 workpeople, and the net effect of all the changes on the weekly wages of those affected was an increase of 2s. 1\frac{1}{4}d. per head. About 392,771 received advances averaging 2s. 1\frac{1}{4}d. weekly per head, and about 700 sustained decreases averaging 2s. 7\frac{3}{4}d. weekly

Increases.—The principal increases were those granted to 347,140 colliery workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, Durham, Scotland, Northumberland and the Forest of Dean; 29,500 ironworkers in the Midlands, and the North of England and in Scotland; and 5,150 glass bottlemakers in Yorkshire, Durham and

Decreases.—The decreases affected about 100 building trade operatives in Scotland, and about 600 workmen in the cased tube trade at Birmingham.

Methods of Arrangement.—Changes affecting about 1,579 workpeople were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work. Changes affecting about 159,887 workpeople in the coal mining and metal trades took effect under sliding scales, and changes affecting 200,600 workpeople in the coal mining industry were determined by Conciliation Boards. The remaining changes, affecting about 31,405 workpeople, were arranged by direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or their representatives.

Summary for First Seven Months of 1900.—For the seven months, January to July, the number of workpeople (separate individuals) reported as having received advances or sustained decreases is about 981,408.

Of these 970,003 obtained a net average increase of 28,04d, weekly per head, and 10,505 sustained a net average.

Of these 970,903 obtained a net average increase of 3s. o\frac{1}{4}d. weekly per head, and 10,505 sustained a net average decrease of 1s. 10\frac{1}{4}d. weekly per head. The general effect of all the changes was a rise of 2s. 11\frac{3}{4}d. weekly per head in the wages of the 981,408 workpeople affected.

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

Y	Occupation,	Date from which change	Approx Numb workpe affected	er of eople	Particulars of Change.	estimate of wage full we	es in a	Increa Decreas full w	se in a
Locality.	Occupation.	takes effect in 1900.	Inc.	Dec.	(Decreases in Italics.)	Before change.	After change.	In- crease.	De- creas
	11 Increases—1,944	Workpeop	le.	BUIL	DING TRADES. 1 Decrease—100 Workpeon	o le.		s. d.	S.
						s. d.	s. d.	4 11	3.
Bradford	Slaters and Tilers	I July	35		Advance of id. per hour $(8\frac{1}{2}d. to 9\frac{1}{2}d.)$ Advance of $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per hour $(6\frac{1}{2}d. to 7d.)$	27 111	30 I	2 13	
oncaster	Painters	1 July	III		Advance of 1d. per hour (81d. to 9d.) on town work,	_	_	- 1	
ork	Slaters and Tilers	23 July	20		and of id. per hour (83d. to 93d.) for country work		B/1 20		
ancaster	Carpenters and Joiners;	29 June	280		Advance of 1d. per hour (8d. to 81d.)	60 E		2 03	
rimsby	Slaters and Tilers	1 July	16		Advance of 2d. per hour			2 23	***
1	Carpenters and Joiners	OR ASSESSED	/200		Advance of d. per hour (7 d. to 8d.)	33 74	35 10g	2 23	
A STATE OF THE STA	Masons	CONTRACTOR OF	60		Advance of ½d. per hour (8d. to 8½d.)	35 102	38 14	2 23	•••
	Plumbers	ı July	40		Advance of 3d. per hour (8d. to 81d.)	35 101	38 17	2 23	•••
Cambridge	Plasterers	1 July	45		Advance of ad. per hour (8d. to 8 d.)	35 IO2	20 11	2 23	
	Painters	September 1	220		Advance of ½d. per hour (6d. to 6½d.)	26 103	22 5	2 23	
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	Labourers		150		Advance of ½d. per hour (4½d. to 5d.)	32 112	35 33	2 41	***
pswich	Carpenters and Joiners	I July &	} 390	{	Advance of ½d. per hour (7d. to 7½d.)	35 34	35 34	2 44	
		25 Mar.§	5390	(	Further advance of d. per hour (71d. to 8d.)	27 31	29 61	2 31	
	Bricklayerst		100	{	Advance of ½d. per hour (6d. to 6½d.)	29 61	31 4	I 91	
	Bricklayerst		100	(	Further advance of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour (6\frac{1}{2}d. to 7\frac{1}{2}d.)	27 34	29 61	2 31	
	Stonemasonst	16 July &	50	{	Advance of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour (6d. to 6\( \frac{1}{2}d. \)  Further advance of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour (6\( \frac{1}{2}d. \) to 7d.)	29 61	31 4	1 9	
Taunton	Stollemasous;	I Junes	7 30	4		27 31	29 61	2 34	
	Carpenters and Joiners!	1 Janes	100			29 61	31 4	1 9	
						15 11	18 21	2 31	
	Builders' Labourers;		\ 50		Advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour ( $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4d.) Advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour ( $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d.)	26 41	28 9	2 43	•••
Trowbridge		14 July	37			35 53	37 63	2 I	•••
Belth and Kilbirnie	Masons	1 July	40	100	Advance of \( \frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour (8\frac{1}{2}d. \) to 9d.)	38 4	36 34	1	2
Hamilton	Masons	I Aug.	)	100	Decrease of gas. per nour (92a. to 9an,				1000000
	9 Increases -32	17 979 Wor	kneople.	(	COAL MINING. Decreases-Nil.				
					Advance of 121 per cent. to underground workers	1 - 1	-	1 -	1
	Coal Miners	July	30,000	***	navance of 122 per control	Prince to the last	The same and		1
					(except deputies, mechanics, enginemen and firemen)		E 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	A SECTION AND ASSESSMENT	
		July			(except deputies, mechanics, enginemen and firemen)	-0000			100
	Land Company	July			and to banksmen, making wages 52} per cent. above	-0.010	11 KS4		
		July			and to banksmen, making wages 521 per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and of 10 per cent. to		4 /6	35,283 2403,88	
E) (0.00)	i in manipolistanos	July 1948		1 A 15 M 1 H	and to banksmen, making wages 521 per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and of 10 per cent. to other surface workers, making their wages 42 per cent.				
Northumberland	Denuties	y we	(040	TO SEE	and to banksmen, making wages 521 per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and of 10 per cent. to other surface workers, making their wages 42 per cent. above standard		44 0	3 6	
Northumberland -	Deputies	Jy	(940		and to banksmen, making wages 521 per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and of 10 per cent. to other surface workers, making their wages 42 per cent. above standard Advance of 7d. per day (6s. 9d. to 7s. 4d.)		44 º 37 6	3 0	
Northumberland	Winding Enginemen	New York		(	and to banksmen, making wages 52½ per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and of 10 per cent. to other surface workers, making their wages 42 per cent. above standard Advance of 7d. per day (6s. 9d. to 7s. 4d.) Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d.)	40 6 34 6	44 º 37 6 37 º		
Northumberland -	Winding Enginemen Hauling and Pumping	6 and 13	940	{	and to banksmen, making wages 52½ per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and of 10 per cent. to other surface workers, making their wages 42 per cent. above standard  Advance of 7d. per day (6s. 9d. to 7s. 4d.)  Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d.)  Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 8d. to 6s. 2d.)	40 6 34 6 34 0	37 6	3 0	
Northumberland J	Winding Enginemen Hauling and Pumping Enginemen	New York	500	{	and to banksmen, making wages 52½ per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and of 10 per cent. to other surface workers, making their wages 42 per cent. above standard  Advance of 7d. per day (6s. 9d. to 7s. 4d.)  Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d.)  Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 8d. to 6s. 2d.)	40 6 34 6 34 0	37 6	3 0	
Northumberland -	Winding Enginemen Hauling and Pumping	6 and 13		(	and to banksmen, making wages 52½ per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and of 10 per cent. to other surface workers, making their wages 42 per cent. above standard  Advance of 7d. per day (6s. 9d. to 7s. 4d.)  Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d.)  Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 8d. to 6s. 2d.)  Advance of 10 per cent., making wages 42 per cent. above standard of November, 1879	40 6 34 6 34 0	37 6	3 0	
	Winding Enginemen Hauling and Pumping Enginemen Firemen	6 and 13	500	{	and to banksmen, making wages 52½ per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and of 10 per cent. to other surface workers, making their wages 42 per cent. above standard Advance of 7d. per day (6s. 9d. to 7s. 4d.) Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d.) Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 8d. to 6s. 2d.) Advance of 10 per cent., making wages 42 per cent. above standard of November, 1879  Advance of 83 per cent., making wages of underground	40 6 34 6 34 0	37 6	3 0	-
Northumberland	Winding Enginemen Hauling and Pumping Enginemen	6 and 13 Aug.	500	{	and to banksmen, making wages 52½ per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and of 10 per cent. to other surface workers, making their wages 42 per cent. above standard Advance of 7d. per day (6s. 9d. to 7s. 4d.) Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d.) Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 8d. to 6s. 2d.) Advance of 10 per cent., making wages 42 per cent. above standard of November, 1879 Advance of 8½ per cent., making wages of underground men, mechanics, enginemen, cokemen and banksmen	40 6 34 6 34 0	37 6	3 0	-
	Winding Enginemen Hauling and Pumping Enginemen Firemen	6 and 13	500	{	and to banksmen, making wages 52½ per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and of 10 per cent. to other surface workers, making their wages 42 per cent. above standard  Advance of 7d. per day (6s. 9d. to 7s. 4d.)  Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d.)  Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 8d. to 6s. 2d.)  Advance of 10 per cent., making wages 42 per cent. above standard of November, 1879  Advance of 8½ per cent., making wages of underground men, mechanics, enginemen, cokemen and banksmen 55 per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and	40 6 34 6 34 0	37 6	3 0	-
	Winding Enginemen Hauling and Pumping Enginemen Firemen	6 and 13 Aug.	500	{	and to banksmen, making wages 52½ per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and of 10 per cent. to other surface workers, making their wages 42 per cent. above standard  Advance of 7d. per day (6s. 9d. to 7s. 4d.)  Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d.)  Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 8d. to 6s. 2d.)  Advance of 10 per cent., making wages 42 per cent. above standard of November, 1879  Advance of 8½ per cent., making wages of underground men, mechanics, enginemen, cokemen and banksmen 55 per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and	40 6 34 6 34 0	37 6	3 0	-
Durham	Winding Enginemen Hauling and Pumping Enginemen Firemen Coal Miners	6 and 13 Aug.	500 200 100,000	{	and to banksmen, making wages 52½ per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and of 10 per cent. to other surface workers, making their wages 42 per cent. above standard Advance of 7d. per day (6s. 9d. to 7s. 4d.) Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d.) Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 8d. to 6s. 2d.) Advance of 10 per cent., making wages 42 per cent. above standard of November, 1879 Advance of 8½ per cent., making wages of underground men, mechanics, enginemen, cokemen and banksmen	40 6 34 6 34 0	37 6	3 0	-
	Winding Enginemen Hauling and Pumping Enginemen Firemen Coal Miners Underground and	6 and 13 Aug 13 and 20 Aug.	500	{	and to banksmen, making wages 52½ per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and of 10 per cent. to other surface workers, making their wages 42 per cent. above standard  Advance of 7d. per day (6s. 9d. to 7s. 4d.)  Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d.)  Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 8d. to 6s. 2d.)  Advance of 10 per cent., making wages 42 per cent. above standard of November, 1879  Advance of 8¾ per cent., making wages of underground men, mechanics, enginemen, cokemen and banksmen 55 per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and of other surface workers 52 per cent. above standard Advance of 10 per cent. making wages 50 per cent. above the standard of 1883	40 6 34 6 34 0 —	37 6	3 0	-
Durham Forest of Dean	Winding Enginemen Hauling and Pumping Enginemen Firemen  Coal Miners  Underground and Surface Worker	6 and 13 Aug 13 and 20 Aug. 30 July	200 100,000 5,500	{	and to banksmen, making wages 52½ per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and of 10 per cent. to other surface workers, making their wages 42 per cent. above standard Advance of 7d. per day (6s. 9d. to 7s. 4d.)  Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d.)  Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 8d. to 6s. 2d.)  Advance of 10 per cent., making wages 42 per cent. above standard of November, 1879 Advance of 8½ per cent., making wages of underground men, mechanics, enginemen, cokemen and banksmen 55 per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and of other surface workers 52 per cent. above standard Advance of 10 per cent. making wages 50 per cent. above the standard of 1883  Advance of 5 per cent. under sliding scale making	40 6 34 6 34 0	37 6	3 0	
Forest of Dean South Wales and	Winding Enginemen Hauling and Pumping Enginemen Firemen  Coal Miners  Underground and Surface Worker Coal Miners	6 and 13 Aug 13 and 20 Aug. 30 July	500 200 100,000	{	and to banksmen, making wages 52½ per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and of 10 per cent. to other surface workers, making their wages 42 per cent. above standard Advance of 7d. per day (6s. 9d. to 7s. 4d.) Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d.) Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 8d. to 6s. 2d.) Advance of 10 per cent., making wages 42 per cent. above standard of November, 1879 Advance of 8½ per cent., making wages of underground men, mechanics, enginemen, cokemen and banksmen 55 per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and of other surface workers 52 per cent. above standard Advance of 10 per cent. making wages 50 per cent. above the standard of 1883 Advance of 5 per cent. under sliding scale making wages 583 per cent. above standard of December, 1879	40 6 34 6 34 0 —	37 6	3 0	
Durham  Forest of Dean  South Wales and  Mon	Winding Enginemen Hauling and Pumping Enginemen Firemen  Coal Miners  Underground and Surface Worker Coal Miners	6 and 13 Aug.  13 and 20 Aug.  30 July 1 Aug.	200 100,000 5,500	{	and to banksmen, making wages 52½ per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and of 10 per cent. to other surface workers, making their wages 42 per cent. above standard Advance of 7d. per day (6s. 9d. to 7s. 4d.) Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d.) Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 8d. to 6s. 2d.) Advance of 10 per cent., making wages 42 per cent. above standard of November, 1879 Advance of 8¾ per cent., making wages of underground men, mechanics, enginemen, cokemen and banksmen 55 per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and of other surface workers 52 per cent. above standard Advance of 10 per cent. making wages 50 per cent. above the standard of 1883 Advance of 5 per cent. under sliding scale making wages 58¾ per cent. above standard of December, 1879 Advance of 30 per cent. on "yardage" rate pending the	40 6 34 6 34 0 —	37 6	3 0	
Durham  Forest of Dean  South Wales and	Winding Enginemen Hauling and Pumping Enginemen Firemen  Coal Miners  Underground and Surface Worker Coal Miners	6 and 13 Aug.  13 and 20 Aug.  30 July 1 Aug.	500 200 100,000 5,500 125,000	{	and to banksmen, making wages 52½ per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and of 10 per cent. to other surface workers, making their wages 42 per cent. above standard Advance of 7d. per day (6s. 9d. to 7s. 4d.) Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d.) Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 8d. to 6s. 2d.) Advance of 10 per cent., making wages 42 per cent. above standard of November, 1879 Advance of 8½ per cent., making wages of underground men, mechanics, enginemen, cokemen and banksmen 55 per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and of other surface workers 52 per cent. above standard Advance of 10 per cent. making wages 50 per cent. above the standard of 1883 Advance of 5 per cent. under sliding scale making wages 583 per cent. above standard of December, 1879	40 6 34 6 34 0 —	37 6 37 0 — — —	3 0 3 0	-
Durham  Forest of Dean  South Wales and  Mon Pontypridd	Winding Enginemen Hauling and Pumping Enginemen Firemen  Coal Miners  Underground and Surface Worker Coal Miners  Coal Miners	6 and 13 Aug.  13 and 20 Aug.  30 July  1 Aug.  16 July	500 200 100,000 5,500 125,000	{	and to banksmen, making wages 52½ per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and of 10 per cent. to other surface workers, making their wages 42 per cent. above standard Advance of 7d. per day (6s. 9d. to 7s. 4d.) Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d.) Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 8d. to 6s. 2d.) Advance of 10 per cent., making wages 42 per cent. above standard of November, 1879 Advance of 8¾ per cent., making wages of underground men, mechanics, enginemen, cokemen and banksmen 55 per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and of other surface workers 52 per cent. above standard Advance of 10 per cent. making wages 50 per cent. above the standard of 1883 Advance of 5 per cent. under sliding scale making wages 58¾ per cent. above standard of December, 1879 Advance of 30 per cent. on "yardage" rate pending the	40 6 34 6 34 0	37 6	3 0	-
Durham  Forest of Dean  South Wales and  Mon Pontypridd  East Lothians	Winding Enginemen Hauling and Pumping Enginemen Firemen  Coal Miners  Underground and Surface Worker Coal Miners  Coal Miners  Coal Miners	6 and 13 Aug.  13 and 20 Aug.  30 July  1 Aug.  16 July  18 14 July	5,500 200 5,500 125,000		and to banksmen, making wages 52½ per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and of 10 per cent. to other surface workers, making their wages 42 per cent. above standard Advance of 7d. per day (6s. 9d. to 7s. 4d.) Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d.) Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 8d. to 6s. 2d.) Advance of 10 per cent., making wages 42 per cent. above standard of November, 1879 Advance of 8½ per cent., making wages of underground men, mechanics, enginemen, cokemen and banksmen 55 per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and of other surface workers 52 per cent. above standard Advance of 10 per cent. making wages 50 per cent. above the standard of 1833 Advance of 5 per cent. under sliding scale making wages 58½ per cent. above standard of December, 1879 Advance of 30 per cent. on "yardage" rate pending the fixing of a schedule of tonnage rates Advance of 6d. per shift	40 6 34 6 34 0 — — — —	37 6 37 0 — — — — — — — —	3 0 3 0	
Durham  Forest of Dean  South Wales and  Mon Pontypridd	Winding Enginemen Hauling and Pumping Enginemen Firemen  Coal Miners  Underground and Surface Worker Coal Miners  Coal Miners  Coal Miners	6 and 13 Aug.  13 and 20 Aug.  30 July  1 Aug.  16 July  14 July  1 Aug.	5,500 200 5,500 125,000 118 14 700		and to banksmen, making wages 52½ per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and of 10 per cent. to other surface workers, making their wages 42 per cent. above standard Advance of 7d. per day (6s. 9d. to 7s. 4d.) Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d.) Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 8d. to 6s. 2d.) Advance of 10 per cent., making wages 42 per cent. above standard of November, 1879 Advance of 8½ per cent., making wages of underground men, mechanics, enginemen, cokemen and banksmen 55 per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and of other surface workers 52 per cent. above standard Advance of 10 per cent. making wages 50 per cent. above the standard of 1833 Advance of 5 per cent. under sliding scale making wages 58½ per cent. above standard of December, 1879 Advance of 30 per cent. on "yardage" rate pending the fixing of a schedule of tonnage rates Advance of 6d. per shift Advance of 55 per cent. under Conciliation Board,	40 6 34 6 34 0 — — — —	37 6 37 0 — — — — — — — —	3 0 3 0	-
Durham  Forest of Dean  South Wales and  Mon Pontypridd  East Lothians	Winding Enginemen Hauling and Pumping Enginemen Firemen  Coal Miners  Underground and Surface Worker Coal Miners  Coal Miners  Coal Miners	6 and 13 Aug.  13 and 20 Aug.  30 July  1 Aug.  16 July  14 July  1 Aug.	5,500 200 5,500 125,000 118		and to banksmen, making wages 52½ per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and of 10 per cent. to other surface workers, making their wages 42 per cent. above standard Advance of 7d. per day (6s. 9d. to 7s. 4d.) Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d.) Advance of 6d. per day (5s. 8d. to 6s. 2d.) Advance of 10 per cent., making wages 42 per cent. above standard of November, 1879 Advance of 8½ per cent., making wages of underground men, mechanics, enginemen, cokemen and banksmen 55 per cent. above standard of November, 1879, and of other surface workers 52 per cent. above standard Advance of 10 per cent. making wages 50 per cent. above the standard of 1833 Advance of 5 per cent. under sliding scale making wages 58½ per cent. above standard of December, 1879 Advance of 30 per cent. on "yardage" rate pending the fixing of a schedule of tonnage rates Advance of 6d. per shift	40 6 34 6 34 0 — — — —	37 6 37 0 — — — — — — — —	3 0 3 0	

\* Exclusive of overtime

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

See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.

The recommendation of the Coal Conciliation Board for the Federated Districts, at an informal meeting held on 2nd August, that an advance of 5 per cent. should be paid in October next, 5 per cent. in January, 1901, and 5 per cent. in February, 1901, was confirmed at a further meeting of the Board held on 10th August. Particulars of this change will be given in the September Gazette.

## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN JULY-(continued)

Locality.	Occupation.	Date from which Change takes effect	Num	oximate nber of speople cted by	Particulars of Change.	of Was	ted Rate ges in a veek.*	Incre Decre full v	ease I
	1	in 1900.	Inc.	Dec.	(Decreases in Italics.)	Before change.	After change.	In- crease.	De
12 Incre	eases-35,005 Workpeople.	IR	ON A	ND ST	TEEL MANUFACTURE. Decreases-Nil.				
	Ironworkers:-	11		1	Decreases—Nil.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	S.
North of England	Puddlers	30 July	1,600		Advance of 3d. per ton (9s. 5d. to 10s.) under sliding		_	100000	
Jarrow	Millmen		4,400		scale Advance of 2½ per cent. under sliding scale				1000
,	General Labourers and Bricklayers' Labourers					-	-	7	
Tooms C	in Steel Works	3 16 July	118		Advance of 5 per cent, on daily rates	_	_	_	
Teams, Gateshead Middlesbrough	Steelworkers Steel Millmen		100		Advance of 22 per cent. under sliding scale				
		. I July	710	•••	Advance of 12 per cent, under sliding scale, making	- 10	-	-	
Stockton-on-Tees	Steel Millmen Steel Sheet Workers	The second second second second	2,900		wages 31½ per cent. above standard Advance of 2½ per cent. under sliding scale				
(	Ironworkers:-	6 Aug.	128		Advance of 5 per cent. under sliding scale	_			
Workington	Puddlers Millmen	30 July	50		Advance of 3d. per ton (10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d.)				
Barrow	Steelworkers	9 July	200		Advance of 27 per cent, under sliding scale				
Darwen	(Slabbing & Plate Mills)		230		Advance of 4 per cent. under sliding scale, making wages 35 per cent. above standard	- 6	-	-	
	Blastfurnacemen	I July	69		Advance of 21 per cent, under sliding scale making		_		
Midlands (with parts of Yorks.,	Ironworkers:-				wages 45½ per cent. above standard				in the
Lancs. and	Puddlers	6 Aug.	20,000	5	Advance of 6d. per ton (ros. 9d. to ris. 3d.) under		_	_	E KE
Cheshire) (	Millmen	Per cally		1	sliding scale Advance of 5 per cent. under sliding scale				
outh Stans	Blastfurnacemen Ironworkers:—	6 Aug.	1,000	•••	Advance of 5 per cent. under sliding scale		=	=	:
West of Scotland	Puddlers			,					da.
or Dectiand		30 July	3,500		Advance of 3d. per ton (11s. to 11s. 3d.) under sliding scale	-	-		
1	Millmen )	1	9 .45		Advance of 2½ per cent. under sliding scale	_	_	_ }	
7 Increase	es-889 Workpeople.	ENGL							
arlington		In July	NEERII		ND SHIPBUILDING TRADES. Decreases	-Nil.			
I. and S. Shields	and Boiler Firemen	-, 1	12		Advance of is. 6d. per week to 9 men, and of is. per week to 3	-	- 1	- 1	
fanchester and	Chippers & Painters Coremakers		442		Advance of is, per week	27 0	28 0	1 0	
District		30 June	200	•••	Advance of 1s. per week	34 0	35 0	I O	
fansfield hepstow	Ironmoulders Boilermakers		8r		Advance of 2s. per week	34 0	36 o	2 0	
ewport (Mon.)	Ironmoulders		3 <b>I</b> 55		Advance of is. 6d. per week		-	1 6	
wansea District	Turners, Fitters and	2 July	68		Advances of 2s. 6d. per week to 38 men and of 1s. 6d.	34 0	35 0	1 0	
	Smiths				per week to 30				
	5 Increases—181 Woo	rkpeople.	0	THER	METAL TRADES. 1 Decrease—600 Works	neomle	1	113	Marie L
heffield	Haft and Scale Pressers Spring Knife Cutlers	2 July	120		Advance of 10 per cent.	- ·	- "	- 1	
	Pen and Pocket Blade	2 July 14 July	19	•••	Advance of about 5 per cent	-01	-	-	
Birmingham	Forgers Cased Tube and Stair								
	Rod Makers	7 July	•••	600	Decrease in bonus of 10 per cent. (27\frac{1}{2} to 17\frac{1}{2}) under Wages Board	and a			
Vorcester	Farriers Chain Bench Drawers		15		Advance of 2s. per week	_	_	2 0	
	(Tube Trade)	2 July	18	•••	Advance of is. 6d. per week	25 0	26 6	1 6	
	4 Tropped to the control of the cont		10					A UL POLICE AND A PARTY AND A	
	# INCTEASES-5.232	Workneon		GIACE					
	4 Increases—5,232 Glass Bottle Makers:—	Workpeop	16	GLAS	S BOTTLE MAKING. Decreases—Nil.				
		Workpeop	400	GLAS	Advance of is. 6d. per week on standard weekly wages	_		_	
underland and	Glass Bottle Makers :				Advance of 1s. 6d. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of			-	
underland and Seaham Harbour	Glass Bottle Makers :	2 July			Advance of rs. 6d. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of 2s. per week on standard weekly wages of	-		-	
	Glass Bottle Makers :— (Light metal workers)  (Dark metal workers)		400	-	Advance of is. 6d. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates Advance of 2s. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of	-		-	
	Glass Bottle Makers :— (Light metal workers)  (Dark metal workers)  Glass Bottle Makers:—)		400	-	Advance of is. 6d. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of 2s. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates	-		-	
eaham Harbour	Glass Bottle Makers :— (Light metal workers)  (Dark metal workers)  Glass Bottle Makers:— Finishers, Blowers		400	-	Advance of is. 6d. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of 2s. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of is. 6d. on standard weekly wages			-	
eaham Harbour	Glass Bottle Makers :— (Light metal workers)  (Dark metal workers)  Glass Bottle Makers:—)		400		Advance of rs. 6d. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates Advance of 2s. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of rs. 6d. on standard weekly wages (finishers 34s. 6d. to 35s., blowers 32s. 6d. to 24s.)	-		-	
eaham Harbour	Glass Bottle Makers:— (Light metal workers)  (Dark metal workers)  Glass Bottle Makers:— Finishers, Blowers and Gatherers	2 July	450		Advance of is. 6d. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates Advance of 2s. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of is. 6d. on standard weekly wages (finishers 34s. 6d. to 36s., blowers 32s. 6d. to 34s., gatherers 27s. 6d. to 29s.), and of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates	-		-	
eaham Harbour	Glass Bottle Makers:— (Light metal workers)  (Dark metal workers)  Glass Bottle Makers:— Finishers, Blowers and Gatherers  Apprentices Boys	2 July	400 450 1,762		Advance of is. 6d. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates Advance of 2s. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of is. 6d. on standard weekly wages (finishers 34s. 6d. to 36s., blowers 32s. 6d. to 34s., gatherers 27s. 6d. to 29s.), and of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates	-		-	
eaham Harbour	Glass Bottle Makers:— (Light metal workers)  (Dark metal workers)  Glass Bottle Makers:— Finishers, Blowers and Gatherers  Apprentices	2 July	450	···	Advance of 1s. 6d. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of 2s. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of 1s. 6d. on standard weekly wages (finishers 34s. 6d. to 36s., blowers 32s. 6d. to 34s., gatherers 27s. 6d. to 29s.), and of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates			-	
eaham Harbour	Glass Bottle Makers:— (Light metal workers)  (Dark metal workers)  Glass Bottle Makers:— Finishers, Blowers and Gatherers  Apprentices Boys	2 July	400 450 1,762 368 1,420	 	Advance of 1s. 6d. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of 2s. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of 1s. 6d. on standard weekly wages (finishers 34s. 6d. to 36s., blowers 32s. 6d. to 34s., gatherers 27s. 6d. to 29s.), and of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates	-		-	
orkshire	Glass Bottle Makers:— (Light metal workers)  (Dark metal workers)  Glass Bottle Makers:— Finishers, Blowers and Gatherers  Apprentices Boys	2 July	400 450 1,762 368 1,420	 	Advance of 1s. 6d. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates Advance of 2s. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of 1s. 6d. on standard weekly wages (finishers 34s. 6d. to 36s., blowers 32s. 6d. to 34s., gatherers 27s. 6d. to 29s.), and of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates			-	
orkshire	Glass Bottle Makers:— (Light metal workers)  (Dark metal workers)  Glass Bottle Makers:— Finishers, Blowers and Gatherers  Apprentices Boys  Glass Bottle Makers	2 July C	400 450 1,762 368 1,420 750		Advance of is. 6d. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates Advance of 2s. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of is. 6d. on standard weekly wages (finishers 34s. 6d. to 36s., blowers 32s. 6d. to 34s., gatherers 27s. 6d. to 29s.), and of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates	-		-	
orkshire	Glass Bottle Makers:— (Light metal workers)  (Dark metal workers)  Glass Bottle Makers:— Finishers, Blowers and Gatherers  Apprentices Boys Glass Bottle Makers  Glass Bottle Makers  Glass Bottle Makers	2 July - 2 July - 2 July - 23 July	400 450 1,762 368 1,420 750		Advance of 1s. 6d. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates Advance of 2s. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of 1s. 6d. on standard weekly wages (finishers 34s. 6d. to 36s., blowers 32s. 6d. to 34s., gatherers 27s. 6d. to 29s.), and of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates	-			
orkshire	Glass Bottle Makers:— (Light metal workers)  (Dark metal workers)  Glass Bottle Makers:— Finishers, Blowers and Gatherers  Apprentices Boys Glass Bottle Makers  Glass Bottle Makers  Glass Bottle Makers  Glass Bottle Makers	2 July - 2 July - 2 July - 23 July	400 450 1,762 368 1,420 750 82		Advance of is. 6d. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates Advance of 2s. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of is. 6d. on standard weekly wages (finishers 34s. 6d. to 36s., blowers 32s. 6d. to 34s., gatherers 27s. 6d. to 29s.), and of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates	reases	Nil.	-	
orkshire	Glass Bottle Makers:— (Light metal workers)  (Dark metal workers)  Glass Bottle Makers:— Finishers, Blowers and Gatherers  Apprentices Boys Glass Bottle Makers  Glass Bottle Makers  Glass Bottle Makers	2 July 2 July 2 July 23 July 2000ple.	400 450 1,762 368 1,420 750 82	       PLOYE	Advance of is. 6d. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates Advance of 2s. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of is. 6d. on standard weekly wages (finishers 34s. 6d. to 36s., blowers 32s. 6d. to 34s., gatherers 27s. 6d. to 29s.), and of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates Advance of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates	reases—	Nit.	2 31	
orkshire	Glass Bottle Makers:— (Light metal workers)  (Dark metal workers)  Glass Bottle Makers:— Finishers, Blowers and Gatherers  Apprentices Boys Glass Bottle Makers  Glass Bottle Makers  6 Increases—860 Worky Paviors Keepers and Gardeners (Parks Dept.)	2 July 2 July 2 July 23 July 26 July	400 450 1,762 368 1,420 750 82	 	Advance of 1s. 6d. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates Advance of 2s. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of 1s. 6d. on standard weekly wages (finishers 34s. 6d. to 36s., blowers 32s. 6d. to 34s., gatherers 27s. 6d. to 29s.), and of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates	reases—	Nii.		
eaham Harbour	Glass Bottle Makers:— (Light metal workers)  (Dark metal workers)  Glass Bottle Makers:— Finishers, Blowers and Gatherers  Apprentices  Boys  Glass Bottle Makers  Glass Bottle Makers  Glass Bottle Makers  Keepers and Gardeners (Parks Dept.) Cleaners, Carters,	2 July 2 July 2 July 23 July 26 July	400 450 1,762 368 1,420 750 82	       PLOYE	Advance of 1s. 6d. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates Advance of 2s. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of 1s. 6d. on standard weekly wages (finishers 34s. 6d. to 36s., blowers 32s. 6d. to 34s., gatherers 27s. 6d. to 29s.), and of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates	reases—	Nit.	2 34	
eaham Harbour	Glass Bottle Makers:— (Light metal workers)  (Dark metal workers)  Glass Bottle Makers:— Finishers, Blowers and Gatherers  Apprentices Boys Glass Bottle Makers  Glass Bottle Makers  6 Increases—860 Worky Paviors Keepers and Gardeners (Parks Dept.)	2 July 2 July 2 July 23 July 26 July	400 450 1,762 368 1,420 750 82 EMI 8 62+	     PLOYE	Advance of is. 6d. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates Advance of 2s. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of is. 6d. on standard weekly wages (finishers 34s. 6d. to 36s., blowers 32s. 6d. to 34s., gatherers 27s. 6d. to 29s.), and of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates	reases—	Nit.	2 34	
orkshire ancashire ristol	Glass Bottle Makers:— (Light metal workers)  (Dark metal workers)  Glass Bottle Makers:— Finishers, Blowers and Gatherers  Apprentices Boys Glass Bottle Makers  Glass Bottle Makers  6 Increases—860 Worky Paviors Keepers and Gardeners (Parks Dept.) Cleaners, Carters, Wheelwrights, Wharfmen, &c. (Health Department)	2 July 2 July 2 July 23 July 26 July July July	400 450 1,762 368 1,420 750 82 EMI 8 62+	     PLOYE	Advance of 1s. 6d. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates Advance of 2s. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of 1s. 6d. on standard weekly wages (finishers 34s. 6d. to 36s., blowers 32s. 6d. to 34s., gatherers 27s. 6d. to 29s.), and of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates	reases—	Nil.	2 34	
orkshire	Glass Bottle Makers:— (Light metal workers)  (Dark metal workers)  Glass Bottle Makers:— Finishers, Blowers and Gatherers  Apprentices Boys  Glass Bottle Makers  Glass Bottle Makers  6 Increases—860 Works Paviors  Keepers and Gardeners (Parks Dept.) Cleaners, Carters, Wheelwrights, Wharfmen, &c. (Health Department) Labourers (Gas Works)	2 July 2 July 2 July 23 July 26 July July June	400 450 1,762 368 1,420 750 82 EMI 8 62† 54		Advance of 1s. 6d. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates Advance of 2s. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of 1s. 6d. on standard weekly wages (finishers 34s. 6d. to 36s., blowers 32s. 6d. to 34s., gatherers 27s. 6d. to 29s.), and of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates	reases—	Nil		
eaham Harbour  orkshire  ancashire  ristol  eywood  irmingham  urslem	Glass Bottle Makers:— (Light metal workers)  (Dark metal workers)  Glass Bottle Makers:— Finishers, Blowers and Gatherers  Apprentices Boys Glass Bottle Makers  Glass Bottle Makers  Glass Bottle Makers  Glass Bottle Makers  Cleaners  (Parks Dept.) Cleaners, Carters, Wheelwrights, Wharfmen, &c. (Health Department) Labourers (Gas Works) Carters, Drainers, Grave Diggers and Labourers, Grave	2 July 2 July 2 July 23 July 26 6 July July June 13 July	400 450 1,762 368 1,420 750 82 EMI 8 62†	     PLOYE	Advance of 1s. 6d. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates Advance of 2s. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of 1s. 6d. on standard weekly wages (finishers 34s. 6d. to 36s., blowers 32s. 6d. to 34s., gatherers 27s. 6d. to 29s.), and of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates		=	-	
eaham Harbour  orkshire  ancashire  ristol  eywood  irmingham  urslem	Glass Bottle Makers:— (Light metal workers)  (Dark metal workers)  Glass Bottle Makers:— Finishers, Blowers and Gatherers  Apprentices Boys Glass Bottle Makers  Glass Bottle Makers  Glass Bottle Makers  Glass Bottle Makers  Keepers and Gardeners (Parks Dept.) Cleaners, Carters, Wheelwrights, Wharfmen, &c. (Health Department) Labourers (Gas Works) Carters, Drainers, Grave Diggers and Labourers "Strapper" Labourers "Strapper" Labourers	2 July 2 July 2 July 23 July 26 July July June 13 July 2 July	400 450 1,762 368 1,420 750 82 EMI 8 62+ 54 380 57		Advance of is. 6d. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates Advance of 2s. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of is. 6d. on standard weekly wages (finishers 34s. 6d. to 36s., blowers 32s. 6d. to 34s., gatherers 27s. 6d. to 29s.), and of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates		=		
eaham Harbour  orkshire  incashire  eywood  crmingham  orslem	Glass Bottle Makers:— (Light metal workers)  (Dark metal workers)  Glass Bottle Makers:— Finishers, Blowers and Gatherers  Apprentices Boys Glass Bottle Makers  Glass Bottle Makers  Glass Bottle Makers  Glass Bottle Makers  Cleaners  (Parks Dept.) Cleaners, Carters, Wheelwrights, Wharfmen, &c. (Health Department) Labourers (Gas Works) Carters, Drainers, Grave Diggers and Labourers, Grave	2 July 2 July 2 July 23 July 26 6 July July June 13 July	400 450 1,762 368 1,420 750 82 EMI 8 62+ 54		Advance of 1s. 6d. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates Advance of 2s. per week on standard weekly wages of makers, blowers and gatherers, and an increase of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of 1s. 6d. on standard weekly wages (finishers 34s. 6d. to 36s., blowers 32s. 6d. to 34s., gatherers 27s. 6d. to 29s.), and of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates  Advance of 5 per cent. on "overwork" rates		=	-	

### CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN JULY-(continued).

Locality.	Occupation.	Date from which Change takes	Approximate Number of workpeople affected by		Number of workpeople		Number of workpeople		Number of workpeople		Number of workpeople		Number of workpeople		Number of workpeople		Number of workpeople		Number of workpeople		Number of workpeople		Number of workpeople		Particulars of Change.	Estimat of Was full w			ase or ease in reek.*
Locality.	Oscapano	effect in 1900.	Inc.	Dec.	(Decreases in Italics.)	Before change.	After change.	In- crease.	De- crease.																				
	000 Way	Zanaon Za			LANEOUS TRADES. Decreases—Nil.																								
	15 Increases—688 Wor	креорие.	IAI	IOOLL		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.																				
Durham	Letterpress Printers	21 July	66		Advance of 2s. per week on time rates, and ½d. per 1,000 ens. on piece rates	28 0	30 0	2 0																					
	Cement Workers	20 July	44		Advance of 71 per cent	-	-	-	•••																				
Hylton		16 July	24		Advance of is. 6d. per week	29 0	30 6	1 6																					
Stockton-on-Tees	Letterpress Printers Enginemen and Firemen	17 July	6		Advance of is. 6d. per week	A TOP	310 th 24	16	***																				
Thornaby-on-Tees	(in Flour Mills)	1/ july				72551643																							
Leeds	Glazed Brick and Pipe	19 July	79		Advances ranging from 1s. to 4s. per week				-																				
	Makers	30 July	30		Advance to a minimum rate of 71d. per hour	31 6	33 9	2 3	***																				
Burnley	French Polishers	2 July	12		Advance of Ad. per hour (7 d. to 8d.)	33 9	36 0	2 3																					
Warrington	French Polishers Brushmakers	June &	70		Advance to list prices, stated to have resulted in an	-	-	-																					
Bristol	Brushmakers	July			increase in earnings of from 21 to 5 per cent.	A SOURCE																							
27 111 1	French Polishers	11 July	50		Advance of 1d. per hour (71d. to 8d.)	33 9	36 o	2 3																					
Nottingham	D. t W	13 July	13		Advance of id. per hour (6d. to 7d) for day work, and of	ALTONOM																							
London, E.C	Filmters Waterousemen	-33-3		Confestis	3s. 6d. per night (7s. to 10s. 6d.) for Saturday night work																								
Southampton	Able Seamen on South	July	59		Advance of ros. per month (80s. to 90s.)																								
A STATE OF THE STA	African voyage	5 July	96		Advance of \d. per ton (2\frac{3}{4}d. to 3d.)	To the same of	AND SO	-	***																				
Ardrossan		July	30		Advance in the minimum wage of 2s. per week	26 0	28 0	2.0																					
Inverness		21 July	100		Advance of id. per ton	100000000	NOTE OF	The state of																					
Newry {	Dock Labourers	25 June	9		Advance of id. per cwt	1000	400	-	1 11200																				

\* Exclusive of overtime.

+ See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.

#### CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN JULY, 1900.

THE changes in hours of labour reported in July were all decreases, and affected 1,096 workpeople, whose hours were reduced on an average by about 13 per

		Date from which	Approxi- mate number	Hours o	flabour week.*†	Extent of Re- duction	
Locality.	Occupation.	change takes effect in 1900.	of work- people directly affected.	Before change.	After change.	per week.	
-						Hours.	
Taunton	Bricklayers Masons Carpenters and Joiners Labourers;	1 Nov.,	100 50 100 50	54½	533	3	
Inverness Dalton-in-	Bakers‡ Iron Ore Miners	July 14 July	30 200	55 48	53 47	2	
Furness Sunderland Lancaster	Paper Makers Carpenters and Joiners!	16 July 29 June	140 280	66 52 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	63 49 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 31 34	
Norwich	Coachmakers and Labourers	30 June	146	60	59	1	

#### MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTES.

Cotton Statistics.-The following Table shows the number of bales of cotton imported, forwarded from ports to inland towns, and exported during the month of July, and also during the seven completed months of 1900, with comparative figures for

1099.	Month	of July.		nths ended
	1900.	1899.	1900.	1899.
Forwarded from Ports to Inlan	Bales. 119,139 ad 218,479	Bales. 110,444 234,468	Bales. 1,813,464 1,885,888	Bales. 2,078,247 1,876,012
Towns Exported	20,358	49,858	* 215,227	360,581

Bankruptcies.—The bankruptcies gazetted during July numbered 409, being 115 more than in July, 1899, 39 more than in July, 1898, and 31 more than in July, 1897.

Traffic Receipts.—The total receipts of 21 of the principal railways of the United Kingdom during the five weeks ended August 4th amounted to £9,638,555, an increase of £157,447 (or 1.7 per cent.) over the corresponding period of 1899. The receipts from passenger traffic were £5,082,093, an increase of £35,316, and those from goods and mineral traffic £4,556,462, an increase of £122,131.

\* Exclusive of overtime.

† Where the winter and summer hours are known to differ in any trade the weekly hours given in the Tables are, in the absence of exact figures, the result of averaging the hours for five summer and two winter weeks, which is shown in this Table to the nearest quarter of an hour.

‡ See also under Changes in Rates of Wages.

#### WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN JULY.

During July 545 fresh applications for work were registered by eight bureaux (see Labour Gazette, February, 1899, p. 36) furnishing returns, and 555 offers of situations were made by employers; work was found for 180 persons, of whom 97 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers and mothers' helps).

The returns for the London Girls' Friendly Society business agency and the Manchester, Liverpool and Edinburgh Bureaux are for the present grouped to-gether in the following Table, which shows the work done by the eight bureaux during July.

#### WORK DONE IN JULY.

No. of No. of

Land Control of the C	No. of Fresh Situations offered by	Fresh Applications of Work-people	Workpeople engaged by Employers.		
	Employers.	seeking Situations.	Permanently.	Tem- porarily.	
	Sui	mmary by	Bureaux	•	
Central Bureau—  60, Chancery-lane, W.C  Society for Promoting Training and Employment—	44	66	15	9	
22. Berners-street, W	28	32	9	II	
Y. W. C. A.—  25, George-street	382 45 56	317 52 78	61 8 15	24 13 15	
Total of 8 Bureaux	555	545	108	72	
end to be a second	Sumi	mary by Oc	cupatio	ns.	
Superintendents, Forewomen, etc	39 I	71 8 26	10 6	1 2 15	
Dressmakers, Milliners, etc Secretaries, Clerks, Typists	40 24	55	10	16	
Apprentices and Learners	2	6 280	66	31	
Domestic Servants	393 56	99	15	5	
Total Number in July, 1900	555	545	108	72	
Total Number in June, 1900	675	514	94	60	
Total Number in July, 1899	586	468	1	55	
	THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE			

The number of fresh applications for domestic servants fell from 469 to 393, the number of servants applying being again 280; the number permanently engaged rose from 57 to 66. The number of fresh applications from employers for dressmakers and milliners fell from 75 to 40, the number requiring situations being again 26; 21 were engaged through the bureaux, compared with 14 in June.

### INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN JULY.

Based on information furnished by the Home Office and the Board of Trade. THE total number of workpeople reported as killed by

The total number of workpeople reported as killed by accidents during July was 351, or 69 more than in June, and 51 more than in July, 1899.

In the first group of industries shown in the following summary Table, including railways, mines, quarries, shipping, and factories, and employing 5,447,140 persons (according to the latest available figures), 327 were reported killed, and 7,553 injured by accidents in July, as compared with 280 reported killed and 6,675 injured in July, 1899. These figures give one death in July, 1900, for every 16,658 persons employed in those industries. During the seven completed months of 1900, 2,751 persons were reported killed and 47,813 injured in the corresponding period of 1899.

In the remaining occupations included in the Tables, 24 persons were reported killed, and 1,099 injured in July, as compared with 20 killed and 870 injured in July, 1899.

SUMMARY TABLE.

#### SUMMARY TABLE.

	Ki	lled.	Inj	ured.	Number
· - samples	July, 1900.	July, 1899.	July, 1900.	July, 1899.	Employed according to latest Returns.
Railway Service—					
Accidents connected with move- ment of vehicles	48	49	348	304	1
Other Accidents	8	3	861	851	534,141
Total Railway Service	56	52	1,209	1,155	534,141
Mines	81	76	345	358	741,125
Quarries (over 20 feet deep)	9	12	83	98	134,478
Shipping	117	93	237	307	230,372*
Factories	64	47	5,679	4,757	3,807,024
Total of above	327	280	7,553	6,675	5,447,140
Workshops	4	_	19	10	1
Under Factory Act, 1895, Ss. 22,	17	12	839	638	Cannot be stated.
Under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	3	8	241	222	)
Grand Total	851	300	8,652	7,545	

#### DETAILED TABLE.

Killed. In- Killed. In- Killed. In-

		Jureu.	The second second	Jurea.		Jured.	
A had been done or not	Mover	cidents ted with nent of icles.	dents	er accion the anies' nises.	To	Total.	
ailway Service— Brakesmen and Goods	40.0	1					
Cuanda	6	71				5000000	
Engine Drivers		26		19	6	90	
Firemen	3 6	47	I	39 67	3	65	
Guards (Passenger)	-	5	_	7	7	114	
Permanent Way Men (not					1	14	
Including Labourers)	2	7	2	106	4	113	
Chambers	7	49	-	216	7	265	
Miscellaneous (including	2 22	48 95	-	5	2	53	
Contractors' Servants)	77	95	5	402	27	497	
Total for July, 1900	48	348	8	861	56	1,209	
Total for July, 1899	49	304	3	851	52	1,155	
ines—	- Daniel	ground.	Suri	face.		tal.	
Explosions of Firedamp	9	18		E BENEFIT	9	18	
Falls of ground	40	125	-	_	40	125	
Micaellenesses	18	10	-	-	9	10	
Misbellaneous	18	150	5	42	23	192	
Total for July, 1900	76	303	5	42	81	345	
Total for July, 1899	71	303	5	55	76	358	
uarries over 20 faet deep.	Ins	side.	Outs	side.	To	tal.	
The same and the same and b.							
Explosives or Blasting		9	TENNEN TO SERVICE	N.S. Post	AND BUTTON		
Falls of ground	6	20			6	9 20	
During Ascent or Descent	-	I				I	
Miscellaneous	3	36	=	17	3	53	
Total for July, 1900	9	66		17	9	83	
Total for July, 1899	10	84	2	14	12	98	

And the second second	1	Ĭn-	1	1 -		
30417	Killed	jurad.	Killed.	Jured.	Killed.	In- jured
	By W	reck or sualty.	By	other dents.	To	otal.
Shipping*_				1	1	
On Trading Vessels— Sailing	32	_	10	24	1	
On Fishing Vessels—	7	-	57	200	64	24 200
Sailing	Z	- I	3 8	2 10	38	2
Total for July, 1900	39	I	78	-	-	11
Total for 3 months May	- 33		70	236	117	237
to July, 1900	175	6	194	603	369	608
Total for 3 months May to July, 1899	241	12	205	674	446	686
Factories—	M:	ales.	Fen	nales.	To	tal.
(a) Accidents reportable by	-	100000		1		
Certifying Surgeons—	52	1,408	ı	150	53	1.558
Young Persons Children	10	508	_ I	96	11	604
Total	62	1,926	2	249	64	2,175
(b) Other Accidents—	17 1927					-1-75
Adults Young Persons	=	2,956	=	63 37	E	3,019
Children	1000	8	-	3	-	477
Total	_	3,404	-	100	_	3,504
Total Factories— July, 1900	62	5,330	2	349	64	5,679
July, 1899	46	4,446	1	311	47	4,757
Woukahana	70000000					
Workshops— Adults	4	12	_	_	4	12
Young Persons Children	=	5	=	2	E	7
Total Workshops-						
July, 1900	4	17		2	4	19
July, 1899	-	10	-	-	A-M	10
Factories & Workshops (classified by trades). Textiles— Cotton	2	225	_	104	2	329
Wool and Worsted Other Textiles	=	67 45	=	45 38	=	83
Extraction of Metals Founding and Conversion of Metals	1 12	159 843	=	<u>-</u> 6	I 12	159 849
Machines, Engines and Engineering	8	1,178	-	3	8	1,181
Ship and Boat Building	6	746	-	_	6	746
Chemicals, &c Other Non-Textile In- dustries	4 1 32	209 140 1,735		5 150	4 1 34	209 145 1,885
Total for July, 1900	66	5,347	2	351	68	5,698
Total for July, 1899	46	4,456	1	311	47	4,767
Under Factory Act, 1898,	-,	i				
Docks, Wharves and	12	411	_		12	477
Quays Warehouses	2	311		I	2	411
Buildings to which Act applies	3	80	-		3	312 80
Laundries	7	11	-	25	-	36
Total for July, 1900	17	813	-	26	17	839
Total for July, 1899	12	624	-	14	12	638
	Const	1				
Under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894— Bridge		epair.	Work		Tota	
Canal Railway†	<u></u>	88	=	3	-	6 88
Tramroad	=	- 4	=	17	=	21
Tunnel	2	95	=	17	2	29
Traction Engines	Act do	es not	-	-	-	95
Total for July, 1900	3	221	_	20	3	241
Total for July, 1899	6	183	2	39	8	222
* The figures relate to seam have been killed or injured by they were members of the cre-	en who	have be	en repor	ted durin	ng the m	onth to
in the British Islands under	Post I	of the M	Coscis (C	Acept ya	ichts) reg	istered
tons and upwards). Injuries to						
in and out of Scottish ports on	3 - 5	1	- June Cit		Coscis em	proyed

tons and upwards). Injuries to members of the crews of fishing vessels of 15 in and out of Scottish ports and of vessels trading exclusively between Scottish ports, or to Asiatics serving under Asiatic articles of agreement, are not included. With these exceptions, injuries, however trivial, are included. The number of persons stated to be employed is the sum of the number of persons engaged for the first crew of each vessel employed during 1899, and remaining on the Register at the end of that year.

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

‡ Authorised by any local or personal Act of Parliament.

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

August, 1900.

### TRADE DISPUTES.

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

Number and Magnitude.—Forty-one fresh disputes were reported as having begun in July, 1900, compared with 45 in June, 1900, and 51 in July, 1809. In these 41 disputes 5,836 workpeople were directly and 4,408 indirectly affected, a total of 10,244, which compares with 22,978 in June, 1900, and 10,222 in July, 1899.

Trades Affected.—In the building trades 7 disputes took place, involving 600 workpeople; in the mining and quarrying industries, 10 disputes, involving 5,615 workpeople; in the metal and engineering trades 8 disputes, involving 1,040 workpeople; in the textile trades 6 disputes, involving 1,075 workpeople; in transport trades 4 disputes, involving 1,438 workpeople; and in miscellaneous trades, 6 disputes, involving 476 workpeople.

Causes.—Of the 41 disputes, 19 arose on demands for advances in wage-rates, and 5 on other wages questions. Six disputes arose on questions of trade unionism, 5 on questions of working arrangements, and 6 on miscellaneous questions.

Results.—Twenty-eight new disputes, involving 7,049 workpeople, and 16 old disputes, involving 7,524 workpeople, were reported as having terminated. Of the 44 new and old disputes terminated, 11, involving 3,592 workpeople, were reported as having terminated. Of the 44 new and old disputes terminated, 11, involving 3,592 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 11, involving 2,764 persons, in favour of the employers; and 19, involving 7,437 persons, resulted in compromise. With regard to the remaining 3 disputes, involving 780 persons, certain points are still under consideration. At the end of July, 13 old disputes were reported to be still unsettled, involving altogether about 3,500 workpeople.

Duration of Disputes in Working Days.—The aggregate duration in July of all the disputes, new and old, was about 300,000 days, compared with 388,000 in June, 1900, and 190,000 in July, 1899.

Summary for the First Seven Months of 1900.—For the seven completed months of 1900 the aggregate number of workpeople involved in the 352 disputes which commenced in these months was 119,526, as compared with 90,379 in the 447 disputes reported in the corresponding period of 1899. The aggregate duration in 1900 of trade disputes was about 2,080,000 working days, as compared with 1,550,000 in the corresponding period of 1899.

Locality.	Occupation.*	Works affect Di-	ber of people sted.  Indirectly.*	Date when Dispute began.	Duration of Dispute in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Result.
			I.—D	ISPUT	ES WI	HICH BEGAN IN JULY, 1900.	
		7.	Disputes	3.	BUILD	ING TRADES. 600 Workpeople affects	ed.
	Deintows	87		July	8	For a code of rules and an advance in wages	Demands granted.
Doncaster	Painters		20	9	6	from 6½d. to 7d. per hour Against employment of non-unionists	Employers agreed not to employ non-
Leeds	Bricklayers and Labourers	40		2		For advance in wages from 81d. to 91d. per hour	unionists.  Advance granted to 9\frac{1}{2}d. per hour in country and 9d. in town; other altera-
York	Slaters and Tilers	20			*	and other alterations in working rules	tions in rules agreed to.
St. Helens	Carpenters and Joiners	45		16		Refusal to fix work made under non-society conditions	No settlement reported.
Ipswich	Bricklayers and	168	100	9		For an amended code of working rules	Man objected to left employment of
West Ham	Labourers Carpenters and Joiners, Bricklayers and	30	70	16	3	Against employment of a non-unionist	firm.
Dundee	Labourers Stonemasons	20		3		To compel employer's son, who was working at the trade, to re-join the trade union	
	10	Disput	es.	MINI	NG AN	ID QUARRYING. 5,615 Workpeople of	ffected.
Sunderland	Putters and Other	23	-155	19	2	Dissatisfaction with wages earned	leaving work without notice.
Matlock	Workpeople Quarrymen and	600		23		For advance in wages of 1d. per hour and employers to find tools for the men.	No settlement reported.
Tamworth	Labourers Coal Miners and Other	200	40	13	II	Against the enforced use of safety lamps	Amicable settlement effected.
Dowlais	Workpeople Coal Hewers Coal Miners and	160 454	179	2 2	24	For advance in rate of wages above that awarded	Work resumed pending final settlement, No settlement reported.
Neath Pontypridd	Hauliers and Other	250	2,500	16	21	by the Sliding Scale In consequence of imprisonment of a haulier for failure to comply with a judgment summons	Work resumed after man had been released from prison.
(near)	Workpeople Coal Miners	20		24	3	obtained by firm Against proposed reduction in price of 3d. per ton on account of shortened drawing road	Reduction of 2d. per ton agreed to.
Ayr (near)	Coal Miners	63	76	13		Against employment of non-unionists Objection to the use of "riddles" for cleaning	No settlement reported. Work resumed on employers' terms.
Denny (near)	Oncost Workers	600	90	23		the coal Against employment of non-unionists	No settlement reported.
Hamilton	Colliery Workpeople generally	000	90	11 -3	1		orkpeople affected.
	8 Dis	putes.	M	ETAL		ENGINEERING TRADES. 1,040 WG	Strikers summoned and fined for leav-
Selly Oak	Tube Drawers' Assistants & Tube Drawers	25	100	10	8	Misunderstanding as to meaning of new regula-	ing work without notice.
Wednesbury	Fitting and Socket Makers (Tube Trade)	130		19	I	tions issued by firm For advance in wages of 5s. per week	Some of the men returned to work at
Wellington, Salop	Labourers (Iron and Steel Works)	40		23	3	Alleged untinable iron	old wages; places of others filled up. Compensation promised.
Wolver- hampton	Hollow-ware Tinners	14		14	19	For advance of 2s. per week on time and from 15	
Chepstow	& Machine Workers	74		2		to 20 per cent. on piece rates	Advance of is. per week granted.
Newport Coatbridge	Ironfounders	45 2	310	14	Shifts.	Attempt by heaters to enforce a minimum tollings	Some allowance made to 4 neaters to difficult work.
Glasgow	Foundry Labourers, &c.	300	-	26	7	Objection to proposed rules for the works	parties.
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	I state of the state of the	10 30	6 Dispu	tes.	TEX.	TILE TRADES. 1,075 Workpeople aff	ected.
Blackburn	Card and Blowing Room Operatives	37		5	6	Against discharge of a fellow workman to make room for one from another mill belonging to the same firm	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAME
Bolton	Textile Mill Mechanics	. 35		5		For adoption of minimum rate of wages of 30s	No settlement reported.  No settlement reported.
Rawtenstall	Cardroom Operatives,	ICO	418	4		For advance in wages	Advence granted on work in question.
Rochdale	Jute Spinners.	210	200	10	4 1	Dissatisfaction with prices paid for certain worl Sympathy with two overseers who had resigned	Work resumed under new overse
Dundee	Preparers, and Weaver	S				in consequence of being refused an advance is wages  Dispute as to amount of pay for certain work	
Kilbirnie	Roughers and	65	1	19			shments where the dispute occurred,

\* The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly affected," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the dispute occurred, but not themselves on strike or locked-out. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

TRADE DISPUTES-continued.

Locality.	Occupation,*	Affected.	Date when ispute in working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Result.
		I.—DI	SPUTES WE	IICH BEGAN IN JULY, 1900-(con	tinued).

	and the same of the			DISPU	I CAL	HICH BEGAN IN JULY, 1900— (con	tinued).
		4	Dispute		TRAN	SPORT TRADES. 1,438 Workpeople	affected.
Hull	Harbour Lightermen and Stevedores' Labourers	150	150	July.	7	For advance in time and piece rates of wages	Work resumed pending arbitration.
Granton	Steam Trawl Fisher- men	38		10		Against withdrawal by firm of an extra hand from each yessel	No settlement reported.
Dublin	Dock and Coal Labourers, Carters, &c.	1,000	•••	2	20-2	For advance in wages and against employment of non-unionists	Work resumed on employers' terms.
Newry	Dock Labourers	100	·	13	7		Advance of id. per ton granted.
		6 Dis	putes.	MI	SCELI	ANEOUS TRADES. 476 Workpeople	e affected.
Blackburn	Highway and Tram- way Labourers	164		12	9	For advance in wages	Work resumed on old terms.
Manchester	Slipper Operatives	132		2		Dispute as to revised price list	No settlement reported
Nottingham	Cabinet Makers and French Polishers	82		2	8	For increase in overtime rates and outworking allowance, and for advance in wages to polishers	Increase in overtime rates, modified advance in outworking allowance, and
London, S.W.	Tailors	50		18	_		Workpeople replaced
	Wood Carvers	14		10	7	For limitation of number of apprentices in accordance with local working rules	Men's demand agreed to.
Perth	Letterpress Printers	34		9		Against employment of female compositors at lower rates than men	No settlement reported.
Blackburn Manchester Nottingham London, S.W. Edinburgh	Highway and Tramway Labourers Slipper Operatives Cabinet Makers and French Polishers Tailors Wood Carvers	6 Dis <sub>1</sub> 164 132 82 50 14	putes.	MI 12 2 2 18 10	SCELI 9 8 7	For advance in wages of 3d. per ton  ANEOUS TRADES. 476 Workpeople For advance in wages  Dispute as to revised price list For increase in overtime rates and outworking allowance, and for advance in wages to polishers from 7½d, to 8d, per hour Objection to a certain man For limitation of number of apprentices in accordance with local working rules Against employment of female compositors at	Advance of rd. per ton granted.  s affected.  Work resumed on old terms.  No settlement reported. Increase in overtime rates, modi advance in outworking allowance, advance to polishers agreed to. Workpeople replaced. Men's demand agreed to.

		5	Disput	tes.	BUIL	DING TRADES. 690 Workpeople affer	oted.
Taunton	Bricklayers, Carpenters and Joiners, Painters and Labourers Masons & Bricklayers	<b>25</b> 0 380	60	2 April 1 June		For advance in wages from 6d. to 7d. per hour  Against proposed reduction in wages from 91d. to 81d. per hour, and alteration in date for expiry of yearly agreement	Immediate advance of \( \frac{1}{2} \)d. per hou granted, with further advance of \( \frac{1}{2} \)d per hour on 1st June, 1901. Proposals withdrawn.
				3 Dispute	9.	MINING. 813 Workpeople affected.	
Dalton-in- Furness Neath Pontypridd	Iron Ore Miners Coal Hewers, &c Coal Miners	375 320 118		28 June 1 May	45 5 61	For advance in wages, re-arrangement of working hours, and recognition of trade union secretary For advance in wages in consequence of introduction of safety lamps  For adoption of a price list in lieu of fixed payment per yard	For details of settlement, &c., see p. 223 A temporary advance granted to hewer pending final settlement. Work resumed at an advance of 30 pe cent. on yardage rates, pending the fixing of a schedule of tonnage rates.
	4 Disputes.	ME	TAL,	ENGIN	EERI	NG AND SHIPUILDING TRADES.	839 Workpeople affected.
Shields and Blyth	Chippers and Painters  Dock Labourers	237 323		24 May 29 May	36 32	For advance in wages from 27s. to 33s. per week In sympathy with chippers and painters involved	Advance of is. per week granted to chippers and painters.
Leeds	Patternmakers, Iron- founders and Labourers	100	24	23 Mar.	_	in above dispute For advance in wages from 37s. to 39s. per week	Work resumed on old terms.
District	103 ademi	31	Dispute	8.	ΓEXTΙ	For advance in wages from 34s. to 36s. per week  LE TRADES. 4,318 Workpeople affects	Advance of 1s, per week granted.
Colne	Other Workpeople	117	81	4 April	78	For advance in prices when "plain" or "stripe" goods are put into "check" looms	Employer agreed to change the "slays' or put "skeleton boxes" on looms when plain work is woven in check looms.
Hindley Wigan	Cardroom Operatives and other Workpeeple	4,00	oot "	28 June 18 May	60	Alleged bad material For advance of 10 per cent. in day wages and 5 per cent. in piece prices	Improved material promised.  Work resumed on old terms pending joint conference to be held in October (See page 229.)
	2	Dispute	3.	TRAN	SPOR	T TRADES. 446 Workpeople affected.	
Middlesbrough	Dock Labourers, Railway Labourers, &c.	200	150	III June	49	For advance in wages of is. per day	Work resumed at old rate of wages.
Ardrossan	Dock Labourers	96		26 May	32	For advance in price from 23d. to 34d. per ton for discharging ore	Advance to 3d. per ton granted, with overtime pay for work done after 2 p.m on Saturdays.
		isputes.	1	MISCEL	LANE	OUS TRADES. 418 Workpeople affect	ed.
	Paper Mill Workers	163	213	18 May	49		Hours reduced by 3 per week, wew
Nottingham	Brickmakers, &c	42		7 June	_	For advance in time rates of 1d. per hour, and in	scale arranged.  Most of the men resumed work on eld

<sup>\*</sup> The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly affected," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the dispute occurred not themselves on strike or locked-out. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.
† Provisional figure: inquiries incomplete.

#### FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS.

Particulars Clause (Penmaking).—The Factory and Workshop 1895 provides (Section 40) that in certain specified cases workers who are paid by the piece shall be supplied with particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done, and also with particulars of the work to which that rate is applied, in order that they may be enabled to compute the total amount of wages payable to them. It also empowers the Secretary of State to extend these provisions, if he thinks fit, by an Order made under Section 65 of the Factory and Workshop Act of 1878, to other cases of employment, subject to such modifications as may appear necessary. By an Order‡ dated July 12th, 1900, the Home

Statutory Rules and Orders, 1900. No. 521. Price id. (Eyre & Spottiswoode).

Secretary has applied the above provisions to the classes of factories and workshops in which is carried on the making of pens. The Rules, as modified, provide that the particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work to be done by each worker must either be furnished to him, in writing or in print, at the time the work is given out, or be exhibited in the factory or workshop on a placard, posted so as to be easily legible. Such particulars of the work to be done as affect the amount of wages payable to each worker shall be furnished to him in writing at the time when the work is given out to him, and the particulars, either as to rate of wages or as to work, are not to be expressed by symbols. Penalties are provided for failure to comply with these requirements, and also to prevent the disclosure of the particulars for the purpose of divulging a trade secret. The Order came into force on August 1st, 1900.

#### PAUPERISM IN JULY.

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

THE number of paupers relieved in 35 selected Urban Districts of the United Kingdom on one day in the second week of July was 312,526, corresponding to a rate of 193 per 10,000 of the estimated population of those districts in 1900.

Compared with June, 1900, there is a decrease of 1,818 in the number relieved, and of 1 in the rate per 10,000 of population. Twenty-one districts show decreased rates, the most marked decreases being in the Central London district (9 per 10,000), and Cork, Waterford and Limerick district (7). In 6 districts the rate remains unchanged, while in the remaining 8 there are slight increases.

Compared with July, 1899, the number relieved has fallen off by 2,333, and the rate per 10,000 of population by 4. In 20 districts decreases are shown, the most important decreases being in the Cork, Waterford and Limerick district (25 per 10,000), Belfast (20), Stockton and Tees (17), Wolverhampton (15), Bristol, Leicester and Barnsley districts (14 each). In 4 districts the rate remains the same, and II show an increased rate, including .Galway district (23), Coatbridge and Airdrie (21), Dublin (15), and Glasgow (8).

	Paupers on one day in second decrease (+) decrease (-) rate per 10,0					
Selected Urban Districts.	In- door.	Ont-door.	Total,	Rate per 10,000 of esti- mated Popula-	of popul	ation as ed with
				tion.		
		100	- No. 126	Sugar 6/9	1218377	670
ENGLAND & WALES.*	ALCO SOLE		e lu-ters	Wind and	01/09/09	rai som vi
Metropolis.	9,814	2,472	12,286	152	- I	- 4
West District	13,571	7,904	21,475	199		
North District	6,315	2,766	9,081	408	- 9	- 13
	11,957	4,258	16,215	224	- I	
South District	19,503	17,593	37,096	214	- I	- 6
			06 ***	210	- 2	10_ 0
Total Metropolis	61,160	34,993	96,153	210	- 2	- 4
West Ham	2,181	7,811	9,992	212	- 2	+ 2
Other Districts.		-			1	Will secon
Newcastle District	1,619	3,856	5,475	141		
Stockton & Tees District	946	3,677	4,623	210	+ 1	- 17
Bolton, Oldham, &c	3,039	7,203	10,242	136	- 3	- 7
Wigan District	1,596	6,604	8,200	203	- 5	- 11
Manchester District	7,585	7,222	14,807	168		+ 3
Liverpool District	8,853	7,058	15,911	172		- 5
Bradford District	1,177	2,921	4,098	112	+ 3	- 2
Halifax & Huddersfield	950	3,406	4,356	115	+ 2	- 2
Leeds District	1,672	5,137	6,809	155	- I	- 13
Barnsley District	564	2,870	3,434	161	+ 1	- 14
Sheffield District	2,193	2,925	5,118	134		- 3
Hull District	1,120	4,979	6,099	248	- 4	+ 1
North Staffordshire	1,594	6,113	7,707	224	- 2	+ 4
Nottingham District	1,588	4,966	6,554	172	- 4	- 8
Leicester District	996	2,648	3,644	174	- 2	- 14
Wolverhampton District	2,888	12,347	15,235	271		- 15
Birmingham District	3,965	2,565	6,530	119	- 1	+ 5
Bristol District	2,439	6,649	9,088	254	- 1	- 14
Cardiff & Swansea	1,576	6,813	8,389	229	- 2	10000
Total "Other Districts"	46,360	99,959	146,319	175	- I	- 5
promores of the land of the same to the	THE REAL PROPERTY.	No. of the last		THE REAL PROPERTY.	The same of the sa	
SCOTLAND.*	3,381	15,418	18,799	217	+ 3	+ 8
Glasgow District	528	2,436	2,964	188	- I	- 13
Paisley & Greenock District	1,344	5,247	6,591	181	- î	+ 6
Edinburgh & Leith District	863	2,807	3,670	183	- 1	- 6
Dundee & Dunfermline	546	2,581	3,127	226	+ 4	+ 5
Aberdeen Coatbridge & Airdrie	308	1,306	1,614	178	+ 3	+ 21
					-	
Total for the above Scottish Districts	6,970	29,795	36,765	202	+ '1	+ 4
IRELAND.	F 9 F 7 F 9	CONTROL OF	2 197	100 00 9	CHOOK TO	7.70
Dublin District	6,089	4,385	10,474	296	+ .2	+ 15
Belfast District	3,081	278	3,359	100	- 3	- 20
Cork, Waterford & Limerick	4,085	4,654	8,739	378	- 7	- 25
District	4,005				F (2) - (3)	
Galway District	323	402	725	208	- 5	+ 23
Total for the above Irish Districts	13,578	9,719	23,297	244	- 2	- 7
Total for above 35 dis-	130,249	182,277	312,526	193	- 1	- 4

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

#### LABOUR BUREAUX IN JULY,

# During July the 10 bureaux furnishing returns registered 1,608 fresh applications for work, as compared with 1,547 in July, 1899, an increase of 61. Work was found by these bureaux for 940 persons, of whom 645 (468 males and 177 females) were engaged by private employers, 129 by Local Authorities, and 166 males by the Salvation Army.

The number remaining on the registers at the end of July was 1,163, as against 1,127 a year ago.

	App	Fresh lica- s by	tions	Situa- offered ployers	No. of Workpeople found Work by Bureaux,			
Name of		people		ing	Priv		Enga	cal
Labour Bureau.	1333			T 1	Empl	oyers.	Autho	rities.
	July, 1900.	July, 1899.	July, 1900.	July, 1899.	July, 1900.	July, 1899.	July, 1900.	July, 1899,
	1	TORK!	101011			1	To Barrell	
London.			183	191	144	119	6	
St. Pancras	174	174	29	25	29	20		2
Battersea Islington	266	338	82	100	69	92	48	5 60
St. Martin	199	117	226	120	105	52	***	2
Hackney	61	89	38	21	II	8	69	81
Salvation Army	170	192	9	60	{ 166*	164*}		***
Provincial.			310000		100		DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE	
Ipswich	62	18	100	29	46	18		
Plymouth	180	175	129	156	117	127		
Liverpool	115	125	3	III	123	00	5	2
Glasgow	310	187	272	111	143	99	2	-
Total of 10 Bureaux	1,608	1,847	1,071	814	{ 645 166*	587 164*}	129	152

#### (II.) Employments found for Workpeople during July, 1900.

the promise	No. per- manently engaged.	No. tem- porarily engaged.	Total,
Engaged by Private Employers	Common of the	le trait	
Men:—			
Building Trades	56	37	93
Carmen, Stablemen, Horsemen, &c	66	12	54
Porters and Messengers	8	45	
General Labourers	48	5 44	92
Other Occupations	79	26	105
Lads and Boys	19		
Total Males	299	169	468
Women and Girls:-		75 70 100	
Dressmakers and Sempstresses	3	I	4
Domestic Servants	65	8	73
Charwomen, daily work, &c	17	58	75
Other Occupations	16	9	25
Total Females	ioi	76	177
Total engaged by Private Employers	400	245	645
Engaged by Local Authorities			
Men, Lads and Boys:—			
Roadmen		33	33
Dustmen	1 Care 15 5		
Stone Breaking	•••	15	15
Other Occupations	8 -	70	78
Women and Girls	3		3
Total engaged by Local Authorities	ıi	118	129
Engaged by Salvation Army Authorities	Dieles Las		
Men		166	166
Grand Total for 10 Bureaux	411	529	940

#### (III.) Usual Occupations of Workpeople on Registers at end of Month.

		No. on Register at e					
Occupation.		July, 1900.	July, 1899.				
Men.			80				
Building, Engineering and Metal Trades	***	172	Mary Balling Blood Co.				
Carmen, Stablemen, Horsemen, &c		IOI	94				
Clerks and Warehousemen	***	64 87	37				
Porters and Messengers	***		101				
General Labourers	***	187	373				
Other Occupations	•••	156	148				
Total Men		767	833				
Lads and Boys		149	106				
THE RESERVE OF BOARD OF BOARD	335	THE THE PERSON	To the party of th				
Women and Girls. Charwomen, Daily Work, &c	100	123	121				
Comments	***	52	22				
	***	72	45				
Others	***	14					
Total Women and Girls	***	247	188				
Grand Total for 10 Bureaux		1,163	1,127				

<sup>\*</sup> Engaged by Salvation Army Authorities.

#### FOREIGN TRADE OF UNITED KINGDOM.

August, 1900.

THE following statement has been communicated to the LABOUR GAZETTE by the Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade

#### Summary for July.

The trade returns for July, 1900, show an increase as compared with the corresponding period of 1899 in the value of the imports om foreign countries and British possessions, and in the exports British and Irish produce and manufactures, but a decrease in e exports of Foreign and Colonial merchandis

The Imports for July, 1900, were valued at £40,264,167, as comed with £39,935,372 for July, 1899, an increase of £328,795 ro's per cent., and the Exports amounted in value to £29,332,871 as against £28,637,446 in July, 1899—an increase of £695,425. The exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures alone ere valued at £24,550,557 in July, 1900, and £23,195,958 July, 1899—an increase of £1,354,599 or 5.8 per cent. The lue of foreign and colonial merchandise exported in July, 1900, lows a decrease as compared with July, 1899, of £659,174 or

Imports.-The following table shows the value of the imports July, 1900, as compared with July, 1899, according to e different categories of merchandise

0.377.10.227	Month ende	d July 31st.		
- hayone wednesday to towns (*)	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
nered waits y to norm!	1	1	and the same	-
Food, Drink and Tobacco	18,309,666	17,888,164	2	421,502
Metals Chemicals, Dyestuffs, and Tanning	2,470,926	2,815,408	344,482	-
Substances	438,029	374,455	4	63,574
Oils	852,169	877,557	25,388	-
Raw Materials for Manufactures Manufactured and Miscellaneous	9,297,585	9,953,629	656,044	-
Articles	8,565,997	8,354,954	-	212,043
Total £	39,935,372	40,264,167	328,795	To die of

There is a net decrease in the value of corn imported of £660,983. eat alone has decreased 1,476,570 cwts. in quantity and 423,985 in value; maize or Indian corn, 1,449,350 cwts. in antity and £150,030 in value; and barley, 434,460 cwts. and 9,912. The only kinds of corn showing an increased import in y, 1900, as compared with July, 1899, are oats, oatmeal, and ther kinds of corn and meal.

The value of the imports of raw cotton and hemp were respecvely £388,269 and £119,678 more than in July, 1899. Flax shows decrease of £119,612, and sheep or lambs' wool of £539,868. outchout has increased £154,472, and hides £81,089, sheepskins, dressed, £106,221, and wood of all kinds £596,113. The imports iron or steel manufactures also show an increase, except cycles machinery.

Exports.—The following table shows the value of the exports of sh and Irish produce and manufactures for the month ended ly 31st, 1900, as compared with a like period of 1899, and the ase or decrease in each principal categories

	Month end	led July 31st.		Marie .
un ; z denialdent to me	1899.	1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Animal III	£	£	£	£
Animals, living	76,219	76,215	-	- 4
Naw Materials	1,098,719	1,092,021		6,698
Manufactured and Partly	2,303,032	3,585,644	1,201,792	
Yarns and Textile Fabrics Metals, and Articles Manufactured therefrom (except	9,072,301	9,360,456	288,155	
Machinery and Shins)	3,583,948	3,562,531	State Brooks	
Machinery and Millwork	1,804,574	1,640,282		21,417
oning, new (not registered as	11371	-,040,202		104,292
DITISH	545,580	458,095	TO SHE WAY	87,485
Miscellaneous	4,630,765	4,775,313	144,548	1000
Total £	23,195,958	24,550,557	1,354,599	MARIE SAID

The exports of coal, coke and fuel were 12,921 tons less than uly, 1899, but the value was increased by £1,226,084.

he exports of cotton yarn show a decrease of 4,335,300 lbs. in pantity, and £42,447 in value. Jute yarn has increased in quantity divalue, but linen, silk, woollen and worsted yarns have decreased both quantities and value, the last named to the extent of 1,000 lbs. and £123,967.

With regard to cotton piece goods, over 28½ million yards less are exported in July, 1900, as compared with July, 1899, but the tal value of the exports of these goods was increased by £290,818.

Tonnage of Yessels entered and cleared with Cargoes. - The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, with cargoes during July, 1900, amounted to 3,340,305 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 3,653,179 tons, as against 3,449,317 tons entered, and 3,789,646 tons cleared in July, 1899. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered with cargoes, during July, 1900, amounted to 2,690,930 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 2,672,844 tons, as against 2,679,728 tons entered and 2,659,363 tons cleared in July, 1899.

### EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Total Emigration.-The number of passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe during July, was 26,229, or 5,902 more than in July 1899. Comparing the seven completed months of 1900 with the corresponding period of last year, there is an increase of 31,306, viz., from 127,310 in 1899 to 158,616 in 1900, the increase being chiefly due to the larger numbers of foreigners bound for the United States and British North America.

British and Irish.—Of the 26,229 passengers in July, 12,636 were of British or Irish origin, being 1,548 more than in July, 1899, chiefly owing to an increase in the numbers proceeding to South Africa and British North America.

During the seven months ended July, 1900, the number of passengers of British or Irish origin was 85,774, an increase of 7,522 as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The following Table gives the figures for the different periods:-

Destination.		July,	July,	Total for seven month ended—			
ES 841.0 12 152 163	1900. 1899.	July, 1900.	July, 1899.				
United States British North America Australasia South Africa Other places		6,942 2,390 974 1,802 528	6,799 1,870 604 1,266 549	54,316 10,137 6,196 10,060 5,065	48,553 9,999 5,326 9,136 5,238		
Total		12,636	11,088	85,774	78,252		

Foreign.—The remainder of the 26,229 passengers in July, viz., 13,593, were foreigners, or persons whose nationality was not distinguished, being an increase of 4,354 as compared with a year ago. The increase is chiefly due to increased numbers bound for British North America and the United States.

The total number of foreigners, etc., who left the United Kingdom during the seven completed months of the year was 72,842 in 1900, and 49,058 in 1899.

Alien Immigration.—The number of aliens that arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continent during July was 16,169; of these 7,161 were stated on the Alien Lists to be en route to America or other places out of the United Kingdom, compared with 3,935 so stated in July, 1899. Those not stated on the Alien Lists to be on their way to America or other places out of the United Kingdom numbered 9,008 (including 1,255 sailors), the corresponding number for July, 1899, being 6,436 (including 920 sailors). The figures for July, 1900 and 1899, and also for the seven months ended July in each year, are as follows

tong local above	July,	July. 1899.	Total for seven month ended—				
A 1 A A A A A		1099	July, 1900.	July, 1899.			
Aliens not stated to be en route to America or other	1		Call Attal and	14:02			
places out of the United Kingdom	9,008*	6,436*	45,961*	36,391*			
other places out of the United Kingdom	7,161	3,935	46,715	28,322			
Total	16,169*	10,371*	92,676*	64,713*			

#### EXAMINATION FOR MINING MANAGERS' CERTIFI-CATES

An examination for Certificates of Competency as Manager or Under Manager of a Mine will shortly be held for the Midland District. Intending candidates should at once communicate with the Secretary of the Examination Board, Mr. William Saunders. 67, Wilson Street, Derby.

\*These figures are inclusive of sailors, to the number of 1.255 in July 1900; 920 in July, 1899; and 8,989 and 7,879 respectively for the seven months ended July in each year.

## INDUSTRIAL PROSECUTIONS IN JULY.

#### I.—Under Factory and Workshop Acts.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Nature of Offence.	Cases taken.	Con- victions		of altie			of osts.	
By Owners, Managers, &c.:-	10000	1 1371A	£	s.	d.	£	8.	d.
Neglecting to Limewash	2	2	4	0	0	I	6	6
Neglecting to Fence Machinery	7	6	13	8	6	2	19	0
Employing Young Persons without necessary								
Certificates	27	27	14	7	6	14	18	2
Illegal Hours or Times of Employment -					1			
Before or after the legal hour	130	113	61	19	0	36	3	4
During meal times, or without proper		STORY.		1	2		-	
intervals for meals	102	102	38	17	6	43	6	7
Beyond legal hour on Saturday or day		ABILLIA.						100
substituted	42	40	25	IQ	6	12	16	6
On Sundays or holidays, or children on	1000	1		137	3			
successive Saturdays	5	5	2	2	0	. 0	18	0
	51	49	51	7	6		0	I
Employing children full time, otherwise	3.	77		1				
than in morning and afternoon sets, &c.	. 5	5	5	5	0	2	7	6
In business of, but outside factory or work-		3		-			1800	
					100	20		
shop after employment therein before	S LEVEL 1	2	3	0	0	0	4	0
and after dinner	2	-	3	0	0	0	4	0
In factory or workshop and in shop beyond	a la	10000	0	2	6	0	8	0
total legal period	3	I	0	2	0	0	0	O
Neglecting Rules as to Registers, Abstracts,								
Notices, &c		150000		(2.2)	-	1	120	1
Not keeping Registers	34	34	13	9	6	17	15	0
Not affixing or properly filling up Notices	441	14 15 1					100	TO S
and Abstracts	16	12	10	I	0	4	5	0
Not sending Notices required by Act	II	II	27		6	4	3	0
Not supplying sufficient or correct particulars	3	3	I	10	0	2	6	6
Prosecutions for Breach of (or not affixing)		1200						
Special Rules	2	2	I	5	0	0	19	0
Prosecutions under Cotton Cloth Factories		10000			140			100
Act, 1889	2	I	5	0	0	0	II	6
Other offences	4	3	5	II	6	I	·I	0
By Workmen:-	B. West							
Prosecutions for Breach of Special Rules	6	6	I	14	6	2	3	.8
By Parents:—		1000			100			
Neglecting to cause child to attend school	I	I	0	0	6		-	
regioning to ender ourse to assess in			100			142	1	1
Total for July, 1900	455	425	291	17	8	164	12	4
Total for July, 1899	335	325	200	R	0	120	10	0

#### II.-Under Mines and Quarries Acts.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Nature of Offence.	Prosecu-	Con- victions.	Cases with-drawa.	Cases dis- missed.	Amo	ine	3
They proved gots to July		JNDER TI	HE MINE	S ACTS.		11 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	31.7
By Owners, Managers, &c.: — Miscellaneous	30	22	I	7		s. 15	
By Workmen:  Safety Lamps  Shot-firing and Explosives  Lucifer Matches, Smoking, &c. Riding on Trams  Miscellaneous	2 2 8 8 8	1 2 8* 8 18	шш	- - -			60666
Tetal for July, 1900	69	59	1	9	115	16	0
Total for July, 1899	41	41	200	8777 2	43	12	0
COOR SERVICE AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY OF TH		Under 7	THE QUA	RRIES A	CT.	15	CES
Total for July, 1900		-		00 VA	£	s.	d.
Total for July, 1899	6	6	-	0.000	4	6	6

#### III.—Under Merchant Shipping Acts.

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

Nature of Offence.		Prosecu-	Convic-	Total Penalties.			Total Costs.		
By Owners or Masters of Submersion of Disc	Ships:-		1	£	s. 0	d. 0	£	s. 2	d. 0
Total for July, 1900		. 1	1	10	0	0	0	2	0
Total for July, 1899		. 3	3	52	0	0	1	17	6

## INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN JULY.

(Supplied to the Department by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.) From the following summary of the changes in the Register of Industrial Organisations in July it will be seen that 3 Trade Unions, 3 Co-operative Associations for Distribution, 15 Friendly Societies, 38 branches of existing Friendly Societies, and 1 Building Society were added to the Register of the United Kingdom during July. Five Trade Unions, 13 Industrial and Provident Societies, 23 Friendly Societies (including 11 branches) and 18

Building Societies are reported as having ceased to exist, commenced to "wind-up," or had registration cancelled, while I Co-operative Society is reported as having amalgamated with another.

#### ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED.

Trade Unions.—England and Wales.—Manchester and Northern Counties (Male and Female) Costermongers' and Street Vendors' Trade Protection Society, Temperance Hall, Canning-street, Butler-street, Manchester; Tin and Sheet Millmen's Association, Cleveland Buildings, Station-road, Llanelly; London and India Docks Staff Association, Bromley Vestry Hall, Bow-road, E. Scotland.—None. Ireland,—None.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—(A) Associations for Distribution.—England and Wales.—Thorpe-le-Soken and District Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Ivy Villa, Weeley, Colchester; Total Abstinence Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 40, Molyneux-street, Marylebone, W.; Ammanford Co-op. Soc., Ltd., College-street, Ammanford. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None. (B) Associations for Production.—None. (c) Miscellaneous.—None.

Friendly Societies.—(A) New Friendly Societies.—England and Wales.—Ordinary Friendly, 4; Dividing, 6; Orders, 1; Working Men's Clubs, 4. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—Specially Authorised, 1. (B) New Branches of Existing Societies.—England and Wales.—35. Scotland.—3. Ireland.—None.

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

#### ORGANISATIONS DISSOLVED.

Trade Unions.—England and Wales.—Notice of Dissolution received.—
Universal Federation of Operative Painters, Havelock Arms, Jamaica-road, S.E.; National Union of Calico Printers Labourers, Washfold, Woolfold, Bury; Hebrew Cabinet Employers' Association, Camperdown House, Half Moon. passage, Whitechapel, E. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—Sligo Builders' Labourers' Benevolent Union. Registry cancelled by request.—England and Wales.—National Alliance Building Trades Society, 45, Tonsley Hill, Wandsworth, S.W. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—England and Wales.—Registry cancelled by request.—York People's Bank, Ltd., City Chambers, Clifford-street, York; Irish National League (Oldham Central Branch) Land and Builders Soc., Ltd., 176, Union-street, Oldham; Hatfield Peveril Co-op. Soc., Ltd., High-street, Hatfield Peveril; Coventry Co-op. Cycle Manufacturers, Ltd., 143, Stoney Stanton-road, Coventry; Coventry Printing Soc., 42, Cox-street, Coventry; Barwell Benefit Land Soc., Ltd., Three Crowns Inn, Barwell; Coalminers' Co-op. Brotherhood, Ltd., Cartwright Colliery, Swadlincote. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None. Resolution to Wind-up received.—Staveley Co op. Bobbin Manufacturing Soc., Ltd., Fell Foot Mill, Staveley; Hessenford Co-op. Dairy Soc., Ltd., Mill House, Hessenford. Liquidators' final return received.—Dipton Equitable Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Dipton; Keighley and District Pig Keepers' Association, Ltd., 25, Chapel-lane, Keighley. Amalgamation.—Sandiacre Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Church-street, Sandiacre with Stapleford Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Church-street, Sandiacre with Stapleford Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Reafrew. Casta to exist.—Dundee Tailoring Co-op. Soc., Ltd. Ireland.—None.

Friendly Societies.—England and Wales.—By instrument of dissolution: Ordinary Friendly, 6; Dividing, 1; Female, 1; Working Men's Clubs, 1. Registry cancelled: Ordinary Friendly, 1; Orders, 1. Dissolved otherwise: Juvenile, 1; Branches, 11. Scotland.—None. Ireland.—None.

Building Societies.—England and Wales.—By instrument of dissolution, 5; notice of commencement of dissolution, 2; notice of termination of dissolution, 10. Scotland.—By instrument of dissolution, 1. Ireland.—None.

#### HOME-WORK IN BELGIUM.\*

THE Belgian Labour Department has issued the second of the series of volumes containing the results of the investigations which it has caused to be made respecting home-work in Belgium. The present volume deals with the flax-weaving industry of Flanders, the straw-plaiting industry of the Geer Valley, and the Flemish boot and shoe industry. Each industry forms the subject of a Report by a separate investigator appointed for the purpose by the Belgian Labour Department.

The first volume of this series dealt with the Arms Manufacturing Industry of Liége, the Cutlery Industry of Gembloux, and the Men's Wearing Apparel Industry of Brussels (see GAZETTE, December, 1899, p. 378).

<sup>\*</sup> One of the offenders was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment, two were sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment, and one was admonished.

<sup>\*</sup> Les Industries à Domicile en Belgique, Volume II., Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail, Office du Travail, Brussels, 1900. Société belge de Librairie Rue Treurenberg, 16. Price, about 3s. 2d.

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