

29
1901

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

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

PUBLISHED ON THE 15th OF EACH MONTH.

Vol. IX.—No. 9.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

CLASSIFIED CONTENTS TABLE.

Employment Chart	261
State of the Labour Market in August	261

Special Articles and Reports—

THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901	263
THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS	264
CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN 1900	266
THE PRICE OF BREAD	265
SECOND ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN LABOUR STATISTICS	267
THE STRIKE OF STEEL WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES	269
LABOUR DISPUTES AND CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION IN FRANCE IN 1900	267
LABOUR DISPUTES IN GERMANY IN 1900	268
LABOUR DISPUTES IN ITALY IN 1899	269
NUMBERS EMPLOYED AND ACCIDENTS AT MINES AND QUARRIES IN 1900	270
IRISH MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN 1901	266
RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES AND COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS	270
WAGES OF SEAMEN IN GERMANY, DECEMBER, 1900	268

Employment in Certain Industries and Districts—

REPORTS ON CERTAIN INDUSTRIES.

COAL MINING	273
IRON MINING	273
PIG IRON MANUFACTURE	273
IRON AND STEEL WORKS	274
TINPLATE WORKS	274
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR	275
SEAMEN	274
LONDON DOCK AND WHARF LABOUR	276
WOMEN IN TEXTILE TRADES	277

DISTRICT REPORTS.

LONDON	277
ENGLAND: Northern Counties	278
Lancashire	279
Yorkshire	280
Midland Counties	281
Eastern Counties	282
South-Western Counties	282
WALES	283
SCOTLAND	283
IRELAND	284

Labour in the Colonies and Abroad—

COLONIES	271	HOLLAND	272
FRANCE	271	AUSTRIA-HUNGARY	272
GERMANY	272	UNITED STATES	272
BELGIUM	272		

Miscellaneous Reports for August—

LEGAL CASE AFFECTING LABOUR	265
INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS	292
FOREIGN TRADE OF UNITED KINGDOM	291
MISCELLANEOUS TRADE NOTES... ..	291
EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION IN AUGUST	289

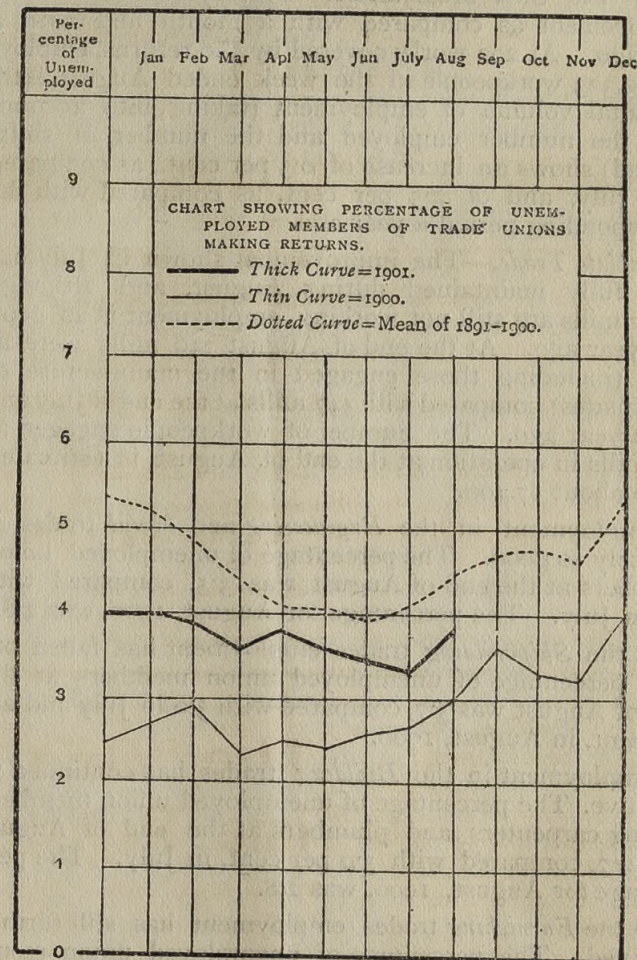
Statistical Tables for August—

TRADE DISPUTES	288
CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN AUGUST, 1901	286
CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN AUGUST, 1901	287
INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS	285
INDUSTRIAL PROSECUTIONS	292
WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX	287
LABOUR BUREAUX... ..	290
PAUPERISM	290
DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS	291

Notes and Reviews—

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR LABOUR LEGISLATION	292
REPORT OF OHIO BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS	262

EMPLOYMENT CHART.



STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET IN AUGUST.

[Based on 2,420 returns, viz.: 1,710 from Employers, 586 from Trade Unions, and 124 from other sources.]

THE returns for August show an increase in the percentage of unemployed, compared with July, but this is largely due to the usual seasonal decline in the printing and other trades. The iron and coal trades were fully as well employed as in the previous month. Compared with a year ago most of the important industries show a decline. During August there was a fall of wages affecting a considerable body of coal miners.

In the 142 Trade Unions, with an aggregate membership of 543,971, making returns, 21,025 (or 3.9 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of August, compared with 3.4 per cent. in July, and with 3.0 per cent. in the 138 unions, with a membership of 534,331, from which returns were received for August, 1900.

Employment in various Industries.—Coal Mining.—Employment in the four weeks ended August 24th showed a marked decline in the average number of days worked per week, as compared with a year ago, but an increase in the number employed. As compared with July there is a slight increase in the average number of days worked. At collieries at which 472,068 workpeople were employed the pits worked on an average 4.91 days per week during the four weeks ended August 24th, as compared with 4.83 days in the four weeks ended July 27th and 5.43 days a year ago.

Conciliation and Arbitration.

Three hundred and sixty-two cases were recorded in 1900, in which recourse was had to the means provided by the French Conciliation and Arbitration Law of December 27th, 1892, for settling labour disputes (see GAZETTE, August, 1899, p. 232). The number of cases, in which recourse was had to that Law in 1899, was 197. The number of disputes involved in the 362 applications of the Law in 1900 was 234 (including 9 disputes in which no stoppage of work had taken place), as compared with 190 (including 2 disputes in which no stoppage had taken place) in 1899.

The initiative in applying the Law in 1900 came from the workpeople in 141 disputes, from the Justices of the Peace in 79, from the employers in 6, and from the employers and workpeople jointly in 8. The number of conciliation committees formed under the Law was 140. These committees dealt with 128 disputes, of which they settled 78 (60 by conciliation and 18 by arbitration). In addition 14 strikes were settled before the committee of conciliation had time to meet, and 10 others immediately after conciliation had been declined by the employers, while 4 strikes are stated to have been settled subsequently to the meetings of committees as a result of the negotiations which took place at such meetings.

Thus we find in 1900 a total of 78 disputes settled directly and 28 indirectly by the application of the Law, while in 1899, 42 disputes were settled directly and 17 indirectly by the same means.

WAGES OF SEAMEN IN GERMANY, DECEMBER, 1900.

UNDER the German Seamen's Accident Insurance Law official estimates are required to be made, at intervals of not more than five years, of the average monthly rates of money wages paid to seamen on German seagoing vessels, these averages being based on the rates actually current during the three preceding years. The most recent figures compiled in accordance with this provision are contained in an official return dated December 22nd, 1900,* and are as shown below, the estimates previously in force being given for comparison :—

Table with 3 columns: Rating of Seamen, Average monthly rates of money wages paid in three years ended, August, 1899, December, 1900. Rows include Masters (On steamers and iron sailing ships, On wooden sailing ships, etc.), Ship's Officers and Mates (First officers, Second officers, etc.), and Engineers (In posts in which a 1st class certificate is required, etc.).

* Published in Amtliche Nachrichten des Reichs-Versicherungsamts, 17. Jahrgang, Nr. 2. Berlin: A. Asher & Co. † In addition to food.

LABOUR DISPUTES IN GERMANY IN 1900.

THE second volume of official statistics of strikes and lock-outs in the German Empire has been issued by the Imperial Statistical Office in Berlin*, the figures relating to the year 1900. Strikes and lock-outs in agriculture are not included, and the figures have reference only to disputes terminated in the year under review.

The number of disputes terminated in 1900 was 1,468, an increase of 158, or 12 per cent. on the total for 1899. The total number of workpeople directly and indirectly affected by disputes terminated in 1900 was 141,121, as compared with 116,486 the year before, an increase of 21 per cent.

The extent to which the various groups of trades distinguished in the German Industrial Statistics were affected by disputes in 1900 is shown by the following Table :—

Table with 5 columns: Group of Trades, Number of Trade Disputes, Number of Workpeople affected by Trade Disputes (On Strike or Locked out, Indirectly affected, Total). Rows include Building Trades, Mining and Smelting, Metal Working, etc., and a Total for 1900 and 1899.

The causes or objects of disputes in 1900, as compared with 1899, will be seen from the following statement. (Where a dispute has more than one cause or object it is counted under each.)

Table with 3 columns: Cause or Object, 1899, 1900. Rows include Wages (For increase, Against decrease, Other), Hours of Labour (For decrease, Other), and Employment of particular classes or persons.

From the next table it will be seen that a somewhat larger proportion of the disputes in 1900 was settled in favour of the employers than in 1899.

Table with 6 columns: Percentage of Disputes which ended, In favour of the work-people, In favour of the em- ployers, In a compromise. Rows for 1899 and 1900, and Per cent. for each year.

With respect to the methods by which disputes were adjusted, the Report states that 635 disputes were settled by direct arrangement between the parties concerned, 233 through the intervention of trade organisations, or by mediation, and 45 before the Industrial Courts, acting as Boards of Conciliation (see GAZETTE, August, 1901, p. 234).

* Streiks und Aussperrungen im Jahre 1900. (Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, Neue Folge, Band 141.) Berlin, 1901, Puttkammer und Mühlbrecht. Price 2 marks (2 shillings).

LABOUR DISPUTES IN ITALY IN 1899.*

FROM the Report of the Statistical Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce in Rome on Labour Disputes in Italy in 1899, it appears that, in comparison with the previous year, strikes were less frequent, and that, although they involved a somewhat larger number of workpeople than in 1898, the aggregate loss in working days to the strikers was considerably smaller than in that year. This will be seen from the following table, which also shows the extent to which the principal groups of trades were affected by strikes in 1899 as compared with 1898 :—

Table with 6 columns: Group of Trades, Strikes (1898, 1899), Strikers (1898, 1899), Working Days Lost by Strikers (1898, 1899). Rows include Building Trades, Mining and Quarrying, Metal Trades, etc., and a Total.

In addition to the strikers shown in the foregoing table, there were, in 1899, 8,187 workpeople (compared with 6,934 in 1898) belonging to various occupations other than agriculture, who suffered enforced idleness owing to strikes, their total loss in working days amounting to 48,299, as compared with 42,042 in 1898.

In the following Table the workpeople who took part in strikes in the two years, and the working days which they lost are distributed according to the principal causes or objects of the strikes :—

Table with 5 columns: Principal Cause or Object of Strikes, Strikers (1898, 1899), Working Days Lost by Strikers (1898, 1899). Rows include Wages (For increase, Against decrease), Hours of Labour (For decrease, Other), and Other Causes or Objects.

Thus, questions of wages appear to have been less, and disputes as to hours of labour more prominent among the principal causes or objects of strikes in 1899 than in 1898.

The results of the strikes of the two years may be seen from the following figures :—

Table with 4 columns: Result of Strikes, Per cent. of all strikers, Per cent. of all days lost by strikers. Rows include In favour of the Workpeople, In favour of the Employers, Compromised, and Total.

The foregoing particulars are exclusive of 11 suspensions of work classed separately as lock-outs. Only 3 of these suspensions of work (as against 4 in 1898) arose out of disputes between employers and their workpeople. The number of workpeople locked-out in these 3 cases was 372 (as against 334 in 1898) and the number of working days lost, 740 (as against 2,015 the year before).

In the remaining 8 cases the employers closed their establishments by way of protest against some action on the part of the Government or Local Authority affecting

* Statistica degli Scioperi avvenuti nell'Industria e nell'Agricoltura durante l'anno 1899. Rome, National Printing Works (G. Bertero & Co.), 1901. Price, 1 lira (about 10d).

their trade interests, or in order to force the Authorities to adopt some such measure. Thus in one case we find the bakers closing their shops because the Municipality had ordered, or intended ordering, a reduction in the selling price of bread, while in two other cases they adopted a similar course in order to obtain an increase in the selling price of bread.

THE STRIKE OF STEEL WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

REPORTING to the Foreign Office under date of August 5th, Mr. C. Clive Bayley, Acting British Consul-General at New York, states that the terms offered by the United States Steel Corporation to the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Iron Plate Workers (see GAZETTE, August, 1901, p. 233), having been rejected by the Executive Board of the Association, a further conference was held in New York on August 3rd, when the United States Steel Corporation presented the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association with an ultimatum. The terms of this document varied somewhat from those originally offered, in that the proposal that the Association should be at liberty to form Union lodges in the non-Union mills was withdrawn. The proposition of the Corporation was practically an offer to restore the conditions existing before the strike began, without disadvantage to the men or prejudice to the Amalgamated Association. The Association, however, refused to assent to the terms of this ultimatum, and the negotiations terminated.

In a report to the Foreign Office, dated August 22nd, Mr. C. Clipperton, Acting British Consul at Philadelphia, states that the President of the Association ordered a general strike in all the mills belonging to the Corporation, the order to take effect on August 10th at midnight. This order was obeyed by a majority of the Union workmen, except at South Chicago and Joliet, in Illinois, and at Bay View, in Wisconsin, where the Union men refused to come out. In addition to the above-mentioned works, the Steel Corporation officials claimed that their works at Youngstown and Columbus (Ohio), together with the Homestead, Edgar Thompson, Duquesne, Upper and Lower Union and Howard Axle Works of the Carnegie group, employing more than 15,000 men, had resumed without trouble. The President of the Amalgamated Association then threatened to expel those lodges which had refused to uphold the Association, and at a meeting which was held at Joliet on August 15th, a decision to obey the strike order was arrived at, with the result that, on the following day, some 3,000 men left the mills.

The following statement is given as an estimate showing to what extent the strike had (on August 22nd) affected the operating companies of the United States Steel Corporation :—

- National Tube Company.—Capacity, 1,000,000 tons; 65 per cent. idle.
- National Steel Company.—Capacity 1,800,000 tons; 40 per cent. idle.
- American Steel Hoop Company.—Capacity, 7,000,000 tons; 70 per cent. idle.
- American Tin Plate Company.—Capacity 3,000,000 tons; 95 per cent. idle.
- American Steel Sheet Company.—Capacity, 4,000,000 tons; 35 per cent. idle.
- Federal Steel Company.—Capacity, 2,500,000 tons; 35 per cent. idle.

Information of later dates derived from newspapers indicates that the strikers have gradually lost ground, and more and more works have been re-opened.

On September 5th the president of the Steel Trust was reported to have offered to settle the strike on the basis of all mills which had continued working or resumed work during the dispute being recognised as non-Union, and all mills which had remained closed being regarded as Union, provided the men resumed at once. On the strikers rejecting these terms all negotiations were broken off.

EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST—PIG IRON INDUSTRY; IRON AND STEEL AND TINPLATE WORKS; SEAMEN.

re-lit in England and Wales, and three were blown out or damped down; in Scotland two were re-lit and one damped down.

The estimated number of workpeople employed at the 317 furnaces in blast at the end of August was 22,100.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in blast in different districts at the three periods specified:—

Table showing the number of furnaces in blast in different districts at the three periods specified:—

(d) EMPLOYMENT AT IRON AND STEEL WORKS* IN AUGUST.

EMPLOYMENT in these industries shows an improvement as compared with the previous month, the number employed being considerably greater, although owing to the observance of holidays in some works the average number of shifts worked in the week ended August 24th was less than in the last week of July.

Numbers Employed.

At 202 works covered by the returns 79,323 workpeople were employed in the week ended August 24th, as compared with 77,685 in the week ended July 27th, and 80,713 a year ago.

The following Table gives the changes in the numbers employed in England and Wales, and in Scotland:—

Table giving the changes in the numbers employed in England and Wales, and in Scotland:—

Weekly Number of Shifts Worked.

Information as to the number of shifts worked has been received with respect to works employing about 88 per cent. of these workpeople, and the particulars are summarised in the Table below.

Table summarising the number of shifts worked in works employing about 88 per cent. of the workpeople.

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

Assuming that the workpeople not included in this Table worked the same average number of shifts per man as those who are included, the total number of shifts worked by all the workpeople included in the first Table may be estimated at 411,053 in the week ended August 24th, 408,963 in the week ended July 27th, and 400,944 in the corresponding week a year ago.

(e) EMPLOYMENT AT TINPLATE WORKS* IN AUGUST.

THE improvement shown in July has been fully maintained during August, and employment is as good as a year ago. Several mills, however, are still not working. At the end of August 41 works with 182 mills had all their mills in operation, whilst 31 others had 167 mills at work out of a total of 241.

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

Table showing the number of mills at the works which were giving employment, full or partial, at each of the three periods:—

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

Table summarising the exports of tinplates and blackplates from the United Kingdom in the months covered by the above Table.

(f) EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN IN AUGUST.

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

THE number of seamen shipped during August 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 36,325, or 994 less than in August, 1900.

During the eight completed months of the year, 282,727 men have been shipped, as compared with 265,581 in the corresponding period of 1900, the ports showing the most marked increases being Liverpool and the Tyne Ports.

Of the total number of seamen shipped in the eight months, 44,496 (or 15·7 per cent.) were foreigners, as

* The figures relate not only to the manufacture of tinplates, but also to the manufacture of blackplates.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST—SEAMEN; AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

against 14·9 per cent. in the corresponding period of 1900. Lascars who are engaged in Asia are not included in these figures.

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 August, 1901 and 1900 respectively, together with the number† shipped in the eight months ended August, in each of these years:—

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 August, 1901 and 1900 respectively, together with the number† shipped in the eight months ended August, in each of these years:—

(g) AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN AUGUST.

THE Agricultural Correspondent to the Department on the basis of 253 returns from various parts of England, reports as follows:—Farm labourers have been, generally speaking, well employed during August, chiefly at harvest work, for which, however, the demand for extra men has been below the average.

Northern Counties.—Reports from Northumberland, Durham and Cumberland state that agricultural employment has been regular during August. A correspondent in the Penrith Union (Cumberland) reports that labour has been scarce, and he adds: "I do not know how the farmers would have done had it not been for the reaping machines and binders."

In the East Riding of Yorkshire the regular farm labourers are said to have been fully employed, but owing to the light corn crops, the fine weather, and the extensive use of self-binding machines, less extra labour than usual was required for harvest, and in certain districts some casual labourers and Irishmen have been in irregular employment.

* 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.

could not get our work done." In the Ripon Union, however, it is said that the Irishmen have found it difficult to obtain employment. Farm labourers have been fully employed in the West Riding. The supply of harvest labour has been sufficient, and farmers are said to have required very few extra hands owing to light crops and fine weather.

Midland Counties.—Agricultural employment is reported to have been generally regular in Derbyshire and Cheshire. The supply of labour in Derbyshire is said to be more plentiful than in 1900 in the Mansfield Union (Derbyshire portion), not equal to the demand in the Burton-on-Trent Union (Derbyshire portion) and scarce, in the case of able bodied men, in the Hayfield Union.

Farm labourers in Leicestershire have been fully employed and, generally speaking, the supply of men for harvesting has been about sufficient. The weather has been favourable and the harvest has been quickly gathered with the help of self-binding machines.

Warwick Union states that the "straw being short less labour was wanted for harvest." Reports have been received from the following Poor Law Unions: Alcester, Atherstone, Banbury (Warwickshire portion), Coventry, Meriden, Rugby, Stratford-on-Avon, and Warwick. Employment in Oxfordshire is reported as generally regular, and the supply of labour equal to the demand.

Employment in Northamptonshire has been regular, and most of the reports from this county refer to a sufficiency of labour. Reports have been received from the Unions of Banbury (Northants portion), Brackley, Brixworth, Hardingstone, Kettering, Potterspury, and Wellingborough. A report from the Hardingstone Union states that there has been "constant employment for all: good labour scarce and dear; some few shoe hands (riveters and finishers) have gone to harvest work this year."

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED IN AUGUST, 1901.

(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 rates of wages reported during August affected 103,419 workpeople, and the net effect of all the changes was a decrease averaging 2s. 2d. weekly per head.

There was no advance of great importance in August. The principal decreases reported were those affecting 93,820 colliery workers in Scotland, Northumberland and Forest of Dean, 4,000 shale miners in Scotland, 1,170 steelworkers in Cleveland, and 1,288 coal trimmers on the Tyne.

Methods of Arrangement.—Changes affecting 83,820 workpeople were arranged by arbitration or conciliation, and changes affecting 1,740 workpeople took effect under sliding scales.

Summary for First Eight Months of 1901.—During the eight months, January to August, 1901, the number of workpeople (separate individuals) known to have received advances or sustained decreases is 867,942 as compared with 1,013,847 for the corresponding period of 1900.

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.

Main table for August 1901 wage changes, categorized by trade: Building Trades, Mining and Quarrying, Metal Trades, Textile Trades, Transport Trades, and Employees of Local Authorities. Includes columns for Locality, Occupation, Date of change, and Estimated Rate of Wages.

* 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.

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

Continuation of the August 1901 wage changes table, covering Textile Trades, Transport Trades, and Employees of Local Authorities. Includes columns for Locality, Occupation, Date of change, and Estimated Rate of Wages.

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED IN AUGUST, 1901.

The changes in hours of labour reported in August affected 73 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by 2½ hours per week per head.

Table showing changes in hours of labour for August 1901, with columns for Locality, Occupation, Date of change, and Hours of labour in a full week.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN AUGUST.

DURING August 538 fresh applications for work were registered by eight Bureaux (see LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1899, p. 36) furnishing returns, and 473 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 91 persons, of whom 53 were domestic servants.

The number of fresh applications for domestic servants fell from 386 to 360, and the number of servants applying from 314 to 262; the number permanently engaged fell from 47 to 32.

* Exclusive of overtime. † See also under Changes in Rates of Wages.

number engaged through the Bureaux was 6, compared with 22 in July.

The Returns for the London Girls' Friendly Society business agency, and the Manchester, Liverpool and Edinburgh Bureaux are for the present grouped together in the following Table, which shows the work done by the eight Bureaux during August.

WORK DONE IN AUGUST.

Summary table showing work done in August by Bureaux and Occupations. Columns include No. of Fresh Situations offered by Employers, No. of Fresh Applications of Workpeople seeking Situations, and No. of Workpeople engaged by Employers.

Bankruptcies.—The bankruptcies gazetted during August, numbered 326, being 45 less than in August, 1900, 7 less than in August, 1899, and 48 less than in August, 1898.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED IN AUGUST.

(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 August it will be seen that 2 Trade Unions, 2 Co-operative Associations for Distribution, 1 Co-operative Association for Production, 6 Miscellaneous Industrial and Provident Societies, 16 Friendly Societies, 28 branches of existing Friendly Societies and 2 Building Societies were added to the Register of the United Kingdom during August. Three Trade Unions, 5 Industrial and Provident Societies, 131 Friendly Societies (including 7 branches), and 20 Building Societies, are reported as having ceased to exist, commenced to "wind-up," or had registration cancelled.

ORGANISATIONS REGISTERED.

Trade Unions.—*England and Wales.*—Staffordshire Potteries Operative Cratemakers' Soc., Roebuck Inn, Hanley; London Coffee Restaurant and Dining Room Keepers' Trade Protection Soc., St. George's Hall, Westminster Bridge-road, London, S.E. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—None.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—(A) *Associations for Distribution.*—*England and Wales.*—Margate and District Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Buxton Villa, St. Peter's-road, Margate; Bognor Working Men's Mutual Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Glencoe House, Steyne-street, Bognor. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—None. (B) *Associations for Production.*—*England and Wales.*—Gaddesby Dairy Ltd., The Dairy, Gaddesby, Leicester. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—None. (C) *Miscellaneous.*—White Lion Inn Loan Soc., Ltd., White Lion Inn, Ilkeston, Derbyshire; Bishop Auckland Workmen's Club and Institute, Ltd., Club House, Belvedere, Bishop Auckland; Brondesbury People's Co-op. Bank, Ltd., Brondesbury Hall, Iverson-road, London, N.W.; Agricultural Organising Agency, Ltd. (previously registered as a joint-stock company), 23, Billiter-street, London, E.C.; Brookhill Stapleford Freehold Land Soc., Ltd., Brookhill-terrace, Halls-road, Stapleford, Notts. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—Furniture Guild, Ltd., 5, Lower Pembroke-street, Dublin.

Friendly Societies.—(A) *New Societies.*—*England and Wales.*—Ordinary Friendly, 3; Dividing, 2; Juvenile 1; Specially Authorised, 1; Working Men's Clubs, 5. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—Specially Authorised, 4. (B) *New Branches of Existing Societies.*—*England and Wales.*—24. *Scotland.*—3. *Ireland.*—1.

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

ORGANISATIONS DISSOLVED.

Trade Unions.—*England and Wales.*—Notice of dissolution received.—Bass Dressers' Trade Union Soc., Lord Raglan Inn, St. Ann's-road, Burdett-road, London, E. *Scotland.*—Notice of dissolution received.—British Associated Trades Union of Engineers. Ceased to exist.—Ploughmen's, Carters' and Labourers' Federal Union. *Ireland.*—None.

Industrial and Provident Societies.—*England and Wales.*—Final return received.—Churchtown Ind. Co-op. Soc., Ltd., Churchtown, North Meols, Lancashire; Nottingham Cabinet-makers' Guild Co-op. Productive Soc., Ltd., Collishaws-yard, Broad-street, Nottingham. Resolution to wind up received.—Peckham and District Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 245, Rye-lane, London, S.E.; East London Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 73, East India Dock-road, London, E.; Wimbledon and Merton Co-op. Soc., Ltd., 41 and 43, Hartfield-road, Wimbledon, Surrey. *Scotland.*—None. *Ireland.*—None.

Friendly Societies.—*England and Wales.*—By instrument of dissolution.—Ordinary Friendly, 10; Female, 1; Branches, 1. Registration cancelled.—Ordinary Friendly, 52; Dividing, 4; Juvenile, 5; Orders, 1; Collecting, 7; Specially authorised, 6; Working Men's Clubs, 30. Dissolved otherwise.—Juvenile, 4; Collecting, 1; Branches, 5. *Scotland.*—By instrument of dissolution.—Branches, 1. Registration cancelled.—Collecting, 1; Specially Authorised, 1. *Ireland.*—By instrument of dissolution.—Ordinary Friendly, 1.

Building Societies.—*England and Wales.*—By instrument of dissolution, 6; Notice of termination of dissolution, 9. *Scotland.*—By instrument of dissolution, 2; Notice of termination of dissolution, 2; Notice of termination of winding-up, 1. *Ireland.*—None.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR LABOUR LEGISLATION.

THE Provisional Committee of the above-named Association (see GAZETTE, August, 1901, p. 238) announces that the Constitutive Assembly of the national delegates of the Association will meet at Basle on September 27th and 28th, and has issued a circular inviting persons desirous of assisting at the proceedings of the Assembly to send in their names to "The International Labour Office, Basle," not later than September 20th. The telegraphic address of the office in question is, "Ilo Basle."

INDUSTRIAL PROSECUTIONS IN AUGUST.

I.—Under Factory and Workshop Acts.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Nature of Offence.	Cases.	Con- victions.	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.
By Owners, Managers, &c.:				
Neglecting to Limewash...	4	4	£ s. d. 2 2 6	£ s. d. 1 4 6
Neglecting to keep factory in cleanly condition	1	1	1 0 0	0 8 6
Neglecting to provide fan	1	1	2 0 0	0 5 6
Neglecting to Fence Machinery	11	11	31 11 0	6 19 6
Employing Young Persons without necessary Certificates	47	45	54 17 6	21 3 7
Employing Women and Children in forbidden trades	1	1	0 5 0	0 13 0
Illegal Hours or Times of Employment—				
Before or after the legal hour	75	75	39 1 0	29 4 0
During meal times, or without proper intervals for meals	42	42	17 2 0	17 11 1
Beyond legal hour on Saturday or day substituted	26	26	4 5 6	7 14 6
On Sundays or holidays, or children on successive Saturdays	20	20	12 3 6	10 15 6
At night	23	23	20 13 6	10 17 3
Employing Children full time, otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets, &c.	4	4	1 10 0	2 5 6
Neglecting Rules as to Registers, Abstracts, Notices, &c.—				
Not keeping Registers	13	13	13 0 0	6 3 3
Not affixing or properly filling up Notices and Abstracts	12	11	9 10 0	4 13 9
Not sending Notices required by Act	13	13	18 1 0	9 1 0
Obstructing an Inspector in the execution of his duty	1	1	3 0 0	0 10 6
Not supplying sufficient or correct particulars	2	2	1 0 0	1 11 0
Prosecutions for Breach of (or not affixing) Special Rules	2	2	1 5 0	0 15 6
By Workmen—				
Allowing children to clean machinery in motion, &c.	1	1	0 2 6	0 15 6
Employment at night	1	1	0 1 0	0 14 0
Prosecutions for Breach of Special Rules	2	2	0 10 0	0 3 0
Wilfully making false declaration	2	...	—	0 7 0
Total for August, 1901	304	299	233 1 0	133 16 11
<i>Total for August, 1900</i>	<i>305</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>211 1 1</i>	<i>121 7 7</i>

II.—Under the Mines and Quarries Acts.

(Supplied by the Home Office.)

Nature of Offence.	Prosecu- tions.	Con- victions.	Cases with- drawn.	Cases dis- missed.	Amount of Fines and Costs.
UNDER THE MINES ACTS.					
By Owners, Managers, &c.:					
Ventilation	1	1	—	—	£ s. d. 15 0 0
Miscellaneous	3	3	—	—	4 0 0
By Workmen:					
Safety Lamps	7	6	—	1	7 9 2
Shot-firing and Explosives	10	10	—	—	12 19 7
Timbering	3	2	—	1	2 6 6
Lucifer Matches, Smoking, &c.	13	13	—	—	16 14 10
Riding on Trams	13	13	—	—	12 16 0
Miscellaneous	27	25	—	2	22 7 0
Total for August, 1901	77	73	—	4	93 13 1
<i>Total for August, 1900</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>47 10 11</i>
UNDER THE QUARRIES ACT.					
By Owners, Managers, &c.:					
Other Special Rules	1	1	—	—	£ s. d. 11 13 6
By Workmen:					
Explosives and Blasting	1	—	1	—	—
Total for August, 1901	2	1	1	—	11 13 6
<i>Total for August, 1900</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>

III.—Under the Merchant Shipping Acts.

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

Nature of Offence.	Prosecu- tions.	Convic- tions.	Total Penalties.	Total Costs.
By Owners or Masters of Ships:				
Overcrowding	1	1	£ s. d. 49 7 0	£ s. d. —
Excessive Deck Cargo	1	1	2 0 0	1 16 11
Submersion of Disc	1	1	2 0 0	2 17 0
By Seamen:				
False discharge	1	1	0 5 0*	—
Total for August, 1901	4	4	53 12 0	4 13 11
<i>Total for August, 1900</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>68 13 0</i>	<i>6 11 0</i>

* Including costs.