

S E C O N D
R E P O R T

..
FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

BLEACHING AND DYEING WORKS;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

APPENDIX AND INDEX.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
28 July 1857.

Veneris, 15^o die Maii, 1857.

Ordered, THAT a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the circumstances connected with the Employment of Women and Young Persons in the Bleaching and Dyeing Establishments in England, Scotland and Ireland; and to consider how far it may be necessary or expedient to extend to those Establishments Provisions regulating such Employment; and to report their Observations thereupon to The House.

Lunæ, 18^o die Maii, 1857.

Committee nominated of—

Mr. Butt.	Mr. Clark.
Lord John Manners.	Mr. Cheetham.
Viscount Goderich.	Lord Naas.
Mr. Kirk.	Mr. Cobbett.
Mr. Baxter.	Mr. Wise.
Mr. Massey.	Mr. Turner.
Mr. Fergus.	Mr. Packe.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have Power to send for Persons, Papers and Records.

Ordered, THAT Five be the Quorum of the Committee.

Mercurii, 20^o die Maii, 1857.

Ordered, THAT Mr. Davison be added to the Committee.

Jovis, 25^o die Junii, 1857.

Ordered, THAT Viscount Goderich be discharged from further attendance on the Committee, and that Mr. Crook be added thereto.

Ordered, THAT Mr. Fergus be discharged from further attendance on the Committee, and that Mr. Dalgleish be added thereto.

Lunæ, 6^o die Julii, 1857.

Ordered, THAT the Committee have power to report the Minutes of Evidence taken before them from time to time to The House.

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SECOND REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire into the circumstances connected with the Employment of Women and Young Persons in the **BLEACHING and DYEING ESTABLISHMENTS** in England, Scotland and Ireland; and to consider how far it may be necessary or expedient to extend to these Establishments Provisions regulating such Employment; and to Report their Observations thereupon to The House; and who were empowered to Report the **MINUTES OF EVIDENCE** taken before them from time to time to The House :—

HAVE agreed to make a Second Report to the House of the Minutes of Evidence taken before them; and, finding themselves unable to complete the inquiry committed to them, to recommend that the Committee be re-appointed at the commencement of the next Session of Parliament.

28 July 1857.

 PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Jocis, 28^o die Maii, 1857.

The Committee met.

Mr. Butt.
 Lord J. Manners.
 Lord Naas.
 Mr. Davison.
 Mr. Packe.
 Mr. Cobbett.

Viscount Goderich.
 Mr. Baxter.
 Mr. Wise.
 Mr. Clark.
 Mr. Kirk.

Mr. Butt was called to the Chair.

~~Days of~~ Meeting Tuesdays and Fridays, at Twelve.

[Adjourned to Friday, 5th June, at Twelve o'clock.]

Veneris, 5^o die Junii, 1857.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord John Manners.
 Lord Goderich.
 Mr. Cobbett.
 Mr. Packe.

Mr. Turner.
 Mr. Davison.
 Mr. Massey.
 Mr. Wise.

A letter was read from the Chairman, stating that he was unavoidably detained in Dublin.

Lord John Manners was called to the Chair.

The Committee examined Mr. Tremenheere.

[Adjourned to Tuesday next, at Twelve o'clock.]

Martis, 9^o die Junii, 1857.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. BUTT, in the Chair.

Lord John Manners.
 Mr. Cobbett.
 Mr. Kirk.
 Mr. Davison.

Mr. Wise (Ayshford).
 Mr. Baxter.
 Mr. Turner.
 Mr. Packe.

Mr. John Marshall Robinson, F. R. S., Mr. Thomas Blackledge Garstang, and Mr. John Warring, examined.

Veneris, 12^o die Junii, 1857.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord John Manners.
 Mr. Cobbett.
 Mr. Wise.
 Mr. Turner.

Mr. Davison.
 Mr. Kirk.
 Mr. Clark.
 Mr. Butt.

Lord John Manners was called to the Chair.

The Committee examined Mr. Haywood, Mr. H. Waring, Mr. T. Miller and Mr. Wright Mather.

[Adjourned to Tuesday, at Twelve o'clock.]

ON BLEACHING AND DYEING WORKS.

Martis, 15^o die Junii, 1857.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. BUTT, in the Chair.

Lord John Manners.
Mr. Turner.
Lord Naas.
Mr. Wise.
Mr. Baxter.
Mr. Davison.
Mr. Kirk.

Mr. Cobbett.
Mr. Packe.
Mr. Clark.
Lord Goderich.
Mr. Massey.
Mr. Cheetham.

The Committee deliberated.

The Committee examined the Rev. W. Milton, Mr. Stewart Fletcher, and Mr. Samuel Price.

[Adjourned to Friday, at Twelve o'clock.]

Veneris, 19^o die Junii, 1857.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord John Manners.
Mr. Kirk.
Mr. Cheetham.
Mr. Packe.
Mr. Clark.

Mr. Wise.
Mr. Butt.
Mr. Davison.
Mr. Baxter.

Lord John Manners was called to the Chair.

The Committee examined Mr. Barbour, Mr. W. Scott, Mr. Slagg, Mr. Sagur, and Mr. Crook, a Member of the House.

[Adjourned to Tuesday, at Twelve o'clock.]

Martis, 23^o die Junii, 1857.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord John Manners.
Mr. Kirk.
Mr. Cobbett.
Mr. Cheetham.
Mr. Davison.

Mr. Turner.
Mr. Baxter.
Mr. Packe.
Mr. Fergus.

In the absence of Mr. Butt, Lord John Manners was called to the Chair.

Mr. Bowley, Mr. T. Betts, Mr. John Shelbourne, Mr. T. F. Brownbill, and Mr. James Gilbroy, examined.

Room cleared, and Committee deliberated as to what evidence it might be advisable to take in the present state of the Question.

Resolved, That the Evidence in favour of the Bill is concluded as regards England, but the Committee are prepared to hear further evidence from Scotland.

The Committee deliberated as to their next day of meeting.

[Adjourned till Monday, at Twelve o'clock.]

Lunæ, 29^o die Junii, 1857.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord John Manners.
Mr. Turner.
Mr. Davison.
Mr. Kirk.

Mr. Dalgleish.
Mr. Wise.
Mr. Cobbett.
Mr. Baxter.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE

Lord John Manners was called to the Chair.

The Committee examined Mr. *Richmond*, the Rev. *J. Lockure*, Mr. *Leck*, Mr. *Thompson*, Mr. *Drimminie*, Mr. *H. Boase*, and Mr. *James Robertson*.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at Twelve o'clock.]

Martis, 30^o die Junii, 1857.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord JOHN MANNERS in the Chair.

Mr. Baxter.
Mr. Wise.
Mr. Kirk.
Mr. Clark.
Mr. Davison.

Mr. Dalglish.
Lord Naas.
Mr. Cobbett.
Mr. Crook.

The Committee examined Mr. *Richardson*, a Member of the House, Mr. *M'Comb*, Mr. *T. O'Brien*, Mr. *Kelso*, Mr. *Keeper*, Mr. *Bell*, Mr. *Mackinley*, and Mr. *Henchy*.

[Adjourned to Friday, at Twelve o'clock.]

Veneris, 3^o die Julii, 1857.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord JOHN MANNERS in the Chair.

Mr. Crook.
Mr. Clark.
Mr. Turner.
Mr. Baxter.

Mr. Davison.
Mr. Kirk.
Mr. Massey.
Mr. Dalglish.

The Committee examined Mr. *Kirk*, a Member of the House, and Mr. *Tremenheere*.

[Adjourned to Monday, at Twelve o'clock.]

Lunæ, 6^o die Julii, 1857.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord JOHN MANNERS in the Chair.

Mr. Clark.
Mr. Cobbett.
Mr. Crook.
Mr. Turner.

Mr. Cheetham.
Mr. Dalglish.
Mr. Kirk.

The Committee examined Mr. *Harrison*, Mr. *Barton*, Mr. *Alcock*, Mr. *Keely*, and Mr. *Hardcastle*.

[Adjourned to To-morrow, at Twelve o'clock.]

Martis, 7^o die Julii, 1857.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Lord JOHN MANNERS in the Chair; and,

Mr. PACKE in the Chair.

Mr. Turner.
Mr. Clark.
Mr. Davison.
Lord Naas.
Mr. Crook.

Mr. Packe.
Mr. Kirk.
Mr. Cobbett.
Mr. Cheetham.

The Committee examined Mr. *Hardcastle* and Mr. *Blair*.

[Adjourned to Monday, at Twelve o'clock.]

Veneris, 10^o die Julii, 1857.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

Lord JOHN MANNERS, in the Chair.

Mr. Crook.
Mr. Wise.
Mr. Clark.
Mr. Cobbett.
Mr. Turner.

Mr. Davison.
Mr. Kirk.
Mr. Packe.
Lord Naas.

The Committee examined *Mr. H. Ripley.*

[Adjourned to Tuesday 21st, at Twelve o'clock.

Martis, 21^o die Julii, 1857.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

Lord JOHN MANNERS, in the Chair.

Mr. Crook.
Mr. Cheetham.
Mr. Turner.
Mr. Butt.
Mr. Wise.

Mr. Cobbett.
Mr. Dalgleish.
Lord Naas,
Mr. Baxter.

Mr. Stephen Blair, Mr. John Slater and Mr. Charles Morris examined.

[Adjourned till Twelve o'clock on Friday.

Veneris, 24^o die Julii, 1857.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

Lord JOHN MANNERS, in the Chair.

Mr. Turner.
Mr. Cobbett.
Mr. Kirk.

Mr. Cheetham.
Mr. Dalgleish.

The Committee examined *Mr. Blair, Mr. Rylands, Rev. Thomas Packer, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Marstrand and Mr. Southworth.*

[Adjourned to Tuesday, at Twelve o'clock.

Martis, 28^o die Julii, 1857.

MEMBERS PRESENT :

Lord JOHN MANNERS, in the Chair.

Mr. Baxter.
Mr. Dalgleish.
Mr. Cheetham.
Mr. Kirk.

Mr. Turner.
Mr. Butt.
Mr. Crook.
Mr. Wise.

The Committee examined *Mr. M'Adam, Mr. Pender, Mr. Barton and Mr. Slater.*

The Committee at the close of the Evidence deliberated, and agreed to Report the Evidence to The House ; and further to inform The House, That being unable to complete the inquiry committed to them, they had to recommend to the House, that the Committee be re-appointed at the commencement of the next Session.

To Report.

EXPENSES OF WITNESSES.

NAME OF WITNESS.	Profession or Condition.	From whence Summoned.	Number of Days absent from Home, under Orders of Committee.	Expenses of Journey to London and back.			Allowance during absence from Home.			TOTAL Expenses allowed to Witness.			
				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
John Marshall Robinson	Surgeon	Bolton	3	4	10	-	6	6	-	10	16	-	
T. B. Garstang	ditto	ditto	3	4	10	-	6	6	-	10	16	-	
John Waring	Artisan	ditto	6	4	10	-	4	10	-	9	-	-	
H. Waring	ditto	ditto	3	4	10	-	2	5	-	6	15	-	
Thomas Miller	ditto	ditto	6	4	10	-	4	10	-	9	-	-	
Wright Mather	ditto	ditto	6	4	10	-	4	10	-	9	-	-	
Rev. W. Milton	Clergyman	Marlow	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	
S. Fletcher	Artisan	Manchester	3	2	15	-	2	5	-	5	-	-	
S. Price	ditto	Bolton	3	4	10	-	2	5	-	6	15	-	
R. Heywood	Bleacher, &c.	ditto	3	4	10	-	3	3	-	7	13	-	
W. Scott	ditto	Manchester	3	4	10	-	3	3	-	7	13	-	
H. Sagur	ditto	ditto	3	4	10	-	3	3	-	7	13	-	
A. Bowley	ditto	Nottingham	3	4	12	-	3	3	-	7	15	-	
T. Betts	ditto	ditto	3	4	12	-	3	3	-	7	15	-	
J. Shelbourne	ditto	ditto	3	4	12	-	3	3	-	7	15	-	
T. F. Brownhill	ditto	Salford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	
J. Gilbroy	ditto	ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3	-	
A. Brown	Artisan	Dundee	5	6	6	-	3	15	-	10	1	-	
J. Robertson	ditto	ditto	5	6	6	-	3	15	-	10	1	-	
D. Richmond	Surgeon	Paisley	5	8	-	-	10	10	-	18	10	-	
Rev. J. Lockure	Clergyman	ditto	5	8	-	-	5	5	-	13	5	-	
J. Thompson	Manager of Works	ditto	6	8	-	-	6	6	-	14	6	-	
J. Leck	Bleacher	Glasgow	5	9	-	-	5	5	-	14	5	-	
J. Kelso	Surgeon	Liburn	6	8	-	-	12	12	-	20	12	-	
J. O'Brien	Bleacher	ditto	6	8	-	-	6	6	-	14	6	-	
J. Leifer	Physician	Armagh	6	8	-	-	18	18	-	26	18	-	
W. M'Kinley	Artisan	Liburn	6	8	-	-	4	10	-	12	10	-	
J. Henchy	ditto	Belfast	6	8	-	-	4	10	-	12	10	-	
J. Bell	Bleacher	ditto	6	8	-	-	6	6	-	14	6	-	
G. M'Comb	ditto	ditto	6	8	-	-	6	6	-	14	6	-	
J. Ferguson	ditto	ditto	9	8	-	-	9	9	-	17	9	-	
J. Barton	ditto	Nottingham	5	2	15	-	5	5	-	8	-	-	
W. Allcock	ditto	ditto	5	2	15	-	5	5	-	8	-	-	
John Keely	ditto	ditto	5	2	15	-	5	5	-	8	-	-	
E. Harrison	ditto	ditto	5	2	15	-	5	5	-	8	-	-	
J. Hardcastle	ditto	Bolton	7	4	10	-	7	7	-	11	17	-	
Stephen Blair	ditto	ditto	3	4	10	-	3	3	-	7	13	-	
Stephen Blair	ditto	ditto	8	4	10	-	8	8	-	12	18	-	
Charles Morris	ditto	ditto	3	4	10	-	3	3	-	7	13	-	
John Slater	ditto	ditto	3	4	10	-	3	3	-	7	13	-	
John Rylands	ditto	Manchester	3	4	10	-	3	3	-	7	13	-	
H. Marsland	ditto	Stockport	3	4	10	-	3	3	-	7	13	-	
J. Southworth	ditto	ditto	3	4	10	-	3	3	-	7	13	-	
Rev. W. Packer	Clergyman	near Bolton	4	5	-	-	4	4	-	9	4	-	
S. Bancroft	Surgeon	ditto	3	4	10	-	6	6	-	10	16	-	
J. Pender	Merchant	Manchester	3	4	10	-	3	3	-	7	13	-	
J. N. Selater	Bleacher	Bolton	3	4	10	-	3	3	-	7	13	-	
R. Brideson	ditto	ditto	3	4	10	-	3	3	-	7	13	-	
J. Burton	ditto	ditto	3	4	10	-	3	3	-	7	13	-	
C. Haworth	ditto	ditto	10	4	10	-	10	10	-	15	-	-	
J. Conolly	Artisan	Belfast	6	8	-	-	4	10	-	12	10	-	
J. M'Callagh	ditto	ditto	6	8	-	-	4	10	-	12	10	-	
J. M'Adam	Bleacher, &c.	ditto	8	8	-	-	8	8	-	16	8	-	
										£.	559	18	-

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

Lunæ, 6^o die Julii, 1857.

	PAGE
Edwin Harrison, Esq. - - - - -	1
John Burton, Esq. - - - - -	8
William Allcock, Esq. - - - - -	16
John Keely, Esq. - - - - -	18
James Hardcastle, Esq. - - - - -	23

Martis, 7^o die Julii, 1857.

James Hardcastle, Esq. - - - - -	33
Stephen Blair, Esq. - - - - -	60

Veneris, 10^o die Julii, 1857.

Mr. Henry William Ripley - - - - -	66
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Mercurii, 21^o die Julii, 1857.

Stephen Blair, Esq. - - - - -	79
John Slater, Esq. - - - - -	95
Mr. William Morris - - - - -	101

Veneris, 24^o die Julii, 1857.

Stephen Blair, Esq. - - - - -	110
John Rylands, Esq. - - - - -	110
The Reverend Arthur Packer - - - - -	122
Siffrid Nevil, Bancroft, Esq. - - - - -	130
Henry Marsland, Esq. - - - - -	132
Mr. James Southworth - - - - -	136

Martis, 28^o die Julii, 1857.

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James MacAdam, Esq., jun. - - - - -	141
Mr. John Pender - - - - -	157
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A P P E N D I X.

LIST OF APPENDIX.

Diagrams referred to in the Evidence of *S. Blair, Esq.*, 7 July 1857.

Paper delivered in by *S. Blair, Esq.*, 7 July 1857 - - - - - p. 179

Paper delivered in by *S. Blair, Esq.*, 21 July 1857 - - - - - p. 180

Paper delivered in by *S. Blair, Esq.*, 24 July 1857 - - - - - p. 182

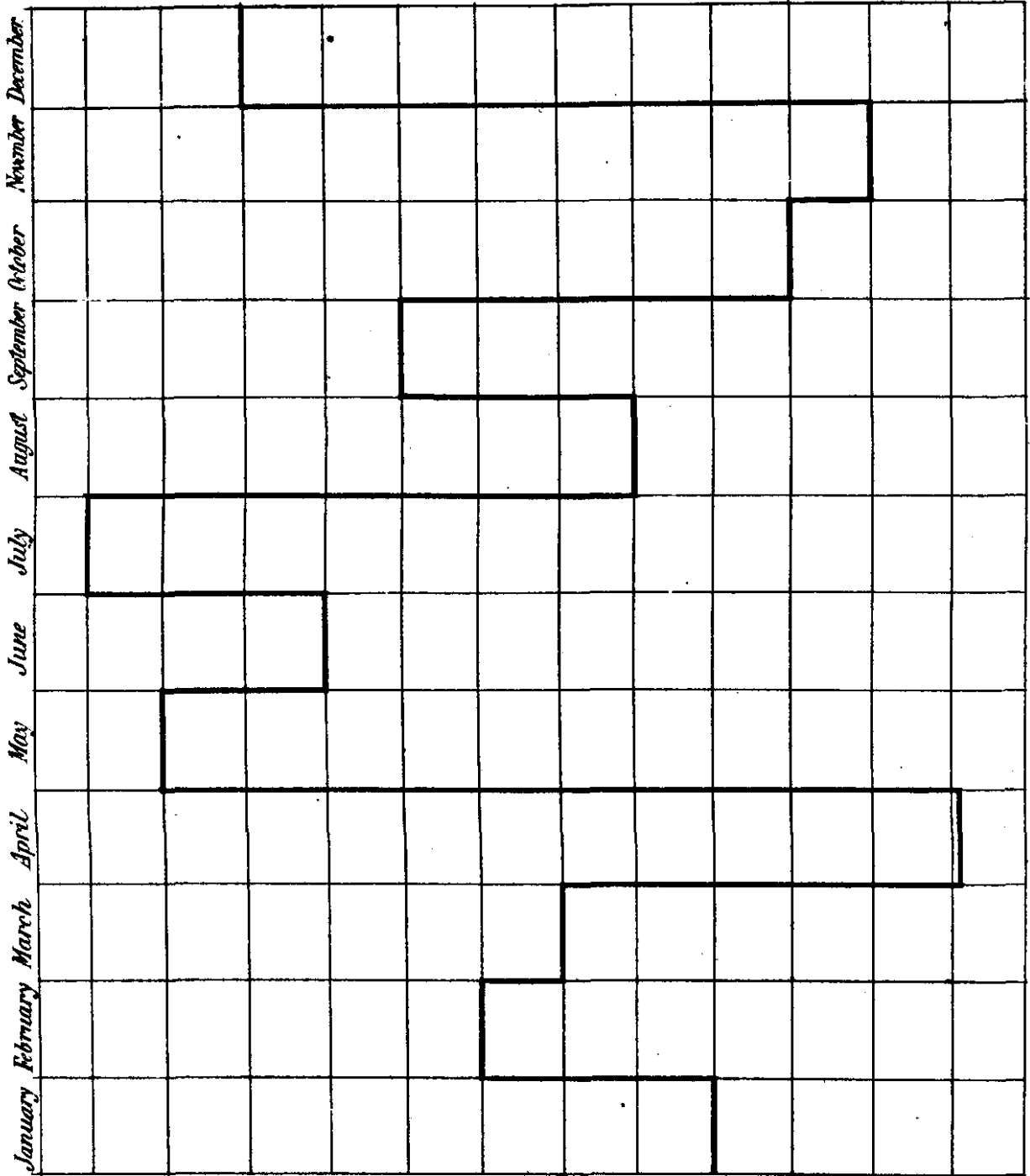
D I A G R A M

Referred to in the Evidence of Stephen Blair, Esq^r, 7th July, 1857.

TABLE OF VARIATIONS.

SCALE FOR THE YEAR 1854.

Difference per Cent. between the highest and lowest quantity this year is 57.64.



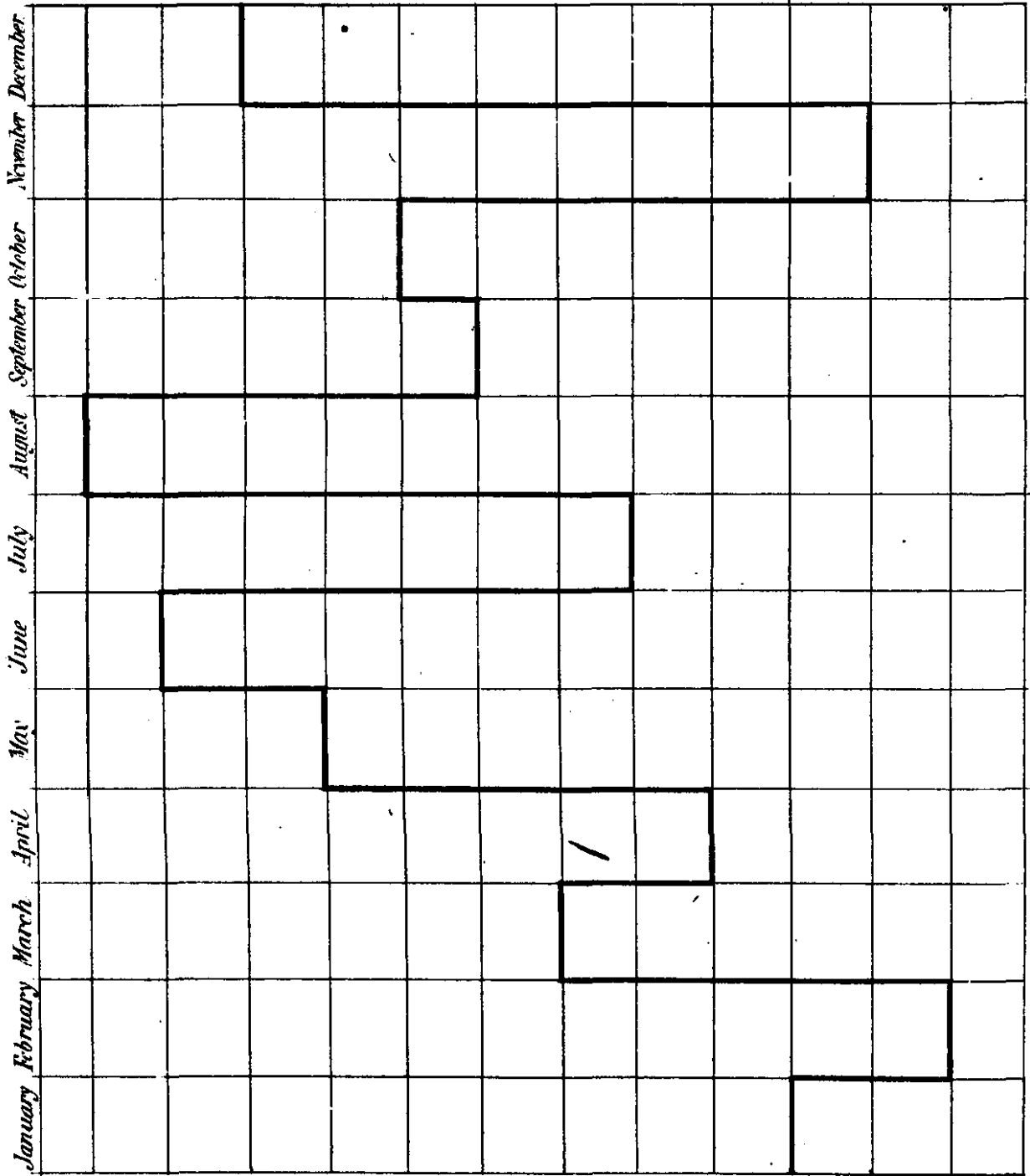
D I A G R A M .

Referred to in the Evidence of Stephen Blair, Esq., 7th July, 1857.

TABLE OF VARIATIONS.

SCALE FOR THE YEAR, 1855

Difference per Cent. between the highest and lowest quantity this year is 92.37.



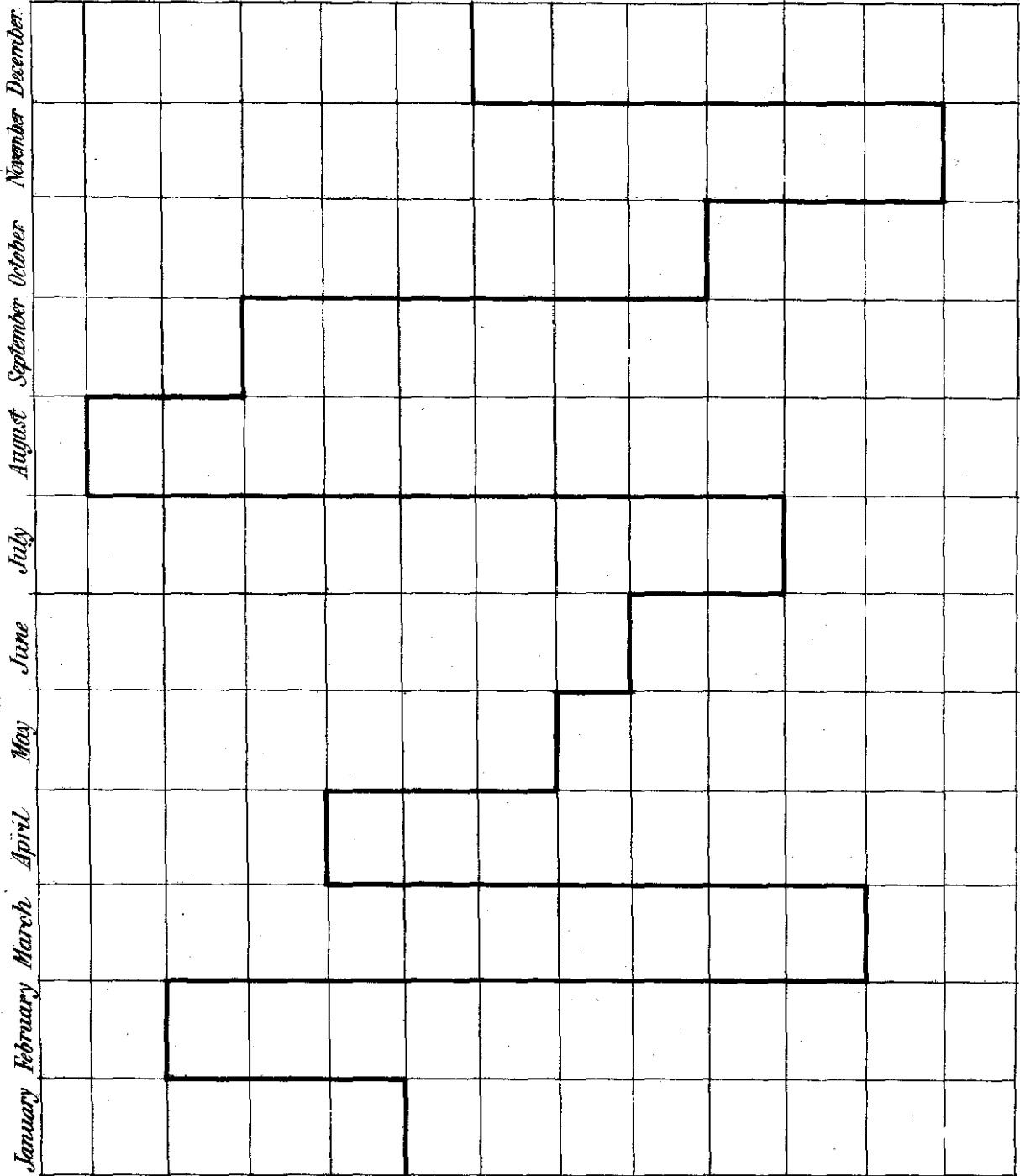
D I A G R A M

Referred to in the Evidence of Stephen Blair, Esq^r. 7th July, 1857.

TABLE OF VARIATIONS.

SCALE FOR THE YEAR 1856.

Difference per Cent. between the highest and lowest quantity this year is 86.17.



A P P E N D I X.

Appendix.

PAPER delivered in by *S. Blair, Esq.*, 7 July 1857.

THE following is a statement of the average working hours in the undermentioned departments at Messrs. Blair & Sumner's Mill Hill Bleach Works, from the 1st of June 1856 to the 31st of May 1857, both dates inclusive, viz. :—

	Hours.	Days.		Hours.	Divided by 311 Days would be
Stitching gray cloth - -	2,907	÷ 307	-	Average 9·469 per day,	9·347
Bleaching - - -	3,214	÷ 307	-	„ 10·469 „	10·334
Mangling and stiffening -	3,214	÷ 307	-	„ 10·469 „	10·334
Stoving - - -	3,254	÷ 307	-	„ 10·599 „	10·463
Calendering, damping, &c.	3,431½	÷ 307	-	„ 11·177 „	11·033
Making up, packing, &c. -	3,388½	÷ 307	-	„ 11·037 „	10·895

In the above we deduct 52 Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas-day. Two days allowed for recreation at the beginning of January, and two days at Whitsuntide, viz., 365 days in the year, minus 58 days, equals 307 working days.

Appendix.

PAPER delivered in by *S. Blair, Esq.*, 21 July 1857.

RECAPITULATION.

	NUMBERS EMPLOYED.				
	Men, Full Age, 21 Years.	Women, 18 and Above.	Boys.	Girls under 18.	Total.
Machine Stitching, Gray-room, and Dressing Departments, viz.:					
2 Men, full age	2	6	2	5	—
1 Boy, 18 years					
1 Boy, 16 years					
6 Women, above 18 years					
5 Girls, under 18 years					
The age of the youngest in this department is 15 years.					
Crofting Department, viz.:					
2 Men, full age	2	—	17	—	—
1 Boy, 19 years					
1 Boy, 17 years					
2 Boys, 16 years					
2 Boys, 15 years					
3 Boys, 14 years					
1 Boy, 13 years					
6 Boys, 12 years					
1 Boy, 11 years					
The youngest in this department is 11 years.					
Mangling and Stiffening Department, viz.:					
8 Men, full age	8	2	11	1	—
2 Boys, 18 years					
1 Boy, 17 years					
4 Boys, 16 years					
2 Boys, 15 years					
2 Boys, 14 years					
2 Women, above 18 years					
1 Girl, 16 years					
The youngest in this department is 14 years.					
Tinning Department, viz.:					
2 Men, full age	2	—	2	—	—
1 Boy, 19 years					
1 Boy, 18 years					
The youngest in this department is 18 years. The hands in this department are only casually employed.					
Stoving Department, viz.:					
6 Men, full age	6	—	7	—	—
1 Boy, 20 years					
1 Boy, 19 years					
1 Boy, 18 years					
2 Boys, 16 years					
1 Boy, 14 years					
1 Boy, 12 years					
The youngest in this department is 12 years.					
Damping and Calendering Department, viz.:					
5 Men, full age	5	—	4	—	—
1 Boy, 19 years					
1 Boy, 17 years					
1 Boy, 16 years					
1 Boy, 15 years					
The youngest in this department is 15 years.					
Carried forward	25	8	43	6	—

	NUMBERS EMPLOYED.				
	Men, Full Age, 21 years.	Women, 18 and Above.	Boys.	Girls under 18.	Total.
Brought forward - - -	25	8	43	6	—
Hooking, making up, and Packing Department, viz.:					
14 Men, full age - - - - -	14	10	7	14	—
1 Boy, 20 years - - - - -					
1 Boy, 19 years - - - - -					
1 Boy, 18 years - - - - -					
1 Boy, 16 years - - - - -					
1 Boy, 15 years - - - - -					
1 Boy, 14 years - - - - -					
1 Boy, 12 years - - - - -					
10 Women, above 18 years - - - - -					
3 Girls, 17 years - - - - -					
2 Girls, 16 years - - - - -					
2 Girls, 15 years - - - - -					
3 Girls, 14 years - - - - -					
3 Girls, 13 years - - - - -					
1 Girl, 12 years - - - - -					
The youngest in this department is 12 years.					
TOTAL number of hands employed by the piece - - - - -	39	18	50	20	127
We also employ Datal Hands, as under, viz.:					
Bookkeepers and manager - - - - -	4	—	—	—	—
Carter - - - - -	1	—	—	—	—
Manchester agent and porters - - - - -	5	—	1	—	—
Engineer and Firemen - - - - -	4	—	—	—	—
Millwrights, &c. - - - - -	8	—	1	—	—
Watchman - - - - -	1	—	—	—	—
Farm - - - - -	1	1	—	—	—
Spademen - - - - -	4	—	—	—	—
	67	19	52	20	158

The ages are all taken last birthday.

We have also employed at present 11 men boring for water, not named in the above recapitulation.

	Read and Write.	Read.	Cannot Read or Write.	TOTAL.
Machine stitching - - - - -	6	9	- - -	15
Crofting department - - - - -	9	10	- - -	19
Mangling and stiffening - - - - -	15	5	2	22
Tinning department - - - - -	2	2	- - -	4
Stoving department - - - - -	8	3	2	13
Damping and calendering - - - - -	7	- - -	2	9
Hooking, making up, and packing - - - - -	31	7	7	45
	78	36	13	127

Robert Hardman came to work at Mill-hill two weeks before the first election for Bolton in 1832.
Edward Quin came to work at Mill-hill 4th September 1836.

AGES.

Result:—Total 9—8 boys, 1 girl under 13 ; of these 1 boy is 11, a second boy 12, and 1 girl 12.

Appendix.

PAPER delivered in by *S. Blair, Esq.*, 24 July 1857.

Dear Mr. Blair,

Mill Hill Bleach Works,
Bolton, 22 July 1857.

As requested in your letter to Mr. Sumner, received this morning, I now send you particulars of each day's work, from November 18th, 1854, to January 18th, 1855, both dates inclusive, viz:—

		Time of Starting.		Time of Leaving Work.		
1854:						
November	18	-	-	-	-	Stopped for repairs.
	20	-	-	6 o'clock, a.m.	7 o'clock p.m.	13.
	21	-	-	6	7	13.
	22	-	-	6	5½	11½.
	23	-	-	6½	4	9½.
	24	-	-	6½	4	9½.
	25	-	-	6	5	11.
	27	-	-	6½	7½	13.
	28	-	-	8	6	10.
	29	-	-	8	8	12.
	30	-	-	6	9	15.
December	1	-	-	6	8	14.
	2	-	-	6	6	12.
	4	-	-	6	7	13.
	5	-	-	6	9	15.
	6	-	-	6	8	14.
	7	-	-	7	7	12.
	8	-	-	7	8	13.
	9	-	-	6	7	13.
	11	-	-	6	10	16.
	12	-	-	6	9	15.
	13	-	-	6	9½	15½.
	14	-	-	6	9½	15½.
	15	-	-	6	10	16.
	16	-	-	6	7	13.
	18	-	-	6	9	15.
	19	-	-	6	9	15.
	20	-	-	6	10	16.
	21	-	-	6	10	16.
	22	-	-	6	8	14.
	23	-	-	6	7	13.
	25	-	-	-	-	Do not work at all.
	26	-	-	6	6	14.
	27	-	-	6	8	14.
	28	-	-	6	8	14.
	29	-	-	6	9	15.
	30	-	-	6	6	15.
1855:						
January	1	-	-	-	-	Do not work at all.
	2	-	-	-	-	Do not work at all.
	3	-	-	6	8	14.
	4	-	-	6	9	15.
	5	-	-	6	9	15.
	6	-	-	6	9	15.
	8	-	-	6	7½	13½.
	9	-	-	6	8	14.
	10	-	-	6	8	14.
	11	-	-	6	8	14.

		Time of Starting.	Time of Leaving Work.		
1855 :					
January	12	- - 6 o'clock a.m.	- 8 o'clock p.m.	-	14.
	13	- - 6 " - -	- 4 " - -	-	10.
	15	- - 6 " - -	- 8 " - -	-	14.
	16	- - 6 " - -	- 8 " - -	-	14.
	17	- - 6 " - -	- 8½ " - -	-	14½.
	18	- - 6 " - -	- 8 " - -	-	14.

The hours given include meal times, which are ½ an hour, from 8 o'clock to 8½ o'clock, a.m.
 1 " " 12 " a.m. 1 " p.m.
 ½ " " 5 " p.m. ½ " p.m.
 Also stoppages during the day, as before explained.

I am, &c.
 (signed) Thomas Glaister.

Two hours per day will have to be deducted for meals off.

Hours per Day on the Ground.

9	10	11	11½	12	13	13½	14	14½	15	15½	16	
2	2	1	1	3	8	1	14	1	10	2	4	= 570½ hours.

From 18th November 1854 to 18th January 1855, is 62 days
 Deduct 9 Sundays - - - 9

53 working days.

53) 570½ (10·754.

53

40·0

371

290

265

250

212

38

Average per day 10·754
 Deduct 2 hours for meals 2

8·754, including waiting for work.

I N D E X.

ANALYSIS OF INDEX.

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I N D E X.

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A.

ACCIDENTS. There are probably fewer accidents in bleach-works than in cotton mills; but in the former case they are mostly of a very serious character, *Robinson* 653—Fewer accidents in bleach-works than in factories, *Garstang* 791, 792—Few accidents in the stoves at Lisburn, *Kelso* 4194—Accidents in bleach-works are very infrequent, save through negligence, *Leeper*, 4278.

Adult Labour. Interference with the labour of grown-up men and women is very questionable policy, *Barbour* 2135—Probable effect of a limit as regards the hours of labour of women and children upon the hours of labour of adults, *Scott* 2236-2243.

Interference with adult male labour, if the labour of women and children be restricted, *Mackinley* 4407, 4448-4451; *Hardcastle* 5805; *Blair* 6228—Witness is opposed to the Bill on account of its interference with the hours of labour of boys, such interference preventing also the continued labour of men, *Henchy* 4458-4463, 4493, 4494—Regularity of the hours in witness's works adverted to with reference to the extent to which the Bill would interfere with the employment of the boys; such interference would be an obstruction to the labour of the men, and to the process generally, *Kirk* 4685-4698, 4715-4717.

Partial interference with the labour of the adults if the labour of the boys and girls be limited to ten hours daily *John Burton*, 5279-5283, 5289-5297—Necessity of the employment of the juveniles going on simultaneously with that of the adults, *Keely* 5357-5361, 5406, 5407, 5430-5432—Way in which restriction upon the labour of the boys and females would necessarily interfere with the labour of the men, *Ripley* 5875-5878, 5899-5904, 5911-5913, 5934-5937.

See also *Commission of Inquiry. Health. Hours of Labour. Legislative Interference. Operatives. Wages.*

AGE OF EMPLOYMENT:

1. *Practice as to the Age at which Children commence Work.*
2. *Considerations as to the expediency of Legislative Restriction.*

1. *Practice as to the Age at which Children commence Work:*

In most of the works, witness found several very young children, *Tremenheere* 48-52—In Ireland, the young persons rarely begin to work before they are thirteen years of age, *J. Waring* 435, 436—Ages of the boys and young females at Bolton, &c., who work occasionally for sixteen hours daily; the boys and sometimes only nine years old, *ib.* 993-1004—Many children at Bolton begin work under nine years of age, *ib.* 1074, 1075.

Practice lately adopted by Mr. Hardcastle not to employ children under twelve years of age, *Miller* 1230, 1243-1249—Children are not now taken at Mr. Bridson's works under ten years of age, *Mather* 1330, 1359, 1360—The girls and boys at Halliwell began work at the age of nine and ten, and worked the same number of hours as the adults, *Milton* 1403, 1404, 1406, 1407, 1440, 1441—Mr. Ainsworth and witness, in the first worked the children have not commenced till ten church, and subsequently on account of of witness, at Mr. Ainsworth's, commenced to sermons, against the overwork; and also *Price* 1879-1882—Children at Bolton begin work of conduct of Divine *Crook* 2457. 137-1562, 1569-1589

Witness commenced work when eight years old, for in consequence of the out to a church in Der- ten or eleven years old, *Betts* 2919-2921—The young p- arrel with the patron, from the age of twelve or thirteen upwards, *Kelso* 4195— newspapers with refer- boys are not employed under fourteen years of age, *Leeper* : 1537-1562. fourteen years of age are not taken into witness's works, *Kirk*

AGE OF EMPLOYMENT—continued.

1. Practice as to the Age at which Children commence Work—continued.

There are eight girls and two boys under seventeen years of age in witness's employment, but none under the age of thirteen, *Harrison* 4992, 4993. 5009. 5010. 5031-5035. 5078-5080—The ages of the young persons in witness's employment vary from nine to seventeen, *John Burton* 5155, 5156—Number of children in witness's employment who are only nine or ten years of age; earliest age at which taken, *ib.* 5195-5197. 5284-5288—The youngest persons employed by witness are one female under thirteen, and two boys between ten and eleven; employment of these explained, *Hardcastle* 5515, 5516.

Witness employs 127 hands, of whom only nine are under thirteen years of age, *Blair* 5809-5811—Objection of witness to employ girls under eleven years of age, *ib.* 5839, 5840—Witness employs 491 persons, of whom only thirteen are women and seventy-five are boys between thirteen and eighteen years of age, *Ripley* 5870-5872—As a rule, children under thirteen are not employed, *ib.* 5873. 5962, 5963—Doubt as to there being any females so young as fifteen at witness's works, *ib.* 5985, 5986.

The employment formerly of children so young as nine or ten does not apply now, machinery tending to displace such labour altogether, *Blair* 6037—Children under eleven years of age have only been employed by witness at the parents' request, *J. Slater* 6241, 6242. 6281-6284—There is only one person under eleven years of age at Halliwell, who was taken in under peculiar circumstances, *Morris* 6336-6339—Number and ages of the boys and girls employed by witness; there are seven at or under eleven, *J. N. Slater* 7333-7336.

2. Considerations as to the Expediency of Legislative Restriction:

Great improvement, if it were practical, to keep children from the bleaching-works till they were thirteen years old, and to educate them up to that time, *Robinson* 573-575. 656 *et seq.*—If children in bleach-works only worked for half a day, or six hours, they should be allowed to work at eight years old, as in factories, *ib.* 583, 584. 674. 680-682—Advantage if children could not work in bleach-works till ten or twelve years of age, *Garstang* 794-798—Children should not be employed in the bleaching-works till they are twelve or thirteen years of age, *H. Waring* 1069. 1083-1089; *Brownbill* 3068; *O'Brien* 4150—Advantage if children did not work till they were eleven or twelve years of age, *Miller* 1257.

On the score of education it is very desirable that some restriction should be imposed in regard to the age of employment of children in bleach-works, *Barbour* 1965-1967. 2135-2153; *Slagg* 2323-2326. 2355-2359. 2382-2391—Children should not be employed till they were twelve or thirteen years old, and till they had attained a certain education, *Slagg* 2382. 2385—Witness told Mr. Tremeneheere, and is still of the same opinion, that he was opposed to the employment of girls under thirteen years of age, *Hardcastle* 5529, 5530—Approval of a prohibition upon the labour of all children under twelve years, without any exception as to the character of the employment, *Ryland* 6509. 6547-6549. 6602-6608—Objection to the employment of children at eight years of age in bleach-works, *Southworth* 6848-6850.

Strong objection to the employment of children when eight years old in factories, as being injurious both mentally and morally, *Packer* 6723—It would be well if children under twelve were prohibited from working in factory mills, *Packer* 6724-6729.

See also *Education. Factory Act. Parents.*

Agitation. Exceptions taken to the term "agitators," as applied to the witnesses, *Waring* and *Pearce*, delegates of the men, *Tremeneheere* 4800-4802. 4870-4875.

See also *Operatives.*

Agricultural Labourers. Better condition of the people employed in witness's bleach-works than of his agricultural labourers; necessary long hours occasionally of the latter, *Hardcastle* 5544-5546. 5570-5571.

See also *Wages.*

AINSWORTH, MR. (HALLIWELL BLEACH-WORKS.)

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Number of Hands Employed.
View in regard to the Education and Religious Instruction.

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at Halliwell Bleach-works:
very long hours for which Mr. Ainsworth's workpeople, including females, occasionally worked, *Milton* 1395-1407—Instance of work

A I N S W O R T H , M R . (H A L L I W E L L B L E A C H - W O R K S) — c o n t i n u e d .

1. Hours of Labour at Halliwell Bleach-works—continued.

work by women and children for 107 hours in the week, or, deducting meal-time, ninety-five hours, *Milton* 1396, 1397—Circumstance of witness having spoken at a public meeting at Bolton in depreciation of the long hours of labour, *ib.* 1419, 1420, 1569-1572—Witness also spoke from the pulpit relative to the hours of labour, *ib.* 1421, 1422. 1515-1517—Up to the time of witness's leaving Halliwell he saw no amelioration of the hours of labour; he cannot speak to the state of things for the last seven years, *ib.* 1442-1448—Concurrence of the local clergymen with witness in regard to the evil of the long hours of labour, *ib.* 1565-1568.

Witness is employed in the finishing and packing department at Halliwell; has been in the same employment for nearly forty-two years, *Price* 1813-1821—The hours of labour varied very much, but were at times excessively long, *ib.* 1825-1831. 1842. 1858-1860—The average hours have been from fourteen to sixteen hours daily, *ib.* 1825, 1826, 1829—Witness and others have worked all night, *ib.* 1827. 1830, 1831—Since the present agitation there has been an improvement in the hours, *ib.* 1832-1836—The females and boys work the same hours as the men, *ib.* 1842.

Over-fatigue of the boys and girls in consequence of the long labour; they are constantly falling asleep at their work, *Price* 1843-1851—Serious effect of the long hours upon the health of a daughter of witness, *ib.* 1853-1857—Witness has often not been twenty hours in bed for the whole week, and has been working the rest of the time; one week he never went to bed at all, *ib.* 1859-1861.

Particulars as to the hours of labour at Halliwell; long hours occasionally, *Morris* 6352-6353. 6391, 6392. 6435, 6436. 6443-6451—Inaccuracy of a statement by Samuel Price that he worked for fifteen or sixteen hours a day throughout the year, *ib.* 6358—Belief that no females or boys now work later than nine at night, *ib.* 6435, 6436. 6451—Reference to some complaints by girls to Mr. Tremenheere with reference to the long hours, *ib.* 6449-6455.

2. Particulars as to the Number of Hands Employed:

Doubt as to the number of females and boys now at Halliwell works; when witness gave evidence before Mr. Tremenheere there were eighty females and fifty boys, *Price* 1837-1841—There are 574 persons now employed, of whom eighty-nine are women and girls, and forty-seven boys under eighteen years of age, *Morris* 6335.

3. Conduct of Mr. Ainsworth in regard to the Education and Religious Instruction of his Workpeople:

Statement reflecting on the conduct of Mr. Ainsworth, four or five years ago, relative to the children in his employment going to a school at Halliwell, *H. Waring* 1151-1158.

The church at Halliwell, of which witness was incumbent, was built and endowed by Mr. Ainsworth, *Milton* 1417. 1450, 1451—Mr. Ainsworth also built large schools, and was joint founder of St. Peter's Church, and did a great deal for the benefit of his people, *ib.* 1418. 1463-1467. 1530-1533. 1599-1601—Statement as to Mr. Ainsworth having forbidden the people connected with his works to attend the church, *ib.* 1423-1434. 1449. 1509. 1510—Witness cannot distinctly say that Mr. Ainsworth threatened his workpeople with dismissal if they attended church, *ib.* 1425-1434.

Mr. Ainsworth, in whose establishment such long hours of labour occur, is a very honourable gentleman, and has done a good deal for his workpeople in the way of providing schools and churches, *Price* 1862-1864. 1910. 1911—Mr. Ainsworth is a strict disciplinarian, *Morris* 6419—Liberal and benevolent character of Mr. Ainsworth; attention paid by him to the education and social improvement of his people, *ib.* 6420-6424, 6465 *et seq.*—Liberality of Mr. Ainsworth in providing funds for the erection of schools and churches for his workpeople and in bestowing charity to those in need, *Packer* 6636. 6677, 6678. 6722—He has spent about 15,000 *l.* in building two churches, and 3,000 *l.* in building three schools, *ib.* 6678.

4. Quarrels between Mr. Ainsworth and the late Incumbent of St. Paul's, Halliwell:

Particulars relative to some quarrels between Mr. Ainsworth and witness, in the first instance about the demeanour of the former in church, and subsequently on account of witness's remonstrances, privately and in his sermons, against the overwork; and also of the mode of conduct of Divine Service in consequence of the quarrel with the patron, the newspapers with reference thereto, *ib.* 1537-1562.

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5. Views

AINSWORTH, MR. (HALLIWELL BLEACH-WORKS—continued.)**5. Views of Mr. Ainsworth in regard to the Effect of Regular Hours upon the Completion of Orders :**

Statement showing that Mr. Ainsworth does not attribute much importance to the foreign orders of the merchants in regard to the time taken in executing them, *Crook* 2471.

6. Other Evidence of a general nature :

Very bad moral effects consequent upon the system of overwork, the young men and women sometimes lying down together when resting from work, *Milton* 1411, 1412—Doubt whether the bleachers ever left Mr. Ainsworth's to work in the neighbouring cotton mills, *ib.* 1497-1501.

Long periods for which the people remain in Mr. Ainsworth's employment, *Morris* 6340, 6341—Inaccuracy of Mr. Milton's statement, as to the young men and women lying down to rest in the same room, *ib.* 6416, 6417.

Part of Mr. John Ainsworth's works are in witness's parish, the population of which comprises about an equal number of bleachers and of factory hands, *Packer* 6630-6635—Morality of the bleachers; evidence hereon opposed to statements by Mr. Milton, *ib.* 6653-6655. 6664, 6665. 6679-6682. 6719—Suitable character of the rooms at Mr. Ainsworth's works; witness never heard of the boys and girls resting and lying down together in the same room, *ib.* 6666-6674—Witness, who succeeded Mr. Milton at St. Paul's, was suggested to the bishop by Mr. Ainsworth, *ib.* 6692-6697—Since hearing of the Bleaching Bill witness has not had any direct discussion upon its merits with Mr. Ainsworth or others. *ib.* 6698-6718.

See also *Age of Employment*, 1. *Greenhalgh, Sisters.* *Health*, 1. 3. *Truck System.* *Wuges.*

Alcock, William. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Bleacher and finisher of cotton and merino hosiery, near Nottingham, 5299, 5300—Employs about seventy workpeople; number and ages of the females and boys, 5301-5303—The regular hours of labour are from six to seven in the summer, and from seven to seven in winter, there being occasionally overtime to the extent of not more than two hours, 5304-5307. 5338, 5339—Steam machinery is worked only by the adult men, 5308-5311—The temperature of the rooms is at a comfortable heat, 5312.

Objection to the Bill before the Committee as likely to interfere with the interests of the workpeople, by lessening on the whole their average hours of labour, and their average earnings, 5313-5315—Undue interference of the Bill with the masters, as under it they must in pressing times either do less work or enlarge their premises and employ considerably more hands, the latter being difficult to procure, 5316-5320. 5340-5348.

Witness was one of the masters who entered into the voluntary arrangement proposed by the men in regard to overtime and prices; he still abides by it, 5317-5322. 5332-5335—Equally healthy employment in the bleach-works as on farms, 5323-5328—Much better wages in the bleach-works than on farms, 5329-5331. 5336-5339.

B.

Bancroft, Siffred Nevil. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Surgeon at Bolton; in practice there thirty-one years, 6740-6743—The deaths of two of the Greenhalgh family, who worked for Mr. Ainsworth, of Halliwell, were in no way expedited by work; cause of their death, 6744-6749. 6761-6766—Employment in bleaching is very healthy, much more so than employment in cotton-spinning, 6750-6758. 6767-6785—Factory employment is very unhealthy; causes thereof, 6752-6758. 6767-6782—A person could work fourteen hours a day in bleach-works with less injury than ten hours and a half in a cotton mill, 6757. 6781-6785—Restriction upon the hours in bleach-works is not necessary, 6758, 6759.

Barbour, Robert. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Commission merchant at Manchester, 1954—Gave evidence before Mr. Tremenheere, 1955—Grounds upon which witness stated to Mr. Tremenheere that "he did not think the merchants as a body would be affected by, or would raise any objection to legislative restriction of the hours of work for females and boys in bleaching-works," 1956 *et seq.*

Greater facilities at present than some years ago for exporting goods for foreign orders, 1956. 1959, 1960—Tendency of a limitation of the hours of labour in bleach-works to induce merchants to give out orders to the bleach-master more promptly than they now do, 1956, 1957. 1968, 1969. 1987. 2019-2028—Difficulties in the way of merchants giving out their orders more promptly than they have hitherto done, 1958. 1962-1964. 2013-2028.

Strong objection to any law which should compel the merchant to keep in store a certain quantity of goods, or to give so many days' notice to the bleacher whenever an

Reports, 1857—continued.

Barbour, Robert. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

an order was to be executed, 1964. 2029-2033. 2125-2128—Expediency of applying legislative restrictions upon trade in cases of crying evils only, and with great caution 1965, 1996. 2073-2079. 2095-2099. 2128. 2134, 2135—Approval of legislative interference in the case of boys and young females in bleach-works, 1965-1967. 2135-2153—Recommended restriction upon the age at which children are employed, with a view to their education, 1965-1967. 2135-2153.

Particulars as to the packing, &c., carried on in witness's establishment, and in the establishments of other merchants at Manchester; inexpediency of legislative interference with the hours of labour in these departments, the employment differing very much from the employment in bleach-works, 1970-1983. 1986. 2037-2054. 2092-2099—Tendency of feeling both of employers and employed to shorten the hours of labour, 1983-1985. 2068. 2100-2106—Considerable curtailment of the hours of labour in Manchester, 1985. 2100-2106.

To a considerable extent the bleacher is the servant of the merchant, and cannot help himself in regard to the long hours of labour, 1987-1994. 2001-2004. 2013-2017. 2034-2036. 2065, 2066. 2107-2124—Injury to the goods if hastily finished or packed improperly; doubt whether this would be rendered worse by a restriction upon the hours of labour, 1987. 1997-2000. 2005-2013. 2018-2025—In the event of restriction the bleacher must either extend his machinery and works, or decline to take more orders than he can execute in the given time, 1995, 1996. 2013-2015. 2018, 2019. 2028. 2032. 2108. 2126—Obstacle to the bleacher holding a quantity of stock of bleached goods in hand, 1997-2000. 2080-2082.

Difficulty at present in calculating how long it may take the bleacher to execute orders given by the merchant, 2013-2017. 2029. 2057-2064. 2080, 2081. 2127—The question of long or short hours does not operate upon the merchant in giving his orders, 2020-2028. 2107-2113. 2118, 2119—The merchant would soon accommodate himself to the restrictions upon the bleacher, and neither party would be much inconvenienced, 2026-2028. 2114-2117—At one time the bleachers used to be held liable to penalties for delay in the execution of orders, 2034, 2035—Shortening of the labour in the packing department of bleach-works if restrictions be placed on the other departments, 2054-2056.

If the hours of labour were regulated the merchant would have a clearer knowledge of the capabilities of the bleacher 2057-2064—Tendency of competition in trade to lead to long hours unless there be a legal restriction, 2065-2067—Question as to the ability of the workpeople by means of combinations to bring about a permanent shortening of the hours of labour, 2067-2072. 2083-2091—The work of bleachers is more steady than it used to be, but there will always be pushes in the trade, 2120-2124.

Distinction between linen-bleaching in Ireland and cotton-bleaching in England; in Ireland stocks of goods are kept, but overwork is also necessary, 2129-2134—Expediency of legislative interference with Irish bleach-works if young females and boys are employed there for long hours, 2134, 2135—Interference with the labour of grown-up men and women is very questionable policy, 2135.

Barbour, Mr. Witness concurs generally in the evidence of Mr. Barbour, *Scott* 2163, 2164. 2263, 2264.

Beetling Process. Probable employment of adults only on the beetling engines in Ireland as in England, *J. Waring* 445, 446—Very long hours in Mr. Hardcastle's beetling department; witness has worked there for thirty-six hours at a time, resting only for meals, *Miller* 1221. 1233-1236—Explanation of the beetling process as at Mr. Hardcastle's; the labour is almost continuous, *ib.* 1287-1292—Fault of the witness, Thomas Miller, if, for the greed of gain, he worked for thirty-six hours continuously in witness's beetling-rooms, *Hardcastle* 5786—Belief that there are no women in witness's beetling department, *ib.* 5788, 5789.

Frequent instances of late hours in the case of the beetlers in Scotland, whose work however is not heavy or unhealthy, *Boase* 3647. 3668-3675. 3683-3698. 3705. 3710-3725—Correctness of the statements made to Mr. Tremenheere by Mr. Forbes and Mr. Turnbull, in regard to the occasionally long hours of beetlers in Scotland, *ib.* 3668-3675—Long hours at the beetling process in Perthshire as well as elsewhere, *ib.* 3683-3687—There are probably not more than seventy or eighty women employed at the beetling process in Scotland, *ib.* 3701-3703—Nature of the work performed by the persons attendant on the beetling engines, *ib.* 3714-3722.

No women, and very few boys, are employed by witness's firm at the beetling engines, *Richardson* 3827—Beetling is the last process applied to linen goods; it is severe work, but there are long intervals of rest, *O'Brien* 4051-4056—Practice as to the employment of boys to attend to the beetling engines at Keady; the work is light and healthy, *Leeper* 4268-4275. 4285, 4286—Employment of machinery instead of boys for turning the beetling frames at Messrs. Charley's, at Seymour Hill, *Henchy* 4479-4482.

Beetling Process—continued.

Hours of labour at witness's beetling mills; there are two sets of men and boys, who work alternately day and night, *Kirk* 4551, 4563, 4564—Explanation of the beetling process, as carried on by machinery, at witness's works, *ib.* 4551-4553—Moderate heat in witness's beetling department, *ib.* 4587.

Remarks in confirmation of the evidence given before witness, by Mr. Daniel Forbes, as to operatives in the beetling rooms in Scotland falling down and going to sleep, *Tremenheere* 4722.

See also *Hours of Labour. Legislative Interference.*

Belgium. Illustration of the progress being made in Belgium in the bleaching of cotton goods, *Hardcastle* 5665, 5666, 5690-5692—Frequent instances of operative bleachers leaving this country for employment in Belgium, *ib.* 5666, 5667, 5690-5692.

Encouragement given by the Belgian Government to the extension of bleach-works, *M'Adam* 6919—Explanation as to the advantages of the Belgian manufacturer over the Irish manufacturer, and the considerable extent to which the former is superseding the latter in the supply of linen to other countries, *ib.* 6938-6946, 6950, 6976-6983, 7114-7119—Remarks on the higher duty paid on Irish linens than on Belgium linens in going into France, *ib.* 6939-6943, 6976-6983—Large use made in Belgium of Irish improvements in machinery, *ib.* 6945, 6946—In Belgium the bleachers work for long or short time in accordance with the amount of business on hand, *ib.* 6950, 6958, 6959.

See also *Foreign Competition.*

Bell, John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Resides at Belfast; is concerned in the linen and diaper trade, and is also a flax-spinner, 4331-4335—Mode of ventilation used in flax mills in Ireland; the windows are very rarely made to move up and down, 4336, 4337, 4383, 4384—The great bulk of the flax-spinning in Ireland is wet spinning, 4338-4340—Necessity of the ventilation being from the top of the rooms where wet spinning is carried on, 4341, 4342.

Evidence relative to the lapping-rooms, to the effect that restriction upon the hours of labour is not necessary on the score of health, and would be extremely inconvenient to the trade, 4343-4375—Hours of employment in the lapping-rooms of witness's firm; there is no grievance to be redressed 4353-4356, 4361-4375—Objection to a Government inspection of the lapping-rooms, 4357—Proportion of women and children employed in the lapping-rooms; there is no complaint, 4358, 4359, 4363.

The work in the lapping-rooms is very light, 4360, 4363—Under the Factory Bill as many hours' labour might be obtained weekly by witness's firm as is now the case, but there is no necessity for legislation, 4366-4375—Employment of from 150 to 200 women and children by witness's firm in flax-spinning, 4376, 4377—The process requiring the thread to pass through hot water is carried on in only one room, there being two preparation rooms, 4378-4382.

Betts, George. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Bleacher at Mr. Tebbet's, Old Baisford, 2915-2918—Commenced work when ten or eleven years old, 2919-2921—Extremely long hours of labour in the trade when witness entered it thirty-two years ago, 2922-2929—Injurious effect of the long hours upon the health of the females and boys, 2927—The hours at Mr. Tebbet's are now from six to six in summer, and from seven to seven in winter, there being rarely any overtime, 2930, 2931, 2971-2976—Mr. Tebbet is one of the few masters who has abided by an agreement entered into some few years ago for shortening the hours of labour, 2931-2933—Very long hours still adopted by most of the bleachers at Old Baisford, 2934-2939.

General feeling of the operative bleachers in Nottingham in favour of regular hours, that is, from six to six, with two hours for meals, and no overtime, 2944-2948, 2955-2959, 2962-2967, 2976-2999—Instances of people leaving establishments where the hours were too long, 2949-2953—Willingness of Mr. Tebbet that witness should attend the Committee, 2954—Difficulty in men obtaining employment when they leave any place through the long hours, 2960, 2961—Probability of lower earnings if there be no overtime; willingness of the operatives to make this sacrifice, 2978-2999.

Blackland Mill, Paisley. Witness had for ten years exclusive medical charge of Blackland Mill, one of the largest bleaching establishments in the neighbourhood of Paisley, belonging to Messrs. Edward Hamilton and Son, *Richmond* 3157-3161—There were about 300 women and boys employed at this mill, *ib.* 3159, 3160, 3213-3216—They were exposed to four different evils as regards the effect of their occupation upon their health, *ib.* 3162 *et seq.*

Injury to the health of the women and young females in Blackland Mill in their being constantly employed standing; varicose veins are one result of this evil, *Richmond* 3162, 3173-3194, 3299, 3314-3317—Injury to the health in consequence of the great artificial heat of some of the rooms; particulars hereon, *ib.* 3162, 3163, 3173, 3193, 3196-3216, 3271-3275, 3299, 3300—Injury to health in consequence of the sudden transition from heat to cold, that is, from the heated rooms to the open air, *ib.* 3164, 3173, 3299—

Injury

Reports, 1857—continued.

Blackland Mill, Paisley—continued.

Injury to health in consequence of the long hours of labour; particulars on this point, *Richmond* 3164-3166. 3173-3176. 3195. 3271-3275. 3299. 3300—Though witness has not preserved any statistics relative to Blackland Mill and the health of the operatives, he can vouch for the bad effect generally of the work upon the health, *ib.* 3177. 3291-3300.

Small number of children under twelve years of age at Blackland Mill, *Richmond* 3217-3224—Necessity of the children working, *ib.* 3220-3225—Witness resigned his appointment at Blackland Mill, but has no objection to the character of the employment, *ib.* 3306-3309.

See also *Women's Houses*.

Blair, Stephen. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Partner in the firm of Blair & Sumner, bleachers and finishers at Bolton; has been engaged in the trade since 1819; 5806-5808—Employs 127 hands, of whom only nine are under thirteen years of age, 5809-5811—Increased introduction of machinery by witness of late years, and effect thereof in rendering the hours of labour shorter and more regular, and in displacing manual labour, 5812-5818. 5823, 5824. 5838. 5858—Tendency of legislation to increase the use of machinery, and thereby to displace manual labour, 5815, 5816.

Extent of variation in the work done and the hours of labour at witness's establishment at different periods; paper delivered in (*App. p.* 179) containing particulars hereon, 5819-5838—Means of recreation during the intervals in the work, 5831. 5856—Industry of the females during the intervals between the work 5831. 5856, 5857—Objection of witness to employ girls under eleven years of age, 5839, 5840—Neglect of the children's education by their parents, 5840. 5863.

There is a stove in witness's works, but the women are not employed in it; when the others are in it the heat is not great, 5841, 5842—Good health of witness's workpeople, 5843, 5844—Healthful character generally of employment in bleaching, 5845—Good ventilation and moderate temperature of the rooms where the young persons are employed, 5846—The longer hours of witness's people than of the factory operatives are an attraction to the latter, 5847.

Explanation as to some of the girls in witness's employment having complained to Mr. Tremeneere of sore feet; this was through wearing clogs, which have since been abolished, 5848—Facility given by witness to Mr. Tremeneere in his visit to the works, 5849—His visit was made without the previous knowledge of witness, but the men were evidently aware of his coming, 5849. 5853, 5854—Exception taken to the manner in which Mr. Tremeneere reported the evidence of a boy named Thomas Spencer, 5849-5852.

Statement of the several processes in bleaching and finishing, showing that the labour is not continuous, 5858—The labour not being continuous is a strong argument against legislation, 5858-5860—Out of 127 persons employed by witness, only thirteen can neither read nor write, 5861, 5862—Local opportunities for the education of the children, 5863—The pushes in the trade are in consequence of pressure from the merchants, 5864—Increased foreign competition if the proposed restrictions are enacted, *ib.*—Explanation by Mr. Cross of a statement by John Waring that he (Mr. Cross) worked on Sundays, 5865, 5866—Inaccuracy of the evidence of Mr. Robinson as to grass-bleaching having been the practice at Bolton when he first came there thirty-four years ago, 5867, 5868.

[Second Examination.]—Further statement as to bleaching in the open air having been given up at Bolton before Mr. Robinson settled there, 6024-6028—Necessity of bleaching linen on grass instead of by means of drugs, 6026-6028—Explanation of a statement by Henry Waring as to there being no difficulty about leaving certain processes suspended at the Christmas and Whitsuntide holidays; this cannot be done without special preparation, 6029, 6030—Witness's people have never been dismissed for refusing to work long hours, 6033—The men are always very willing to work extra time, 6033. 6051. 6053—During the last twelve months the earnings of the men have averaged 4*s.* 6*d.* a day, and of the women 1*s.* 10*d.* a day, 6033.

Explanation as to the quitance papers given to the men on dismissal, 6034, 6035—When grass-bleaching was in practice at Bolton the hours were probably more regular 6036—The employment formerly of children so young as nine or ten does not apply now, machinery tending to displace such labour altogether, 6037—Large displacement of adult labour by machinery in witness's works, 6038—Explanation as to machinery having displaced such labour as that of John Waring, 6039.

Further statement as to the existence of schools, and the opportunities for education at Bolton, and in the neighbourhood, 6040, 6041—Witness does not now employ any person who cannot read and write, 6041—Impracticability of the bleachers or merchants distributing the work equally throughout the year, 6042-6044. 6065, 6066. 6073. 6135. 6140-6142—Impropriety of applying the proposed restrictions to bleaching, including calendering and making-up, without at the same time applying them to warehouses in Manchester where calendering and making-up are done, 6045-6050. 6146-6170—Shorter hours in witness's calendering department through speeding the machinery, 6045. 6193-6195.

Reports, 1857—continued.

Blair, Stephen. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

Opportunities for the employment of men who are opposed to overtime, 6051-6053 —Preference given by operatives to employment in bleach-works as compared with cotton factories, 6053. 6177-6179 —Further statement as to the system and amount of wages in witness's works, 6054-6059. 6075-6096 —Healthy condition and appearance of operative bleachers further adverted to, 6060-6062. 6113-6115 —The operatives are by no means unanimous in favour of legislation, 6063 —The master bleachers are generally opposed to interference, 6064.

Further apprehension of an injurious increase of foreign competition if the proposed restrictions be adopted, 6065, 6066. 6142. 6197, 6198 —Statement delivered in (*App. p.* 180, 181), containing particulars as to the labour, hours of employment, &c. of the men, women, boys, and girls at witness's works, 6067, 6068 —The children are employed chiefly at the desire of the parents, 6069, 6070 —Measures being adopted by witness for superseding, by machinery, the employment of children, 6069. 6129.

Distinction between the objections to the Factory Act and the objections to the proposed Bill, 6072-6074 —Tendency of improved machinery to substitute the labour of boys for adult labour, 6097-6100 —Examination relative to evidence given to Mr. Tremenheere by some of the young females in witness's employment as to their hours of labour in 1854 and 1855; witness is not prepared to deny that they may occasionally have worked "from five in the morning till eight or nine at night," or "from twelve at night till eight or nine the following evening." 6101-6129.

Successful efforts made by witness since, and in consequence of, Mr. Tremenheere's visit to reduce and render more regular the hours of labour in his establishment, 6120, 6121. 6126. 6129. 6156-6168. 6191, 6192 —Further statement as to the continuous character of the processes in bleaching, &c.; practicability, however, of stopping work at any time (as well as on Sunday) if there were no pressure on the part of the merchant, 6130-6143 —In the bleaching process witness employs only seventeen boys and two men, 6144 —The manager in each room fixes the hour for commencing work in the morning, 6145.

Comparative worthlessness of the Bill, inasmuch as the restrictions upon calendering, &c., when in connexion with bleach-works, would be evaded by the carrying on of such business in separate buildings, and the restrictions upon bleaching would be met by the increased introduction of machinery, and the displacement of the labour of boys and females, 6146-6190 —Belief that the masters generally, as well as witness, are opposed to over-working boys, and will, without any legislative restriction, take steps for abridging the hours, 6156-6168.

Witness's main objection to the Bill is that it interferes to regulate hours, which are necessarily irregular, 6196-6198. 6227 —The work has, of late years, been done in more regular hours, and the merchants have not been put to inconvenience, 6199-6203 —Witness further contends that, under a ten hours' system, it would be impracticable for the merchant as well as for the bleacher to conduct trade without injury and loss of business, 6203-6228 —Exception taken to the evidence of Mr. Barbour, in regard to the power of the merchants to distribute their orders regularly, 6204-6208.

Interference with adult labour, if the labour of the women and children be restricted, 6228 —Further statement that witness's stove is never hot when the people are in it; there are no women in it at all, 6229-6234 —Liberty, generally, of witness's people to leave his employment without notice being insisted on, though, nominally, a fortnight's notice is required on either side, 6236.

[Third Examination.] Paper delivered in (*App. p.* 182, 183), containing details of each day's work at witness's establishment from the 18th November 1854 to the 18th January 1855; average of 8½ hours a day, 6475, 6476.

Boase, Henry Samuel. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Managing partner of the Claverhouse Bleaching Field, near Dundee, 3617-3620 —Concurs generally in the evidence of Mr. Drimminie, 3621 —Healthy, happy, and contented state of the operative bleachers under witness, and throughout the west of Scotland, 3622-3627. 3639-3646. 3653. 3681, 3682. 3723-3725 —Dissent from the conclusions arrived at in the report of Mr. Tremenheere, relative to Scotland, 3628-3633. 3654-3674 —The report gives only a general idea; it should have investigated more minutely, 3629, 3630.

Understanding in the Claverhouse works that there is to be no excessive overtime, 3633. 3684 —Necessity occasionally of overtime, on account of unfavourable weather, and other causes, 3634-3636. 3687-3700 —Tendency of legislative restrictions to drive the cotton population of the bleaching fields into towns, 3637, 3638 —Good health of the women and children as well as of the men, 3641-3645. 3706-3708 —Considerable improvement in regard to overtime in the Scotch bleach-fields within the last twenty years; oppressively long hours when witness first went to Scotland nineteen years ago, 3647. 3726-3751.

Reports, 1857—continued.

Boase, Henry Samuel. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

Improvement going on in regard to the hours of labour on account of the better feeling and understanding between master and man, 3648, 3649. 3752-3754—Frequent instances of late hours in the case of the beetlers, whose work however is not heavy or unhealthy, 3647. 3668-3675. 3683-3698. 3705. 3710-3725—Check to undue overtime in the greater independence of the operatives of late years, 3648. 3704—Rare instances of employing children under the age of thirteen in witness's works, 3650, 3651—Educated state of the children when they begin to work, 3652.

Unreliable character of portion of the evidence given before Mr. Tremenheere by Mr. Daniel Forbes, of Cairnfield, near Perth, 3654-3669—Correctness of statements by Mr. Forbes and Mr. Turnbull in regard to the occasionally long hours of beetlers, 3668-3675—In the stoves in witness's establishment men only are employed, 3677. 3680—Recent erection by witness of a patent stove, whereby the men are exempt from feeling the heat at so high a temperature, 3677-3679. 3707—Long hours at the beetling process in Perthshire, as well as elsewhere, 3683-3687—Accommodation provided when the men and women work all night at beetling; occasional immorality, 3688-3697.

At the Clavehouse works the hours average about sixty a week, 3699—There are probably not more than seventy or eighty women employed at the beetling process in Scotland, 3701-3703—Doubt whether continuous employment of women in the stoves is very unhealthy, 3707-3709—Nature of the work performed by the persons attendant on the beetling engines, 3714-3722—Payment of wages in witness's establishment by the piece and by the day; earnings under each system, 3755.

Bolton. See *Age of Employment.* *Ainsworth, Mr.* *Commission of Inquiry.*
Education. *Employment.* *Health.* *Hours of Labour.* *Legislative Inter-*
ference. *Masters.* *Operatives.* *Slater, John.* *Wages.*

Bowley, Albert. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Bleacher, in the employment of Messrs. Spencer & Harrison, of Nottingham, 2611-2615—From fifty to sixty persons are employed, of whom about a dozen are females under the age of eighteen; there are scarcely any boys, 2616-2618. 2661-2664—Extremely long hours of labour, occasionally, of these females, as well as of the other operatives, 2619-2629—Injurious effect of the long hours upon the health of the females, 2629, 2630. 2642-2645—During the last twelve months the hours have not been so long, 2631-2633.

Unwillingness of the masters to reduce the hours unless, as a body, they be compelled to do so, 2633, 2634—General feeling of the Nottingham operative bleachers in favour of legislative restriction upon the hours, 2635. 2659—Witness does not know the nature of Mr. Tremenheere's report in regard to Nottingham; he was not aware of his visit to that town, 2636, 2637. 2658-2660—In the finishing department of Messrs. Spencer & Harrison rollers are used, 2638, 2639.

The heat in the rooms where the young females work varies from 80 to 110 degrees, and is very injurious to health, 2640-2645—Uneducated state of the young females in the employment of Messrs. Spencer & Harrison; this is mainly the fault of the parents, 2647-2652. 2666-2669. 2764-2766. 2772. 2779—Inability of the workpeople to attend places of worship on Sunday on account of over-fatigue, 2653-2657. 2716. 2774, 2775—Wages of the young females; irrespective of overtime, they get about 2s. 6d. a week, 2670-2677. 2700-2715—Nine hours and a half, that is, from eight till seven o'clock, less time for meals, constitute a day's work, 2678-2686.

Witness's wages are 3s. a day, or, if he work from eight in the morning till twelve at night, 5s. 2d.; 2687-2690. 2700—It is compulsory on the workpeople to work long hours, otherwise they would be discharged, and might remain out of work, 2690-2695. 2717-2746—Witness has been threatened by Mr. Harrison with dismissal unless he worked the required time, 2725-2743—The wages of the men at Nottingham vary very much according to their capabilities for work, 2747-2752—Further statement as to the earnings of the young females, 2753-2763—In many instances the masters require the parents to send their children to the works, 2763. 2767-2771—There is generally pretty full work at Messrs. Spencer & Harrison's throughout the year, 2776-2778.

Bowley, Albert. Character of the witness Bowley adverted to; denial of the accuracy of some of his statements with reference to witness's works, *Harrison* 4952 *et seq.*

Bradford Chamber of Commerce. Witness represents the feelings not only of the Bradford dye trade, but also of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, by whom he has been deputed to attend the Committee, in opposition to the proposal for legislative interference, *Ripley* 6020.

Bradford Dye Trade. Statement of the total number of hands employed in the principal dye-houses in the Bradford stuff trade; total of 3,174 males above eighteen, of 683 males under eighteen, and of 117 females, *Ripley* 5881-5883—Circumstance of Mr. Butt having promised to exclude the stuff dyers from the operation of the Bill, *ib.* 6023.

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Breakage of Machinery. In the case of cotton works witness suggests that there be some provision for making up time lost by the breakage of machinery, *Tremenheere* 4935-4949.

Brownbill, Thomas Frederick. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Surgeon at Salford; is medical inspector of the Salford Union Workhouse, and has had considerable experience in regard to operatives in dye-works, &c., 3000-3003, 3033, 3059-3063—Decidedly injurious effect of the long hours of labour, and the high degrees of heat in dye-works, upon the health and physical condition of the females and young persons employed therein; 3004 *et seq.*—The hours vary from twelve to eighteen daily in the case of young persons in the dye-works at Salford, 3008-3010—An average of ten or ten hours and a half daily is quite enough for persons under eighteen years of age, 3011, 3064-3066.

About two years ago witness and all the medical men in Salford signed a petition, praying for legislative interference with the hours of labour in dye-works, &c., 3014—Witness is still an advocate for legislative interference with the hours of labour of young persons in bleaching and dyeing works, and in other works involving unhealthy confinement, 3015-3017, 3037, 3038, 3058-3074—Frequent instances of bad health in the case of factory children, 3018-3026—Few females engaged in the dye-works at Salford 3027—Considerable number of boys in these works; their ages, 3027, 3028, 3039.

Improvement in the health and physical condition of the factory operatives since the Ten Hours Act, 3029-3033, 3051-3057—Instances of factory operatives disabled from work by the system formerly pursued, 3031, 3046-3049—Girls engaged in dye-works do not wish for employment in factories, but sometimes leave to work in silk-mills, 3040—More healthy character of the employment in dye-works than in factories, 3041-3045, 3050—In bleaching and dyeing works children should not work under twelve or thirteen years of age, 3068—Parents are frequently blameable for the overwork of their children, 3075-3077.

Burton James. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has been in business about fifty-five years as calico printer, cotton spinner and bleacher, &c., 7254-7259—Healthy and cleanly character of employment in bleaching and dyeing, 7260, 7270—Less opportunity formerly than at present for the education of the operatives, 7261—Witness objects to legislative restriction upon the hours of labour in bleach and dye-works, as interfering with the completion of orders, which are constantly required to be executed by a given time, 7262-7289.

Belief that restriction would injure the employed as well as the employers, 7264—Objection to interference with the hours in the Manchester packing-up warehouses, 7271, 7272—Strong objection to the system of inspection under the Factory Act; general dissatisfaction of masters on the subject, 7289-7305.

Burton, John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Gasser, bleacher, and trimmer, near Nottingham, 5150, 5151—Employs 126 men, 115 women, and 119 young persons, 5152-5154—The ages of the young persons vary from nine to seventeen, 5155, 5156—The ordinary hours of labour of the men are from six to six, and of the women from seven to seven, two hours being allowed for meals, 5157-5160—The hours of the adults sometimes are extended till nine in the evening, and are paid for as overhours, 5161-5167—Nature of the gassing business, 5168—The temperature in the rooms is about 70°; 5170—Machinery is employed in bleaching, but not for the trimming or finishing, 5170.

Explanation relative to the arrangement about the hours of ordinary labour and about overhours and prices which were in operation between witness's firm and their men, and between several other masters and their men, at the time of Mr. Tremeneheere's inquiry, 5173 *et seq.*—The present practice as regards hours of labour at witness's establishment may be considered similar to that in force during Mr. Tremeneheere's visit, 5175-5178, 5190, 5206, 5207—Absence of difficulty to witness's firm and others, in carrying on their business under the arrangement limiting the hours, including overtime, from six to eight or nine, 5179-5189, 5225-5230, 5246-5248.

Impression as to some establishments at Nottingham occasionally continuing work up to eleven or twelve at night, 5190-5194, 5208—Number of children in witness's employment who are only nine or ten years of age; earliest age at which taken, 5195-5197, 5284-5288—The hours of the younger children are generally limited to six in the evening, witness objecting to their working for a longer time than ten hours, 5198-5203, 5249-5251, 5289-5294—The parents are anxious for their children's employment, and do not complain of their being hardly worked, 5204, 5205, 5215, 5216—There have been one or two instances of adults leaving witness's employment on account of the restriction upon the overhours, 5209-5211, 5245.

The employment of the boys is very much in the nature of mere domestic work, 5212—The proposed Bill would seriously interfere with the masters in time of pressure, as they would require enlarged premises, and a greater number of workpeople, whom they might

Reports, 1857—continued.

Burton, John. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

might not be able to maintain, 5217 *et seq.*—Voluntary character of the former arrangement between some of the masters and their men as to overtime and prices; difficulty in the adoption generally of any voluntary system, 5233-5240. 5244. 5246, 5247. 5267-5273—Belief that it would be better, for both masters and men, if, including overtime, the hours could, by arrangement, be limited to from six to nine, 5242, 5243.

Demand at present for women's labour at Nottingham, 5258, 5259-5274, 5275—The work of the women at witness's establishment is not laborious, 5264-5266—Objection of the women to be obliged to leave off work at six in the evening, 5276-5278—Partial interference with the labour of the adults if the labour of the boys and girls be limited to ten hours daily, 5279-5283. 5289-5297—Light work on which the younger children are employed, 5284-5286—Healthful character of employment in the bleaching of cotton, hosiery, and lace, 5297, 5298.

Burton, Mr. (Old Baisford). Very long hours of labour at Mr. Burton's establishment, near Nottingham, for some few years after witness joined it, about ten years ago, *Shelbourne* 2801-2808—Mr. Burton never allows his people to work after nine at night, *ib.* 2814—Employment of very young boys, as well as adults, in the bleaching department; hours of labour of these boys, *ib.* 2819-2828. 2836-2846—Strong opinion expressed by Mr. Burton against the hours of labour in other establishments, *ib.* 2829.

Mr. Burton employs about 400 people, several of whom are females, *Shelbourne* 2830-2832—When a pressure comes, all the departments, and the young as well as the adults, work for very long hours, *ib.* 2833-2835. 2891-2893—Ordinary hours at Mr. Burton's, *ib.* 2838-2841. 2897-2907—Light work on which the young boys are engaged, *ib.* 2842-2846—Statement as to Mr. Tremembeere having visited Mr. Burton's establishment, and having been told that the extreme hours were from six till nine, *ib.* 2847-2860.

C.

Calendering. See *Evasion of Legislative Restrictions.* *Warehouses.*

Charley, John and William. The ordinary hours of labour at Messrs. Charley's, of Seymour Hill, are from six in the morning to six in the evening, two hours being allowed for meals, *Henchy* 4455-4467—Employment of some women at the works, *ib.* 4498-4501—There are six boys in the lapping-rooms and ten in the bleach-works, *ib.* 4502, 4503—Way in which the Bill would injuriously affect the time of labour of young persons at Messrs. Charley's, &c., *ib.* 4507-4533—As regards the employment of women in the stoves, witness has never heard any complaint, *ib.* 4534-4540.

Charlton, Robert & Sons. Statement, as prepared by Thomas Bracken, a maker-up in the establishment of Messrs. Robert Charlton & Sons, of Manchester, relative to the overtime in that establishment; explanation as to this statement; its accuracy, *Fletcher* 1720-1729. 1739-1750. 1778-1789.

Children. See *Adult Labour.* *Age of Employment.* *Commission of Inquiry.* *Education.* *Employment.* *Health.* *Hours of Labour.* *Legislative Interference.* *Operatives.* *Wages.*

Clamping Rooms. Explanation relative to the process in the clamping-rooms; the objection which existed against the high temperature has been obviated by new inventions and improvements, *Hardcastle* 5502-5510. 5805—The clamping frames at Halliwell are worked exclusively by adult males, *Morris* 6385, 6386.

Claverhouse Bleaching Field, Dundee. Witness is managing partner of the Claverhouse bleaching field, near Dundee, *Boase* 3617-3620—Understanding in the Claverhouse works that there is to be no excessive overtime, *ib.* 3633. 3684—Necessity occasionally of overtime, on account of unfavourable weather and other causes, *ib.* 3634-3636. 3687-3700—Rare instance of employing children under the age of thirteen in witness's works, *ib.* 3650, 3651—The hours average about sixty a week, *ib.* 3699—Payment of wages by the piece and by the day; earnings under each system, *ib.* 3755.

Collieries Inspection Act. The Act for the inspection of coal mines has done harm rather than good, *Hardcastle* 5607-5610—Evidence relative to and in approval of Salter's improved spring balance as a steam-gauge, to which steam-gauge one of the colliery inspectors objected as improper, *ib.* 5610-5612. 5693-5711.

Commission Agents. See *Merchants and Commission Agents.*

Reports, 1857—continued.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY:

1. *General Explanation by the Commissioner as to his conduct of the Inquiry.*
2. *Views of sundry Witnesses as to the Character of the Inquiry; Exceptions taken to the Report.*

1. *General Explanation by the Commissioner as to his conduct of the Inquiry:*

Witness was appointed, in 1854, as Commissioner to examine and report upon the bleaching and dyeing works in the United Kingdom, *Tremenheere* 1. 15—Completed his inquiries about the end of March 1855, and reported on 7th June 1855, since which time he has not paid any further attention to the subject, *ib.* 2-12—Particulars as to the mode in which witness conducted his inquiries; sufficiency of the data for the conclusions and recommendations in his report, *ib.* 13 *et seq.*

Witness visited several bleach-works; in some of them he did not stay more than a few hours, *Tremenheere* 13-20—He took evidence from a considerable number of workpeople, and had such evidence confirmed by reading it over to the person in charge of each establishment at the time, *ib.* 19-24—He commenced his inquiry by taking evidence from a committee of operatives who had been promoting the movement, *ib.* 33, 34. 42-47. 141, 142—He subsequently had frequent communication with Mr. Ainsworth, and other masters, *ib.* 34, 35—He visited altogether twenty-seven establishments in Lancashire and Cheshire; names of some of these, *ib.* 35. 37. 79, 80—He examined several of the masters, *ib.* 36. 38.

Exception taken to a statement by Dr. Boase (Q. 3629. 3630), that as regards the east of Scotland, witness's report only gave a general idea of the state of things, and did not go sufficiently into particulars, *Tremenheere* 4720-4722—As regards the non-examination by witnesses of any operatives on the east coast of Scotland, he considered that his investigations in Lancashire and the west coast of Scotland already established a case for legislation with regard to boys and females, *ib.* 4723-4761.

Explanation as to witness, before entering upon his inquiries, not having considered it necessary either to frame any formal set of questions, or to include in his report the actual questions put, as well as the evidence in reply, *Tremenheere* 4762-4766. 4773-4775. 4795, 4796—Explanation as to witness having in questioning Mr. Alexander Hunter, of Doninurry, led him to infer that there was to be an Act for England and Scotland, *ib.* 4766-4772—Way in which witness took down the evidence of the masters and the men; opportunity given them to correct or object to any statement which he had recorded, *ib.* 4773-4775. 4791-4793. 4850-4852.

For the same reason that witness did not consider it necessary to examine the operatives on the east coast of Scotland, he did not deem it essential to examine the operatives in Ireland *Tremenheere* 4776-4781—As regards the way in which witness reported his conversation with Mr. Alexander Hunter, no complaint has been made by Mr. Hunter on the subject, *ib.* 4791-4794—The only objection made by any person of witness's version of his evidence, was an objection of a friendly nature, by Dr. Boase, *ib.* 4794—Reference to a discrepancy in witness's remarks upon the evidence of Mr. Richardson, as to dispensing with overtime in the case of females, *ib.* 4797.

Before witness attended the operatives' committee in Lancashire he had some slight communication with one or two of the masters, *Tremenheere* 4798—With two or three exceptions, the operatives' delegates in communication with witness were at the time employed in bleach-works, *ib.* 4799.

Statement, as to witness having visited ten establishments not on the list given him by Mr. Ainsworth on the part of the masters; the evidence obtained thereat was in contradiction of that supplied by the masters, *Tremenheere* 4804-4807—Every facility in visiting the works was afforded by the masters, *ib.* 4808—Witness had frequent communication with the delegates between his visits to the bleach-works, *ib.* 4809-4811.

Explanation as to the evidence of Mr. John Pender, relative to his warehouse, not having been read over to him, *Tremenheere* 4853—Before entering on the inquiry, witness knew nothing about the bleaching population, and was not aware of the system of excessive overtime, *ib.* 4865-4867—Before inquiring as to the means of remedy, witness considered it his duty first to inquire into the existence and nature of the evil, *ib.* 4868, 4869.

2. *Views of sundry Witnesses as to the Character of the Inquiry; Exceptions taken to the Report:*

Explanation as to the mode in which witness gave evidence before Mr. Tremeneheere, *J. Waring* 480-487—Impartiality of the proceedings of Mr. Tremeneheere, *ib.* 487, 488—According to Mr. Tremeneheere's desire the Bolton operatives furnished him with a list of bleach-works in the neighbourhood; in doing so they said nothing about Ireland, *ib.* 489-497—Witness gave evidence before Mr. Tremeneheere, which evidence is equally applicable to the present state of things, *H. Waring* 888-891.

Mr.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY—continued.

2. Views of sundry Witnesses as to the Character of the Inquiry, &c.—continued.

Mr. Tremenheere's book fairly represents witness's statement to him, *Scott* 2265-2268—Partially inaccurate manner in which witness's evidence before Mr. Tremenheere is represented in his book, *Slagg* 2311, 2312. 2319-2323—Witness adheres to the evidence which he gave before Mr. Tremenheere, *Gilbroy* 3088, 3089.

Dissent from the conclusions arrived at in the report of Mr. Tremenheere relative to Scotland, *Boase* 3628-3633. 3654-3674—The report gives only a general idea; it should have gone more minutely into the investigation, *ib.* 3630—Reference to the report given by Mr. Tremenheere of his conversation with witness; inaccuracy of one portion of it, *Richardson* 3838-3849—Remarks on the circumstance of Mr. Tremenheere's report having referred to the Nottingham dyers without any mention of the more numerous dye-works in Coventry, Macclesfield, &c. *Keely* 5408, 5413-5422.

Reference to a statement made to Mr. Tremenheere by one of witness's oldest managers as to the impracticability of dispensing with the women's labour after six o'clock; this statement was not recorded by Mr. Tremenheere, *Hardcastle* 5463, 5464—Exceptions taken to the manner in which Mr. Tremenheere conducted his examination at witness's works; he seemed determined to make a case in favour of legislation if he could not find one, *ib.* 5533-5536. 5567-5569.

Mr. Tremenheere's visit to witness's works was made without the previous knowledge of witness, but the men were evidently aware of his coming, *Blair* 5849. 5853, 5854—Exceptions taken to the manner in which Mr. Tremenheere reported the evidence of a boy named Thomas Spencer, *ib.* 5849-5852.

Statement as to Mr. Tremenheere's report professing to give some evidence from Mr. Sutcliffe, the manager at witness's works, whereas such evidence was really given by Murgatroyd, then manager of the chemical department, who had not a practical knowledge of the system of labour, and made some mistakes in what he told Mr. Tremenheere, *Ripley* 5905. 5911-5913. 5938-5943. 5953-5968. 5989-5997. 6012. 6019—Opinion that Mr. Tremenheere's report does not make out a sufficient case for legislation, *ib.* 5922-5926.

Exception taken to the version given by Mr. Tremenheere of his conversation with witness; the report of the conversation was shown to witness's partner, but witness did not see it, or he should have corrected it, *Pender* 7145, 7146. 7165-7170. 7199—Witness expressed himself to Mr. Tremenheere strongly in opposition to legislative interference with the bleacher or merchant, *ib.* 7147-7150.

Inaccuracy of the report by Mr. Tremenheere of some evidence given before him by witness and by Mary Ann Greenhalgh, one of the girls in his employment; inaccuracy of the report otherwise, as regards witness's works, *J. N. Slater* 7309-7320. 7341-7349. 7364-7366.

See also *Masters. Schunck, Souchay & Co.*

Competition. Tendency of competition in trade to lead to long hours, unless there be a legal restriction, *Barbour* 2065-2067—Competition is the cause of long hours, *Slagg* 2379.—See also *Foreign Competition.*

Completion of Orders. See *Foreign Orders. Hours of Labour, II. Merchants and Commission Agents. Pushes.*

Continent, The. Absence of legislative interference with the hours of labour in continental bleach-works, *MacAdam* 6950. 6958, 6959. 6984. 7033—Good condition, socially and intellectually, of the bleaching operatives along the Rhine and in Belgium, *ib.* 6961-6964.

Continuous Labour. See *Hours of Labour, II.*

Cost of Bleaching. As regards the price of labour, of fuel, and of chemical substances respectively in this country and on the Continent, the aggregate cost is in favour of the Continent, *MacAdam* 6920-6929. 6969-6975.—See also *Foreign Competition. Prices.*

Cotton Mills. See *Factory Act.*

Crook, Joseph (Member of the House). (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is one of the Members for Bolton, 2446—Is a cotton-spinner and manufacturer, and is not practically acquainted with the process of bleaching, 2447-2449—Very long hours for which women and children are employed in the bleach-works about Bolton, 2450-2453—Injurious effect of the long hours upon the health, 2450. 2454, 2455—Injurious effect upon the morals and intelligence, 2450. 2456—Children begin work when ten or eleven years of age, 2457.

General feeling of the Bolton operative bleachers in favour of legislative restriction upon the hours of work, 2458-2467. 2512-2516—Grounds for the conclusion that a
0.37—Sess. 2. C c system

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Crook, Joseph (Member of the House). (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

system of regular hours would not cause any inconvenience or detriment to the trade, 2468-2475. 2488-2490. 2578—Inability of the operatives to protect themselves; they are quite under the control of the masters, 2476-2480—Very favourable working of the Factory Act adverted to in support of a similar Act for bleach-works, 2481-2487. 2490. 2559-2563.

Belief that regular hours would be an unmixed benefit to the master bleachers, 2489—On the ground of health, morality, and education, there is an imperious necessity for legislation, 2490. 2499 *et seq.*—Growing feeling among the masters in favour of legislation, 2491, 2492—Utter inefficiency of a voluntary system of short hours, 2493-2498—Ignorance, in the shape of attachment to bad customs, is one reason of the strong opposition made by some masters to legislation; examination hereon, 2503. 2529-2540.

Inability of the bleachers to promote education or instruction among themselves in consequence of the long hours, 2505-2511. 2553, 2554. 2564-2570—General feeling of the clergy and medical men of Bolton in favour of the contemplated restrictions, 2517-2522—Feeling of merchants and commission agents in Manchester in favour of restriction, 2523-2528—Limited extent of witness's acquaintance, practically, with bleach-works, 2541-2544. 2564-2570. 2575-2579.

Feeling of necessity which induces parents to send their children to bleach-works instead of to school, 2545-2552—Benefits of a system of regular hours combined with an extension of works, 2555-2559—Probability of equally good wages if the hours were reduced, 2559-2561—Effect of free trade in giving an impetus to wages, 2562, 2563. 2603-2609—Independent feeling of operatives in regard to supplying themselves with means of instruction, instead of attending reading-rooms provided by their masters, 2570, 2571.

Satisfactory conduct of Mr. Makant's bleach-works at Bolton, 2572-2574—Feeling of Mr. Makant in favour of short hours, but in disapproval of legislative interference, 2579-2586—Reasons why the operative bleachers do not seek employment in cotton factories or mills, where the hours are regular, 2587-2602—There is a surplus population near Bolton quite sufficient to fill any new mills, 2610.

Cross, Mr. At Mr. Cross's works at Bolton the hours of labour were extremely long when witness was there, *J. Waring* 410.—See also *Sunday Labour*.

D.

Discipline. Ill effect upon the discipline in witness's works if he were in any way subject to an inspector, *Hardcastle* 5633, 5634; *J. Slater* 6255, 6324.

Dismissal from Employment. Reluctance of bleachers publicly to state their grievances through fear of dismissal from employment; case in point; the apprehension is well-founded, *Garstang* 707-712. 759-770—Penalty of non-employment in the event of a man being so independent as to refuse overwork, *ib.* 714. 717-719. 759-769—Helpless position of the men in regard to overwork, which, if they refuse to do, they are at once dismissed, *H. Waring* 925-929—It is compulsory on the workpeople at Messrs. Spencer & Harrison's to work long hours; otherwise they might be discharged and remain out of work, *Bowley* 2690-2695. 2717-2746—Witness has been threatened by Mr. Harrison with dismissal unless he worked the required time, *ib.* 2725-2743.

Some of witness's workpeople have been threatened with dismissal for irregular attendance, but not for refusing to work overtime, *Harrison* 5060, 5061. 5068-5070. 5108-5117—Witness's people have never been dismissed for refusing to work long hours, *Blair* 6033—None have ever been discharged by Messrs. Sykes for any refusal to work, *Southworth* 6875, 6876.

See also *Quittance Papers*.

Division of Work. Considerable extent to which, by proper division of work, a remedy might be found for the occasional long hours of labour, *Richmond* 3260-3270.

See also *Hours of Labour*, II.

Domestic Employments. Objections to legislative restrictions upon the hours of labour in the case of domestic or private employments, *Tremenheere* 4892-4899. 4917-4935.

Driminnie, Daniel. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is managing partner in the firm of Daniel Driminnie & Co., carrying on Irish bleaching near Duudee, 3556, 3557—The work is chiefly in the open air, and is quite distinct from the work in Lancashire, Cheshire, and other places, 3558-3561. 3565-3574-3577—The occupation is exceedingly healthy, 3562-3565. 3589-3596—System of regular hours adopted by witness and other firms in Fifeshire, Forfarshire, and Aberdeenshire; particulars hereon, showing that the hours are

Reports, 1857—continued.

Driminnie, Daniel. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

are not too long, 3566-3581. 3587. 3607-3610—Nature of the employment and hours of labour of the females and boys, 3567-3578.

Impracticability of the clause proposed by Mr. Traenenheere, allowing extra time in certain cases, 3583-3585—Impracticability of conforming in the bleach-fields to a system of regular hours, 3586—Satisfaction of the workpeople in witness's part of Scotland with the present hours of labour, 3588. 3591—Healthy and well-conducted character of the women employed in the Fifeshire bleach-fields, 3589-3596.

Bleaching in Fifeshire is to all intents and purposes an out-door occupation, 3592-3594—A limit to ten hours daily would practically be often a limit to a shorter time, 3597—Probability of legislative restrictions interfering with the class of labourers, chiefly cotters, employed in many of the bleach-fields, 3598-3604—Way in which the work is carried on in winter or severe weather, 3611-3616.

Driminnie, Mr. Witness concurs generally in the evidence of Mr. Driminnie, *Boase* 3621.

E.

Earnings. See *Wages.*

EDUCATION :

1. *Amount of Education of Operative Bleachers.*
2. *Existence of Schools in the neighbourhood of Bleach-works.*
3. *How far the Hours of Labour are a bar to Education.*
4. *How far the want of Education is the Fault of the Parents.*
5. *Considerations as to the Expediency of Compulsory Education.*

1. *Amount of Education of Operative Bleachers :*

Totally uneducated state of the great majority of the bleachers about Bolton, &c., and of their children, *H. Waring* 972, 973. 1049-1073. 1160-1172—There is now more education than there used to be, *ib.* 1072, 1073. 1117—After eight years of age witness never attended school, except on Sunday, *Mather* 1354-1358—Two sons of witness, employed at twelve years of age, had previously had some education, *Price* 1883. 1907, 1908—Education is pretty general among Mr. Ainsworth's workpeople, *ib.* 1909.

Educated state of the children at Claverhouse bleach-works when they begin to work, *Boase* 3652—Statement as to the uneducated character of the children in the spinning mills in witness's locality, *Richardson* 3870. 3872-3876. 3908-3910—Improved education among the boys in bleach-works at Keady, &c., *Leeper* 4282—Most of the boys at Messrs. Charley's can read and write, *Henchy* 4469—Education almost invariably required in the boys before witness employs them, *Kirk* 4590, 4630-4633. 4663-4666.

Out of 127 persons employed by witness, only thirteen can neither read nor write, *Blair* 5861, 5862—Education of the boys who come to witness from the factories, *Ripley* 5998, 5999—Witness does not now employ any person who cannot read and write; *Blair* 6041—Better education among the bleachers than among other operatives, *Packer* 6652. 6655. 6720—Partial education of most of those who attend witness's night school at Halliwell, *ib.* 6736-6738—The workpeople employed by witness can for the most part read and write, *J. N. Slater* 7329, 7330.

2. *Existence of Schools in the neighbourhood of Bleach-works :*

Witness does not know of any school attached to bleaching works at Bolton; school at Halliwell adverted to hereon, *H. Waring* 1150, 1151. 1159—Particulars relative to a school attached to Mr. Hardcastle's works; how attended and supported, *Miller* 1238-1242. 1251, 1252. 1267-1271—There is no school at Mr. Bridson's works, *Mather* 1329. 1352—How far the education of young persons in the bleach-works at Lisburn has been attended to, *Kelso* 4196—Great care taken by Mr. Richardson in regard to education, *ib.*—Facilities for the education of the young persons in witness's employment; nature of their education, *Harrison* 5024-5029. 5040—Considerable facilities for education in Nottingham, *Keely* 5412.

Considerable opportunities of witness's workpeople for education and religious instruction, *Hardcastle* 5465-5469—Opportunities in witness's neighbourhood for the instruction of young persons before entering his employment, as well as for their occasional instruction subsequently, *ib.* 5635-5639. 5729-5737—Duty of employers of labour and of the richer portion of the community in regard to education, *ib.* 5642.

Local opportunities at Bolton for the education of the children, *Blair* 5863. 6040, 6041—Ample provision of excellent schools at Halliwell; particulars hereon, *Packer* 6636-6645. 6722—There are schools and chapels in the immediate neighbourhood of witness's employment, *Southworth* 6892—Less opportunity formerly than at present for the education of the operatives, *James Burton* 7261—Provision of chapels and schools in witness's neighbourhood; subscriptions by witness's family thereto, *J. N. Slater* 7323. 7374, 7375.

EDUCATION—continued.**3. How far the Hours of Labour are a bar to Education :**

Impediment to education on account of the long hours of labour, *H. Waring* 974-1066-1069. 1122-1130—Want of opportunity for education simultaneously with employment, *Miller* 1237. 1242. 1262-1266—Except on Sunday, the children at Mr. Bridson's works do not attend any school, *Mather* 1353-1358.

Difficulty as regards the attendance at the night schools attached to Mr. Ainsworth's works, *Price* 1876-1878—Opportunity in slack times, but not when there is overwork, for boys to attend the schools, *ib.* 1887-1896—Inability of the bleachers to promote education or instruction among themselves, in consequence of the long hours, *Crook* 2505-2511. 2553, 2554. 2564-2570—Want of education among young females at Keady, on account of their constant employment on sewed muslins, *Leeper* 4283.

Much better attendance of the bleaching population than of the factory operatives at the schools and churches at Halliwell, *Packer* 6646-6648. 6656, 6657. 6687-6691. 6721. 6736—Particulars as to the average attendance at the several schools in St. Paul's, Halliwell, *ib.* 6649-6651—Doubt as to the regularity of the attendance at the night school, *ib.* 6687-6691.

4. How far the want of Education is the Fault of the Parents :

Wages of witness adverted to, in connexion with the circumstance of his not having educated his children, *H. Waring* 1048-1052. 1057, 1058. 1131-1141—Question as to the parents being blameable for not sending their children to school; how far there is at Bolton opportunity to do so, *ib.* 1060-1072. 1131-1172—Anxiety of the parents in Mr. Hardcastle's establishment for the education of their children, *Miller* 1250-1252. 1272-1276.

As regards the non-education of bleachers' children, the parents, doubtless, are mainly blameable in preferring to send them to work for the sake of their wages, *Milton* 1435-1439. 1494, 1495. 1536. 1563, 1564—Uneducated state of the children adverted to, as attributable mainly to the fault of the parents, *Fletcher* 1653-1660—Non-attendance at school is, in many cases, the fault of the parents, *Price* 1893-1896.

Uneducated state of the young females in the employment of Messrs. Spencer & Harrison; this is mainly the fault of the parents, *Bowley* 2647-2652. 2666-2669. 2764-2766. 2772. 2779—Neglect of the children's education by the parents, *Blair* 5840. 5863—Those whose parents receive the best wages are the worst educated, *ib.* 5840. 5863. 6041—Interference with education on account of parents sending their children to the factories for the sake of their earnings, *Packer* 6723-6728—Unwillingness of parents to go to any expense in educating their children, *ib.* 6639-6642.

5. Considerations as to the Expediency of Compulsory Education :

Grounds for the conclusion that it is not expedient to provide, by legislation, for the education of children employed in bleaching-works, *Tremenhere* 200-211—Approval of the principle of the Print Works Act being applied to the education of boys working in collieries between the ages of ten and fourteen, *ib.* 203-205—Satisfactory operation of the education clauses of the Factory Act, *ib.* 207, 208—If education clauses could be made applicable, without serious inconvenience to children in bleaching-works, witness would fully approve of them, *ib.* 209-213.

Importance of an extension to the bleaching-works of the education clauses of the Factory Act, *Garstang* 795, 796; *Robinson* 855. 663-684—Question as to the expediency of prohibiting labour until thirteen years of age, with a view to education; unwillingness of operatives to educate their children adverted to hereon, *Robinson* 575-582. 656-683.

Opportunities for, and probability of education, if the children did not work till they were twelve years old, *H. Waring* 1117-1130. 1187-1191—Expediency of legislative interference as a means of inducing education, *ib.* 1173-1175. 1187-1191—Education should be compulsory up to ten or twelve years of age, before employment in bleach-works, *Barbour* 2139-2152.

See also *Age of Employment*
and *Mechanics' Institutes*.

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Mental Improvement.

Factory Act.
Parents.

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Employment. Inability of witness and others of the associated operatives to obtain employment, as bleachers, from the masters, *J. Waring* 401-406—Evidence as to the reluctance of bleachers to change their occupation or to take their children from bleach-works, *Mather* 1367-1377. 1381; *Fletcher* 1705. 1707. 1711; *Hardcastle* 5471-5473; *Blair* 5847. 6053. 6177-6179; *Morris* 6342-6346; *Southworth* 6879-6882. 6890-6893—Reasons why the operative bleachers do not seek employment in cotton factories or mills, where the hours are regular, *Crook* 2587-2602—There is a surplus population near Bolton, quite sufficient to fill any new mills, *ib.* 2610.

Instances of people leaving establishments where the hours were long, *Betts* 2949-2953—Difficulty in men obtaining employment when they leave any place through the long hours,

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hours, *Betts* 2960. 2961.—Girls engaged in dye-works do not wish for employment in factories, but sometimes leave to work in silk-works, *Brownbill* 3040.

Prejudicial effect of restriction upon the hours of labour in leading to irregularity of employment, *O'Brien* 4018, 4019. 4097-4100—There have been one or two instances of adults leaving witness's employment on account of the restriction upon the overhours, *John Burton* 5209-5211. 5245—Light work on which the younger children in witness's service are employed, *ib.* 5212. 5284-5286—The work for women at witness's establishment is not laborious, *ib.* 5264-5266.

Young children, after employment in the factories, frequently come to witness's works, *Ripley* 5873. 5919. 5998—The women employed by witness are chiefly engaged in stitching, and not at all on machinery, *ib.* 5987, 5988—Explanation as to machinery having displaced such labour as that of John Waring, *Blair* 6039—Opportunities for the employment of men who are opposed to overtime, *ib.* 6051-6053—Though young persons occasionally work for fifteen hours, the employment is not continuous or wearisome, *Southworth* 6902-6907.

Evasion of Legislative Restrictions. Unless all finishing establishments be included in the proposed legislation there will probably be a large evasion of the Bill, *Fletcher* 1791-1810—Comparative worthlessness of the Bill, inasmuch as the restrictions upon calendaring, &c., when in connexion with bleach-works, would be evaded by the carrying on of such business in separate buildings, and the restrictions upon bleaching would be met by the increased introduction of machinery, and the displacement of the labour of boys and females, *Blair* 6146-6190.—See also *Warehouses*.

Execution of the Work. Bad effects occasionally produced on the work through the men being so thoroughly fatigued as not to be able to attend to it, *H. Waring* 985-992—Better execution of the work if more time were allowed than is now the case during a pressure, *Price* 1871-1873—Injury to the goods if hastily finished, or packed improperly; doubt if this would be rendered worse by a restriction upon the hours of labour, *Barbour* 1987. 1997-2000. 2005-2013. 2018-2025—Better, and in some respects more economical, execution of the work, if the hours were regular and limited, *Scott* 2183-2185. 2223—Extra cost and liability to injury if the bleaching processes be executed in too limited a space of time, *ib.* 2304-2307—Better execution of the work done in regular hours, *Sagur* 2415-2418—Overtime is not profitable to the employer, and the work is not so well done in the extra hours, *Gilbroy* 3103-3109.

Extension of Trade. The extension of bleaching and dyeing in Lancashire has not been equal to the extension of cotton-spinning, *Hardcastle* 5790, 5791.

Extension of Works. See *Hours of Labour*, II. 1. 2.

F.

Factory Act. Witness has been a medical inspector of factories, and considers that the Factory Act has been extremely beneficial, both as regards the health and the education of the operatives, *Robinson* 552-558. 599-605. 633—In factories, children are admitted at eight years old, and are allowed to work full time when they are thirteen, *ib.* 674-676—Satisfactory working of the restrictive clauses of the Factory Act, *Haywood* 846. 870-873; *Scott* 2188, 2189. 2193. 2249-2255—Great improvements in the moral and social condition of factory operatives since the passing of the Ten Hours' Act, *Milton* 1413. 1518-1529. 1590-1598.

Defect of the Factory Act in not properly providing for the education of the children employed in factories, *Barbour* 1965, 1966. 2136-2139—In the case of labour in factories, witness considers that legislation has gone too far, *Slagg* 2312. 2357. 2360. 2373.

Very favourable working of the Factory Act adverted to, in support of a similar Act for bleach-works, *Crook* 2481-2487. 2490. 2559-2563—Improved feeling between master and man in consequence of the Factory Act, *ib.* 2483, 2484—Improvement in the health and physical condition of the factory operatives since the Ten Hours' Act, *Brownbill* 3018-3026. 3029-3033. 3051-3057—Instances of factory operatives displaced from work by the system formerly pursued, *ib.* 3031. 3046-3049.

Distinction between spinning and weaving as in factories and bleaching and dyeing, as regards the necessity for legislation, *Hardcastle* 5518; *Ripley* 5919. 6007, 6008; *Blair* 6072-6074. *Pender* 7206-7210—At present, factory inspectors should be done away with altogether, *Hardcastle* 5613, 5614.

Consideration of the effect of the Factory Act upon the condition of the cotton trade, and of the masters and operatives; evidence opposed to the restrictions of the Act, *Rylands* 6565-6573. 6585-6626—Belief that as a cotton-spinning country we are going downwards, and that foreign competition is largely increasing, in consequence of the Ten

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Hours' Act, *Rylands* 6565-6567. 6585-6600. 6620-6626—Doubt as to the long hours in factories having been injurious to health, *ib.* 6609-6613—Doubt whether the Factory Act has tended to encourage habits of domestic industry on the part of the female operatives; prospectus in 1852 of a contemplated bazaar at Bolton for the exhibition of work by factory girls adverted to hereon as being to a contrary purport, *ib.* 6614, 6615.

Strong objection to the system of inspection under the Factory Act; general dissatisfaction of masters on the subject, *James Burton* 7289-7305.

See also *Flax Mills. Health. Legislative Interference.*

Fifeshire. Healthy and well conducted character of the women employed in the Fifeshire bleach-fields, *Drumminie* 3589-3596—Bleaching in Fifeshire is to all intents and purposes an out-door occupation, *ib.* 3592-3594—The hours average about sixty a week in the Fifeshire bleach-fields; sometimes more, and sometimes less, *Robertson* 3790-3792—Few boys employed in the bleach-fields in Fife, *ib.* 3796, 3797—Education generally of the bleachers, *ib.* 3798.

Finishing Departments. The complaints made to witness, in regard to ill health, had reference chiefly to the finishing work in-doors, *Tremenheere* 84-86. 167. 172. 173. 196—The general appearance of the young women and children in the finishing departments was not healthy, *ib.* 172-177. 181. 182—High temperature in the finishing rooms, in which department the work is not healthy, *Garstang* 742. 772-783.

See also *Evasion of Legislative Restrictions. Health. Warehouses.*

Firwood and Bradshaw Bleach-works. Total of 340 persons employed by witness at the Firwood works, and of 238 at the Bradshaw works; classification of these, *Hardcastle* 5433—Perfect imitation of silk and worsted goods carried on in cotton in witness's works, *ib.* 5661—The amount of witness's work varies greatly both at Firwood and Bradshaw; the possibility of being steadily and regularly employed is extremely remote, *ib.* 5738-5740. 5796-5804.

See also *Age of Employment. Commission of Inquiry. Education, 2. Hours of Labour, 1.*

Flax Mills. Inferior system of ventilation in several flax mills visited by witness, including the flax mill of Mr. Richardson, *Kelso* 4220-4242. 4250-4257—Impression that in some mills the windows open at the top, as a means of ventilation, *ib.* 4221. 4233-4239. 4250-4253.

Less healthy and cleanly character of the occupation in the Irish flax-spinning factories or cotton mills, than in the bleach-works, *Leeper* 4262-4264. 4299-4310. 4316-4330; *MacAdam* 6965-6968. 7059, 7060. 7099-7102—Impure and unhealthy atmosphere in the spinning factories; way in which it becomes loaded with dust and moisture, *Leeper* 4264. 4299-4307. 4316-4330—Boys are not taken into work at the spinning factories at Keady, &c., under thirteen years of age; their education is not therefore in any way incumbent on the factory masters, *ib.* 4279, 4280. 4288-4290—Character of the ventilation in the factory mills under witness's inspection, *ib.* 4292-4298.

Mode of ventilation used in flax mills in Ireland; the windows are very rarely made to move up and down, *Bell* 4336, 4337. 4383, 4384—The great bulk of the flax-spinning in Ireland, is wet spinning, *ib.* 4338-4340—Necessity of the ventilation being from the top of the rooms where wet spinning is carried on, *ib.* 4341, 4342—Under the Factory Bill, as many hours' labour might be obtained weekly by witness's firm as is now the case, but there is no necessity for legislation, *ib.* 4366-4375—Employment of from 150 to 200 women and children by witness's firm in flax-spinning, *ib.* 4376, 4377—The process requiring the thread to pass through hot water is carried on in only one room, there being several preparation rooms, *ib.* 4378-4382.

See also *Foreign Competition.*

Fletcher, Stewart. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Gave evidence before Mr. Tremeneheere, 1604—Was then working at Salford for Mr. John Lancaster, 1605—Is thirty-one years of age; commenced work when about twelve years old, 1606-1608—Has always worked in the making-up department 1609. 1611—Calendering or finishing is the process before making up, the process of packing being the last and the least important, as regards the hours of labour, 1610. 1678-1686. 1772-1778.

Number of men and boys employed at Mr. Lancaster's; there are only a few girls, 1613—Witness has only worked at dye-works, *ib.*—He left Mr. Lancaster's about four months ago, 1614—Some bleaching was carried on at Mr. Lancaster's, bleaching and dyeing being connected, 1616, 1617—Particulars as to the very long hours of labour of witness, and equally of young persons, at Mr. Lancaster's and other places, 1618 *et seq.*—Excessive fatigue consequent on the overwork, 1624-1631. 1661—Serious effect of the long hours upon witness's health, 1625, 1626. 1629-1631. 1648-1651.

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Fletcher, Stewart. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

General feeling among men and boys in favour of a Ten Hours' Act, 1626, 1627—Boys from ten years of age and women work necessarily for the same long hours as the men in dye-works, 1629. 1635-1640—Reference to Dewhurst's, of Salford, under whom witness has worked, as a firm which avoids overtime as much as possible, 1641-1643. 1663-1665—Objection of parents to the long labour of their children, although they do not oppose their working, 1644-1647. 1702-1711—At places where witness has worked, the children have not commenced till ten or eleven, 1652—Uneducated state of the children adverted to as attributable mainly to the fault of the parents, 1653-1660.

Witness left Mr. Lancaster's on account of the long hours of labour, and is now jobbing about at different places, 1667-1669—A good deal of finishing is now being done in some warehouses in Manchester, and it is essential that all finishing establishments be brought under the regulations of the Bill, 1670-1678. 1730-1732. 1758-1780. 1790-1810—The Act should, in fact, apply to all places where bleaching, dyeing, or finishing is carried on, 1674. 1678, 1760-1764—Packers connected with bleaching or finishing works should be included in the Bill; packers in warehouses need not be included, 1679-1690.

Way in which working overtime is to the interest of the masters, 1691-1700—The makers-up, but not the dyers, are paid better for overtime than ordinary time, 1701—Reluctance of bleachers to change their occupation, or to take their children from bleach-works, 1705. 1710, 1711—Doubt as to the wages of young persons in bleach-works being better than of those in cotton mills, 1706-1709—Expediency of Government interference with the hours of labour of women and children, but not of men, 1711-1720.

The evidence given generally by bleachers as to the long hours of labour has been under the mark, through fear of exaggeration, 1720—Statement, as prepared by Thomas Bracken, a maker-up in the establishment of Messrs. Robert Charlton & Sons, of Manchester, relative to the overtime in that establishment; explanation as to this statement; its accuracy, 1720-1729. 1739-1750. 1778-1789—Difficulties in the way of boys leaving work because of the overtime, 1733—It would be quite practicable, as regards the conduct of the work, that the boys should labour for a limited time, and the men for a much longer time, 1734-1738. 1751-1759.

Fluctuation in Trade. See *Hours of Labour*, II. *Foreign Orders.* *Merchants and Commission Agents.* *Pushes.*

Forbes, Daniel. Unreliable character of portion of the evidence given before Mr. Tremenheere by Mr. Daniel Forbes, of Cairnfield, near Perth, *Boase* 3654-3669.

Foreign Competition. Notwithstanding the fluctuation consequent upon the uncertainty of orders, witness believes that, with improved arrangements, the contingencies of the foreign as well as of the home trade may be met without injury under a system of restriction upon the hours of labour, *Tremenheere* 100-106. 122-166—Absence of danger to the trade on the ground of foreign competition, if the hours of labour be restricted, *Scott* 2249-2255.

Conclusion that the proposed restriction upon the hours of labour in linen bleach-works, will, in time, enable Prussia and France, &c., successfully to compete with Scotland and Ireland, *Kirk* 4601-4604. 4609-4611. 4644-4646. 4701-4709; *Blair* 5864. 6065, 6066. 6142. 6197, 6198; *Ripley* 5886; *J. Slater* 6320; *Marsland* 6825. 6837, 6838.

Injury to witness's trade in the competition which has sprung up in Belgium and Holland, as well as in Scotland and Ireland, *Hardeastle* 5541 *et seq.*—Formidable increase of foreign competition with this country in bleaching and dyeing, *ib.* 5662-5668—Improved process being adopted in Belgium and other continental countries, where there are no legislative restrictions, *ib.* 5664-5668.

Witness has made it his particular business to inquire into the condition and progress of linen manufacture on the Continent, and has had peculiar opportunities for doing so at the several national exhibitions which have taken place since 1844, *MacAdam* 6916—Statistics showing an immense increase of late years of flax-spinning in France, Belgium, Austria, and Prussia, *ib.* 6917, 6918—Less cost of labour in spinning and bleaching in the continental countries than in Great Britain and Ireland, *ib.* 6920. 6971-6973—Cost in fuel, as used in bleaching, respectively in this country and on the Continent, *ib.* 6921-6925. 6969—Relative cost of the necessary chemical substances in this country and in foreign countries, *ib.* 6926-6929. 6969. 6970.

Frequent instances of persons coming from the Continent to Ireland in order to learn and adopt the Irish system of bleaching and flax-spinning, *MacAdam* 6930, 6931—Evidence as to the great improvements which have taken place within the last ten years or so in the quality of foreign linens; successful imitation of the Irish manufacture, *ib.*

Foreign Competition—continued.

6932-6937—Frequent instances of Irish operatives being attracted to continental factories and bleach-works, *MacAdam* 6944. 6973-6975.

Grounds for the conclusion that the proposed restriction upon the hours of labour in this country would have a most pernicious effect on the Irish linen trade, *MacAdam* 6951. 7013 *et seq.*—The restriction proposed would prevent the fulfilment of foreign orders, and would otherwise result in a great increase of the already successful and extending competition on the part of foreign countries, *ib.* 6951. 7032. 7052-7054. 7078-7080. 7104-7119—Witness's evidence applies solely to Irish bleaching; he has never seen any cotton bleach-works, or any dye-works, *ib.* 6952-6957.

Injurious encouragement to foreign competition, not only on the Continent, but in India and China (which is already very great), if the conduct of the trade by the merchant and the bleacher in this country be restricted, *Pender* 7133. 7136-7143. 7149. 7154. 7164. 7171-7177. 7207. 7208. 7224-7231—Very low cost of bleaching and dyeing in India and China, as compared with the cost in this country; argument thereon opposed to legislative interference, *ib.* 7136-7140. 7224-7231—Growing competition on the part of India and China; transmission of increased supplies of goods in an unbleached state, *ib.* 7136-7138. 7154. 7171-7177—Way in which the export of bullion to the East may be affected by any impediment to the export of bleached goods, *ib.* 7192-7198.

See also *Belgium. France. Hours of Labour, II. Prussia. United States.*

Foreign Orders. Belief that with improved arrangements the demands for the speedy completion of foreign orders may be met, under a system of regular hours, *Tremenheere* 100-106. 122-126—Examination on the question whether the sudden demands of merchants, on account of orders from abroad, would not at times necessitate long hours of labour; difficulty hereon, *Price* 1870. 1874, 1875. 1912-1953—Greater facilities at present than some years ago, for exporting goods for foreign orders, *Barbour* 1956. 1959, 1960—Grounds for concluding that the bleachers themselves do not attach much importance to the foreign orders, in regard to the time taken in executing them, *Crook* 2470, 2471.

Interference with orders for shipment of goods if the hours of labour be restricted, *Henchy* 4461. 4493, 4494. 4505, 4506—Frequent pressure on witness's firm, as regards the completion of orders for shipment, &c., adverted to, as rendering it impossible to carry on business under a system of limited hours, *Hardcastle* 5518-5520—Equal necessity for the speedy completion of foreign orders, notwithstanding the increased shipping facilities, *Hardcastle* 5521-5524; *Pender* 7141-7144. 7181, 7182.

Prevention of the completion of export orders, required to go by a certain ship, if the hours of labour be restricted, *MacAdam* 6951. 7019. 7025. 7032. 7039. 7052-7054. 7078-7080—As regards the completion of orders, the bleacher is, in fact, the servant of witness, as commission agent, in the same way that witness is the servant of the exporting merchant, in being obliged to furnish the orders by a given time, *Pender* 7134-7144. 7158, 7159. 7200, 7201—Loss of orders by the merchant and the bleacher, if they cannot be undertaken by a certain day; instances of orders lost by witness, *ib.* 7135. 7160, 7161. 7164. 7178-7185. 7200. 7216-7223.

See also *Foreign Competition. Hours of Labour, II. Merchants and Commission Agents.*

France. Statement as to the great progress made in linen bleaching and dyeing by the French since 1844, *Kirk* 4593-4597—Approval of the system of honorary distinctions, as conferred in France, for improvements in manufacture, *MacAdam* 6947-6949—Explanation as to the restriction upon the hours of labour of children in the French flax-spinning factories; prosperity of the trade adverted to hereon, *ib.* 6985-7006—Nature of the French tariff on Belgian goods; advantage thereby to the French flax-spinner, *ib.* 6999-7005.—See also *Foreign Competition.*

Free Trade. Examination on the question whether interference with long and injurious hours of labour is a violation of the principles of free trade, *Kirk* 4667-4683.

G.

Garstang, Thomas Blackledge, M.D. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has been in practice in Bolton for fifteen or sixteen years, 691, 692—Considers that the hours of labour in the bleach-works are decidedly injurious to health, 693 *et seq.*—Has known young women to be employed frequently for seventeen or eighteen hours daily, for a week together, and adult males for sixteen, eighteen, and twenty hours daily, for considerable periods consecutively, 695-728—Particular instances of excessive overwork of male adults, 701-716. 731, 732. 738, 739.

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Garstang, Thomas Blackledge, M.D. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

Reluctance of bleachers publicly to state their grievances, through fear of dismissal from employment; case in point; the apprehension is well-founded, 707-712. 759-770
Penalty of non-employment, in the event of a man being so independent as to refuse overwork, 714. 717-719. 759-769—The bleachers are extremely anxious for legislative interference, 720—Young women are frequently kept nearly all night in the bleaching works, 724-726—Probable immorality through the late hours at which the females leave work, 727-729.

The bleachers, as a class, are exceedingly sober, 734, 735—Bleaching is in itself a very healthy occupation, 736. 771, 772—Sickness of young persons, in consequence of coming from hot rooms late at night into the cold air, 740-742—High temperature of the finishing rooms, in which department the work is not healthy, 742. 772-783—Witness is a decided advocate for legislative interference, restricting the labour of adult bleachers, and arduous labour generally, to twelve hours daily; evidence in support of this proposition, 743-745. 748-758. 800-814.

Healthy character of occupation in dye-works, 746, 747—Suffering of the children in bleaching works, from standing for so many hours, 784-789—Fewer accidents in bleach works than in factories, 791, 792—Advantage if children could not work in bleach mills till ten or twelve years of age, 794-798—Approval of an extension to bleaching works of the education clauses of the Factory Act, 795, 796.

Gassing. Nature of the gassing business, as conducted by witness, *John Burton*, 5168, 5169.

Gibroy, James. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Manager of Messrs. James Young & Sons' works at Pollockshaws, near Paisley, 3078. 3080—There are upwards of 300 persons employed, of whom about 200 are women, 3079, 3080—The regular hours of work are from six to seven; but occasionally overwork is of necessity resorted to, and extends up to eleven and twelve at night, 3082-3087. 3092-3094—Witness adheres to the evidence which he gave before Mr. Tremeneheere, 3088, 3089—Departure by the masters from an arrangement, in force at the time of Mr. Tremeneheere's visit, not to work more than sixty-six hours a week, 3090-3095. 3111-3115. 3129-3134.

The general average of the heat in Messrs. Young's work rooms varies from 90 to 110; 3096-3099—Time allowed to the workpeople for their meals, 3100, 3101—Over-fatigue consequent on the long labour, 3102—Overtime is not profitable to the employer, and the work is not so well done in the extra hours, 3103-3109—Witness has always been in favour of a restriction upon the hours of labour, 3110—Feeling of the masters in the West of Scotland in favour of restriction, 3116-3121.

Different mode in which cotton goods are finished in the Lancashire and Cheshire bleaching works, as compared with the west of Scotland works, 3122-3126—There is now no women's house attached to any works in Pollockshaws, 3137-3139—Regular hours need not cause any damage to the goods by interrupting the processes, 3135—In the west of Scotland woollen goods comprise a large portion of the work in finishing, &c., 3142-3150—The woollen trade should be included in the Bill, 3145. 3153.

Glenmore Bleach Works, Lisburn. Witness, who is a practical bleacher, is manager of the Glenmore linen bleach works belonging to Messrs. Richardson & Co. of Lisburn, *O'Brien* 4003—Great interruption caused to the work, both in-doors as well as out of doors, by the state of the weather at different times, *ib.* 4008-4017. 4043-4050. 4064-4069—There are 244 men, 34 boys, and 140 females employed at these works, *ib.* 4004—Large proportion of the work which is out of doors, *ib.* 4005—Nature of the work out of doors, *ib.* 4006—About 120 acres are constantly covered, *ib.* 4007-4009.

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HEALTH:

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2. *Good Health in Linen Bleaching or Open Air Bleaching, as in Ireland and Scotland.*
3. *Healthful character of Bleaching and Dyeing Operations generally.*
4. *Health respectively of Factory Operatives and of Operative Bleachers.*

1. *Injurious Effects of Long Hours of Labour, as in Cotton Bleach Works and in Dye Works.*

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Henchy, John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is in the employment of Messrs. John and William Charley of Seymour-hill, 4452-4454 — The ordinary hours of labour are from six in the morning till six in the evening, two hours being allowed for meals, 4455-4457 — Witness is opposed to the Bill on account of its interference with the hours of labour of boys, such interference preventing also the continued labour of the men, 4458-4463. 4493, 4494 — Injury to the employers if the hours be restricted, 4461. 4493, 4494. 4505-4506 — Anxiety of the workpeople for the employment of their children in the bleach works, 4464, 4465 — Independence of the workpeople, 4465. 4528, 4529.

Liability of injury to the goods if it be necessary to stop work at any particular moment, 4466, 4467 — Particulars as to the nature of the employment and hours of labour of the boys in Messrs. Charley's lapping-rooms, 4468-4482. 4504 — Most of the boys can read and write, 4469 — Healthy character of the employment, 4470. 4490, 4491 — Employment of machinery instead of boys for turning the beetling frames at Messrs. Charley's, 4479-4482 — Belief that earnings would be less under the proposed restrictions, 4484, 4485.

General satisfaction of Messrs. Charley's people with the existing practice; they are all opposed to the Bill, 4492. 4495-4497. 4506 — Employment of some women at Messrs. Charley's works, 4498-4501 — There are six boys in the lapping rooms and ten in the bleach works, 4502, 4503 — Way in which the Bill would injuriously affect the time of labour of young persons at Messrs. Charley's, &c. 4507-4533 — As regards the employment of women in the stoves, witness has never heard any complaint, 4534-4540.

Honorary Distinctions. Practice of continental governments to give honorary distinctions for improved manufacture, &c.; good policy thereof, *M'Adam* 6947-6949.

HOURS OF LABOUR:I. *Present Extent of the Hours :*

1. Long Hours of Women and Children.
2. Long Hours of Adults, and generally.
3. Comparative Extent now and formerly.

II. *Question as to the Expediency of a Limit :*

1. Evidence in favour of Restriction : absence of Injury to Trade thereby.
2. Evidence to a contrary purport.
3. Consideration of the effect of Restriction upon the Processes of the Trade.

I. *Present Extent of the Hours :*

1. Long Hours of Women and Children :

Conclusion that the women and children are frequently overworked, *Tremenbeers* 88-94 — Consideration of a statement in the operatives' memorial of April 1854, that very young persons frequently work for fourteen, sixteen, eighteen, or even twenty hours daily, *J. Waring* 264 *et seq.* — Instances, not very frequent, of women and young persons working for two or three, and even four days and nights continually without going home,

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HOURS OF LABOUR—continued.

1. Present Extent of the Hours—continued.

1. Long Hours of Women and Children—continued.

home, and with only a few hours rest in the night, *J. Waring* 276-284. 294-346. 356-366—Witness has seen women and boys work for sixteen or eighteen hours daily for several months, *ib.* 351-356.

Circumstance of witness having signed a petition in 1854 stating, among other things, that "females and young persons laboured for fourteen, sixteen, eighteen or twenty hours a day, and frequently for days and nights consecutively, without intermission except for meals;" belief as to the accuracy of this statement as applied to a former period, though of his own knowledge witness cannot vouch for it, *Robinson* 545-551. 616-632—Witness has known young women at Bolton to be employed frequently for seventeen or eighteen hours daily for a week together; and adult males for sixteen, eighteen or twenty hours daily for considerable periods consecutively, *Garstang* 695-728. 731, 732. 738, 739—Young women are frequently kept nearly all night at work in the bleaching works, *ib.* 724-726.

Long and continuous labour of boys and girls; illustration in the case of witness's own children, *H. Waring* 940-949. 993-1040—Long hours for which a daughter of witness, who is about twenty-two years old, is employed, entailing the necessity of her constantly returning home late at night, *ib.* 1018-1027. 1032-1040.

Statement as to the very long hours of labour at times in the making up and packing departments of Mr. Harcastle's establishment: young persons and women as well as witness have worked thirty-six hours without any rest except for meals, *Miller* 1218-1223. 1228-1232—Hours of labour of a daughter of witness in the finishing department at Mr. Harcastle's; she begins at seven in the morning and is sometimes as late as ten at night, *ib.* 1277-1282—If the children work at all, they must work with their set and for the usual long hours, *Milton* 1404. 1407. 1440, 1441.

Boys from ten years of age and women work necessarily for the same long hours as the men in dye works, *Fletcher* 1626. 1635-1640—Instances of boys working in dye works from six in the morning till twelve at night, *ib.* 1633-1639—Difficulties in the way of boys leaving work because of the overtime, *ib.* 1733.

Very long hours for which women and children are employed in the bleach-works at Bolton, *Crook* 2450-2453—Women and children sometimes work for sixteen hours daily for several days in succession, *ib.* 2452, 2453—The hours vary from twelve to eighteen daily in the case of young persons in the dye works at Salford, *Brownbill* 3008-3010.

The appearance of the females in Ireland seemed as a general rule to justify the conclusion that it was not fit they should work in the hot rooms longer than the regular hours, *Tremenheere* 4780—It cannot be defended as consistent with the health and morals of the boys and young females that they should work for fourteen or sixteen hours a day, *ib.* 4858-4860.

Long hours of labour at present of the seventy-five boys employed by witness, *Ripley* 5908, 5909—Examination relative to evidence given to Mr. Tremenheere by some of the young females in witness's employment as to their hours of labour in 1854 and 1855; witness is not prepared to deny that they may have occasionally worked from five in the morning till eight or nine at night, or from twelve at night till eight or nine the following evening, *Blair* 6101-6129—Paper deposited in (*App. p.* 182, 183) containing details of each day's work at witness's establishment from the 18th November 1854 to the 18th January 1855; average of eight hours and a half a day, *Blair* 6475, 6476—Doubts as to the longest hours for which young persons may work in the Irish bleach works; necessary doubtless for their working more than twelve hours in times of pushes, *McAdam* 7010-7037.

2. Long Hours of Adults, and generally:

In a great majority of instances complaints were made to witness that the over-work and hours were generally excessive, *Tremenheere* 25-27—In consequence of the fluctuation in the demand for labour the bleachers occasionally work for sixteen or seventeen hours, or even longer, and occasionally for less than ten hours, *ib.* 32-34—Witness has himself worked for seventeen or eighteen hours at a time for six or eight months together, *J. Waring* 347-351—Shorter hours of labour at Kent's and throughout Fland than in England, *ib.* 434-440-442—There are two sets of hands at Kent's

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particular instances of excessive overwork of male adults, *Garstang* 700-711. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726—Shortness, comparatively, of the hours of labour in witness's bleach-works at Salford through slackness of business, *Blair* 6475-6476—Particulars that in very long hours of labour in bleach works at Bolton, as shown in witness's own *Perole*, *H. Waring* 925. 933 et seq.—Since the bleaching has been done under labour, it is for the last forty years or so, the master has worked the most for a piece of work, in proportion to the quantity of work on hand, *ib.* 455-456—The work

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HOURS OF LABOUR—continued.1. *Present Extent of the Hours*—continued.2. *Long Hours of Adults, and generally*—continued.

and the labour have been rather slack of late, but even now in some of the finishing departments the labour both of young and of adults extends to fourteen or sixteen hours daily, *H. Waring* 953-969—Witness has known instances of late years of twenty-four hours' work at a time, *ib.* 959.

At Manchester witness has worked from five in the morning till eleven at night for six months together, *Fletcher* 1633—The evidence given generally by bleachers as to the long hours of labour has been under the mark, through fear of exaggeration, *ib.* 1720—In full work the hours extend up to twelve, fourteen, and even sixteen a day, for several days in succession, *Crook* 2452, 2453—Witness worked ten years with Mr. Milnes, and ten years with his successors, Messrs. Hard & Hurst, and shows that during this period the hours of labour were at times exceedingly long, *Shelbourne* 2782-2800—In some establishments at Old Baisford the people work from six in the morning till eleven or twelve at night for weeks and months together, *ib.* 2812, 2813.

Very long hours still adopted by most of the bleachers at Old Baisford, *Betts* 2934-2939—Witness has for months together worked from seven in the morning till eleven or twelve at night, and occasionally all night, *ib.* 2923-2925.

Regular hours of labour at witness's works; they do not average sixty hours a week, *Kirk* 4549, 4550, 4560, 4561, 4570, 4571, 4685-4695—Particulars as to the hours of labour at witness's works; a ten-hours' system is practically adopted, except in times of pressure, when the overtime sometimes extends the hours to eight or nine o'clock as night, *Keely* 5354-5362, 5387-5396—Explanation as to the hours of labour at witness's works; necessity of great irregularity according as business is slack or pressing, *Hardcastle* 5480-5501—Further explanation as to the hours of labour in witness's works; in May last the total employment did not exceed nine hours and a half for each person, *ib.* 5719-5726, 5783-5787—Witness cannot supply particulars as to the maximum hours at his works; the people are sometimes there for twelve hours, *ib.* 5783-5786, 5792-5795.

Extent of variation in the work done and the hours of labour at witness's establishment at different periods; paper delivered in (*App. p.* 179), containing particulars hereon, *Blair* 5819-5838—The average hours in 1856, including time for meals and other intervals, were ten hours and a half a day, *ib.* 5826-5828, 5832, 6120, 6121, 6126—The maximum hours on any day were sixteen, including time for meals and intervals between the work, *ib.* 5829-5835.

Particulars as to the hours of labour at witness's works; great and necessary variation in these according as the amount of work varies, *Ripley* 5875-5877, 5895—The average hours in witness's works throughout 1856 were not ten hours and a half daily, *ib.* 5887—The busy season has just commenced, and will last probably from eight to twelve weeks, *ib.* 5910, 5928-5932—Explanation as to a statement in Mr. Murgatroyd's evidence relative to the occasional hours of labour at witness's works; the hours may sometimes extend to ten at night, but, as a rule, nine is the latest hour, *ib.* 5964-5968.

Further statement delivered in (*App. p.* 180, 181), containing particulars as to the labour, hours of employment, &c. of the men, women, boys, and girls at witness's works, *Blair* 6067, 6068—The manager in each room fixes the hour for commencing work in the morning, *ib.* 6145.

3. *Comparative Extent now and formerly*:

Equal fluctuation in the hours of labour now as formerly, *J. Waring* 414-419—During the last ten years there has been some little amendment in the hours, *H. Waring* 938, 939—Circumstance of the work having been regulated thirty years ago without great fluctuations in the hours of labour, *ib.* 981-984—Tendency of feeling both of employers and employed to shorten the hours of labour, *Barbour* 1983-1985, 2068, 2100-2106—Gradual improvement in the hours of labour in bleach-works, and generally, *Slagg* 2375-2378, 2392-2395, 2399-2403—Extremely long hours of labour in the trade when witness entered it thirty-two years ago, *Betts* 2922-2929.

Considerable improvement in regard to overtime in the Scotch bleach-fields within the last twenty years; oppressively long hours when witness first went to Scotland nineteen years ago, *Boase* 3647, 3726-3751—Tendency in Ireland to shorten the hours of labour in the bleach-works, *Kirk* 4577, 4699, 4700—In witness's neighbourhood there has been no change in the practice of the bleach-mills for more than thirty years, *ib.* 4644.

A tendency to shorten hours does not obviate the expediency of guarding against excessive work occasionally, *Tremenheere* 4817, 4818.

Tendency of employers to shorten the hours of their own accord, *Blair* 5156-5168; *MacAdam* 7081, 7082; *Pender* 7150-7153, 7235, 7304—The hours are much shorter than they used to be in former years, and the position of the workpeople has been gradually improving, *Hardcastle* 5501—Absence of any evil to masters or men in consequence

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HOURS OF LABOUR—continued.

I. Present Extent of the Hours—continued.

3. Comparative Extent now and formerly—continued.

consequence of the shorter hours now in operation than in 1843, *Hardcastle* 5749-5756 —Successful efforts made by witness since, and in consequence of, Mr. Tremenheere's visit to reduce and render more regular the hours of labour in his establishment, *Blair* 6120, 6121. 6126. 6129. 6156-6168. 6191, 6192—Witness formerly worked as an operative; the employment was then much more laborious than it now is, *J. N. Slater* 7307, 7308. 7404-7407—Hours of labour of the women and children in witness's employment; long hours some years ago before the introduction of improved machinery, *ib.* 7337-7340. 7350-7363.

II. Question as to the Expediency of a Limit:

1. Evidence in favour of Restriction; Absence of Injury to Trade thereby:

Consideration of the fluctuating demands of the trade, upon which the masters argue that the labour must of necessity fluctuate in a like degree; belief that, with improved arrangements, the contingencies both of the foreign and the home trade may be met without the present amount of occasional overwork, *Tremenheere* 100-106. 122-166 — Impression that some masters concurred in the views of the merchants, that the evil of overwork might be avoided, *ib.* 164.

Between the ages of eight and thirteen young persons should not work more than ten or twelve hours, including therein two hours for meals, *Robinson* 560. 569. 606, 607. 648-650—After the age of eighteen girls can endure more physical labour, *ib.* 561—Belief that, with proper measures, the requirements of the bleaching trade need not involve such fluctuation in the hours of labour, *ib.* 595-599—The restrictions in factories should be extended to bleach-work, as regards labour between eight and thirteen, and it should be indispensable that education went on simultaneously with work, *ib.* 674-684—Between the age of eight and thirteen the labour should be restricted to twelve hours daily, *ib.* 674-679—Women and young persons should be restricted from working for more than ten hours daily, or ten and a half as in factories, *Miller* 1258-1260.

In the event of restriction the bleacher must either extend his machinery and works, or decline to take more orders than he can execute in the given time, *Barbour* 1995, 1996. 2013-2015. 2018, 2019. 2028. 2032. 2108. 2126—Difficulty at present in calculating how long it may take the bleacher to execute orders given by the merchants, *ib.* 2013-2017. 2029. 2057-2064. 2080, 2081. 2127—The time might be an hour and a half or two hours longer daily than in factories, *Scott* 2162. 2256, 2257—The abolition of the power which now exists and is generally acted upon of "pushing" the bleacher for the execution of work, would soon cause the manufacturers and merchants to arrange so as to get the work done within the limited hours, *ib.* 2215-2221. 2232-2238. 2244-2248. 2293-2300—Probable reason why some bleachers who work short hours do not get so much work to do as those who work long hours, *ib.* 2222-2227.

Grounds for the conclusion that a system of regular hours would not cause any inconvenience or detriment to the trade, *Crook* 2468-2475. 2488-2490. 2578—Belief that regular hours would be an unmixed benefit to the master bleachers, *ib.* 2489—Limited extent of witness's acquaintance, practically, with bleach-works, *ib.* 2541-2544. 2564-2570. 2575-2579—Benefits of a system of regular hours, combined with an extension of works, *ib.* 2555-2559.

An average of ten or ten hours and a half daily is quite enough for persons under eighteen years of age, *Brownbill* 3011. 3064-3066—Difficulty in doing so much business if the hours were limited, unless by extending the works; on the whole, there could be nearly as much done without any extension, *Lock* 3362-3366. 3370. 3389-3392 —Doubt as to the possibility of securing regularity of orders, *ib.* 3390-3392—Practicability of carrying on the trade by extending the works under a system of regular hours, *Thompson* 3441-3444—Witness considers ten hours a fair day's work, *Robertson* 3803—Variations in the amount of the masters' work are no doubt very great, *Tremenheere* 4821-4824. 4854-4857.

2. Evidence to a contrary purport:

Prejudice to witness's business if regulated by a Ten Hours' Bill, *Harrison* 5044-5048 5052-5057. 5064-5066; *J. Slater* 6327; *John Burton* 7262-7269; *J. N. Slater* 7380-7382—The proposed Bill would seriously interfere with the masters in times of pressure, as they would require enlarged premises, and a greater number of workpeople, whom they might not be able to maintain, *Burton* 5217 *et seq.*; *Allcock* 5316-5320. 5340-5348 —Increased number of juveniles which witness must employ if the hours be restricted, *Keely* 5395-5401.

Great difficulty in dispensing with the labour of women and children after certain regular hours, *Hardcastle* 5463—Before the passing of the Factory Act witness suggested that from 5.30 a. m. to 8.30 p. m. should be the definition of a day, and that legislation

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II. Question as to the Expediency of a Limit—continued.

2. Evidence to a contrary purport—continued.

legislation should not interfere with female labour if kept between those hours, *Hardcastle* 5613—Obstacles to an extension of witness's works in order to meet restriction upon the hours of labour, *ib.* 5800, 5801.

Impracticability of meeting a system of short hours by putting on an additional number of hands during a pressure, *Ripley* 5927-5937—Necessarily injurious effect of restriction upon the condition of the boys; their labour indeed would probably be largely displaced by machinery, *ib.* 6000. 6003-6006—Impracticability of the bleachers or merchants distributing the work equally throughout the year, *Blair* 6042-6044. 6065, 6066. 6073. 6135. 6140-6142. 6203-6228—Witness's main objection to the Bill is, that it interferes to regulate hours, which are necessarily irregular, *ib.* 6196-6198. 6227.

Question as to the more regular hours of late years having been any injury to the workpeople or the merchants, *Blair* 6199-6203; *J. Slater* 6310-6319; *Morris* 6459-6474—Considerable expense in extending bleaching works, *Morris* 6407—Necessity of close application to work in order to render the progress of operations successful, *Rylands* 6539-6541—Witness would be glad to work regular hours if it were possible, but considers it impossible, *Marstand* 6816. 6829-6832—Impracticability of undertaking the expeditious fulfilment of orders, if short hours be insisted on, *Southworth* 6909-6913—Efforts of witness to make the hours of his people as regular as possible; necessity nevertheless for occasional long hours, *Pender* 7150. 7202-7205. 7232.

3. Consideration of the Effect of Restriction upon the Processes of the Trade:

Assurance given to witness by the men, that certain processes might be postponed for completion, *Tremenheere* 81-83—Practicability, with due care, of suspending work during the process without injury to the goods, *ib.* 920-922—The processes are, in fact, left in suspense at Christmas and Whitsuntide, *ib.* 921—It would be quite practicable, as regards the conduct of the work, that the boys should labour for a limited time, and the men for a much longer time, *Fletcher* 1734-1738. 1751-1759—Inconvenience in being obliged to stop the work at a certain hour; slight extra cost on this score, *Sagur* 2425-2433—Regular hours need not cause any damage to the goods, by interrupting the processes, *Gilbroy* 3135.

Impracticability, as regards the Scotch and Irish bleach-fields, of conforming to a system of regular hours; injury to the goods thereby, *Drimminie* 3586; *Richardson* 3822. 3826. 3836. 3837. 3845. 3892-3896; *McComb* 3934-3942. 3977; *Mackinley* 4406; *Heuchy* 4466, 4467. 4486-4489—A limit to ten hours daily would practically be often a limit to a shorter time, *Drimminie* 3597—There is no practical difficulty in limiting the hours of the women and the boys engaged in linen-bleaching, *Richardson* 3895-3904—The different processes in the work of linen-bleaching depend one upon the other, and the labour is not continuous; injurious effect therefore of being obliged to stop work at a certain hour, *Kirk* 4556-4563. 4577. 4634-4636. 4715-4717.

The colouring of lace, as dressed by witness, requires, in the first instance, work by daylight, *Harrison* 5064-5066. 5096—Necessity of the dyeing being done by daylight, *Keely* 5354, 5355—Impracticability of carrying on the cotton-bleaching and dyeing processes under a restriction of ten hours daily, *Hardcastle* 5491, 5492. 5518-5520; *Morris* 6393, 6394—Respect in which the bleaching process is systematic, as compared with the finishing; the former process, however, is not capable of being reduced to a regular system of hours of labour, *Hardcastle* 5741-5748.

The labour not being continuous is a strong argument against legislation, *Blair* 5858-5860—Description of the several operations in dyeing, showing that they are of a continuous character, but uncertain in completion, and do not require continuous labour, *Ripley* 5875-5877. 5901-5903. 5934—Explanation of a statement by Henry Waring as to there being no difficulty about leaving certain processes suspended at the Christmas and Whitsuntide holidays; this cannot be done without special preparation, *Blair* 6029, 6030—Continuous character of the processes; practicability, however, of stopping work at any time (as well as on Sunday), if there were no pressure on the part of the merchants, *ib.* 6130-6143.

See also *Adult Labour*. *Ainsworth, Mr.*, 1. *Breakage of Machinery*. *Competition of Inquiry*. *Competition*. *Dismissal from Employment*. *Division of Work*. *Education*, 3. *Execution of the Work*. *Factory Act*. *Foreign Competition*. *Health*. *Intervals of Rest*. *Lambeg Bleach-works*. *Lancaster, Mr.* *Legislative Interference*. *Machinery*. *Masters*. *Merchants and Commission Agents*. *Morality*. *Operatives*. *Paisley*. *Parents*. *Piecework*. *Prices*. *Pushes*. *Relations between Employer and Employed*. *Slater, John*. *Spencer & Harrison, Messrs.* *Voluntary Settlement of Hours of Labour*. *Wages*. *Warehouses*. *Water Supply (Bleaching Engines)*.

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I.

Inspection. Undue interference with the work if a system of Government inspection be established, *O'Brien* 4027-4031. 4103-4121—The proposed inspection is peculiarly objectionable, *Kirk* 4572-4575; *Keely* 5403-5405; *Hardcastle* 5633, 5634. 5711; *Ripley* 6003. 6009-6011; *MacAdam* 7083-7098—Strong objection to the proposed system of inspection as prejudicial to discipline, *Hardcastle* 5633, 5634; *J. Slater* 6255. 6324—Witness would probably shut up altogether if subject to inspection, *Hardcastle* 5757-5761; *Pender* 7188—Tendency of the proposed inspection to set the employed against the employer, *Pender* 7148.—See also *Collieries Inspection Act*.

Intervals of Rest. Opportunity for rest during continuous labour, so called, *Robinson* 565—Intervals in the work during which the workpeople can rest or amuse themselves, *Richardson* 3821. 3857. 3860, 3861. 3911; *Hardcastle* 5497, 5498; *Blair* 5831. 5856, 5857; *Morris* 6363, 6364. 6388-6392.

The occurrence of intervals for rest in addition to the hours of meals, does not justify the employment of boys and young females for fourteen or sixteen hours a day, *Tremenheere* 4819, 4820.

Ireland. See *Age of Employment.* *Beetling Process.* *Commission of Inquiry.*
Flax Mills. *Foreign Competition.* *Glenmore Bleach-works.* *Health, 2.*
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K.

Keady, Ireland. See *Age of Employment.* *Beetling Process.* *Health, 2.* *Hours of Labour.* *Linen Bleaching.* *Stoves.*

Keely, John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Dyer of silk, cotton, and various articles, and finisher of cotton stockings, 5349—Employs from eighty to one hundred persons; classification of these, 5350, 5351—None of the boys or females are employed on machinery, 5352, 5353—Particulars as to the hours of labour; a ten-hours' system is practically adopted, except in times of pressure, when the overtime sometimes extends the hours to eight or nine o'clock at night, 5354-5362. 5387-5396—Necessity of the dyeing being done by daylight, 5354, 5355.

Way in which the restrictions of the Bill would be most injurious to dyeing masters, 5355, 5356. 5363-5374. 5377. 5397-5407. 5430-5432—Injury to the men if they cannot make up in busy times for the short labour in slack seasons, 5356. 5362, 5363—Necessity of the employment of the juveniles going on simultaneously with that of the adults, 5357-5361. 5406, 5407. 5430-5432—Objection of the men to the restrictions of the Bill, 5362, 5363. 5409-5411.

Strong objection to the lace and hosiery trade of Nottingham being affected by the Bill; statement hereon that Mr. Tremenheere did not contemplate legislation for his trade, and that Mr. Butt said he had no objection to insert a clause, excepting the trade from the Bill, 5364-5374. 5402. 5422-5429—Reasons for concluding that the proposed restrictions would be injurious to the Lancashire bleachers, as well as to dyers, 5374-5386.

Increased number of juveniles which witness must employ if the hours be restricted, 5395-5401—Strong objection to the proposed system of inspection, 5403-5405—Remarks on the circumstance of Mr. Tremenheere's report having referred to the Nottingham dyers, without any mention of the more numerous dye-works in Coventry, Macclesfield, &c., 5408. 5413-5422—Considerable facilities for education in Nottingham, 5412.

Kelso, John Johnson, M.D. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Resides at Lisburn; is surgeon of the Knockadown Dispensary, 4172-4174. 4197—Statement that employment in the stoves in the bleach-works at Lisburn is decidedly a healthy occupation, though the temperature varies from ninety to one hundred degrees, 4174-4193. 4205-4220. 4243-4249—Few accidents in the stoves, 4194—The young persons employed are from the age of twelve or thirteen upwards, 4195—How far the education of young persons in the bleach-works at Lisburn has been attended to, 4196.

Proportion of bleachers to mill-workers who have obtained relief at Knockadown Dispensary in each of the last three years, 4198-4210—Good health generally of the females and young persons employed as bleachers about Lisburn; their hours of labour adverted to hereon, 4205-4210. 4243-4249—Good character of the ventilation in the stoves, 4220, 4221. 4256—Inferior system of ventilation in several flax mills visited by witness, including the flax mill of Mr. Richardson, 4220-4242. 4250-4257.

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Kirk, William (Member of the House). (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is Member for Newry, 4541—Has been a linen merchant, bleacher, dyer, and finisher, for fifty years, 4542-4544—In the works belonging to witness and his sons there are 240 men, eighty-one boys, and three women employed, 4545-4548. 4605-4608—Regular hours of labour at the works; they do not average sixty hours a week, 4549, 4550. 4560, 4561. 4570, 4571. 4685-4695—Interruptions caused at times by the weather to the work of linen-bleaching and dyeing, 4551. 4558. 4561, 4562—Necessity occasionally of working overtime in the lapping-rooms, 4551.

Hours of labour at witness's beetling mills; there are two sets of men and boys, who work alternately day and night, 4551. 4563, 4564—Explanation of the beetling process, as carried on by machinery, at witness's works, 4551-4553—Objections raised by witness's men to the use of improved beetling engines, which he intended to introduce, in order to save manual labour, 4553, 4554. 4626—Boys under fourteen are not taken into witness's works, 4555. 4606, 4607.

The different processes in the work depend one upon the other, and the labour is not continuous; injurious effect therefore of being obliged to stop work at a given hour, 4566-4563. 4576, 4577. 4634-4636. 4715-4717—Injury to witness and his workmen in consequence of the agitation about the present Bill having prevented him from adopting the piecework system of employment, 4560. 4592. 4699, 4700—Absence of complaint among witness's men until the witness, John Waring, came to Ireland to agitate, 4565-4569. 4637-4639.

Strong objection to the fourteenth clause in Bill No. 4, with reference to penalties for obstructing inspectors, 4572-4575—Tendency in Ireland to shorten the hours of labour in the bleach-works, 4577. 4699, 4700—Adult males only are employed in witness's stoves, and they only at intervals; high temperature in these stoves, 4578-4584. 4612, 4613. 4621-4625. 4661, 4662—Very healthy character of the bleach-work operatives in the north of Ireland, 4585, 4586.

Moderate heat in witness's beetling department, 4587—Also in the lapping-rooms, 4588, 4589—Education almost invariably required in the boys before employment by witness, 4590. 4630-4633. 4663-4666—Pressure on the part of the parents for the employment of their children, 4591—Better wages of witness's operatives than of agricultural labourers, 4592. 4626-4629.

Statement as to the great progress made in linen-bleaching and dyeing by the French since 1844; 4593-4597—Great progress also made in Prussia of late years in the process of linen bleaching, &c.; result of personal observations by witness hereon, 4596-4601. 4640-4643—Encouragement given to linen-bleaching in Prussia; absence of restriction upon the hours of labour, 4598-4603—Conclusion that the proposed restriction upon the hours of labour in linen bleach-works will in time enable Prussia and France successfully to compete with Scotland and Ireland, 4601-4604. 4609-4611. 4644-4646. 4701-4709.

Objection to the principle of State interference with trade, 4604—Belief that there is no necessity whatever for a limitation of the hours in the Irish bleach-works, 4611. 4654—Absence of employment of women in the bleach mills generally in the north of Ireland, 4614-4616—Progress being made in cotton-bleaching in Prussia; probability of successful competition with Lancashire if the proposed Bill be enacted, 4617. 4620. 4647, 4648.

Feeling of witness's people that there is no necessity for legislation, 4649, 4650—The proposed restrictions would cause witness to dispense with the employment of all boys upon beetling engines, 4651-4653—Statement showing that the restrictions would be a great obstruction to the bleach-works in witness's neighbourhood with reference to the question of water supply for driving the bleaching engines, 4654-4660. 4710, 4711—Examination on the question whether interference with long and injurious hours of labour is a violation of the principle of free trade, 4667-4683.

In witness's neighbourhood there has been no change in the practice of the bleach mills for more than thirty years, 4644—Regularity of the hours in witness's works adverted to, with reference to the extent to which the Bill would interfere with the employment of the boys; such interference would be an obstruction to the labour of the men and to the processes generally, 4685-4698. 4715-4717—The Bill probably would not affect the meal times at witness's works, 4712-4714—A great portion of the linen-bleaching in the north of Ireland is done in the open air, 4718, 4719.

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Lace and Hosiery Trade. Strong objection to the lace and hosiery trade of Nottingham being affected by the Bill; statement hereon that Mr. Tremenheere did not contemplate legislation for this trade, and that Mr. Butt said he had no objection to insert a clause excepting the trade from the Bill, *Keely* 5364-5374. 5402. 5422-5429.

See also *Hours of Labour*, II. 2. *Spencer & Harrison, Messrs.*

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Lambeg Bleach-works (Ireland). Witness's firm employs from 300 to 400 persons at the Lambeg Bleach-works near Lisburn, *Richardson* 3817—They bleach linen almost exclusively *ib.* 3818—Healthy condition of the operatives, *Richardson* 3819, 3868, 3869; *M'Comb* 3945-3948—There are different sets of bleachers for the indoor and outdoor work, *Richardson* 3820—Regular hours in the establishment; these are adhered to as much as possible, but are occasionally of necessity departed from, *ib.* 3821-3826—The bell rings at half-past five in the morning to commence work, and at six in the evening to leave off, *Richardson* 3821; *M'Comb* 3918.

It is a rule not to allow boys to work overhours, *Richardson* 3827, 3891—Rare instances of the women working overtime, *ib.* 3829, 3844, 3860, 3887-3891—Calculation that in the course of the year the bleachers are off work one third of the time, *ib.* 3830-3832, 3853-3856—Practice in regard to ventilation in the stove-rooms, *Richardson* 3833-3835, 3905, 3906; *M'Comb* 3951-3954.

Nature of the limit placed by witness's firm upon the hours of labour of females and boys further adverted to; legislative interference would not apply, *Richardson* 3844-3852, 3887-3904—On Saturday the women and boys get away at two o'clock, *ib.* 3845—When the stoves are working the women labour for about fifty-seven hours weekly, *ib.* 3850.

Witness's firm object to employ boys under the age of fourteen *Richardson* 3870, 3871—Requirement by the firm in regard to the boys being to a certain extent educated, *ib.* 3870, 3871, 3877-3880—There are about seventy-five women, of whom about seventy are employed in the stoves, *ib.* 3881, 3883, 3884—There are not more than a dozen boys, none of whom work in the stoves, *ib.* 3882, 3885, 3886.

Regular hours in the establishment, there being however a necessary departure therefrom occasionally, *M'Comb* 3918-3926—A large proportion of the work is done out of doors, *ib.* 3920-3922—Frequent interruptions to the work by reason of the weather, *ib.* 3923-3926—Witness, and the workmen generally, signed a petition against the Bill of last year, *ib.* 3927, 3928, 3969-3971—There are from seventy to eighty men in witness's department, and a few boys, *ib.* 3960, 3961—Witness cannot speak in detail as to the women employed in the stoves, but they do not work long hours, *ib.* 3972, 3982-3985, 3997-4002—Women are not employed in the fields, *ib.* 3979—Nature of the employment of the boys, *ib.* 3980, 3981, 3986-3992.

Witness works piecework; commences at six in the morning and leaves off at indefinite hours, *Mackinley* 2390-2396—Hours of labour of the boys and young females at Mr. Richardson's works; objection to any interference therewith, *ib.* 4431-4441, 4444-4451.

Lancaster, Mr. Witness, who gave evidence before Mr. Tremenheere, was then working at Salford at the dye-works of Mr. John Lancaster, *Fletcher* 1604, 1605—Number of men and boys employed at Mr. Lancaster's; there are only a few girls, *ib.* 1613—Some bleaching was carried on, bleaching and dyeing being connected, *ib.* 1616, 1617—Particulars as to the very long hours of labour of witness, and equally of young persons, at Mr. Lancaster's, and other places, *ib.* 1618 *et seq.*—As Mr. Lancaster's witness has worked for many months from six in the morning until eleven at night, *ib.* 1619-1621—Witness left Mr. Lancaster on account of the long hours of labour, and is now jobbing about at different places, *ib.* 1667-1669.

Lapping Rooms. Evidence relative to the lapping-rooms in Ireland, to the effect the restriction upon the hours of labour is not necessary on the score of health, and would be extremely inconvenient to the trade, *Bell* 4343-4375—Hours of employment in the lapping-rooms of witness's firm; there is no grievance to be redressed, *ib.* 4353-4356, 4361-4375—Objection to a Government inspection of the lapping-rooms, *ib.* 4357—Proportion of women and children employed in the lapping-rooms; there is no complaint, *ib.* 4358, 4359, 4363—The work is very light, *ib.* 4360, 4363.

Particulars as to the nature of the employment and hours of labour of the boys in Messrs. Charley's lapping-rooms, at Seymour Hill, *Henchy* 4468-4482, 4504—Healthy character of the employment, *ib.* 4470, 4490, 4491.

Necessity occasionally of working overtime in the Irish lapping-rooms, *Kirk* 4551—The heat is very moderate in witness's lapping-rooms, *ib.* 4588, 4589.

Although the females only remained for short periods at a time in the lapping-room in Scotland, they seemed greatly wearied by the heat, *Tremenheere* 4757, 4758.

Leck, James. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Bleacher and singer, near Glasgow, 3332—Employs about 100 persons, the great majority of whom are women; there are ten or twelve children, and about fifteen men, 3333-3336—From thirty to forty women are engaged at the stoves, 3337—The temperature of the stoves varies from 90° to 120°; 3338—Nature of the employment in the stoves, 3339-3341—The usual hours of labour in the stoves is from six in the morning till seven in the evening, but in busy times the women work till ten or eleven at night, 3342-3348, 3367-3369, 3403-3406.

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Leck, James. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

Great fatigue and injury to health consequent on the long hours of labour, 3349-3351. 3394—Growing feeling among employers in favour of shortening the hours, 3352. 3360. 3393—Witness would be glad to see the time reduced to ten hours daily, 3353—Character of the ventilation in the stoves, 3354-3358—How far a system of ten or ten hours and a half daily might reduce the earnings of witness's workpeople, 3361. 3371-3373. 3399-3422.

Difficulty in doing so much business if the hours were limited, unless by extending the works; on the whole, there could be nearly as much done without any extension, 3362-3366. 3370. 3389-3392—Slightly increased cost with which the bleachers would have to contend if the hours were limited; a corresponding advance in the price of goods would probably be demanded, 3374-3383. 3388. 3396-3398—Witness knows nothing of linen-bleaching, 3384-3387—Inability of the operatives to protect themselves, 3395.

Leeper, John, M.D. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has been in medical practice at Keady, in the county of Armagh, for many years; holds some public appointments there, 4258-4260—Evidence as to the very healthy character of employment in the bleach-works at Keady, &c., 4261-4277—Much less healthy character of employment in flax-spinning factories than in the bleach-works, 4262-4264. 4299-4310. 4316-4330—Impure and unhealthy atmosphere in the spinning factories; way in which it becomes loaded with dust and moisture, 4264. 4299-4307. 4316-4330.

Practice as to the employment of boys to attend to the beetling engines; the work is light and healthy, 4268-4275. 4285, 4286—Accidents in bleach-works are very infrequent, save through negligence, 4278—Boys are not taken into work at the spinning factories under thirteen years of age; their education is not therefore incumbent in any way on the factory masters, 4279, 4280. 4288-4290—In the bleach-works boys are not employed under fourteen years of age, 4281. 4311—Improved education among the boys in bleach-works, 4282.

Want of education among young females, on account of their constant employment on sewed muslins, 4283—Character of the ventilation in the factory mills under witness's inspection, 4292-4298—Stoves are not used in witness's district, 4304-4308—Persons employed in the factories who are over sixteen years of age do not require a certificate from witness as certifying surgeon, 4312-4314.

LEGISLATIVE INTERFERENCE:

1. Evidence in favour of Restriction upon the Hours of Labour.
2. Evidence opposed to any Legislative Interference with the Trade.

1. Evidence in favour of Restriction upon the Hours of Labour:

Concurrence of masters and workmen as to the propriety of legislative interference on account of the long hours of work, *Tremenheere* 56-60. 134-137—Reference to petitions, signed by clergymen and medical men of Manchester, Salford, and Bolton, praying for legislative interference on account of the overwork, *ib.* 61-70. 170.

Statement on the part of the operatives, that protection is not sought for the adults, but only for the young persons, *First Rep.* p. 16.

Approval of legislative interference in the case of boys and young females in bleach-works, *Robinson* 560. 569. 614, 615; *Miller* 1217, 1218. 1253-1260. 1293, 1294; *Barbour* 1965-1967. 2135-2153; *Richmond* 3181, 3182. 3279, 3280. 3310-3312; *Thompson* 3445. 3472-3474. 3555—Witness is a decided advocate for legislative interference respecting the labour of adult bleachers, and arduous labour generally, to twelve hours daily; evidence in support of this proposition, *Garstang* 743-745. 748-758. 800-814—Decided approval of legislative interference, with a view to the limitation of the hours of labour as in factories, *Haywood* 827. 842. 868-880.

General feeling of the bleachers, in which witness concurs, in favour of a limitation of labour to ten hours a day, as in mills and factories, *Mather* 1331-1337. 1361-1366. 1378-1380—The prevalence of excessive hours of labour in an establishment belonging to a master so careful for his people as Mr. Ainsworth of Halliwell was, is a strong argument in favour of legislative interference, *Milton* 1599-1603—Expediency of Government interference with the hours of labour of women and children, but not of men, *Fletcher* 1711-1720.

Expediency of applying legislative restrictions upon trade in cases of crying evils only, and with great caution, *Barbour* 1965. 1996. 2073-2079. 2095-2099. 2128. 2134, 2135—Expediency of legislative interference with Irish bleach-works if young females and boys are employed there for long hours, *ib.* 2134, 2135—The experience of witness since he gave evidence before Mr. Tremenheere confirms all that he then stated in favour of interference, *Scott* 2156, 2157—Legislative interference, shortening the hours of labour in bleach-works, would be for the benefit alike of manufacturer, merchants, bleachers, and operatives, *ib.* 2158 *et seq.*—Legislation is equally desirable in bleach-works as in

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LEGISLATIVE INTERFERENCE—continued.

1. *Evidence in favour of Restriction upon the Hours of Labour*—continued.

factories, but it should at all times be carefully applied with respect to labour, *Scott* 2262-2264.

On the ground of health, morality, and education, there is an imperious necessity for legislation, *Crook* 2490. 2499 *et seq.*—General feeling of the clergy and medical men of Bolton in favour of the contemplated restriction, *ib.* 2517-2522—Feeling of merchants and commission agents in Manchester in favour of restriction, *ib.* 2523-2528.

Necessity of legislative interference, unions in the trade being an inadequate check, *Shelbourne* 2861-2869. 2876-2890—About two years ago witness and all the medical men in Salford signed a petition praying for legislative interference with the hours of labour in dye-works, &c., *Brownbill* 3014—Witness is still an advocate for legislative interference with the hours of labour of young persons in bleaching and dyeing works, and in other works involving unhealthy confinement, *ib.* 3015-3017. 3037, 3038. 3058-3074—Witness has always been in favour of a restriction upon the hours of labour, *Gilbroy* 3110.

Though labour in all bleaching works should be limited to ten hours daily, it would be difficult and impolitic to extend such restriction to domestic employment or private trades, though probably involving very long hours of labour and injury to health, *Tremenheere* 4889-4935—Objection to confining legislation to those departments in bleaching and dyeing in which the atmosphere or the processes are injurious to health, *ib.* 4900-4913.

2. *Evidence opposed to any Legislative Interference with the Trade* :

Witness has a very great objection to legislative interference, and can only approve of it in reference to labour in bleach-works, provided that a very strong case can be made out, *Slagg* 2311 *et seq.*—The health, and, to a certain extent, the morality, of children and females in bleach-works is doubtless prejudiced by the long and irregular hours of labour, but witness questions whether the remedy of legislative interference may not be worse than the disease, *ib.* 2313 *et seq.*—Expediency of caution before legislation, as in the case of the factories, where it went too far, *ib.* 2373.

Objections to a limitation by law of the hours in the Irish bleach-works, *Richardson* 3828 *et seq.*—It would be quite as reasonable to limit the hours of labour of farmers as of bleachers in Ireland, *ib.* 3830—Tendency of a system of Government inspection and short hours to prevent the employment of females and boys, and to cause the employment of adult labour only; questionable policy of a measure producing this result, *O'Brien* 4117-4148. 4158, 4159. 4163-4171—Objection to the principle of State interference with trade, *Kirk* 4604—Belief that there is no necessity whatever for a limitation of the hours in the Irish bleach-works, *ib.* 4611. 4654.

Way in which the restrictions of the Bill would be most injurious to dyeing masters, *Keely* 5355, 5356. 5363-5374. 5377. 5397-5407. 5430-5432—Reasons for concluding that the proposed restrictions would be injurious to the Lancashire bleachers as well as to the dyers, *ib.* 5374-5386.

Reference to an attempt in 1845 for regulating by legislation the labour of women and young people in bleach-works; opinions then expressed by Sir James Graham against legislative interference, *Hardcastle* 5443—Much less reason now than in 1845 for legislative interference, *ib.* 5444-5446—Bill No. 2 of last Session would, in conjunction with the Print Works Act, compel witness to close his premises, *ib.* 5447-5449. 5592-5596—Objection to the principle of class legislation, or to legislative restrictions in respect of labour, upon a principle which admits of few exceptions, *ib.* 5600-5617. 5777-5782.

With regard to the restrictions proposed in Lord Shaftesbury's Bill of 1854, they are so extensive and so complicated as to be altogether impracticable, *Hardcastle* 5643-5647—Utter impossibility of applying the provisions of Mr. Butt's Bill of 1855 to the several trades specified in it, *ib.* 5648, 5649—Impracticability also of carrying out the provisions of Bill No. 3; that is the Bill of March 1856; this must have become apparent to its promoters, for they brought in Bill No. 4 in the following month, *ib.* 5650-5652. 5670-5674—Comments on the provisions of the Bill No. 4, as being, though less grasping than those of Bill No. 3, most partial and injurious, *ib.* 5654. 5669.—On the whole, witness considers the four Bills as the finest specimen of peddling legislation ever brought before the House of Commons, *ib.* 5655.

Injurious effect of the proposed legislation upon other trades besides those of the bleaching and dyeing of cotton and linen, *Hardcastle* 5669—In the event of legislative interference witness contemplates shutting up his works, on account more especially of the annoyance, *ib.* 5757-5761.

Much less necessity for legislative interference with the labour of the boys employed by witness than of boys employed in other occupations of different kinds, *Ripley* 5881. 5919—Few women employed by witness and dyers generally; legislation would cause

witness

LEGISLATIVE INTERFERENCE—continued.

2. Evidence opposed to any Legislative Interference with the Trade—continued.

witness at once to dispense with female labour, *Ripley* 5901. 5906. 5907. 5944-5947. 5978-5984—Objection, on principle, to legislative interference with the labour of boys in dye-works, &c., *ib.* 5916-5921. 5969—Witness did not come to London for the purpose of opposing the Bill, but he is strongly adverse to any legislative interference, *J. Slater* 6253-6257. 6324-6329.

Grounds for the conclusion that a restriction upon the hours of labour in bleach-works would be extremely injurious to the merchant and the bleacher, as well as to those employed by them, *Rylands* 6494 *et seq.*—Strong objection to class legislation; any restriction upon labour should be applicable generally, *ib.* 6519-6523—Restriction is not necessary, *Bancroft*, 6768, 6759.

Although in the abstract witness disapproves of the employment of young persons under eleven years of age, he strongly disapproves of prohibiting or restricting such employment by legislative enactment, *Marsland* 6805, 6806. 6815-6825—Objection generally to legislative interference with labour, *ib.* 6816. 6824, 6825—Necessity for legislative interference in bleach-works, any more than in the case of numerous other employments, has not been proved, *ib.* 6816—Decided objection to the proposed legislative interference, as tending greatly to the injury of the trade of this country, and to the advantage of the foreign trade, *Southworth* 6899-6901. 6909-6913.

Inexpediency of limiting the work of "young persons," that is, of persons between the age of eleven and eighteen years, to the hours of from six to six, on the Irish bleach-works; they could not, in fact, possibly begin at six in the winter months, *MacAdam* 7013 *et seq.* 7069-7077. 7103—Occasional long hours, of merely for some days at a time, do not justify legislative interference, *ib.* 7026-7037. 7055-7060—As regards the restriction upon the employment of "children," or persons under the age of eleven, the Bill would not affect Ireland at all, *ib.* 7061-7068.

Evidence strongly opposed to legislative interference with warehouses or bleach-works, *Pender* 7132 *et seq.*—There has been too much legislative interference already with trade, *ib.* 7147—Further objections generally to legislative interference with trade or capital, or with the labour of the operative, which is his capital, *ib.* 7211-7215. 7249.

See also *Adult Labour.* *Age of Employment.* *Beetling Process.* *Collieries*
Inspection Act. *Commission of Inquiry.* *Continent, The.* *Education, 5.*
Evasion of Legislative Restrictions. *Factory Act.* *Foreign Competition.*
Hand-loom Weavers. *Health.* *Hours of Labour.* *Inspection.* *Lace and*
Hosiery Trade. *Machinery.* *Masters.* *Merchants and Commission Agents.*
Operatives. *Prices.* *Pushes.* *Relations between Employer and Employed.*
Rural Operatives. *Skilled Labour.* *Voluntary Settlement of Hours of Labour.*
Wages. *Warehouses.* *Woollen Goods.*

Libraries and Mechanics' Institutes. Better position of the factory operatives than of the bleachers, in regard to libraries and mechanics' institutes, &c., *J. Waring* 372-382—Inability of bleachers to attend libraries, &c., or to obtain instruction, in consequence of the long hours of labour, *ib.* 378-382.

Active part taken by the master bleachers about Bolton in establishing mechanics' institutes and libraries, *Hardcastle* 5637-5641—Particulars relative to a library connected with witness's works, to which the men as well as witness subscribe, *J. N. Slater* 7327, 7328. 7367-7373.

Linen-bleaching. Few women in the linen bleach-works at Keady, Ireland, *J. Waring* 433—At one of the bleach-works in Ireland there were nearly 300 women in one room, *ib.* 436—Circumstance of linen being necessarily bleached on the grass; that is differently from cotton, *ib.* 451, 452—Employment mainly of adults in the linen bleach-fields in Ireland, *ib.* 453-455. 462—Question as to the Bill unduly interfering with the labour in the Irish bleach-fields, *ib.* 456-462.

Distinction between linen-bleaching in Ireland and cotton-bleaching in England; in Ireland stocks of goods are kept, but overwork is also necessary, *Barbour* 2129-2134—Propriety, in any legislation, of duly considering the conduct of the trade in Scotland and Ireland, *Scott* 2287-2292—Absence of employment of women in the bleach-mills generally in the north of Ireland, *Kirk* 4614-4616—Necessity of bleaching linen on grass, instead of by means of drugs, *Blair* 6026-6028.

See also *Beetling Process.* *Claverhouse Bleaching Field, Dundee.* *Commission of*
Inquiry. *Foreign Competition.* *Glenmore Bleach-works, Lisburn.* *Health, 2.*
Hours of Labour. *Lambeg Bleach-works, Ireland.* *Legislative Interference.*
Open-air Bleaching.

Lisburn, Ireland. See *Glenmore Bleach-works.* *Lambeg Bleach-works.*

Lochure, Rev. John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is pastor of a Congregational Church in Paisley, 3318, 3319—His congregation used to include some bleachers; there was
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Lockure, Rev. John. (Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

nothing remarkable in the physical or moral condition of these, 3320-3323—Draw up a memorial to the master bleachers of the west of Scotland, on the part of the men, in 1853, which represents his views on the present subject, 3324-3328—Subsequently to 1853, an arrangement was promised, reducing the time of labour to sixty-six hours weekly; this does not seem to have been permanent, 3329-3331.

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MacAdam, James. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Resides at Belfast; is secretary to the Royal Society for the Promotion and Improvement of the Growth of Flax, in Ireland; is secretary also to the Belfast Linen Trade Committee, 6914, 6915—Has made it his particular business to inquire into the condition and progress of linen manufacture on the Continent, and has had peculiar opportunities for doing so at the several national exhibitions which have taken place since 1844; 6916.

Statistics showing an immense increase of late years of flax-spinning in France, Belgium, Austria, and Prussia, 6917, 6918—Direct aid given by the Prussian government to the extension of flax-spinning and of bleaching by machinery, 6919—Encouragement by the government in Belgium of the extension of bleach-works, *ib.*—Less cost of labour in spinning and bleaching in the continental countries than in Great Britain and Ireland, 6920. 6971-6973—Cost of fuel and of the necessary chemical substances in this country and in foreign countries, 6921-6929. 6969, 6970.

Frequent instances of persons coming from the Continent to Ireland in order to learn and adopt the Irish system of bleaching and flax-spinning, 6930, 6931—Evidence as to the great improvements which have taken place within the last ten years, or so, in the quality of foreign linens; successful imitation of the Irish manufacture, 6932-6937—Explanation as to the advantages of the Belgian manufacturer over the Irish manufacturer, and the considerable extent to which the former is superseding the latter in the supply of linen to other countries, 6938-6946. 6950. 6976-6983. 7114-7119.

Frequent instances of Irish operatives being attracted to continental factories and bleach-works, 6944. 6973-6975—Large use made in Belgium of Irish improvements in machinery, 6945, 6946—Practice of continental governments to give honorary distinctions for improved manufacture, &c.; good policy thereof, 6947-6949—Absence of legislative interference with the hours of labour in continental bleach-works, 6950. 6958, 6959. 6984. 7033—In Belgium the bleachers work for long or short hours, in accordance with the amount of business on hand, 6950. 6958, 6959.

Grounds for the conclusion that the proposed restriction upon the hours of labour in this country would have a most pernicious effect on the Irish linen trade, 6951. 7013 *et seq.*—The restriction would prevent the fulfilment of foreign orders, and would otherwise result in a great increase of the already successful and extending competition on the part of foreign countries, 6951. 7032. 7052-7054. 7078-7080. 7104-7119.

Reference to linen-bleaching in Ireland as a peculiarly healthy and cleanly occupation, 6951. 6967, 6968. 7007-7009. 7060—Witness's evidence applies solely to linen-bleaching; he has never seen any cotton bleach-works, or any dye-works, 6952-6957—Good condition, socially and intellectually, of the bleaching operatives along the Rhine, and in Belgium, 6961-6964—Less healthy and cleanly character of the occupation in the Irish flax-spinning factories, or cotton mills, than in the bleach-works, 6965-6968. 7059, 7060. 7099-7102.

Statement relative to the restriction upon the hours of labour of children in the French flax-spinning factories; prosperity of the trade adverted to hereon, 6985-7006—Doubt as to the longest hours for which young persons may work in the Irish bleach-works; necessity, doubtless, for their working more than twelve hours in times of pushes, 7010-7037—Inexpediency of limiting the work of "young persons," that is, of persons between the age of eleven and eighteen years, to the hours of from six to six, on the Irish bleach-works; they could not, in fact, possibly begin at six in the winter months, 7013 *et seq.* 7069-7077. 7103.

Occasional long hours, if merely for some days at a time, do not justify legislative interference, 7026-7037. 7055-7060—Prices would be injuriously enhanced by the proposed restrictions; what the enhanced price might be witness is not prepared to estimate, 7038-7051. 7114-7119—As regards the restriction upon the employment of "children," or persons under the age of eleven, witness believes that the Bill would not affect Ireland at all, 7061-7068.

Tendency at present towards shorter hours of labour, 7081, 7082—The proposed interference will very injuriously affect the present good feeling between employers and employed, 7083—The proposed inspection is peculiarly objectionable, 7083-7098—Belief that the linen merchants, as well as the bleachers, have a strong ground of complaint against the Bill; remarks hereon upon a contrary opinion given by Mr. Bragg, of the firm of Bragg, Dobson & Co., 7104-7113.

M'Comb,

Reports, 1857—continued.

M'Comb, George. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is a working bleacher in the employment of Jonathan Richardson & Company, of Lisburn, 3915-3917. 3957-3959—Regular hours in this establishment, there being, however, a necessary departure therefrom occasionally, 3918-3926—A large proportion of the work is done out of doors, 3920-3922—Frequent interruptions to the work by reason of the weather, 3923-3926.

Witness, and the workmen generally, signed a petition against the Bill of last year, 3927, 3928. 3969-3971—Apprehended diminution of earnings if the hours of labour be restricted, 3929-3933. 3949, 3950. 3962-3968—Impracticability of regular hours, on account of the injury to the goods by suddenly stopping the processes, 3934-3939. 3977—Way in which regular hours would retard the progress of the work, 3939-3942.

Messrs. Richardson & Company's workpeople are quite satisfied with the present system, 3943, 3944—Healthy condition of the operatives, 3945-3948—Nature of the ventilation in the stoves, 3951-3954—Witness entirely concurs in the evidence of Mr. Richardson, 3955, 3956—There are from seventy to eighty men in witness's department, and a few boys, 3960 3961—Witness cannot speak in detail as to the women employed in the stoves, but they do not work long hours, 3972. 3982-3985. 3997-4002.

Interference with the labour of the women only would not affect the men's wages, 3973, 3974—In signing the petition, witness was not aware that the Bill applied only to women and children, 3975-3977. 3995, 3996—Witness is employed at the Lambeg branch of Messrs. Richardson's works, 3978—Women are not employed in the fields, 3979—Nature of the employment of the boys, 3980, 3981. 3986-3992.

Machinery. Introduction of new machinery adverted to as a means of preventing overtime, *Tremenheere*, 164-166—In consequence of new machinery at Mr. Slater's, at Bolton, several men have been thrown out of employment, *J. Waring* 413—Introduction of new machinery adverted to, as applying to the bleaching rather than the finishing department, and thereby not shortening the hours of labour in the latter works, whilst at the same time it lessens employment in the former, *ib.* 469-471. 498. 499—Belief that by improvement in the finishing machinery, and by other means, the masters could meet the requirements of a Ten Hours' Bill, *ib.* 498-502—Through improved machinery, and other causes, witness believes that extremely long hours of labour are not often required now, though such was the case some years ago, *ib.* 547-551. 664, 655.

Recent introduction of bleaching machines at Mr. Bridson's; nature and duration of the labour hereon, *Mather* 1341-1350—Effect of the agitation for a Ten Hours' Bill in introducing more machinery into the bleaching and dyeing works, *Fletcher* 1734—Opinion that a Ten Hours' Act for bleaching works would lead to the introduction of more machinery, and a more equable distribution of the work throughout the year, *Price* 1865-1869.

Objections raised by witness's men to the use of improved beetling engines, which he intended to introduce to save manual labour, *Kirk* 4553, 4554. 4626—The proposed restrictions would cause witness to dispense with the employment of all boys upon beetling engines, *ib.* 4651-4653—Machinery is employed by witness in bleaching, but not for the trimming or finishing, *John Burton* 5170—Witness' steam machinery is worked only by the adult men, *Allcock* 5308-5311—No boys or females are employed by witness on machinery, *Keely* 5352, 5353.

Increased introduction of machinery by witness of late years, and effect thereby of rendering the hours of labour shorter and more regular, and in displacing manual labour, *Blair* 5812-5818. 5823, 5824. 5838. 5858. 6038—Tendency of legislation to increase the use of machinery, and thereby to displace manual labour, *ib.* 5815, 5816—Effect of machinery in superseding adult labour, *Blair* 6038. 6097-6100; *Morris* 6389, 6390—Shorter hours in witness's calendering department through speeding the machinery, *Blair* 6045. 6193-6195—Measures being adopted by witness for superseding by machinery the employment of children, *ib.* 6069. 6129.

More regular hours of late years at Halliwell, in consequence chiefly of improved machinery, *Morris* 6355, 6356. 6459-6470—Belief as to the tendency of legislative interference to prevent mechanical improvement in the various processes of bleaching, *Rylands* 6556-6563—Effect of the increased use of machinery by Messrs. Sykes, as well as generally, to render more regular the hours of labour, and to ameliorate the condition of the workpeople, *Southworth* 6852-6860—Effect of machinery in shortening the hours of labour; anticipated further improvements in machinery, and further reduction in the hours, without the injurious necessity of complying with legislative enactments, *J. N. Slater* 7350-7363. 7383-7399. 7408-7419.

See also *Foreign Competition.*

Mackinley, William. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Working bleacher at Lambeg; is in the employment of Mr. Richardson, 4385-4389. 4425—Works piecework; commences at six in the morning, and leaves off at indefinite hours, 4390-4396—Signed the petition against the Bill on the ground of the restrictions placed by it upon the hours of labour, 0.37—Sess 2.

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and, as a consequence, upon the amount of earnings, 4397-4402—Healthy character of the occupation in the bleach-works, 4403-4405—Impediment to bleaching operations if the hours of labour be limited, 4406.

Examination as to witness having opposed the Bill on the mistaken impression that it restricted adult labour to ten hours a day; objection to it nevertheless, as interfering with piecework, 4407-4451—Interference with the men's labour on piecework if the hours of labour of the boys be restricted to ten hours a day, 4407. 4448-4451—Hours of labour of the boys and young females at Mr. Richardson's works; objection to any interference therewith, 4431-4441. 4444-4451.

Makant, Mr. Satisfactory conduct of Mr. Makant's bleach-works at Bolton, *Crook* 2572-2574—Feeling of Mr. Makant in favour of short hours, but in disapproval of legislative interference, *ib.* 2579-2586.

Manchester. Considerable curtailment of the hours of labour in Manchester, *Barbour* 1985. 2100-2106—Considerable improvement in the education of operatives in Manchester; many years ago scarcely any could read or write, *ib.* 2152, 2153—Improvement without legislative interference in the education of Manchester operatives, *Slagg* 2386, 2387. 2396-2398.— See also *Half Holiday Movement.* *Warehouses.*

Marsland, Henry. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Proprietor of bleach-works near Stockport; employs about 100 hands, 6786-6790—The works are turned chiefly by water power, instead of by steam; explanation hereon, showing that restriction upon the hours of labour would be peculiarly injurious to witness, as the water is frequently not supplied till eleven or twelve in the day, 6791-6794. 6822-6824. 6833-6836—Necessity of frequent pushes in witness's trade, the hours of labour necessarily varying much at different times, 6795-6799. 6817. 6826-6832.

Good health of the people employed by witness, 6800, 6801. 6816—Superior description of the hands in the bleach-works as compared with those in the cotton mills, 6802-6804—Although in the abstract witness disapproves of the employment of young persons under eleven years of age, he strongly disapproves of prohibiting or restricting such employment by legislative enactment, 6805, 6806. 6815-6825—As regards some statements made before Mr. Tremenheere by a man named Richard Partington, witness explains that Partington was never in his employment, 6811-6813—Witness only gives quitance papers when asked for, and then without any secret mark, 6814.

Objection generally to legislative interference with labour, 6816. 6824, 6825—Necessity for legislation in the case of bleach-works, any more than in the case of numerous other employments, has not been proved, 6816—Witness would be glad to work regular hours if it were possible, 6816. 6829-6832—Feeling of the operatives in favour of long hours, 6817—Advantage of voluntary arrangement of the hours of labour, rather than of legislative interference, 6818, 6819—Injurious increase of foreign competition if the proposed restrictions be adopted, 6825. 6837, 6838.

Masters. Concurrence of the masters in opinion as to the expediency of legislation to a certain extent, *Tremenheere* 56-60. 134-137—The masters concurred generally in the accuracy of the statements first submitted to witness by the committee of operatives, *ib.* 136.

In 1853, the operatives sent a petition to each of the masters in Lancashire and Cheshire, who, with the exception of five, treated it with silent contempt, *J. Waring* 238, 239—A second petition or circular was sent to the masters in 1854, but this was not noticed by any of them, *ib.* 251-259—Statement that Mr. Slater, of Bolton, does not intend to oppose the contemplated Bill, *ib.* 413—Circumstance of some of the Scotch bleach-masters having objected to the Bill, because Ireland was not included in it, *ib.* 427-429.

The occasional heavy overwork is not desired by the master bleachers or their men, *Haywood* 834. 848-850—Growing feeling among the masters in favour of legislation, *Crook* 2491, 2492—Ignorance, in the shape of attachment to had customs, is one reason of the strong opposition made by some masters to legislation; examination hereon, *ib.* 2503. 2529-2540—Unwillingness of the masters to reduce the hours, unless, as a body, they be compelled to do so, *Bowley* 2633, 2634.

Feeling of the masters in the west of Scotland in favour of restrictions, *Gilbroy* 3116-3121—Growing feeling among employers in Scotland in favour of shortening the hours, *Leck* 3352. 3360. 3393—Witness would be glad to see the time reduced to ten hours daily, *ib.* 3353—Belief that the masters generally in the west of Scotland are favourable to legislative interference, *Thompson* 3460-3466. 3470-3475.

Decided opposition of the master bleachers in Ireland to the restrictions imposed by the Bill, *O'Brien* 4023-4031—Injury to the employers if the hours be restricted, *Henchy* 4461. 4492. 4494. 4505, 4506.

Explanation as to a meeting between witness and the committee of masters in order to discuss, in a friendly spirit, the point of legislation; the masters, however, seemed inclined

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clined to dispute the necessity of legislation altogether, and witness did not therefore seek any other meeting with them, *Tremenheere* 4812-4816—Statement as to Mr. Hardcastle having in the first instance proposed a certain basis of legislation, and having subsequently repudiated what he had proposed, *ib.* 4813, 4814. 4926-4934—Many masters have doubtless largely exerted themselves for the religious and intellectual improvement of their workpeople, *ib.* 4833.

Witness never told Mr. Tremehere that he (witness) was in favour of some amount of legislative interference, and denies that he ever repudiated any statement made to Mr. Tremehere; comment hereon upon certain expressions imputed to witness in Mr. Tremehere's report and evidence, *Hardcastle* 5531, 5532. 5559-5565. 5727. 5728—Nature of witness's first communication with Mr. Tremehere in 1855; facility afforded him in his inspection of witness's establishments, *ib.* 5547, 5548—The master bleachers of Lancashire and Cheshire are for the most part opposed to legislative interference; reference hereon to a memorial to the Home Secretary, drawn up in 1854, and signed by thirty-three firms, representing a great majority of the business of those counties, *ib.* 5554-5558. 5588-5591.

Statement as to Mr. Tremehere having said that the Lancashire masters were in favour of legislation, *Hardcastle* 5714-5716—Letter from witness to Mr. J. H. Ainsworth, in January 1855, in which he disapproves of the employment of children under eleven, or females under eighteen, otherwise than in the day, namely, between 5.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m., *ib.* 5727—Remarks relative to the Bleaching Masters' Association, and to their object of preventing prices from going too low, *ib.* 5764-5776.

General objection of the masters in the Bradford dye trade, as well as of witness, to legislative interference, *Ripley*, 5884, 6885, 6020—Legislation would not practically interfere as much with witness and other capitalists as with small employers, who could not adopt machinery, &c., *ib.* 5916-5918. 5948-5952—The master bleachers are, with a few exceptions, opposed to legislation, *Blair* 6044; *Morris* 6403—Witness concurs generally in the evidence of Mr. Hardcastle and Mr. Blair in their objection to legislation, *J. Slater*, 6239; *J. N. Slater* 7321, 7322.

See also *Education. Employment. Hours of Labour. Legislative Interference. Voluntary Settlement of Hours of Labour.*

Mather, Wright. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has been engaged at Mr. Bridson's, at Bolton, for about eighteen years; is now in the stove and drying department; 1295-1298—Gave evidence before Mr. Tremehere, 1299—Very high temperature of some of the rooms in which witness has worked; diminution of the heat in the progressive room since the date of Mr. Tremehere's inquiry, 1300-1312. 1322—Employment of young females and boys for from twelve to eighteen hours daily in rooms the temperature of which was from 100 to 150 degrees, 1313-1328. 1338, 1339—The heat did not affect witness's health, 1320.

There is no school at Mr. Bridson's works, 1329. 1352—Children at Mr. Bridson's are not now taken under ten years of age, 1330. 1359, 1360—General feeling of the bleachers, in which witness concurs, in favour of a limitation of labour to ten hours a day, as in mills and factories, 1331-1337. 1361-1366. 1378-1380—Recent introduction of bleaching machines at Mr. Bridson's; nature and duration of the labour hereon, 1341-1350—Except on Sunday, the children at the works do not attend any school, 1353-1358—Bleachers rarely seek other employment in factories, &c.; reason of this, 1367-1377. 1381.

Meal-times. The Bill probably would not affect the meal-times at witness's works, *Kirk* 4712-4714.—See also *Hours of Labour.*

Mental Improvement. Complaints made to witness that the overwork in bleaching was a bar to mental improvement, and that in such respect the factory operatives were better off, *Tremenheere* 73-78—Absence of proper opportunity for education or mental improvement in consequence of the uncertainty of the hours of labour, *Milton* 1413-1416. 1505-1508—Independent feeling of operatives in regard to supplying themselves with means of instruction, instead of attending reading-rooms provided by their masters, *Crook* 2570, 2571—Way in which the Bill would prevent young persons from leaving work early in the afternoon, so as to have time for amusement or other occupation, *Henchy* 4516-4533.—See also *Education. Libraries and Mechanics' Institutes.*

Merchants and Commission Agents. Feeling of a majority of ten out of fourteen merchants at Manchester, as distinct from the master bleachers, that overwork, as now practised, might be avoided; the merchants thus consulted by witness were named to him by the masters, *Tremenheere* 106, 123-133. 145-158. 4854-4857—The merchants concurred generally in the opinion that legislation was necessary, *ib.* 137-140.

Evidence as to the practicability of arrangements on the part of merchants whereby the work and the hours of labour might be regulated without the present periodical fluctuations, *Haywood* 828-834. 848-868—Grounds upon which witness stated to Mr.

Merchants and Commission Agents—continued.

Tremenheere that "he did not think the merchants as a body would be affected by, or would raise any objection to, legislative restriction of the hours of work for females and boys in bleaching works," *Barbour* 1956 *et seq.*—Tendency of a limitation of the hours of labour in bleach-works to induce merchants to give orders to the bleach-masters more promptly than they now do, *ib.* 1956, 1957. 1968, 1969. 1987. 2019–2028.

Difficulties in the way of merchants giving out their orders more promptly than they hitherto have done, *Barbour* 1958. 1962–1964. 2013–2028—Strong objection to any law which should compel the merchants to keep in store a certain quantity of goods, or to give so many days' notice to the bleacher whenever an order was to be executed, *ib.* 1964. 2029–2033. 2125–2128—The question of long or short hours does not operate upon the merchant in giving his orders, *ib.* 2020–2028. 2107–2113. 2118, 2119—The merchant would soon accommodate himself to the restrictions upon the bleacher, and neither party would be much inconvenienced, *ib.* 2026–2028. 2114–2117—If the hours of labour were regulated the merchant would have a clearer knowledge of the capabilities of the bleacher, *ib.* 2057–2064.

Merchants and their agents would soon adapt themselves to any alteration in the capability of the bleacher, *Scott* 2162—Objection to legislation compelling the manufacturer or merchant to give certain time to the bleacher for each work to be done, *ib.* 2214–2220. 2232–2235—In the event of a restriction upon the hours of labour in bleach-works the merchants would soon adapt themselves to the necessities of the case, and trade would be but slightly, if at all, inconvenienced, *Slagg* 2339–2352. 2379–2381.

Instance of witness having lost some orders through having upon one or two occasions disappointed the merchant who gave them; agitation about overwork at the time, *Hardcastle* 5521. 5712, 5713—Confusion and irregularity as regards the completion of merchants' orders if the hours in bleach-works be restricted, *ib.* 5628–5632.

Dissent from the evidence of Mr. Barbour as to the practicability of a regular distribution of the merchants' orders, *Blair* 6204–6208; *Rylands* 6495. 6507–6509. 6524–6535—Impracticability of the merchant regulating his orders and distributing them equally at different times, *Blair* 6204–6208; *Morris* 6395; *Rylands* 6495. 6497–6509; *Pender* 7200, 7201—Practice as to the acceptance of orders by the merchants; risk undertaken as to the time of completion, orders being frequently refused for want of time, *Rylands* 6487–6493. 6502–6506. 6550–6558—Frequent loss of orders by witness and other commission merchants through not being able to execute them in time; question whether these orders are lost to the home trade, *ib.* 6501–6504. 6550–6554.

Belief that the linen merchants, as well as the bleachers, have a strong ground of complaint against the Bill; remarks hereon upon a contrary opinion given by Mr. Bragg, of the firm of Bragg, Dabson & Co., *MacAdam* 7104–7114.

See also *Foreign Orders.*

Miller, Thomas. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Up to November last, had been connected for twenty-four years with the finishing department at Mr. Hardcastle's, of Bolton; is now in other business, 1212–1215—Approval of legislative restrictions upon the hours of labour of young persons in bleach-works, 1217, 1218. 1253–1260. 1293, 1294—Statement as to the very long hours of labour at times in the making-up and packing department of Mr. Hardcastle's establishment; young persons and women, as well as witness, have worked for thirty-six hours without any rest, except for meals, 1218–1223. 1228–1232.

Temporary effect of the long hours upon the health, 1224–1227—Practice lately adopted by Mr. Hardcastle not to employ children under twelve years of age, 1230. 1243–1249—Very long hours also in the beetling department at Mr. Hardcastle's, 1233–1236—Want of opportunity for education simultaneously with employment, 1237. 1242. 1262–1266—Particulars relative to a school attached to Mr. Hardcastle's works; how attended and supported, 1238–1242. 1251, 1252. 1267–1271—Anxiety of the parents in Mr. Hardcastle's establishment for the education of their children, 1250–1252. 1272–1276.

Advantage if children did not work till they were eleven or twelve years old, 1257—Women and young persons should be restricted from working for more than ten hours daily, or ten hours and a half, as in factories, 1258–1260—Opportunity for instruction under the Factory Act, 1261, 1262—Hours of labour of a daughter of witness in the finishing department at Mr. Hardcastle's; she begins at seven in the morning, and is sometimes as late as ten at night, 1277–1282—Explanation of the beetling process; the labour is almost continuous, 1287–1292.

Milton, Rev. William. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is now curate of the parish of Little Marlow, Buckinghamshire, 1382–1385—Was formerly incumbent of St. Paul's, Halliwell, near Bolton; left it seven years ago, 1386–1390—There were very extensive bleaching-works in Halliwell, all belonging to Mr. John Horrocks Ainsworth, 1390–1393. 1405—Witness's congregation was chiefly composed of bleachers, 1394.

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Milton, Rev. William. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

Evidence as to the extremely long hours for which Mr. Ainsworth's workpeople, including the boys and young females, occasionally worked, 1395-1407—Statement relative to two sisters of the name of Greenhalgh, whose deaths were, as witness considers, accelerated by overwork, 1397-1402. 1409, 1410—Injurious effect, generally, of the overwork upon the health, 1409—Very bad moral effects consequent upon the system of overwork, the young men and women sometimes lying down together when resting from work, 1411, 1412.

Absence of proper opportunity for education or mental improvement in consequence of the uncertainty of the hours of labour, 1413-1416. 1505-1508—Great improvement in the moral and social condition of factory operatives since the passing of the Ten Hours' Act, 1413. 1518-1529. 1590-1598—The church at Halliwell, of which witness was incumbent, was built and endowed by Mr. Ainsworth, 1417. 1450, 1451—Mr. Ainsworth also built large schools, and was joint founder of St. Peter's church, and did a great deal for the benefit of his people 1418. 1463-1467. 1530-1533. 1599-1601.

Circumstance of witness having spoken at a public meeting at Bolton in deprecation of the long hours of labour at Halliwell bleaching-works, 1419, 1420. 1569-1572—Witness also spoke from the pulpit relative to the hours of labour, 1421, 1422. 1515-1517—Particulars relative to some quarrels between Mr. Ainsworth and witness, in the first instance, about the demeanour of the former in church, and subsequently on account of witness's remonstrances privately, and in his sermons, against the overwork, and also on account of Mr. Ainsworth wishing to interfere in the mode of conduct of Divine service, 1423, 1424. 1468-1476. 1484, 1485. 1511-1517. 1537-1562. 1569-1589.

Statement as to Mr. Ainsworth having forbidden the people connected with his works to attend the church, 1423-1434. 1449. 1509, 1510.—Severe measures adopted by Mr. Ainsworth towards witness in consequence of the quarrel between them, 1424—As regards the non-education of bleachers' children, the parents are doubtless mainly blameable in preferring to send them to work for the sake of their wages, 1435-1439. 1494, 1495. 1536. 1563, 1564—Up to the time of witness leaving Halliwell, he saw no amelioration of the hours of labour; he cannot speak to the state of things for the last seven years, 1442-1448.

With regard to the health of the sisters Greenhalgh, witness believes their constitution was of an ordinary healthy character, 1452-1460—On leaving Halliwell, witness went to a church in Derbyshire; he left this on the score of health, and not because of a quarrel with the parson 1477-1483—Mr. Ainsworth was very strict in not allowing Sunday work, 1486. 1600—Witness has been told that at some places the men have worked on Sunday, 1487-1490.

Extent to which witness remonstrated with parents at Halliwell for not sending their children to school instead of to work, 1492-1496. 1534-1536—Doubt whether the bleachers ever left Mr. Ainsworth's to work in the neighbouring cotton mills, 1497-1501—Larger earnings of bleachers during times of pressure than of factory operatives, 1502-1504—Explanation as to witness having written to the newspapers with reference to the overwork question, and his quarrel with Mr. Ainsworth, 1537-1562.

Concurrence of the local clergymen with witness in regard to the evil of the long hours of labour, 1565-1568—The prevalence of excessive hours of labour in an establishment belonging to a master so careful for his people as Mr. Ainsworth was, is a strong argument in favour of legislative interference, 1599-1603—Circumstance of the objectionable truck system having been in practice in connexion with the works at Halliwell, 1603.

[Second Examination.] Further statement as to the health of the Greenhalgh family, with reference more especially to a contrary statement by the father of the girls who died, and the doctor who attended one of them, 1811.

Morality. Probable immorality through the late hours at which the females leave work, *Garstang* 727-729—Deterioration of the bleaching population, morally and physically, by reason of the long hours, *Crook* 2450. 2456. 2499. 2505-2511—Accommodation provided in Scotland when the men and women work all night at beetling; occasional immorality, *Boase* 3688-3697—Argument that continuous employment is favourable to moral improvement and the attainment of knowledge, *Rylands* 6509. 6521—Less morality and less cleanliness of the half-time factory operatives than of the boys and girls in bleach-works, *Packer* 6724. 6730-6735.

See also *Ainsworth, Mr.*, 6.

Morris, William. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Manager of a portion of the works of Mr. John Ainsworth, at Halliwell, near Bolton, 6330—Has been at the works about forty years, and has been seriously ill only for three weeks during that period, 6331, 6332—Witness's father has been at the works sixty-six years, and has been ill only for six weeks, 6333, 6334—There are 574 persons now employed in the Halliwell works, of whom eighty-nine are women and girls, and forty-seven are boys under 18.—Sess 2.

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eighteen, 6335—There is only one person under eleven years of age, who was taken on under peculiar circumstances, 6336-6339.

Respectability of Mr. Ainsworth's operatives; goodness of their moral character, 6340. 6366, 6367—Long periods for which the people remain in Mr. Ainsworth's employment, 6340, 6341—Preference given by operatives to employment in bleach-works, as compared with cotton mills, 6342-6346—Much better health in bleaching than in factory employment, 6346. 6431—Wages of the females at Halliwell works, 6347-6349.

System of payment by piecework at Halliwell; explanation hereon, as to the earnings under the system, 6350, 6351. 9368-6371—Particulars as to the hours of labour; necessarily long hours occasionally, 6352-6363. 6391, 6392. 6435, 6436. 6443-6451—More regular hours of late years, in consequence chiefly of improved machinery, 6355, 6356. 6459-6470—Inaccuracy of a statement by Samuel Price, that he worked for fifteen or sixteen hours a day through the year, 6358—Intervals of rest or amusement in the progress of the work, 6363, 6364. 6388. 6392.

Peculiarly good health of operative bleachers under the present system of hours of labour; legislation is not necessary on this score, 6364-6367. 6396, 6397. 6426-6432—Anxiety of the people, including the girls, to work overtime, for the sake of the extra pay, 6372-6375. 6437. 6452—Pressure upon the bleacher to complete the merchant's order in a certain time, the merchant himself being subject to similar pressure, 6376-6380—Explanation as to some orders of Mr. Crook which were pressed for completion at Halliwell by a certain time, 6381-6384.

The clamping frames at Halliwell are worked exclusively by adult males, 6385, 6386—There are no women at the stoves, 6387—When the people are in the stoves the heat is not oppressive, 6388—Effect of machinery in superseding adult labour, 6389, 6390—Impracticability of stopping the bleaching process at any hour, 6393, 6394—Impracticability of the merchant distributing his orders regularly throughout the year, 6395.

Feeling of the operatives at Halliwell adverted to as being generally opposed to legislative interference, 6398-6402. 6456—The master bleachers are, with a few exceptions, opposed to legislation, 6403—There is never any work at Halliwell on Sunday, 6404-6406—Considerable expense in extending bleaching works, 6407—Mention of several cotton mills near Halliwell, 6408-6413—Cause of the dismissal of Samuel Price from Halliwell, 6414—Inaccuracy of Mr. Milton's statement as to the young men and women lying down to rest in the same room, 6416, 6417.

Strict discipline enforced by Mr. Ainsworth, 6419—Liberal and benevolent character of Mr. Ainsworth; attention paid by him to the education and social improvement of his people, 6420-6424. 6465-6468—Injurious effect of an independent inspection at Halliwell, 6425—Reference to some complaints by girls to Mr. Tremenheere about sore feet; this has been obviated by wearing slippers instead of clogs, 6440-6442—Remarks on the evidence of Mary Pendlebury before Mr. Tremenheere, with reference to the long hours, 6449-6455—As regards the more regular hours of late years, they have not resulted in any inconvenience to the workpeople or to the merchants, 6459-6474.

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Nottingham. General feeling of the Nottingham operative bleachers in favour of legislative restriction upon the hours, *Bowley* 2635. 2659—Feeling of the women and children at Old Baisford, near Nottingham, in favour of legislative interference, *Shelbourne* 2877-2879—General feeling of the operative bleachers in Nottingham in favour of regular hours, that is, from six to six, with two hours for meals, and no overtime, *Betts* 2944-2948. 2955-2959. 2962-2967. 2976-2999—The working bleachers have petitioned against overtime and long hours, *ib.* 2944, 2945. 2966.

Scarcity of labour in the lace-dressing business at Nottingham, *Harrison* 4976, 4977. 5017. 5113—There is generally good employment for all the operatives at Nottingham, *ib.* 5067. 5113—Impression as to some establishments at Nottingham occasionally continuing work up to eleven or twelve at night, *John Burton* 5190-5194. 5208—Demand at present for women's labour at Nottingham, *ib.* 5258, 5259. 5274, 5275.

See also *Lace and Hosiery Trade.* *Wages.*

Number of Women and Children. Witness ascertained that in the east of Scotland there were altogether 618 females and 223 boys employed at the different works, *Tremenheere* 4721, 4722—Witness found that in Ireland there were 1,100 females employed, *ib.* 4780.

O.

O'Brien, Thomas. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Practical bleacher; is manager of the Glenmore bleach works belonging to Messrs. Richardson & Co., of Lisburn, 4003—There are 244 men, 34 boys, and 140 females employed at these works, 4004—Large proportion of the work which is out of doors, 4005—Nature of the work out of doors, 4006—About 120 acres are constantly covered, 4007-4009—Great interruption caused to the work both in-doors as well as out of doors by the state of the weather at different times, 4008-4017. 4043-4050. 4064-4069—Prejudicial effect of restriction upon the hours of labour in leading to irregularity of employment, 4018, 4019. 4097-4100.

Satisfaction of the working bleachers at Glenmore with the present system of labour, 4020-4022—Decided opposition of the master bleachers in Ireland to the restrictions imposed by the Bill, 4023-4031—Undue interference with the work if a system of Government inspection be established, 4027-4031. 4103-4121—Peculiarly good health of the operative bleachers at Glenmore, &c., 4032-4035—Good health even of those employed in the stoves, 4033-4039. 4091-4096—Ample ventilation in the stoves; degrees of heat in this department adverted to hereon, 4037. 4040-4042. 4079-4096.

Interruption caused by the weather to the work at the stoves, or the finishing process, 4043-4052. 4064-4069—Beetling is the last process applied to linen goods; it is severe work, but there are long intervals of rest, 4051-4056—Decrease in the number of females at Glenmore since Mr. Tremeneheere's visit, in consequence of the increasing employment of machinery, 4057-4063—Nearly all the women are employed in the stoves, 4070—The regular hours, of from six in the morning till half-past six in the evening, have of late been exceeded for a few hours, about two days in the week, 4071-4078.

Tendency of a system of Government inspection, and short hours, to prevent the employment of females and boys, and to cause the employment of adult labour only; questionable policy of a measure producing this result, 4117-4148. 4158, 4159. 4163-4171—As a rule, girls under the age of twelve are not employed at the Glenmore works, 4149—Objection to the employment of persons under twelve years of age, 4150—Character of the work upon which the girls are employed at Glenmore, 4151-4155—The boys are not employed in hot rooms, and are all healthy, 4156, 4157. 4162—Voluntary proceeding on the part of the females and boys in working overtime, 4160 4161.

Official Inquiry. See *Commission of Inquiry.*

Open Air Bleaching. Open-air bleaching, or finishing has been abandoned in Lancashire and Cheshire, *Tremeneheere* 87, 198, 199—Better health of the operatives when witness came to Bolton, thirty-four years ago, and when open-air bleaching was in practice, *Robinson* 634-644—About forty years ago, nearly all the bleaching work at Bolton, &c. was done in the open air, *H. Waring* 892-895—Shorter hours of labour, many years ago, when the work was carried on in the fields, *ib.* 930-932. 981-984.

The work of witness's firm, near Dundee, is chiefly in the open air, and is quite distinct from the work in Lancashire, Cheshire, and other places, *Drimmie* 3558-3561-3565. 3574-3577. 3592-3594—Nature of the employment and hours of labour of the females and boys, *ib.* 3567-3578—Impracticability of the clause proposed by Mr. Tremeneheere, allowing extra time in certain cases, *ib.* 3583-3585—Way in which the work is carried on in winter, or severe weather, *ib.* 3611-3616—Frequent interruption to the open-air work in Scotland, and necessarily short hours, in consequence of unfavourable weather, *Robertson* 3764-3771. 3780-3784—Necessity, at times, of long hours, in order to prevent the work being left in an improper state, *ib.* 3771-3779. 3788-3791.

Frequent interruption, occasioned by the weather, to the progress of the work in Ireland, *Richardson* 3823-3825; *Kirk* 4551. 4558. 4561, 4562—A great portion of the linen bleaching in the north of Ireland is done in the open air, *Kirk* 4718, 4719.

Explanation as to witness having suggested in his report that, in the case of linen or open-air bleaching, labour after the prescribed time should be allowed, in the event of work being interrupted by the weather; how this might be provided for, *Tremeneheere* 4934-4949.

Inaccuracy of the evidence of Mr. Robinson, as to grass bleaching having been the practice at Bolton when he first came there, thirty-four years ago, *Blair* 5867, 5868. 6024-6028—When grass bleaching was in practice at Bolton, the hours were probably more regular, *ib.* 6036—More regular hours many years ago, when the labour was partly out of doors, *J. Slater* 6258-6260.

See also *Linen-bleaching.*

OPERATIVES:

1. *Feeling of Operatives in Favour of Legislation.*
2. *Feeling of Operatives in Favour of Long Hours.*
3. *How far the Working Bleachers can protect themselves.*
4. *Object and Proceedings of the Operatives' Committee.*
5. *Respectability and good Condition of the Operatives.*

1. *Feeling of Operatives in Favour of Legislation.*

Desire expressed to witness, by the bleachers in Lancashire, &c. for a Ten Hours Bill, as in factories, *Tremenheere* 71, 72—Desire frequently expressed by the bleachers to come under the Ten Hours Act, *J. Waring* 367-371—The bleachers are extremely anxious for legislative interference, *Garstang* 720—Witness was requested to appear before the Committee by the men at Bolton; his own sons did not press him to come, *H. Waring* 1085. 1111-1116.

General feeling among men and boys in favour of a Ten Hours Act, *Fletcher* 1626, 1627—General feeling of the Bolton operative bleachers in favour of legislative restriction upon the hours of work, *Crook* 2458-2467. 2512-2516—The feeling at Mr. Burton's is in favour of working from six to six, except on Saturday, and then from six to four, *Shelbourne* 2894-2914—General feeling of the workpeople near Paisley in favour of shorter hours, *Richmond* 3172. 3182. 3312—Objections made to the hours of labour by many of the workpeople not employed in the stoves, *Tremenheere* 4883, 4884.

2. *Feeling of Operatives in Favour of Long Hours:*

Satisfaction of the workpeople, in witness's part of Scotland, with the present hours of labour, *Drimminie* 3588. 3591—Healthy, happy, and contented state of the operative bleachers under witness and throughout the west of Scotland, *Boase* 3622-3627. 3639-3646. 3653. 3681, 3682. 3723-3725.

Messrs. Richardson & Co's workpeople, near Lisburn, are quite satisfied with the present system, *M'Comb* 3943, 3944—In signing the petition, witness was not aware that the Bill applied only to women and children, *ib.* 3975-3977. 3995. 3996—Satisfaction of the working bleachers at Glenmore with the present system of labour, *O'Brien* 4020-4022—Examination as to witness having opposed the Bill on the mistaken impression that it restricted adult labour to ten hours a day; objection to it nevertheless, as interfering with piece work, *Machinley* 4397-4402. 4407-4451—General satisfaction of Messrs. Charley's people with the existing practice; they are all opposed to the Bill, *Henchy* 4492. 4495-4497. 4506—Feeling of witness's people that there is no necessity for legislation, *Kirk* 4649, 4650.

Willingness and anxiety of the workpeople to work overtime, *Harrison* 5058-5062; *Keely* 5362, 5363. 5409-5411; *Hardcastle* 5499, 5500; *Ripley* 5886. 6000-6002; *Blair* 6033. 6051. 6053; *Morris* 6372-6375. 6437. 6452; *Rylands* 6546; *Marsland* 6817; *Southworth* 6874—Objection, on the part of the women in witness's employment, to be obliged to leave off work at six in the evening, *John Burton* 5276-5278—There has been some little agitation and irregularity among witness's workpeople; but they have never expressed themselves to witness in favour of legislative interference, *Hardcastle* 5576-5583—Belief that none of witness's operatives, save young people, whose earnings go to their parents, would be in favour of the proposed restrictions, *ib.* 5685-5689. 5692.

The operatives are by no means in favour of legislation, *Blair* 6062—Belief that witness's people do not care for legislation, *J. Slater* 6320-6323—Feeling of the operatives at Halliwell adverted to, as being generally opposed to legislative interference, *Morris* 6372-6375. 6398-6402. 6456—Impression that the bleaching operatives are generally opposed to interference with their hours of labour, *Rylands* 6576-6584.

3. *How far the Working Bleachers can protect themselves:*

Question as to the ability of the workpeople, by means of combination, to bring about a permanent shortening of the hours of labour, *Barlow* 2067-2072. 2083-2091—Inability of the operatives to protect themselves, *Leck* 2395; *Crook* 2476-2480—Check to undue overtime in the greater independence of the operatives of late years, *Boase* 3648. 3704—Independence of the workpeople, *Henchy* 4465. 4528, 4529—Protection is needed by employers rather than by the employed, *Rylands* 6511. 6574, 6575.

4. *Object and Proceedings of the Operatives' Committee:*

Witness has been from the first a member of the operative bleachers' committee, by whom he has been deputed to give evidence on the present occasion, *J. Waring* 216. 225, 226—The operatives committee was established in May 1853, for the purpose of procuring legislative interference with the hours of labour in bleach works, *ib.* 217. 226, 227—On the notice of motion by Mr. Cobbett for inquiry into the condition of the bleachers, the operatives' committee sent a memorial, dated 20th April 1854, to various Members of Parliament, asking them to support the motion, *ib.* 259-263.

OPERATIVES—continued.

4. *Object and Proceedings of the Operatives' Committee*—continued.

Letter or memorial written by Mr. Pearce, on the part of the operatives' committee, to several Members of Parliament, dated the 20th April 1854, urging them to vote for an inquiry into the condition of the bleachers, and recapitulating the several grievances of the bleachers, *First Rep.* p. 16.

Particulars as to the occupation of witness since he joined the operatives' committee; his expenses at present are being paid by the association, *J. Waring* 472-479—Explanation as to witness having gone to Keady in Ireland, in 1853, and communicated with the bleachers there as to the expediency of Ireland being included in the Bill, *ib.* 420-432—The Irish operatives in the first instance sent over a person named Kean, from Banbridge, with a view to the extension of the Bill to Ireland; it was in consequence of this that witness went to Ireland, *ib.* 424-426. 503-506. 520-523. 509-512—The operatives' committee have not received any application from the linen bleach works of Scotland, *ib.* 507, 508—With regard to Mr. Kean, the deputy of the Irish operatives, the operatives' committee paid him probably 5*l.* or 6*l.* for his trouble and expenses, but nothing whatever for getting up any petition, *ib.* 515-538.

There is no club at Bolton for supporting the workmen in combination against the masters, *H. Waring* 1205, 1206.

Absence of complaint amongst witness's men, until the witness, John Waring, came to Ireland to agitate, *Kirk* 4565-4569. 4637-4639.

There is nothing less honourable in the operatives having their paid delegates, than in the masters having numerous paid agents to watch the present proceedings before the Committee, &c., *Tremenheere* 4870-4875.

5. *Respectability and good Condition of the Operatives:*

The bleachers about Bolton are as a class exceedingly sober, *Garstang* 734, 735—Probable respectability of the operative bleachers as a class, *Tremenheere* 4829-4831—Respectability and intelligence of witness's people, *Hardcastle* 5469, 5470—Facility offered by witness to Mr. Cobbett, and on a recent occasion to the several members of the Committee, to visit his works, to come among his workpeople, and to judge for themselves as to their condition, *ib.* 5549-5551—Respectability of Mr. Ainsworth's operatives; goodness of their moral character, *Morris* 6340, 6366, 6367—Feeling of the bleachers that their position is superior to that of the mill hands; illustration of this feeling, *Packer* 6660-6663, 6732-6734—Superior description of the hands in the bleach works, as compared with those in the cotton mills, *Southworth* 6802-6804, 6889.

See also *Dismissal from Employment.* *Education.* *Employment.* *Health.*
Hours of Labour. *Legislative Interference.* *Masters.* *Morality.* *Nottingham.*
Parents. *Relations between Employer and Employed.* *Rural Operatives.*
Wages.

Overwork. See *Health.* *Hours of Labour.* *Legislative Restriction.* *Wages.*

P.

Packer, Reverend Arthur. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has been incumbent of St. Paul's, Halliwell, for about two years and a half, 6627-6629—Part of Mr. John Ainsworth's works are in witness's parish, the population of which comprises about an equal number of bleachers and of factory hands, 6630-6635—Ample provision of excellent schools in witness's district; particulars hereon, 6636-6645, 6722—Liberality of Mr. Ainsworth in providing funds for the erection of schools and churches for his workpeople, and in bestowing charity to those in need, 6636, 6677, 6678, 6722.

Much better attendance of the bleaching population than of the factory operatives at the schools and churches, 6646-6648, 6656, 6657, 6687-6691, 6721, 6736—Particulars as to the average attendance at the several schools in St. Paul's, 6649-6651—Better education among the bleachers than among other operatives, 6652, 6655, 6720—Morality of the bleachers; evidence hereon opposed to statements by Mr. Milton, 6653-6655, 6664, 6665, 6679-6682, 6719.

Statements as to the excellent health of operatives in bleach works, 6658, 6659, 6664, 6665, 6675, 6676, 6679-6682, 6711-6714, 6719—Feeling of the bleachers that their position is superior to that of the mill hands; illustration of this feeling, 6660-6663, 6732-6734—Suitable character of the rooms at Mr. Ainsworth's works; witness never heard of the boys and girls resting and lying down together in the same room, 6666-6674—Hereditary ill-health of the Greenhalgh family, some of whom have been in Mr. Ainsworth's employment, and have died from consumption, 6683-6686.

Witness, who succeeded Mr. Milton at St. Paul's, was suggested to the bishop by Mr. Ainsworth, 6692-6697—Since hearing of the Bleaching Bill, witness has not had

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Packer, Rev. Arthur. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

any direct discussion upon its merits with Mr. Ainsworth or others, 6698-6718—Strong objection to the employment of children, when eight years old in factories, as being injurious both mentally and morally, 6723—Interference with education on account of parents sending their children to the factories for the sake of their earnings, 6723-6728—It would be well if children under twelve were prohibited from working in factory mills, 6724-6729—Less morality and less cleanliness of the half-time factory operatives than of the boys and girls in bleach works, 6724. 6730-6735—Partial education of most or those who attend witness's night school, 6736-6738.

Packing Departments. Packers connected with bleaching or finishing works should be included in the Bill; packers in warehouses need not be included, *Fletcher* 1679-1690—Shortening of the labour in the packing department of bleach works, if restrictions be placed on the other departments, *Barlow* 2054-2056.

See also *Evasion of Legislative Restrictions.* *Warehouses.*

Paisley. The average hours of labour near Paisley have been reduced to about eleven hours a day, and other friendly concessions have been made on the part of the masters; the hours were much longer in witness's experience, *Richmond* 3165-3168. 3182. 3303—Belief as to the willingness of the master bleachers in the neighbourhood of Paisley to limit the time of work to ten hours daily, *ib.* 3168, 3169. 3172. 3280. 3311.

See also *Blackland Mill.* *Wallace, William & Son.*

Parents. Parents feel in a great measure under the necessity of sending their children to work when young, *Robinson* 570-573; *Crook* 2545-2552—Objection of parents to the long labour of their children, although they do not oppose their working, *Fletcher* 1644-1647. 1702-1711—Pressure on the part of the parents for the employment of their children, *Slagg* 2366-2372. 2383, 2384. 2390; *Brownbill* 3075-3077; *Henchy* 4464, 4465; *Kirk* 4591; *John Barton* 5204, 5205. 5215, 5216; *Blair* 6069, 6070; *Southworth* 6849. 6851.

Explanation as to a certain occurrence about seven or eight years ago, which induced witness to say that he would discharge the parents of children between eleven and thirteen years old, unless the latter were sent to his works instead of being allowed to idle about, and get into mischief, *Hardcastle* 5552, 5553—Legislative interference is chiefly required to protect the children from their parents' cupidity, *Scott* 2286—In many instances the masters require the parents to send their children to the works, *Bowley* 2763. 2767-2771.

See also *Education*, 4.

Pearce, Richard. Mr. Richard Pearce has been secretary to the operatives' committee since about four months after its establishment, *J. Waring* 228-230. 256—Letter from Mr. Pearce, on the part of the operatives, to several Members of Parliament, dated 20 April 1854, urging them to vote for an inquiry, and recapitulating the grievances of the bleachers, *First Rep.* p. 16—The secretary to the committee is also the treasurer, *J. Waring* 513, 514.—See also *Agitation.*

Pender, John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Commission agent and merchant at Manchester; extensive nature of his business, 7120-7125—Employs about 120 people in the warehouse, whose ages are from thirteen upwards, 7126, 7127—The average hours are about ten a day, but they necessarily are somewhat irregular, 7128, 7129—The wages are based upon a system of piece-work, as an inducement to the men to shorten the hours as much as possible, 7129—The work is carried on in large airy rooms, 7130—Character of the education of the men and boys, 7131.

Evidence strongly opposed to any restriction upon the hours of labour in the Manchester warehouses or in the bleach works, 7132 *et seq.*—Injurious encouragement to foreign competition, not only on the Continent but in India and China (where it is already very great), if the conduct of the trade by the merchant and the bleacher in this country be restricted, 7133. 7136-7143. 7149. 7154. 7164. 7171-7177. 7207, 7208. 7224-7231—As regards the completion of orders, the bleacher is in fact the servant of witness, as commission agent, in the same way that witness is the servant of the exporting merchant, in being obliged to furnish the orders by a given time, 7134, 7135. 7144. 7158, 7159. 7200, 7201.

Loss of orders by the merchant and the bleacher if they cannot be undertaken by a certain day; instances of orders lost by witness, 7135. 7160, 7161. 7164. 7178-7185. 7200. 7216-7223—Very low cost of bleaching and dyeing in India and China, as compared with the cost in this country; argument thereon opposed to legislative interference, 7136-7140. 7224-7231—Equal necessity for the speedy completion of foreign orders, notwithstanding the increased shipping facilities, 7141-7144. 7181, 7182.

Exception taken to the version given by Mr. Trementheere of his conversation with witness; the report of this conversation was shown to witness's partner, but witness did not see it, else he should have corrected it, 7145, 7146. 7165-7170. 7199—Witness expressed

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Pender, John. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

expressed himself to Mr. Tremeneere strongly in opposition to legislative interference with the bleacher or merchant, 7147-7150—Tendency of the proposed inspectors to set the employed against the employers, 7148.

Much greater advantage of a voluntary arrangement for reducing the hours in bleach works and warehouses than of a legislative enactment; practicability of such arrangement, from which, however, there must be occasional deviation, 7150-7164. 7203-7205. 7207, 7208. 7232—Tendency of employers to shorten the hours of their own accord, 7150-7153. 7235. 7304—Efforts of witness to make the hours of his people as regular as possible; necessity, nevertheless, of occasional long hours, 7150. 7202-7205. 7232—Loss to the operatives, as well as to the bleachers, if through restrictions upon labour orders cannot be undertaken, 7183-7185. 7245.

Injustice to bleachers, if the operations of finishing, &c., as carried on in the Manchester warehouses, continue to be exempt from all restriction, 7186-7191—Way in which the export of bullion to the East may be affected by any impediment to the export of bleached goods, 7192-7198—Impracticability of the merchant regulating his orders to the bleachers, 7200, 7201—Difference between bleach works and cotton mills as regards the propriety of short hours, 7206-7210.

Further objection generally to legislative interference with trade or capital, or with the labour of the operative, which is his capital, 7211-7215. 7249—Impression that the half-holiday in Manchester on Saturday has been favourable to the moral improvement of the operatives; increased immorality in Manchester adverted to hereon, 7232-7236. 7250-7253—Opinion that the instances of injuriously long hours reported by Mr. Tremeneere are exceptional occurrences, the remedy of which had better be left to voluntary action than to compulsory enactment, 7237-7249.

Piece Work. Wages at bleach works are paid according to the quantity of work done, *H. Waring* 1176-1180—Way in which working overtime is to the advantage of the masters, *Fletcher* 1691-1700—The makers up, but not the dyers, are paid better for overtime than ordinary time, *ib.* 1701—Inducement to the operative bleachers to work long hours, inasmuch as they work by the piece, *Scott* 2276-2285—Disadvantage of restriction to the workpeople themselves, as they are paid by the piece, *Richardson* 3830, 3831.—See also *Wages*.

Price, Samuel. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Gave evidence before Mr. Tremeneere, 1812—Is employed in the finishing and packing department at Mr. Ainsworth's of Halliwell; has been in the same employment for nearly forty-two years, 1813-1821—Great heat occasionally of the packing-room, 1822-1824. 1906—The hours of labour varied very much, but were at times excessively long, 1825-1831. 1842. 1858-1860—Since the present agitation there has been an improvement in the hours, 1832-1836.

Number of females and boys at Mr. Ainsworth's, 1837-1841—Over-fatigue of the boys and girls in consequence of the long labour; they were constantly falling asleep at their work, 1843-1851—Serious effect of the long hours upon the health of a daughter of witness, 1853-1857—Mr. Ainsworth, in whose establishment these long hours of labour occur, is a very honourable gentleman, and has done a good deal for his workpeople in the way of providing schools and churches, 1862-1864. 1910, 1911.

Opinion that a Ten Hours' Act for bleaching works would lead to the introduction of more machinery, and a more equable distribution of the work throughout the year, 1865-1869—Examination on the question whether the sudden demands of merchants, on account of orders from abroad, would not at times necessitate long hours of labour; difficulty hereon, 1870. 1874, 1875. 1912-1953—Better execution of the work if more time were allowed than is now the case during a pressure, 1871-1873.

Difficulty as regards attendance at the night schools attached to Mr. Ainsworth's works, 1876-1878—Two sons of witness at Mr. Ainsworth's, commenced to work when about twelve years of age, 1879-1882—They had previously had some education, 1883-1907, 1908—When twelve years old they earned each about 4s. a week, 1884-1886—Opportunity in slack times, but not when there is overwork, for boys to attend the schools, 1887-1896—Good health of witness as a bleacher, 1898-1904—Education is pretty general among Mr. Ainsworth's workpeople, 1909.

Cause of the dismissal of Samuel Price from Halliwell, *Morris* 6414.

Prices. If a restriction upon the hours of labour increased by ten per cent. the price of bleaching, it would not on the whole have any injurious effect upon the trade, *Scott* 2165-2171. 2174-2187—The reduction would not add so much as ten per cent. to the cost of bleaching; in fact, it would add nothing to the ultimate cost, *ib.* 2172. 2185-2191—Regular working is the cheapest, *Sagar* 2424—A rise of ten per cent. on the bleaching would not affect the foreign trade, *Slagg* 2347-2352—Any slight rise in the cost of bleaching, consequent on regular hours, would not have the slightest effect in checking trade, *Crook* 2473-2475.

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Prices.—continued.

Slightly increased cost with which the bleachers would have to contend if the hours were limited; a corresponding advance in the price of goods would probably be demanded, *Leck* 3374-3383, 3388, 3396-3398—Slight margin for legislation as regards prices and master's profits, *Hardcastle* 5761—Effect of legislation to raise prices, *ib.* 5762, 5763—Prices would be injuriously enhanced by the proposed restrictions; what the enhanced price might be witness is not prepared to estimate, *M'Adam* 7038-7051, 7114-7119.

Print Works Act. Reference to the Print Works Act, as being almost obsolete, *Hardcastle* 5605, 5606—Less stringency of that Act, which was sought to be extended to bleach and dye works, than of the proposed Bill, *ib.* 5675-5679.

Proceedings of the Committee. *Second Rep.* p. iv-vii.

Processes of Bleaching, &c. Explanation of the several processes in bleaching cotton goods, *H. Waring* 896-919—Calendering or finishing is the process before making up, the process of packing being the last, and the least important as regards the hours of labour, *Fletcher* 1610, 1678-1686, 1772-1778—Statement of the several processes in bleaching and finishing, showing that the labour is not continuous, *Blair* 5858, 6029, 6030, 6130-6143; *Ripley* 5875-5877, 5901-5903, 5934.

See also *Hours of Labour*, II. 3.

Processes, Interruption of. See *Adult Labour.* *Foreign Orders.* *Hours of Labour*, II. 3. *Pushes.*

Provident Societies. Belief that there are no clubs or provident societies at Bolton for the purpose of a provision in old age; there are, however, some sick clubs, *H. Waring* 1195-1211.

Prussia. Great progress made in Prussia of late years in the process of linen bleaching, &c.; result of personal observation by witness hereon, *Kirk* 4596-4601, 4640-4643—Encouragement given to linen bleaching in Prussia; absence of restriction upon the hours of labour, *ib.* 4598-4603—Progress being made in cotton bleaching in Prussia; probability of successful competition with Lancashire if the proposed Bill be enacted, *ib.* 4617-4620, 4647, 4648.

Direct aid given by the Prussian Government to the extension of flax spinning and of bleaching by machinery, *M'Adam* 6919.

See also *Foreign Competition.*

Pushes. Complaint was made to witness by the master bleachers that the occasional overflow of work was thrust upon them, and was disadvantageous to them, *Tremenheere* 155—Continuous labour when there are "pushes," that is, when the work is urgent and must be finished in a certain time, *J. Waring* 277-284; *H. Waring* 980, 1067—Ordinary hours of work when there are no "pushes," *H. Waring* 979, 1067.

To a considerable extent the bleacher is the servant of the merchant and cannot help himself in regard to the long hours of labour, *Barlow* 1987-1994, 2001-2004, 2013-2017, 2034-2036, 2065, 2066, 2117-2124—At one time the bleachers used to be held liable to penalties for delay in the execution of orders, *ib.* 2034, 2035—The work of bleachers is more steady than it used to be, but there will always be pushes in the trade, *ib.* 2120-2124.

Pressure from the manufacturer or commission agent under which the bleacher is obliged to work overtime, *Scott* 2194 *et seq.*—Particulars as to witness's firm ("Jones Brothers & Co.") having charged Messrs. Bridson & Co., of Bolton, with interest on some goods which they failed to bleach and return in the time specified, *ib.* 2204-2213, 2301-2305—In winter there is always a great push to get work done, and in summer there is not enough to do, *Leck* 3344, 3390—The pushes in the trade are in consequence of pressure from the merchants, *Blair* 5864; *Ripley* 5875, 5876, 5895; *J. Slater* 6280; *Southworth* 6863-6868, 6909.

Pressure upon the bleacher to complete the merchant's order in a certain time, the merchant himself being subject to similar pressure, *Morris* 6376-6380—Explanation as to some orders of Mr. Crook, which were pressed for completion at Halliwell by a certain time, *ib.* 6381-6384—Practice as to the collection of orders by the bleachers' agents from the merchants; necessary refusal of many orders, *Rylands* 6483-6486, 6544, 6545—Necessity of frequent pushes in witness's trade, the hours of labour necessarily varying at different times, *Marsland* 6795-6799, 6817, 6826-6832.

See also *Foreign Orders.* *Hours of Labour*, II. *Merchants and Commission Agents.*

Q.

Quittance Papers. Explanation as to the quittance papers given to the men on dismissal, *Blair* 6034, 6035—Witness only gives quittance papers when asked for, and then without any secret mark, *Marsland* 6814—Witness never heard of quittance papers with secret marks upon them being given to discharged men, *Southwick* 6877—Witness never gave a quittance paper with a secret mark upon it to John Waring, *T. N. Slater* 7331, 7332, 7376-7379, 7400-7403.

R.

Re-appointment of Committee. Recommended re-appointment of the Committee at the commencement of the next session, *Second Rep.* p. iii.

Regular Hours. See *Hours of Labour*, II. *Legislative Interference.* *Prices.* *Sumner, Dewhurst, & Co.* *Tebbet, Mr.* *Voluntary Settlement of Hours of Labour.*

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Ripley, Henry William. (Analysis of his Evidence).—Dyer, in conjunction with his father, of worsted and mixed goods at Bradford, 5869—Employs 491 persons, of whom only thirteen are women, and seventy-five are boys between thirteen and eighteen years of age, 5870-5872—As a rule children under thirteen are not employed, 5873. 5962, 5963—Young children after employment in the factories constantly come to witness's works, 5873. 5919. 5998—The boys are divided over the entire works, 5874. 5934—Particulars as to the hours of labour; great and necessary variation in these accordingly as the amount of work varies, 5875-5877. 5895—Pressure upon the dyer in consequence of pressure on the merchant, 5875, 5876. 5895.

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Robinson, John Marshall. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has practised as a surgeon in Bolton for thirty-four years, 539, 540—Healthy character of occupation in bleaching and dyeing works, 542. 555-569. 593. 633-644—Injury to the health of bleachers, more especially of the young, if their labour be very long protracted, 542-555—How far witness's experience shows that young persons in bleach works at Bolton suffer from overwork, 543-551. 562-569.

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Shelbourne, John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Finisher of hosiery at Mr. Burton's of Old Baisford, near Nottingham, 2780-2783—Witness commenced work when eight years old, for Mr. Milnes of New Baisford; he was then quite uneducated, 2784-2787—He worked for ten years with Mr. Milnes, and for ten years with his successors, Messrs. Hard & Hurst, and shows that during this period the hours of labour were at times exceedingly long, 2788-2800—Very long hours of labour in Mr. Burton's establishment for some five years after witness joined it about ten years ago, 2801-2808.

Reference to a union formed by the work people in the Old Baisford district about five years ago, not to work beyond certain hours; of all the masters, only Mr. Burton and one other have continued to abide by the hours then agreed upon, 2807-2814—In some establishments at Old Baisford the people work from six in the morning till eleven or twelve at night for weeks and months together, 2812, 2813—Mr. Burton never allows his people to work after nine at night, 2814—Injurious effect of the former long hours upon the health, 2815, 2816—Employment of very young boys as well as adults in the bleaching department at Mr. Burton's; hours of labour of these boys, 2819-2828. 2836-2846.

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Further reference to the union at Baisford, by which, for four or five years, the hours were regulated, and general satisfaction given, 2854-2869. 2876-2890—Necessity of legislative interference, unions in the trade being an inadequate check, 2861-2869. 2876-2890—The women at Mr. Burton's earn about 8*s.* or 9*s.* a week, 2870-2875—The boys earn from 4*s.* 6*d.* a week upwards, 2872—Feeling of the women and children at Baisford in favour of legislative interference, 2877-2879—The feeling at Mr. Burton's is in favour of working from six to six, except on Saturday, and then from six to four, 2894-2914.

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More regular hours many years ago, when the labour was partly out of doors, 6258-6260—How far witness is prepared to contradict the evidence of Henry Waring as to the labour of himself, his wife, and children at witness's works, and as to his having been threatened by witness's son with dismissal, unless he brought a young daughter to work, 6261-6277. 6281-6284. 6298-6304.

Opportunity at witness's works, under the system of piece-work, for earning several days' wages in one day; particulars hereon, 6278-6280. 6285-6297—In working long hours, the bleacher only follows the requirements of the merchant, and cannot help it, 6280—Question as to the more regular hours of late years having been any injury to the workpeople or the merchants, 6310-6319—Increased foreign competition if the hours be restricted, 6320—Belief that witness's people do not care for legislation, 6320-6323—Injury to witness if compelled to stop work at six o'clock daily, 6327-6329.

Slater, John. Extremely long hours of labour in Mr. Slater's establishment at Bolton when witness used to work there several years ago, *J. Waring* 267 *et seq.*—At one time, at Mr. Slater's, the women and boys used to work for sixteen hours, and rest eight hours, *ib.* 270-274—Instance of continuous labour recently at Mr. Slater's, throughout all day and night of Friday, and till four o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, *ib.* 325-327—Circumstance of the work being slack for the last year or two, *ib.* 411, 412.

Witness, who has worked for forty-two years as a bleacher, was turned off by Mr. Slater about three years ago as being too old; he was then sixty-two years of age, *H. Waring* 881-885. 976-978. 1192-1194—Witness worked for Mr. Slater for thirty-eight years, *ib.* 886, 887—Witness has known his wife to work for a week without taking off her clothes or going to bed; this was many years ago, *ib.* 949-952. 1005-1014—Circumstances under which one of witness's children commenced work when about eight years of age; inability of witness to have prevented this, as it was the wish of Mr. Slater and his foreman, *ib.* 1076-1082. 1090-1099. 1103-1110. 1181-1186—Statement as to witness having been threatened with dismissal by Mr. Joseph Slater unless one of his daughters left other employment for that of Mr. Slater, *ib.* 1100-1102.

Examination with reference to the evidence of John Waring as to the occasionally long hours of labour in witness's establishment; how far witness is prepared to contradict this evidence, *J. Slater* 6243-6252—Circumstances under which one-third of the hands once worked all Friday night, and up to five on the afternoon of Saturday, *ib.* 6251.

How far witness is prepared to contradict the evidence of Henry Waring as to the labour of himself, his wife and children at witness's works, and as to his having been threatened by witness's son with dismissal unless he brought a young daughter to work, *J. Slater* 6261-6277. 6281-6284. 6298-6304—Henry Waring's wife was not regularly employed, and if she worked for very long hours it was at her own option, *ib.* 6261-6264—Henry Waring may have worked sixteen hours a day, but not continuously for eleven years, *ib.* 6265—Henry Waring's children were employed at his own desire, *ib.* 6281-6284.

Slater, John Nutall. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Master bleacher at Dunsar, near Bolton, 7306—Formerly worked as an operative; the employment was then much more laborious than it now is, 7307, 7308. 7404-7407—Inaccuracy of the report by Mr. Tremenheere of some evidence given before him by witness and by Mary Ann Greenhalgh, one of the girls in his employment; inaccuracy of the report otherwise as regards witness's works, 7309-7320. 7341-7349. 7364-7366—Witness concurs in the evidence of Mr. Hardcastle, 7321, 7322.

Provision of chapels and schools in witness's neighbourhood; subscriptions by witness's family thereto, 7323. 7374, 7375—Bad feeling between employers and employed in consequence of the present agitation; worse feeling if the Bill pass, 7323-7326. 7395-7397—Particulars relative to a library connected with witness's works, to which the men, as well as witness, subscribe, 7327, 7328. 7367-7373—The workpeople can, for the most part, read or write, 7329, 7330.—Witness never gave a quitance paper, with a secret mark upon it, to John Waring, 7331, 7332. 7376-7379. 7400-7403.

Number and ages of the boys and girls employed by witness; there are seven at or under eleven, 7333-7336—Hours of labour of the women and children; long hours 0.37—Sess. 2. some

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some years ago, before the introduction of improved machinery, 7327-7340. 7350-7363
 —Serious effect of the Bill in obstructing witness's business, 7380-7382—Further reference to the effect of machinery in shortening the hours of labour; anticipated further improvements in machinery, and further reduction in the hours, without the injurious necessity of complying with legislative enactment, 7383-7399. 7408-7419.

Sore Feet. Witness has not particularly noticed that the young persons are troubled with sore feet, *Robinson* 565. 567—Suffering of the children in bleaching works from standing for so many hours, *Garstang* 784-789—Explanation as to some of the girls in witness's employment having complained to Mr. Tremenheere of sore feet; this was through wearing clogs, which have since been abolished, *Blair* 5848.

Southworth, James. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Manager of Messrs. Sykes & Company's bleach-works, near Stockport; has been forty years in the trade, 6839-6841—These works were not visited by Mr. Tremenheere, 6842, 6843—There are 206 persons employed at the works, none being under eleven years of age, 6844-6849—Objection to the employment of children at eight years of age, 6848-6850—Pressure on the part of parents to get their children employed when very young, 6849. 6851.

Effect of the increased use of machinery by Messrs. Sykes as well as generally to render more regular the hours of labour and to ameliorate the condition of the work-people, 6852-6860—The average hours at Messrs. Sykes & Co.'s works are about ten hours a day, but sometimes extend to fifteen hours a day, 6861, 6862—Impracticability of avoiding the present irregularity in the hours, it being imperative to complete orders in a given time, 6863-6868. 6909.

System of payment by the piece at Messrs. Sykes's works; good earnings occasionally, 6869-6872—Willingness of the operatives to work long hours, 6874—None have ever been discharged for any refusal to work, 6875, 6876—Witness never heard of quitance papers, with secret marks upon them, being given to discharged men, 6877—Peculiarly good health of bleachers, 6878. 6885—Facility for obtaining labour in bleach-works; unwillingness of the people to leave the employment, 6879-6882. 6890, 6891. 6893.

Large and lofty rooms in which Messrs. Sykes's people work, 6883—Nature of the employment in the stoves; the stovers are a very healthy class, 6884-6887. 6908—Greater respectability of bleachers than of mill hands, 6889—There are schools and chapels in the immediate neighbourhood of witness's employment, 6892—Inaccuracy of the evidence given by Richard Partington to Mr. Tremenheere as to his hours of labour at Messrs. Sykes's, 6894-6896—The operatives are very much employed together in families, 6897.

Decided objection to the proposed legislative interference, as tending to the great injury of the trade of this country, and to the advantage of the foreign trade, 6899-6901. 6909-6913—Though young persons occasionally work for fifteen hours, the labour is not continuous or wearisome, 6902-6907—Impracticability of undertaking the expeditious fulfilment of orders if short hours be insisted on, 6909-6913.

Spencer & Harrison, Messrs. Witness is a bleacher, in the employment of Messrs. Spencer & Harrison, of Nottingham, *Bowley* 2611-2615—From fifty to sixty persons are employed, of whom about a dozen are females under eighteen years of age; there are scarcely any boys, *ib.* 2616-2618. 2661-2664—Extremely long hours of labour occasionally of these females as well as of the other operatives, *ib.* 2619-2629—The average time, including meals, is about fifteen hours, *ib.* 2620—The young people sometimes work for two or three days with slight intercession, *ib.* 2627, 2628—During the last twelve months the hours have not been so long, *ib.* 2631-2633—In the finishing department rollers are used, *ib.* 2638, 2639—Inability of witness and others to attend places of worship on Sunday on account of over-fatigue, *ib.* 2653-2657. 2716. 2774, 2775—There is generally pretty full work throughout the year, *ib.* 2776-2778.

Hours of labour at witness's lace works; the average time, including overwork, is from twelve to thirteen hours daily, and not fifteen hours, as stated by *Bowley*, *Harrison* 4957-4967. 4985-4989. 4999-5008. 5063. 5091, 5092—The hours have not been shortened of late in consequence of the expectation of legislation, *ib.* 4965-4967—Explanation relative to a statement by *Bowley* that the long hours prevented his attendance at chapel on Sundays, *ib.* 4970-4975—Occasional pressure of work and scarcity of labour under which witness's establishment is at times obliged to work for unusually long hours, *ib.* 4976. 4997-5007. 5030. 5052-5056. 5122—The ordinary or regular time is nine and a half hours daily, *ib.* 4987-4989—Inaccuracy of *Bowley's* statement that the females have remained on the premises through the night and gone on working after a few hours' rest; *Bowley* himself has on a few occasions stayed all night at the works, *ib.* 4978-4981. 4995-4998.

Parents have not complained to witness about their children being overworked, and have not been threatened with loss of work if they took their children away, *Harrison* 4991. 4994. 5018-5022—Witness, as a lace-dresser, has nothing to do with bleaching,
Harrison

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Harrison 5071-5073. 5129-5140—There are about thirty-two females at witness's works, and about a dozen men and boys, *ib.* 5082. 5083. 5148, 5149—The stiffening and clearing of the lace is mostly done by the females, standing or walking, *ib.* 5088-5090.

Stock of Goods. Obstacle to the cotton bleacher holding a quantity of stock or bleached goods on hand, *Barbour* 1997-2000. 2080-2082.

Stoves. From thirty to forty women are engaged in witness's stoves, *Leck* 3337—Nature of the employment in the stoves, *ib.* 3339-3341—The usual hours of labour in the stoves is from six in the morning till seven in the evening, but in busy times the women work till ten or eleven at night, *ib.* 3342-3348. 3367-3369. 3403-3406—Witness has seen several cases of fainting at the stoves, *ib.* 3350—Character of the ventilation of the stoves, *ib.* 3354-3358—Witness has frequently known the women to faint away in the stoves from excessive heat, *Thompson* 3503-3511. 3804-3813.

In the stoves in witness's establishment in Scotland men only are employed, *Boase* 3677. 3680—Recent erection by witness of a patent stove whereby the men are exempt from feeling the heat at so high a temperature, *ib.* 3677-3679. 3707—Doubt whether continuous employment of women in the stoves is very unhealthy, *ib.* 3707-3709.

Resting time given to the women at witness's stoves, near Lisburn, *Richardson* 3821, 3857. 3860, 3861. 3911—Diminished employment of women at the stoves in witness's works accordingly as machinery is increased, *ib.* 3829. 3858. 3907—Belief that working in the stoves in Ireland is not prejudicial to health, *ib.* 3867, 3868. 3913, 3914.

Statement that the employment in the stoves in the bleach works at Lisburn is decidedly a healthy occupation, though the temperature varies from 90 to 100 degrees, *Kelso* 4174-4193. 4205-4220. 4243-4249—Good character of the ventilation in the stoves at Lisburn, *ib.* 4220, 4221. 4256—Adult males only are employed in witness's stoves, and they only at intervals; high temperature in these stoves, *Kirk* 4578-4584. 4612, 4613. 4621-4625. 4661, 4662.

High temperature of the stoves in the linen bleach works on the east and west coasts of Scotland; the operatives, however, are engaged on these stoves only for short periods, the process not at all requiring continuous labour, *Tremenheere* 4732-4758.

As regards the drying stoves at witness's works the temperature seldom exceeds eighty degrees, and young females or boys are not employed in them when the steam is on, *Hardcastle* 5511-5513. 5517—There is a stove in witness's works, but women are not employed in it; when the others are in it the heat is not great, *Blair* 5841, 5842. 6229-6234—There are no women in the stoves at Halliwell, *Morris* 6387—When the people are in the stoves at Halliwell the heat is not oppressive, *ib.* 6388—Nature of the employment in the stoves at Messrs. Sykes & Co's.; the stoves are a very healthy class, *Southworth* 6884-6887. 6908.

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Stuff Warehouses, Bradford. Information relative to the mode of employment and hours of labour of the boys in the stuff warehouses in Bradford, *Ripley* 6020-9023.

See also *Bradford Dye Trade.*

Sumner, Dewhurst & Co. Reference to the firm of Dewhurst of Salford, under whom witness worked, as one which avoids overtime as much as possible, *Fletcher* 1641-1643. 1663-1665—Witness is a partner in the firm of Sumner, Dewhurst & Co., carrying on the Broughton dye and bleach works, near Salford, *Sagar* 2404, 2405—Class of goods operated upon at these works; there is no packing done, *ib.* 2406-2409—System of regular hours adopted at these works, *ib.* 2410-2414. 2423—Very favourable working, in many respects, of this system, which is attended with but few disadvantages, *ib.* 2415-2445—Larger share of work obtained in consequence of the system, *ib.* 2416-2418.

Sunday Labour. Instances of bleaching work on Sunday at Mr. Cross's, at Bolton, and at other places; this has not been so much the case of late years, *J. Waring* 383-393—Witness has heard that some mills at Bolton carry on bleaching, of necessity, on Sunday, *Robinson* 608-611—Mr. Ainsworth, of Halliwell, was very strict in not allowing Sunday work, *Milton* 1486. 1600; *Morris* 6404-6406—Witness has been told that at some places the men have worked on Sunday, *Milton* 1487-1490.

Explanation by Mr. Cross of a statement by John Waring, that he (Mr. Cross) worked on Sundays, *Blair* 5865, 5866—Mr. Cross explains that the only occasion of his working on Sunday was in the case of a Government order for some goods urgently required for the Crimea, *ib.*

Sykes & Co., Messrs. The works of Messrs. Sykes & Co., near Stockport, were not visited by Mr. Tremenheere, *Southworth* 6842, 6843—There are 206 persons employed at the works, none being under eleven years of age, *ib.* 6844-6849—The average hours are about ten a day, but sometimes extend to fifteen hours a day, *ib.* 6861, 6862—Large and lofty rooms in which the people work, *ib.* 6883—Inaccuracy of the evidence given by Richard Partington to Mr. Tremenheere, as to his hours of labour at Messrs. Sykes's, *ib.* 6894-6896—The operatives are very much employed together in families, *ib.* 6897.

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Tebbet, Mr. The hours at Mr. Tebbet's bleach-works at Old Baisford are now from six to six in the summer, and from seven to seven in winter, there being rarely any overtime, *Betts* 2930, 2931. 2971-2975—Mr. Tebbet is one of the four local masters who have abided by an agreement entered into some years ago for shortening the hours of labour, *ib.* 2931-2933—Willingness of Mr. Tebbet that witness should attend the Committee, *ib.* 2954.

Temperature. Prejudice to health through the high temperature of some bleaching-rooms, *Tremenheere* 108. 172. 177-179—The temperature in the stoves in England varies from 90 to 120 degrees; it is sometimes higher, *ib.* 178—With regard to the bleaching and dyeing works of Renfrewshire and Lanarkshire the temperature in the stoves is very high, and a large proportion of young persons are employed, *ib.* 214—In some parts of the bleaching process the temperature is very high, and is injurious to health, *Robinson* 567, 568.

Very high temperature of some of the rooms in which witness has worked at Mr. Budson's; diminution of the heat in the progressive room since the date of Mr. Tremenheere's inquiry, *Mather* 1300-1312. 1322—Employment of young females and boys from twelve to eighteen hours daily in rooms the temperature of which was from 100 to 150 degrees, *ib.* 1313-1328. 1338, 1339—The heat did not affect witness's health, *ib.* 1320—As far as high temperature is concerned, the same necessity does not exist for limiting the hours in a finishing-room as in a bleaching-room, *Fletcher* 1765-1771—Great heat occasionally of the packing-room at Halliwell, *Price* 1822-1824. 1906—The heat in the rooms at Messrs. Spencer & Harrison's where the young females work varies from 80 to 110 degrees, and is very injurious to health, *Bowley* 2640-2645.

The general average of heat in Messrs. Young's work-rooms, near Paisley, varies from 90 to 110 degrees, *Gillroy* 3096-3099—The temperature of witness's stoves varies from 90 to 120 degrees, *Leck* 3338—Witness has occasionally known the temperature at 140 degrees in the stove-rooms at Paisley, *Thompson* 3503, 3504—The heat has been so great as to render the nails in the floor unbearable, unless by the women working in shoes or slippers, *ib.* 3505-3510.

The heat of witness's stoves is rarely above 90 degrees; the extreme heat is 100, *Richardson* 3865—Ample ventilation in the stoves at Glenmore works; degrees of heat in this department adverted to hereon, *O'Brien* 4040-4042. 4079-4096—Temperature of witness's lace dressing-rooms; it varies from 65 to 84 degrees, the average heat being about 75 degrees, *Harrison* 4955, 4956, 5015, 5016. 5049-5051. 5074-5077. 5084-5087.

The temperature in witness's rooms is about 70 degrees, *Burton* 5170—The temperature of witness's rooms is at a comfortable heat, *Allcock* 312—Good ventilation and moderate temperature of witness's rooms where the young persons are employed, *Blair* 5846—Measures adopted at witness's works in order to provide for ventilation and a moderate temperature in the rooms, *Ripley* 5879, 5880. 5896-5898.

See also *Stoves*.

Ten Hours' Bill. See *Factory Act. Hours of Labour, II. Legislative Interference.*

Thompson, James. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Manager of Messrs. Brown's bleaching works at Burnbank, near Paisley; was till lately engaged in the establishment of Messrs. Wallace & Son, 3423-3430. 3476-3478—There were about one hundred persons at Messrs. Wallace's establishment, of whom thirty and forty were women; there were only a few children, 3431-3433—Very long hours of labour occasionally in Messrs. Wallace's establishment, 3434-3438. 3443-3546—Great fatigue and injury to health consequent upon the long hours of labour, 3439. 3493. 3498. 3541, 3542. 3547-3550.

Inability at times of the operative to do the proper quantity of work on account of the fatigue, 3439, 3440—Practicability of carrying on the trade by extending the works under a system of regular hours, 3441-3444—Witness is in favour of legislative interference for reducing the hours of labour, 3445. 3472-3474. 3555—Remarks on the bleaching and dyeing respectively of woollen and cotton goods; expediency of applying legislation to woollen bleaching, 3446-3459.

Belief that the masters generally in the west of Scotland are favourable to legislative interference, 3460-3466. 3470-3475—Witness can give no information relative to woman's house attached to Messrs. Hamilton's works near Paisley, 3480-3483. 3517—Information relative to and condemnatory of the woman's house attached to Messrs. Wallace's works, 3484-3502. 3518-3526. 3534-3537—Proof of the great injurious heat at times in the stove-rooms, 3503-3511.

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Thompson, James. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

Reference to a woman's house at Messrs. Cochrane's, at Barr Head, near Paisley where the Irish and Scotch women sometimes have had quarrels, 3527-3533—Circumstance of a system of regular hours having been voluntarily adopted in the lapping-rooms about two years ago, and having worked exceedingly well, 3537-3540. 3551-3554—Less injury to health if the work were limited to sixty-six hours weekly, 3547-3550.

[Second Examination.]—Witness has frequently known the women to faint away in the stoves from the excessive heat, 3804-3813.

Trade. See *Competition.* *Extension of Trade.* *Factory Act.* *Foreign Competition.* *Foreign Orders.* *Hours of Labour, II.* *Legislating Interference.* *Merchants and Commission Agents.* *Prices.* *Pushes.*

Tremenheere, Hugh Seymour. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Was appointed in 1854 as Commissioner to examine and report upon the bleaching and dyeing works, 1. 15—Completed his inquiries about the end of March 1855 and reported on 7 June 1855, since which time he has not paid any further attention to the subject, 2-12—Particulars as to the mode in which witness conducted his inquiries; sufficiency of the data for the conclusions and recommendations in his report, 13 *et seq.*

Witness visited several bleach-works; in some of them he did not stay more than a few hours, 13-20—He took evidence from a considerable number of workpeople, and had such evidence confirmed by reading it over to the person in charge of each establishment at the time, 19-24—In a great majority of instances complaint was made that the overwork and hours were excessive, 25-29.

Witness commenced his inquiry by taking evidence from a committee of operatives who had been promoting the movement, 33, 34. 42-47. 141, 142—He subsequently had frequent communication with Mr. Ainsworth and other masters, 34, 35—He visited, altogether, twenty-seven establishments in Lancashire and Cheshire; names of some of these, 35. 37. 79, 80—He examined several of the masters, 36. 38.

In most of the works witness found several very young children, 48-52—The children complained of the long hours of work and that their health was affected thereby, 52-54—Unhealthy appearance of a considerable number of the children in the finishing department, 55. 110, 111. 172, 173—Concurrence of masters and workmen as to the propriety of legislative interference on account of the long hours of work, 56-60. 134, 135—Reference to petitions signed by the clergymen and medical men of Manchester, Salford, and Bolton, praying for legislative interference on account of the overwork, 61-70. 170—Witness examined some medical men at Bolton, who testified to the effect of overwork in bringing on complaints, 65-69. 107. 169, 170.

Desire expressed by the bleachers for a ten hours' Bill, as in factories, 71, 72—Complaint made that the overwork was a bar to mental improvement, and that in such respect the factory operatives were better off, 73-78—Assurance given by the men that certain processes might be postponed for completion, 81-83—The complaints had reference chiefly to the finishing work in-doors, 84-86. 167. 172, 173. 196—Open-air bleaching or finishing has been abandoned in Lancashire and Cheshire, 87. 198, 199.

Conclusion that the women and children are frequently overworked, 88-94—In consequence of the fluctuation in the demand for labour the bleachers occasionally work for thirteen or fourteen hours, or even longer, and occasionally for less than ten hours, 92-100—Consideration of the fluctuating demands of the trade upon which the masters argue that the labour must, of necessity, fluctuate in a like degree; belief that with improved arrangements the contingencies both of the foreign and the home trade may be met without the present amount of occasional overwork, 100-106. 122-166.

Feeling of a majority of ten out of fourteen merchants at Manchester, as distinct from the master bleachers, that overwork, as now practised, might be avoided; the merchants thus consulted by witness were named to him by the masters, 106. 123-133. 145-158—Prejudice to health through the high temperature of some bleaching-rooms, 108. 172. 177-179—Evidence in support of the statement that the children and young females suffer in health through the occasional overwork, even though at times they may work for less than ten hours daily, 110-121. 167-182.

The masters concurred generally in the accuracy of the statements first submitted to witness by the committee of operatives, 136—The merchants concurred generally in the opinion that legislation was necessary, 137-140—Complaint was made by the master-bleachers that the occasional overflow of work was thrust upon them, and was disadvantageous to them, 155—Impression that some masters concurred in the views of the merchants that the evil of overwork might be avoided, 164—Introduction of new machinery adverted to as a means of preventing overtime, 164-166.

Healthy appearance of the adults in the bleaching department, but not of those in the finishing department, 167. 171, 172. 180-182—It transpired that many of the children were obliged to discontinue work through ill-health, 167. 174, 175. 191—Average temperature in the bleaching stoves, 178, 179—Witness's evidence hitherto has

Tremenheere, Hugh Seymour. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

been confined to Lancashire and Cheshire, 184—With regard to woollen dyeing work, his inquiries showed that the employment is healthy, and that there is not the same necessity for legislation as in the case of the Lancashire and Cheshire bleaching works, 185-189.

Grounds for the conclusion that it is not expedient to provide by legislation for the education of children employed in bleaching works, 200-211—Approval of the principle of the Print Works Act being applied to the education of boys working in collieries between the ages of ten and fourteen, 203-205—Satisfactory operation of the education clauses of the Factory Act, 207, 208—If education clauses could be made applicable without serious inconvenience to children in bleaching works, witness would fully approve of them, 209-213.

With regard to the bleaching and dyeing works of Renfrewshire and Lanarkshire, the temperature in the stoves is very high, and a large proportion of young persons are employed, 214.

[Second Examination.] Exception taken to a statement by Dr. Boase (Q. 3629, 3630) that, as regards the east of Scotland, witness's report only gave a general idea of the state of things, and did not go sufficiently into particulars, 4720-4722—Instances of deviations in Scotland from arrangements in regard to not working overtime, 4722. 4756. 4885-4888—Remarks in confirmation of the evidence given before witness by Mr. Daniel Forbes, as to operatives in the beetling-rooms falling down and going to sleep, 4722.

As regards the non-examination by witness of any operatives on the east coast of Scotland, he considered that his investigations in Lancashire and the west coast of Scotland already established a case for legislation with respect to boys and females, 4723-4761—High temperature in the stoves in the linen bleach-works on the east and west coasts of Scotland; the operatives, however, are engaged in these stoves only for short periods, the process not at all requiring continuous labour, 4732-4758.

Explanation as to witness, before entering on his inquiries, not having considered it necessary either to frame any formal set of questions, or to include in his report the actual questions put, as well as the evidence in reply, 4762-4766. 4773-4775. 4795, 4796—Explanation as to witness having, in questioning Mr. Alexander Hunter of Dunmurry, led him to infer that there was to be an Act for England and Scotland, 4766-4772—Way in which witness took down the evidence of the masters and the men; opportunity given to them to correct or object to any statement which he had recorded, 4773-4775. 4791-4793. 4850. 4852.

For the same reasons that witness did not consider it necessary to examine the operatives on the east coast of Scotland, he did not deem it essential to examine the operatives in Ireland, 4776-4781—Distinction between the lapping-rooms in Ireland and the warehouses in Manchester, as regards the propriety of legislative interference, 4782-4790.

As regards the way in which witness reported his conversation with Mr. Alexander Hunter, no complaint has been made by Mr. Hunter on the subject, 4791-4794—The only objection made by any person to witness's version of his evidence was an objection of a friendly nature by Dr. Boase, 4794—Reference to a discrepancy in witness's remarks upon the evidence of Mr. Richardson as to dispensing with overtime in the case of females, 4797.

Before witness attended the operatives' committee in Lancashire he had some slight communication with one or two of the masters, 4798—With two or three exceptions, the operatives' delegates in communication with witness were at the time employed in bleach-works, 4799—Exception taken to the term "agitators," as applied to the witnesses Waring and Pearce, delegates of the men, 4800-4802. 4870-4875—Statement as to witness having visited ten establishments not on the list given him by Mr. Ainsworth on the part of the masters; the evidence obtained thereat was in contradiction of that supplied by the masters, 4804-4807—Every facility in visiting the works was afforded by the masters, 4808.

Witness had frequent communication with the delegates between his visits to the bleach-works, 4809-4811—Explanation as to a meeting between witness and the committee of masters, in order to discuss in a friendly spirit the point of legislation; the masters, however, seemed inclined to dispute the necessity for legislation altogether, and witness did not therefore seek any other meeting with them, 4812-4816—Statement as to Mr. Hardcastle having, in the first instance, proposed a certain basis of legislation, and having subsequently repudiated what he had proposed, 4813, 4814. 4926-4934.

A tendency to shorter hours does not obviate the expediency of guarding against excessive work occasionally, 4817, 4818—The occurrence of intervals of rest in addition to the hours of meals does not justify the employment of boys and young females for fourteen or sixteen hours a day, 4819, 4820—Variations in the amount of the masters' work are no doubt very great, 4821-4824. 4854-4857—The objections raised by witness, as regards the ill effects upon the health of the boys and young females, apply to the
excessive

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Probable respectability of the operative bleachers as a class, 4829-4831—Necessity of healthy constitutions in order to stand the long hours of labour, 4832. 4834—Many masters have doubtless largely exerted themselves for the religious and intellectual improvement of their workpeople, 4833—Further reference to the unhealthy appearance presented by many of the female operatives in the hot stoves, &c., 4835-4840. 4876-4878—As regards the operations carried on in Manchester warehouses, it was not witness's province to make any inquiry into their effect upon the health of those employed therein, 4843-4849. 4851—Explanation as to the evidence of Mr. John Pender relative to his warehouse not having been read over to him, 4853—Further statement as to the merchants having stated that the present overtime in the bleach-works was not necessary for the proper conduct of the trade, 4854-4857.

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W.

WAGES :

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2. *Probable Earnings if the Hours of Labour be restricted.*

1. *Present Earnings of Operatives under the Piecework System :*

A bleacher sometimes may earn 30s. a week and sometimes not 15s., *H. Waring* 1048. 1132.—Larger earnings of bleachers during times of pressure than of factory operatives, *Milton* 1502-1504.—Doubt as to the wages of young persons in bleach-works being better than of those in cotton mills, *Fletcher* 1706-1709.—Two sons of witness, when twelve years old, each earned about 4s. a week, *Price* 1884-1886.

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1. *Present Earnings of Operatives under the Piecework System*—continued.

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The women, above seventeen years of age, in witness's employment, earn from 7s. 6d. to 10s. to 12s. a week, *Harrison* 4968, 4969. 5012. 5123-5126—Earnings and hours of labour of the girls under seventeen years of age; the lowest weekly earnings are 3s., but, including overtime, the earnings of the girls are about 4s. 6d. a week, *ib.* 4982-4990. 5011-5014. 5097-5107. 5114, 5115—Varying earnings of the men in witness's employment, *ib.* 5127, 5128.

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2. *Probable Earnings if the Hours of Labour be restricted:*

Witness told the Irish operatives that if the hours of labour were reduced their wages would be more, as was the case with the factory operatives; further expression of this opinion, *J. Waring* 431, 432—With the English operatives it is not a question of wages, *ib.* 432—Probability of equally good wages if the hours were reduced, *Crook* 2559-2561—Effect of free trade in giving an impetus to wages, *ib.* 2562-2563. 2603-2609.

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Warehouses. A good deal of finishing is now being done in some warehouses in Manchester, and it is essential that all finishing establishments be brought under the regulations of the Bill, *Fletcher* 1670-1678. 1730-1732. 1758-1780. 1790-1810—The Act should, in fact, apply to all places where bleaching, dyeing, or finishing is carried on, *ib.* 1674-1678. 1760-1764.

Particulars as to the packing, &c. carried on in witness's establishment, and in the establishments of other merchants at Manchester; inexpediency of legislative interference with the hours of labour in these departments, the employment differing very much from

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the employment differing very much from the employment in bleach-works, *Barbour* 1970-1983. 1986. 2037-2054. 2092-2099—Distinction to be drawn between the calenderer and the packer-up in Manchester as regards legislative interference, *Scott* 2269-2275—The Manchester warehouseman does not require legislative interference with the hours of labour, *ib.* 2272-2275.

Distinction between the lapping-rooms in Ireland and warehouses in Manchester, as regards the propriety of legislative interference, *Tremenheere* 4782-4790—As regards the operations carried on in Manchester warehouses, it was not witness's province to make any inquiry into the effect upon the health of those employed therein, *ib.* 4843-4849. 4851—Expediency of attempting to legislate separately for bleaching and dyeing works without reference in the same Bill to Manchester warehouses, *ib.* 4861-4864.

Impropriety of Bill No. 2 exempting operations in the finishing warehouses at Manchester whilst it controls similar operations in witness's works, *Hardcastle* 5459-5462—Less robust persons required in bleach-works than in the callender houses and packing-up rooms in Manchester, *ib.* 5526. 5527—Impropriety of applying the proposed restrictions to bleaching, including calendering and making-up, without at the same time applying them to warehouses in Manchester, where calendering and making-up are done, *Blair* 6045-6050. 6146-6170.

Varying hours of labour in witness's warehouse; impracticability of making them uniform, *Rylands*, 6512-6518—Witness employs about 120 people in the warehouse, whose ages are from thirteen, upwards, *Pender* 7126, 7127—The average hours are about ten a day, but they necessarily are somewhat irregular, *ib.* 7128, 7129—The wages are based upon a system of piecework as an inducement to the men to shorten the hours as much as possible, *ib.* 7129—The work is carried on in large airy rooms, *ib.* 7130—Character of the education of the men and boys, *ib.* 7131.

Evidence strongly opposed to any restriction upon the hours of labour in the Manchester warehouses, as in the bleach-works, *Pender* 7132 *et seq.*—Injustice to the bleachers if the operations of finishing, &c. carried on in Manchester warehouses continue to be exempt from all restriction, *ib.* 7186-7191—Witness's people never complain of the hours, *ib.* 7187—Beginning of the end of the Manchester trade if the warehouses be put under the proposed restrictions, *ib.* 7190.

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Waring, Henry. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has worked as a bleacher for forty-two years, 881, 883—Was turned off by Mr. Slater about three years ago as being too old, 883-885—Worked for Mr. Slater's, near Bolton, for thirty-eight years, 886, 887—Gave evidence before Mr. Tremenheere, which evidence is equally applicable to the present state of things, 888-891.

About forty years ago, nearly all the bleaching was done in the open air, 892-895—Explanation of the several processes in bleaching cotton goods, 896-919—Practicability, with due care, of suspending work during the processes without injury to the goods, 920-922—Witness was foreman for fourteen years under Mr. Cocker, of Bolton, 922-924—Particulars as to the very long hours of labour in bleach-works, as shown by witness's own experience, 925. 933 *et seq.*

Helpless position of the men in regard to overwork, which, if they refuse to do, they are at once dismissed, 925-929—Shorter hours of labour many years ago, when the work was carried on in the fields, 930-932. 981-984—Since the bleaching has been done under cover, that is, for the last forty years or so, the master has worked the man, like a piece of machinery, in proportion to the quantity of work on hand, 933-969.

During the last ten years there has been some little amendment in the hours of labour, 938, 939—Long and continuous labour of boys and girls; illustration in the case of witness's own children, 940-949. 993-1040—Witness has known his wife to work for a week without taking off her clothes, or going to bed; this was many years ago, 949-952. 1005-1014—The work and the labour have been rather slack of late, but even now in some of the finishing departments the labour, both of young and adults, extends to fourteen or sixteen hours daily, 953-969.

Physical depreciation consequent upon the long hours of labour, 970-972—Totally uneducated state of the great majority of the bleachers and of their children, 972, 973. 1049-1073. 1160-1172—Illustration of the want of religious instruction among bleachers and their children, 973, 974. 1142-1150. 1171, 1172—Bar to education on account of the long hours of labour, 974. 1066-1069. 1122-1130—Further reference to the circumstance of witness having been dismissed from Mr. Slater's employment on the ground of his age; he was then about sixty-two years old, 976-978. 1192-1194.

Ordinary hours of work when there are no "pushes," 979—It is only when there are pushes that the labour is so unduly long, 980. 1067—Circumstance of the work having

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having been regulated thirty years ago without great fluctuations in the hours of labour, 981-984—Bad effects occasionally produced upon the work, through the men being so thoroughly fatigued as not to be able to attend to it, 985-992.

Ages of the boys and young females who work occasionally for sixteen hours daily; the boys are sometimes only nine years old, 993-1004—Long hours for which a daughter of witness, who is about twenty-two years old, is employed, entailing the necessity of her constantly returning home late at night, 1018-1027. 1032-1040—Good health generally of witness and his wife, 1041-1047—Wages of witness adverted to in connexion with the circumstance of his not having educated his children, 1048-1052. 1057, 1058. 1131-1141.

Witness is father of John Waring, the delegate of the working men, 1053—Children should not be employed in the bleaching works till they were twelve or thirteen years of age, 1059. 1083-1089—Question as to the parents being blameable for not sending their children to school; how far there is at Bolton opportunity to do so, 1060-1072. 1131-1172—There is more education than there used to be, 1072, 1073. 1117.

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Opportunities for and probability of education, if the children did not work till they were twelve years old, 1117-1130. 1187-1191—There is no school attached to any of the bleaching works at Bolton, 1150, 1151. 1159—Statement reflecting on the conduct of Mr. Ainsworth, four or five years ago, relative to the children in his employment going to a school at Halliwell, 1151-1158.

Expediency of legislative interference as a means of inducing education, 1173-1175. 1187-1191—Wages at bleach-works are paid according to the quantity of work done, 1176-1180—Belief that there are no clubs or provident societies at Bolton for the purpose of a provision in old age; there are, however, some sick clubs, 1195-1211—There is no club for supporting the workmen in combination against the masters, 1205, 1206.

Waring, John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has been employed for nineteen years in bleaching and dyeing works, 215-224—Has been from the first a member of the operative bleachers' committee, by whom he has been deputed to give evidence on the present occasion, 216. 225. 256—The operatives' committee was established in May 1853, for the purpose of procuring legislative interference with the hours of labour in bleach-works, 217. 226, 227—Mr. Richard Pearce has been secretary to the committee since about four months after its establishment, 228-230. 256.

Communication between the operatives' committee and the masters in Lancashire and Cheshire in 1853 and 1854, with a view to a voluntary settlement of the hours of labour; failure thereof, 230-259—Circumstance of five masters having expressed their willingness to alter the hours if the rest of the trade would do so, which however they thought could not be effected without legislative interference, 238-251—On a subsequent notice of motion by Mr. Cobbett, for inquiry into the condition of the bleachers, the operatives' committee sent a memorial, dated 20 April 1854, to various Members of Parliament asking them to support the motion; this memorial read, 259-263.

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Continuous labour when there are "pushes," that is, when the work is urgent and must be finished in a certain time, 277-284—Instance of continuous labour recently at Mr. Slater's throughout all day and night of Friday and till five o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, 325-327—Witness has been told that about three years ago the people at Mr. Robert Hayward's, at Crescent Mill, near Manchester, worked for four days and nights without going home, 328-335.

Witness has himself worked for seventeen or eighteen hours at a time for six or eight months together, 347-351—He has also seen women and boys work for sixteen or eighteen hours daily for several months, 351-356—Desire frequently expressed by the bleachers to come under the Ten Hours' Act, 367-371—Better position of the factory

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Instances of bleaching work on Sunday at Mr. Cross's, at Bolton, and at other places; this has not been so much the case of late years, 383-393—Particulars as to the occupations of witness since he joined the operatives' committee; his expenses are at present being paid by the association, 394-409, 472-479—Inability of witness and others of the associated operatives to obtain employment as bleachers from the masters, 401-406.

At Mr. Cross's, as well as Mr. Slater's, the hours of labour were extremely long when witness was there, 410—Circumstance of the work being slack at Mr. Slater's for the last year or two, 411, 412—In consequence of new machinery at Mr. Slater's, several men have been thrown out of employment, 413—Statement that Mr. Slater does not intend to oppose the contemplated Bill, 413—Equal fluctuation in the hours of labour now as formerly, 414-419.

Explanation as to witness having gone to Keady in Ireland, in 1853, and communicated with the bleachers there as to the expediency of Ireland being included in the Bill, 420-432—The Irish operatives in the first instance sent over a person named Kean, from Banbridge, with a view to the extension of the Bill to Ireland; it was in consequence of this that witness went to Ireland, 424-426, 503-506, 509-512, 520-523—Circumstance of some of the Scotch bleach-masters having objected to the Bill because Ireland was not in it, 427-429.

Witness told the Irish operatives that if the hours of labour were reduced their wages would be more, as was the case with the factory operatives; further expression of this opinion, 431, 432—With the English operatives it is not a question of wages, 432.

Few women in the bleach-works at Keady, 433—Shorter hours of labour at Keady, and throughout Ireland, than in England, 434, 440-442—In Ireland the young persons rarely begin to work before they are thirteen years of age, 435, 436—At one of the bleach-works in Ireland there were nearly 300 women in one room, 436—There was no complaint at Keady about the work in the bleach-fields, 442, 463—There are two sets of hands at Keady 443.

Probable employment of adults only on the beetling engines in Ireland as in England, 445, 446—Witness's evidence has been confined to cotton bleach-works, 449, 450—Circumstance of linen being necessarily bleached on the grass, 451, 452—Employment mainly of adults in the linen bleach-fields in Ireland, 453-455, 462—Questions as to the Bill unduly interfering with the labour in the Irish bleach-fields, 456-462—As regards the linen bleach-fields on the east coast of Scotland witness has no information to offer, 465-468.

Introduction of new machinery adverted to as applying to the bleaching rather than the finishing department, and thereby not shortening the hours of labour on the latter work, whilst at the same time it lessens employment in the former, 469-471, 498, 499.

Explanation as to the mode in which witness gave evidence before Mr. Tremenheere, 480-487—Impartiality of the proceedings of Mr. Tremenheere, 487, 488—According to Mr. Tremenheere's desire, the Bolton operatives furnished him with a list of bleach-works in the neighbourhood; in doing so they said nothing about Ireland, 489-497.

Belief that by improvement in the finishing machinery and by other means, the masters could meet the requirements of a Ten Hours' Bill, 498-502—The operatives' committee have not received any application from the linen bleach-works of Scotland, 507, 508—The secretary to the committee is also the treasurer, 513, 514—With regard to Mr. Kean, the deputy of a Irish operatives, the operatives' committee paid him probably 5*l.* or 6*l.* for his trouble and expenses, but nothing whatever for getting up any petition, 515-538.

Water-Supply (Bleaching Engines). Injurious effect of the proposed limits upon the hours of labour in the case of works like those of witness, where the supply of water for driving the machinery is uncertain, *Kirk* 4654-4660, 4710, 4711; *Hardcastle* 4555-4558; *Marsland* 6791-6794, 6822-6824, 6833-6836.

Weather. See *Linen-Bleaching*.

Women. See *Adult Labour* *Commission of Inquiry.* *Employment.* *Health.*
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Women's Houses. Particulars relative to the "women's house," at Blackland Mill, Paisley, erected by Messrs. Hamilton, and attached to their works, as a means of lodging the women and young females close to the works, instead of their going all the way to Paisley and back again; recommended inspection or control over these houses, with a view

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view to their proper conduct, *Richmond* 3176-3186. 3227-3252—The women's house at Blackland Mill was frequently much over-crowded, and was very injurious to health, but has since been somewhat remedied, *ib.* 3178-3181. 3240-3243—The erection of the women's house was dictated by motives of humanity on the part of Messrs. Hamilton, *ib.* 3182. 3227-3230. 3237, 3238.

Information relative to and condemnatory of the women's house attached to Messrs. Wallace's works at Paisley, *Thompson* 3484-3502. 3518-3526. 3534-3537—Crowded state of the woman's house at Mr. Wallace's, *ib.* 3493-3495. 3500—It is voluntary on the part of the women to go to the house, but if they go they must pay a slight rent, *ib.* 3518-3524—Reference to a woman's house at Messrs. Cochrane's, at Barrhead, near Paisley, where the Irish and Scotch women sometimes have had quarrels, *ib.* 3527-3533—The woman's house is attached to the works, and is sometimes within the works, *ib.* 3534-3537.

Woollen Goods. With regard to woollen dyeing works, the inquiries of witness showed that the employment is healthy, and that there is no necessity for legislation, as in the case of the Lancashire and Cheshire bleaching works, *Tremenheere* 185-189—If, however, the Legislature should deem it expedient to include woollen dye-works in a general measure, there would be no great difficulty in the way of their conforming to it, *ib.* 187.

In the west of Scotland woollen goods comprise a large portion of the works in finishing, *Gilbroy* 3142-3150.—The woollen trade should be included in the Bill, *ib.* 3145. 3153—Remarks on the bleaching and dyeing respectively of woollen and cotton goods; expediency of applying legislation to woollen bleaching, *Thompson* 3446-3459—Comments on the exemption of woollen and mixed fabrics from the provisions of Bill No. 2, *Hardcastle* 5450-5454—The operation of bleaching woollen is less healthy than that of bleaching cotton, *ib.* 5454.

Y.

Young, James, & Sons. There are upwards of 300 persons employed at the works of Messrs. Young & Sons, near Paisley, of whom about 200 are women, *Gilbroy* 3079, 3080—The regular hours of work are from six to seven, but occasionally overwork is of necessity resorted to, and extends up to eleven and twelve at night, *ib.* 3082-3087. 3092-3094—Time allowed to the workpeople for their meals, *ib.* 3100, 3101—Over-fatigue consequent on the long labour, *ib.* 3102.

Young Persons. See *Adult Labour.* *Age of Employment.* *Commission of Inquiry.*
Education. *Employment.* *Health.* *Hours of Labour.* *Legislative*
Interference. *Operatives.* *Wages.*