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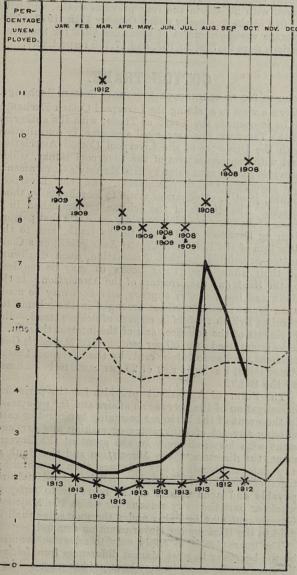
PRICE ONE PENNY.

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

-Thick Curve = 1914. — Thin Curve = 1913. ——Dotted Curve = Mean of 1904-1913.

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1904-1913.



NOTE.

With the present issue of the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE a supplement is being circulated containing a Chart comparing the mean of the monthly percentages of unemployed Trade Union members in each of the years 1875-1913 with the percentages for each month of the present year.

THE LABOUR MARKET IN OCTOBER.

EMPLOYMENT continued to improve in October both as regards the number of workpeople employed and the amount of short time reported. The improvement was largely accounted for by war contracts, and was especially noticeable in the engineering, miscellaneous metal, woollen, worsted, hosiery and dyeing trades. The boot, leather and clothing trades continued to be very active, and employment in shipbuilding yards was good generally. Carpenters and woodworkers were in connection with the erection of huts for the new Army. The pig iron, iron and steel, printing, pottery and glass trades also showed an improvement. The cotton trade improved slightly, but a large amount of short time still prevailed. The curtain branch of the lace trade improved, but the other branches continued to be depressed. The silk and carpet trades showed some recovery. Coal mining remained about the same as in September, and there was a seasonal decline in the brickmaking industry.

Compared with a year ago there was a decline except in the trades most affected by war contracts. It should, however, be noted that the boom in employment reached its zenith about the middle of 1913, and that for some time before the outbreak of war several trades had declined considerably from the high level then attained.

(1) TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED. (Based on 3201 Returns.)

Trade Unions with a net membership of 912,898, excluding those serving with the Navy, Army and Territorial Forces, reported 40,146 (or 4.4 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of October, 1914, compared with 5.9 per cent. at the end of September, 1914, and 2.2 per cent. at the end of October, 1913.

Trade.	Membership at end of Oct., 1914. exclusive of	ate	Unemployed at end of Oct., 1914.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a			
Trace.	those serving with H.M. Forces.	Num- ber.	Per- cent- age.	Month ago.*	Year ago.			
Building†	79,938	2,425	3.0	- 2.7	- 0.2			
Coal Mining	141,606	3,585	2.5	+ 0.4	+ 2.2			
Iron and Steel	33,460	1,050	3.1	+ 03	- 1.2			
Engineering	218,749	7,305	3.3	- 1.7	+ 1.1			
Shipbuilding	67,664	4,373	6.5	+ 0.5	+ 2.6			
Miscellaneous Metal	32,408	724	2.2	- 2.0	+ 0.7			
Textiles :-				20	7 01			
Cotton	86,316	7.931	9.2	- 5.4	+ 7.4			
Woollen & Worsted	8,404	512	6.1	- 0.2	+ 1.2			
Other	57,186	3,640	6.4	- 2.2	+ 49			
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper.	62,500	4,170	6.7	- 0.6	+ 3.1			
Furnishing and Wood- working.	48,100	2,959	6.2	- 2.8	+ 3.7			
Clothing	62,798	962	1.5	- 1.2	- 0.5			
Leather	4,416	127	2.9	- 1.5	- 1.0			
Glass	869	15	1.7	1.9	+ 0.9			
Pottery	6.220	79	1.3	- 0.3	+ 0.8			
Tobacco	2,264	289	12.8	- 7.8	+ 10.7			
Total	912.898	40,146	4.4	- 1.5	+ 2.2			

* The figures for September have been revised. + The Trade Union Returns relate mainly to carpenters and

(2) UNEMPLOYMENT IN "INSURED TRADES."

Among the 2,388,821 "insured" workpeople the percentage unemployed at the end of October, 1914, was 4.2, compared with 5.4 at the end of September, 1914, and 3.6 at the end of October, 1913.

Trade.	Number Insured.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage un- employed on a			
	and to the state of the state o	Number	Per- centage	Month ago.	Year ago		
Building and Con- struction of Works.	985,383	51,897	5.3	- 1.0	+ 0.5		
Engineering and Iron- founding.	838,185	27,120	3.2	- 1.7	+ 0.6		
Shipbuilding	276,143	10,692	3.9	- 0.5	+ 03		
Construction of Vehicles.	212,370	8,139	3.9	- 1.7	+ 1:1		
Sawmilling	12,294	310	2.5	- 1.1	- 0.1		
Other Insured Work- people.	64,446	1,104	1.7	- 0.8	+ 0.2		
All Insured Workpeople	2,388,821	99,312	4.2	- 1.2	+ 0.6		

(3) EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: -MINING AND METAL TRADES. (Based on 843 Returns.)

The following Table summarises the returns from firms employing 815,946 workpeople in October, 1914.

Trade.	Workpeople included in the	October, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
yani sama ca sa	Returns for Oct., 1914.	1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
		Days worked per week.	Days.	Days.	
Coal Mining	649,410	5.03	+ 0:02	- 0.56	
Iron ,,	14,370	5.69	- 0.13	- 0.20	
Shale "	3,517	5.88	- 0.01	- 0.09	
Table of the second sec		Furnaces in Blast.	No.	No.	
Pig Iron	24,615	270	+ 6	- 31	
		Mills Working.			
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	25,500	425	+ 26	- 115	
. I do not be shown		Shifts Worked (One Week).	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Iron and Steel	98,534	535,822	+ 1.6	- 4.5	

(4) EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: TEXTILE AND OTHER TRADES. (Based on 1,892 Returns.)

Returns from firms employing 385,982 workpeople in the week ended 24th October, 1914, showed an increase of 1.2 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and of 6.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 9.1 per cent. in the number em-

	Numbe	er Empl	oyed.	W	ages Pai	id.	
Trade.	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	24th O.t., 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th Oct., 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Textiles:—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	rer cent.	Per cent.	
Cotton Woollen Worsted Linen Jute Hosiery Lace Other Textiles Bleaching, Dye-	99,435 23 696 36 651 43 737 11,402 21 5 7 5 623 14 721	+ 36 + 2·2 - 01 - 18 + 1·9	+ 0.5 -17.8 -14.6	24,857 23,274 26,287 9,013 18,410 4,195 10,202	+ 1·7. +16·1 +13·3 + 2·3 - 0·2 + 9·1 -11·2 + 8·6	- 5.0 + 3.9 - 41.0 - 30.2	
ing, etc. Total, Textiles	280,788		$\frac{-10.6}{}$	28,216	+6.9	$-\frac{18.6}{-22.1}$	
Boot and Shoe Shirt and Collar Pottery Glass Brick	65 011 4,929 19,000 6 095 10 159	+ 0.3 + 1.1 + 0.3		69,411 3,282 16,057 8,104 12,133	+ 6·7 + 7·3 + 7·5 + 2·3 - 5·8	+ 3·6 - 4·3 - 22·1 - 1·7 - 13·3	
Grand Total	385,982	+ 1.2	- 9.1	335,690	+ 6.0	- 17:0	

Changes in Rates of Wages. - The changes in

workpeople, and resulted in a net increase of £2,100 per week. The number of workpeople who received increases was 58,000, and included 16,200 coal miners, etc., in Cumberland, Bristol and Somerset, who received a seasonal advance; 6,690 building trade operatives at Birmingham: 11,500 ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in Cleveland and Durham; 5,850 workpeople in steelworks in West Scotland; and 5,000 workpeople in engineering works in Sheffield and district. The principle decrease affected 6,250 blast furnacemen and iron and steel workers in South Wales and Mon.

Trade Disputes .- The number of disputes beginning in October was 27, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress during the month was 20,677, as compared with 13,025 in September, 1914. and 79,859 in October, 1913. The estimated total aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was 192,500 working days, as compared with 229,800 in September, 1914, and 1,007,400 in October, 1913.

Conciliation and Arbitration.-Cases dealt with during the month include painters, Chesterfield; carpenters, Ballykinlar Camp, co. Down; shipwrights and joiners, Southampton; packing-case makers, Aberdeen; block-printers, Dartford.

Labour Exchanges.—The average weekly number of vacancies notified to all Labour Exchanges for the five weeks ended October 16th, 1914, was 31,981, as compared with 29,339 in the four previous weeks, and with 23,045 in the five weeks ended October 17th, 1913. The average weekly numbers of vacancies filled for the same periods were 24,729, 23,107, and 17,158 respectively.

COTTON TRADE.

Scheme for re-opening of Liverpool Cotton Exchange. WITH a view to enabling the Liverpool Cotton Exchange to be re-opened, the Board of Trade, with the authority of the Treasury, have arranged a scheme, in consultation with the Directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association and with representatives of the Liverpool Banks, which provides for the guarantee by His Majesty's Government, the Liverpool Cotton Association, and the Liverpool Banks, jointly, of advances made to merchants by those Banks. The details of the scheme are embodied in a Form of Agreement which provides inter alia that persons desiring advances shall make to the Bank, and to the directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association, or a Committee appointed by that Association, such disclosure of their affairs and their books as may be required by the Bank and the directors of the Association. If the Bank and the directors approve, advances may be made upon terms similar to those arranged in the scheme for relief to British traders in respect of debts abroad. Repayments of the advance, and of the interest thereon, is to be guaranteed as to 50 per cent. by His Majesty's Government, and as to 25 per cent. by the Liverpool Cotton Association, leaving a risk of 25 per cent. to be assumed by the Bank.

The Form of Agreement provides for the periodical investigation of the borrower's affairs and for repayment in the event of the borrower becoming bankrupt or committing any act of bankruptcy or making any arrangement with his creditors. In the event of the Government, the directors of the Association and the Bank at any date so deciding any advance then outstanding, together with interest thereon, shall be immediately repayable and upon failure of the borrower to repay in whole or part then any amount for which His Majesty's Government may be liable under the guarantee shall be paid to the Bank by the Government on demand.

The guarantee is to apply only to advances required by the borrower to meet Market differences from 5d. per lb. downwards, which he may have paid or may still have to pay in respect of Cotton Future Contracts.

All advances under the scheme are to be repaid not later than one year after termination of the war.

As the result of this arrangement the Liverpool Cotton Exchange was re-opened on Monday, November 16th, and it is understood that the New York and New Orleans rates of wages taking effect in October affected 67,000 | Exchanges were re-opened simultaneously.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG WOMEN IN OCTOBER, 1914.

THE effect of the war on unemployment among women has certain special features not adequately covered by the returns dealt with in the preceding article on the Labour Market. Consequently the following notes have been prepared, based on all the information available.

During October employment among women, which had been seriously affected at the beginning of the war, showed considerable improvement. Army contracts created a demand for women machinists and others in the men's clothing trades, in the boot and shoe trade, the Army accoutrement and leather trades, tinware trades, etc.

On the other hand, certain occupations have shown themselves especially hard hit, and certain centres of localised trades are still seriously affected. The spending power of the community has been reduced, and the demand for luxuries has especially declined. Dressmakers in the most highly skilled branches have had very little work, and the number of servants has been reduced in some cases. Clerks and typists formerly employed in commercial houses with a continental trade still find it difficult to obtain employment.

The Labour Exchange returns and special reports enable an estimate to be made of the extent to which unemployment existed in October as compared with the previous month, but the greater utilisation of the Labour Exchanges during the last few months by women in certain occupations makes comparison with a year ago diffi-

In London the groups of workers showing the largest number of persons unemployed on the Labour Exchange registers on October 16th were waitresses (457), clerks (1,078), dressmakers (1,198), and daily servants (2,487). The number of waitresses on the registers in September fell from 6.0 per cent, of the total in London to 4.9 per cent. in October. Compared with a month ago, the number of waitresses on the register showed an increase and the number of vacancies fell from 504 to 156. The number of daily servants, charwomen, etc., was practically the same as in September, being approximately 7 per cent. of the total in London. Compared with a year ago, the number of daily servants on the registers was more than doubled, but the number of demands from employers showed a decline.

The number of dressmakers on the registers fell from 2.1 per cent. of the total in London in September to 1.8 per cent. in October. The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges showed a considerable increase (from 345 to 506) compared with a year ago, but the number of dressmakers on the registers increased from 151 to 1,198.

The number of women clerks on the registers increased from 2.9 per cent. of the total in London in September to 3.0 per cent. in October. This increase, however, appears to have been due to the increasing use of the Exchanges by women clerks.

In the South-Eastern Division the laundry trade has been very much affected in Cambridge by the small number of students now in residence; the number of College helps has been considerably reduced. In the silk-weaving industry in Norwich 200 women and girls have been suspended.

In the South-Western Division generally, very little unemployment caused by the war is reported. In Bristol the sweet factories and the stationery factories have either closed down or have been working short time. In Southampton large numbers of hotel servants, dressmakers, shop assistants and laundry workers are unemployed. At Exeter collar workers have been dismissed, employment at hotels is slack, and dressmakers and milliners are unemployed.

In the West Midlands Division comparatively little unemployment is reported among factory workers, although there appears to be considerable under-employment. Employment is bad in the high-class branches of the jewellery trade in Birmingham. Many trades in Birmingham are, however, exceptionally busy on Army work, and it has been possible for the unemployed in one trade to pass on to another.

In the East Midlands Division employment is reported as generally good, as most of the industries are of a nature to be made busier than usual by the demand created through the war. In Nottingham, Derby and Long Eaton, however, employment in the lace trade. which was bad before the war, is now still worse; a few of the lace workers have been drafted to the hosiery

In the Yorkshire Division, where for the first few weeks after war began practically every industry was disorganised, the receipt of Government contracts caused exceptional activity in the woollen and blanket, tailoring, boot and shirt trades. Workers whose employment was adversely affected during October were worsted spinners for continental trade, principally in the Bradford, Keighley, and Otley districts; burlers, menders and knotters in the woollen and worsted trades and all branches of cotton operatives, except those engaged on heavy cotton sheetings.

In the North-Western Division dressmakers suffered in most of the towns at first, but are now better employed. Many waitresses are either unemployed or are working short time. The depression in the cotton trade has been accentuated by the war, and employment is bad throughout the division.

In the Scottish and Northern Division the fishing industries in Hartlepool, North Shields and Blyth, Berwick and Eyemouth, Aberdeen and the Aberdeenshire and Banffshire coasts, Wick and the West Highlands have been severely affected. As the Scottish fish workers are generally skilled knitters, it has be possible to ease the situation by distributing knitting orders through practically all the affected areas in Scotland. The betterclass dressmakers, tailoresses and milliners have been considerably affected in all districts. A passing phase re ported in the district was the number of women who came into the labour market at the beginning of the war who were relatives of men who had gone to the front. Their increased spending power through the Army pay conditions has lessened this strain, and retail business has improved. The number of women on the registers of the Labour Exchanges shows some reduction on the large increase at the beginning of the war.

In Ireland, except in the case of seamstresses and clerks in Dublin and certain classes of handkerchief makers in Belfast, any unemployment resulting from the war has been met by short time rather than by dismissal. In Derry the collar trade, and consequently the trade laundries, are very slack.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE average change in retail food prices during October was an advance of less than 1 per cent.; this advance was mainly due to an increase in the price of eggs, partly attributable to seasonal causes. Milk and butter also showed slight rises in price, as is usual during October. The price of sugar at 31st October averaged about 5 per cent. lower than at the beginning of the month. Margarine fell by about 5 per cent., on the average, and fish and bacon by 3 per cent. Potatoes also were lower in price. Meat, bread, flour, cheese, tea, cocoa and coffee showed little or no change.

Taking all these articles together, and allowing for their comparative importance in working-class household expenditure, the average increase in prices since July amounted to about 13 per cent. in the large towns, and 12 per cent. in the small towns and villages.

The following Table shows the percentage increases in prices at the end of August, September, and October, as compared with normal prices in July :-

	23165	RGE TOV		SMALL TOWNS AND VILLAGES, (Populations under 50 000,)		
Article.	End of August.	End of Sept.	End of Oct.	End of August.	End of Sept.	End of Oct.
Beef:— British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	6 9	7 10	6 10	4 5	5 5	6
Ribs Thin Flank	11 18	14 25	14 27	11 14	13 18	13 18
British— Legs Breast	5 11	6 13	5 13	4 5	4 6	4 6
Frozen— Legs Breast Breast Breast Bread Flour (Household) Bread Sugar (White Granulated) Mik Potatoes	14 19 10 23 9 9 66 1	16 23 12 30 10 11 86 3	16 24 9 26 10 12 75 5	10 14 9 13 13 7 63 1	12 18 10 15 13 7 76 2 21†	12 18 6 12 13 8 69 5
Margarine Butter;— Fresh Salt Cheese Eggs (Fresh)	14 4 5 3 12	10 3 4 5 20	4 4 4 6 41	12 6 6 6 11	10 6 5 7 24	8 6 7 53
All above Articles* (weighted net percentage increase).	11	13	13	9	11	12

^{*}Including tea, coffee, and cocoa, which showed practically no alteration in price.

FOOD PRICES IN GERMANY.

According to the Deutscher Reichs-Anzeiger of November 5th the Department of the German Agricultural Council which deals with prices statistics has prepared tables showing the prices move-ments of cereals, flour, meat and other foodstuffs in Berlin in the period May-October, 1914. A comparison of the average wholesale price for the three months, May, June, and July, with that for the three months, August, September, and October shows that:-

Wheat	has	risen	17	per	cent
Rye	,,	"	21	,,	,,
Wheat flour	,,	,,	36	,,	,,
Rye flour	,,	,,	32	,,	"
Oats	,,	,,	26	,,	,,
Barley	,,	"	40	,,	"
Maize	,,	,,	40	,,	,,

Meat, on the other hand, has risen scarcely at all, and prices are practically the same as last year, pork being, in fact, cheaper. Most other foods, too, cost practically the same as last year. Beans, peas, lentils, and rice, and, latterly, potatoes, however, have risen considerably in

Particulars as to the change in retail prices of food in Berlin, based upon data published in the Prussian official Statistische Korrespondenz, are shown in the following Table: -

Articl	e.	oois	Retail	Increase in September as		
	instance	Sept.,	1914.	May,	1914.	compared with May.*
Rye bread Wheat flour Rye flour Butter I ard Sugar Coffee Eggs Milk Beef Mutton P tatoes Rice Spilt peas Harlcot beans Lentils	per 4 lbs, per 7 lbs. per 1b. per 2 lbs. per doz per quart per 1b. per 56 lbs. per 2 lbs. per 1b.	s, 1 1 1 1	d. 634 434 38 554 24 39 11 0 64 334 44	s. 1 1 1	d. 5½ 3 11¼ 2½ 7 7 5¼ 4½ 10 3 9 11 · 6 5¼ 2¾ 3¼ 3¼	Per cent. 192 100 267 57 154 No change. 32 429 No change. 69 (t) 333 203 204 400

^{*} Based upon a comparison of the prices as quoted in the source (so many ennige per kilogram, etc.).

In the case of meat the percentage change is arrived at by comparing the ptember and June prices.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN DENMARK ON OCTOBER 24TH, 1914.

THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1914.

According to Statistiske Efterretninger* of November 6th, 1914, the Danish Government Statistical Department and the General Federation of Danish Trade Unions have made a second special investigation since the beginning of the war into unemployment on a specified day. The results of the first inquiry, held on August 22nd. were briefly summarised in the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for September (p. 327), and it is proposed to continue holding inquiries at intervals of two months so long as it is convenient to do so under the present conditions. The second investigation, which was also confined to organised workpeople, took place on October 24th. Returns relating to about 130,000 persons (or nine-tenths of the total number of trade unionists in Denmark) were received; showing that 12,200. or 9.4 per cent., were out of employment at the date of inquiry-or, deducting those who have been mobilised (over 10,000 among the 130,000 to whom the returns related), about 10 per cent. This is a somewhat more favourable result than that shown by the enquiry of August 22nd when 11.6 per cent. were reported as out of work.

The trades in which the highest proportions of unemployed members were found were bookbinding (25 per cent.), bricklaying and masonry, and carpentry and joinery (14 per cent.), printing (11 per cent.), tobacco manufacture (10 per cent.), baking (9 per cent.), and textile, wood, and stone industries (8 to 9 per cent.).

Among the members of the General Labourers' Federation the percentage unemployed was 14.

It is stated that 5,100 persons included in the investigation were in receipt of benefit from an unemployment fund: of the rest some had exhausted their benefit, some were waiting for the necessary number of days to expire before a claim could be preferred, some did not make their claim, while others, forming the majority, had joined no such fund.

In addition to the above total unemployment a considerable proportion of those at work—some 12 per cent. -were suffering from partial unemployment in the form of short time. In certain trades this was very prevalent, the pottery workers, for instance, having 60 per cent. working short time, tobacco workers 50 per cent., and textile operatives, stone workers, and moulders 25

It was found possible to make a comparison for certain trades as to the proportion unemployed and also as to the proportion working short time on August 22nd and October 24th respectively. This may be set forth as

reducers on a hart of		ge Wholly ployed.	Percentage Working Short Time.		
Trades.	Aug.	Oct.	Aug.	Oct.	
	22nd,	24th,	22nd,	24th,	
	1914.	1914.	1914.	1914.	
Building and Furniture making Gen ral Labourers Factory Workers (Trades not distinguished).	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
	12.0	13.3	6.8	7.0	
	13.3	13.8	6.0	5.8	
	9.6	5.8	16.5	12.2	
General percentage	11.3	9.7	11.1	9.9	

It would appear, therefore, that on the whole unemployment was less severe on the later than on the earlier date. The Danish report estimates that unemployment was about three times as great in August, and about twice as great in October, as at normal periods, taking the figures for July, 1914, October, 1913, and August, 1913, as representing normal conditions.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND a net increase in all the trades of £632,000 per week, the details for the various periods being as follows:— HOURS OF LABOUR IN 1913.

THE twenty-first annual report* on changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in the United Kingdom, relating to the year 1913, and containing comparative statistics for previous years, has been issued by the Board of Trade.

Rates of Wages.

The upward movement in wages which began in 1910, and continued throughout 1911 and 1912, proceeded at an accelerated rate during the greater part of 1913. In spite of a falling off in the last few months in those branches of the metal trades in which changes in wages are automatically regulated by fluctuations in the selling prices of pig-iron and manufactured iron and steel, and of a check towards the end of the year in the increases in the coal mining industry, the net increase in rates of wages in the year has only been exceeded in 1900 and in 1907. The number of workpeople affected and the number of separate changes reported were the highest on record.

The total number of workpeople reported as affected by changes was 1,906,878.† Of these, 1,868,086 received net increases amounting to £180,462 per week, and 35,727 sustained net decreases of £1,751 per week; whilst the remaining 3,065 had upward and downward changes which left their wages at the same level at the end as at the beginning of the year. The net result of all the changes was thus an increase of £178,711 per week, as compared with one of £139,404 per week in 1912. the following Table the number of workpeople affected, and the net effect of the changes on their weekly wages, are classified by groups of trades:-

Groups of	No. of Workpeople affected.	Net Amount of Increase per week.				
					No.	£
Building Trades -					189,871	23,165
Coal Mining		17.00			978,724	102.175
Other Mining (Iron, &c.)					21,717	2,004
Quarrying					15,717	1,184
Pig Iron Manu'acture					18,001	81
Iron and Steel Manufact	ure				56,621	1,854
Engineering and Shipbui			17000		224.832	13,521
Other Metal Trades					38.197	3,755
Textile Trades	21578				143,351	9,640
Clothing Trades	Account the second	Since .	2300	The state of	19,810	2,709
Transport Trades 1				-101133	49 236	5,329
Printing, &c., Trades		100			12.782	1,009
Glass, Brick, &c., Trades	20050				25.007	2.012
Other Mander C		100			40,927	4.439
Employees of Public Au	thonit				72,085	5,834
Employees of Public At	tonorit	ies			12,080	0,004
Total	***			.5	1,906,878	178,711

The outstanding feature of the year was the increase in the building trades, which was by far the largest recorded for any year since 1893. As in previous years, however, the coal-mining industry accounted for a larger number of workpeople affected and a greater aggregate amount of change than any other group of trades; in all the coalfields the workpeople received net increases during the year ranging from 21 per cent. in South Wales to 183 per cent. in Scotland.

As regards the methods by which the changes were arranged it was found that of the total of 1,906,878 workpeople 3.4 per cent., mostly in the pig iron and iron and steel industries, had their changes arranged under sliding scales; 56.1 per cent., principally in the coal mining industry, had their changes arranged by conciliation, arbitration or mediation; and the remaining 40.5 per cent. were affected by changes arranged by direct negotiation between employers and workpeople, or their representatives. In the case of 8.9 per cent. of the workpeople the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

During the last twenty years wages on the whole have risen in eleven years, and in nine they have fallen. This, however, does not apply to groups of trades taken separately, as in some groups every year has shown a net increase. Over the whole twenty years there has been

‡ Exclusive of seamen and railway servants. § Exclusive of agricultural labourers.

Periods of Rising Wages.	Periods of Falling Wages.	
Years. Weekly Inc.	se. Years, Weekly Decr	ease
£. 1896-1900	1894-1896* 73,000 1901-1905 229,000 1908 1909 128,000	

The extent to which the various groups of trades have shared in this aggregate net increase is shown below:-

Groups of Trades.	No. of Years in which Wages Rose.	No. of Years in which Wages Fell.	Net Rise in Weekly Wages in 20 Years, 1894-1913.		
Building Trades Coal Mining† Other Mining (Iron, &c.) and Quarr Pig Iron Manufacture Iron and Steel Manufacture Englieering and Shipbuilding Other Metal Trades Textile Trades Clothing Trades Transport Irades Printing, &c., Trades Glass, &c., and other Trades Employees of Public Authorities	ying		16 9 12 12 13 14 13 17 19 15 20	4 11 8 8 7 6 7 3 1 5	£ 77,744 259,602 9,066 6,324 19,808 76,333 13,189 68,039 8,043 30,030 6,399 24,842 34,049
Total			11	9	633,458

In the case of agricultural labourers, seamen, and railway servants details as to the numbers affected by changes in wages are not known precisely, and they are, therefore, excluded from the occupations dealt with in the above tables. Various methods have been adopted, however, to show the movement in wages for these workpeople, and these are explained and the results shown in the report. As regards agricultural labourers, the increase in wages in 1913 was found to be very marked, even as compared with 1912, which was also a good year. Seamen, firemen, and trimmers obtained a general advance of 10s, per month at the principal ports early in the year, thus making an increase in average rates in the last ten years of 30 per cent. on steamships and of over 40 per cent. on sailing vessels. In the case of railway servants an increase in average weekly earnings of 84d in a selected week in 1912 was followed by a further increase of $6\frac{3}{4}$ d. in 1913.

Hours of Labour.

The changes in hours of labour reported as taking effect in 1913 affected 154,618 workpeople. Of these, 7,665 had their aggregate working time increased and 146,953 had it reduced, the net effect of all the changes being a reduction of 378,009 hours per week. The majority of those whose hours were increased were employed in the building trades, the increases in most cases arising out of re-arrangements in the length of summer and winter periods, and not from increases in the weekly hours in the ordinary sense. The following Table shows the total number of workpeople whose hours were changed in each of the last ten years, with the total net amount of the reduction in hours per week:

			2000		-		The state of the s
				No. of W	orkpeople aff	ected by	Net Amount of Decrease per week
		Year.		Increases.	Decreases.	All Changes:	compared with each preceding year.
1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913	::		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	774 5,806 1,985 841 3,349 3,212 8,006 4,351 1,013 7,665	16,018 90,179 52,969 35,366 23,192 569,679 19,360 151,056 104,304 146,953	16,792 95,985 54,954 36,207 26,541 562,891 27,366 155,407 105,317 154,618	Hours, 24,599 65,265 98,892 78,975 38,423 2,392,322 47,575 715,459 210,556 378,009

* In these years the fall in wages was almost confined to the coal-mining

* In these years the latter wages resulting from the Awards under the Coal Mines (Michimum Wage) Act.

‡ Including the chemical, brick and pottery trades, woodworking and furnishing, the food, drink and tobacco trades, and miscellaneous other trades.

^{*} The Journal of the Danish Statistical Office.

^{*} Cd. 7635. Price 11d. † Excluding changes affecting agricultural labourers, seamen and railway

LABOUR DISPUTES IN 1913.

THE Report* on Strikes and Lock-outs and the work of Conciliation and Arbitration Boards in 1913 has recently been published by the Board of Trade. This issue is the twenty-sixth of a series of annual reports dealing with labour disputes. The Report contains a detailed analysis of the disputes of the year, with comparative statistics for the period 1893-1913; particulars are also given of the strikes and lock-outs settled by conciliation and arbitration in 1913, and of the work of voluntary Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Strikes and Lock-Outs.

The year 1913 was the third of a series in which a considerable number of important disputes have occurred. Single years in the past have surpassed one or more of these years in respect of number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, or aggregate duration of disputes; but, so far as the available statistics show, there has never before been a series of three consecutive years marked as a whole by such widespread industrial unrest.

The number of disputes reported as having begun during the year (1,497) was the highest recorded; in addition 50 disputes which began before the year, involving 8,885 workpeople, were in progress for varying periods during 1913. Practically all the main groups of trades were affected by the increase in the number of disputes, notably the building, metal, engineering, and shipbuilding and textile trades. The total number of workpeople involved in disputes beginning during the year (688,925) was higher than in any other year, with the exception of 1911 and 1912, while the aggregate duration in working days (11,630,732) of all disputes in progress during the year was only exceeded in 1893, 1898 and 1912. About one-third of this aggregate duration was due to three large disputes, while the remaining two-thirds, amounting to nearly eight million working days, was much in excess of the total for any of the years of normal industrial disturbance during the period. The number of workpeople involved in disputes in 1913 represents 5.6 per cent. of the estimated industrial population, and the total aggregate duration of the disputes at the establishments where they occurred was equivalent to the loss of about one day in the year if spread over the whole industrial popula-

Groups of Trades.	invo	er of Worl	putes	Working	gate Duration in Days of all Disputes n progress in		
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.	
Building Mining and Quarry-	2.789 14 0 ,808	5,634 1,106,736	40,002 214,078	74,962 4,101,276	106,638 31,593,845	823,829 1,655,584	
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding.	93,783	82,885	152,689	1,321,915	1,369,328	2,987,695	
Textile	221,433 9 810 448,618 44,739	56,208 31,069 155,300 25,449	93,510 15,227 86,225 67,194	1,434,068 94,447 2,729,633 563,290	3,698,376 601,438 2,985,165 559,885	2,028,200 173,910 1.245,092 1,016,422	
Total	961,980	1,463,281	688,925†	10,319,591	40,914,675	11,630,732†	

The number of disputes in the building trades was higher in 1913 than in any of the preceding twenty years of the Department's record. In the coal mining industry there was no great general strike as in 1912, but sectional strikes were numerous. The number of disputes in the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding group of trades was about one-half greater than the next highest number in the whole comparative period, the increase being chiefly in the engineering, shipbuilding, and miscellaneous metal trades; the pig-iron, iron and steel, and tinplate trades were, as usual, but little affected by serious disputes. The number of sectional disputes in the textile trades was much higher than any previously recorded; and numerous disputes of a local character occurred in the transport trades.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople

* Report on Strikes and Lock-outs and on Conciliation and Arbitration Boards.
Cd. 7658 Price 1s. 3d.
† The general dispute at Dublin, involving 20,000 workpeeple in a large number of different tr des, with an aggregate duration of 1,700,000 working days in 1913, has been included in the total, but not in any of the separate groups of trades.

directly involved in disputes beginning in 1913, classified according to principal cause and result:-

There,					
	in Dis	y involved 13, the	Total Number of Work- people		
Frincipal Cause.	In favour of Work- people.	In favour of Em- ployers.	Com- promised or Partially Successful.	Indefinite or Unsettled.	directly involved in Dis- putes be- ginning in 1913.
Wages:— For Increase Against Decrease Re-adjustments of rates owing to difficulties in	21,391 7,402 5,281	31,261 2,259 1,558	187.222 6,695 6,071	111	239,874 16,356 12,910
working, &c.	6,542	3,550	3,914	_	14,006
Total.—Wages Hours of Labour Employment of particular	40,616 2,957 19,752	38,628 7,521 15,006	203 902 3,210 18,966	. =	283,146 13,688 53,714
classes or persons. Working arrangements Trade Unionism Sympathetic Disputes Miscellaneous	6,669 88,352 767 2,899	8,200 20,040 14,495 4,657	5,290 12,078 81 1,961	Ξ	20,159 120,470 15.343 9,517
Grand Total	162,012	108,547	245,478	-	516,037

The majority of disputes in most years arise on demands for advances in wages, and in 1913 more than one-half of the disputes (776), accounting for nearly one-half of the total number of workpeople directly involved, were due to this cause. The proportion of such disputes to the tal in 1913 was considerably higher than in the nine preceding years. Questions of Trade Union principle accounted for nearly one-quarter of the total number of workpeople directly involved.

The approximate proportion of workpeople directly involved in disputes completely successful from the point of view of the workpeople was 31 per cent., in unsuccessful disputes 21 per cent., and in partially successful or compromised disputes 48 per cent. Excluding the exceptional year 1912, the proportion of workpeople completely successful in 1913 was much higher than in any of the four years 1908 to 1911; while the proportion accepting a compromise was lower than the average for the same period.

The great majority of disputes that occur are settled by direct arrangement or negotiations between the parties or their representatives without the intervention of third parties, and in 1913 about three-quarters of the number of disputes, involving over two-thirds of all the workpeople directly involved, were settled in this

Conciliation and Arbitration.

The number of strikes and lock-outs settled in 1913 by the mediation of third parties was the highest recorded, 127 strikes and lock-outs, directly involving 93,639 workpeople, being settled by methods of conciliation; and 23, directly involving 15,212 workpeople, by arbitration. Of these 150 strikes and lock-outs, 27, including the metalworkers' dispute in the Midlands, were settled under the Conciliation Act, 1896; 25 were settled by Conciliation Boards dealing with particular trades; 14 by District Conciliation Boards, and Trades Councils; and 84 by other voluntary conciliatory agencies, and by individuals.

The principal work of Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration is the prevention, and not the settlement, of disputes, and the number of such Boards known to have taken action in 1913 (195) was the highest recorded, while the number of cases considered by them (4,070*) was only exceeded in 1911. Of the cases considered 2,283* were settled by the conciliatory action of the Boards, and 291 by arbitration under reference from the Boards; 1,073 were withdrawn, ruled out of order or settled independently of the Boards; 44 (all in the Building Trades) were referred to higher Boards; and the remaining 379 cases were still under consideration at the end of the year. Only 31 of the total number of cases settled by the instrumentality of the Boards were disputes involving a stoppage of work.

* Of these cases 1,596 were considered, and 1,100 settled, by the South Wales Dinplate Conciliation Board.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

Painters, Chesterfield.

The Chief Industrial Commissioner's attention having been drawn to a dispute between the Chesterfield Master Builders' Association and painters in their employment with regard to proposed alterations in the rules involving, inter alia, a reduction in wages, of which the men alleged insufficient notice had been given, an officer of the department visited Chesterfield on 16th October, and arranged for a meeting to be held with an independent chairman, with power to decide any points upon which the parties were unable to agree.

Mr. R. E. Moore, who was appointed to act in this capacity, presided at a meeting on 23rd October, when agreement was reached on certain rules, the question affecting reduction in wages and notice being left to his

Mr. Moore issued his award with regard to these points on November 4th, deciding that insufficient notice had been given, and postponing the reduction in wages until 27th November, 1914.

Carpenters, Ballykinlar Camp, Co. Down.

Carpenters employed on the construction of huts at Ballykinlar Camp, Co. Down, having ceased work on 21st October in support of a demand for higher wages, the matter was brought to the notice of the Chief Industrial Commissioner, who entered into negotiations with the parties, as a result of which work was completely resumed by 26th October.

Shipwrights and Joiners, Southampton.

Towards the end of September a dispute, which threatened to extend to work in connection with the building of Government pontoons, arose between shipwrights and joiners at Southampton respecting work claimed by both parties on a sailing ship which was being converted into a yacht.

After prolonged negotiations by an officer of the Department, the matter was referred to Sir William E. Smith, C.B., the arbitrator appointed by the Chief Industrial Commissioner.

Sir W. E. Smith having heard the parties and inspected the work, issued his award on October 29th, deciding that the work was joiners' and not shipwrights' work.

Packing Case Makers, Aberdeen.

Packing-case makers in the employment of certain firms in Aberdeen having ceased work on 22nd October in support of their refusal to carry wood from the sawmill to the box shop, the Chief Industrial Commissioner caused inquiries to be made into the causes of the difference, and subsequently appointed Sheriff-Substitute A. J. Louttit-Laing to act as mediator.

The mediator presided at a meeting of the parties, and a settlement was reached on 30th October, whereby it was agreed, inter alia, "That, pending the completion of present contracts, the employees agree to carry the wood from the sawmill to the boxshop," and that this question, together with any other questions affecting the conditions of labour in the trade, should be referred to an Arbiter or Court of Arbitration to be appointed by the Board of Trade at an early date.

Block Printers, Dartford.

A dispute was caused at certain silk printing works at Dartford, through the men at the mill refusing to allow more men to be employed owing to a difference of opinion regarding the working of another mill belong-ing to the same firm. The Chief Industrial Commissioner's attention having been drawn to the matter, an officer of the Department visited Dartford, and presided at a meeting of the printers on 28th October, when a settlement was arrived at.

RAILWAY CONCILIATION SCHEME.

His Honour Judge Mellor, K.C., presided at a meeting on 15th October of Conciliation Board III. of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, and decided certain questions raised by goods' guards.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS OVERSEA.

Monthly report, compiled by the Emigrants' Information Office, \$4, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W., from the latest official and other reports, newspapers, &c. Free quarterly circulars on Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, and Handbooks (with maps) at 1d. each, may be obtained from the Office post free; and all enquiries about emigration addressed to the office will be answered.

Owing to the war (1) labour conditions oversea are uncertain; and (2) steamers are liable to delay and risk.

Canada.

Large numbers of skilled and unskilled labourers are out of work in Canada at the present time, and it would appear undesirable for any emigrant to go there now. Manufacturing conditions during October somewhat improve, and some establishments which had been closed down resumed operations, but many factory employees still remained out of work. The busiest establishments were cotton and woollen mills and flour mills. Coal mining was fairly active, and some metal mines in British Columbia which had closed down were reopened. Some thousands of extra labourers were being employed on railroad construction, which helped to relieve unemployment and distress. Many women in Vancouver have been working at reduced wages. The strikes of moulders at Smith's Falls (Ontario) and of sheet metal workers at Toronto are still unsettled.

Australia.

Labour conditions in Australia are unsettled owing to the war, and there is no present demand for more labour. All assisted emigration to South Australia has been stopped; and there is an over supply of labour there, largely owing to the drought. Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania still grant reduced passages to emigrants. A cablegram just received from Sydney states that employment in New South Wales is much below normal, that all branches of the building trades are dull, that the iron trades are fairly good, that country districts report no unemployment except as regards mining, and that 5,000 miners have been absorbed on railway construction. According to the same cablegram the season in Victoria promises badly, and work is likely to be scarce, except in the Southern dairying districts; in the Northern districts there is drought, and the war is seriously affecting the demand for labour; all trades are dull. Owing to recruiting for the war, assisted passages to New South Wales or Victoria are not available, except under special circumstances, for men between the ages of 18 and 35.

New Zealand.

Assisted emigration to New Zealand is now stopped, except in the case of female servants. Many trades have been adversely affected by the war; but the leather, woollen, tailoring, and boot trades have been busy. There is a demand for good coalminers.

Union of South Africa.

Owing to the war the labour market in South Africa is disorganised, and no one should go there now.

LABOUR IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Note.—Since the publication of the last issue of the BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE no official data for the preparation of the usual monthly summaries relative to the state of employment, &c., have reached the Department from Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Holland, or Denmark

GERMANY.

Employment in September.—The October number of the Reichs-Arbeitsblatt (the journal of the German Labour Department) states that "the revival in the labour market which began in August after the initial sharp decline in the level of employment consequent upon the outbreak of hostilities not only continued in September, but became apparent in nearly all branches of industry. It was

possible to discontinue to a considerable extent the short time which had been introduced in many instances in August. The improvement was especially noticeable in mining, and particularly in coal mining, as also in the

engineering, electrical and clothing trades. Certain trades worked more briskly than in times of peace." Returns relating to unemployment in September were furnished to the German Labour Department by 34 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 1,162,614. membership covered was 1,010,283, of whom 161,164, or

Omitting branches which failed to make returns, the 16.0 per cent. were stated to be unemployed at the end of September as compared with 22.4 per cent. in the previous month and 2.7 per cent. in September, 1913.

Unions.	Member- ship reported on at end of	Percentage of Member- ship returned as un- employed at end of month.			
	September, 1914.*	Sept., 1914.	Aug, 1914.	Sept., 1913.	
All Unions making Returns	1,010,283	16.0	22.4	2.7	
PRINCIPAL UNIONS: Builders' Labourers Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) Engineers and Metal Workers (Hirsch- Duncker). Metal Workers (Christian) Textile Workers (Soc. Dem.) Hat Makers Boot and Shoe Makers Transport Workers Printers (Book and Job) (Soc. Dem.) Bookbinders Saddlers and Bag Makers Leather Workers. Wood Workers Glass Workers Porcelain Workers Bakers Brewery and Corn Mill Workers Tobacco Workers (Frespective of trade) State and Municipal Workers Factory Workers (frespective of trade) State and Municipal Workers State and Municipal Workers	116,407 356,509 17,150 23,605 102,513 10,412 33,130 138,172 61,376 28,337 10,944 11,492 133,965 11,971 12,968 30,155 22,211 143,677 38,007	11'4 12'1 14'8 14'4 17'1 46'3 33'2 33'1 21'0 14'1 26'8 41'8 6'9 1'5 17'4 11'2 11'1	16·4 21·5 26·1 18·2 62·2 35·7 10·8 41·2 39·9 34·6 22·8 33·6 62·2 1·7 32·5 16·3 16·3	2·8 2·8 1·0 2·0 17·6 1·6 1·6 1·6 1·6 1·5 1·5 1·5 1·5 1·5 1·5 1·5 1·5 1·5 1·5	

Returns from 386 large industrial concernst showed a total of 324,070 workpeople employed in September-a decrease of 103,654, or 24.2 per cent., on the number employed by the same firms in September, 1913. This, it is stated, is principally due to the loss of male workpeople called up for military service.

UNITED STATES.

New York State.

Changes in Rates of Wages in 1913.-According to reports furnished to the New York State Department of Labourt by trade unions, the increases of wages which took place in 1913 affected 113,558 members, each of whom received on an average an addition amounting to 6s. 11d. per week. On the other hand, decreases took place affecting 507 persons, the average amount lost being 2s. 81d. per week. The net result was that 114,065 workpeople were affected by changes in wages, which in the aggregate amounted to an increase of £39,166, or an average of 6s, 10td. per week.

The following table summarises the changes reported by trade unions during the last five years:-

Year.		Members	affected.	Average Weekly Change per Member.		Net Average Weekly Increase	
,			By Increases.	By Decreases.	Increase.	Decrease.	per Member.
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913	::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	12,082 125,141 52,541 51,185 113,558	355 219 700 1,276 507	s. d. 7 9½ 10 3 6 6½ 6 4 6 11	8. d. 15 5 2 2 16 8½ 1 9 2 8½	s. d. 7 1 10 2½ 6 3 6 1½ 6 10½

From the table it will be seen that the number of those for whom increases in wages were reported in 1913 was more than twice as large as in 1912. It was, in fact, greater than in any year for which records have been kept, with the exception of 1910. The average amount of the weekly increase was larger than in either

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT

IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

DURING OCTOBER.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, and showed little change on the whole from a month ago, but was not so good as a year ago. In some districts a shortage, due to recruiting, was reported.

Returns relating to 1,232 pits employing 649,410 workpeople show that the average number of days* worked per week by the collieries during the fortnight ended October 24th, 1914, was 5:03, as compared with 5:01 a month ago and 5.59 a year ago.

Of the 649,410 workpeople covered by the returns 447,758 (or 68.9 per cent.) were employed at pits working 10 or more days during the fortnight ended October 24th, 1914, while 294,664 (or 45.4 per cent.) were employed at pits working 11 days or more.

The highest average per week was in South Wales and Monmouth (5.81 days), and the lowest in North-

umberland (3.48 days).

Districts.	No. of Work- people employed in Oct., 1914,	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1914, on a	
	at the Collieries included in the Table.	Oct., 24th, 1914.	Sept., 26th, 1914.	Oct., 25th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES. Northumberland	49,506 112,512 7,849 75,012 27,547 53,499 35,344 46,834 29,962 9,469 6,598 11,703 138,065	Days. 3 48 4 51 5 63 5 24 4 93 4 75 5 34 4 97 5 57 5 48 5 19 5 74 6 81	Days. 3 69 4 59 6 76 5 24 4 69 5 32 4 79 5 44 5 14 5 07 5 85 6 78	Days. 5:41 5:51 5:82 5:83 5:58 5:39 5:58 5:29 5:70 5:70 5:20 6:80 6:83	Days 0.21 - 0.08 - 0.13 - 0.37 + 0.06 + 0.02 + 0.13 + 0.13 + 0.13 + 0.13 + 0.34	Days 1.93 - 1.00 - 0.19 - 0.59 - 0.65 - 0.64 - 0.24 - 0.32 - 0.13 - 0.22 - 0.01 - 0.06 - 0.02
ENGLAND AND WALES	603,900	5.08	5.03	5.61	+ 0.02	- 0.56
SCOTLAND. West Scotland	20,308 2,679	4·92 4·59	4·91 5·13	5·23 5·34	+ 0·01 - 0·54	- 0·31 - 0·75
Fife	21,949	4.63	4.54	5.49	+ 0.09	- 0.86
SCOTLAND	44,936	4.76	4.74	5:37	+ 0.03	- 0.61
IRELAND	574	5.52	5.50	5.66	+ 0.02	- 0.14
United Kingdom	649,410	5.03	5.01	5.59	+ 0.02	- 0.56

In Northumberland employment was bad, a number of collieries being stopped and others working short time; employment showed some decline on a month ago, and was very much worse than a year ago. In Durham employment was fair on the whole, and showed little change on September; but it showed a great decline compared with a year ago. In Cumberland it continued good. In South Yorkshire it was good, but not so good as a year ago. In West Yorkshire and in Lancashire and Cheshire it was fair on the whole, and showed some improvement on a month ago, but a considerable decline on a year ago.

In the Midland counties it was good, or fairly good, and showed some improvement on a month ago, but was not so good as a year ago. In the Forest of Dean it was good at steam coal pits, but only fair at house coal pits. An improvement was reported at Bristol. In North and South Wales and Monmouthshire it was very good.

In West Scotland employment was fairly good, but showed a decline on a year ago. In the Lothians it was slack, and showed a considerable decline compared with either a month ago or a year ago. In Fife it continued slack, and was much worse than a year ago.

* The figures in this article only show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short days) on which coalwas hewn and wound at the collieries included in the returns received. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons employed at these collieries worked the whole number of days.

Description of Coal.	No. of Work- people employed in Oct., 1914, at the	worked	e number per weel ries in Fo ended	k by the	Inc. (Dec. (Oct., on	-) in 1914,
	Collieries included in the Table.	Oct. 241 h, 1914.	8ept. 26th, 1914.	0ct. 25th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite	32,757 42,849 74,323 259,954	Days. 5.55 4.94 4.77 4.98 5.22 4.87	Days. 5.04 4.89 4.65 4.90 5.25 4.84	Days. 5.52 5.67 5.51 5.41 5.67 6.57	Days. + 0.51 + 0.05 + 0.12 + 0.08 - 0.03 + 0.03	Days. + 0.03 - 0.73 - 0.74 - 0.43 - 0.45 - 0.70
All Descriptions .	649,410	5.03	5.01	5.29	+ 0.02	- 0.56

Compared with a month ago employment showed an improvement at pits producing all classes of coal except steam coal; the improvement was greatest at anthracite

Compared with a year ago there was a decline at all pits except anthracite coal pits; the decline was most marked at coking and gas coal pits.

The Exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel during October 1914, amounted to 4,151,381 tons, as compared with 4,096,453 tons in September, 1914, and 7,059,928 tons in October, 1913.

IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good in iron mines, but showed a slight decline on both a month ago and a year ago. In shale mines it continued good, though not quite so good as a year ago. It was dull in tin mines, and good in lead

In and about quarries employment continued fairly good, except in slate quarries and china clay works, in which there was a good deal of unemployment and short

Mining.

Iron Mining .- During the fortnight ended October 24th the weekly average number of days* worked by the mines and open works included in the returns was 5.69, as compared with 5.82 a month ago, and 5.89 a year ago. Employment was fairly good, but showed some decline in Cleveland, both as compared with a month ago and a year ago. In Scotland also it was not so good as a year

	Work- people	in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1914, on a	
Districts.	employed in Oct., 1914.	Oct. 24th, 1914.	Sent. 26th, 1914.	Oct. 25th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland	6,364 4,565	Days. 5.63 5.83	Days. 5.91 5.83	Days. 6.00 5.73	Days 0.28	Days 0.37 + 0.10
shire Scotland Other Districts	998 2,443	5.06 5.82	5·09 5·85	5·65 5·94	- 0·03 - 0·03	- 0.59 - 0.12
All Districts	14,370	5.69	5.82	5.89	- 0.13	- 0.50

Shale Mining .- According to the returns received there were 3,517 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended October 24th, who were employed at mines working an average of 5.88 days, as compared with 3,489 workpeople in September, at mines working 5.89 days, and 3,652 workpeople in October, 1913, at mines working 5.97 days.

Tin Mining .- Employment in Cornwall generally continued dull; it was still fairly good in the larger mines in the Camborne district, but in the Calstock, Liskeard, and Marazion districts it was bad.

*The figures in this article only show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short days) on which iron ore or stone or shale was got and drawn at the mines and open works included in the returns received. It is not ne cessarily implied that all the persons employed at these mines or open works worked the whole number of days.

Lead Mining.-Employment continued good in North Wales and at Darley Dale (Matlock), and was good and better than a month ago in Weardale.

Quarrying.

Slate.—Employment remained in a very depressed state in North Wales, showing some decline on a month ago. Most quarries in the Nantlle district remained closed, while there was much short time in the Festiniog, Llanberis, and Bethesda quarries.

Granite.—Employment continued good in Leicester-shire, and fairly good in Cornwall. In the Aberdeen district it was reported as dull, though good at Rubislaw.

Limestone.—Employment was generally moderate, and worse than a month ago, in Weardale, though good at Westgate. It was fair, and better than a month ago, at Buxton. It was dull, and worse than a month ago, in Cumberland.

Other Stone.—Employment was still good in chert quarries at Bakewell, and in the Clee Hill road-material (basalt) quarries. In grindstone and building stone quarries in the Rowsley district it was very fair. Some short time was again worked in freestone quarries on the Tyne. In whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale employment was moderate and worse than a month ago. It continued bad in sandstone quarries in Forfarshire.

Settmaking, etc.—Employment generally continued fairly good with settmakers in Scotland. It continued good in the Clee Hill district, and at Pwllheli (Carnarvonshire). With monumental masons in the Aberdeen district it was moderate, and worse than a month ago.

China Clay .- Employment continued bad in Cornwall, where a large number of men were unemployed, and others worked only three days a week.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT was fair on the whole, and rather better than a month ago. It was better than before the war.

The returns show that 270 furnaces were in blast at the end of October, 1914, compared with 264 in September, 1914, and 301 in October, 1913. In July the number was 255. Eight furnaces were relit during October (three in Cleveland, one in Staffordshire, and four in Lanarkshire), and in Cumberland one was damped down and one blown out.

	Number of the Rei	of Furnaces in turns in Blast	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1914, on		
District.	Oct., 1914.	Sept., 1914.	Oct., 1913.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES-	72	69	81	+ 3	- 9
Cleveland Cumberland & Lancs.	6	28	29	+ 3 - 2	- 9 - 3 - 1
S. and S.W. Yorks		10 35	11 38		- 3
Derby & Nottingham Leicester, Lincoln,	35				- 2
and Northampton	27	27	29	4	
Staffs & Worcester	27	26	32	+ 1	- 5
S. Wales & Monmouth Other districts	10 4	10*	5	::	- 1
England & Wales	211	209*	234	+ 2	- 23
Scotland	59	55	67	+ 4	- 8
Total	270	264*	301	+ 6	- 31

In Cleveland employment continued fair, with very little unemployment. In Nottinghamshire it was also fair, but in North Staffordshire there was a slight decline, due to some furnaces being under repair. Employment in South Staffordshire and Worcestershire continued good. There was a further improvement in the West of Scotland.

The Imports of iron ore in October, 1914, amounted to 458,805 tons, as compared with 525,732 tons in September, 1914, and 597,638 tons in October, 1913.

The Exports (British and Irish) of pig iron from the United Kingdom in October, 1914, amounted to 47,188 tons, as compared with 37,793 tons in September, 1914, and 99,588 tons in October, 1913.

* Revised figures.

^{*} Exclusive of members called up for military service.
† Mining and smelting, ron and steel and other metal trades, eagineering, electri al, chemical, textile, wood, &c., working, food preparation, clothing, and other trades.
† New York Labour Bulletin, Whole No. 64.—Changes in Union Wages and Hours in 1913. State Department of Labour, Albany, N.Y.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works showed some improvement, on the whole, compared with September; it was not so good as a year ago.

Government orders accounted for much of the work in districts or departments where employment was good.

Scarcity of skilled and unskilled workmen was reported in several districts, partly owing to these orders and partly to enlistments.

According to returns from employers relating to 98,534 workpeople, the aggregate number of shifts worked during the week ended October 24th, 1914, was 535,822, showing an increase of 8,607 (or 1.6 per cent.) on the previous month, and a decrease of 25,153 (or 4.5 per cent.) on a year ago.

	emp	ployed by	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.			nber of sed.
	Week ended Oct	Dec.	(+) or (-) as pared th a	Week ended Oct.	Dec. com	(+) or (-) as pared th a
	24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	9,497	Per cent. + 4.7	Per cent. - 4.2	55,677	Per cent. + 6.6	Per cent.
Crucible Furnaces Bessemer Converters Puddling Forges Rolling Mills. Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	449 1,810 7,706 30,810 5,134 11,918 14,102 17,108	+ 7·7 - 1·9 - 0·4 + 2·6 + 3·4 + 1·7 - 1·2	- 21·6 + 6·9 - 3·7 - 6·0 + 3·2 + 1·8 - 1·6 - 9·1	2,005 8,918 36,731 154,881 25,927 69,598 80,960 101,125	+ 4·4 + 15·2 - 4·4 + 0·9 - 5·9 + 4·2 + 1·3 + 2·1	- 34·3 + 15·2 + 2·5 - 8·5 - 5·7 + 1·2 - 1·6 - 7·3
Total	98,534	+ 0.8	- 4.1	535,822	+ 1.6	- 4.8
Districts. Northumberland & Durham Cleveland Sheffield and Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, &c. Cumberland, Lancashire, and Cheshire	11,794 8,472 21,170 4,172 9,295	+ 8.9 - 0.8 + 3.7 - 11.3 - 1.4	+ 4·4 - 6·4 + 3·6 - 14·1 - 8·3	63,713 46,970 119,770 22,613 47,667	+ 9·0 + 6·5 + 5·2 - 10·6 - 6·3	- 0.5 - 7.7 + 4.4 - 14.4 - 13.6
Staffordshire Other Midland Countles Wales and Monmouth	9,468 4,921 11,649	- ·0·5 - 2·3 + 2·3	- 2·4 - 2·1 - 16·1	50,767 26,019 62,871	- 1·2 - 3·8 + 6·2	- 0.4 - 5.2 - 13.9
Total, England & Wales		+ 1.4	- 4·1 - 4·3	440,390 95,432	+ 2.4 - 1.7	- 4·8 - 3·0
Total	98,534	+ 0.8	- 4:1	535,822	+ 16	- 4.5

Compared with a month ago employment showed a considerable improvement in Northumberland and Durham, in Cleveland, in Sheffield and Rotherham, and in Wales and Monmouth, but a decline in the other districts, especially at Leeds and Bradford. As regards departments, there was an improvement in every department except puddling forges and forges and presses; the improvement chiefly affected Bessemer converters and open hearth melting furnaces. The total number of workpople employed increased by 822 (or 0.8 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked by 0.8 per cent.

Employment at Consett, Newburn, West Hartlepool, and Darlington was good; at Jarrow it was fair, bar and angle mills, which had been closed for 10 weeks, having been restarted. Employment was good with forge and hammermen on the Tyne and at Sunderland. Some short time was worked at Stockton and Thornaby, and employment at Middlesbrough was only fair. At Leeds employment was good in some departments, orders for rails which were to have been rolled in foreign countries having been diverted to Leeds; but other departments were only moderately employed. At Sheffield and at Rotherham employment was good, especially on Government work. In Staffordshire employment was good with steel workers, fair with iron workers.

The West of Scotland was particularly affected by the shortage of labour and the comparative slackness in some departments was due to insufficient staff. There was also a complaint of a poor demand for tubes and pipes, and of strips for the same.

Compared with a year ago employment showed a decline in every district except Sheffield and Rotherham. The decline was greatest in the Leeds and Bradford dis-

trict, in Cumberland and Lancashire, and in Wales and Monmouth; it chiefly affected crucible furnaces, rolling mills, and forges and presses; on the other hand there was a marked improvement at Bessemer converters and a slight improvement at puddling forges and at foundries. The slackness in South Wales, compared with last year, was due in part to a great falling off in the export trade in galvanised sheets. The total number of workpeople employed decreased by 4,252 (or 4·1 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked by 0·4 per cent.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during October, 1914, amounted to 35,236 tons, as compared with 39,298 tons in September, 1914, and 204,614 tons in October, 1913.

The Exports (British and Irish) of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates and black plates) during October, 1914, amounted to 184,967 tons, as compared with 163,560 tons in September, 1914, and 278,700 tons in October, 1913.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET.

THE number of timplate and sheet mills working showed an increase on a month ago, but the "short-shift" system was adopted generally, and on the whole employment was about the same as in September.

At the end of October, 1914, 372 tinplate mills were in operation, compared with 350 in September, 1914, and 465 in October, 1913. The steel sheet mills working numbered 53 in October, 1914, compared with 49 in September, 1914, and 75 in October, 1913.

The works to which these figures relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 25,500 workpeople.

	Numbe	er of Work	s open.	Number of Mills in operation.			
	At end of	Inc. ((+) or -) on a	At end of	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
	1914.	Oct., 1914. Month Year ago. 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.			
Tinplate Works Steel Sheet Works	68 11	+ .2	- 8 + 1	372 53	+ 22 + 4	- 93 - 22	
Total	79	+ 2	- 7	425	+ 26	- 115	

In addition to the decrease in the number of mills in operation compared with a year ago, the decline in employment was marked by the widespread adoption of a system of short shifts, the men working only 4 to 6 hours per shift instead of 8. As a result of this there was little actual unemployment. It was reported that home orders continued plentiful.

Exports (British and Irish). The Table below shows the exports of tinned plates and tinned sheets, and of black plates for tinning, for the months stated:—

	Oct.,	Sept.,	Oct.,	Inc. (+) in Oct.,	or Dec. (-) 1914, on a
	1914.	1914.	1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		Tinned Pla	tes and Ti	nned Sheet	8.
To United States British East Indies Germany. France Netherlands Russia Norway Belgium Portugal Italy Roumania China and Japan Australia Argentina Other Countries Total	Tons. 1,473 7,138 - 2,917 1,945 9 1,064 32 867 782 - 3,434 593 1,110 1,361 4,235 - 26,950	Tons. 206 6,011 556 677 1 2,837 250 144 3,346 3,077 454 38 5,843	Tons. 269 5.248 3.377 1,669 4,188 669 2,1/6 651 993 417 984 3,462 3,839 1,186 2,253 9,353	Tons. + 1,267 + 1,127 + 2,361 + 1,263 + 8 - 1,773 + 638 - 2,484 + 656 + 1,313 - 1,608	Tons, + 1,204 + 1,890 - 3,377 + 1,248 - 2,243 - 660 - 1,111 - 619 - 126 + 365 - 984 - 28 - 3,246 - 76 - 902 - 5,118
10041	20,300	23,440	40,733	+ 3,510	- 13,783
		Black Pi	lates for Ti	nning.	
Total	2,140	533	7,091	+ 1,607	- 4,951

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in October was good, and better in every district than a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a slight decline on the whole.

Trade Unions with 218,749 members (most'y skilled occupations) reported 3.3 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, compared with 5.0* per cent. at the end of September and 2.2 per cent. in October, 1913.

The number of workpeople in these trades who are insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Act is 838,185. According to the comprehensive statistics compiled on this basis the percentage unemployed at the end of October was 3.2, compared with 4.9 in September and 2.6 in October, 1913. The particulars for the several insurance districts are given in the following Table:—

Division.	Number	Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged			Decreas Oct., 191	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Oct., 1914, com- pared with	
	Insured.	Oct. 30th, 1914.	Sept. 25th, 1914.	Oct. 31st, 1913.	A month ago.	A year ago.	
London Northern Counties North Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands Eastern & S. E. Counties South Western Wales Sootland Ireland	80,798 82,788 168,384 102,006 64,156 79,639 45,417 42,190 16,949 133,854 22,004	3.6 1.7 5.4 2.7 3.3 2.2 1.3 2.4 2.5 2.5 7.1	5·1 2·4 7·7 4·5 5·5 3·8 2·1 2·8 3·3 4·7 10·3	4·1 2·4 2·9 2·3 2·3 2·9 2·9 2·4 1·5 1·4 3·6	- 1.5 - 0.7 - 2.3 - 1.8 - 2.2 - 1.6 - 0.8 - 0.4 - 0.8 - 2.2 - 3.2	- 0.5 - 0.7 + 2.5 + 0.4 + 1.0 - 0.7 - 1.6 + 1.0 + 1.1 + 3.5	
United Kingdom	838,185	3.2	4.9	2.6	- 1.7	+ 0.6	

London District.—Employment continued good, especially upon Government work, and additional men were transferred from other districts.

Northern Counties.—Employment on the Tyne remained very good on Government work, with a large amount of overtime, and some difficulty was experienced in obtaining men. On the Wear full time was generally worked. Repair work, however, was still slack on both rivers. On the Tees employment was good generally, though a few works were on short time.

North-Western.—Employment in this district remained slack, and was much worse than a year ago; short time was still common in textile machine works, some works making only half time. During the month many men were drafted to Newcastle and elsewhere. At Manchester, however, employment was fairly good, except in textile engineering, while at Barrow, Birkenhead and Crewe it continued good.

Yorkshire.—Employment was good on the whole. At Sheffield work on Government orders necessitated the bringing of additional men from other towns. At Leeds some works, especially textile engineering works, were still on short time, though to a less extent than a month ago. At Hull employment remained moderate.

East Midlands.—Employment showed an improvement on the whole, but short time was worked in some towns, and men were leaving for situations elsewhere. At Leicester employment was good, especially with makers of machinery for boots and hosiery. At Nottingham lace machine builders worked only half time. At Lincoln employment was fairly good.

West Midlands.—Employment was very good, much overtime being worked, and men obtained from other districts. Short time was worked, however, in some cases at Stoke-on-Trent and at bridge and girder works at Wednesbury.

at Wednesbury.

Other English Districts and Wales.—Employment was reported as good at Bedford, Luton and Norwich, and fair at Colchester. It was still slack with agricultural engineers at Ipswich, a large number being on short time. It was very good at Erith, Dartford and Weymouth. At the Bristol Channel ports it was fair on the whole, but a number of men migrated to other centres.

Scotland.—Employment was very good, with much overtime upon Government work. Many ironmoulders, however, were still unemployed in the Glasgow district, and at Dundee employment was only moderate.

* Revised figure.

Ireland.—Employment was quiet and much worse than a year ago, many men leaving Belfast for more busy centres.

The Imports of machinery in October, 1914, amounted to £435,516, as compared with £221,698 in September, 1914, and £655,539 in October, 1913.

The Exports (British and Irish) of machinery in October, 1914, amounted to £2,032,738, as compared with £1,624,050 in September, 1914, and £3,271,296 in October, 1913.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was generally good, except on repair work, and showed an improvement on the previous month, though it was not quite so good as a year ago. In some districts there was a shortage of workpeople due to recruiting.

Trade Unions of shipwrights and boilermakers, with 67,664 members, reported 6.5 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 6.0* per cent: a month ago, and 3.9 per cent. a year ago. The number of workpeople in the shipbuilding trades

The number of workpeople in the shipbuilding trades insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act was 276,143. According to the comprehensive statistics compiled on this basis, the percentage unemployed at the end of October was 3.9, as compared with 4.4 at the end of September, and 3.6 at the end of October, 1913. The particulars for the several insurance districts are given below:—

Division.	Number	Une	rcentag employ: ks lodg	ment	Increase Decrease Oct., 19 pared	(-) in 14, com-
	Insured.	Oct. 30th, 1914.	Sept. 25th, 1914.	Oct. 31st, 1913.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
London Northern Counties North Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands Eastern and S. E. Counties South Western Wales Scotland Ireland	11,307 69,316 36,641 7,289 1,563 408 8,674 26,705 12,184 81,497 20,559	5·5 3·5 4·3 3·4 8·6 2·7 2·7 6·8 3·9 2·3 6·0	8 0 3·8 4·3 4·4 10·4 4·7 2·6 8·0 5·5 2·5 7·8	9·1 2·8 2·8 2·6 2·4 1·1 3·4 9·0 7·7 1·4 3·6	- 2.5 - 0.3 - 1.0 - 1.9 - 2.0 + 0.1 - 1.2 - 1.6 - 0.2 - 1.8	- 3·6 + 0·7 + 1·5 + 0·8 + 6·1 + 1·6 - 0·7 - 2·2 - 3·8 + 0·9 + 2·4
United Kingdom	276,143	3.9	4.4	3 6	- 0.5	+ 0.3

Employment was generally fairly good on the Tyne, but showed some decline on a month ago. Much overtime was worked by shipwrights at Elswick, but in the Shields districts employment among these men was bad. Repair work on the lower reaches of the river was still rather slack, though slightly better than a month ago. On the Wear employment was generally only moderate, though shipwrights, owing to the large number who had left the district, were well employed. Employment showed a further improvement in the Tees district, and was generally good, though only moderate on repairs. Employment also improved somewhat on the Humber, and was fair, except on merchant shipbuilding at Hull, on which it was bad.

Employment continued fair on the whole in the London district, but was only moderate on new work; boilermakers reported some improvement towards the end of the month. Employment showed an improvement on the South Coast, and Government work kept most yards busy; a shortage of shipwrights was reported at Southampton. Repair work at the Bristol Channel ports was better than a month ago except at Swansea where it was bad.

Employment continued good with shipwrights on the Mersey, but about one-third of the members of the Boilermakers' Society were reported unemployed. At Barrow employment continued good, and there was a shortage of rivetters, fitters, plumbers, and sheet-iron workers.

On the Clyde employment continued very good, with much overtime, and there was a steady demand for rivetters, caulkers and shipwrights. Employment

* Revised figure.

showed some improvement on the East Coast of Scotland, though it was slack, and worse than a month ago, with shipwrights and drillers at Dundee.

Employment continued very good at Belfast, where a shortage of riveters was again reported.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was fairly good and better than a month ago, though not so good as a year ago. The principal exception to the general state of employment was the jewellery trade, in which it was very bad. Government contracts provided a good deal of overtime in some trades, but in others there was a certain amount of short time. Trade Unions with 32,408 members reported 2.2 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 4.2* per cent. a month ago, and 1.5 per cent. a year ago.

and 1.5 per cent. a year ago.

Brasswork and Bedsteads.—Employment was generally fairly good with brassworkers. There was an improvement at Birmingham in the heavier trades, in consequence of Government contracts, and night shifts were being introduced in several instances; short time, however, still prevailed in the electric and gas fittings trades, and in the lighter trades. With bedstead makers at Birmingham employment was bad, and worse than a month ago, Government orders being largely finished.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Employment was fair in the nut and bolt trade at Birmingham and in the Black Country, and showed some improvement at Darlaston. It continued good on the Tyne. It was good, and better than a month ago, with wire nail and shoe rivet makers at Birmingham.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—Employment in the cutlery trade at Sheffield was fair and rather better than a month ago on the whole. It was good in the razor trade and with spring knife workers; short time was worked by saw grinders and hand file cutters. Employment improved and was moderate with edge-tool makers at Birmingham and Wednesbury, though some short time was reported. It was good in the saddlery furniture and bit and stirrup trade at Walsall. At Redditch employment continued very good with makers of needles, but short time was still worked by fish hook and fishing tackle makers, with whom employment was bad.

Tubes.—Employment was fair in South Staffordshire, but it was not quite so good as a month ago, and some short time was worked.

Chains, Anchors, Springs, &c.—Employment was fair in the chain trade at Cradley, and also on the Wear. It continued good with motor chain makers at Walsall. With anchor smiths employment was fair and rather better than a month ago on the Tyne and Wear, and at Cradley. Anvil and vice makers at Dudley only averaged three days a week. Spring smiths at Sheffield and railway spring makers at Rotherham were also slack. Spring makers at Redditch were well employed.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment showed an improvement on a month ago and was fairly good on the whole, though slack at Manchester and several other Lancashire centres. In the iron plate trade at Birmingham and in the Lye district employment showed a further improvement, and was good on Government work.

Wire.—Employment was generally fair, and rather better than a month ago. Short time, however, was worked by wire weavers at Norwich and Birmingham.

Locks, Hollow-ware, &c.—Short time continued general in the lock trade at Wolverhampton and Wilienhall. In the hollow-ware trade employment continued moderate at Birmingham and West Bromwich. At Wolverhampton it was good in the tin, enamelled, and galvanised hollow-ware trade, but bad in the cast-iron branch. Employment was good, and better than a month ago, with hurdle and fence makers at Wolverhampton.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment was fair on the whole, and rather better than a month ago. At Thornaby and Leeds, however, employment was slack and worse than a month ago.

Jewellery, Plated Ware, &c.—Employment in the jewellery trade in London continued bad, with much short time. It also continued bad at Birmingham, where rather less than half time was worked, except in the case of less skilled workers employed on inexpensive war medals, etc., on which employment slightly improved. Short time continued general with silversmiths and electroplaters at Birmingham, though electroplaters reported a slight improvement.

Imports and Exports.

the statement of the	Oct.,	Sept.,	Oct.,	Inc. (+) of in Oct.,	or Dec. () 1914, on a	
Description.	1914.	1914.	1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports:	£ 942	£ 1,198	£ 11.895	£ 256	£ - 10.953	
Hardware Exports (British & Irish):	28,535	18,588	131,927	+ 9,947	- 103,392	
Cutlery	54,069 116,643 131,975	65,713 115,151 132,096	85,650 211,955 262,995	- 11,644 + 1,492 - 121	- 31,581 - 95.312 - 131 020	

COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement compared with September, but was still bad. Compared with a year ago there was a marked decline in every district and in every department.

It was estimated that the trade as a whole worked about 32 hours per week instead of the normal 55½ hours. In the spinning branch short time was general, and in the weaving branch nearly 40 per cent. of the looms were standing idle, and another 30 per cent. were on short time.

Returns from firms employing 99,435 workpeople in the week ended October 24th showed an increase of 3.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 18.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 37.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

The state of the second	W	orkpeop	le.	i eds.	Earnings.	
redri ces there	Week ended Oct.		or Dec.	Week ended Oct.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
monte dimunicifi	24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	13,675 23,118 43,948 8,194 10,500	Per cent. + 3·3 + 3·1 + 3·7 + 5·7 + 4·5	Per cent 16.4 - 17.2 - 19.1 - 12.4 - 23.9	£ 10,093 18,087 32,179 8,021 8,869	Per cent 0.3 - 0.0 + 2.7 + 1.2 + 5.1	Per cent. - 33·3 - 36·1 - 40 2 - 28·1 - 38·4
Total ······	99,435	+37	- 18:3	77,249	+1.7	- 37·1
Districts. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh. Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden & Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington & Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns. Other Districts	4,611 6,407 12,501 13,539 8,973 7,918 10,505 13,138 7,991 3,689 4,321 5,842	+ 9.7 + 6.6 + 1.4 + 5.1 + 11.5 + 0.9 + 8.6 + 6.5 + 0.8 + 5.9 - 2.0 - 12.7	- 31·7 - 5·4 - 15·8 - 8·2 - 13·4 - 20 0 - 13·8 - 17·3 - 32·6 - 32·9 - 12·2 - 27·2	3,774 4,404 10,018 11,165 7,309 5,734 8,454 10,694 6,027 2,377 3,584 3,709	+ 6.0 - 1.3 - 7.1 + 3.8 + 9.8 + 10.3 + 20.0 + 3.2 - 3.8 - 10.3 + 8.3 - 24.0	- 46·4 - 31·0 - 37·8 - 21·9 - 32·2 - 30·8 - 30·4 - 37·6 - 57·7 - 48·9 - 25·8 - 46·1
Total	99,435	+ 3.7	- 18:3	77,249	+ 1.7	= 37.1

In the Oldham District employment continued very slack in both spinning and weaving, and was considerably worse than a year ago. Stoppages of a week's duration were fewer, but there was more short time in the form of reduced hours per week. It was estimated that about 26 per cent. of the workpeople were stopped each week during the month, while 28 per cent. averaged $40\frac{1}{2}$ hours each per week.

In the Bolton and Manchester districts employment was better than a month ago, but much short and irregular time was reported, and in some cases the mills were closed down for one or two weeks during the month.

In the Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen district employment was very slack; out of 147,750 looms in the district 38 per cent. were standing idle at the end of October. In the Preston and Chorley district nearly half the looms were idle.

In the Burnley, Nelson and Colne district employment was very bad, and more than 50 per cent. of the looms were stopped at the end of October.

Prices of Cotton at Liverpool.

The Table below shows the average price of cotton, "Middling American" and "Good Fair Egyptian," during October, 1914, together with the increase or decrease compared with a month and a year ago.

21 - 182 - 182 (1) - 18	0-4 1014	Dec. (-) in October, 1914, on a			
10 88 : Ent 188 : 188	Oct., 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Middling American: Monthly average of Daily Quota-	Pence per lb. 5.13	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.		
tions Highest Price on any one day Lowest	5·30 4·80	- 0.90 - 0.50	- 2·59 - 2·56		
Good Fair Egyptian: Monthly average of Daily Quotations	7:05	- 0.69	- 2 94		
Highest Price on any one day	7·35 6·75	- 0.55 - 0.70	- 3·00 - 3·00		

Cotton forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.

Particulars of the various descriptions of cotton forwarded from ports to inland towns are given in the following Table for the months stated:—

TI + STO THE	Oct.	Sept.	Oct		r Dec. (-) 1914. on a
Description of Cotton.	1914.	1914.	1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
American Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous	Bales. 137,011 8,686 2,599 4,842 7,456	Bales, 96,713 5,103 3,058 4,000 4,407	Bales. 257,762 22,531 3,697 24,602 18,911	Bales. + 40,298 + 3,583 - 459 + 842 + 3,049	Bales 120,751 - 13,845 - 1,098 - 19,760 - 11,455
Total	160,594	113,281	327,503	+ 47,313	- 166,909

Exports of British Cotton Goods.

The Table below shows the quantity of exported cotton, yarn and cotton-piece goods for the months stated:—

town a filte based	Oct.,	Sept.,	Oct.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in Oct., 1914, on a		
Description.	1914.	1914.	1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Cotton Yarn and Twist— Grey	1,000 lbs. 5,898 2,120	1,000 lbs. 7,262 2,406	1,000 ths. 16,449 3,510	1,000 lbs. - 1,364 - 286	1,000 lhs, - 10,551 - 1,390	
Total	8,018	9,668	19,959	- 1,650	- 11,941	
Cotton Thread for Sewing	1,345	1,274	1,852	+ 71	- 507	
Cotton Piece Goods— Grey or Unbleached Bleached Printed Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Varn	1,000 yds. 162,958 97,381 51,752 58,621	1,000 yds, 145,599 110,048 62,817 55,895	1,000 yds 212,005 178,114 105,858 134,960	1,000 yds. + 17,359 - 12,667 - 11,065 + 2,726	1,000 yds. - 49,047 - 80,733 - 54,106 - 76,339	
Total	370,712	374,359	630,937	- 3,647	- 260,225	

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

Woollen Trade.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further marked improvement, and was better than a year ago, a large proportion of the operatives being fully employed on Government orders. More than a quarter of the workpeople covered by the Returns were working overtime during the month, and there was very little short time in any of the districts.

Returns from firms employing 23,696 workpeople in the week ended October 24th showed an increase of 3.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 16.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3.1 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 4.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	W	orkpeop	le.	The second	Earnings.	4000
Hanselt and the state of the st	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
selected the solver	Oct. 24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct. 24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Wool Sorting	569 5,249 9,420 6,511 1,947	Per cent 1.2 + 4.4 + 5.1 - 1.0.8 + 11.5	Per cent 5.8 + 5.4 - 4.5 - 8.5 + 2.4	£ 648 5,887 9,202 7,150 1,970	Per cent. + 4.9 + 15.6 + 20.7 + 11.6 + 18.2	Per cent. + 5.9 + 22.6 + 2.9 - 3.2 - 1.8
Total	23,696	+ 3:6	- 3.1	24,857	+ 16.1	+ 4.6
Districts Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	3,759 2,462 2,689 2,365	+ 8·0 + 5·0 + 5·0 + 3·3	+ 0·2 - 8·7 + 2·3 + 4·9	4,642 2,911 3,184 2,656	+ 18·9 + 27·3 + 17·8 + 14·3	+ 8.0 + 7.5 + 16.0 + 18.3
Total, West Riding Scotland Other Districts	11,275 6,157 6,264	+ 56 + 1.9 + 1.6	- 05 - 11·7 + 1·8	13,393 5,726 5,738	+ 19·4 + 25·9 + 1·6	+ 11.
Total	23,696	+ 3.6	- 3:1	24,857	+ 16.1	+ 4.6

In all the principal departments there was a marked improvement compared with a month ago, especially in spinning and weaving. The spinning branch also showed a very decided improvement compared with a year ago, and a considerable amount of overtime was reported in this section.

Employment at Huddersfield, in the Colne Valley, and

Employment at Huddersfield, in the Colne Valley, and in the heavy woollen district was very brisk during the month, and was much better than a month ago and a year ago. Nearly all the mills in the above districts worked overtime or double shifts, largely owing to Government orders for khaki and other kinds of cloth; a deficiency of night workers, &c., was reported. At Leeds employment was very good with firms engaged in making uniform cloth and blankets; the ordinary trade was quiet, but firms were said to be adapting themselves to the altered demand.

In Scotland, although employment was considerably worse than a year ago, there was a marked improvement compared with a month ago; the majority of the firms covered by the Returns were engaged wholly or in part on Government orders.

Worsted Trade.

EMPLOYMENT, although not so good as a year ago, was much better than a month ago. Only about 24 per cent. of the operatives covered by the Returns were working short time, as compared with 57 per cent. in September. During October, also, 14 per cent. were working overtime on Government contracts.

Returns from firms employing 36,651 workpeople in the week ended October 24th showed an increase of 2.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 13.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 2.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 7.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	Workpeople.			re test	Earnings	La Car
-	Week ended Oct.	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week ended Oct.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments Wool Sorting & Combing Spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	4,720 18,280 7,561 4,160 1,930	Per cent 0·1 + 2·5 + 3·2 + 1·2 + 3·3	Per cent 7.7 - 0.8 - 1.2 - 4.7 - 0.3	£ 5,068 11,040 6,461 4,133 1,572	Per cent. + 11·3 + 15·4 + 12·0 + 11·2 + 16·8	Per cent 11.8 - 2.7 - 10.1 - 9.5 - 5.2
Total	36 651	+ 2.2	- 2.2	28,274	+ 13·3	- 7.3
Districts. Bradford District Keighley District	18,221 6,103 2,808 3,734 2,610	+ 0.9 + 5.1 + 5.4 + 1.6 - 0.6	- 1·2 - 3·3 + 3·6 - 10·0 + 5·8	13,720 4,742 2,084 3,269 1,916	+ 8.0 + 24.7 + 12.6 + 20.8 + 16.7	- 11·3 - 7·1 + 8·8 - 13·5 + 8·3
Total, West Riding Other Districts	33,479 3,172	+ 2.0 + 4.7	- 1·8 - 6·9	25,731 2,543	+13.3	- 8·2 + 3·0
Total	36,651	+ 2.2	- 2.2	28,274	+ 13:3	- 7.3

In Bradford employment showed a further improvement, but was not so good as a year ago. About 36 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns were on short time during the month, compared with 60 per cent. a month ago. In

addition, over 10 per cent. were working overtime during October. Firms engaged on khaki yarns and cloths were very busy, but the mohair branch of the trade has been much affected by the present crisis owing to the export trade to Germany being at a standstill. At Keighley there was a considerable improvement compared with September; only about 18 per cent. of the operatives were working reduced hours, as compared with 70 per cent. last month. At Halifax many firms were employed on Government orders, and employment was better than both a month ago and a year ago; practically no short time was reported in the district, whereas last month 30 per cent. of the operatives were working reduced hours.

In the Huddersfield area also there was very little short time during October, whereas 70 per cent. of the workpeople were so affected last month; but owing partly to some difficulty in obtaining yarn, the worsted looms were not so active as the woollen looms in this district, and employment was considerably worse than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

The following Table shows the imports and exports of raw wool, and of woollen and worsted yarn and piece goods in October, 1914, compared with September, 1914, and October, 1913.

Marie Land	Oct.,	Oct., Sept., 1914.	Oct.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1914, on a		
	1914.		1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports and E	xports of	Raw Wool	(SHEEP O	R TAMES		
Imports 1,000 lbs. British Exports ,, Re-Exports of Imported	12,150 2 525	29.331 3,061	30 794 3,192	- 17,181 - 536	- 18,644 - 667	
Wool 1,000 lbs.	3,820	4,892	34,831	- 1,072	- 31,011	
Yarn: British s	and Irish	Manufact	ures Expe	orted.		
Woollen . 1,000 lbs. Worsted . , , , Alpaca and Mohair ,,	165 902 97	159 822 84	369 4,491 1,457	+ 6 + 80 + 13	- 204 - 3,589 - 1,360	
Total, Yarn ,,	1,164	1,065	6,317	+ 99	- 5,153	
Piece Goods: Woollen 1,000 yds. Worsted ,,	3,489 4,967	4,526 4.652	7,344 4,011	- 1,037 + 315	- 3.855 + 956	
Total, Piece Goods ,,	8,456	9,178	11,355	723	- 2,899	

Prices of Wool.

The average prices and the course of prices of Lincoln hoggs, crossbred tops, and Botany tops in Bradford are shown below for October, 1914, compared with September, 1914, and October, 1913.

		Oct., 1914.	Sept., 1914.	Oct., 1913.
Average Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	 ::	Pence per lb. 13½ 18¼ 29¼	Pence per lb. 12½ 16½ 28¾	Pence per lb. 12 1/4 15 5/6 28 7/4
Course of Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	 	12½ 14½ 16½ 20 26½ 31	18½ 15¾ 16½ 30 27¼	13 123/ 153/ 151/ 29 283/

LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole showed little change on a month ago, though there was a reduction in the short time worked in the weaving branch at Belfast.

At Belfast employment was rather better than a month ago, and after October 12th many weaving firms increased their hours from 40 to 45 per week. With spinners, however, the hours remained at the lower figure. At Portadown employment was reported as fairly good, with most firms on full time. In other districts in Ireland much short time was reported.

In the Fifeshire district employment was fairly satisfactory, largely owing to work on orders for the United States. Short time, however, was still worked in many cases.

Returns from firms employing 43,737 workpeople in the week ended October 24th showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 2.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 4.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 13.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	N	Workpeople.			Earnings	
	Week ended Oct. 24th, 1914.	Inc. (+	on a	Week ended Oct.	Inc. (+) or Dec
		Month ago.	Year ago.	24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	5,956 10,777 14.741 6,581 5,682	Per cent 0.9 - 0.4 + 0.5 - 0.7 + 0.1	Per cent 3.8 - 1.1 - 6.9 - 3.1 - 5.7	£ 3,215 4,938 9,598 5,345 3,191	Per cent 1.6 - 3.8 + 6.7 + 4.2 + 0.5	Per cent 16.0 - 18.0 - 12.5 - 6.0 - 18.2
Total	43.737	- 0.1	- 4.4	26,287	+ 2.3	- 13 5
Districts Belfast Other Places in Ireland Total, Ireland	17,249 13,651 30,900	- 0·0 - 1·2	- 3·4 - 6·2	9,908 7,814	+ 1.5 + 3.9 + 2.6	- 18·3 - 13·0
Fifeshire Other Places in Scotland	6.268 5,923	+ 0.4	- 1·0 - 4·6	4,036 4,133	+ 1.7	- 6·9 - 7·7
Total, Scotland	12,191	- 0.3	- 2.8	8,169	+ 0.5	- 7.3
England	646	+ 26.9	- 16.6	396	+35.2	- 17.2
United Kingdom	43,737	- 0.1	- 4.4	26,287	+ 2.3	- 13.5

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Oct.,	Sept.,	Oct.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1914, on a		
	1914.	1914.	1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Flax (Dressed and						
Undressed, Tow or						
Codilla) tons	4,234	2,052	2,773	+ 2,182	+ 1,461	
Linen Yarn 100 lbs. Linen Piece Goods	5,831	4,935	14,117	+ 896	- 8,286	
100 yds.	148,959	167,517	174,900	- 18,558	- 25,941	

JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole continued fair. On Government contract work employment in some districts was good, with overtime. With firms not engaged on Army work short time was reported generally.

Returns from firms employing 11,002 workpeople in the week ended October 24th showed a decrease of 1.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 2.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

			. V	. Workpeople.			Earnings.			
			Week ended Oct.	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. ((+) or -) on a		
			24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct. 24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Department Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	nts. 	::-	2,467 3,045 3,606 1,884	Per cent 2.6 - 1.3 - 2.6 + 0.3	Per cent 2.0 - 0.2 - 4.4 - 0.9	£ 1,871 2,185 2,913 2,044	Per cent. + 0·1 - 2·0 + 1·9	Per cent 4·3 - 3·9 - 10·5 + 1·9		
Total			11,002	- 1.8	- 2:1	9,013	- 0.2	- 50		

In the Dundee district, in which are employed 87 per cent. of the total number of workpeople covered by the returns, employment continued fair; in some cases overtime was worked on Government contracts, but much short time still prevailed.

At Forfar employment was still fairly good, though short time was reported towards the end of the month. At Brechin and Kirkcaldy it was very good, with overtime on Government contracts at the latter place.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Oct.,	Sept.,	Oct.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1914, on a		
Zosettpoton.	1914.	1914.	1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Jute tons	15,702	4,053	43,797	+ 11,649	- 28,095	
Exports (British & Irish): Jute Yarn 100 lbs. Jute Piece Goods 100 yds.	12,838 105,306	12,792 128,324	32,456 149,963	+ 46 - 23,018	- 19,618 - 44.657	

SILK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was moderate, but showed an improvement compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decided decline.

Returns from firms employing 7,495 workpeople in the week ended October 24th showed an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 4.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 6.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 13.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

V	Vorkpeop	le.		H. Sale	
ended Dec. (-) on a		Week Inc. (+)			
24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.
737 1,627 3,472 889 770	Per cent 0.9 - 0.9 + 1.1 - 0.3 + 5.5	Per cent 22.3 - 3.4 - 1.8 - 9.3 - 7.5	£ 299 1,090 2,293 671 652	Per cent. + 7.6 + 1.1 + 3.7 + 12.6 + 4.0	Per cent. - 26.4 - 18.8 - 11.7 - 15.4 + 6.5
7,495	+ 0.7	- 6.1	5,005	+ 4.5	- 13.0
942	- 0·4 - 0·7 + 4·1	+ 1·0 - 8·3 - 8·4	1,669 636 1,934	+ 3·4 + 10·8 + 6·7	- 11·8 - 16·3· - 8·1
7,495	$\frac{-3.0}{+0.7}$	- 9·3 - 6·1	5.005	+ 4.5	- 22·9§
	Week ended Oct. 24th, 1914. 737 1,627 3,472 889 770 7,495 2,159 942 2,920 1,474	Week ended Oct. 24th, 1914. 24th, 1914. 26th 1914. 27th 27th 1914. 27th 27th 1914. 27th 27th 1914. 27th 27th 1914. 27th 1	ended Oct. (-) on a Oct. (24th, 1914. Month ago. Per cent223 1,627 - 0.9 - 3.4 3,412 + 1.1 - 1.8 889 - 0.3 - 9.5 770 + 5.5 - 7.5 7,495 + 0.7 - 6.1 -2.159 - 0.4 + 1.0 942 - 0.7 - 8.3 2,920 + 4.1 - 8.4 1,474 - 3.0 - 9.3	Week ended Oct. 24th, 1914. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Oct. 24th, 1914. Week ended Oct. 24th, 1914. 737 - o.9 - 22.3 ago. 1,627 - o.9 - 3.4 1,090 3,472 + 1.1 - 1.8 2,93 889 - 0.3 - 9.3 671 770 + 5.5 - 7.5 652 7,495 + 0.7 - 6.1 5,005 671 5,005 672 672 672 672 672 672 672 672 672 672	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

At Macclesfield employment with throwsters, spinners, power-loom weavers and "outside" hand-loom weavers was fair; with factory hand-loom weavers and in the making-up branch it was bad; short time was reported by several firms, said to be due partly to difficulties connected with the dyeing of silk previously dyed in Germany, and partly to the high prices of raw materials.

At Leek there was an improvement in all branches compared with a month ago, but several firms were only working three or four days a week. At Congleton employment was fairly good with throwsters and trimming weavers, and some overtime was reported on Government orders, but with spinners and dressers it was bad. In the Eastern Counties full time was reported by several firms; but, owing mainly to uncertainty as to the prices of raw materials, a few firms were working only 30 hours a week or less. In the Lancashire and West Riding district employment was reported as quiet.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Oct.,	Sept.,	Oct.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct, 1914, on a		
20301701011	1914.	1914.	1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Raw Silk lb Thrown Silk lb Spun Silk Yarn. lb Silk Broad-Stuffs yd	16,750 11,383	87,478 8,468 16,633 1,730,228	108,967 39,212 36,052 6,833,156	+ 10,638 + 8,282 - 5,250 +1,528,537	- 10,851 - 22,462 - 23,669 - 3,574,391	
Exports (British & Irish) Thrown Silk lb Spun Silk Yarn lb Silk Broad-Stuffs yd	30,614	503 69,941 210,838	9,226 129,439 367,700	- 503 - 39,327 + 65,831	- 9,226 - 98,826 - 91,031	

HOSIERY TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. A large proportion of the firms in every district were engaged on Government contracts, which gave full employment to all operatives on coarse machines. There was some slackness in the fine machinery branch, mainly owing to a shortage of fine yarns usually obtained from the Continent.

Returns from firms employing 21,517 workpeople in the week ended October 24th showed an increase of 1.9 per cent. in the number employed and of 9.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	N	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.		
District.	Week Inc. (+ pec. (-)		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Oct. 24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct. 24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Leicester Leicester Country District Notts and Derbyshire Scotland Other Districts Total, United Kingdom	10,831 2,318 5,167 2,883 298 21,517	Fer cent. + ± 1.7 + 0.8 + 1.3 + 4.2 + £6.4 + 1.9	Fer cent 0.9 - 0.6 + 5.7 - 1.6 - 3.9 - 0.5	£ 9,701 1,916 4,052 2,551 190 18,410	Per cent. + 9.0 + 7.6 + 6.0 + 16.3 + 2.2 + 9.1	Per cent. + 3.9 - 0.9 + 3.1 + 10.5 - 11.6 + 3.9

In Leicester employment was very good, all the available machines and labour being employed on Army and Navy contracts; the majority of the firms were working overtime or double shifts, while in some cases work was also continued on Sunday. Employment was also good at Hinckley and Loughborough. With power frame and hand frame workers in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire employment was better than a month ago; firms employed on Government contracts were very busy, but there was some slackness in the finer branches of the trade. At the end of the month 50 per cent. of the Nottingham operatives reported on were working full time, 15 per cent. were on overtime, 6 per cent. were unemployed, while the remainder were working short time to the extent of about 20 hours per week.

In Scotland employment was considerably better than a month ago and a year ago; practically all the firms covered by the Returns were working full time, and in many cases overtime; a deficiency of some classes of labour was reported.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Oct.,	Sept.,	Oct.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1914, on a		
Description.	1914.	1914.	1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Hosiery, Woollen "Cotton	£	£	£	£	£	
	18,067	522	35,740	+ 17,545	- 17,673	
	98,929	45,427	188,433	+ 53,502	- 89,604	
Exports (British & Irish): Hosiery, Woollen Cotton	135,746	150,057	166,117	- 14,311	- 30,371	
	36,729	46,695	55,944	- 9,956	- 19,206	

LACE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the levers and curtain branches continued very bad, although there was a marked improvement in the curtain branch compared with a month ago. In the plain net branch employment was slack, and much worse than a month ago and a year ago. This depressed state of employment is largely due to the dislocation of foreign markets, but is also to be attributed to the falling off in demand.

Returns from firms employing 5,623 workpeople in the week ended October 24th showed a decrease of 5.0 per cent. in the number employed and of 11.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 17.8 per cent. in the number employed and of 41.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings.	
	Week ended Oct.	Inc. (Dec. (+) or -) on a	Week ended Oct.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches Levers	1,103 1,567 2,370 583 5,623	Per cent 13·2 + 6·2 - 8·0 - 2·0 - 5·0	Per cent. - 27.5 - 27.7 - 9.4 + 8.8 - 17.8	1,008 1,304 1,538 345 4,195	Per cent. - 22.5 + 35.1 - 24.3 - 19.2	Per cent 50 9 - 42 4 - 35 8 - 14 0
Districts, Nottingham City Long Eaton and other out- lying districts Other English Districts Scotland Total	1,325 698 2,496 1,104 5,623	+ 1·9 - 12·0 - 9·2 + 2·8 - 5·0	- 7·8 - 27·6 - 13·4 - 29·1 - 17·8	1,006 639 1,704 846 4,195	- 0.8 - 22.5 - 23.3 + 27.6 - 11.2	- 29·1 - 54·8 - 37·4 - 45·7 - 41·0

At Nottingham employment in the levers and curtain sections was bad; in the plain net branch it was slack;

over 60 per cent. of the operatives covered by the Returns in this district were working short time all or part of the month; on the whole there was little change compared with a month ago, but employment was much worse than a year ago, mainly owing to the dislocation of the American and Continental trade. In the Long Eaton district employment was very bad, and in many cases work was reported to be practically at a standstill. In the West of England much machinery was standing idle, and employment in the plain net branch was much worse than a month ago and a year ago.

In Scotland, although there was a decided improvement compared with a month ago, about 80 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were working short time throughout the month, and employment was much worse than a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Oct.,	Sept.,	Oct.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in Oct., 1914, on a	
Description.	1914.	1914.	1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:	£	£	£	£	£
Cotton Lace	80.372	60,725	179.262	+ 19,647	- 98,890
Silk Lace	7,053	10,008	34,507	- 2,955	- 27,454
Exports (British & Irish): Cotton Lace Silk Lace	192,198	240,383	321,228	- 48,185	- 129,030
	11,716	7,832	1,939	+ 3,884	+ 9,777

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

EMPLOYMENT was, on the whole, still slack, but showed an improvement compared with a month ago. This improvement was mainly in the wool dyeing branch and in certain sections of the finishing branch, where overtime was worked, and was due to Government contracts.

Returns from firms employing 24,406 workpeople in the week ending October 24th showed a decrease of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 13.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 12.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 18.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Vorkpeop	ole.	K-4 10.00	Earnings	. C Vers
	Week ended Oct.		or Dec.	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
alls (tropiesage stations)	24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct. 24th, 1914.	Month ago,	Year ago.
Trades:— Bleaching Printing Dyeing Trimming, Finishing, and other Departments Not specified Total	3,104 615 12,061 7,600 1,036 24,406	Per cent 2·3 - 1·1 - 0·6 - 1·0 - 3·6 - 1·1	Per cent 7:1 - 21:3 - 12:3 - 14:1 - 13:5 - 12:5	£ 2,950 600 16,102 7,346 1,218 28,216	Per cent 5·2 - 1·0 +24·0 + 4·8 + 2·5 + 13·3	Per cent 15·9 - 40·9 - 16.0 - 23 4 - 12·9 - 18·6
Politricis:— Yorkshire Lancashire Scotland Other Districts Total	11,122 7,219 2,601 762 2,702	- 0.8 - 1.0 - 3.5 - 2.5	- 11·6 - 15·5 - 9·6 - 10·1 - 11·7	15,075 7,237 2,421 569 2,914	+22.6 + 5.6 + 4.0 - 3.4 + 2.8	- 14·9 - 29·3 - 10·1 - 15·4 - 13·4

Bleaching.—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire continued bad, and was worse than a month ago. Short time, averaging two to three days a week, was almost general. At Basford and Bulwell employment continued slack with lace and fair with hosiery bleachers. At Dundee employment was fair.

Printing.—Employment with machine calico printers and engravers in England continued bad; operatives worked on an average about three days a week. In Scotland employment was bad, and much short time was worked.

Dyeing.—Employment with woollen and worsted dyers was still slack, but better than a month ago; short ago, but was much better than a year ago.

time was general except in factories where Government contracts were being carried out. In the Leeds and Huddersfield districts almost all the dyeworks were working full time and overtime on this work. With cotton dyers in Lancashire and Yorkshire employment showed an improvement compared with a month ago. With silk dyers employment was good at Macclesfield and Leek, and bad at Congleton. With lace dyers at Nottingham it was moderate and slightly better than a month ago; at Basford and Bulwell it continued quiet.

Trimming, Finishing, &c.—At Leicester and Hinckley employment was good with firms engaged on Army and Navy contracts, and better than a month ago. At Loughborough employment was good in the shirt branch, but three-quarter time only was worked in the hosiery branch. With hosiery trimmers at Basford it was moderate, but much better than a month ago, and some overtime was reported. With calenderers at Dundee employment continued fair.

CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during October continued bad, but was better than a month ago; it was much worse than a year ago. About 80 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time, and two-thirds of this number were working half-time or less during the month.

Some firms reported that they were turning their attention to blanket making.

Returns from firms employing 7,226 workpeople, and paying £5,197 in wages, in the week ended October 24th showed a decrease of 2.6 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 12.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 21.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 41.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Kidderminster district employment was bad, the operatives being still employed only two or three days a week during the month. In the West Riding very few workpeople were fully employed, but there was some improvement compared with a month ago. In Scotland employment was slack, and much short time was reported.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was very good, and much overtime was reported in districts engaged on Government contracts. In the ordinary trade employment showed an improvement, and was fair. On the whole it was better than both a month ago and a year ago.

In Leicester employment was fair, and much better than a month ago, although not so good as a year ago; boots and shoes for women and girls are the main product in this district, but some firms were engaged on Army work during the month.

In Northampton, Kettering, and in the Northampton country districts employment was very brisk; the factories were working overtime, double shifts, and in some cases on Sundays, in order to cope with the extensive Army and Navy orders for home and abroad; labour was scarce, and there were complaints as to the high price of leather. At Stafford and Norwich employment was fairly good, and some overtime was reported at the former place; the boots produced in these districts are mainly for women and girls, and these places were, therefore, not affected by the demand for Army and Navy boots.

At Bristol, Kingswood, and Leeds employment was very good, and better than a month ago; there was also a great improvement in the last two districts compared with a year ago, and overtime was reported at all three centres on Army work. At Manchester employment showed a decline compared with a month ago, but was much better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 65,011 workpeople in the week ended October 24th showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 2.8 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 3.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	Y	Vorkpeop	ile.	(C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C	Earnings.	
District.	Week ended Oct.		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Surming the Contract of the Co	24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct. 24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.
- System out to lines		Per	Per	1207.10	Per	Per
ENGLAND & WALES.	A 532	cent.	cent.	£	cent.	cent.
London	2,308	- 0.5	- 7.4	2,539	+11.7	- 4.0
Leicester	11,643	+ 1.3	- 3.6	12,319	+18.7	- 4.2
Leicester Country Dis- trict	3,094	- 0.1	- 1.6	2,999	+10.5	- 1.1
Northampton	11,018	+ 0.4	- 5.0	12,539	+ 6.6	+ 6.4
Northampton Country District	9,438	+ 09	- 3.0	10,702	+ 3.4	+ 9.4
Kettering	4,059		- 1.9	4,799	- 0.0	+106
Stafford & District	2,581	+ 3.5	- 7.2	2,555	+ 9.4	- 49
Norwich & District	4,285	- 1.0	+ 1.9	3,809	- 2.3	+ 0.3
Bristol & District	1,416	- 1.7	- 1.7	1,426	+ 7.5	+ 1.6
Kingswood	2,086	+ 0.8	+ 4.9	2,299	+ 6.0	+15.9
Leeds & District	2,078	+ 2.9	+ 0.2	2,418	+ 8.0	+ 23.1
Manchester & District	3,149	- 2.4	+ 5.8	3,297	- 3.3	+ 12.3
Birmingham & District	976	- 0.2	- 4.0	851	+ 3.9	- 0.9
Other parts of England and Wales	3,135	- 2.1	- 50	2,841	- 0.3	- 4.0
ENGLAND & WALES	61,266	+ 0.3	- 2.7	65,393	+ .6	+ 35
SCOTLAND	3.384	+ 2.0	- 3.8	7 700	+ 6.4	1 1.7
In mt i sen	361		- 8.8	3,726	+ 15.9	+ 1.1
RELAND	201	+ 0.6	- 8.6	292	+ 10.9	+ 2.5
UNITED KINGDOM	65,011	+ 0.4	- 2.8	69,411	+ 6.7	+ 3.6

In Scotland there was an improvement in employment compared with a month ago, and a large number of firms were working overtime on Army contracts.

Imports and Exports.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the boots and shoes imported and exported for the months stated:—

Description of	Oct.,	Sept.,	Oct.,	in Oct., 1914, on a	
Boots and Shoes.	1914.	1914.	1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports (less re-exports); Leather doz. pairs " value £ Rubber doz. pairs " value £ Other materials doz. pairs ", value £	9,153 36,716 13,250 39,900 6,874 2,697	4,146 19,442 4,618 7,350 559	21,650 81,322 8,694 11,075 15,595 13,649	+ 5,007 + 17,274 + 8,632 + 32,550 + 6,315 + 2,208	- 12,497 - 44,606 + 4,556 + 28,825 - 8,721 - 10,952
Exports (British & Irish) Leather doz. pairs ,, value £ Rubber doz. pairs ,, value £ Other materials doz. pairs ,, value £	129,687 304,763 12,594 11,508 8,774 6,593	119,614 276,599 9,671 10,641 15,819 11,138	131,033 383,848 15,253 15,610 15,630 16,903	+ 10.073 + 28,164 + 2,923 + 867 - 7,045 - 4,545	- 1,346 - 79,085 - 2,659 - 4,102 - 6,856 - 10,310

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the leather trades was good and better than a month ago and a year ago, much overtime being worked on Government orders.

Trade Unions with a membership of 4,416 reported 2.9 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, compared with 4.4* per cent. a month ago and 3.9 per cent.

Skinners, Tanners, Curriers, Leather Dressers, &c.— Employment with tanners and curriers was very good, with much overtime. Skinners and dressers, however, reported it as slack, with short time. At Bolton, Rochdale and Stockport short time was reported in some departments.

Saddle and Harness Makers.—Employment was very good generally, with much overtime, and a deficiency of labour was reported at Walsall, where gig saddlers, whose own branch of the saddlery trade had been adversely affected, had been drafted to other branches in order to cope with military and other orders.

Miscellaneous Trades.—With portmanteau and trunk makers in London employment was reported as fair. Fancy leather workers reported it as good with much overtime.

* Revised figures.

Imports and Exports.

the same grants	Oct.,	Sept.,	Oct.,		e. (+) or Dec. (- Oct., 1914, on a		
Description.	1914.	1914.	1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports: Hides, raw, and pieces		27 E. Or	4.5000	pl mar i			
thereof, dry cwts. Ditto, wet cwts.	38,456 101,505	42,087 56,455	46,738 61,991	- 3,631 + 45,050	- 8,282 + 39,514		
Total, Hides, dry and wet cwts.	139,961	98,542	108,729	+ 41,419	+ 31,232		
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins ,, (value) £	470 290 77,564	618,933 106,829	906,572 278,762	- 148,643 - 29,265	- 436,282 - 201,198		
Leathert cwts.	84,683	32,034	104,279	+ 52,649	- 19,596		
Exports (British & Irish): Leather cwts. Gloves doz. prs. Machinery Belting cwts. Saddlery and Harness	6,846 22,191 2,164	9.860 26,227 2,288	26,957 25,229 4,358	- 3,014 - 4,036 - 124	- 20,111 - 3,038 - 2,194		
(value) £ Other Sorts (value) £	43,607 42,525	37,451 50,510	39,559 69,778	+ 6,156 - 7,985	+ 4,048 - 27,253		

† Includes hides tanned, tawed, curried, or in any way dressed, and goat and sheep skins tanned or dressed as leather.

TAILORING TRADE.

Bespoke Branch.

London.—Employment was good with firms engaged in executing military orders, but still very slack in the ordinary trade, although there was a seasonal improvement in this branch. About half the total amount of wages covered by the Returns was paid by firms engaged wholly or in part on Army work. On the whole employment was worse than a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £11,036 to their work-people (indoor workers and outworkers) during the four weeks ended October 24th showed an increase of 23·1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 11·8 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—At Manchester employment was very irregular, and the operatives were reported to be working about half-time during the month. At Liverpool employment was moderate, but better than a month ago, although short time was still general. At Edinburgh and Glasgow employment was very slack; 60 per cent. of the men and 30 per cent. of the women were reported to be working about half-time at the former place. At Belfast the operatives were also only working about half-time.

Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Branch.

Employment was very good, and better than a month ago and a year ago, owing to Government contracts. The ordinary trade was slack, but showed some improvement on the whole as compared with a month ago.

Returns from firms employing 36,627 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended October 24th showed an increase of 5.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 8.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

A 1	Number of Workpeople.						
District.	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a					
telen spetanergus il	Oct. 24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.				
PROBLEMENT SOLL IN	out gradient to	Per cent.	Per cent.				
Leeds	10,315	+ 1.5					
Manchester	3,340	+18.4	- 2·9 + 37·7				
Other places in Yorkshire, Lancs, and Cheshire	4,985	+ 4.5	+ 0.9				
Bristol	1,886	- 0.3	+ 1.5				
North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol)	4,736	+ 5.1	+ 15.2				
South Midland and Eastern Counties	3,130	+ 3.1	+ 1.3				
London	3,554	+ 8.5	+ 46.6				
Glasgow	2,027	+ 4.1	+ 7.4				
Rest of United Kingdom	2,654	+ 6.8	+ 12.1				
Total, United Kingdom	36,627	+ 5.0	+ 8.6				

At Leeds employment was good, and better than a month ago. Some branches of the ordinary trade were quiet, but nearly all the firms were engaged at full pressure on Government contracts.

At Manchester employment was very brisk, and much better than a month ago and a year ago. In this district also the ordinary trade was slack, but was more than compensated for by extensive Army contracts.

At Liverpool employment was fair; at Wigan, Hebden Bridge, and Huddersfield employment was good, and better than a month ago or a year ago; an improvement in the ordinary trade was reported in these three districts, in addition to brisk employment on Army clothing.

At Bristol and Stroud employment on the whole was fair. The shipping and ordinary trade was bad, but full time and overtime were reported by firms engaged on Government work. At Walsall and Tamworth operatives continued very busy. Great activity was reported at Norwich; all firms were said to be working at high pressure on military clothing. At Colchester employment was good, and overtime was reported at Plymouth. In London operatives continued well employed on Government contracts, and there was a great improvement compared with a year ago. In Glasgow full time was reported by all the firms covered by the Returns.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in October, 1914, were valued at £85,552, as compared with £41,329 in September, 1914, and £330,087 in October, 1913; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months at £521,390, £595,711, and £740,928 respectively.

HAT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the *silk* hat trade during October was very bad, and worse than a month ago; the operatives were working, on an average, about half the normal hours.

In the felt hat trade employment was bad; it was better than a month ago, but worse than a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of October was 5·1 compared with 11·0* a month ago and 2·8 a year ago.

At Denton employment was reported as quiet, with about 95 per cent. of the workers on short time. At Stockport employment was bad, and operatives were working only 20 to 30 hours a week. In Warwickshire employment was quiet.

Imports and Exports

Description.	Oct.,	Sept.,	Oct	Inc. (+) or Dec. (in Oct., 1914, on			
Description.	1914.	1914.	1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports: Hats, Feltdozens "Straw"" Other sorts ",	7,901 3,068 24,412	10,663 3,981 30,416	32,821 5,967 53,363	= 2,762 - 913 - 6,004	- 24,920 - 2,899 - 28,951		
Total "	35,381	45,060	92,151	- 9,679	- 56,770		
Exports (British & Irish): Hats, Feltdozens "Straw" "Other sorts"	26.274 27,506 14,622	26,315 33,925 14,964	43,597 44,050 13,983	- 41 - 6,419 - 342 *	- 17,323 - 16,544 + 633		
Total "	68,402	75,204	101,630	- 6,802	- 33,228		

* Revis d figure.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in nearly all branches of these trades showed an improvement as compared with September, due partly to seasonal causes and partly to the execution of Government orders. Compared with a year ago there was a general decline.

In London employment with dressmakers in retail firms was moderate and better than a month ago, but with court and private dressmakers it was very bad. In the wholesale mantle, costume, and blouse trades employment on the ordinary work was quiet, but owing to Government orders only about 25 per cent. of the work-people were on short time during October.

Employment generally was good in the shirt trade and bad in the collar trade. In the corset trade employment was fair.

Dressmaking and Millinery .- Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West End, employing 2,208 dressmakers in the week ended October 24th. showed an increase of 5.8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 9.3 per cent. compared with a year ago; about 36 per cent. of the workpeople were on three-quarter time during the month, as compared with 40 per cent. who were on three-quarter time or less during September. Court and private dressmakers employing 1,299 workpeople in the week ended October 24th showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 24.1 per cent. compared with a year ago; over 70 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were working three-quarter time or less during the month, as compared with 60 per cent. thus affected in September. The returns received pointed out that the evening dress trade was practically at a standstill, and that in several cases Army shirts were being made in order to provide some employment

With milliners in the West End employment on the whole was moderate, and showed a seasonal improvement.

Mantle, Costume, Blouse, &c., Trades.—In the whole-sale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing and millinery trades, firms in London employing 4,759 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended October 24th showed an increase of 1.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 13.8 per cent. compared with a year ago. Firms employing nearly half the workpeople covered by the returns stated that they were working full time during October, and only about 25 per cent. were on short time, whereas during September firms employing nearly 70 per cent. of the workpeople were working reduced hours. The regular trade was still quiet, the improvement being due to Government orders.

In Manchester firms employing 4,436 workpeople in the week ended October 24th in the costume, skirt, blouse, mantle, &c., trades showed an increase of 3.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 0.9 per cent. compared with a year ago. Firms employing over 70 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns reported full time, and only about 13 per cent. were working short time during the month, whereas a month ago about 60 per cent. were working short time the greater part of the month. The improvement was mainly due to military work.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle, costume and underclothing trades was better than a month ago. During September half the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time, whereas only about 30 per cent. were similarly affected during October, and firms employing about 60 per cent. of the workpeople stated that they were running full time. Returns from firms employing 2,341 workpeople in the week ended October 24th showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 4.0 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers employing 4,929 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) and paying £3,400 in wages to indoor and outdoor workers showed an increase of 6.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 7.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Employment in the shirt department was good owing mainly to War Office contracts, but in the collar department it continued bad.

Corset Trade.—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 5,960 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended October 24th showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 4.6 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was fair; firms employing over 30 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were working short time, whereas 50 per cent. of the workers were thus affected during September.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT showed an improvement compared with a month ago, and a slight decline on the whole compared with a year ago.

The improvement on a month ago was chiefly confined to carpenters, plumbers, navvies, and labourers. In the case of carpenters the number unemployed was reduced by more than half, large numbers of men being employed upon the erection of huts for the troops and upon other Government work. Compared with a year ago, carpenters, navvies, and labourers showed an improvement, and other trades a decline.

Short time was in operation in many places, especially

in the case of painters.

Returns from Trade Unions show that of 59,347 carpenters and joiners, the percentage unemployed at the end of October was 2.0 as compared with 5.1* a month ago, and 2.8 a year ago. For 12,040 plumbers

the corresponding percentages were 5.4, 6.4*, and 4.4

The following Table shows the percentage unemployed among nearly a million persons insured under Part II of the National Insurance Act in various occupations and in each geographical division at the end of October,

Division.	Number	Per- cent- age		(+) or -) on a	Number	Per- cent- age	Inc. Dec.((+) or -) on a
Division,	Insured.	nsured. Un- em- pl'y'd. M'		Year ago.	Insured.	Un- em- pl'y'd.	M'nth ago.	Year ago.
	Ca	rpente	rs, &c.		1	Brickla	yers.	
Iondon Northern Counties North Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands Eastern & S.E.	27,566 7,990 17,639 11,806 7,815 9,706	3.6 0.9 3.8 1.5 1.8 2.3	- 7·3 - 1·3 - 2·9 - 1·4 - 1·0 - 1·7	- 0.5 - 0.4 + 1.7 - 0.7 - 0.1 + 0.9	14,036 4,613 9,771 6,463 6,173 8,680	11·8 3·1 7·5 5·7 6·1 3·7	- 11 + 0·5 + 1·4 + 1·1 + 1·3 - 1·2	+ 6·1 + 2·3 + 5·8 + 4·3 + 5·0 + 2·9
Counties South Western Wales Scotland Ireland	23,208 16,023 8,461 15,166 7,780	1·2 1·2 1·9 1·2 2·3	- 2.9 - 1.5 - 0.7 - 1.0 - 3.7	- 0.9 - 1.5 + 0.3 + 0.2 - 3.5	16,745 6,710 2,724 2,394 2,148	6·0 4·9 1·9 5·6 8·0	- 1.6 - 0.8 - 0.1 + 2.3 - 1.9	+3·1 +0·6 +1·5 +3·7 -1·8
United Kingdom	153,160	2.1	- 3.0	- 0.4	80,457	6.6	- 0.3	+ 38
100	ai .	Mason	8.		, 1	Plastere	ers.	
London	3,017 3,072 4,377 5,365 1,300 1,084	7·3 6·7 4·6	+ 0 4 + 1·9 + 1·0 - 0·2	+ 1·7 + 1·1 + 5·4 + 5·6 + 2·2 + 2·9	5,690 1,169 2,755 1,713 632 1,164	13.8 3.6 7.7 6.1 6.6 4.6	- 1·2 + 0 9 - 0·7 + 1·3 - 0·9 - 0·2	+ 3·6 + 0·2 + 3·3 + 3·8 + 2·1 + 1·9
Eastern & S.E. Counties South Western	1,468 8,671 7,644 9,472 3,095	3·4 1·8 4·1	- 0.8 - 0.2 + 1.0	+ 1 9 + 0·2 + 0·9 + 2·3 + 0·7	2,298 2,231 2,398 2,910 1,861	8 0 2·4 3·9	- 0.3	+ 4·5 + 1·5 + 1·6 + 0·7
United Kingdom	48,565	46	+ 0.3	+ 2.1	24,821	7.9		+ 2.3
211年11日11日	Pa	inters,	&c.			Plumbe	ers.	
London Northern Countles North Western Vorkshire East Midlands West Midlands West Midlands West Western South Western Wales Sootland	45,854 5,028 17,291 9,570 5,774 10,176 23,781 13,974 5,075 11,718	10·6 13·9 8·3 7·4 5·7 7·7 6·9 3·0	+ 1·6 - 1·0 - 0·7 - 1·6 - 2·0 - 1·6 - 2·3 - 1·2	+ 1·1 + 1·8 + 6·7 + 2·1 + 2·4 + 1·1 - 2·0 - 1·6 - 1·2 - 1·2	8,450 2,354 6,132 3,575 1,710 2,520 4,451 3,668 1,069 7,464	1·2 4·2 2·9 3·0 2·8 2·4 3·9 2·0	- 2·1 - 0·9 - 0·7 - 1·5 - 1·3 - 1·4 - 1·1 + 1·2 - 0·8 - 0·2	+ 3·2 - 0·3 + 2·2 + 1·6 + 0·7 - 0·1 + 0·9 + 0·1

Labourers. All Occupations. †	Ireland	5,478	12.5	- 0.4	- 1.1	1,625	6.2	- 0.3	+ 1.3
London 68,904 9-2 - 2-2 - 0-1 196,257 10-6 - 1-9 + 1-2 Northern Counties 15,789 1-4 - 0-7 - 0-3 53,012 2-4 - 0-3 4 0.2 North Western 46,168 3-3 - 0-3 4 0-6 134,114 5-1 - 0-6 + 2-2 Yorkshire 23,289 3-2 - 0-3 + 0-4 78,210 4-0 - 0-4 + 1-3 East Midlands 20,918 2-2 - 1-4 - 0-1 64,344 3-9 - 0-6 + 1-1 West Midlands 20,918 2-2 - 1-4 - 0-1 64,344 3-3 - 0-6 + 1-1 Eastern & E. Count 41,718 3-1 - 1-5 - 2-0 129,318 4-1 - 1-6 - 0-8 Wales 17,970 2-0 - 0-4 - 0-1 61,474 1-8 - 0-5 + 0-1 Eastern & E. Count 17,970 2-0 - 0-4 - 0-1 61,474 1-8 - 0-5 + 0-1 Eastern & E. Count 18,785 1-8 - 0-1 92,264 2-7 + 0-1 0-2 Ireland 15,106 8-7 - 0-4 - 1-6 41,803 7-7 - 1-0 - 1-3	United Kingdom	153,719	11.5	- 0.3	+ 0.7	42,918	3.7	- 0.9	+ 1.3
Northern Counties 15,789 1-4 0-7 0-3 15,012 2-4 -0-3 +0-2 North Western 46,168 3-3 0-3 +0-6 134,114 5-1 -0-6 +0-2 2-2 -0-3 +0-2 78,210 40 -0-4 +1-3 -1-3 +0-2 -1-3 +0-2 -1-3 +0-2 -1-3 +0-2 -1-3 +0-2 -1-3 +0-2 -1-3 +0-2 -1-3 +0-2 -1-3 +0-2 -1-3 +0-2 -0-4 +0-1 45,673 3-9 -0-6 +1-3 +0-2 -0-4 +0-1 45,673 3-9 -0-6 +1-3 -0-4 +1-3 -1-3 -0-4 +1-3 -1-4 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>Labour</td><td>rers.</td><td>24</td><td>Al</td><td>l Occuj</td><td>pations</td><td>+</td></td<>			Labour	rers.	24	Al	l Occuj	pations	+
	Northern Counties North Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands Eastern&S. E. Count. South Western Wales Scotland Ireland	15,789 46,168 23,289 13,350 20,918 41,718 26,723 17,970 19,785 15,106	1·4 3·3 3·2 3·5 2·2 3·1 4·0 2·0 1·8 8·7	- 0·7 - 0·3 - 0·3 - 0·4 - 1·4 - 1·3 - 0·9 - 0·4 - 0·1 - 0·4	- 0·3 + 0·6 + 0·4 + 0·1 - 0·1 - 2·0 - 1·7 - 0·1 - 1·6	53,012 134,114 78,210 45,673 64,344 129,318 88,914 61,474 92,264 41,803	2·4 5·1 4·0 3·9 3·3 4·1 4·2 1·8 2·7 7·7	- 0·3 - 0·6 - 0·4 - 0·6 - 1·4 - 1·6 - 1·1 - 0·5 + 0·1 - 1·0	+ 0 2 + 2 · 2 + 1 · 3 + 1 · 1 + 1 · 0 - 0 · 8 - 1 · 3 + 0 · 1 + 0 · 2 - 1 · 3

t Including 127,517 navvies, 8,170 slaters, &c., and 36,336 other workers, not separately shown in the Table.

Of a total of 127,517 navvies, the percentage unemployed was 2.8, a decrease of 0.7 per cent. compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 0.3 per cent. compared with a year ago. Of 8,170 slaters, &c., 3.5 per cent. were unemployed at the end of October, as against 3.1 a month ago, and 2.0 a year ago. The number of persons of other occupations not shown separately in the Table was 36,336, and of these the percentage unemployed was 4.9, as compared with 5.9 in September, 1914, and 3.1 in October, 1913.

In towns with populations of 20,000 and over the percentage unemployed of insured workpeople in these trades at the end of October was 6.2, while in places with populations below 20,000 the percentage unemployed was 2.8 Among the principal towns where the percentage exceeded 6:2 were London, Southend, Norwich, Grimsby, Scarborough, Oxford, Cambridge, Ramsgate, Margate, Hastings, Portsmouth, Southampton, Bristol, Bath, Cheltenham, Nottingham, Leicester, Preston, Burnley, Stockport, Blackpool, Southport, Bradford, South Shields, Tynemouth, Dundee, Dublin, Cork, and Londonderry. At Bath over 18 per cent., and at Londonderry over 21 per cent., were unemployed. On the other hand. less than 3 per cent. were out of employment at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Middlesbrough, Stockton, Darlington, Barrow, Wigan, St. Helens, Warrington, Huddersfield. Dewsbury, Wakefield, Rotherham, Coventry, Stoke-on-Trent, Walsall, Northampton, Ipswich, Devonport, Swindon, Gloucester, Aberdeen, and the principal towns

PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER TRADES.

PRINTING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued slack generally, but showed on the whole a slight improvement compared with the previous month. It was much worse than a year ago. Short time was fairly general, except where employment was affected by Government orders.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of	Percen	Percentage Unemployed at end of				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	Oct., 1914.	Oct., 1914	Sept., 1914 *	Oct., 1913.	Month ago.		Year ago.			
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire	21,853 5,714	7·8 6 8	9·3 7·5	5·6 2·8	-	1·5 0·7	++	2.2		
Lancs. and Cheshire East Midland and Eastern Counties	7,027 2,824	7·5 5·0	8·4 5·1	3·0 1·9	-	0.1	++	4-6 3-1		
West Midlands S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	2,862 4,090	5·8 3·6	8·3 4·5	2·6 2·2	1 1	2.5	++	3.2		
Scotland Ireland	5,446 2,395	4·8 13·5	4·6 14·0	1·7 7·2	+	0·2 0·5	++	3.1		
United Kingdom	52,211	7.0	8.1	4.0		1.1	+	30		

Employment was fairly good at Norwich, Fakenham, and Aberdeen. It declined with letterpress printers at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Derby.

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment in London continued slack, three-quarter time being very general. In the other principal centres it was quiet, showing on the whole little change on the previous month, and much short time was reported. Employment improved at Manchester and Glasgow, and at the latter city, as well as at Belfast, it was good.

	No. of Members of Unions		tage Unen	Inc. (Dec. (
	at end of Oct. 1914.	Oct , 1914.	Sept., 1914 *	Oct., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Other Districts	 3,336 2,986	5·6 4·3	6·3 5 2	2·3 3·1	- 0.7 - 0.9	+ 3.3 + 1.2
United Kingdom	 6,322	5.0	5.7	2.7	- 0.7	+ 23

* Revised figures.

PAPER TRADES.

Employment continued fairly good on the whole, but showed some decline compared with a month ago, and was worse than a year ago, short time being frequently reported. Employment was quiet in Scotland.

Returns from firms employing 16,497 workpeople in the last week of the month showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed by them compared with a month ago, and of 4.1 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Strate Design of wild be a supplied to	Workpeople paid Wages in	Inc. (+) o	r Dec. (-)
A LANGE TO THE PARTY OF THE PAR	last week of Oct., 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards: Northern Counties Midlands, Wales, and Ireland Southern Counties Southern Counties	4,250 1,208 6,287 4,082	Per cent 10 - 02 - 05 - 24	Per cent 2.0 - 4.3 - 4.9 - 4.1
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c. Hand-made Paper	15,827 670	- 1·1 - 3·6	- 3·9 - 9·3
Total	16,497	- 1.2	- 4.1

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 3,516 members had 4.8 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of October, compared with 1:2* per cent. a month ago and 0.8 per cent. a year ago. In the hand-made paper trade Trade Unions with 451 members had 4.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of October, compared with 4.2* per cent. a month ago and 5.3 per

The Imports of paper in October, 1914, were valued at £597,795, as compared with £508,221 in September, 1914, and £720,121 in October, 1913; and the Exports (British and £720,121 in October, 1913). and Irish) for the same months were valued at £261,793, £236,926, and £300,802 respectively.

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT showed an all-round improvement on a month ago. A good deal of short time was again reported in the furnishing and coach-building trades, but in the other trades in this group employment was, on the whole, fairly good. Trade Unions with a total membe ship of 48,100 reported 6.2 per cent. as out of work at the end of the month, as compared with 9.0* per cent. a month ago and 2.5 per cent. in October, 1913.

Furnishing Trades.

Employment generally was dull, and bad with french polishers. There was an improvement on a month ago, but a good deal of short time was still reported. Trade Unions with 17,950 members reported 10.6 per cent. as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 14.8* per cent. a month ago and 2.2 per cent. a year ago. The principal exceptions to the general state of employment were as follows: at Manchester, Edinburgh, Beith, and Dublin employment showed a decline with cabinet makers, and was bad. It was also bad generally at Barnstaple and Hull.

The Imports of furniture and cabinet ware in October, 1914, were valued at £8,292, as compared with £5,453 in September, 1914, and £39,436 in October, 1913; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £60,244, £58,855, and £133,524 respectively.

Mill Sawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment was fairly good on the whole, and better than a month ago. Some short time was again reported, but there was also a good deal of overtime on Government work. Employment was affected adversely by the high price of timber.

The percentage unemployed at the end of the month among the 12,294 workpeople insured under Part II. of the National Insurance Act as engaged in sawmilling was 2.5, as compared with 3.6 in September and 2.6 in October, 1913.

Trade Unions with a membership of 7,878 reported 1.9 per cent. unemployed, as compared with 3.3* per

cent. in the previous month and 2.5* per cent. a year ago. Employment was good at Sunderland and Belfast, slack at Glasgow, and moderate at Nottingham.

Description.	Oct.,	Sept., 1914.	Oct.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1914, or		
	1914.		1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Timber, hewn	Loads. 297,410 647,837	Loads. 250,282 342,398	Loads. 507,589 904,609	Loads. + 47,128 +305,439	Loads. -210,179 -256,772	
House Frames, Fittings, and Joiner's Work (value)	£ 10,619	£ 5.571	£ 10,955	+ 5,048	- £	

Coachbuilding.

Employment showed an improvement on a month ago, but it was generally only moderate, a large amount of short time being worked. Trade Unions with a membership of 13,297 reported 5.3 per cent. unemployed, as compared with 8.0* per cent. in September and 3.4 per cent. in October, 1913. Employment was very slack at Sheffield, Saltley, Coventry, and Bristol, and bad at Wolverhampton

The following Table shows the unemployed percentage of insured workpeople of all classes engaged in the con-

Division.	Number Insured.	Une	rcentag mploy ks lodg	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., 1914, com- pared with		
11. 401.	1000	Oct. 30th, 1914.	Sept. 25th, 1914.	31st,	A Month ago.	Year ago.
London Northern Counties North Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands Eastern and S.E. Counties South Western Wales Soctland Ireland	5,896 22,125 16,061 17,348 63,794 18,362 16,029 4,215 14,035	5.9 1.0 4.1 1.9 2.5 6 1.6 1.5 2.1 5.9	77 162 267 866 278 265 2265	4·3 1·6 2·8 1·4 1·9 3·9 1·5 1·6 1·1 1·8 4·9	- 1.8 - 0.6 - 1.1 - 0.7 - 1.4 - 3.3 - 1.0 - 0.7 - 0.5 + 0.4	+ 1.6 - 0.5 + 1.3 + 0.5 + 0.4 + 1.7 + 0.1 + 0.4 + 0.3 + 1.0
United Kingdom	. 212,370	3.9	5.6	2.8	- 1.7	+ 1.1

Coopers.

Employment was fairly good on the whole, and showed a slight improvement on a month ago. It was, however, slack at Yarmouth, owing to the stoppage of fish exports.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmaking.—Employment was good and much better than a month ago, overtime being worked on Government orders. Trade Unions reported 1.6 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of October, compared with 6.8* per cent. a month ago and 3.8 per cent. a year ago.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in October, 1914, were valued at £12,190, as compared with £8,883 in September, 1914, and £39,224 in October, 1913; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £22,538, £18,242, and £23,542 respectively.

Other Trades.—Employment continued moderate with general wheelwrights and smiths. With packing-case makers it improved and was fair, though at Manchester it was reported as bad, with much short time. Halftime only was again worked by skip and basket makers at Oldham, and employment continued bad with cane and wicker workers at Basford. With other basket workers employment was generally fair.

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in October was fairly good on the whole, and rather better than a month ago.

Returns from firms in various branches of the glass trades employing 6,095 workpeople in the week ended October 24th showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and of 2.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there were decreases of 4.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

* Revised figures.

distributed Tables	w	orkı	eopl	e.			Ear	nings		
Company as	Week	De	inc. (+) 0	or n a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
. Care or hope through	Oct. 24th, 1914.		nth go.		ear	Oct. 24th, 1914.	Month ago.		Year ago.	
Branches. Glass Bottle Flint Glass Ware (not bottles)	4,408 1,165	1,165 - 1.5		Per cent 2.2 - 5.1		£ 6,119 1,371	Per cent. + 2.2 + 2.9		Per cent. + 1.9 - 8.9	
Other Branches Total	6,095	+	0.3		4.3	8,104	++	2.3	-	16.3
Districts. North of England Yorkshire Lancashire Worcestershire and Warwickshire Scotland	758 3,892 329 599 517	-++	3·4 2·1 0·6 1·0 5·8	+	5.5 1.5 3.5 17.8 8.8	1,012 5,291 422 714 665	.++-+	1·4 2·7 0·5 2·3 2·2	-++	3·7 2·5 6·8 21·8
Total	6,095	+	0.3	-	4.3	8,104	+	2.3	-	1.7

Employment in the glass bottle trade continued good at most centres. The number of workpeople employed showed a reduction on a year ago owing to enlistments, substitutes not always being obtainable, and some firms were affected by a shortage of boys. Orders were in execution for some classes of goods formerly made abroad. At Leeds employment was particularly good with makers of flint glass bottles, while at Castleford, where ordinary glass bottle makers were quiet, flint glass bottle makers were fairly well

With sheet and plate glass workers at St. Helens employment was fair, and better than a month ago, though not so good as a year ago. With flint glass makers at Birmingham it was good, and better than a month ago, but with flint glass cutters short time was general. In the Wordsley and Stourbridge district short time was worked by both flint glass makers and cutters, and employment was much worse than a year ago. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear employment was reported as fair.

Imports and Exports.—The Table below shows the quantities of the various descriptions of glass imported and exported during the months stated :-

Description.	Oct., 1914.	Sent.,	Oct.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct, 1914, on a			
Description.		1914.	1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
mports: Window and German sheet glass, including shades, &c.	cwts. 8,595	cwts. 11,521	cwts. 117,066	ewts. - 2,926	ewts. - 108,471		
Plate	3,603 27,335	725 20,815	24,671 94,031	+ 2,878 + 6,520	- 21 ,068 - 65.696		
Manufactures, other sorts Bottles	6 gross. 37,091	gross. 20,629	58 gross. 176,195	+ 6 gross. + 16,462	- 52 gross. - 139,104		
Exports (British & Irish): Plate	cwts. 12,297 5,931 29,043 gross. 55,851	cwts. 10,649 5,261 30,852 gross. 69,667	cwts. 19,006 7,422 60,219 gross.	cwts. + 1,648 + 670 - 1,809 gross. - 13,816	cwts 6,709 - 1,491 - 31,176 gross 39,427		

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES. Brick Trade.

EMPLOYMENT in the brick trade was very slack, and showed a seasonal decline on the previous month.

Employment in the Northern Counties, Yorkshire and Lancashire was slack on the whole, though fair or moderate in a few cases. In the Midlands it was very slack; half-time was worked in the Nottingham district, and a great deal of short time at Peterborough. In the Eastern Counties it continued fair. It was quiet on the whole in the Southern and South-Western Counties, and much worse than a month ago. It was fair in North Wales. In Scotland the deficiency of some kinds of labour continued.

Returns from firms employing 10,159 workpeople in the week ended October 24th showed a decrease of 5.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 12.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 13.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid

	V	Vorkpeon	le.	Earnings.				
Districts.	Week	Inc. ((+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	Oct. 24th, 1914.	, Month Year		Oct. 24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and Cheshire	3,228	Per cent.	Per cent.	£ 4,131	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Midlands and Eastern Counties	3,280	- 4.7	- 15.6	3,565	- 4.4	- 19.5		
S. and S.W. Counties and Wales	2,252	- 10.1	- 14.7	2,763	- 11.6	- 12.9		
Scotland Other Districts	854 545	- 4·3 - 4·7	- 12·0 - 14·6	1,065 609	- 2·7 - 13·0	- 9·3 - 16·1		
Total	10,159	- 5.3	- 12.0	12,133	- 5.8	- 13.3		

Cement Trade.

EMPLOYMENT on the Thames and Medway was reported as fair, and better than a month ago. In some cases overtime was worked, and in others short time, but large numbers of men had joined the Army, and few of those remaining were unemployed. On the Tees and at Hartlepool employment was also fair.

The Imports of cement during October, 1914, amounted to 889 tons, as compared with 405 tons in September, 1914, and 12,356 tons in October, 1913. The Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were 54,154 tons, 48,714 tons, and 63,508 tons respectively.

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the pottery trades continued to be adversely affected, but showed an improvement on a month ago. Short time was again reported in many

Returns from firms employing 19,000 workpeople in the week ended October 24th showed an increase of 1:1 per cent, in the number employed and of 7:5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 8.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 22.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

\$28,00 - \$150,000 100,000	N	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
with the standard of	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
sali abijada maya Badi edi eo afta	Oct. 24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct. 24th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Branches:— China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	2,801 12,241 3,958	Per cent. + 6.9 + 1.5 - 3.7	Per cent 9.6 - 7.9 - 9.8	£ 3,118 10,075 2,864	Per cent. +12.4 + 8.2 + 0.4	Per cent 11.6 - 22.0 - 31.1	
Total	19,000	+ 1·1	- 8.6	16 057	+ 7.5	- 22.1	
Districts:— Potteries Other Districts	14,872 4,128	+ 1·0 + 1·7	- 9·3 - 5·9	11,591 4,466	+ 8·3 + 6·3	- 26·5 - 7·6	
Total	19,000	+ 1.1	- 8.6	16,057	+ 7.5	- 22.1	

In the Potteries district employment continued slack, though some improvement was reported. In other districts earthenware workers continued to be fairly well employed; but in all distr ts much short time was reported in all branches.

The slack state of employment was most noticeable in the case of goods for export, there being an improvement in the home trade, due in some instances to Government orders. It was also reported that employment was better on plain ware than on decorated goods.

Employment in tile, &c., works continued slack, and

showed a decline on a month ago.

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in October, 1914, were valued at £9,295, as compared with £10,974 in September, 1914, and £99,084 in October 1913. The Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were £177,629, £152,551, and £297,150 respectively.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN OCTOBER.

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which about 70 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade arrived and departed) show that during October 43,085* seamen were shipped on foreign-going vessels. Compared with October, 1913, there was a net decrease of 10,063, or 18.9 per cent. Of the above total of 43,085 seamen, 5,117, or 11.9 per cent., were foreigners.

Nearly every port showed a decrease in the number of men engaged, the greatest decline being at Liverpool and Southampton. A shortage of men was reported for ordinary mercantile ships at many ports, including London, Southampton, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Newcastle, and the Bristol Channel ports, and in some cases was very marked.

During the ten months ended October, 1914, the total number of seamen shipped was 462,802, a decrease of 23,749, or 4.9 per cent. on the total for the corresponding period of 1913. London showed an increase, but most other ports decreases, the largest being at Southampton and Glasgow.

Andrew Merchants		Numb	er of Sea	men* shi	pped in			
Principal Ports.		October	;	Ten	Ten Months Ended October,			
Tody and and	1913.	1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1914.	1017	1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) in 1914.		
ENGLAND & WALES. E ast Coast. Tyne Ports. Sunderland. Middlesbrough Hull. Grimsby	2,353 558 277 1,453 31	2,188 283 136 1,208 20	- 165 - 276 - 141 - 245 - 11	27,213 4,140 3,191 14,364 1,080	25,376 3,735 2,568 13,239 762	- 1,837 - 405 - 623 - 1,125 - 318		
Bristol Channel Bristol† Newport, Mon. Cardiff‡ Swansea	1,879 979 4,835 519	1,079 927 5,153 178	- 800 - 52 + 318 - 341	12,228 8,744 43,632 4,684	12,599 8,814 43,627 3,884	+ 371 + 70 - 5 - 800		
Other Ports. Liverpool London Southampton	18,775 9,784 6,093	16,554 8,940 1,384	- 2,221 - 844 - 4,709	175,233 86,603 49,925	173,682 87,964 38,927	- 1,551 + 1,361 -10,998		
SCOTLAND. Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil, and Grangemouth Glasgow	366 236 4,820	429 207 4,161	+ 63 - 29 - 659	4,007 2,677 46,136	3,828 2,481	- 179 - 196		
Dublin Belfast	1 189	71 167	+ 70 - 22	600 - 2,094	764 1,793	- 7,377 + 164 - 301		
Total	53,148	43,085	-10,063	486,551	462,802	-23,749		

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT generally showed an improvement upon the previous month. At Liverpool and ports on the West Coast it was generally good, but ports on the East Coast were adversely affected

London 8

Employment was better than a month ago, though not so good as a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the five weeks ended October 31st was 14,598, an increase of 7.2 per cent. on a month ago, but a decrease of 7.7 per cent. on a year ago.

	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks§ and at Principal Wharves in London.								
在自己的 自然		In Docks							
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.				
Week ended Oct. 3rd		2,264 2,296 2,067 1,713 2,436	7,222 7,807 6 949 7,251 8,385	6,995 7,153 7,220 7,054 6,964	14,217 14,960 14,169 14,305 15,339				
Average for 5 weeks ended Oct. 31st, 1914	} 5,368	2,155	7,523	7,075	14,598				
Average for Sept., '14	5,382	1,911	7,293	6,327	13,620				
" " Oct., 1913	5,600	2,568	8,168	7,654	15,822				

It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate agements, and not of separate individuals.

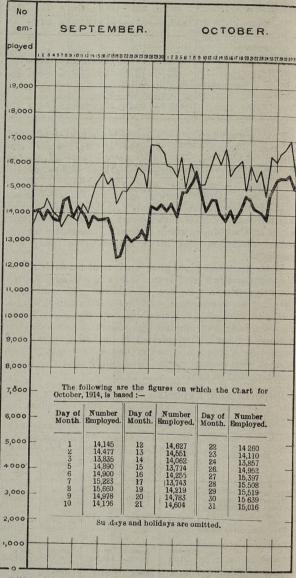
Including Avonmonth and Portishead

Exclusive of Tilbury.

The numbers employed during October fluctuated between a maximum of 15,660 and a minimum of 13,743. The corresponding figures for October, 1913. were 16,982 and 14,775 respectively.

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed at all the Docks, and at the principal Wharves, for each day during the months of September and October, 1914. The corresponding curve for September and October, 1913, is also given for comparison.

[The thick curve applies to 1914, the thin curve to 1913.]



Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks during October was 1,328, compared with 1,365 a month ago, and 1,551 a year ago.

Other English Ports.

East Coast.—Employment was generally moderate with dock and quayside labourers on the Tyne and Wear; a number of men were only on half-time, but there was some improvement on the Tyne on imports of ironstone, timber, and grain. With trimmers and teamers employment was slack, and worse than a month ago on the Tyne, while still moderate on the Wear. Employment improved somewhat at the Hartlepools, but was still only moderate, and it continued fair on the Tees. At Hull employment continued bad with dock labourers, and moderate with coal workers. At Grimsby it was good and better than a month ago with dock labourers, bad and worse than a month ago with coal workers. It declined and was bad at Goole. Employment remained very slack at Yarmouth and Lowestoft, but at Ipswich it improved and was good.

South and West Coasts.—Employment at Liverpool was very good, and better than a month ago, with dock labourers, a large amount of overtime being worked; a

large number of labourers had joined the colours and a considerable shortage of hands was experienced. Employment also improved, and was good, with quay and railway carters. Employment continued fair at Plymouth. It was good and better than a month ago at Avonmouth and Gloucester, overtime being worked at Avonmouth. It was fair, on the whole, at the South Wales ports, where coal trimmers were busy.

Scotland.

At Glasgow employment was reported as good, and much better than for some time past; there was some shortage of labour owing to Army recruiting. Employment was slack, but better than a month ago, at Dundee

Ireland

There was some improvement at Cork and Limerick, where there was a scarcity of men, owing to the number who had been called to the colours. Employment continued bad at Belfast, Londonderry, and Waterford.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

THE quantity of fish (other than shell) landed in October. 1914, showed a decrease of 2,632,116 cwt. (or 59.1 per cent.) on October, 1913. The total value of all fish landed showed a decrease of £855,681 (or 47.3 per cent.).

177	Qu	antity.	Value.		
	Oct., 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Oct., 1913.	Oct., 1914.	Irc (+) or Dec. (-) on Oct., 1913.	
Fish (other than Shell): England and Wales Scotland Ireland	40 700	Cwts. -2,631,250 - 18,682 + 17,816	£ 757,339 142,448 20,898	£ - 840,239 - 15,473 + 7,328	
Shell Fish		-2,632,116	920,685 30,876	- 848,384 - 7,297	
Total Value	_		951,561	- 855,681	

Fishermen.—Employment was reported as good at Hull and Grimsby, and at the former place better than a year ago. At Yarmouth and Lowestoft the local boats were fully employed, but there were very few Scotch boats-usually very numerous at this time of the yearengaged. Employment continued bad at Harwich and Southwold. In the Plymouth and South-Western district the fishing was moderate early in the month, but later the catches were very small. At Aberdeen and Peterhead employment was fair. It was moderate and better than a month ago at Macduff, but still bad at Fraserburgh.

Fish Dock Labourers.—Employment continued good at Hull, but was worse than a month ago at Grimsby. At Yarmouth and Lowestoft there was some improvement. At Peterhead and Fraserburgh it was bad, and at Aberdeen fair. All were still unemployed at Macduff.

Fish Curers. On the East Coast of England employment was fair on the whole, except at Grimsby. It was moderate at Aberdeen and Macduff, but bad at Peterhead and Fraserburgh.

The Exports (British and Irish) of herrings, cured or salted, during October, 1914, were valued at £203,255, as compared with £173,840, in September, 1914, and £598,783 in October, 1913.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.* England and Wales.

LABOUR, while nowhere abundant during October, was not, on the whole, seriously deficient for the time of year, although many districts reported a shortage, more particularly of skilled labour.

In Durham there was a deficiency of skilled labour and also of casual workers for potato-lifting, except in the south-west. Almost all districts in Yorkshire reported a shortage of labour, especially of skilled men (milkers, horsemen, &c.). In the rest of the Northern Counties and also in Cheshire the supply of labour was generally sufficient for requirements.

A shortage of labour was reported in Shropshire and Staffordshire, particularly as regards temporary labourers for potato and root-lifting. More men for root-

lifting, threshing, &c., were wanted in Herefordshire. * Based on information supplied by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland. There was some shortage of labour in east Derbyshire; extra labour was somewhat scarce in Nottinghamshire and skilled labour in Leicestershire. There was a serious shortage in many districts of Bedfordshire, where it was reported that much work, such as hedge-cutting and draining, would have to be left undone. In Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire more men were wanted who would undertake Sunday duties; while there was some shortage of skilled men in north Warwickshire. in Oxfordshire, and in Hertfordshire.

There was a shortage of labour in various districts in the Eastern Counties, but it does not appear to have made itself seriously felt. This was said in some cases to be due partly to the fact that farm work was forward for the time of year.

Apart from some slight local scarcity the supply of labour was generally about sufficient for requirements in the South-Eastern and Southern Counties. In the South-Western Counties there was some scarcity of men in Gloucestershire, owing to Army recruiting; milkers were difficult to obtain in north Somerset, and a general shortage of farm workers was reported in Devonshire.

There was some shortage of extra labour for root and potato-lifting in North Wales. Recruiting caused a deficiency of labour in Montgomeryshire, and skilled workers were scarce in central Cardiganshire. Labour, particularly skilled labour, was generally short in Monmouthshire, Glamorganshire, and Carmarthenshire.

Scotland.

The labour shortage previously reported in the majority of Scottish counties became more pronounced during October in some districts. In a number of cases casual labour was especially scarce; but it was stated that the fine weather of the month enabled work to be carried through with less inconvenience than might have been expected.

Recruiting caused a scarcity of young ploughmen n Sutherlandshire, Inverness-shire, and Ross-shire. Farmers were generally short-handed after the harvest in Elginshire and Banffshire. There was a marked scarcity of men in Kincardineshire, and a certain shortage was reported in most parts of Aberdeenshire and in north-east Forfarshire. In Perthshire young men were very scarce, while married men remained in normal numbers. Casual labour was deficient in north-east and south-west Fifeshire, Clackmannanshire, and Kinross-shire.

There was also a scarcity of casual labour in West Lothian, Roxburghshire, and south Ayrshire. Skilled ploughmen and cattlemen were difficult to get in Dumfries-shire, and the supply of labour was generally rather short in Renfrewshire, Lanarkshire, and Stirlingshire.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

PART II.—Unemployment Insurance. APPLICATIONS TO THE UMPIRE.

In pursuance of Regulations made by the Board of Trade and dated 26th day of March, 1912, Notice 18 hereby given that the Umpire (Unemployment Insurance) has received applications for decisions as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following classes of workmen:-

326. Piecework counters in the Shipbuilding trade.

327. Joiners engaged partly in setting out and partly in sawing in connection with any insured trade.

328. Workmen engaged in making plaster oddsides for use in ironfoundries (including malleable ironfoundries) or in brass, &c., foundries engaged in work for any other insured trade.

DECISIONS BY THE UMPIRE.

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are pay-

A.—The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAYABLE in respect of:—

1478. Workmen employed in an insured trade in a district which is rural in its character who usually follow in that district some occupation other than an insured trade—

(a) from the commencement of such employment if—
 (1) the workmen are employed at such a distance from their homes as to require them to travel by rail; or

(2) if they have been employed anywhere in an insured trade for a total of thirteen weeks in the two years preceding the commencement of the employment;

(b) otherwise, after the employment has amounted to thirteen weeks in an insured trade.

This decision, together with decision B. 1477 below, supersedes decisions B. 1288 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1913) and B. 1373 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for

1481. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in fixing lift enclosures in buildings, including the work of marking out, putting in position, &c. (Application 316.)

1482. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in digging and constructing military entrenchments. (Application 322.)

1483. Workmen described as sheet metal workers, and engaged in the manufacture of-

- (1) Gear cases, petrol tanks, hoods, guards, silencers, rims, wings, sides, panels, bonnets, radiators, for motor cars or motor cycles;
- (2) power-driven fans:
- (3) sheet metal ranges for ships; ships' funnels; ventilator cowls for ships;
- (4) automatic machines; mechanically-actuated petrol air gas apparatus;
- (5) power-driven tea mixing, milling and blending machines; (6) tin rollers for spinning mules; cylinders and copper rollers for drying machines; sliver cans;
- (7) submarine or divers' helmets;
- (8) any other sheet metal work or stampings for use in the trades of mechanical engineering, shipbuilding, or construction of vehicles, except such articles as are specifically excluded by decision B. 1484 below.

This decision modifies any previous decision with which it

1485. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in repairing quarry tubs or wagons.

B. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE NOT PAYABLE in respect of:—

1477. Contributions are not payable (except by agreement between the employer and workman) in respect of workmen employed in an insured trade in a district which is rural in its character who usually follow in that district some occupation other than an insured trade, provided that all the following conditions are fulfilled:—

(a) the workmen are employed so near their homes that they do not require to travel by rail;
(b) the workmen have not been employed in an insured trade for more than thirteen weeks in the two years preceding the commencement of the employment; and
(c) the employment has not amounted to more than thirteen years in an insured trade

weeks in an insured trade. This decision, together with decision A. 1478 above, supersedes decisions B. 1288 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1913) and B. 1373 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for October,

1484. Workmen described as sheet metal workers, and engaged in the manufacture of

Despatch and other tin boxes, canisters, kegs, footwarmers, travelling cases, cases for cues, &c.;
 bread, meat, biscuit or cake tins; strainers, bottles, wash-ups, drippers, cooking utensils, kettles, portable gas-heated boilers, milk cans, urns, &c.;

(3) sheet metal goods for ironmongery trade, such as ventilators, fire extinguishers, stoves, dustbins, tallbovs, cowls, stove-pipes, baths, oil or water cans, tins for oil, colours, &c.; tennis markers, domestic gas meters, ceiling decoration;

(4) sheet metal accessories for cycles and motor cycles, such as lamps, bells, pumps;

(5) tanks, cisterns, welded kitchen boilers;

(6) sheet metal generators for acetylene or petrol gas;

(7) movable furniture, shelving, lockers, desks, cupboards (8) sheet metal cylinders for packing and transit of explosives; chargers for small arms ammunition;

(9) tubes for Axminster carpet weaving;

(10) sheet metal ducts for ventilating, extracting, conveying, exhausting, drying, or similar purposes, including cowls, heads, separators, but not including power-driven fans. (This decision modifies any previous decision with which it may be in conflict.)

1486. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of spraying achines for limewashing, disinfecting or horticultural purposes (Application 320).

This decision reverses decision A. 1184 (Board of Trade Labour Gazette for December, 1912).

[Note.—Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with tione.

tione.

One cisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR. I.—BREAD.

RETURNS showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on November 2nd, 1914, have been received from 120 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom, and 30 from other sources.

	Noven	nber 2n	d,1914	October 1st, 1914.			November 1st, 1913.		
District.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High-	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.
London :-	d.	d.	d.	d. 10	d.	d.	Te au	d.	P.C.
N. & N.W	61/2		6.2	61/2	6	6.2	6		d. 5.5
E. & N.E	61/2	6	6.1	61/2	51/2	6.0	6	5 5	5.5
S.E	6 61/2	6 6 6	60	6 61/2	6	6.0	51/2		5.4
W. & W.C.	61/2	61/2	6.5	61/2	61/2	6.5	6	5½	5.8
N. Counties & Yorks. Lancs. & Cheshire	171/2	6	6.4	71/2	6	6.3	7	51/2	6.0
Midlands	7	51/2	5.9	7	51/2	5.8	6	5	5-5
Eastern Counties	61/2	51/2	59	61/2	5½	5.9	6	5	5.5
Southern Counties S. Western Counties and Wales	61/2	6	6.6	7 6½	6 5	6.6	6 6	5½	6·0 5·7
Scotland	71/2	5½	6.4	71/2	51/2	6.3	7	51/2	6.2
Great Britain	7½	5	62	71/2	5	6.1	7	5	5.8

The mean of the predominant prices on November 2nd, 1914, showed an increase of 0.4d. per 4 lbs. compared with November 1st, 1913.

Of the prices at which bread was sold in each of the following towns, the predominant price (i.e., the price at which the greatest quantity was sold) was as under:-

Place.	Predominant Price* per 4 lbs.	Dec	(+) or · (-)	Last change.		
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	on Nov. 2nd, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Am'nt per 4 lbs.	
London	d. 6 & 6½	d.	d. + ½	Sept. '14	d. + 1/4	
Birmingham	51/2 & 61/2	a Long	+ 1/4	Aug. '14	+ 1/4	
Bristol Cardiff	6	+ 1/2	+ ½	Oct. '14	+ ½	
Derby Hull	6 61/2		+ 1/2 + 1	Aug. '14 Aug. '14	+ 1/2	
Ipswich Leeds	6 & 7 6 & 7	9 3500	+ 1/4	Sept. '14 Aug. '14	- ¼ + 1	
Liverpool Manchester	6	both s	+ 1/2	Aug. '14 Aug. '14 Aug. '14	+1+1+1/2	
Middlesbrough Norwich Nottingham	51/2	iv ::10	+ 1/4	Aug. '14 Aug. '14	+ 1/4 + 1/4 + 1/4	
Oldham	6. 5½ 5½–6½	og se s	+ 1/2 + 1/2	Aug. '14 Aug. '14 Aug. '14	+1	
Portsmouth Stoke-on-Trent	6½ 5%	+ 1/4	+ 1/2	Oct. '14 Aug. '14	+ 1/4 + 1/4	
Southampton Wolverhampton	6 & 61/2	1 7.00	+ ½ + ½	Sept. '14 Aug. '14	+ ½ + ½ + ½ + ½	
Aberdeen Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow	6½ 6 6½ 6	+ ½	+ 1 + 1/2	Oct. '14 Aug. '14 Nov. '12 Oct. '11	+ ½ + 1 - ½ + ¼	
Belfast Dublin	6½	+ ½	+ 1/2 + 1/2	Oct. '14 Aug. '14	+ 1/2 + 1/2	

where two prices are quoted about qual quantities were sold at each price.

Compared with a month ago the predominant price of bread has risen ½d. per 4 lbs. at Bristol, Aberdeen and Belfast. At Portsmouth the predominant price on November 2nd was 6½d.; on October 1st, 1914, it was 6d. and 61d. per 4 lbs.

II.-WHEAT AND FLOUR

1.23	British Wheat	12 U.S.	KALMANA	
Month.	Mean London Gazette Price (England	Imp (Average De	Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households	
the see segments	and Wales).	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	ex Mill for Cash).
1913. October	Per qr. of 480 lbs. s. d. 30 9	Per qr. of 480 lbs. s. d. 34 6	Per cwt. s. d. 10 73/4	Per sack of 280 lbs. s. d. 26 9½
September October	37 6 37 1	37 41/4 40 2	11 9¼ 12 1½	34 9 34 61/

The imports of wheat during September-October, 1914, amounted to 5,004,683 qrs., or 1,075,602 qrs. more than in the corresponding months of 1913. The imports of wheat meal and flour during September-October, 1914, amounted to 1,449,787 cwts. (equivalent to 469,838 qrs. of wheat allowing 28 per cent. for offal), or 991,539 cwts. less than in September-October, 1913.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

[Cases include all attacks reported to the Home Office during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.]

The total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during October, 1914, was 28, of which 24 were due to lead poisoning, 2 to mercurial poisoning, and 2 to anthrax. Three deaths, 2 due to lead poisoning and 1 to anthrax, were reported. In addition, 19 cases of lead poisoning (3 of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During the ten months ended October, 1914, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 444, as compared with 535 during the corresponding period of 1913. The number of deaths in 1914 was 31, as compared with 24 in 1913. In addition, there were 210 cases of lead poisoning (including 32 deaths) among house painters and plumbers in the first ten months of 1914, as compared with 254 cases (including 32 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1913.

Analysis by Industries.

		CASES.		DEATHS.		
INDUSTRY.	Oct.,		lonths led	Oct.,	Ten M	
position seems to the property	1914.	Oct., 1914.	Oot , 1913.	1914.	Oct., 1914.	Oct., 1913.
1000 1000 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1		I	ead Po	isoning	•	2000
Among Operatives engaged in—	3	33	24		7	1 0
Smelting of Metals	-	6	9 7		3	2
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping Plumbing and Soldering	1	23	7 33	1	1 2	- 1
Printing	1	23	18		1-	i
File Cutting and Hardening Tinning of Metals White Lead Works	1	10 10	14	1	1_	_
White Lead Works		17 3	20	_	1	1
Red and Yellow Lead Works China, Earthenware, and Litho.	1	25	53	_	4	8
Transfer Works						
Glass Cutting and Polishing Vitreous Enamelling	T	2 9	3 4		1	1_
Electrical Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works Coach and Car Painting.	4	35 20	39 20	-	-	-
Coach and Car Painting	5	51	62	_	3	
Shipbuilding	5	29 36	28 42	-	4	1 3
Other Industries	1 2	49	67	E E	3	0
Total in Factories & Workshops	24	385	456	2	24	18
House Painting and Plumbing	19	210	254	3	32	32
		Other	Forms	of Pois	oning.	
and the chiefty and was not the	2202		in west	DALLES NO		200
Mercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer	A STATE OF	4	2	1000		00 J.C
Making				I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I		
Furniana' Draggaga		0	7	BY6009E		de esta
Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries	- 2	2 4	3 6	9 V 6 19 18		
Furriers' Processes Other Industries	2 2	2 4 10		2		H (1)
Other Industries		4	6		2001 AP	= =
Other Industries		4	6			
Other Industries		10	11 -	200 C		
Total		102	11	arc 2 to	- - - i	- (ay
Other Industries	2	10 - 2 2	6 11 - 3 3		- - - 1	- (a)
Total		102	11	400 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	- - - i	
Other Industries	2 2	10 - 2 2	6 11 - 3 3 14	arax.	- - - 1	(a)
Other Industries	2 2	4 10 - 2 2 12	6 11 - 3 3 14 Anth	nrax.	- - - 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Other Industries	2 	4 10 - 2 2 12	6 11 - 3 3 14 Anth			4
Other Industries	2 2	4 10 2 2 12	6 11 - 3 3 14 Anth		- - - 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Other Industries	2 	4 10 - 2 2 12	6 11 - 3 3 14 Anth			4
Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic Other Industries Total Total Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning" Wool Handling of Horsehair Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.)	2 	4 10 2 2 12 12	6 11 3 3 14 Anth			4
Other Industries Total Arsenic Poisoning— Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic Other Industries Total Total Total Total Wool Handling of Horsehair Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.) Other Industries	2 	2 2 12 12 2 13 6	6 11 - 3 3 14 Anth			4 2

Return of Deaths of Seamen.—A Return of Deaths of Seamen reported to the Board of Trade is issued by the Registrar-General of Seamen each month, and copies may be seen at all Free Libraries, Mercantile Marine Offices, and Sailors' Homes throughout the country.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS. REPORTED IN OCTOBER.

(Based on Home Office and Board of Trade Returns.)

EXCLUSIVE of seamen, the number of workpeople reported as killed in the course of their employment during October, 1914, was 273, an increase of 63 on a month ago, but a decrease of 433 on a year ago. The high figure for October, 1913, is accounted for by the Senghenydd Colliery disaster. The mean number for October during the five years 1909-13 was 352, the maximum being 706, and the minimum 244.

Fatal accidents in the railway service during October, 1914, numbered 37, a decrease of 2 on a month ago, but an increase of 4 on a year ago. The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 100, an increase of 27 on September, 1914, but a decrease of 462 on October, 1913. There were 10 fatal accidents at quarries in October, 1914, as compared with 6 a month ago, and 9 a year ago. The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in October, 1914, was 122, an increase of 31 on a month ago, and of 21 on a

The total number of fatal accidents to seamen reported during October, 1914, was 118, as compared with 82 a month ago, and 109 a year ago.

				THE PERSON NAMED IN	STREET, STREET, STREET,
Trade.	Numb k	er of Work	speople g	Inc. (+) (-) in 1914,	or Dec. October on a
	Oct., 1914.	Sept., 1914.	Oct., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Railway Service— Brakesmen & Goods Guards Engine Drivers	1 2 1 1	3 2 2 1 10	4 1 3 1	- 2 - 1 - 1	- 3 + 1 - 2 + 9
cluding labourers) Porters	3 4 2 2	5 6 7	9 3 1	- 2 + 4 + 2 - 4 + 5	- 6 + 1 + 1 + 2 + 1
Miscellaneous	•••	3	••	- 3	
Total, Railway Service Mines — Underground	91 9	67 6	549 13	+ 24 + 3	+ 4 -458 - 4
Surface	100	73	562	+ 27	- 462
Quarries, over 20 feet deep	10	6	9	+ 4	+ 1
Factories and Workshops— Textile— Cotton Wool and Worsted	6 4	1 1	2	+ 5 + 3	+ 4 + 4
Other Textiles Non-Textile— Extraction of Metals Founding and Conversion of Metals	5 12	7 11	3 8	+ 1 - 2 + 1	+ 2 + 4
Marine and Locomotive Engineering Ship and Boat Building	1 8	2 14	3 11	- 1 - 6	- 2 - 3
Gas Wood Clay, Stone, &c. Chemicals	2 1 6 5	2 5	6 3	+ 2 + 1 + 4	- 3 - 3 - 5 + 6 + 2
Laundries	9 4 1 23	4 3 1 13	i 5 21	+ 5 + 1 + 10	+ 8 - 1 + 1 + 2
dustries Total, Factories and	89	65	70	+ 24	+ 19
Workshops. Accidents reported under Factory Act. Ss. 104-5.					0 3 3 5
Docks, Wharves, and Quays Warehouses Buildings to which Act applies	16 17	13 13	17	+ 3	- 1 + 3
Total under Factory Act,	33	26	31	+ 7	+ 2
Ss. 104-8. Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	4	1	1	+ 3	+ 3
Total, excluding Seamen	273	210	706	+ 63	- 433
Seamen— On Trading Vessels— Sailing	8 66	5 46	9 96	+ 3 + 20	- 1 - 30
Steam	4 40	2 29	1 3	+ 2 + 2 + 11	+ 3 + 37
Total, Seamen	118	82	109	+ 36	+ 9
Total, including Seamen	391	292	815	+99	-424

TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.*

(Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.)

Number and Magnitude. - The number of disputes beginning during the month was 27, as compared with 23 in the previous month, and 105 in October, 1913. In these new disputes 5,026 workpeople were directly, and 4,420 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before October, and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 20,677 workpeople involved in trade disputes in October, 1914, as compared with 13,025 in September, 1914, and 79,859 in October, 1913.

New Disputes in October, 1914.—In the following Table the new disputes for October are summarised by trades affected :-

Groups of Trades.					No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople involved.			
						Directly.	Indirectly	Total.	
Building Coal Mining Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile Clothing Transport Other Trades			:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		4 9 1 3 1 2 1 2 4	362 3,207 16 697 58 145 44 95 402	160 4,127 9 33 75	522 7,334 25 730 58 220 44 111 402	
Total, Octo	ber, 19	914			27	5,026	4,420	9,446	
Total, Septe	mber,	1914			23	2,972	383	3,355	
Total, Octob	er, 191	3			105	25,830	7,189	33,019	

Causes. - Of the 27 new disputes, 5 arose on demands for advances in wages, 4 against reductions in wages, 6 on other wages questions, 8 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 3 on questions of Trade Union principle, and one on details of working arrangements.

Results. - During the month settlements were effected in the case of 20 new disputes and 9 old disputes. Of these new and old disputes 9 were settled in favour of the workpeople, 13 in favour of the employers, and 7 were compromised. In 3 other cases work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration.—The number of working days lost in October by disputes which began, or were settled, in that month amounted to 141,300. In addition, 51,200 working days were lost during October owing to disputes which began before that month, and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total aggregate duration in October of all disputes, new and old, was 192,500 working days as compared with 229,800 in the previous month, and 1,007,400 in October, 1913.

Summary, January to October, 1913 and 1914; :-

		J	an. to Oct	., 1913.		Jan. to Oct., 1914.			
Groups of Trades.		No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress.		
Building Coal Mining		171 128	41,260 183,718	834,100 1,158,300	168 142	41,267	3,442,000		
Other Mining Quarrying.	and	25	10,345	252,700	18	267,066 1,357	3,673,900 61,500		
Engineering		145	46,563	1,000,200	81	17,561	941,600		
Shipbuilding		110	23,894	145,000	81	18,198	114,900		
Other Metal		78	52,450	1,509,400	47	13,493	285,900		
Textile Clothing		224	85,746 12,643	1,833,800	91	21,583	680,400		
Thenament		104	78,602	1,187,000	39 47	3,193	58,100		
Other Trades		226	52,584	764,200	185	12,421 45,179	81,600		
General Dispute:		1	20,000	800,000		40,119	657,600 200,000		
Total		1,276	607,805	9,648,000	899	441,318	10,197,500		

Principal Disputes which began or ended in October.

Occupations and Locality §	Work	ber of people olved.	Date when	Dura- tion in	Alleged Cause or Object.§	Result.s
	Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.	Dispute began.	Work- ing Days.	Anagew owner or objects,	nesure, 9
Building— Builders' labourers, plasterers, slaters, masons and bricklayers—Cork.	260	160	1914 12 Oct.		For advance in wages from 20s, to 22s, per week.	No settlement reported.
Engineering— Engineers, etc.—Accrington. Textile—	500	4,000	3 July	94	For advance in wages, recognition of Trade Union, and other concessions.	System and rates of payment modified and agreement arrived at on other points.
Silk dressers and other workpeople— Brighouse.	600	2,400	10 July	73	Strike at one firm against increase in amount of work on certain new machines without advance in wages, followed by lock-out at other firms owing to men refusing to dress silk for the firm first involved.	Agreement arrived at as to amount of work to be done for standard wage, methods of working being re-adjusted.

Disputes still in Progress. -19 disputes, involving about 2,800 workpeople, were in progress at the time of going to press.

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days) exceeded 100 days.

† In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information.

† This relates to the dispute at Dublin, which affected a large number of different trades.

§ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES IN AUGUST, 1914.

THE total number of immigrant aliens admitted into the United States in August, 1914, was 37,706, of whom 21,488 were males, and 16,218 females. This is only slightly more than half the number for July, and about 30 per cent. of the number for August, 1913. The peculiar conditions attending the war, however, render comparison with other periods nugatory. Persons to the number of 2,186 were debarred from landing, chiefly on the ground that they were "likely to become a public charge," while 181 were returned for various causes after

The principal European countries of origin were Russia, including Finland (6,963), the United Kingdom (4,533), Italy (3,999), and Austria-Hungary (3,585). In addition 6,705 came from British North America.

A majority of the immigrants were described as labourers (5,447), servants (4,651), or farm labourers (2,726). The principal other occupations were: - Dressmakers, milliners, and seamstresses (996), tailors (973), merchants and dealers (966), and clerks and accountants (946). There were also, including women and children, 13,409 persons of no stated occupation.

The number of emigrant aliens departing from the United States in August was 30,307, of whom 24,153 were males, and 6,154 females. This total is in excess of that for July, or for August in 1912 and in 1913. Of these emigrants, 17,459 were described as labourers and 3,138 as servants, while there were, including women and children, 3,978 persons of no stated occupation.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.*

(Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.)

Wages.

Changes taking effect in October:-The result of all the changes taking effect in October, 1914, was an increase of £2,117 per week, and the total number of workpeople affected was 67,263. Of these, 58,081 received an increase of £2,297 per week and 9,182 sustained a decrease of £180 per week. Although some decreases again occurred in the pig-iron and iron and steel industries, the downward movement in wages in those industries has been partially checked, and in several districts increases took place. The increases in certain small coalmining districts are those which come into operation in October in each year and remain in force for the winter months.

Seven changes, affecting 18,985 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation or mediation, and fifteen changes, affecting 22,157 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 26,121 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives. In four cases, affecting 1,259 workpeople, the changes were preceded

by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Summary for January-October, 1914.—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, in the ten months ended October 31st, was 758,899. The changes arranged gave 331,910 workpeople a net increase of £31,002 per week, whilst 410,439 sustained a net decrease of £31,798 per week. The remaining 16,550 workpeople had upward and downward changes which left their wages at the same level as at the beginning of the year. The net decreases were confined to the mining, pig-iron and iron and steel industries, and resulted from

a decline in the selling prices of coal and iron. In other industries wages showed an increase.

The following Table summarises by trades the number of individuals affected by changes in rates of wages in January-October, 1913 and 1914, and the net increase or decrease in their weekly wages:-

		January t	o October.	
GROUPS OF TRADES.	1	.913.	1	914.
coal Mining ron, &c., Mining parrying † ron Manufacture ron and Steel Manufacture	No. 925.533 20.206 8,575 17.816 54,166	£ + 88,862 + 1,811 + 657 + 609 + 3,469	No. 349,383 20,591 11,893 18,017 48,383	£ - 21,881 - 2119 + 1,038 - 1,523 - 5,034
Total for Trades in which \ wages declined in 1914.	1,026,286	+ 95,408	448,267	- 29,519
uilding Ingineering and Shipbuilding Ingineering and Shipbuilding Ingineering and Shipbuilding Ingineering Irades Ingineering Irades Institute Irades Institute Irades Institute Irades Imployees of Local Authorities Ingineering Irades Imployees of Local Authorities	133,062 192,125 28,465 130,208 15,218 29,077 10,505 19,927 18,779 13,356	+14,219 +11,159 +1,746 +8,728 +1,921 +3,122 +803 +1,499 +1,880 +991	110,294 61,259 22,836 21,112 6,535 23,303 17,433 9,256 22,146 17,458	+ 10,263 + 4,122 + 1,379 + 1,273 + 610 + 4,740 + 1,392 + 945 + 2,489 + 1,510
Total for Trades in which wages advanced in 1914.	590,722	+ 46,068	310,632	+ 28,723
Grand Total	1,617,008	+ 141,476	758,899	- 796

Hours.

The changes in recognised hours of labour reported in October, 1914, affected 6,751 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by 9,437 hours per week. In the period January-October, 385 workpeople had their hours increased by 1,865 per week, and 76,223 had reductions amounting to 260,072 hours per week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN OCTOBER, 1914.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected.	Particulars of Change.
Building	Birmingham	1 Oct.	Increases in Rate Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plasterers and labourers. Hewers and other underground	s of Wages.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: brick layers, masons, carpenters and joiners, 10½d., plasterers 10½d., labourers, 7½d.
Coal Mining.	Cumberland	12 Oct.	workers. Surface workers Coke workers Enginemen, boiler firemen, &c.	2,000 300 300	Incr ase of 2% per cent., making wages of hewers 65 per cent., and of other underground workers 55 per cent above the standard of 1879. Increase of 1% per cent., making wages 35 per cent. above the standard of 1912. Increase of 1% per cent., making wages 25 per cent. above the standard of 1910. Increase of 1% per cent.
	Bristol District Radstock District	2 Oct.	Hewers, other underground workers and banksmen Hewers, other underground workers, banksmen, enginemen and stokers	2,500 4,100	Increase of 2½ per cent., making wages of hewers 55 per cent. and of other underground workers 57½ per cent above the standard on the Gloucester side, and 60 per cent. and 62½ per cent. respectively on the Somerset side Increase of 2½ per cent., making wages 55 per cent. above the t-standard of 1888.
Ironstone Min- ing Quarrying Pig Iron	Cleveland West and South Durham Cleveland and Durham	26 Oct. 3 Oct.	Ironstone miners Limestone quarrymen Blastfurnacemen	9,000 2,500 } 5,500	Increase of ¼ per cent., making wages 29¾ per cent. above the standard of 1879. Increase, under sliding scale, of ¼ per cent. making wages
Manufacture (Steel Manufac-	West Cumberland West Scotland	5 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen Steel millmen Enginemen, cranemen, &c	1,400 2,750 1,850 }	24 per cent. above the standard of 1879. Increase, under sliding scale, of 43/2 per cent., making wage 29/4 per cent. above the standard of 1889. Increase, under sliding scale, of 10 per cent.
ture Engineering	Sheffield and		Other workpeople	1,000 }	Increase of 10 per cent.
Engineering	District	1st pay Oct.	Fitters, turners, smiths, millwrights, machinemen, brass fluishers, coppersmiths, patternmakers, strikers	5,000	Increase of 1s, per week.
Pig Iron Maru-	South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1 Oct.	Decreases in Rate	es of Wages	Decrease, under sliding scale of 3/ ner cent leaving wage
facture Iron and	Consett, Jarrow	1 Oct.	Steel millmen	1,184	27 per cent. above the standard of 1895. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
Steel Manu- facture	and Newburn. South Wales and Monmouthshire.	1 Oct.	Iron and steel workers and mechanics	5,000	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 3/2 per cent., leaving wage 27 per cent. above the standard of 1895.
Building	Birmingham	1 Qct.	Changes in Hours Bricklayers, masons, carpeneers and joiners, plasterers and labourers.	of Labour.	Re-arrangement of hours resulting in average reduction for the year of about 1½ hours per week.

Changes in November.—Full particulars will appear in the December Gazette of the following important changes arranged to take effect in November :-

Coal Mining.—Decrease of $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in the wages of coal miners in Durham.

Engineering.—Increase on piece rates of 7½ per cent., and on time rates of 3s. per week or 3d. per hour, to various classes of workpeople in engineering works in London.

^{*} Exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen, and railway servants. † The net increase in 1914 was due to one large change in Cornwall. In other districts wages declined. ‡ See also under Changes in Hours of Labour. § See also under Increases in Ratos of Wages.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES - FIVE WEEKS ENDED 16TH OCTOBER.

THE total number of workpeople remaining on the Registers* of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges on October 16th was 157,248, as compared with 207,429 on September 11th, 1914, and with 110,152 on October

The total number of registrations of workpeople during the five weeks ended October 16th was 378,268, a daily average of 12,609, as compared with a daily average of 16,048 in the previous four weeks, and of 9,151 in the

five weeks ended October 17th, 1913.

Excluding re-registrations of persons placed in vacancies through the Exchanges during the period, the total number of workpeople on the Register at some time or other during the period was 534,316 (men 344,269, women 120,955, boys 31,471, and girls 37,621), as compared with 540,736 in the four weeks ended September 11th, 1914, and with 346,800 in the five weeks ended October 17th, 1913.

The total number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the period was 159,903, a daily average of 5,330, as compared with 4,890 in the four weeks ended September 11th, 1914, and with 3,841 in the five weeks ended October 17th, 1913.

The total number of vacancies filled during the period was 123,643, a daily average of 4,121, as compared with 3,851 in the previous four weeks, and with 2,860 in the five weeks ended October 17th, 1913.

The vacancies filled during the period include 22,509 cases in which persons were placed in Exchange districts other than those in which they were registered. Of these, 3,582 represent transferences from one division to another. Of the total vacancies filled, 17,088 were filled by applicants residing more than five miles from the place in which the work was to be performed.

The average daily numbers of registrations, vacancies notified, and vacancies filled are shown below.

	5 week Oct. 16	s ended th, 1914.	4 weeks Sept. 11		5 weeks Oct. 17t	
	Adults.	Juve- niles.	Adults.	Juve- niles.	Adults.	Juve- niles.
	Insur	ed Trad	es.			
Registrations †	. 5,712 2,007 1,598	49 48 35	8,005 1,732 1,415	56 39 32	4,481 1,374 1,072	43 39 32
,	Uninsu	red Tra	des.			
Registrations + Males Females Males Males Females Vacancies Males Females Fema	. 2,910 . 1,438 . 1,039 . 1,078	716 873 482 315 346 260	3,168 2,981 1,659 831 1,274 619	870 968 390 239 309 202	1,797 1,761 790 858 592 659	550 519 452 329 274 231

The Exchanges open at October 16th numbered 402.

INSURED TRADES. T

Registrations.—The number of registrations effected during the period was 132,960 (men 130,914, women 612, boys 1,392, and girls 42), a daily average of 4,432, as compared with 6,801 in the preceding four weeks. The total number of workpeople on the Register at some time or other during the period was 251,006 (men 246,434, women 2,543, boys 1,969, and girls 60). These figures exclude 39,867 cases in which persons who obtained employment during the period were reregistered on again becoming unemployed, and represent separate individuals.

The number of workpeople remaining on the Register on October 16th was 79,160, as compared with 118,046 on September 11th.

Vacancies Notified and Filled .- The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the period was 61,635, a daily average of 2,054, as compared with 1,771 in the previous four weeks. The number of vacancies filled was 49,007, a daily average of 1,634, compared with 1,447 in the previous four weeks. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 79.5.

The following table shows, for men, the proportion of registrations, vacancies notified and vacancies filled, respectively in each group of occupations:-

Groups of Occupations.	Registrations.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Shipbuilding Mechanical Engineering Construction of Vehicles	Per cent. 50'8	Per cent. 51.9 0.6 17.1 29.1 1.2 0.1	Per cent. 51.5 0.5 17.1 29.7 1.1 0.1

UNINSURED TRADES.

Registrations.—The number of registrations effected during the period was 193,927 (men 64,964, women 82,748, boys 20,716, and girls 25,499), a daily average of 6,464, as compared with 7,622 in the preceding four weeks. The total number of workpeople on the register at some time or other during the period was 283,310 (men 97,835, women 118,412, boys 29,502, and girls 37,561). These figures are exclusive of re-applications from persons already placed in vacancies by the Exchanges during the period, which numbered 11,514.

The number of workpeople remaining on the register at October 16th was 78,088 (men 25,717, women 34,800, boys 6,301, and girls 11,270), as compared with 89,383 on September 11th.

Vacancies Notified and Filled .- The number of vacancies notified during the period was 98,268, a daily average of 3,276, as compared with 3,119 in the preceding four weeks.

The number of vacancies filled during the period was 74,636, a daily average of 2,488, as compared with 2,404 in the preceding four weeks. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 76.0.

Of the vacancies filled during the period, 11,686 (men 7,609, women 3,588, boys 219, and girls 270) were known to be for less than a week's employment; of these, 3,022 were for men in conveyance of men, goods and messages, 1,777 were for general labourers, and 2,670 were for women in domestic offices or services.

Of the 18,181 vacancies for boys and girls filled during the period, 4,165 (boys 2,314, and girls 1,851), or 22.9 per cent., were filled by applicants who obtained their

first situations since leaving school.

The following table shows the proportion of registrations, vacancies notified and vacancies filled in certain groups of trades to the total for the uninsured trades:-

Trade Groups.	Registrations.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Men:— General Labourers Conveyance of Men, Goods, &c. Commercial Occupations Textiles Women:— Domestic Offices or Services Dress Textiles Textiles. Food, Tobacco, Drink, &c.	 Per cent. 25·3 23·2 9·9 4·1 48·8 13·2 7·3 6·0	Per cent. 23.0 23.9 6.2 3.8 53.9 13.0 7.3 5.1	Per cent. 26·5 25·8 6·5 2·8 50·2 13·5 7·0 5·9

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The number of men given casual employment through the Exchanges was 1,946, and the number of casual jobs given was 15,040, a daily average of 501, as compared with 525 in the preceding four weeks, and 813 in the five weeks ended October 17th, 1913. Of the jobs given during the period, 13,603 were for dock labourers, 1,390 for cloth porters at Manchester, and 47 for cotton porters at Liverpool. During the period there were also 1,661 cases in which men were given employment through the Clearing House for Dock Labourers at Liverpool.

Unsatisfied Demand for Labour.

During the period covered by the Returns there was a demand for men for colliery work and for the engineering trades in most districts. Some deficiency in the supply of agricultural labourers was also reported, and in various districts there were local shortages of labour in the boot trade, in the woollen industry, in harness and saddlemaking and in the building trades. On the Tyne, the Clyde, and at Barrow, men were still required for shipbuilding work.

I.-DISTRICT TABLES.*

Registrations, Vacancies Notified, and Vacancies Filled in the Period of Five Weeks ended October 16th, 1914.

A .- ADULTS AND JUVENILES.

			London and South Eastern.	South Western.	West Midlands.	Yorkshire and East Midlands.	North Western.	Scotland and North of England.	Wales.	Ireland.	Total.
SHOTS STATE	Exchanges Ope	n.	76	29	41	60	68‡	77	31	19	401‡
	Insured Trades		33,166	6,898	12,408	15,744	23,616	17,654	2,755	5,805	118,046
On Register at	Uninsured Trades		35,569	4,983	7,250	11,594	13,257	11,104	2,747	2,879	89,383
beginning of period			. 68,735	11,881	19,658	27,338	36,873	28,758	5,502	8,684	207,429
,	Insured Trades		47,114	11,195	9,163	18,595	37,713	32,853	11,338	4,856	172,827
- 14-41	Uninsured Trades		80,444	12,053	16,086	25,783	30,966	26,733	6,231	7,145	205,441
Registrations†			127,558	23,248	25,249	44,378	68,679	59,586	17,569	12,001	378,268
	Insured Trades		24,417	3,481	5,990	9,808	18,144	11,616	2,166	3,538	79,160
On Register at	Uninsured Trades		29,387	4,358	6,621	9,362	13,414	9,483	2,623	2,840	78,088
end of period	Total	_	53,804	7,839	12,611	19,170	31,558	21,099	4,789	6,378	157,248
	Insured Trades		12,018	9,728	3,892	8,047	4,826	12,222	9,370	1,532	61,635
Vacancies Notified	Uninsured Trades	-	32,427	8,927	8,497	14,782	12,462	14,345	3,846	2,982	98,268
v acancies Notified			44,445	18,655	12,389	22,829	17,288	26,567	13,216	4,514	159,903
	Insured Trades		10,116	8,550	2,947	6,309	3,524	9,373	7,140	1,043	49,007
Vacancies Filled	Uninsured Trades		26,693	6,713	5,866	10,837	9,077	11,036	2,270	2,144	74,636
racancies Fineu	Total	-	36,809		8,813	17,146	12,601	20,409	9,410	3,192	123,643

B.-ADULTS.

	1			REGI	STRATI	ons.						VACAL	CIES.		
District.		Register		Registrations† during Period.				Register l of Peri		Notified during Period.			Filled during Period.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
London and South Eastern	47,059	14,176	61,235	73,252	35,691	108,943	34,381	13,322	47,703	24,106	10,353	34,459	20,037	8,665	28,702
South Western	9,033		10,750	17,157	3,905	21,052	5,032	1,765	6,797	15,217	1,630	16,847	13,138	1,079	14,217
	17.494		17.193	13,627	6,271	19,898	6,866	3,551	10,417	6,932	2,716	9,648	4,726	2,003	6,729
	10.906		24,602	28,208	9,817	38,025	13,001	4,064	17,065	14,491	4,881	19,372	10,886	3,563	14,449
North Western	27,999		34,012	47,833	14,290	62,123	22,501	6,419	28,920	9,993	4,512	14,505	7,463	3,197	10,665
Made and Market and Ma	20,482		25,478	38,890	14,180	53,070	13,790	4,748	18,538	17,788	5,795	23,583	13,222	4,936	18,158
	7 701		4,724	13,343	2,461	15,804	2,992	1,101	4,093	11,258	1,015	12,273	8,114	653	8,767
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	6,86		7,992	7,449	2,770	10,219	4,591	1,147	5,738	3,032	825	3,857	2,085	626	2,711
Total (30 day	-	-	188,986	239,759	89,385	329,144	103,154	36,117	139,271	102,817	31,727	134,544	79,676	24,722	104,398
Total a Month ago _ (24 day	146,53	28,943	175,474	265,347	74,335	339,682	148,391	37,595	185,986	81,024	20,298	101,322	64,352	15,040	79,392
Total a Month ago _ (24 day Total a Year ago _ (30 day			87,977	187,995	-	241,172	88,021	17,393	100,414	64,770	25,876	90,646	49,813	19,890	69,703

C.-JUVENILES.

*				REGI	STRATI	ons.						VACAN	CIES.		
District	On Begin	Register	at Period.	Registr	Registrations† during Period.		On End	Register of Peri	at od.	Notified during Period.			Filled during Period.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London and South-Eastern	3,459	4,041	7,500	9,120	9,495	18,615	2,283	3,818	6,101	6,448	3,538	9,986	5,032	3,075	8,107
South Western	* 513	618	1,131	1,125	1,061	2,186	418	624	1,042	1,255	553	1,808	642	404	1,046
West Midlands	1,212	1,253	2,465	2,273	3,078	5,351		1,392	2,194	1,588	1,153	2,741	1,133	951	2,084
Yorkshire and East Midlands	1,128	1,608	2,736	2,838	3,515	6,353		1,324	2,105	1,988	1,469	3,457	1,455	1,242	2,697
North Western	1,129	1,732	2,861	2,964	3,592	6,556	978	1,660	2,638	1,654	1,129	2,783	1,142	794	1,936
Scotland and North of England	1,089	2,191	3,280	2,463	4,053	6,516	746	1,815	2,561	1,	1,282	2,984	1,178	1,073	2,251
Wales (including Mon.)	369	409	778	822	943	1,765	288	408	696	669		943	419	224	643
Ireland - · ·	464	228	692	1,286	496	1,782	399	241	640	54	108	657	400	81	481
Total (30 days)	9,363	12,080	21,443	22,891	26,233	49 124	6,695	11,282	17,977	15,85	9,506	25,359	11,401	7,844	19,245
	9,572	9,534	19,106	92,185	23,278	45,463	9,363	12,080	21,443	10,288	5,747	16,035	8,184	4,853	13,037
Total a Month ago (24 days) Total a Year ago (30 days)	4,731	4.972	9,703	17,759	15,595	33,354	4,751	4,987	9,738	14,671	9,908	24,579	9,119	6,967	16,086

* Exclusive of casual employments. † Including re-registrations of persons placed in vacancies through the Exchanges during the period.

‡ Excluding the Manchester Cloth Porters' Exchange, which deals only with casual employment. | Persons under 17 years of age are classed as juveniles.

^{*}Excluding workmen in certain occupations of a more or less casual nature (i.e., dock labourers, cloth porters and cotton porters), which are dealt with in the last paragraph but one.

† Including re-registrations of persons placed in vacancies through the Exchanges during the period.

† The figures for these trades relate to workpeople who are insured against an employment under the provisions of Part II. of the National Insurance Act,

II.-TRADE TABLES.

A. INSURED TRADES.

Registrations, Vacancies Notified, and Vacancies Filled in the Five Weeks ended October 16th, 1914,

					ADULTS.					JUVENILES		
OCCUPATION GROU	DG 1		RE	GISTRATIO	NS.	VACAI	NCIES.	RE	GISTRATIO	NS.	VACAL	NCIES.
OCCUPATION GROU	10.1		On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registra- tions during Period,	On Register at End of Period.	Notified during Period.	Filled during Period.	On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registra- tions during Period.	On Register at End of Period.	Notified during Period.	Filled during Period.
Building:— Carpenters, Joiners, etc. Bricklayers Masons Painters, Decorators, &c. Plumbers and Glaziers Other skilled occupations Labourers Construction of Works Sawmilling Shipbuilding:— Piaters, Riveters, &c.		: 1 : : : : 1	9,564 4,985 1,814 17,799 2,108 1,921 12,153 3,167 1,148	14,773 8,668 2,957 23,736 2,710 3,630 20,916 8,618 1,340	4,054 5,000 1,767 14,857 1,498 1,882 8,346 2,180 624 4,216	8,414 1,451 603 3,011 672 740 7,559 7,505 356 4,385	7,332 1,210 415 2,669 525 548 5,930 5,715 246	30 1 1 10 12 2 7 5 3	56 2 2 22 22 37 9 43 3	21 1 8 3 12 1 7	54 5 7 45 36 7 50 5	40 1 3 28 25 5 32 5 44
Shipwrights Labourers Mechanical Engineering:—	-		370 4,879	2,141 9,879	306 3,128	1,610 4,197	3,203 1,315 3,592	15 1 55	76 3 112	23 1 41	88 8 83	53 4 45
Moulders (Iron and Steel) Smiths Erectors, Fitters, Turners Metal Machinists Wiremen, Electricians, &c. Other skilled occupations Labourers Construction of Vehicles Cabinet Making, &c.			6,465 1,429 14,753 6,595 1,200 5,691 8,946 4,366 1,321	6,010 1,325 16,305 8,526 1,440 8,004 13,041 2,857 1,328	4,027 990 8,260 2,897 751 3,697 5,641 2,256 1,060	1,141 652 5,248 1,710 497 3,030 5,061 693 78	934 447 4,267 1,269 374 2,379 4,378 537 46	17 7 192 83 25 29 45 33 4	75 19 489 168 42 79 108 48 15	17 7 134 39 15 27 13 21	71 50 341 120 29 133 112 42 23	52 21 296 102 26 93 96 32 17
Total Males		***	115,520 1,931	169,279 2,079	77,437 1,317	59,663 547	47,331 612	577 18	1,425	394 12	1,380 45	1,020
Grand Total	***		117,451	171,358	78,754	60,210	47,943	595	1,469	406	1,425	1,064

^{*} Including cases in which persons who obtained employment during the period were re-registered on again becoming unemployed.
† Occupations are grouped according to the industry with which they are mainly connected.

B. UNINSURED TRADES.

1.-ADULTS.

Registrations, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Five Weeks ended October 16th, 1914.

				* RE	GISTRA	TIONS.						VACA	NCIES.		
TRADES.	Begi	Register	e at Period.	Reg	istration Period	s during		On Registe End of Per	er at riod.	Notifi	ed durin	g Period.	Fille	d during	Period.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women	. Total.	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women	. Total.	Men.	Women	Total.
Mining and Quarrying Miscellaneous Metal Trades Textiles :—	476 620	262	477 882	1,292 1,139	1,001	1,303 2,140	593 407	337	594 744	1,606 1,090	6 484	1,612 1,574	582 546	6	588 929
Cotton Wool and Worsted Other Textiles	509 443 333	1,471 439 655	1,980 882 988	1,590 708 592	3,893 901 1,609	5,483 1,609 2,201	667 193 2 0 1	1,727 247 635	2,394 440 836	564 807 290	651 607 1,028	1,215 1,414 1,318	418	508 377 812	835 795 978
Boot and Shoe Workers — Others — Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages:—	510 806	175 4,300	685 5,106	1,017 1,033	473 11,007	1,490 12,040	316 406	164 3,714	480 4,120	640 339	144 3,915	784 4,254	357 102	100 3,165	457 3,267
On Railways On Roads, Seas, Rivers, &c Agriculture :—	60 6,880	} 201	7,141 {	217 16,097	} 413	16,727	∫ 60 (5,666	} 193	5,919	{1,267 9,029	} 50	10,346	{1,032 7,302	} 46	8,380
Fruit, &c., Pickers Others Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations	104 1,081 826 1,453	1,117 216 666 256	1,221 1,297 1,492 1,709	1,941 1,193 2,869	160 1,234 1,750 522	168 3,235 2,943 3,391	693 558 1,195	66 374 630 176	1,067 1,188 1,371	132 2,107 322 561	817 946 412 276	949 3,053 734 837	131 1,038 173 326	1,077 744 344 255	1,208 1,782 517 581
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, &c Bricks, Cement, Pottery and Glass Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging:—	149 201	189 170	338 371	408 422	380 596	788 1,018	95 175	175 313	270 488	580 371	173 144	753 515	441 194	139 120	580 314
Bread, Biscuit, &c., Makers Others Skins, Leather, Hair, Feathers Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games.	295 617 349 488	57 2,134 352 132	352 2,751 701 620	549 1,460 454 747	126 5,102 561 374	675 6,562 1,015 1,121	219 488 139 268	59 2,181 139 164	278 2,669 278 432	279 895 353 82	51 1,543 606 299	330 2,438 959 381	134 520 169 48	36 1,384 458 264	170 1,904 627 312
Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service.	87	-	87	/ 249	-	249	57	_	57	416	_	416	389	_	389
Commercial	4,040	2,393	6,433	6,986	3,811	10,797	3,303	2,465	5,768	2,694	808	3,502	2,118	676	2,794
Laundry and Washing Service Others General Labourers Shop Assistants All Others	1,764 6,931 839 3,010	1,326 14,801 1,876 2,475	} 17,891 6,931 2,715 5,485	3,416 17,859 1,301 6,933	{ 3,321 39,243 - 3,666 7,092	} 45,980 17,859 4,967 14,025	1,499 5,744 637 2,138	{ 1,149 15,073 1,985 2,833	} 17,721 5,744 2,622 4,971	1,782 9,945 301 6,702	2,189 14,605 358 1,068	} 18,576 9,945 659 7,770	1,101 8,566 137 6,028	{ 1,947 10,151 	} 13,199 8,566 388 6,835
Total	32,871	35,664	68,535	70,480	87,306	157,786	25,717	34,800	60,817	43,154	31,180	74,334	32,345	24,110	56,455
Casual Employments	2,652	-	2,652	803	-	803	2,372	_	2,372	-	-	3-	15,040		15,040

^{*} Including re-registrations of persons placed in vacancies through the Exchanges during the period.

2.-JUVENILES. Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Five Weeks ended October 16th, 1914.

TRADES.	Noti	FIED D PERIOD		FII	PERIOD.			Not	PERIOD			LED DUI PERIOD.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	TRADES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Воув.	Girls.	Total
Mining and Quarrying Miscellaneous Metal Trades Textiles Dress Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages Agricul- { Fruit, &c., Pickers. ture { Others Paper, Prints, Books, &c. Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c.	65 452 417 337 5,567 20 226 330 340	307 619 1,497 527 7 83 303 71	65 759 1,036 1,834 6,094 27 309 633 411	363 307 198 3,571 20 123 225 260	270 479 1,330 455 15 71 275 62	41 633 786 1,528 4,026 35 194 500 322	Total brought forward Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging. Skins, Leather, Hair, &c. Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments, &c. Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service Commercial Domestic (Outdoor)	8,621 414 147 135 37 1,285 681	3,592 343 427 377 	12,213 757 574 512 37 1,525	5,928 279 102 82 38 1,035	3,104 310 396 338	9,032 589 498 420 38 1,246
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, &c Bricks, Cement, Pottery, &c	764 103	131 47	895 150	735 85	118 29	853 114	Shop Assistants	410 2,743	313 662	4,188 723 3,405	400 232 2,285	2,565 240 636	2,965 472 2,921
Total carried forward .	8,621	3,592	12,213	5,928	3,104	9,032	Total	14,473	9,461	23,934	10,381	7,800	18,181

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN OCTOBER, 1914.

Unemployment in Insured Trades,

RETURNS received from the Department of Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance show a steady improvement in the state of employment in the insured trades during October.

The following Table shows by industries the proportion of unemployment books lodged* to the total current on each Friday during October, 1914.

	2nd Oct.	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.
INDUSTRIES.	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per
Building and Construction of	cent. 6:0	cent. 5.7	cent. 5.4	5·3	cent 5.3
Works. Shipbuilding	4·3 4·5	4·4 4·1	4·2 3·8	, 4.0	3·9 3·2
Construction of Vehicles Sawmilling Other Insured Workpeople	5·1 3·2 2·3	47 30 2·1	4·3 2·8 1·8	4·1 2·6 1·8	3·9 2·5 1·7
All Insured Workpeople	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.2
DIVISIONS. London and South-Eastern :—	7:5	7:1	6:5	62	6.5
London	9.7	9.1	8.5	8·0 3·3	8.1
South-Western	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.6
West Midlands Yorkshire and East Midlands :-	5·0 4·1	4·5 * 3·8	4·1 3·5	4·0 3·4	3.5
East Midlands	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.7	34
Yorkshire	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.1
North-Western	6.1	5.7	5·5 2·7	5.3	50
North of England	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	24
Scotland	3.1	2.8	2.7	26	2.5
Wales	2·8 8·1	2·5 7·7	2·5 7·3	2.3	2.1
	0 1	The second second	The state of the s	District Control	h 1 (2 (2 (3))

Insurance Claims and Payments.

The total number of claims to unemployment benefit made at Labour Exchanges and other local offices of the Unemployment Fund during the five weeks ended October 30th, 1914, was 124,730, as compared with 133,692† during the four weeks ended September 25th, and with 110,242 during the five weeks ended October 31st, 1913. Of the total of 124,730 claims, 77,566 (or 62 per cent.) were claims for the direct payment of benefit, and 47,164 (or 38 per cent.) were claims for payment of benefit through associations of workpeople in the insured trades having arrangements with the Board of Trade under section 105 of the National Insurance Act. The number of claims made during each of the five weeks was 27,609, 25,652, 24,492, 24,391 and 22,586 respectively, the average being 24,946, as compared with 33,423 in the four preceding weeks, and with 22,048 in October, 1913.

The average weekly amount of unemployment benefit paid during the five weeks ended October 30th, 1914, was £14,190, as compared with £19,734 per week in the four preceding weeks, and with £8,478 per week in October, 1913; 63 per cent. of the amount was paid direct, and 37 per cent. through associations.

		ge Week Claims M		Average Weekly Amount of Benefit Paid.		
Division.	Oct., 1914.	Sept., 1914.	Oct., 1913.	Oct., 1914.	Sept, 1914.	Oct., 1913.
London and S. Eastern: London South-Eastern South Western West Midlands Yorkshire and East Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire North Western Scotland and Northern: North of England Scotland Wales United Kingdom	7,555 5,807 1,748 1,360 1,182 2,711 869 1,842 6,448 4,033 1,513 2,520 943 714	9,755 7,326 2,429 1,976 2,028 4,005 1,532 2,473 8,054 5,413 1,824 1,138 1,054	8,635 1,551 1,146 2,474 2,993 3,231 991 1,027 ————————————————————————————————————	# 4 405 \$,502 903 601 909 1,720 651 1,069 3,835 1,762 691 1,071 248 710 14,190	£ 5,363 4,056 1,307 911 1,934 2,863 942 1,921 4,611 2,597 958 1,639 362 1,093	\$,102 1,097 1,159 214 670

^{*} In accordance with the Regulations, every holder of an unemployment book has, when unemployed, to lodge it at a Labour Exchange or other local office of the Unemployment Fund.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN OCTOBER, 1914.

(NOTE.—These are not connected with the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges.) During October 1,627 fresh applications (800 from domestic servants, etc.) for work were registered by eleven Bureaux furnishing returns, and 1,030 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 433 persons, of whom 211 were domestic servants. It may be noted that while the number of applications increased by 492 or 43 per cent. compared with a year ago, the number of situations offered by employers declined by 316 or 23 per cent. compared with a year ago.

	Applic	ations		tions ed by			Workp Emplo	
<u></u> -	people during		Employers		Perma- nently.		Tem- porarily.	
	Oct., 1914.	Oct., 1913.	Oct., 1914.	Oct., 1913.	Oct., 1914.	Oct., 1913.	Oct., 1914.	Oct., 1913.
			Sum	nary b	y Bur	eaux.		
Central Bureau :— 5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W.	184	181	125	134	42	43	25	13
Y.W.C.A.:— 26, George Street, {(1) Hanover Sq., W. {(2)	433 296	301 119	337 79	570 95	77 8	55 21	23 51	29
Girls' Friendly Society, 39, Victoria Street, S. W Other Bureaux (Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds,	399	226	327	307	80	73	24	3
Edinburgh, and Glasgow)	315	308	162	240	93	80	10	18
Total of 11 Bureaux	1,627	1,135	1,030	1,346	300	272	133	65
			Summa	ary by	Occup	ation	В.	
Superintendents, Forewomen, &c. Shop Assistants Dressmakers, Milliners, &c. Secretaries, Clerks, Typists Apprentices and Learners Domestic Servants Miscellaneous	96 28 190 230 20 800 253	73 18 38 164 34 627 181	42 4 64 56 30 716 118	43 7 44 50 51 1,020 131	13 — 22 13 27 183 42	7 4 13 14 35 167 32	2 -58 31 - 28 14	1 3 9 43 9
Total of 11 Bureaux	1,627	1,135	1,030	1,346	300	272	133	65

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN OCTOBER, 1914.

THE total number of Distress Committees under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, whose registers were open in October, 1914, was 82, compared with 51 at the end of September, 1914, and 22 at the end of October, 1913. On 5th October the registers of the 29 London Committees were re-opened for the season; and registration was resumed during the month at Hornsey and Tynemouth.

Of the 82 Committees open at the end of the month, 39 were in London and "Outer London," 34 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, 6 in Scotland, and 3 in Ireland.

The total number of persons who received employment relief during October, 1914, was 6,750, of whom 2,599 were in London and "Outer London," 4,014 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, and 137 in Scotland. Employment was also provided for 420 persons by arrangement with employers and local authorities.

The average earnings for the month amounted to 25s. 0d. per head, and those who were not on piecework received an average of 3s. 3d. per day; the average duration of employment was 7.6 days.

Districts.	No. of Applicants given Employ- ment Relief.		Duratio	regate on of Em- nt Relief.	Total Amount of Wages Paid.	
PROTECTION	Oct., 1914.	Oct., 1913.	Oct., 1914.	Oct., 1913.	Oct., 1914.	Oct., 1913.
London:— County Outer	1,585 1,014	336 70	Days. 20,567 9,272	Days. 5,295 1.637	£ 2,979 1,850	£ 857 172
Total, London	2,599	406	29,839	6,932	4,829	1,029
Northern Counties Lancs. and Cheshire Yorkshire Midlands Eastern Counties Southern Counties Wales and Monmouth	15 292 801 263* 165 72 2,406	 29 	252 3,839 2,409 1,833 1,722 1,308 6,679	piecewrk	49 392 477 449 320 242 1,419	 55
England and Wales ~	6,613	447	47,881	6,963	8,177	1,089
Scotland Ireland	137	132	3,059	3,118	260	287
United Kingdom	6,750	579	50,940	10,081	8,437	1,376

PAUPERISM IN OCTOBER, 1914.

[Data supplied by the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland.]

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in October, 1914, in the 35 urban districts named below corresponded to a rate of 191 per 10,000 of the population.

Compared with September, 1914, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 6,704 (or 1.9 per cent.) and the rate per 10,000 by 4. The number of indoor paupers increased by 438 (or 0.3 per cent.), while the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 7,142 (or 3.8 per cent.). There were decreases in 26 districts, the greatest being in the Manchester district (27 per 10,000), and in the Bolton and Oldham, Leeds, and Hull districts (each 9 per 10,000). In eight districts there were increases, all of small amount, the greatest being only 6 per 10,000. There was no change in the Sheffield

Compared with October, 1913, the rate per 10,000 increased by 6. The number of indoor paupers increased by 1,301 (or 0.8 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 11,884 (or 6.9 per cent.). There were increases in 25 districts, the greatest being in the Hull district (24 per 10,000), in the East London district (22 per 10,000), in the Bolton, Oldham, &c., district (19 per 10,000), and in the Manchester district (14 per 10,000). and in the Birmingham and Abordeen districts (each 12 per 10,000). Eight districts showed decreases, the greatest being in the Dublin district (16 per 10,000) The remaining two districts showed no change.

		upers on	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in			
Selected Urban Districts.	In- door.	Out- door.	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated Popula-	per 10, Popula compar	te 000 of tion as ed with Year
				tion.	ago.	ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.* Metropolis. West District North District Central District East District South District	12.189 15.391 4,647 14,204 24,080	2,197 8,058 1,393 6,470 14,506	14,386 23,449 6,040 20.674 38,586	177 231 406 307 206	+ 3 - 6 - 6 - 1	+ 2 + 7 + 5 + 22 + 2
Total, Metropolis	70,511	32,624	103,135	228	- 2	+ 6
West Ham	5,169	11,346	16,515	224	+ 3	+ 9
Other Districts. Newcastle District Stockton & Tees District Bolton, Oldham, &c. Wigan District Liverpool District Bradford District Sheffield District North Staffordshire Nottingham District Leicester District Bristol District Bristol District Cardiff & Swansea Total, "Other Districts"	2,509 1,273 4,665 2,214 10,710 11,997 2,216 1,306 2,767 923 3,312 2,107 2,382 2,165 1,668 7,110 2,845 2,352 68,096	4,907 3,625 4,954 5,335 7,809 11,441 1,887 3,687 2,791 3,610 5,741 5,456 4,527 7,538 6,566 6,262 6,348	7,416 4,898 9,619 7,549 18,519 23,438 4,103 4,369 6,444 3,714 6,922 7,848 7,838 6,692 4,781 11,223 13,676 7,047 7,047	156 199 120 174 183 209 111 114 135 124 143 144 143 254 196 147 206 164 161 182 200	- 1 - 7 - 9 - 3 - 27 - 1 - 6 - 4 - 9 - 4 - 7 - 6 - 1 - 7 - 6 - 1 - 7 - 6 - 1 - 1 - 6 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 6 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	+ 1 - 4 + 19 + 3 + 14 + 7 + 11 + 11 + 18 + 9 + 10 + 24 + 2 + 12 + 8
SCOTLAND.* Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock District Edinburgh & Leith District Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen Coatbridge & Airdrie	5,120 835 1,509 719 608 342	17,595 2,639 5,272 2,261 2,750 1,674	22,715 3,474 6,781 2,980 3,358 2,016	239 184 169 149 203 198	+ 1 - 4 - 3 - 1 + 1 - 8	+ 3 - 1 + 4 - 4 + 12 + 7
Total for the above } Scottish Districts	9,133	32,191	41,324	206	- 1	+ 3
IRELAND.† Dublin District Belfast District Cork, Waterford and Limerick District. Galway District	5.868 2,822 3,309 289	4,936 890 4,245 189	10,804 3,712 7,554 478	265 88 304 138	- 6 - 4 - 1 - 4	- 16 - 7 - 2 - 7
Total for the above Irish Districts	12,288	10,260	22,548	203	- 4	- 9
Total for above 35 Dis- tricts in Oct., 1914	165,197	183,121	348,318	191	- 4	+ 6

^{*} Exclusive of Vagrants; of Patients in the Fever and Smallpox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards; and of Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.
† Excluding Casuals, but including persons maintained in Institutions for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, &c., who are classified as not able-bodied.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

October, 1914. — The total value of the imports into the United Kingdom during October, 1914, was £51,559,000, showing a reduction of £20,171,000, or 28.1 per cent. as compared with October, 1913, and of £19,463,000, or 27.4 per cent., as compared with October, 1912. The imports in September, 1914, were valued at £45,051,000, and in August at £42,362,000.

Food, Drink and Tobacco.—The imports in this group amounted to £28,050,000, showing an increase of £691,000, or 2.5 per cent. compared with October, 1913, the increase being mainly due to increases in average value of meat and sugar. Amongst the cereals, wheat showed an increase in quantity due to larger imports from the United States and Canada, but other kinds, except rice, declined. There was an increase in the case of frozen beef especially from the Argentine; but a decrease in chilled beef. Fresh pork from the Netherlands showed an incr ase, and mutton a decrease. Butter and cheese increased, but eggs declined. In the latter case, however, there was a considerable import from Russia, from which country none were consigned in September. Sugar, both unrefined and refined, showed a considerable increase, especially in unrefined from Java. There was a heavy decline in tea and tobacco. As regards average values, there was an increase in nearly every article, the most noticeable rise being in beef and mutton, eggs and sugar.

Raw Materials.—The total value of the imports of raw materials was £13,761,000, showing a decline of £13,282,000 (or 49.1 per cent.) on October, 1913. Of this decline, more than half (£7,054,000) was accounted for by cotton, of which the imports from Egypt and the United States amounted to only 539.000 centals, compared with 2,412,000 centals in October, 1913. Wool and the other textile materials, except flax, also declined; as did also iron ore, timber including pit props, oil seeds, skins and furs, rubber, and many other articles. The most noticeable increases were in pyrites of iron and copper, petroleum, flax, wet raw hides, and wood pulp. As regards average values, iron ore, cotton, hemp, jute and petroleum showed decreases; but timber, wool, flax, silk, wood pulp and rubber, increases.

Manufactured Articles.—The reduction in this group amounted to £7,440,000 (or 43.6 per cent.), compared with October, 1913. Almost all articles showed a decline, the principal exceptions being linen yarn, a few chemicals and tanning substances, and straw and mill board. In the case of iron and steel and manufactures thereof, the fall was very heavy, owing to the stoppage of supplies from Germany and Belgium. Amongst the textiles, the most noticeable decline was in woollen and worsted yarns and fabrics, the drop in yarns amounting to over 90 per cent.

Ten Months, January - October, 1914.—The total value of the imports during the ten months ended October, 1914, was £574,014,000, showing reductions of £55,462,000 (or 8.8 per cent.) and £25,927,000 (or 4.3 per cent.) compared with the corresponding periods of 1913 and 1912 respectively. Meat, on the whole, showed an increase on the previous year, but wheat and flour declined. In the raw materials, timber, wool, and hides and skins showed considerable decreases; but petroleum, especially

fuel oil, showed an increase.

The comparison between the imports in 1914, 1913 and 1912 is shown below:

	00	etober, 19	14.	Ten months ended October, 1914.			
	Amount.	Amount. Inc.(+) or Dec. (-)		Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- as compared with		
		1913.	1912		1913.	1912.	
	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thou-	
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	28,050	+ 691	+ 47	232,282	- 5,947	+ 3,098	
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured	13,761	- 13,282	- 11,509	200,126	- 25,964	- 14,541	
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.	9,609	- 7,440	- 7,838	139,279	- 23,338	- 14,424	
IV. — Miscellaneous and Unclassified	Victoria de la constante de la	- 140	- 163	2,327	- 213	- 60	
(including Parcels Post)	•						
Total	51,859	- 20,171	- 19,463	574,014	- 55,462	- 25,927	

EXPORTS (BRITISH AND IRISH).

October, 1914.—The total value of the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom during October, 1914, was £28,602,000, showing a reduction of £18,021,000, or 38.6 per cent., as compared with October 1913 and of £19,732,000, or 40.8 per cent., as compared with October, 1912.

Food, Drink, and Tobacco. nere was a rec on 1913 of £1,058,000, or 32.3 per cent., in this group, due largely to reduced exports of herrings to Russia and to the cessation of exports thereof to Germany. Wheat-meal and flour showed an increase.

Raw Materials.—The reduction in this group amounted to £2,736,000, or 42.4 per cent., principally owing to a decline of 2,795,000 tons, or 41.5 per cent., in coal, of which the export to nearly all countries except Sweden and Denmark fell. There was also a great decline in wool, and in wool waste, noils, and rags.

Manufactured Articles.—There was a total decline of £13,552,000, or 37.7 per cent., in this group, every heading showing a reduction. In the textile group the fall was again very heavy. Cotton yarn declined by 59.8 per cent., due to the cessation of exports to Germany and a considerable falling off to other European countries, notably the Netherlands and Turkey. Cotton piece-goods fell by 41.2 per cent., the exports to Turkey, Egypt and China and to India, except to the Bengal district, showing considerable reductions. Woollen and worsted yarn and woollen tissues declined heavily, but worsted tissues snowed an increase, due to a large export to the United States. Rail locomotives again showed an increase, but other classes of machinery showed a fall. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof, cutlery and hardware, furniture, leather and leather goods, earthenware and china were amongst the more important articles of export showing

a large decrease.

Ten Months, January-October, 1914.—The total value of the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom during the ten months ended October, 1914, was £379,350,000, showing reductions of £58,028,000 (or 13.3 per cent) and £23,266,000 (or 5.8 per cent.) on 1913 and 1912 respectively.

The comparison between the exports for 1914, 1913 and 1912 is as follows:

	Oc	ctober, 191	14.	Ten months ended October, 1914.			
_			r Dec.(-) ared with	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- as compared with		
		1913.	1912.		1913.	1912.	
	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	
I Food, Drink, and	2,217	- 1,058	- 1,342	23,013	- 2,542	- 3,660	
Tobacco II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly	3,711	- 2,736	- 2,392	50,422	- 7,495	+ 2,032	
Unmanufactured. III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu-		- 13,552	- 15,418	298,734	- 46,604	- 20,954	
factured. IV. — Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)		- 675	- 580	7,181	- 1,387	684	
Total	28,602	- 18,021	- 19,732	379,350	- 58,028	- 23,266	

RE-EXPORTS (FOREIGN AND COLONIAL)

October, 1914. — The re-exports of foreign and colonial produce and manufactures in October, 1914, amounted to £7,180,000, as compared with £9,556,000 in October, 1913, and £10,045,000 in October, 1912.

Ten Months, January to October, 1914.—During the ten months the re-exports were valued at £83,976,000, compared with £91,927,000 in January-October, 1913, and £92,965,000 in the same period of 1912.

HOME OFFICE ORDERS.

No. 1 : Explosives.

The Home Secretary has made an Order under Section 61 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, entitled "The Explosives in Coal Mines Order of the 29th August, 1914,"* the effect of which is to add the following explosives, namely:—"Ammonite No. 1" and "Super-Rippite" to the permitted explosives named and defined in the First Schedule to the Explosives in Coal Mines Order of the 1st September, 1913, and to remove the explosives "Ammonite No. 2" and "Ammonite No. 3" from the permitted list. mitted list.

No. 2.—Safety Lamps.

No. 2.—Safety Lamps.

In pursuance of Section 33 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, which provides that wherever safety lamps are required by that Act or the Regulations of the Mine to be used, no safety lamp shall be used unless it is provided by the owner of the mine, and is of a type for the time being approved by the Secretary of State, the Home Secretary has made an Order entitled "The Safety Lamps Order of the 7th October, 1914."‡ approving certain types of safety lamps for use in all mines to which the Act applies, subject in each case to the conditions specified in the Schedule to the Order; and making certain amendments in the descriptions to the Order; and making certain amendments in the descriptions of certain lamps and flame safety lamp glasses included in the Schedules to the Safety Lamps Orders of the 26th August, 1913, § and 16th March, 1914. A list, complete to date, of approved safety lamps and flame safety lamp glasses is printed as an Appendix to the Order.

PASSENGER MOVEMENT TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM IN SEPTEMBER.

In September, 1914, the total number of passengers who landed the number who embarked for other countries was 93,275. In the nine months ending September the inward passengers numbered 1,164,336, and the outward passengers 1,122,482, the inward being 216,137, and the outward 421,456 less than in the

corresponding period of 1913. Excluding passengers to and from the Continent of Europe, the number of passengers in September was 57,989 outward, of whom 32,116 were British subjects, and 14,517 inward, including 12,453 British subjects. The numbers in the pine months anding September 1922, 1515 numbers in the nine months ending September were 384,515 outward, including 243,370 British, and 303,688 inward, including 181,465 British; the number of British subjects being less by 146,801 outward, and more by 14,201 inward, than in the first nine months of 1913.

The total of passengers of British nationality in September includes 21,542 passengers outward, who were recorded as leaving permanent residence in the United Kingdom, and intending to reside permanently in non-European countries; while 5,954 of the inward passengers were recorded as having been resident in such countries, and intending to reside within the United Kingdom. The British passengers who were so recorded as changing their country of permanent residence during the nine months ending September numbered 181,315 outward, and 74 138 inward, showing a degrees of 140,725. 74,138 inward, showing a decrease of 149,725, and an increase of 11,664 respectively, on the corresponding figures for 1913. The distribution of the migratory movement of British subjects during September and the nine months ending September is shown below, so far as the principal countries are concerned :-

1913.	1914.	1913.	1014
			1914.
13,797 4,679 1,246 1,065 897 442	5,290 2,697 1,196 600 1,130 377	174,779 46,723 10,407 8,111 3,725 3,690	72,799 27,452 6,286 6,510 3,681 3,683
22,026	11,290	246,435	120,411
12,753 1,260	9,430 822	77,567 7,038	56,113 4,791
36,039	21,542	331,040	181,315
3,026 583 165 712 354 308	2,595 497 81 414 299 314	15,424 10,357 2,123 8,511 5,020 3,188	19,048 12,085 2,562 9,124 5,727 3,585
5,148	4,200	44,623	52,131
1,232 481	1,302 452	11,842 6,009	15,787 6,220
6,861	5,954	62,474	74,138
29,178	15,588	268,566	107,177
	4,679 1,246 1,065 897 442 22,026 12,753 1,260 36,039 3,026 583 165 712 354 308 5,148 1,232 481 6,861 29,178	4,679 2,697 1,246 1,196 1,065 600 897 442 377 377 22,026 11,290 12,753 9,430 1,260 822 36,039 21,542 3,026 2,595 583 497 165 81 712 414 354 299 308 314 5,148 4,200 1,232 1,302 481 452 6,861 5,954	4,679 2,697 46,723 1,246 1,196 10,407 1,065 600 8,111 897 1,130 3,725 442 377 3,690 22,026 11,290 246,435 12,753 9,430 77,567 1,260 822 7,038 36,039 21,542 331,040 3,026 2,595 15,424 583 497 10,357 165 81 2,123 712 414 8,511 354 299 5,020 308 314 3,188 5,148 4,200 44,623 1,232 4,302 11,842 481 452 6,009 6,861 5,954 62,474 29,178 15,888 268,566

It will be seen that the marked decline in the number of emigrants in the nine months ending September is mainly due to the decreased movement to the North American Continent, and to Australia and New Zealand; while there has been an increase in the number who returned to this country after having resided some time in those countries.

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS DURING OCTOBER, 1914.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination. †
Alford (Aberdeen-	H. J. Thomson, Alford	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Ballyhaise (co. Cavan)	E. O'Reilly, Ballyhaise	Ballyhaise Dispensary, Mon- day and Friday, 11 a.m 1 p.m.
Beith (Ayrshire)	J. W. Stephen, The Limes, Beith	Surgery, Eglinton Street Beith, weekdays, 10-11 a.m.
Belturbet	J. Stuart, Belturbet	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
(co Cavan) Buncrana	J. McCormick, Buncrana	Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.
(co. Donegal) Framlingham (suffolk)	C. H. S. Vinter, The Hannings, Framlingham	Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.
Hucknall Tor- kard (Notts)	W. H. Coates, Duke Street, Hucknall Torkard	Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.
Leven (Fifeshire)	M. Macnicol, Sea View House, Leven	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Patterdal: (Wes morland)	H. H. Lawrence, Glenriddings, Patterdale, via Penrith	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Rathfriland (co. Down)	G. J. Jones, Rathfriland	Wednesdays, 1-2 p.m.
Rowfant (Sussex)	F. S. Eschwege, Rydal, Crawley Down, Sussex	Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.
Shardlow (Derby)	S. B. Gay, Shardlow	Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Sligo (co. Sligo)	T. Rouse, Wine Street, Sligo	Tuesdays, 9-10 a.m.
Stanford-le-Hope (Essex)	T. C. Halley, The Green, Stan- ford le-Hope	Wednesdays, 9-10 a.m.

Note.—Except where otherwise stated the place of examination is at the residence of the Certifying Surgeon.

* Exclusive of persons travelling via Continental ports.

† Of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.

^{*} Statutory Rules and Orders, 1914. No. 1,311. (Price 1d.).
† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913. No. 953. (Price 2d.).
† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1914. No. 1,632. (Price 1d.).
† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1915. No. 386. (Price 1s.).

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING OCTOBER.

(Based on information supplied to the Department by the Chief

Registrar of Friendly Societies.)

In the following Tables particulars are given as to the number of each of the various classes of unions and societies which were (1) registered or (2) dissolved during October, 1914.

(1) Registered.

Class of Society.	Number Registered.	Class of Society.	Number Registered.
Trade Unions Industrial and Provident Societies.	4 14	Friendly Societies (Branches) Building ,,	11 66 1

(2) Dissolved.

	Notices receive	ved in Oct. of	
Class of Society.	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Registry Cancelled.
Trade Unions Industrial and Provident Societies Friendly Societies Building ,, (Branches)	1 3 1	5 20 28 8	:: iš ::

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING OCTOBER.

UNITED KINGDOM.

All the United Kingdom Official Publications, including Consular Reports, may be purchased either directly or through any Bookseller from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 28, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Colonial and Foreign Agencies of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

Report on Conferences between Employers, Operatives, and Inspectors Concerning Fencing of Machinery and other Safeguards, and Ventilation in Cotton, Bleaching, Dyeing, and Printing Works. By John Jackson. Home Office. [S.O. Publication:

Departmental Committee on Humidity and Ventilation in Flax Mills and Linen Factories. Minutes of Evidence. Home Office.

[Cd. 7446: price 1s. 2d.]

Sixth Report to Home Office of the Explosions in Mines Committee. 1914. Percentages of gas, coal dust, &c. [Cd. 7538:

Thirty-eighth Annual Report of H.M. Inspectors of Explosives, 13. Lists of explosives, accidents, prosecutions, &c. [Cd. 7650 : price 5½d.]

7650: price 5½d.]

Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905. Return as to Proceedings of Distress Committees in England and Wales, and the Central (Unemployed) Body for London during the year ended 31st March, 1914. Local Government Board. [H.C. 444: price 2½d.]

Minutes Constituting the Agricultural Education Conference.

Previously called the "Rural Education Conference." Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cd. 7634: price 1d.]

Departmental Committee on Agricultural Credit in Ireland. Minutes of Evidence, Appendices and Index. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. [Cd. 7376: price 5s. 5d.]

Loans for Housing Purposes (Ireland). Return showing the total amount of public moneys advanced for Housing Purposes during the thirty years ended 31st March, 1914. [H.C. 431:

Statistics of the Dublin Metropolitan Police for the year 1913.
Strength of force, health, retirements, &c. [Cd. 7587: price

Strength of force, health, retirements, &c. [Cd. 7557]: price 4½d.1

Census 1911 (England and Wales). The information contained in the Summary volumes I. to XI. of the Census of England and Wales, showing area, families, or separate occupiers and population (the population being classified by ages, condition as to marriage, occupations, tenements, birthplaces and infirmities), is now being issued in County Volumes. Twenty-four volumes have so far been issued, comprising the following twenty-seven counties:—London, price 2s. 1d.; Bedford, Cambridge and Huntingdon (in one volume), 1s.; Berks, 6½d.; Chester, 11½d.; Cornwall, 7d.; Derby, 8d.; Devon, 10d.; Dorset, 6d.; Durham, 11½d.; Essex, 1s.; Gloucester, 8½d.; Hants, 11½d.; Hertford, 6½d.; Kent, 1s.; Lancaster, 2s. 4d.; Leicester, 6½d.; Lincoln, 1s.; Middlesex, 10d.; Monmouth, 7d.; Norfolk, 9d.; Nottingham, 7d.; Northampton and Rutland (in one volume), 10d.; Wilts, 7½d.; Worcester, 8½d.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Canada.—The Labour Gazette, September, 1914. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during August, wholesale and retail prices, trade disputes, industrial accidents, &c. [Ottawa: J. de L. Taché, King's Printer.]

-Census and Statistics Monthly, August, 1914. Field Crops of Canada, July, 1914.

Commonwealth of Australia.—Expenditure on Living in the Commonwealth, November, 1913. Labour and Industrial Branch Report, No. 4, August, 1914. [Melbourne: McCarron, Part of Control of Co Bird & Co.]

Bird & Co.]
—Official Year Book. No. 7. 1914. Statistics for Period 1901-1913. [Melbourne: McCarron, Bird & Co.]

New South Wales.—The Industrial Gazette, August, 1914.
The Statute Law of Industrial Import (second series), miners (coal and shale—continued), industrial arbitration proceedings, dislocations in industries, &c. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.]
—The Industrial Arbitration Reports. Vol. XIII.—Part 2, 1914. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.]

Victoria. Wages Regard Determinations. Committee Reports.

Victoria.— Wages Board Determinations. Carriage Board, dated 15th July, 1914, cancelling that of 13th May, 1914. Ice Board, dated 12th August, 1914, cancelling that of 6th October, 1913. Boots, Shoes and Slippers Board, dated 10th August, 1914, cancelling that of 2nd November, 1912. Bag Makers Board, dated 17th August, 1914. Grocers' Board, dated 19th August, 1914, cancelling that of 11th March, 1914.

Queensland. - Industrial Peace Act Awards Makers' Board, Central Division, dated 23rd July, 1914. Brisbane Mechanical Engineers' Board, dated 20th July, 1914. Appeals. Brisbane Printing Board, dated 28th March, 1914. Ironworkers' Assistants' Board for the South Eastern Division, dated 17th April, 1914.

New Zealand.—Journal of the Department of Labour, August, 1914. Condition of trade and employment as at 31st July, 1914, cases under the Workers' Compensation Act, cooperative works, accidents, &c. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer.]

-Twenty-third Annual Report of the Department of Labour. 1914. Condition of trade and employment, Factories Act, Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, strikes, proceedings under other Labour laws, &c. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

International.—Monthly Bulletin of Social and Economic Intelligence, August, 1914. Trade unions and similar societies in Belgium, co-operative societies in Belgium in 1913. International Institute of Agriculture. [Rome.]

United States .- Bureau of the Census. Financial Statistics

United States.—Bureau of the Census. Financial Statistics of Cities having a population of over 30,000. 1912. [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

—Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics.

No. 141, 17th February, 1914.—Lead Poisoning in the Smelting and Refining of Lead. No. 144, 19th March, 1914.—Industrial Court of the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Industry of New York City.

No. 148, 10th April, 1914.—Labour Laws of the United States, with Decisions of Courts relating thereto, Part II. No. 152, 14th May, 1914.—Decisions of Courts and Opinions affecting Labour, 1913. [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

New York.—State Department of Labour Rulletin No. 64

New York.—State Department of Labour Bulletin. No. 64, August, 1914.—Changes in Union Wages and Hours in 1913. No. 65, September, 1914.—Union Rates of Wages and Hours in 1913. [Albany: J. B. Lyon Co., Printers.]

Massachusetts.—Statement and Decree concerning the Wages of Women in the Brush Industry in Massachusetts. Bulletin 3, 15th August, 1914, of the Minimum Wage Commission. [Boston:

Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers.]

—Labour Bulletin, No. 102. Action affecting Labour during the Legislative Session of 1914. Part VI. of the Annual Report on the Statistics of Labour, 1914. [Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers.]

Maryland.—Twenty-second Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics and Information, 1913. Strikes, wages, child labour, factory inspection, homework, &c. [Baltimore: Thomas & Evans Printing Co.]

Chicago.—Report of the Mayor's Commission on Unemploy-nent, March, 1914. [Chicago: Cameron, Amberg & Co.,

Ohio.—The Industrial Commission Publications. (1) Report No. 2, Accident Claims filed under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ohio, March 1st, 1912, to December 31st, 1913. (2) Mining Laws of Ohio, 1914. (3) Workmen's Compensation—Facts of Interest to the Physician. (4) Ohio Steam Boiler Inspection Laws.

Oregon.—Unemployment in Oregon. Its Nature, Extent and Remedies. Report to the Oregon Committee on Seasonal Unemployment, by Frank O'Hara. [Portland: Keystone Press.]

employment, by Frank O'Hara. [Portland: Keystone Press.]

Italy.—Journal of the Italian Labour Department (Monthly Series), June, 1914. Recent labour disputes (detailed reports), retail prices in each province in May. Ditto., July, 1914. Labour disputes in second quarter, retail prices (at co-operative stores) in June. (Fortnightly Series), 16th September, 1914. Labour disputes in second half of August, retail prices of food, &c., January-July, 1914. Ditto., 1st October, 1914. Prices of food, &c., in August, labour disputes in first half of September. Ditto., 16th October, 1914. Labour disputes in second half of September. [Rome: Fratelli Treves.]

—Statistical Year Book of Italy for 1913. Prices (wholesale)

—Statistical Year Book of Italy for 1913. Prices (wholesale and retail), trade unions, wages, labour disputes, conciliation and arbitration. Department of Statistics and Labour. 1914. [Rome: Stabilimento A. Staderini: price 2s. 5d.]

—Legal Judgments in connection with Industrial Accidents, 1910. Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. 1914. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 3s. 2d.]
—Italian Journal of Factory Inspection, July-August, 1914. Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 3d.]
—Italian Journal of Emigration, 15th September, 1914. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Rome: Fratelli Bocca.]

Switzerland. — Central Union of Swiss Labour Exchanges, Report for 1913. [Zürich.]

Norway. - Journal of the Norwegian Department for Social Affairs, Commerce, Industry, and Fisheries, No. 4, 1914. Retail prices movements in various countries and in Christiania during recent years, retail prices of food, &c., in July and August, trade union unemployment, May-August. [Christiania: H. Aschehoug

—Annual Report of the Central Federation of Norwegian Trade
Unions for 1913. [Christiania, 1914.] Also Supplement.
—Prices of Food and other Necessaries in Norway in 1909.

By M. Ormestad. Central Federation of Norwegian Trade
Unions. [Christiania, 1910.]

—Summary of Collective Labour Agreements. Central Federation of Norwegian Trade Unions. [Christiania, 1910.]

Sweden. — The Swedish Postal Savings Bank, Report for 1913. State Savings Bank Department. [Stockholm: K. L.

Denmark .- Journal of the Danish Department of Statistics. October, 1914. Unemployment in July, trade unions in Denmark in 1913, savings banks in 1912-15. [Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel-Nordisk Forlag.]

—Journal of Danish Workmen's Insurance and of the Unemployment Inspector's Department, September, 1914. Unemployment in August. [Hellerup: V. L. Faber.]

Bulgaria.—Journal of the Bulgarian Statistical Department.
Price of food, &c., and wages of bricklayers and labourers in
February, 1913-1914. [B. H. Banka: price 2½d.]

Argentine Republic — Journal of the Argentine Labour Department, August, 1914. Report on conditions of native labour in the sugar industry of Jujuy. [Buenos Aires: A. Espiasse e hijo: price 1s. 11d.]

Japan.-The Fourteenth Financial and Economic Annual of Japan, 1914. Wages, production, insurance, &c. [Tokyo: Government Printing Office.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, OCTOBER, 1914.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS, &c. Building Works.—Crimean Memorial, Removal of.—Holloway Bros. (London) Ltd., Belvedere Rd., Lambeth, S.E. Derby, Midland Road Branch Post Office Alterations.—Walker & Slater, Uttoxeter Old Rd., Derby. Houses of Parliament, New Tea Room, &c.—John Thompson & Co., Wood St., Peterborough. Imperial Institute, District Offices, Alterations and Additions.—Leglia & Co. Ltd. Kensington Sq. W. Mount Pleasant Letter Imperial Institute, District Offices, Alterations and Additions.—
Leslie & Co., Ltd., Kensington Sq., W. Mount Pleasant Letter Office, Internal and External Painting.—T. W. Heath & Son, 154, Cromwell Rd., Kensington, S.W. Norwich Street, E.C., Telephone Exchange, Adaptation.—Thomas and Edge, 79, New Rd., Woolwich, S.E. Nottingham Labour Exchange, Adaptation.—Thomas Bow, Wells Rd., Nottingham. South-Eastern District Post Office, Extension to Loading Yard.—H. Hann, 13, High St., Colliers Wood, Merton, S.W. Swansea Post Office, Extension.—William Bowers & Co., Bath St., Hereford. West Ealing Sorting Office, Enlargement.—W. J. Dickens, 19, Broadway, Ealing, W. Engineering Works.—11 and 12, Downing Street, Rewiring.—H. J. Cash & Company, Ltd., Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. Miscellaneous.—London Institution, Packing and Removing Books.—G. York & Company, 5, Stanhope St., Euston Rd., N.W. Royal Parks, &c., Supply of Bulbs.—Chr. Kieft & Sons, Limmen, near Haarlem, Holland; S. A. Van Konijnenburg & Co., Noordwijk, Holland; F. B. Mooy, Haarlem, Holland. Royal Parks, Supply of Grain.—Sydney Bowyer, 27, London Rd., Twickenham; Wm. Mayes & Sons, Ltd., 439, Gordon Grove, Camberwell, S.E.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper of Various Descriptions.—J. Bracken & Sons, Ltd., Dean Mills, Luddenden, Yorks; H. Bruce & Sons, Kinleith; E. Collins & Son, Kelvindale Mill, near Glasgow; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Valleyfield Mills, Penicuik; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Moffat and Caldercruix Mills, Airdrie; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Burnside, Kendal; Y. Duxbury & Sons, Ltd., Heap Bridge, Bury; East Lancashire Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Radcliffe, near Manchester; Fisher & Co., Ltd., Kettlebrook Mill, Tamworth; P. Garnet & Son, Otley, Yorks; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton, near Bristol; J. B. Green & Son, Hayle Mill, Maidstone; Hele Paper Co., Ltd., Hele, Cullompton, Devon; Hendon Paper Works Co., Ltd., Hendon, Sunderland; Hollingworth & Co., Maidstone; C. T. Hook & Co., Ltd., Snodland, Kent; Imperial Paper Mills Ltd., Hendon, Sunderland; Hollingworth & Co., Malustone; C. T. Hook & Co., Ltd., Snodland, Kent; Imperial Paper Mills Co., Bycliffe, Gravesend; Inveresk Paper Co., Musselburgh; W. Joynson & Son, St. Mary Cray, Kent; A. E. Mallandain, Park Royal, W.; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; North

Reed & Co., Ltd., Riverside Mill, Dartford; T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd., High Wycombe; Smith Anderson & Co., Ltd., rettykil, Leslie, Fife; R. Sommerville & Co., Creech, near Taunton; Spicer Bros., Ltd., King's Mill, Eynsford, Kent; J. Spicer & Co., Southwark, S.E.; Tullis Russell & Co., Ltd., Auchmuty, Fife. Parchments of Various Descriptions.—H. Band Auchmuty, Fife. Parchments of Various Descriptions.—H. Band & Co., Brentford; H. Gibbs & Sons, Mitcham; Herring, Derrick & Cripps, Sawston, Cambs.; G. W. Russell & Co., Ltd., Hitchin. Printing, Binding, &c.: Binding, &c., 16,500 Army Books; printing, binding, &c., 8,000 Army Books.—Willmott & Sons, Ltd., 52-56, Bartholomew Close, E.C. Binding, &c., 25,000 Army Book 136.—Fenner, Appleton & Co., Ltd., 77, St. John St., E.C. Binding, &c., 30,000 Army Book 153; printing 250,000 Manual of Field Engineering.—Truscott & Son, Ltd., Dowgate Works, Tonbridge, Kent. Binding, &c., 25,000 R.A.M.C. Training 1911.

—Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., Herne Hill, S.E. Binding, &c., 25,000 R.A.M.C. Training 1911.—Dow & Lester, Foresters Hall Tonbridge, Kent. Binding, &c., 25,000 R.A.M.C. Training 1911.

—Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., Herne Hill, S.E. Binding, &c., 25,000 R.A.M.C. Training 1911.—Dow & Lester, Foresters Hall Place, Clerkenwell Rd., E.C. Binding, &c., 50,000 "Infantry Training 1914."—Davison, Clarke & Co., Ltd., 16-20, Underwood St., N. Binding, &c., 100,000 "Infantry Training 1914."—A. Straker & Son; Smith Bros., Ltd., Carmelite St., E.C., and Clapham Park Rd., S.W. Binding, &c., 50,000 "Infantry Training 1914."—F. Gruneisen & Co., Ltd., Wilson St., Upper St., Islington, N. Binding, &c., 25,000 Army Books. Printing, binding, &c., 53,000 Army Book 64.—Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Finsbury and Dunstable. Printing, binding, &c., 15,700 Army Books, 1,500 Postal Order Counter Record.—Suttley & Silverlock, Ltd., Blackfriars Rd., Newcomen St., S.E. Printing, binding, &c., 6,000 Army Book 45.—J. Rissen, Ltd., Clerkenwell House, Clerkenwell Green, E.C. Printing, binding, &c., 12,895 Cash Books, 10,000 books Mines and Quarries Form, 175,000 Army Book 153a, 2,500 books "S. 72," 2,500 books T.E. No. 1074, 1,000 books "Maintenance Exchange Requisition."—Drake, Driver & Leaver, Ltd. Rosebery Avenue, E.C. Printing, binding, &c., 2,500 Army Book 63.—Swiss & Co., 111-112, Fore St., Devonport. Printing, binding, &c., 25,000 Army Book 234."—Cartwright & Rattray, Ltd., Hyde. Printing, binding, &c., 2,300 Army Book Sprague, Ltd., 114, Southwark St., S.E. Printing, &c., 100,000 Correspondence re the European Crisis.—Hayman, Christy & Lilly, Ltd., 113-117, Farringdon Rd., E.C. Printing, &c., 100,000 Correspondence re the European Crisis.—Hayman, Christy & Lilly, Ltd., 113-117, Farringdon Rd., E.C. Printing, &c., 100,000 Correspondence re the European Crisis.—Hayman, Christy & Viney, Ltd., Kirby St., E.C. Printing, &c., 7,500 Regd. Parcel Post Delivery Receipt Book.—Tudor Printing Works, Tudor Rd., Cardiff. Printing, &c., 200,000 Medical Prescription Books.—J. Horn, Ltd., 149, Howard St., Glasgow. Printing, &c., 35,000 Medical Prescription Books.—H. Paton & Sons. Medical Prescription Books.—Morrison & Gibb, Ltd., Tanfield, Edinburgh. Printing, &c., 20,000 Medical Prescription Books.—H. Paton & Sons., St. James' Square., Edinburgh. Printing, &c., 5.000 Medical Prescription Books.—McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., 96, Maxwell St., Glasgow. supplying 2,000 Portfolios.—J. Bland & Co., Ltd., 22, Oldhall St., N. Bolton. Supplying 1,660 Cash Books.—McNaughton & Sinclair, 29, Cadogan St., Glasgow. Supplying 1,750,000 Leaflets, Separation Allowance, Increased Rates.—Harrison & Sons., St. Martin's Lane, W.C. Supplying 1,750,000 ditto Dependents of Unmarried Soldiers.—National Press Agency, Ltd., Carmelite St., E.C. Stores and Miscellaneous.—Envelopes of various descriptions.—Butt Bros. & Cooke, Manchester; Herring, Derrick & Cripps, 3, Underwood St., N.; Dewick, Kenrick & Jefferson, Ltd., West Bromwich; McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.; Spicer Bros., Ltd., Southwark, S.E.; Thorburn, Bain & Co., Stamford St., S.E. Rulers.—C. Rogers, 119, Pentonville Rd., N. POST OFFICE.

of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ballyclare, Co. Antrim; A. E.

Apparatus, Protective.—Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E. Apparatus, Telegraphic.—Creede, Bille & Co., Ltd., Croydon; Gell Telegraphic Appliances Syndicate, Ltd., Tollington Park, N. Apparatus, Telephonic.—British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby; British L.M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts; General Electric Co., Ltd., Brook Green, W.; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., Leyton, E.; Phœnix Tele, and Electric Works, Ltd., Leyton, E.; Ltd., Beeston, Notts; General Electric Co., Ltd., Brook Green, W.; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., Levton E.; Phœnix Tele. and Electric Works, Ltd., Cricklewood, N.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.; Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E. Beeswax.—Houghton, J. & Sons, 27, Bartholomew Close, E.C. Bicycles.—New Rover Cycle Co., Ltd., Coventry. Cable, Telephonic.—Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton; London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths, Ltd., Leyton, E.; Macintosh, C. & Co., Ltd., Derby: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.; Western Electric Co., Ltd., N. Woolwich, E. Canvas, Staying.—Baxter Bros. & Co., Dundee. Carriers, Service.—Middlemore & Lamplugh, Coventry. Cartage of Cable.—Goodwin Bros., North Woolwich, E.; Heaslip, E., Silvertown, E. Clothing, Waterproof.—Mandleberg & Co., Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester; Victoria Rubber Co. Ltd., Leith Walk, Edinburgh. Insulators.—Bullers, Ltd., Hanley. Staffs; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Burslem. Linen, Brown.—Redford Linen Co., Ltd., Keady, co. Armagh; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast. Lugs, Lead.—Francis, T. & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Seals, Lead.—Lead Seal Manufacturing Oo., Ltd., Birmingham. Seals, Lead.—Lead Seal Manufacturing Oo., Ltd., North George St., Salford, Manchester; Lyons, I. N. Ltd., St. Mary Axe. E.C. Shakos.—F. Altman, Ltd., Aldershot. States.—Young & Son., 297, Kingsland Rd., N.E. Steps, Pole.— Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham. Thread, Thick, Middle.—Lyons, I.N., Ltd., St Mary Axe, E.C. Wire, Bronze.—Bolton, T. & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor. Wire, Copper.—London Electric Wire Co. & Smiths., Ltd., Leyton, E. Wire, Galvanized Iron.—Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington; Smith, F. & Co., Wire Manufacturers, Ltd., Halifax; Wnitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington. Loying Line of Stoneware Ducts, Steel Tubes and Cast-iron Pipes, Birmingham-Sheffield, Section I.—Thomas Lowe & Sons, Burton-on-Trent. Laying Line of Stoneware Ducts, Birmingham-Sheffield, Section III.—Thomas Lowe & Sons, Burton-on-Trent. Laying Line of Stoneware Ducts, Birmingham-Sheffield, Section III.—Thomas Lowe & Sons, Burton-on-Trent. Laying Lines of Cast-iron Pipes, Chichester.—O. C. Summers, 113, York Rd., Camden Rd., N. Laying Lines of Stoneware Ducts and Cast-iron Pipes:—Eastbourne.—W. L. Wallis & Co., 14, Seaside Rd., Eastbourne. London-Sevenoaks, Section III.—J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Grosvenor Wharf, Westminster, S.W. Luton-St. Albans.—G. Powdrill, 1 and 3, Midland Rd., Luton. Thornaby-Stockton.—W. Irwin & Co., Ltd., Burley Rd., Leeds. Manufacturing, Supplying, Drawing-in and Jointing Lead Covered Cables:—Birmingham-Sheffield.—Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Victoria Works, Charlton. Chelmsford-Colchester.—Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E. Edinburgh-Forth Bridge.—Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E. Liverpool-Ormskirk.—British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Lennox House, Norfolk St., W.C. London-Sevenoaks.—W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Blomfield St., London Wall, E.C. Oldham-Halifax.—Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E. Ormskirk-Southport.—British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Lennox House, Norfolk St., W.C. Supplying and Installing an Electric Lift, Belfast P.O.—J. M'Lean & Sons, 76, Grosvenor Rd., Belfast. Telephone Exchange Equipment, Darlaston P.O.—Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E. Telephone Exchange Equipment, Ryde P.O.—Peel-Conner Telephone Works, Ltd., Adelphi, Salford. Wiring for Electri

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Beef and Biscuits.—Griffiths, McAlister & Co., 29, Manesty's Lane, Liverpool. Blasting Powder.—F. C. Dickson & Co., Haverthwaite, Ulverston. Boots.—S. Walker, Walgrave, Northants. Brickmaking Plant.—J. Whitehead & Co., Ltd., Albert Works, Preston. Bridge-road.—Motherwell Bridge Co., Ltd., Mylor Yard, Millwall, E. Cast Iron Columns.—Railway and General Engineering Co., Ltd., Midland Works, Nottingham. Cement.—Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., 8, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. Chop Boxes.—Griffiths, McAlister & Co., 29, Manesty's Lane, Liverpool. Corrugated Sheets, Galvantšed.—Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Mersey Ironworks, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire. Cranes, Steam.—T. Smith & Sons, Rodley, near Leeds; Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath. Dogspiles.—Grest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., 66, Cannon St., E.C. Dredger (Grab) and Pontoon, dc.—Ritchie, Graham & Milne, Whiteinch, Glasgow. Engine Spares.—Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Springburn, Glasgow. Engine Spares.—Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Forth Bank Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Fishbolts and Nuts.—Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., 139/141, Cannon St., E.C. Pishplates, dc.—Anderston Foundry Co., Ltd., Port Clarence, Middlesbrough. Insulators, W.P.—Bullers, Ltd., 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. Iron and Metal Work.—Bristol Wagon and Carriage Works Co., Ltd., Midland Morks, Birmingham. Ironwork for Horse Boxes.—P. & W. McLellan, Ltd., Clutha Ironworks, Glasgow. Launch.—Lobnitz & Co., Ltd., Fenfrew. Leather.—Pocock Bros., 255, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E. Locomotive Spares.—Manning, Wardle & Co., Ltd., 199, High Holborn, W.C. Permanent Way Fritings.—Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., 66, Cannon St., E.C.; C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Imperial Works, Blasgow. Launch.—Lobnitz & Co., Ltd., Moss Bay, Workington. Road Roller, Steam.—Aveling & Porter, Ltd., Morden House, Dartington Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Asp., Holborn, W.C. Permanent Way Fittings.—Darington Iron and Steel Co., L

Co. (Rotherham), Ltd., Brinsworth Works, Rotherham; Blake Boiler, Wagon and Engineering Co., Ltd., Alliance Works, Darlington. Wire, Bronze.—Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Wellington, Salop. Wire, Copper, &c.—Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Wellington, Salop. Wire, Galvanised Iron.—Rylands Bros., Ltd., Warrington. Zinc Sheathing and Nails.—Stedman, Crowther & Co., 4, Lime St., E.C.

INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

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