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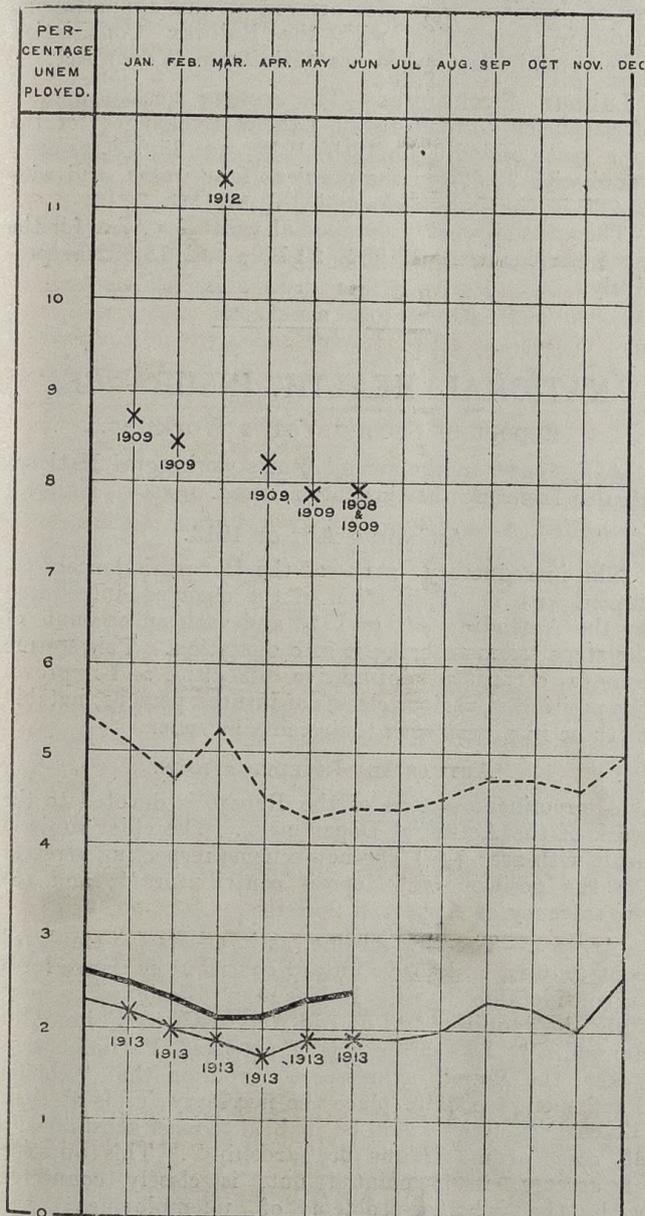
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

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 TO CHART.

The above Chart is based solely on Returns furnished direct to the Department of Labour Statistics by various Trade Unions which pay unemployed benefit to their members. Persons on strike or locked-out, sick or superannuated, are excluded from the figures.

THE LABOUR MARKET IN JUNE.

EMPLOYMENT in June showed some decline on the previous month, but was still good generally. The pig-iron and iron and steel trades remained almost stationary, but employment in the engineering and shipbuilding trades slightly declined. In the tinplate trade there was a decrease in the number of mills working. The coal mining, furnishing, boot and shoe, and glass trades were not so well employed as in May, and there was some falling-off in the textile industries, especially in the case of woollen and lace manufacture. The building trades showed little change.

Compared with the high level of a year ago there was, on the whole, a decline, which was especially noticeable in the pig iron, iron and steel, engineering, shipbuilding, woollen and lace trades. There was, however, some improvement in the printing, boot and shoe, and brick trades, and a considerable increase in the number of tinplate mills working.

(1) TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

(Based on 3,128 Returns.)

Trade Unions with a net membership of 992,568 reported 23,937 (or 2.4 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of June, 1914, compared with 2.3 per cent. at the end of May, 1914, and 1.9 per cent. at the end of June, 1913.

| Trade. | Membership at end of June, 1914, of Unions reporting. | Unemployed at end of June, 1914. | | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a | |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-------------|--|--------------|
| | | Number. | Percentage. | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| Building* ... | 72,559 | 2,113 | 2.9 | + 0.2 | - 0.4 |
| Coal Mining† ... | 166,866 | 871 | 0.5 | ... | + 0.1 |
| Iron and Steel ... | 37,375 | 2,054 | 5.5 | + 0.1 | + 2.8 |
| Engineering ... | 240,822 | 7,302 | 3.0 | + 0.3 | + 0.9 |
| Shipbuilding ... | 73,273 | 3,203 | 4.4 | + 0.5 | + 1.2 |
| Miscellaneous Metal | 36,167 | 551 | 1.5 | + 0.2 | + 0.2 |
| Textiles† :- | | | | | |
| Cotton ... | 88,548 | 1,930 | 2.2 | + 0.1 | + 0.7 |
| Woollen & Worsted | 8,628 | 438 | 5.1 | + 2.5 | + 2.6 |
| Other ... | 63,692 | 743 | 1.2 | - 0.6 | + 0.2 |
| Printing, Bookbinding and Paper. | 66,975 | 2,112 | 3.2 | ... | - 0.6 |
| Furnishing and Wood-working. | 55,089 | 1,123 | 2.0 | + 0.3 | + 0.1 |
| Clothing ... | 67,683 | 1,153 | 1.7 | + 0.1 | + 0.2 |
| Leather ... | 4,106 | 194 | 4.7 | - 0.3 | + 0.2‡ |
| Glass ... | 982 | 5 | 0.5 | - 0.6 | + 0.1 |
| Pottery ... | 7,505 | 63 | 0.8 | + 0.1 | - 0.1 |
| Tobacco ... | 2,298 | 82 | 3.6 | - 0.5 | - 1.2 |
| Total ... | 992,568 | 23,937 | 2.4 | + 0.1 | + 0.5 |

* The Trade Union Returns relate mainly to carpenters and plumbers, and consequently the figures are not so representative as those given on the next page, based on the records of unemployment among insured workpeople in all branches of the building trades among both unionists and non-unionists.

† In addition to the ordinary short time which occurs in all trades, it should be noted that in the mining and textile industries a contraction in the demand for labour is more generally met by a reduction in the time worked per week by a large number of workpeople than by the discharge of a smaller number.

‡ Figures for June, 1913, revised.

(2) UNEMPLOYMENT IN "INSURED TRADES."

The percentage of "insured" workpeople unemployed at the end of June, 1914, was 3.5, compared with 3.2 at the end of May, 1914, and 2.8 at the end of June, 1913.

| Trade. | Number Insured. | Unemployed at end of June. | | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage unemployed on a | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------|--|-----------|
| | | Number | Percentage | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| Building and Construction of Works. | 947,685 | 36,196 | 3.8 | + 0.3 | + 0.3 |
| Engineering and Iron-founding. | 811,288 | 26,479 | 3.3 | + 0.2 | + 1.1 |
| Shipbuilding... | 262,130 | 10,809 | 4.1 | + 0.1 | + 1.2 |
| Construction of Vehicles. | 208,130 | 5,435 | 2.6 | + 0.2 | + 0.5 |
| Sawmilling ... | 11,922 | 431 | 3.6 | - 0.1 | + 1.6 |
| Other Insured Workpeople. | 63,744 | 1,066 | 1.6 | .. | + 0.7 |
| All Insured Workpeople | 2,304,899 | 80,356 | 3.5 | + 0.3 | + 0.7 |

(3) EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: MINING AND METAL TRADES.

(Based on 837 Returns.)

The following Table summarises the returns from firms employing 874,905 workpeople in June, 1914, in the industries mentioned:—

| Trade. | Workpeople included in the Returns for June, 1914. | June, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a | |
|------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | | | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| | | Days worked per week. | Days. | Days. |
| Coal Mining ... | 704,335 | 5.25 | - 0.14 | - 0.19 |
| Iron " ... | 16,354 | 5.74 | + 0.03 | - 0.10 |
| Shale " ... | 3,632 | 5.97 | + 0.05 | + 0.08 |
| Pig Iron ... | 24,683 | Furnaces in Blast. 265 | No. 8 | No. 63 |
| Tinplate & Steel Sheet | 26,250 | Mills Working. 525 | - 30 | + 27 |
| Iron and Steel ... | 99,651 | Shifts Worked (One Week). 541,664 | Per cent. - 0.0 | Per cent. - 4.9 |

(4) EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: TEXTILE AND OTHER TRADES.

(Based on 1,897 Returns.)

Returns from firms employing 412,318 workpeople in the week ended June 27th, 1914, showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and of 1.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.1 per cent. in wages paid.

| Trade. | Number Employed. | | Wages Paid. | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Week ended 27th June, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. | Week ended 27th June, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. |
| | | per cent. | £ | per cent. |
| Textiles:— | | per cent. | | per cent. |
| Cotton ... | 107,971 | - 0.2 | 103,366 | - 0.5 |
| Woollen ... | 22,311 | - 1.0 | 21,349 | - 3.5 |
| Worsted ... | 38,949 | - 0.9 | 31,751 | - 2.1 |
| Linen ... | 45,187 | - 0.6 | 29,952 | + 0.3 |
| Jute ... | 15,204 | - 0.2 | 12,435 | - 0.9 |
| Hosiery ... | 21,161 | + 0.0 | 17,349 | - 2.3 |
| Lace ... | 5,553 | - 0.6 | 5,287 | - 7.0 |
| Other Textiles... | 15,851 | - 0.1 | 12,976 | - 1.3 |
| Bleaching, Dyeing, etc. | 30,642 | - 2.1 | 39,066 | - 1.3 |
| Total, Textiles... | 302,829 | - 0.6 | 278,534 | - 1.2 |
| Boot and Shoe ... | 66,194 | - 0.2 | 68,541 | - 2.6 |
| Shirt and Collar ... | 4,524 | - 0.3 | 3,276 | + 0.3 |
| Pottery ... | 18,990 | + 0.4 | 18,442 | - 0.8 |
| Glass ... | 8,932 | - 1.0 | 10,466 | - 3.3 |
| Brick ... | 11,749 | + 1.2 | 14,717 | + 0.1 |
| Grand Total ... | 412,318 | - 0.5 | 393,976 | - 1.5 |

Changes in Rates of Wages.—Amongst those whose wages were reduced were 141,550 coal, iron and shale mine workers in Scotland and 34,250 iron and steel workers in the North of England, the Midlands, South Wales, and Scotland. The principal increase affected 4,000 ironmoulders in Lancashire. The net result of all the changes reported was a decrease of £9,600 in the weekly wages of 190,000 workpeople.

Trade Disputes.—The dispute in the building trades in London continued throughout the month, and is still in progress. The number of new disputes in June was 118, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress was 82,752, as compared with 76,779 in the previous month and 122,623 in June, 1913. The estimated total aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was 1,072,900 working days, as compared with 1,040,900 in May, 1914, and 1,718,200 in June, 1913.

Conciliation and Arbitration.—Cases dealt with during the month include the Woolwich Arsenal workers; theatrical employees in Manchester and district; theatrical employees at Liverpool; painters, Dundee; building trade operatives at Letchworth; stationery workers, London; pottery workers, Glasgow; builders' labourers, Stratford-on-Avon; locomotive tubers and cleaners and brakemen, Motherwell; and fireclay miners, Stourbridge firebrick district. A number of decisions were also arrived at and appointments made in connection with the Railway Conciliation Scheme and the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act.

Labour Exchanges.—The average weekly number of vacancies notified to all Labour Exchanges for the four weeks ended June 12th, 1914, was 25,878, as compared with 28,326 in the previous four weeks, and with 25,725 in the four weeks ended June 13th, 1913.

The average weekly number of vacancies filled for the same periods were 19,086, 20,700, and 18,882 respectively.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

Report of Second Year's Working.

A REPORT* on the second year's working of National Health Insurance has just been issued.

AMENDING ACT OF 1913.

The introductory part of the Report is largely occupied with an explanation of the changes introduced by the Amending Act of 1913 and with an account of the steps taken to bring it into operation. This statute removes certain administrative difficulties and improves the position of various classes of insured persons, notably of those in arrear with their contributions.

ACTUARIAL INVESTIGATIONS.

A prominent section of the Report is devoted to the work of the Actuarial Department. The chief subjects dealt with are:—(1) The new scheme respecting arrears; (2) the position of "deposit contributors"; and (3) the solvency of Approved Societies.

Arrears.—The new scheme, as it affects (a) employed contributors, and (b) voluntary contributors, is set forth in considerable detail. It has been "designed to meet fully the requirements of the Act, with a minimum of hardship." In reference to a proposed Parliamentary grant, the Report expresses the opinion that "should Parliament see fit to place the necessary funds at their disposal, Societies would be enabled to meet substantially all cases of misfortune or hardship." This question of arrears, it is pointed out, is closely connected with the whole problem of unemployment and also with the incidence and causes of under-employment. The experience of the Commissions shows that chronic under-employment presents problems that are, in some respects, the most difficult of all, the classes most acutely affected comprising casual labourers and out-workers.

* Cd. 7496. Price 2s. 5d.

Deposit Contributors.—The results of a special investigation into the position of "deposit contributors" (insured persons who are not members of any Approved Society) are reported by the Chief Actuary. He found that the deposit contributors are not in the main persons rejected by the Approved Societies because of ill-health. The claims of deposit contributors for sickness benefit and for maternity benefit have been remarkably low—the number of claimants for sickness benefit ranging between 25 and 30 per cent. of the anticipated number. Their payments have been regular, and most of them have accumulated balances sufficient to enable them to enter Approved Societies without suffering any penalty for depleted credits. The proportion of *aliens* among these contributors is large, and the age-distribution among them is abnormal, about 50 per cent. of them being between 20 and 30 years old. From the point of view of earnings, the Chief Actuary regards deposit contributors as not distinguishable from the general body of insured persons. This conclusion is, however, modified to some extent by a doubt as to whether persons who may be entitled to the "Parliamentary penny" (a grant made under the Act of 1911 for the benefit of persons receiving very low wages), when their wages do not exceed 2s. a day, claim or fail to claim their full share of the grant. Large numbers of the deposit contributors, it appears, are joining Approved Societies.

Financial Position of Approved Societies.—From such incomplete materials as are at present available, the Chief Actuary deduces tentatively certain broad conclusions on this problem:—

(i.) The sickness claims of men, taken as a whole, have been within the actuarial provision.

(ii.) The sickness claims of women, taken as a whole, have been materially in excess of that provision.

(iii.) Great variations have arisen between the sickness claims made upon individual Societies. While in many cases the claims have exceeded the estimates, there are many other cases in which the cost of benefits has been so far within the estimates as to lead to the expectation that a large number of Societies and branches will be found upon the first valuation to be in possession of surpluses.

(iv.) The sickness claims of both men and women have in many Societies been above the standard that should normally prevail, and that may be expected to prevail when Societies have gained experience under existing conditions.

(v.) The claims for maternity benefit have varied considerably as between different Societies.

In regard to the last of the above conclusions, it was found that excess of claims for maternity benefit is most apparent amongst Societies of miners. Excessive claims in other cases indicate, in the opinion of the Chief Actuary, that certain large Societies have either obtained their membership to a disproportionate extent from the poorer classes of the industrial population, or have adopted methods of recruitment that have brought them an abnormally high proportion of married men.

INCREASE OF MEMBERSHIP.

The appendices to the Report present a mass of statistics relative to the working of the Acts. The summary Tables taken in connection with the parallel Tables in the first annual Report make possible some interesting comparisons. For instance, the growth of membership in Approved Societies may be traced, details being available for each part of the Kingdom. The figures in the first Report related to the quarter ended October, 1912, while those in the present Report are for the quarter ended April, 1913. It is pointed out that the information given in these Appendices is necessarily limited to the earlier quarters for the reason that the figures have to be ascertained from the Societies' quarterly returns of contributions, which are often not made up till some considerable time after the end of each quarter. The total increase during the half-year was about 308,000, or about 2.3 per cent. This increase is due in part to the absorption of "deposit contributors" into the Approved Societies and not

solely to the growth of the industrial population. The increase was slightly greater among women than among men, the rates of increase being 3.2 per cent. for women and 2.0 per cent. for men.

SOME SPECIAL PROBLEMS.

Special problems have occupied the attention of each of the four Commissions.

The Commission for England, for instance, has had to deal with the question of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, in view of an important decision by the Court of Appeal in the case of *Bonney v. Hoyle*. The Report defines the present position of Approved Societies in view of that decision. The Societies, it is stated, retain their rights "to take proceedings . . . on behalf of any member who appears to be entitled to compensation and unreasonably refuses or neglects to take proceedings to enforce his claim; and they are also able to lay information before the Registrar as to the grounds on which they consider that a memorandum as to an agreement in any particular case should not be recorded, without themselves being represented in any proceedings in the County Court." Section 19 of the Act of 1913 confers powers on the Commission to make Special Orders modifying the principal Act in its application to persons whose employment is of a casual or intermittent character. Parliament, it is stated, in framing the Section had chiefly in mind the Port of London; and the Commission has therefore dealt with this case first. Careful inquiries were made as to the conditions of Thames side employment; conferences took place with representatives of employers and employed; and an Order has now been published in draft.

The Scottish Commission have also devoted considerable attention to the problems arising out of casual labour. Many detailed surveys were made under their direction. The general conclusions arrived at may be summarised as follows:—

1. Casual labour of nearly all kinds is fully employed under present conditions of trade.

2. Contributions are being properly paid, although there are exceptions.

3. Except in a few cases, there is no demand for a scheme under Section 19 of the Act of 1913. (See above.)

4. There is no evidence that workers are being required to produce cards stamped by themselves in respect of a week in which they are seeking employment in order to get such employment.

The Irish Commission report that the largest and most difficult task undertaken by the Outdoor Staff was in connection with the insurance of outworkers employed by Belfast and Londonderry firms in various operations connected with the linen and allied trades. The matter was much complicated by the intricacies of these trades, and the task would probably have proved impossible were it not for the very valuable assistance rendered by the Belfast and Derry firms employing the agents or middlemen-contractors, who actually distribute the work to the outworkers.

Under the direction of the Welsh Commission, the outdoor officers undertook a systematic inspection of the cards of agricultural labourers. A special investigation was made in Cardiganshire to test whether there was any considerable degree of non-insurance in this typically agricultural district. As a result the Commission was satisfied that practically all regular agricultural workers had been brought within the scheme.

MEDICAL RESEARCH.

From the section containing the report of the Joint Committee, it appears that a Committee of Medical Research has been organised. Arrangements are in progress for the acquisition of a central laboratory, for the engagement of a staff, and for the development of special lines of inquiry in different parts of the Kingdom. The Fund is not limited to defraying the cost of research into tuberculosis; it may also be expended on the investigation of any disease to which insured persons are subject.

NATIONAL OLD AGE AND DISABLEMENT INSURANCE IN HOLLAND.*

UNDER a law dated June 15th, 1913, but of which only certain sections have as yet become operative, insurance against old age and premature disablement is declared to be compulsory for all "workers" in Holland. A "worker" is defined as "any person who has reached the age of thirteen, and who, not being in the regular army or navy, works within the kingdom for a wage or salary, the income from which does not exceed £100 per annum." Employment on a foreign-going merchant vessel that returns regularly to Holland counts as employment "within the kingdom" as regards members of the crew who have their residence in Holland. The obligation to insure does not apply to the following classes of workers:—Those employed at a wage or salary casually only, and for short periods; those who have reached the age of thirty-five, or have become incapable of work without having previously been compulsorily insured; those to whom Government pensions are assured; those employed by public authorities, corporations, or private concerns with approved schemes of old-age and disablement benefit; those who are assessed (or whose husbands or wives are assessed) for property tax, or for tax on an earned income exceeding £166 13s. 4d.

Those insured under the Act are entitled to a pension for old age on reaching the age of seventy, and to a pension in the event of their becoming incapacitated before attaining that age. Furthermore, on the death of an insured person the surviving children receive annuities until they reach the age of thirteen years.

An insured person who becomes incapacitated is entitled to a pension if he has paid 150 weekly premiums. A person is deemed to be incapacitated when, "being placed at work which is suited to his strength and skill, and which, having regard to his education and previous calling, can reasonably be given to him, at the place where he usually works, or where he last worked, or at a similar place near by, he is found unable, in consequence of illness or defects, to earn a third of the amount which persons in bodily and mental health, of the same class and of similar education, earn at the same place."

The fund out of which pensions will be paid, and out of which the cost of medical treatment and administration will be met, is to be created by levying contributions from compulsorily insured persons and their employers, and by an annual State subsidy of £833,300, to be paid for a period of seventy-five years.

The law is to be administered by the State Insurance Bank (established, in the first instance, in connection with the Workmen's Accident Insurance Law) and by the District Insurance Committees and the Local Labour Councils set up primarily in connection with the Sickness Insurance Law (See BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1913, p. 405). Most of the burden of administering the present law will fall upon the Local Labour Councils, which are composed of representatives elected in equal numbers by employers and workpeople. All claims for pensions under the law will be investigated by these Councils, which will forward reports to the Insurance Bank. The latter fixes the amount of pension to be granted, in accordance with the provisions of the law, and payment will usually be made weekly through the post offices.

Every insured person (other than a homemaker) will be assigned to one or other of five wage-classes, which will determine both the rate of his weekly premium and the amount of his pension. The lowest of the classes, the limit of which is £20 per annum, is to include workers paid wholly in kind; while the second (between £20 and £33 6s. 8d.) is to include military conscripts serving with the colours, whose contributions are being paid by the State. The other three classes comprise persons earning £33 6s. 8d. to £50, £50 to £75, and £75 or over per annum respectively. Homeworkers will be assigned to classes according to their daily earnings. The weekly contributions payable in respect of each of the five classes are: For the first class, 4d.; second class,

4½d.; third class, 6½d.; fourth class, 8d.; and fifth class, 9½d.

The contributions are payable generally by the employer, who is entitled to deduct for each week for which he pays the wages of adults, in respect of whom he is required to pay contributions, a sum varying with the wage-class to which the employee is assigned, as follows:—First class, ½d.; second class, 1d.; third class, 2d.; fourth class, 4d.; fifth class, 4½d. With regard to minors, the employer may deduct half of the above weekly premium in all cases.

Contributions are to be paid either by means of stamps affixed to cards, or in cash to the Local Labour Council, as may be determined for each district by the Crown, after consulting the State Insurance Bank and the Insurance Committees and Local Labour Councils.

The amount of the pension to be granted, whether in respect of disablement or old age, is to be computed according to the following method: A sum, described as the "basis" of the pension, is first arrived at by multiplying the aggregate amount of the contributions paid by 325; the product is then divided by the number of weeks during which the insurance has continued. Weeks during which disablement pension has been paid, and the premiums paid in respect of such weeks, are not to be taken into account in making such computation. The "basis" of the pension is then increased by a sum equal to 14 per cent. of the total amount of premiums paid, but this sum must in no case be less than a fifth of the "basis."

Some idea of the value of the pensions that will be payable under the law is obtained by applying the foregoing formula to the supposititious case of a man who has paid forty-eight weekly contributions a year from the age of twenty to the age of seventy, and whose wages were £1 a week up to the age of twenty-five, 25s. a week up to the age of thirty, and 30s. a week thereafter. Such a man would be entitled to a pension of 9s. 10d. a week at the age of seventy. In the event of his becoming incapacitated at the age of thirty he would from that time onwards receive 5s. a week. Should such incapacity not occur until his fortieth year he would get 6s. 6d. a week, and if it did not occur until his fiftieth year he would get 7s. 8d. per week.

Orphans' pensions are granted to legitimate or legitimatised children under thirteen on the death of an insured father who was in receipt of a disablement pension, or to whom forty weekly contributions had been credited. Under similar conditions such pensions are also granted to fatherless children on the death of an insured mother, if she supported them. Adopted children also receive pensions if they have been brought up in the family of an insured person for a year previous to the death of such person, and have no one to support them afterwards. Legitimate children under thirteen, on the death of their father, may also claim, provided the mother is insured and has forty weekly contributions to her credit. The amount of such orphans' pension is to be a fifth more than the "basis" of the disablement pension which the mother had, or was entitled to receive, at the time of the death of the father. Orphans' pensions will be paid undiminished to each child who was under thirteen when the death occurred until he or she shall have attained the age of thirteen.

When there is danger of a compulsorily insured person, who is not in receipt of a pension, becoming permanently incapacitated, medical or surgical treatment, at home or in a hospital, may be ordered. If such person has 150 weekly contributions to his credit, provision may be made for the payment, on behalf of his legitimate, legitimatised, or adopted children under thirteen, of two-thirds of the estimated amount of the disablement pension to which he may then be entitled.

For a period of two years after the article of the law which inaugurates compulsory insurance becomes operative, a person who is exempt on the ground of having reached the age of thirty-five (see above) will be obliged to insure if he has not reached the age of seventy. For the like period, persons otherwise coming within the definition of "workers" will be obliged to insure if their wages are less than £166 13s. 4d. per annum. Provi-

sion is also made for granting pensions to persons who, at the date when the article making the provision becomes operative, have attained the age of seventy, if it appears that in the ten years immediately preceding that date, or the date of their attaining the age of seventy, they fulfilled the conditions of a compulsorily insured person for at least 156 weeks.

The law also provides for the granting of disablement and old-age pensions to persons voluntarily insuring. The contribution is to be 3s. 4d., to be paid as and when the insurer chooses, but no more than eighty contributions are to be taken into account for any year. The amount of the pension is to be 1½ per cent. of each contribution for each half-year elapsing between the dates of the payment of contribution and the receipt of the pension, excluding half-years during the major portion of which a disablement pension was received.

Offences under the law are punishable by fines ranging from 3s. 4d. to £50, or by imprisonment for periods of from eight days to one year.

The various sections of the law are to become operative at dates to be fixed by Royal Decree. The article enabling pensions to be granted to persons who have reached the age of seventy has already become operative.

SOCIAL INSURANCE IN GERMANY IN 1912.

THE following particulars relating to social insurance in Germany in 1912 are based upon reports* recently issued by the Imperial Statistical Office and the Imperial Insurance Department:—

I.—Accident Insurance.

The mean number of persons returned as being insured during 1912 under the law relating to accident insurance was 28,389,605, as compared with 28,026,670 in 1911. It is estimated, however, that the figures quoted exceed the actual number of persons by about 3,400,000, who, being employed partly in agriculture and partly in some other industry, are insured in both and thus counted twice over.

The number of persons to whom, or in respect of whom, compensation for accidents was paid for the first time in 1912 was 137,089, including 10,300 who were killed, 909 who suffered permanent total disablement, 46,290 who suffered permanent partial disablement, and 79,590 who were temporarily disabled. In 1911 the corresponding total was 132,114.

The aggregate amount expended in compensation for accidents (including compensation for accidents sustained in previous years) was £8,373,212 in 1912, as compared with £8,191,700 in 1911. The greater part of this sum—viz., £5,817,169, consisted of pensions to 887,924 persons injured as the result of accidents; in 1911 a sum of £5,801,780 was received by 895,541 persons under similar circumstances. Pensions to widows and families of deceased workpeople who sustained fatal accidents amounted to £1,685,707, while 1,668 widows of insured persons were paid on re-marriage capital sums amounting in the aggregate to £55,960.

II.—Old-Age, Disablement and Widows' and Orphans' Insurance.

The Report on this branch of German social insurance in 1912 includes for the first time particulars as to the pensions and other benefits that accrued to widows and orphans, as a result of certain extensions of the insurance system which took effect from January 1st, 1912. The benefits of insurance, which formerly covered only the workpeople directly concerned, have from that date been extended to meet the case of (i) disabled widows and widowers of insured persons and (ii) orphans (children or dependent grandchildren) of such persons.

The number of new pensions of all kinds granted during 1912 was 166,389. These consisted of 128,636 pensions for permanent disablement, 11,680 for provi-

sional disablement, 12,111 for old age, and 13,962 to families of orphans.* The disablement pensions include 3,921 to invalid widows or widowers, 3,811 being for permanent and 110 for provisional disablement.

Disregarding those paid under the newly-introduced widows' and orphans' insurance, the average annual value of a pension granted in 1912 was as follows:—(a) For permanent disablement £9 3s. 10d., (b) for provisional disablement £9 9s. 1d., (c) for old age £8 3s. 4d. The new pensions are on a more modest scale, their average value being £3 15s. 9d. in case of permanent disablement, £3 16s. 3d. in case of provisional disablement, and £3 19s. 7d. in the case of orphan pensions.

The total receipts of the various funds administering these branches of social insurance amounted in 1912 to £16,956,051, of which £13,443,086 consisted of contributions in equal shares from employers and workpeople. During the year the total expenditure of the funds was £8,608,598, of which £5,987,904 was directly upon pensions, £1,154,499 for cost of administration, £1,217,808 for medical attendance and convalescent homes, and £87,149 for capital sums paid to widows on re-marriage, to orphans on attaining the age of fifteen, and for the return of premiums under certain circumstances.

It should be noted that the foregoing items of expenditure do not include a sum of £2,697,874 contributed directly by the State in the form of an addition to each pension (£2 10s. in the case of old age or permanent disablement, or of widows or widowers, and £1 5s. to each orphan pension) and of certain single payments (£2 10s. to each commuted capital sum paid to widows on re-marriage, and 16s. 8d. to each orphan on attaining the age of fifteen).

The accumulated funds at the end of the year amounted to £94,847,187, as compared with £86,828,743 at the end of 1911.

III.—Sickness Insurance.

The mean number of persons other than miners (see below) insured under the sickness insurance laws in 1912 was 13,217,705, as compared with 13,619,048 in the preceding year. The total number of "cases" dealt with during the year (persons who received compensation more than once being counted each time as a separate "case"), was 5,633,956, and the average amount of compensation per case was £3 2s. 9d. Contributions from workpeople and employers in the form of premiums—the former paying two-thirds and the latter one-third—together with entrance fees, amounted to £19,287,498 in 1912, and the total income (including under this term cash balances in hand at the beginning of the year, withdrawals from reserve fund, and sums realised from the sale of securities) to £24,777,478. The total expenses during the year amounted to £23,668,448, including £3,742,349 carried to the reserve fund. At the end of the year the accumulated funds reached an aggregate of £15,105,573.

In the funds for the compulsory insurance of miners 932,877 persons were insured, as compared with 899,716 in 1911. The number of cases of sickness recorded was 539,276. Out of total receipts amounting to £2,333,087 a sum of £1,129,148 represented the contributions of workpeople, while the employers' contributions amounted to £1,097,488. The total expenditure during the year was £2,014,487, of which £1,914,120 was for sick relief. Costs of administration amounted to £87,542. At the end of the year the total property of the funds amounted to £1,549,324.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

A Report† has recently been issued by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Part I. of which deals with the annual migration of agricultural labourers to England and Scotland. The main sources of information are:—(a) An enquiry made

* In the case of orphans a pension is granted to the family collectively. The report states that the individuals comprised would be about two-and-a-half times as numerous as the pensions granted.

† Agricultural Statistics, Ireland, 1913. Report and Tables relating to Irish Agricultural Labourers. Cd. 7418. Price 2½d.

* Based on the text of the Law as published in the *Nederlandse Staatscourant* (the Dutch Official Gazette).

(1) *Accident and Old Age, Infirmary and Widows' and Orphans' Insurance*.—*Ämtliche Nachrichten des Reichsversicherungsamts*, January 15th, 1914. (2) *Sickness Insurance*.—*Die Krankenversicherung im Jahre 1912*, and *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, March, 1914.

annually at the homes of the migratory labourers in connection with the enumeration of agricultural statistics; (b) information supplied by the Registrar-General as to the number of temporary emigrants leaving the principal Irish ports excepting Dublin; and (c) special enquiries made amongst employers of Irish migratory labourers in England and Scotland.

All the information thus collected indicates a very considerable decline in the numbers of Irish agricultural labourers who have visited Great Britain in recent years. The actual numbers in each of the last five years are estimated at 15,000 in 1913; 16,000 in 1912, 15,500 in 1911, 18,500 in 1910, and 20,500 in 1909. This decline has, moreover, been going on for over seventy years. In the first official record of such statistics—viz., the Census of 1841, the number was estimated at about 40,000; since that date there has, therefore, been a decrease of 25,000, or about 60 per cent.

The great majority of the labourers come from Connaught, and within that province County Mayo has always been, as far back as records go, the principal source. The County of Donegal is the only other area from which there is any large movement.

In 1913, 75 per cent. of the total number of these Irish labourers went to England, and 25 per cent. to Scotland. The labourers who migrate to England practically all come from Connaught. They, for the most part, travel about the country during the summer and autumn from one job to another. After haymaking, &c., in Lancashire and Yorkshire, they move to Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire for the corn harvest, and thence to Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Cheshire for potato digging.

Two distinct groups of labour migrate to Scotland—the "Donegal" men, who go chiefly to the Lothians and Eastern Counties, and the "Achill" workers, from the west coast of Connaught, who go to Ayrshire and the neighbouring counties. The "Achill" workers come over in families or small groups, and are organised in squads.

WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE GUILD.

THE Annual Congress of the Women's Co-operative Guild was held at Birmingham on June 15th to 18th. There were 864 delegates present, besides many visitors. The Guild has 32,182 members in 600 branches.

Among the resolutions carried by the Congress were: (1) "That this Congress supports the abolition of half-time for children attending elementary schools, and requests all branches to discuss during the coming year the question of raising the school age to 15, and the kind of education needed by girls and boys over 12 years of age." (2) "That this Congress is of opinion that domestic servants for private houses should be allowed to register themselves for situations at the Labour Exchanges equally with those applying for hotel and institution situations." (3) "That this Congress congratulates the co-operative movement on the fact that 12,000 women and girls employed by the Co-operative Wholesale Society and other co-operative societies are now being paid the minimum wage scale" (i.e., 5s. at the age of 14, rising by 2s. yearly to 17s. at the age of 20).

A report on an inquiry made by the Guild into co-operative dressmaking departments was presented and adopted. The chief recommendations of the report were: (1) That all dressmaking employees should be paid the minimum wage scale (see above), and that it should be extended to include rises for workers over 20 years of age, as in the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative Employees' scale for men. (2) That the minimum for manageresses should be at least 30s. a week. (3) That overtime should be paid at the rate of time and a quarter. (4) That the work should be so organised as to give a proper training to apprentices. (5) That all apprentices should be paid 2s. 6d. the first year, 5s. the second year, and 7s. 6d. the third year. (6) That a sufficient proportion of skilled hands to apprentices should be employed.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

Woolwich Arsenal Workers.

Following the dismissal on 3rd July of a fitter at Woolwich Arsenal named Entwistle, owing to his refusal to erect some machinery in the Royal Carriage Department on a concrete bed which had been prepared by men in the employ of a building contractor with whom the London building Trades Unions were in dispute, the other engineers in that Department immediately ceased work in support of Entwistle's unconditional reinstatement; and in the course of the next few days the workpeople in other departments ceased work, until by the 6th July work at the Arsenal was practically suspended.

A deputation of the men immediately affected waited on Sir Frederick Donaldson, Chief Superintendent of the Ordnance Factories, on 4th July, but no settlement was effected, and subsequently further negotiations ensued, as a result of which the Secretary of State for War made the following announcement in the House of Commons on 7th July:—

"In view of misleading statements which have appeared, and in order to prevent any misunderstanding of the facts out of which this serious question has arisen, two points should be made clear.

(1) The contract under which the labour to which exception has been taken was employed is a triennial contract for jobbing work, made in 1912 and running till 1915. Works of various kinds have been executed under this contract during the whole period of the dispute in the London building trade, and no question as to the character of the labour employed was raised until last week.

(2) The men left their work without notice, and without representing their grievance through the proper channel. It would have been only fair to the Government, as to any other employer, that this should be done before resort was had to the ultimate weapon of a strike, and if the usual and reasonable course had been taken, the way would have been much clearer to an agreed solution.

The Government have decided to appoint a Court of Inquiry, consisting of five persons, of whom two will be representative employers and two representative trade unionists, with Sir George Askwith as chairman, to inquire into and report on the cause and circumstances of the dispute now in progress at Woolwich Arsenal."

After this announcement Sir Frederick Donaldson the same evening met a deputation of the men, and the following settlement was arranged, as a result of which work was recommenced:—

Entwistle and all men to return to work and return to their former positions.

With reference to the enquiry which it is proposed to hold, it is understood that this enquiry will be held on the "principle" which has led to the impasse, but whatever the result of the enquiry, whether in favour of the men's contention or not, Entwistle or any other man similarly placed will not be punished.

Pending the result of the enquiry, where building work has already been executed, or partially executed, we are prepared to recommend to our members to offer no objection to working upon it, provided their work is followed by members of your Works Department.

July 7th, 1914. H. F. Donaldson.

A. B. Swales, A.S.E., District Delegate; Tom Rees, London District Secretary; on behalf of the Joint Trades.

The Court of Inquiry appointed was Sir George Askwith, K.C.B., K.C. (chairman), Sir Clarendon G. Hyde, Colonel John M. Denny, Mr. George N. Barnes, M.P., and Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P. The Court sat to hear representatives of the parties on 13th and 14th July.

Theatrical Employees, Manchester.

Following upon the Music Halls Award of 1907 by Sir George Askwith, and proposals made in due course by the National Association of Theatrical Employees, matters in dispute between that Association and Messrs. W. H. Broadhead and Son affecting fourteen theatres under the control of that company in Manchester, Salford, Preston, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bury, and Eccles, were referred to Sir George, who, after hearing the parties on June 11th, 15th, and 19th, issued an award setting forth the rates and rules applicable to the employees at the theatres named. The award is subject to the result of any conference and subsequent proceedings which may ensue between the Provincial Entertainments Proprietors' and Managers' Association and/or the Theatrical Managers' Association and the

National Association of Theatrical Employees. The rates and rules are as follows:—

1. All heads of departments, viz.:—The Stage Manager or The Master Carpenter (as the case may be), Property Master, Electrician and Bill Inspector, to be paid on and after June 29th, 1914, an increase of 5s. (five shillings) per week upon the rates of pay existing prior to December 1st, 1913, provided that such increase shall not apply to those now in receipt of a weekly wage of £2 10s. or upwards, and provided also that where the rate of wages exceeds £2 5s. and is less than £2 10s. per week, such increase shall not apply so as to increase such wages beyond the sum of £2 10s. per week.

2. All other persons employed in the departments mentioned not included in clause 1, who are employed at a weekly wage, including the Hall Keeper and Fireman, shall be paid an increase of 15 per cent. upon the rates existing prior to December 1st, 1913, provided also such increase is not less than 3s. per week, the customary hours and existing working conditions to continue.

3. Men employed in any Stage Department from day to day, who are not engaged as weekly servants, shall be paid not less than 6d. per hour for time worked between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. subject to no period of employment being less than 4 consecutive hours between 8 a.m. and 5 o'clock.

4. The normal working day of the employee engaged by the hour to terminate at 5 o'clock p.m. on the first five days of the week and at 1 o'clock on Saturdays. Overtime rates for all sections to be as follows:—

From 5 o'clock p.m. to 8 o'clock p.m., time and a half.
From 8 o'clock p.m. to starting time next day, double time.

All work on Saturday afternoon (except work during a public performance), on Sunday, Good Friday or Christmas Day, to be paid for at double time rates.

5. Messrs. Broadheads' employees (Scene Men, Flymen, Lime Men, Property Men, Stagedoor Men, Checkers, Doorsmen, Ushers (male or female), Cloak Room attendants (male or female), Refreshment Room attendants (male or female), and Money Takers, at the King's, Osborne, Junction, Queen's Park, Metropole, Empress, and Hippodrome, Manchester; Hippodrome, Salford; Hippodrome and Palace, Preston; Empire and Pavilion, Ashton-under-Lyne; Hippodrome, Bury; Crown, Eccles; employed to work a performance shall be paid in twice nightly houses 2s. per night and 1s. 6d. per matinée.

6. Night Employees' Overtime to be charged for any time in excess of 4½ hours per night for the Stage Staff and 5 hours per night for the Front of the House Staff; and 2½ hours per matinée for Stage Staff and three hours per matinée for the Front of the House Staff (all twice nightly). Overtime to be paid at the rate of 3d. for each fifteen minutes or portion thereof, combining the excess time on the Performances given in any one week.

7. Rehearsals.—All sections of employees required to attend any rehearsal shall be paid as follows, the time to be reckoned from the time of call, and the employee to report for duty at the time of call:—

Between 8 o'clock a.m. and 5 o'clock p.m., 6d. per hour with a minimum of 2s.

Between 5 o'clock p.m. and 11 o'clock p.m., 8d. per hour with a minimum of 2s.

Between the hours of 11 o'clock p.m. and 8 o'clock a.m., 1s. per hour with a minimum of 3s.; except when the rehearsal is a continuation of an evening performance or of a rehearsal, when the rate shall be 1s. per hour.

Double pay on Sunday, Good Friday and Christmas Day.

8. Women Cleaners, on and after June 29th, 1914, shall receive not less than 13s. per week, the normal hours not to exceed 36 working hours per week; 2s. 6d. to be paid for Sunday work for a period not exceeding four hours. Overtime rates as per clause 4.

9. Any person employed to work a performance on a Monday evening shall be so employed for the whole week, except when the entertainment is Repertoire, or unless misconduct shall justify his or her dismissal.

The Award further provides:

(A) Any proposal for the alteration of any of the rules, regulations and rates specified in this Award shall be subject to not less than one month's notice, to expire on March 31st or September 30th in any year, no notice to be given before August 31st, 1915. Upon notice being given under this clause it was agreed that the procedure laid down in the following clause shall be followed.

(B) For the adjustment of all future disputes and to avoid stoppage of work any difference arising between the parties to this Award shall be first considered by their representatives and in the event of no agreement within a period of one month such difference shall be referred to me, or, failing me, to another arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade, whose decision shall be final and binding.

(C) Any questions upon the construction or interpretation of this Award shall be referred to me for decision.

Since the issue of this award Mr. Oswald Stoll has intimated his adoption of the award for the theatres under his control in Manchester.

Theatrical Employees, Liverpool.

Differences having arisen as to the rates of wages payable to employees at the Theatre Royal, Breck Road, Liverpool, one of nine theatres included in Mr. T. Smith's award of February 25th, 1914 (see LABOUR GAZETTE, March, p. 88), while such theatre is conducted as a cinema house, the proprietor of the theatre and the National Association of Theatrical Employees agreed to refer the matter to Sir George Askwith. After hearing the parties, Sir George, on June 24th, issued a decision stating that, without expressing any view as to the rates of wages of employees in cinema houses generally, and having regard to the fact that the change in this case from a dramatic theatre to a cinema house was stated to be a temporary change, occurring during the period given by Mr. Smith for the continuance of the rates fixed by the award of February 25th, he was of opinion that the rates payable at the Theatre Royal should be the rates set forth in that award.

Painters, Dundee.

On 6th April a strike of painters in Dundee began for an increase in wages, various alterations in conditions of employment, and for an alteration of the date on which their agreement expired. The Chief Industrial Commissioner was in touch with the parties from the commencement of the dispute, and at the end of June an officer of the Department visited Dundee and conferred with the parties and assisted at a meeting convened by the Lord Provost, at which an agreement was arrived at.

The agreement provides a standard rate of wages of 9½d. per hour from the date of work being resumed, with a further advance of a ½d. per hour on 1st January next. Country wages are also increased, but the date of the expiry of the working rules remains as at present.

Building Trade Operatives, Letchworth.

By an agreement arrived at in June, 1913 (see LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1913, p. 204), at a conference under the chairmanship of the Chief Industrial Commissioner, the Letchworth building trade employees were at liberty, in March of this year, to propose an increase in wages on furnishing certain organising reports. An application for an advance was accordingly sent in, and the parties met in conference on May 26th. Both sides suggested certain alterations in the working rules, but no agreement was arrived at, and it was decided to refer the matter to arbitration, and application was made to the Chief Industrial Commissioner accordingly.

The parties were not agreed, however, as to what proposals should go to arbitration, and a strike was threatened. An officer of the Department visited Letchworth, and obtained the consent of the parties that the arbitrator should decide whether the employers' proposals were in due form. Sir Ernest Hatch, Bart., was then appointed to act as arbitrator, and heard the parties at Letchworth on 7th July.

The arbitrator issued his award on 10th July, making certain alterations in the working rules, the principal alterations being a reduction in the hours of labour by an additional half-hour for dinner, and an advance in wages of ½d. per hour to the various sections of workpeople.

Stationery Workers, London.

An application having been made on 18th June by a firm of printers in London, for the appointment of an arbitrator to determine questions in dispute with certain of their girl employees, which had led to a stoppage of work and to a sympathetic strike in another department, and the employees' society concurring in the application, Sir Ernest Hatch, Bart., was appointed to act in the desired capacity.

The arbitrator heard the parties on 3rd July, and, having visited the company's works, issued his award on 8th July, deciding that the employees were justified in considering that the request to work two machines was unreasonable, but that they were wrong in refusing a demonstration of the proposed new method. Sir Ernest Hatch also decided that all sections of the employees should be re-employed under the conditions existing prior to the dispute.

Pottery Workers, Glasgow.

Professor Richard Lodge, the arbiter appointed to determine certain questions affecting the wages and general conditions of employment of pottery workers at Glasgow (see LABOUR GAZETTE for June, p. 208), issued his award on 6th July. The award decides on the question of the proportion of apprentices to journeymen, and makes slight alterations in the rates of wages of certain sections of the workpeople.

Builders' Labourers, Stratford-on-Avon.

A stoppage of work of builders' labourers at Stratford-on-Avon in support of a demand for an advance in the rate of wages from 4½d. to 5½d. per hour having commenced on 1st May, at the end of June as a result of the intervention of the Mayor an agreement was arrived at between the parties referring the matter to an arbitrator to be appointed by the Board of Trade.

Mr. R. E. Moore, the arbitrator appointed, having heard the parties, issued his award on 3rd July, raising the rate to 5½d. per hour, to remain operative for eighteen months, and thereafter to be subject to three months' notice.

Locomotive Tubers and Cleaners and Brakesmen, Motherwell.

With reference to the question referred to Sheriff-Principal A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C., as to whether certain locomotive tubers and cleaners and brakesmen at the Dalzell Steel Works were covered by the award of a Court of Arbitration (see LABOUR GAZETTE for June, p. 208), Sheriff Mackenzie issued his award on 24th June, deciding that the award applies to the brakesmen, but not to the locomotive tubers and cleaners.

Fire Clay Miners, Stourbridge Firebrick District.

At the first meeting, on 21st April, of the recently-formed Wages and Conciliation Board for the Stourbridge Firebrick District, a resolution was passed that application should be made for the registration of the Board under the Conciliation Act, 1896. Application having been made accordingly on 16th June, the Board has been registered under Section I. of the Act.

COAL MINES (MINIMUM WAGE) ACT, 1912.**The Mainland of Scotland.**

Application having been made on behalf of the workmen for a revision of the district rules and rates, the matter was referred by the Joint District Board for the Mainland of Scotland to the Independent Chairmen (Sheriff-Principal A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C., Sir Thomas Mason, and Mr. C. J. Drummond). Having heard the parties, the chairmen issued their award on 27th June, as follows:—

From the beginning of the pay following the date of this decision the Minimum Rate of Wages for Firemen shall be five shillings and tenpence per shift. This alteration shall not be applicable to Shot-firers except when the same workman is employed both as Fireman and Shot-firer.

Except as above stated, no alteration is made on the Minimum Rates settled on June 5th, 1912.

Durham.

Mr. Ernest Moon, K.C., has been appointed by the Board of Trade to act as Independent Chairman of the Joint District Board for Durham under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, in place of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Romer, G.C.B., who has resigned.

RAILWAY CONCILIATION SCHEME.

Midland Railway.—Certain questions having arisen under the Railway Conciliation Scheme between the two sides of the Conciliation Boards for the Midland Railway, Sir George Askwith heard the parties on 23rd June, and subsequently decisions were given on certain of the questions, among which may be noted the following:—

That promotion is to be regarded as "management" when done in the ordinary course of business, but that grievances arising as a result of alleged departures from the accustomed methods of promotion without adequate reasons should be capable of being brought before the Chairman for him to decide whether or not a *prima-facie* case has been made out that a *bona fide* grievance exists and whether or not such grievance should be discussed by the Conciliation Board as a matter coming within the scope of the Scheme.

At the same time, the parties were informed that the bulk of the other cases submitted, in so far as they were not resolved by the above decision as to promotion, fell

to be referred to the Independent Chairman under clause 37 of the Scheme.

Cheshire Lines Committee.—During the month the question of an item for the agenda of Board A was referred to the Right Hon. Sir David Harrel, K.C.B., and decided by him after hearing the parties.

Great Northern Railway.—His Honour Judge E. A. Parry has decided matters for the agenda of the various boards, and subsequently presided at an adjourned meeting of Board A. He has also been appointed to preside at adjourned meetings of Boards B, C, D and E.

Great Western Railway.—Sir David Harrel presided as Independent Chairman at meetings of Boards E and F, and determined the matters upon which the parties were unable to agree.

North British Railway.—The Independent Chairman, Sheriff-Principal A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C., has been appointed to preside at adjourned meetings of Boards I., V., VI., and VII. to decide matters upon which the Boards are unable to agree.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS OVERSEA.

Monthly report, compiled by the Emigrants' Information Office, 34, 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.

Canada.

ALL emigrants landing in Canada between March 1st and October 31st must possess \$25 (£5 4s.) and children \$12.50 (£2 12s.) each, and between November 1st and the last day of February \$50 (£10 8s.), and \$25 (£5 4s.) respectively, and sufficient travelling money, except that the following need have sufficient travelling money only: (1) Farm labourers and female servants, if going to assured employment as such; (2) certain relatives of residents in Canada. Employment has somewhat improved in several places; but there are still considerable numbers, both of skilled and unskilled labourers, out of work, and several factories are running short time. The above restrictive regulations, therefore, are being rigidly enforced, and no mechanic or labourer should go to Canada now, unless he goes to assured work. Coal mining has been fairly active in Nova Scotia, but quiet in Alberta and British Columbia; metal mines at Cobalt and in British Columbia have been active. Good farm labourers are wanted. Female servants are wanted, both in towns and on farms. The strikes of coal miners on Vancouver Island, and of carpenters at London (Ontario) are not yet fully settled; and a strike of plumbers at Winnipeg for higher wages is reported.

Australia.

Military Service in Australia.—Military training in the Citizen Forces for a number of days is, subject to certain exceptions, obligatory under penalties in Australia for men under the age of twenty-six; but this obligation does not apply to any person who reached the age of eighteen years before the 1st January, 1911.

Assisted or nominated passages are granted—mainly to agriculturists and female servants—by the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

New South Wales.—The monthly cable received on 11th July from Sydney states:—"The strike at the Maitland collieries continues. The building and engineering trades are brisk, and there is a demand for good pick and shovel men. Employment in the clothing and cold storage trades is dull. Unskilled labourers are not in demand. Seasonal prospects are good, and work promises to be plentiful."

There is no demand for plasterers or for compositors. Unskilled labourers are warned against going to Sydney. Skilled farm hands are wanted. Lads willing to learn farming may procure a cheap passage and a year's free training and maintenance at a Government Experiment Farm. There is a good demand for female servants.

Victoria.—The monthly cable received on 11th July states:—"There is a temporary slackness in the building and other trades. There is a demand for agriculturists in the northern districts."

South Australia.—Trade in all branches continues fairly satisfactory, and the building trades have been active. There has been some demand for skilled bricklayers, and boilermakers accustomed to locomotive work. The demand for agricultural labour, and for pick and shovel men, has been small. Female servants are wanted.

Queensland and Western Australia.—There is a good demand for farm hands and female servants, but the supply of mechanics and miners is sufficient.

New Zealand.

Military Service.—All males in New Zealand from fourteen to eighteen years of age must serve in the senior cadets, from eighteen to twenty-five years in the Territorial Force, and from twenty-five to thirty years in the Reserve.

Cheap passages are granted to agriculturists and female servants, and these classes are in demand. Employment has been fairly maintained in the various trades, but more hands are not wanted, especially as winter is approaching. There is, however, a demand for a limited number of coal miners at Greymouth and Westport.

Union of South Africa.

Military Service.—All citizens in the Union must undergo a certain period of training in time of peace for military service, and those between their seventeenth and sixtieth years are liable to serve in time of war.

There are numbers of men in the building trades, and of miners, out of work in Johannesburg. The demand for labour at the Cape is poor, especially in the building, engineering, and furniture trades; tent makers, however, and sheet metal workers have been busy. The supply of labour in Natal and the Orange Free State is sufficient. There is a good demand for female servants in most parts of South Africa, and occasionally for teachers, nurses, &c.; they should not go out alone, but in charge of the South African Colonisation Society, 115, Victoria-street, London, S.W.

Union of South Africa Railways and Harbours Strike and Service Amendment Act, 1914.

The Board of Trade have received from the Colonial Office a copy of the above Act, which came into force on May 9th, 1914.

The new Act provides for rewards, in the shape of leave on full pay, and, in special cases, bonuses or promotion, for the men who remained on duty during the recent strike. (See BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1914, p. 50.) Provision is also made for reinstatement in the Superannuation Fund, without loss of benefits, of the majority of those who struck. Strikers who are not taken back into the employ of the Administration are to have their superannuation contributions refunded.

Rhodesia.

In Rhodesia work for mechanics is highly paid, but intermittent, and living is expensive; there is no demand for unskilled labourers, as coloured natives are employed. The Chief Secretary at Salisbury warns Europeans against going into Rhodesia in search of employment, as there is no present unsupplied demand for labour, and many persons are in a destitute condition.

LABOUR IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

[NOTE.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment in foreign countries, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in these countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 241-242 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in foreign countries. (For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, see pp. xxiv.-xxvi. and 8-20 of the Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics, Cd. 5415 of 1911.)]

FRANCE.*

Employment in May.—As compared with April there was a slight falling off in employment in the building, metal, textile, and printing trades during May. In the leather trades, although some slight decline was observed in comparison with the previous month, the proportion out of work was considerably less than in May, 1913. Among vineyard workers fumigating and grafting were

* Bulletin du Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale (Journal of the French Ministry of Labour).

in progress, and the proportion of persons unemployed was the lowest on record. Among woodmen, in spite of engagements for bark-peeling, the proportion out of work, although less than in the corresponding month of 1913, was greater than in the previous month. Gardeners in the Paris district were fully employed.

Returns showing the number of members unemployed at the middle of the month were received by the French Labour Department from 705 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 244,229. Excluding returns from the miners' unions in the Pas-de-Calais Department, 4.2 per cent. of the members were unemployed in May, as compared with 2.9 per cent. in the previous month and 4.7 per cent. in May, 1913.*

Coal Mining in May.—The average number of days worked per week by persons employed underground in coal mines during May was 5.92, as compared with 6.0 both in the previous month and in May, 1913. Taking surface and underground workers together, 61.2 per cent. worked full time (six days or over per week) and 38.8 per cent. from five to six days per week. In the previous month the corresponding percentages were 97.8 and 2.2, while in May, 1913, they were 94.5 and 5.5.

Labour Disputes in May.—One hundred and four labour disputes were reported to the French Labour Department as having begun in May, as compared with 98 in the previous month and 101½ in May, 1913. The groups of trades in which disputes were most frequent were:—Building (37 disputes), textile (17), metal (8), chemical (8), and transport (6). Of 103 new and old disputes reported to have terminated, 18 ended wholly in favour of the workpeople and 53 wholly in favour of the employers, while 32 were compromised.

Conciliation and Arbitration in May.—Sixteen cases of recourse to the law of 1892 on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labour Department during May. The initiative was taken in 9 cases by the workpeople, in 1 by the employers, in 2 by the employers and workpeople jointly, and in 4 by a Justice of the Peace. Intervention was declined in 3 cases by the employers. In the remaining 13 cases conciliation committees were formed, resulting in the settlement of 7 disputes (6 by conciliation and 1 by arbitration), a collective agreement being signed in each case.

GERMANY.

Employment in May.†—The industrial labour market in May showed a slight rise in the general level of employment, although the large-scale industries showed something of a decline. The improvement (mainly seasonal) reported in April (see last month's GAZETTE, p. 210) was maintained, but there was no general recovery, and on the whole employment in the month of May remained unsatisfactory.

Reports from employers as to the state of employment continued to be of a somewhat unfavourable character, and in the majority of trades the situation was worse than in the corresponding month of 1913. In coal mining employment was somewhat better in the Ruhr districts, owing to special causes, but was inadequate in Upper and Lower Silesia. There was also a partial improvement in lignite-mining in Central Germany. In potash mining, allowing for a seasonal decline, employment was normal. The state of employment in the metal trades, already unsatisfactory, became worse, and there was also a decline in the engineering trades, except in certain special branches, in which employment was good. Chemical works continued well employed. Certain important branches of the electrical trades reported a decline as compared with April. Employment was unsatisfactory in the principal branches of the textile trades. In the woodworking trades conditions were reported as bad generally. The food and tobacco trades, on the contrary, were fairly well employed on the whole. As regards the building trades, the improvement continued in some localities, but at important centres a period of depression again set in.

Returns received from 312 large industrial concerns showed a total of 321,466 workpeople employed in May—

* See note under "Labour in Foreign Countries" in preceding column.

† Revised figure.

‡ Reichsarbeitsblatt (the journal of the German Labour Department).

a decrease of 9,091, or 2.75 per cent., on the number employed by the same firms in May, 1913.

Returns relating to unemployment were furnished to the Imperial Labour Department by 48 trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 2,313,079. Omitting branches which failed to make returns, the membership covered was 2,156,154, of whom 59,674, or 2.8 per cent., were stated to be unemployed at the end of May, as compared with 2.8 per cent. in the previous month and 2.5 per cent. in May, 1913.*

Particulars for each of the principal unions that contributed to make up this general percentage are given in the following table:—

| UNION. | Membership reported on at end of May, 1914. | Percentage of Membership returned as unemployed at end of month.* | | |
|---|---|---|--------------|------------|
| | | May, 1914. | April, 1914. | May, 1913. |
| All Unions making Returns .. | 2,156,154 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.5 |
| PRINCIPAL UNIONS:— | | | | |
| Builders' Labourers .. | 251,338 | 3.0 | 4.2 | † |
| Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.) .. | 514,789 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.2 |
| Engineers and Metal Workers (Hirsch-Duncker) .. | 27,747 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.1 |
| Metal Workers (Christian) .. | 42,220 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Textile Workers (Soc. Dem.) .. | 130,596 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Textile Workers (Christian) .. | 32,252 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Boot and Shoe Makers .. | 42,764 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| Transport Workers .. | 226,389 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.8 |
| Printers .. | 68,305 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 3.0 |
| Bookbinders .. | 33,063 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Woodworkers .. | 183,105 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 5.0 |
| Bakers .. | 27,761 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 7.1 |
| Brewery and Corn Mill Workers .. | 47,268 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.2 |
| Tobacco Workers .. | 23,345 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 4.1 |
| Factory Workers (irrespective of trade) .. | 203,425 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.3 |
| State and Municipal Workers .. | 53,812 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.7 |

Picketing and Labour Disputes: Ministerial Ordinance.—In a despatch to the Foreign Office, dated July 2nd, H.M. Minister at Dresden reports the issue, on June 2nd, by the Government of Saxony, of a Ministerial Ordinance, defining the powers and duties of the police during strikes and lock-outs. Section V. of the Ordinance provides that "should it be necessary to order pickets to withdraw on account of annoyance, or should there be reason to apprehend an immediate disturbance of public order by pickets, the police may, as the state of the case demands, prohibit the posting of pickets either temporarily or during the continuance of the dispute."

According to Section IV. of the Ordinance, when "persons who are willing to work are accosted or accompanied in a marked manner in public streets or squares against their express or implied wish, this shall be held to be annoyance."

AUSTRIA.

Employment, January-March.—Following the example of the principal industrial countries, the Austrian Department of Labour Statistics has begun the periodical collection of returns from the principal Trade Union organisations relating to unemployment among their members. Figures for the first quarter of the present year are published in the issue of *Soziale Rundschau* (the journal of the Department) for May and June. The returns on which the unemployment percentages are based relate to 249,967 members of Trade Unions in January, 248,146 in February, and 230,802 in March, of whom 6.4 per cent. were out of work at the end of January, 7.3 per cent. at the end of February, and 5.1 per cent. at the end of March. A somewhat more accurate comparison is afforded if only those unions be taken which made returns for each of the three months. In that case the percentages (necessarily based on a somewhat smaller membership) would be 5.9 in January, 6.7 in February, and 5.1 in March.

The above figures do not refer exclusively to members of Trade Unions paying unemployment benefit, and for this reason (apart from others) are not comparable with the unemployment percentages relating to the United Kingdom shown on p. 241. Taking the March figures,

* See Note under "Labour in Foreign Countries" on p. 249.
† These unions reported for the first time in April, 1914.

for example, 11,741 persons were reported as out of employment at the end of the month; but of these only 5,036, or 42.9 per cent., were in receipt of out-of-work benefit, the corresponding proportion in February being 46.1 per cent., and in January 43.6 per cent.

NORWAY.*

Employment in May.—The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of May in certain trade unions making returns to the Statistical Office of the Norwegian Department of Labour, Commerce, Industry and Fisheries, comparative figures relating to the same unions being added for the previous month and for May, 1913:—

| Group of Trades. | Membership. | | | Percentage Unemployed.† | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | May 31st, 1914. | April 30th, 1914. | May 31st, 1913. | May 31st, 1914. | April 30th, 1914. | May 31st, 1913. |
| Bricklayers and Masons (Christiania) .. | 655 | 660 | 721 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 1.0 |
| Carpenters, &c. .. | 1,326 | 1,279 | 1,451 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Painters (Christiania) .. | 478 | 469 | 484 | — | — | — |
| Iron and other Metal Workers .. | 8,425 | 8,611 | 8,154 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Boot and Shoe Makers .. | 706 | 756 | 691 | — | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Printers .. | 2,049 | 2,037 | 1,947 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 2.8 |
| Bookbinders (Christiania) .. | 599 | 596 | 562 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| Cabinet Makers .. | 607 | 593 | 564 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 1.2 |
| Bakers (Christiania) .. | 450 | 446 | 415 | 3.2 | 10.1 | 2.4 |
| Tinned Goods (Stavanger) .. | 443 | 424 | 460 | 0.7 | 4.2 | 1.7 |
| Total .. | 15,738 | 15,871 | 15,429 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 |

SWEDEN.

Employment, January-March, 1914.—According to *Sociala Meddelanden* (the journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs), the percentage of members unemployed in January, February, and March among the Trade Unions reporting was as shown in the following Table:—

| Union. | Membership reporting on March 1st, 1914. | Percentage Unemployed on 1st of Month.† | | |
|---|--|---|-------------|-------------|
| | | Jan., 1914. | Feb., 1914. | Mar., 1914. |
| All Unions making Returns .. | 58,364 | 7.5 | 10.4 | 7.5 |
| Principal Unions:— | | | | |
| Stoneworkers .. | 2,712 | 7.3 | 9.8 | 0.6 |
| Bricklayers and masons .. | 1,269 | 13.1 | 59.4 | 52.4 |
| Painters .. | 3,066 | 26.6 | 30.4 | 28.6 |
| Blastfurnacemen, &c. .. | 2,849 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.5 |
| Foundrymen .. | 1,992 | 1.5 | 3.4 | 2.4 |
| Tinplate workers .. | 1,414 | 10.2 | 15.9 | 16.4 |
| Engineering operatives .. | 18,583 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.9 |
| Tobacco workers .. | 2,324 | 10.0 | 2.3 | 1.3 |
| Boot, shoe and leather workers .. | 910 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.2 |
| Brewery workers .. | 2,131 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Tobacco workers .. | 3,145 | 14.2 | 11.0 | 10.1 |
| Sawmill workers .. | 2,753 | 5.7 | 11.7 | 12.5 |
| Woodworkers .. | 6,247 | 23.4 | 27.5 | 10.6 |
| General labourers and factory operatives (trades not distinguished) | | | | |

DENMARK.†

Employment in April.—According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Office, 5.1 per cent. of the 114,400 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the end of April, as compared with 8.8 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 4.5 per cent. in April, 1913.† The average number of days lost through unemployment in April was 1.3 per member, as compared with 2.0 in the previous month and 0.9 in April, 1913.

BELGIUM.§

Employment in April.—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department, 1.6 per cent. of the 74,729 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed in the middle of April, as compared with 1.9 per cent. in March.† Among the 3,992 diamond workers at Antwerp (who are excluded from the foregoing figures) the proportion out of work decreased from 18 per cent. in the previous month to 14 per cent. in April.

* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Department of Labour, Commerce, Industry, and Fisheries.
† See Note under "Labour in Foreign Countries," on p. 249.
‡ Statistiske Efterretninger (Journal of the Danish Statistical Office).
§ Revue du Travail (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department).

HOLLAND.*

Employment in May.—Returns relating to unemployment in May were received by the Dutch Government Statistical Office from trade unions and municipal unemployment funds with a total membership of 73,497. The percentage of members out of work during the month was 5.9, as compared with 4.8 in the previous month and 4.2 in May, 1913.†

This percentage is obtained by taking for each of the four (or five) weeks in the month under consideration the number of persons unemployed on one or more days of the week. The proportion of the average of these four (or five) numbers to the total membership of the funds gives the percentage.

The following Table shows, for each of the principal groups of trades, the percentage reported unemployed, together with the average number of working days lost per week by each member unemployed in May, as compared with the previous month, and with May, 1913:—

| Group of Trades. | Number of Members entitled to Benefit in May, 1914. | Percentage unemployed.† | | | Average Days lost per Week per Member unemployed. | | |
|--|---|-------------------------|-------------|------------|---|-------------|------------|
| | | May, 1914. | Apr., 1914. | May, 1913. | May, 1914. | Apr., 1914. | May, 1913. |
| All Unions and Municipal Unemployment Funds making returns. | 73,497 | 5.9 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| <i>Do. Do. excluding Diamond Workers ..</i> | <i>63,017</i> | <i>1.1</i> | <i>1.2</i> | <i>0.7</i> | <i>—</i> | <i>—</i> | <i>—</i> |
| PRINCIPAL TRADES:— | | | | | | | |
| Diamond Workers .. | 10,450 | 34.5 | 26.2 | 21.6 | † | † | † |
| Printing Trades .. | 8,555 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.0 |
| Building Trades:— | | | | | | | |
| Bricklayers and Masons .. | 1,422 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| Painters .. | 2,730 | 0.02 | 0.3 | 0.02 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 4.0 |
| Carpenters .. | 7,486 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.5 |
| Mining (Metal and Coal) and Peat-getting .. | 1,900 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding .. | 10,159 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| Textile Trades .. | 3,338 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 3.5 |
| Tobacco Workers and Cigar Makers .. | 11,287 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.5 |

SPAIN.

Strike of Ships' Officers.—Despatches to the Foreign Office from H.M. Consul at Bilbao, dated June 16th and July 3rd, report that the strike of officers of the Spanish mercantile marine, which was still partially in progress at that port (see BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1914, p. 210) may be considered to be at an end. The Federation of Captains and Officers has authorised its members to resume work on vessels not belonging to firms who are members of the Shipowners' Defence Association. These vessels, however, were already working with officers who had broken away from the Federation.

UNITED STATES.

Collective Agreement for Plasterers in Boston.—H.M. Consul-General at Boston, reporting to the Foreign Office on May 25th, states that, according to an agreement concluded in the course of May between the Plasterers' Union and the employers of such labour in Boston, plasterers in that city are to have a working week of forty hours and a wage of 2s. 8½d. per hour on and from June 1st. This wage-rate will be increased to 2s. 11d. an hour from May 1st, 1915. The agreement remains in force until May 31st, 1918.

No work will be done on Saturdays by members of the Plasterers' Union unless permission is granted by the union for special or emergency work. Only three apprentices will be allowed to work in each shop. These must be between sixteen and twenty years of age. The wage of an apprentice is to be £1 5s. per week for the first year, £1 17s. 6d. per week for the second year, £2 10s. per week for the third year, and £3 2s. 6d. per week for the fourth year. The agreement stipulates that the son of a union man shall be given preference when an apprentice is to be placed in a shop.

* Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Journal of the Dutch Government Statistical Office).
† See Note under "Labour in Foreign Countries," on p. 249.
‡ Relates only to persons unemployed throughout the whole week.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT

IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

DURING JUNE.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good on the whole, but was not so good as either a month ago or a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,266 pits employing 704,335 workpeople showed that the average number of days* worked per week by the collieries during the fortnight ended June 27th, 1914, was 5.25, as compared with 5.39 a month ago and 5.44 a year ago.

Of the 704,335 workpeople covered by the returns, 555,641 (or 78.9 per cent.) were employed at pits working ten or more days during the fortnight ended June 27th, 1914; while 386,486, or 54.9 per cent., were employed at pits working 11 days or more.

The highest average per week was in South Wales and Monmouth (5.83 days) and the lowest average was in Nottingham and Leicester (4.61 days).

| Districts. | No. of Workpeople employed in June, 1914, at the Collieries included in the Table. | Average number of days worked* per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended | | | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1914, on a | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|-----------------|------------------|--|---------------|
| | | June 27th, 1914. | May 23rd, 1914. | June 28th, 1913. | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| ENGLAND & WALES. | | | | | | |
| Northumberland .. | 53,277 | 5.11 | 5.42 | 5.21 | - 0.31 | - 0.10 |
| Durham .. | 128,459 | 5.24 | 5.44 | 5.38 | - 0.20 | - 0.14 |
| Cumberland .. | 8,045 | 5.62 | 5.65 | 5.76 | - 0.03 | - 0.14 |
| South Yorkshire .. | 74,703 | 5.53 | 5.67 | 5.79 | - 0.14 | - 0.26 |
| West Yorkshire .. | 25,504 | 5.40 | 5.22 | 5.40 | - 0.22 | - 0.40 |
| Lancashire and Cheshire .. | 58,751 | 4.35 | 5.22 | 5.23 | - 0.27 | - 0.34 |
| Derbyshire .. | 43,263 | 4.79 | 4.94 | 5.30 | - 0.15 | - 0.51 |
| Nottingham and Leicester .. | 41,175 | 4.61 | 4.86 | 4.91 | - 0.25 | - 0.30 |
| Staffordshire .. | 32,493 | 4.79 | 5.03 | 4.68 | - 0.24 | + 0.11 |
| Warwick, Worcester, and Salop .. | 10,485 | 4.79 | 4.60 | 4.66 | + 0.19 | + 0.13 |
| Gloucester and Somerset .. | 7,589 | 4.86 | 4.90 | 5.21 | - 0.04 | - 0.35 |
| North Wales .. | 11,083 | 4.80 | 5.62 | 5.76 | - 0.72 | - 0.96 |
| South Wales and Mon. .. | 149,492 | 5.83 | 5.87 | 5.92 | - 0.04 | - 0.09 |
| ENGLAND AND WALES | 648,319 | 5.26 | 5.42 | 5.45 | - 0.16 | - 0.19 |
| SCOTLAND. | | | | | | |
| West Scotland .. | 23,309 | 5.10 | 4.89 | 5.15 | + 0.21 | - 0.05 |
| The Lothians .. | 3,354 | 5.15 | 5.11 | 5.46 | + 0.04 | - 0.31 |
| Fife .. | 28,773 | 5.34 | 5.24 | 5.50 | + 0.10 | - 0.16 |
| SCOTLAND | 55,436 | 5.23 | 5.08 | 5.35 | + 0.15 | - 0.12 |
| IRELAND .. | 580 | 5.05 | 4.54 | 6.00 | + 0.51 | - 0.95 |
| United Kingdom .. | 704,335 | 5.25 | 5.39 | 5.44 | - 0.14 | - 0.19 |

In Northumberland and Durham employment showed a decline on a month ago and a year ago. In Cumberland it continued good, but not so good as a year ago. In South Yorkshire it continued good, but was not so good as a month ago and a year ago. In West Yorkshire and in Lancashire and Cheshire it was worse than a month ago and much worse than a year ago. In Derbyshire it showed a great decline on a year ago. In Nottingham and Leicester it showed a considerable decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago. In Staffordshire employment was quiet, and was worse than a month ago, but showed some improvement on a year ago. In Warwick and Worcester it was quiet, but showed an improvement on both a month ago and a year ago; it was good in Shropshire. In Gloucester and Somerset it was much worse than a year ago. In North Wales employment was slack, and showed a great decline on a month ago and a year ago. In South Wales and Monmouth it continued very good. Employment in Scotland showed some improvement on a month ago, but a decline on a year ago, especially in the Lothians.

Compared with both a month ago and a year ago there was an improvement at pits producing anthracite coal, but a decline at pits producing all other classes of coal. Compared with a year ago the decline was marked at house coal and at coking coal pits.

* The figures in this article only show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short days) on which coal was hewn and would 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 June, 1914, at the Collieries included in the Table. | Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in fortnight ended | | | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1914, on a | |
|----------------------|---|---|-----------------|------------------|--|-----------|
| | | June 27th, 1914. | May 23rd, 1914. | June 28th, 1913. | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| Anthracite | 7,973 | 5.48 | 5.21 | 5.25 | + 0.27 | + 0.23 |
| Coking | 34,243 | 5.37 | 5.49 | 5.57 | - 0.12 | - 0.20 |
| Gas | 48,538 | 5.25 | 5.44 | 5.34 | - 0.19 | - 0.09 |
| House | 80,526 | 4.75 | 4.91 | 5.06 | - 0.16 | - 0.31 |
| Steam | 284,046 | 5.49 | 5.61 | 5.60 | - 0.12 | - 0.11 |
| Mixed | 249,149 | 5.13 | 5.23 | 5.42 | - 0.16 | - 0.29 |
| All Descriptions .. | 704,355 | 5.25 | 5.39 | 5.44 | - 0.14 | - 0.19 |

The Exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel during June, 1914, amounted to 5,999,417 tons, as compared with 6,469,463 tons in May, 1914, and 6,266,908 tons in June, 1913.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good in iron mines, but was not so good as a year ago. It was very good in shale mines, and better than either a month ago or a year ago. It was quiet, and worse than a month ago, in tin mines, and continued good in lead mines.

In and about quarries employment on the whole continued good.

Mining.

Iron Mining.—During the fortnight ended June 27th the weekly average number of days* worked by the mines and open works included in the returns was 5.74, as compared with 5.71 a month ago, and 5.84 a year ago. Compared with a month ago there was a marked improvement in Cleveland, but a decline in all other districts. Compared with a year ago there was a decline in Scotland and in "other districts."

| Districts. | Work-people employed in June, 1914. | Average Number of Days worked per week by Mines and Open Works in fortnight ended | | | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1914, on a | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------|------------------|--|-----------|
| | | June 27th, 1914. | May 23rd, 1914. | June 28th, 1913. | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| Cleveland | 7,745 | 5.82 | 5.59 | 5.86 | + 0.23 | - 0.04 |
| Cumberland and Lancashire | 4,925 | 5.79 | 5.91 | 5.82 | - 0.12 | - 0.03 |
| Scotland | 1,157 | 5.45 | 5.77 | 5.80 | - 0.32 | - 0.35 |
| Other Districts | 4,521 | 5.54 | 5.63 | 5.85 | - 0.09 | - 0.31 |
| All Districts | 16,354 | 5.74 | 5.71 | 5.84 | + 0.03 | - 0.10 |

Shale Mining.—According to the returns received there were 3,632 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended June 27th who were employed at mines working on an average 5.97* days per week, as compared with 3,624 workpeople in May, at mines working 5.92 days, and 3,613 workpeople in June, 1913, at mines working 5.89 days.

Tin Mining.—Employment again showed a decline in Cornwall and was generally quiet, though fair in the Marazion and Camborne districts. The continued fall in the price of tin was said to have had a serious effect upon employment.

Lead Mining.—Employment was generally good and about the same as a month ago in North Wales, at Darley Dale (Matlock) and in Weardale.

Quarrying.

Slate.—Employment was generally fair in North Wales, and showed a slight improvement on a month ago in the Festiniog district; some short time was, however, reported in the Carnarvon district.

Granite.—Employment was reported as very good in Leicestershire. It continued good in the Aberdeen district, and fairly good in Cornwall.

* 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 or drawn at the mines and open works included in the returns received. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons employed at these mines or open works worked the whole number of days.

Limestone.—Employment was moderate in Weardale, some short time being worked. It was generally quiet in the Buxton district and moderate in the Plymouth district.

Other Stone.—Employment continued very good in road material (basalt) quarries in the Cleve Hill district. It continued good generally in grindstone and building stone quarries in the Rowsley district and in chert quarries at Bakewell, in freestone quarries on the Tyne, and in whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale. In sandstone quarries in Forfarshire it was reported as bad, and worse than a month ago.

Settmaking, etc.—Employment with settmakers in Scotland was generally good, though some slackness was reported at Kemnay and Aberdeen. Employment continued very good in the Cleve Hill district and good in Leicestershire. It was generally good in North Wales. Monumental masons in the Aberdeen district continued well employed.

China Clay.—Employment was good in the St. Austell district.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry showed little change as compared with a month ago. It was much worse than in June, 1913.

The returns received show that 265 furnaces were in blast at the end of June, 1914, as compared with 268 in May, 1914, and 328 in June, 1913. During June 3 furnaces were relit (1 each in Lancashire, Derbyshire, and Northamptonshire), while six were either damped down or blown out (3 in the Cleveland district, 2 in Lanarkshire, and 1 in Worcestershire).

| District. | Number of Furnaces included in the Returns in Blast at end of | | | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1914, on | |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| | June, 1914. | May, 1914. | June, 1913. | A Month ago. | A Year ago. |
| ENGLAND & WALES—Cleveland | 71 | 74 | 89 | - 3 | - 18 |
| Cumberland & Lancs. S. and S.W. Yorks. Derby & Nottingham Leicester (Lincoln) and Northampton) Staffs & Worcester. S. Wales & Monmouth Other districts .. | 26 10 35 27 23 6 5 | 25 10 34 26 29 6 5 | 33 12 40 31 32 12 5 | + 1 .. + 1 + 1 - 1 | - 7 - 2 - 5 - 4 - 4 - 6 .. |
| England & Wales .. | 208 | 209 | 254 | - 1 | - 46 |
| Scotland | 57 | 59 | 74 | - 2 | - 17 |
| Total | 265 | 268 | 328 | - 3 | - 63 |

The Imports of iron ore in June, 1914, amounted to 544,743 tons, as compared with 445,672 tons in May, 1914, and 645,485 tons in June, 1913.

The Exports (British and Irish) of pig iron from the United Kingdom in June, 1914, amounted to 88,569 tons, as compared with 95,037 tons in May, 1914, and 91,913 tons in June, 1913.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry was fairly good. It was not so good as in May, but better than in June, 1913.

At the end of June, 1914, 455 tinplate mills were in operation as compared with 483 in May, 1914, and 427 in June, 1913. The hot weather and scarcity of water stopped some mills towards the end of the month. The steel sheet mills working numbered 7^c in June, 72 in May, and 71 in June, 1913.

The works to which these figures relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 26,250 workpeople.

| | Number of Works open. | | | Number of Mills in operation. | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| | At end of June 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. | Year ago. | At end of June 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. | Year ago. |
| Tinplate Works | 76 | - 1 | + 5 | 455 | - 28 | + 28 |
| Steel Sheet Works | 12 | + 1 | + 3 | 70 | - 2 | - 1 |
| Total | 88 | .. | + 8 | 525 | - 30 | + 27 |

Exports (British and Irish).

| | June, 1914. | May, 1914. | June, 1913. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1914, on a | |
|---|-------------|------------|-------------|--|-----------|
| | | | | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| <i>Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.</i> | | | | | |
| To United States | 184 | 1,699 | 4,373 | - 1,515 | - 4,189 |
| British East Indies | 5,332 | 5,122 | 4,874 | - 739 | + 458 |
| Germany | 2,420 | 2,649 | 2,996 | - 229 | - 575 |
| France | 2,428 | 2,844 | 1,473 | - 416 | + 955 |
| Netherlands | 2,516 | 5,176 | 2,610 | - 2,660 | - 94 |
| Russia | 749 | 901 | 693 | - 152 | + 66 |
| Norway | 2,267 | 2,686 | 3,180 | - 419 | - 913 |
| Belgium | 727 | 1,447 | 1,157 | - 720 | - 430 |
| Portugal | 1,086 | 1,093 | 1,395 | - 7 | - 309 |
| Italy | 2,890 | 1,909 | 2,464 | + 981 | + 426 |
| Roumania | 3,736 | 3,633 | 1,466 | + 103 | + 2,250 |
| China and Japan | 2,772 | 3,962 | 2,833 | - 1,090 | - 61 |
| Australia | 2,317 | 2,140 | 1,226 | + 177 | + 1,091 |
| Canada | 375 | 878 | 452 | - 503 | - 77 |
| Argentina | 530 | 710 | 2,484 | - 180 | - 1,954 |
| Other Countries | 6,236 | 10,879 | 7,788 | - 4,643 | - 1,552 |
| Total | 36,565 | 48,628 | 41,483 | - 12,063 | - 4,918 |
| <i>Black Plates for Tinning.</i> | | | | | |
| Total | 6,060 | 8,467 | 5,998 | - 2,407 | + 62 |

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works showed little change on the whole compared with a month ago. It was worse than a year ago.

Returns from employers relating to 99,651 workpeople show that the aggregate number of shifts worked in the week ended June 27th, 1914, was 541,664, a decrease of 170 on a month ago, and of 27,694 (or 4.9 per cent.) on a year ago.

| Departments. | No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns. | | Aggregate number of shifts worked. | |
|--|---|--|------------------------------------|--|
| | Week ended June 27th, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago. | Week ended June 27th, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago. |
| | | | | |
| Open Hearth Melting Furnaces | 9,454 | - 0.9 | 54,793 | - 0.8 |
| Crucible Furnaces | 543 | + 1.1 | 2,759 | - 2.0 |
| Bessemer Converters | 1,791 | - 2.3 | 8,836 | - 1.9 |
| Puddling Forges | 7,794 | - 3.6 | 35,608 | - 1.7 |
| Rolling Mills | 32,206 | + 1.7 | 164,354 | + 2.8 |
| Forging and Pressing | 5,013 | - 1.4 | 27,378 | - 2.1 |
| Founding | 12,032 | - 0.8 | 69,873 | - 0.8 |
| Other Departments | 13,036 | - 1.0 | 75,608 | - 1.0 |
| Mechanics, Labourers | 17,783 | - 1.2 | 102,455 | - 1.4 |
| Total | 99,651 | - 0.4 | 541,664 | - 0.0 |
| Districts. | | | | |
| Northumberland & Durham | 11,022 | - 5.3 | 61,191 | - 5.5 |
| Cleveland | 8,255 | - 2.5 | 48,708 | - 3.3 |
| Sheffield and Rotherham | 21,341 | - 0.5 | 119,041 | - 0.6 |
| Leeds, Bradford, &c. | 4,902 | + 0.1 | 25,822 | - 2.6 |
| Cumberland, Lancashire, and Cheshire | 10,051 | + 0.1 | 54,670 | + 1.1 |
| Staffordshire | 9,276 | - 1.4 | 49,760 | - 1.1 |
| Other Midland Counties | 5,142 | + 0.6 | 26,812 | + 4.7 |
| Wales and Monmouth | 11,732 | + 8.8 | 63,428 | + 7.7 |
| Total, England & Wales | 82,321 | - 0.1 | 449,432 | - 0.2 |
| Scotland | 17,330 | - 1.7 | 92,232 | + 0.7 |
| Total | 99,651 | - 0.4 | 541,664 | - 0.0 |

Compared with a month ago employment showed an improvement in Wales and Monmouth, and in "other Midland counties"; it also showed a slight improvement in Cumberland and Lancashire. There was a marked decline in Northumberland and Durham, and in Cleveland. In every department there was a decline, except at rolling mills, which showed some improvement. Rail mills at Middlesbrough continued busy. The total number of workpeople employed decreased by 374 (or 0.4 per cent.).

Compared with a year ago employment showed a great improvement in Staffordshire, where employment last year was affected by the metal trades strikes in the Midlands. It also showed an improvement in Cumberland and Lancashire, but a decline in every other district, the decline being most marked in Scotland. All the

departments were affected, except puddling forges, the decline being greatest at crucible furnaces and at foundries. The total number of workpeople employed decreased by 3,556 (or 3.4 per cent.).

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during June, 1914, amounted to 186,350 tons, as compared with 184,092 tons in May, 1914, and 178,335 tons in June, 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 June, 1914, amounted to 226,732 tons, as compared with 274,134 tons in May, 1914, and 274,701 tons in June, 1913.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight decline as compared with May, and a more marked decline as compared with a year ago. On the whole, however, it was still good; and in some of the principal centres it continued very good.

Trade Unions with 240,822 members (mostly skilled occupations) reported 3.0 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 2.7 per cent. in May, and 2.1 per cent. in June, 1913.

The number of workpeople in these trades who are insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Act is 811,288. According to more comprehensive statistics compiled on this basis, the percentage unemployed at the end of June was 3.3, as compared with 3.1 in May, and 2.2 in June, 1913. The particulars for the several insurance districts are given in the following table:—

| Division.* | Number Insured. | Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at | | | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1914, compared with | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|------------------|---|--------------|
| | | June 28th, 1914. | May 26th, 1914. | June 27th, 1913. | A month ago. | A year ago. |
| London | 75,809 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 3.8 | + 0.5 | + 1.2 |
| Northern Counties | 79,151 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.0 | + 0.2 | + 0.4 |
| North Western | 164,534 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 2.2 | + 0.3 | + 1.6 |
| Yorkshire | 99,356 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 1.6 | .. | + 1.2 |
| East Midlands | 63,076 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 1.6 | - 0.1 | + 0.8 |
| West Midlands | 76,741 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 2.3 | + 0.3 | + 1.2 |
| Eastern & S.E. Counties | 43,679 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.3 | .. | + 0.6 |
| South Western | 41,048 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 2.8 | - 0.3 | + 0.3 |
| Wales | 16,119 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 1.5 | + 0.2 | + 1.7 |
| Scotland | 130,291 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 1.3 | + 0.4 | + 1.5 |
| Ireland | 21,484 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.1 | + 0.3 | + 0.8 |
| United Kingdom | 811,288 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.2 | + 0.2 | + 1.1 |

The principal exceptions to the state of employment as described above were as follows:—

London.—Employment was bad in parts of the East End, and with iron moulders at Greenwich. Short time was reported by mathematical, &c., instrument makers. With patternmakers employment continued quiet.

Northern Counties.—Employment continued very good on the whole, with much overtime. A decline was, however, reported on repair work on the Tyne and Wear, owing to the marine engineers' strike.

North-Western.—Employment was slack in some branches at Liverpool and Birkenhead, especially on repair work; and in the textile machinery trades short time was reported from several districts. On the other hand, employment was very good at Barrow, Crewe, and Preston.

Yorkshire.—At Leeds, boilermakers and patternmakers reported an improvement. At Sheffield both short time and overtime were reported. At Bradford, employment with iron moulders and patternmakers was bad. At Hull, coppersmiths and brassfounders reported an improvement as compared with last year; but employment on boiler work was only moderate.

East Midlands.—At Nottingham, some short time was worked in the cycle trade; and with ironmoulders employment was slack. An improvement was reported at Grantham, though a good deal of short time was still worked.

West Midlands.—In the Birmingham district both short time and overtime were reported. At Wolver-

* These districts are unavoidably somewhat different from those into which the Trade Union figures were formerly classified.

hampton overtime was worked in the cycle and motor-cycle trades.

Other English Districts, and Wales.—Employment was very good at Swindon. It was bad at Ipswich and Weymouth, and in some branches at Southampton. It was also slack generally at the South Wales ports, owing to the marine engineers' strike.

Scotland.—Employment continued very good in the West of Scotland district, and with brass turners, coppersmiths, &c., it was better than a year ago. Patternmakers, however, reported employment as much below the normal. Some short time was worked in the general engineering trades at Edinburgh.

Ireland.—Employment continued very good at Belfast. At Dublin it was very good with iron moulders, but quiet in some other branches.

The Imports of machinery in June, 1914, amounted to £689,059, as compared with £737,423 in May, 1914, and £595,245 in June, 1913.

The Exports (British and Irish) of machinery in June, 1914, amounted to £3,098,382, as compared with £3,386,886 in May, 1914, and £3,233,910 in June, 1913.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole, but showed a falling-off compared with a year ago.

Trade Unions with 73,273 members reported 4.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 3.9 per cent. a month ago and 3.2 per cent. a year ago.

The number of workpeople in these trades insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act is 262,130. According to more comprehensive statistics compiled on this basis, the percentage unemployed at the end of June was 4.1, as compared with 4.0 at the end of May and 2.9 at the end of June, 1913. The particulars for the several insurance districts* are given below:—

| Division. | Number Insured. | Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at | | | Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in June, 1914, compared with | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|------------------|---|--------------|
| | | June 26th, 1914. | May 29th, 1914. | June 27th, 1913. | A Month ago. | A Year ago. |
| London | 10,243 | 13.8 | 10.3 | 4.0 | + 3.5 | + 9.8 |
| Northern Counties | 67,594 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.9 | + 0.5 | - 0.4 |
| North Western | 31,977 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 1.3 | - 0.1 | + 3.8 |
| Yorkshire | 7,094 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 1.4 | - 0.3 | + 1.1 |
| East Midlands | 1,512 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 0.5 | - 0.4 | + 1.7 |
| West Midlands | 404 | 5.0 | 2.5 | 3.1 | + 2.5 | + 1.9 |
| Eastern and S. E. Counties | 8,228 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 1.3 | - 0.1 | + 1.4 |
| South Western | 24,844 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 7.0 | - 0.3 | + 2.7 |
| Wales | 11,882 | 6.4 | 8.3 | 8.4 | - 1.9 | - 2.0 |
| Scotland | 78,855 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.2 | - 0.2 | + 0.8 |
| Ireland | 19,597 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 3.7 | + 0.8 | + 0.8 |
| United Kingdom | 262,130 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 2.9 | + 0.1 | + 1.2 |

Employment continued very good on the Tyne, and a large amount of overtime was worked by shipwrights, riveters and caulkers. At Blyth employment was fair on new work but dull on repairs, the latter class of work being affected by the strike of marine engineers. Employment was generally good on the Wear, though some decline was reported with platers' helpers. On the Tees it was good. It was generally good on the Humber, but only moderate on merchant ship-building at Hull.

Employment was fair, and about the same as a month ago, in London; there was slackness on repair work. On the Medway employment continued good. On the South Coast it was fair, but not so good as a month ago, at Southampton, while still good at the other centres. Repair work was generally slack at the Bristol Channel ports, though rather better than is usually the case in June.

Employment showed a further decline with boiler-makers on the Mersey; it also declined and was very slack with ship painters, but shipwrights and drillers were fairly well employed. Employment continued

* These districts are unavoidably somewhat different from those into which the Trade Union figures were formerly classified.

good at Barrow. It was generally very good with boiler-makers and shipwrights on the Clyde; with smiths and strikers it was good, but not so good as a month ago. It was fairly good, and better than a month ago, on the East Coast of Scotland, where overtime was reported on repairs. At Belfast it continued very good, the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed being only 0.3; a scarcity of riveters was reported.

Tonnage under Construction.

According to *Lloyd's Register* there was at the end of June, 1914, a decrease in the tonnage of merchant vessels under construction of 168,732 tons gross (or 8.9 per cent.) compared with the end of March, 1914, and of 281,117 tons gross (or 14.0 per cent.) compared with the end of June, 1913. The war vessels under construction showed an increase of 19,232 tons displacement compared with March, 1914, and of 57,906 tons displacement compared with June, 1913.

| District. | Merchant Vessels. | | | War Vessels. | | |
|---|--------------------|--|------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|
| | End of June, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1914, on | | End of June, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1914, on | |
| | | March, 1914. | June, 1913. | | March, 1914. | June, 1913. |
| | Tons gross. | Tons gross. | Tons gross. | Tons Displacement. | Tons Displacement. | Tons Displacement. |
| Clyde | 663,285 | - 53,453 | - 97,765 | 166,373 | - 1,833 | - 1,266 |
| Belfast | 296,350 | - 38,630 | - 64,450 | .. | .. | .. |
| Tyne | 285,157 | - 34,070 | - 27,463 | 165,168 | + 298 | + 33,856 |
| Wear | 172,103 | - 31,963 | - 65,977 | .. | .. | .. |
| Hartlepool and Whitby | 85,406 | + 1,656 | - 3,112 | .. | .. | .. |
| Middlesbro' and Stockton | 82,504 | - 811 | - 24,476 | .. | .. | .. |
| Hull | 26,367 | - 5,853 | - 4,752 | .. | .. | .. |
| Barrow, Maryport and Workington | 9,726 | .. | + 7,220 | 114,997 | + 22,172 | + 49,347 |
| Liverpool | 48,419 | - 8,280 | + 13,342 | 3,750 | - | - 20,196 |
| Other Districts | 52,807 | + 2,672 | - 13,684 | 8,887 | + 1,395 | + 6,015 |
| Royal Dockyards | .. | .. | .. | 134,370 | - 2,800 | + 2,180 |
| Total | 1,722,124 | - 168,732 | - 281,117 | 592,545 | + 19,232 | + 57,906 |

Merchant Vessels.—Compared with the end of March, 1914, the largest decreases were on the Clyde (53,453 tons gross), at Belfast (38,630 tons gross), on the Tyne (34,070 tons gross), and on the Wear (31,963 tons gross). Compared with June, 1913, there were large decreases on the Clyde (97,765 tons gross), on the Wear (65,977 tons gross), and at Belfast (64,450 tons gross); there was an increase of 13,342 tons gross at Liverpool and of 7,220 tons gross at Barrow, Maryport and Workington.

War Vessels.—Compared with March, 1914, there was an increase of 22,172 tons displacement at Barrow. In other districts the changes were only of small amount. There was a decrease of 2,800 tons displacement at the Royal Dockyards.

Compared with June, 1913, there were large increases at Barrow (49,347 tons displacement) and on the Tyne (33,856 tons displacement); there was, however, a decrease of 20,196 tons displacement at Liverpool.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued good on the whole except in the plate and jewellery trades. Trade Unions with 36,167 members reported 1.5 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 1.3 per cent. both in May, 1914, and in June, 1913.

Brasswork, Bedsteads.—Employment with brass-workers was good on the whole, and an improvement was reported at Sheffield, Manchester, and Nottingham. Iron bedstead makers at Birmingham reported employment as good; it was still bad with brass bedstead makers, though slightly better than in May.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Nut and bolt makers in the Shields and Gateshead districts reported employment as good. It was fair in the Darlaston district; and good, and better than in the previous month, at Black Heath and Halesowen. At Birmingham and Smethwick it was fairly good with nut and bolt makers, and quiet with shoe rivet workers and wire nail makers.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—Employment in

the cutlery trades at Sheffield was fair on the whole, but a good deal of short time was worked in several branches. The edge tool trade at Birmingham was moderately well employed; at Wednesbury it was still slack, but better than in the previous month. It continued slack in the bit and stirrup and saddlery furniture trade at Walsall. At Redditch employment in the needle trades was fairly good, and in the fish-hook trade was very good.

Tubes.—Employment in South Staffordshire was bad and worse than in May. It was fair at Birmingham, but declined, especially in the brazed tube section.

Chains, Anchors, Springs, &c.—Employment in the chain trades at Cradley was fairly good, and rather better than in the previous month. At Walsall it was quiet in the cart gear trade, but very good in the motor chain trade. In the anchor trade it was fair on the Wear and at Newburn and good at Cradley; an improvement was reported at Newburn and at Cradley. Employment in the anvil and vice trade in the Dudley and Birmingham district continued slack. Spring smiths at Sheffield were all reported on short time, but employment in the railway spring trade at Rotherham was good. Employment was also good in the spring trade at Wednesbury and at Redditch, and fair at West Bromwich.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment was good generally with tinplate and sheet metal workers; it was, however, only moderate with tinplate workers at Birmingham, and quiet with sheet metal workers at Manchester and Hull. Iron plate workers were well employed in London; at Birmingham and in the Lye district employment was quiet.

Wire.—Employment with wire drawers was fairly good and rather better than a month ago, except at Sheffield, where it was only moderate and worse than a month ago. With wire weavers employment was good at Norwich and quiet in London and at Glasgow.

Locks, Hollow-ware, &c.—Employment was about the same as a month ago in the lock and latch trade of Wolverhampton and Willenhall, short time being general. Employment in the hollow-ware trades at Birmingham and West Bromwich continued moderate; at Wolverhampton it was good in the stamped and enamelled hollow-ware trades, but it was quiet with stampers and piercers and with galvanised and cast-iron hollow-ware tinnings and turners.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment in the stove grate trade was very good for the time of year at Leeds; at Rotherham it was slack, many of the workpeople being on five days a week. It was moderate at the other English centres, but very good at Falkirk and Glasgow.

Jewellery, Plated Ware, &c.—Employment was very slack generally, though it was a little better than a month ago in London.

Farriers.—Employment was very good on the Tyne and at Edinburgh, and good generally elsewhere.

Imports and Exports.

| Description. | June, 1914. | May, 1914. | June, 1913. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1914, on a | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--|-----------|
| | | | | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| Imports: | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Cutlery | 11,730 | 14,289 | 10,400 | - 2,559 | + 1,330 |
| Hardware | 121,763 | 125,849 | 101,434 | - 4,081 | + 20,334 |
| Exports (British & Irish): | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Cutlery | 66,915 | 64,915 | 65,042 | + 2,000 | + 1,873 |
| Hardware | 189,367 | 180,884 | 195,597 | + 8,783 | - 6,230 |
| Implements and Tools | 214,441 | 207,958 | 231,773 | + 6,483 | - 17,332 |

COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fair in the spinning branch, and slack in the weaving branch. Compared with a year ago there was a decline, especially in the weaving branch. A proposal by the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners to curtail production by one-fourth until the end of September is to be submitted on July 17th to employers spinning American cotton.

Returns from firms employing 107,971 workpeople in the week ended June 27th showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 0.5 per cent. in

the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

| Departments. | Workpeople. | | | Earnings. | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | Week ended June 27th, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Week ended June 27th, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | |
| | | Month ago. | Year ago. | | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| | | Per cent. | Per cent. | £ | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Preparing | 13,378 | + 0.1 | - 0.9 | 12,415 | - 1.2 | - 0.7 |
| Spinning | 22,850 | - 0.5 | - 2.3 | 22,713 | - 0.5 | - 1.9 |
| Weaving | 50,878 | - 0.2 | - 0.4 | 49,707 | - 0.4 | - 4.3 |
| Wool | 8,731 | + 0.7 | - 0.6 | 10,700 | + 2.3 | - 2.5 |
| Not specified | 12,324 | - 0.8 | - 2.1 | 12,831 | - 2.4 | - 5.0 |
| Total | 107,971 | - 0.2 | - 1.1 | 108,366 | - 0.5 | - 3.3 |
| Districts. | | | | | | |
| Ashton | 6,281 | - 0.5 | - 2.1 | 6,570 | + 0.9 | - 0.3 |
| Stockport, Glossop and Hyde | 5,929 | + 0.0 | + 1.4 | 5,485 | - 0.2 | + 0.3 |
| Oldham | 13,069 | - 0.2 | - 1.2 | 13,995 | - 2.0 | - 1.9 |
| Bolton and Leigh | 11,032 | + 0.4 | + 1.2 | 11,248 | + 2.3 | + 2.9 |
| Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden & Todmorden | 8,419 | + 0.0 | - 0.3 | 8,589 | - 3.5 | - 4.4 |
| Manchester | 9,359 | - 0.5 | - 1.3 | 7,694 | - 2.7 | - 8.7 |
| Preston and Chorley | 10,471 | .. | - 1.7 | 10,362 | + 0.2 | - 3.3 |
| Blackburn, Accrington & Darwen | 15,500 | - 0.3 | - 0.2 | 16,259 | - 2.5 | - 3.5 |
| Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson | 11,833 | + 0.1 | + 0.0 | 14,289 | + 4.5 | - 5.6 |
| Other Lancashire Towns | 4,923 | - 2.9 | - 8.2 | 4,055 | - 6.4 | - 11.3 |
| Yorkshire Towns | 4,491 | - 1.3 | - 3.4 | 4,136 | - 2.8 | - 7.7 |
| Other Districts | 6,664 | + 0.4 | - 2.0 | 5,684 | + 2.6 | - 2.6 |
| Total | 107,971 | - 0.2 | - 1.1 | 108,366 | - 0.5 | - 3.3 |

In the Oldham district employment with spinners continued moderate, and was worse than a year ago; a considerable amount of unorganised short time was reported. With weavers in the same district employment was very slack. In the Bolton district employment continued fair. In the Manchester district employment was fair in the spinning branch, but bad in the weaving branch; it was considerably worse than a year ago in both branches. In the Preston district employment in the weaving branch was slack; it showed little change compared with a month ago, but was worse than a year ago. At Blackburn employment was reported as slack; at Darwen it was fair with weavers, and slack with spinners. In the Burnley district the organised short time period agreed upon by the Employers' Association expired on the 6th June, but unorganised short time and slackness prevailed during the month.

Prices of Cotton at Liverpool.

The following table shows the average prices of "Middling American" and "Good Fair Egyptian" cotton for June, 1914, compared with those for May, 1914, and June, 1913. It will be seen that the average price of "Middling American" during June, 1914, was nearly 1d. a lb. higher than in June, 1913:—

| | June, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1914, on a | |
|---|---------------|--|---------------|
| | | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| | Pence per lb. | Pence per lb. | Pence per lb. |
| Middling American: | | | |
| Monthly average of Daily Quotations | 7.70 | + 0.24 | + 0.97 |
| Highest Price on any one day | 7.87 | + 0.12 | + 1.06 |
| Lowest | 7.50 | + 0.25 | + 0.93 |
| Good Fair Egyptian: | | | |
| Monthly average of Daily Quotations | 8.95 | + 0.01 | - 0.53 |
| Highest Price on any one day | 9.20 | + 0.10 | - 0.40 |
| Lowest | 8.75 | - 0.05 | - 0.50 |

Cotton forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.

| Description of Cotton. | June, 1914. | May, 1914. | June, 1913. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1914, on a | |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|-----------------|
| | | | | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. |
| American | 185,691 | 245,096 | 227,266 | - 59,405 | - 41,575 |
| Brazilian | 17,607 | 20,516 | 12,496 | - 2,909 | + 5,111 |
| East Indian | 9,145 | 12,829 | 5,027 | - 3,684 | + 4,118 |
| Egyptian | 19,490 | 24,368 | 16,763 | - 4,878 | + 2,727 |
| Miscellaneous | 10,246 | 11,886 | 8,473 | - 1,640 | + 1,773 |
| Total | 242,179 | 314,715 | 270,025 | - 72,536 | - 27,846 |

Exports of British Cotton Goods.

| Description. | June, 1914. | | | May, 1914. | | | June, 1913. | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | June, 1914. | May, 1914. | June, 1913. | June, 1914. | May, 1914. | June, 1913. | June, 1914. | May, 1914. | June, 1913. |
| Cotton Yarn and Twist - | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Grey | 14,030 | 16,849 | 14,126 | - 2,819 | - 34,968 | - 44,323 | - 2,819 | - 34,968 | - 44,323 |
| Bleached and dyed | 3,203 | 3,385 | 2,861 | - 182 | + 342 | - 342 | - 182 | + 342 | - 342 |
| Total | 17,233 | 20,234 | 16,987 | - 3,001 | + 246 | - 342 | - 3,001 | + 246 | - 342 |
| Cotton Thread for Sewing.. | 1,636 | 1,549 | 1,645 | + 87 | - 9 | - 9 | + 87 | - 9 | - 9 |
| Cotton Piece Goods - | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Grey or Unbleached | 162,642 | 197,600 | 206,965 | - 34,968 | - 44,323 | - 44,323 | - 34,968 | - 44,323 | - 44,323 |
| Bleached | 148,315 | 163,804 | 174,676 | - 15,489 | - 26,361 | - 26,361 | - 15,489 | - 26,361 | - 26,361 |
| Printed | 83,607 | 97,080 | 105,941 | - 13,473 | - 22,334 | - 22,334 | - 13,473 | - 22,334 | - 22,334 |
| Dyed or Manufactured of Dyed Yarn | 103,940 | 114,430 | 127,975 | - 10,490 | - 24,035 | - 24,035 | - 10,490 | - 24,035 | - 24,035 |
| Total | 498,504 | 572,914 | 615,557 | - 74,410 | - 117,053 | - 117,053 | - 74,410 | - 117,053 | - 117,053 |

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES

Woollen Trade.

EMPLOYMENT was moderate, and worse than a month ago; it was considerably worse than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 22,311 workpeople in the week ended June 27th showed a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 6.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

| Description. | Workpeople. | | | Earnings. | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| | Week ended June 27th, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. | Year ago. | Week ended June 27th, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. | Year ago. |
| Departments | | | | | | |
| Wool Sorting .. | 523 | - 1.3 | - 3.3 | £ 541 | - 4.6 | - 10.4 |
| Spinning .. | 4,642 | - 1.8 | - 4.7 | 4,428 | - 2.7 | - 6.5 |
| Weaving .. | 9,187 | - 1.1 | - 4.2 | 8,095 | - 5.1 | - 9.0 |
| Other Departments .. | 6,550 | + 0.6 | - 3.4 | 6,814 | - 2.5 | - 4.7 |
| Not specified .. | 1,409 | + 0.3 | + 1.7 | 1,471 | - 1.2 | + 3.6 |
| Total | 22,311 | - 1.0 | - 3.7 | 21,349 | - 3.5 | - 6.4 |
| Districts | | | | | | |
| Huddersfield District .. | 3,437 | - 1.9 | - 6.1 | 3,829 | - 3.1 | - 8.4 |
| Leeds District .. | 2,132 | - 1.6 | - 9.5 | 2,063 | - 12.1 | - 12.1 |
| Dewsbury & Batley District .. | 2,437 | - 0.2 | - 4.2 | 2,435 | - 2.3 | - 10.1 |
| Other Parts of West Riding .. | 2,421 | - 1.1 | - 3.7 | 2,502 | - 4.3 | - 2.3 |
| Total, West Riding .. | 10,427 | - 1.3 | - 5.9 | 10,829 | - 2.6 | - 8.2 |
| Scotland .. | 6,349 | - 0.8 | - 3.3 | 5,822 | - 4.5 | - 6.7 |
| Other Districts .. | 5,535 | - 0.9 | + 0.1 | 4,698 | - 4.1 | - 1.5 |
| Total | 22,311 | - 1.0 | - 3.7 | 21,349 | - 3.5 | - 6.4 |

In the Huddersfield district employment was moderate, and worse than a month ago and a year ago; less night work was reported, and a number of firms were working short time. At Leeds employment continued quiet, and was much worse than a year ago. Short time was prevalent; some mills only worked four or five days in the week, and others started late in the morning. In the Dewsbury and Batley district employment was quiet and considerably worse than a year ago. In Scotland employment was fair, but showed a decline compared with both periods under review.

Worsted Trade.

Employment on the whole was moderate; the weaving branch showed a decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago, the spinning branch showed little change.

In the Bradford district employment with wool-combers was moderate, and worse than a month ago and a year ago; considerable short time, especially among the night workers, was reported: in the spinning and weaving branches there was a decline compared with a year ago, but there was a slight improvement in spinning compared with a month ago. In the Keighley district employment was reported as bad in the weaving department, but there was a slight increase in the amount of wages paid in the spinning and woolcombing departments as compared with a year ago. In the Huddersfield and Halifax districts employment was

quiet and short time was reported; it was decidedly worse than a year ago, especially at Halifax.

Returns from firms employing 38,949 workpeople in the week ended June 27th showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

| Description. | Workpeople. | | | Earnings. | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| | Week ended June 27th, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. | Year ago. | Week ended June 27th, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. | Year ago. |
| Departments | | | | | | |
| Wool Sorting & Combing .. | 5,075 | - 4.0 | - 0.1 | £ 5,699 | - 6.0 | + 1.1 |
| Spinning .. | 19,685 | - 0.1 | - 0.2 | 12,188 | - 3.8 | + 0.1 |
| Weaving .. | 8,547 | - 0.8 | - 3.2 | 8,163 | - 2.3 | - 3.9 |
| Other Departments .. | 3,999 | - 1.8 | - 3.1 | 4,301 | - 1.6 | - 4.0 |
| Not specified .. | 1,743 | + 1.0 | - 3.9 | 1,403 | - 3.1 | - 10.6 |
| Total | 38,949 | - 0.9 | - 1.3 | 31,754 | - 2.1 | - 1.9 |
| Districts | | | | | | |
| Bradford District .. | 20,705 | - 1.1 | - 0.3 | 17,246 | - 1.7 | - 1.5 |
| Keighley District .. | 6,497 | - 0.7 | - 0.8 | 5,278 | - 3.8 | + 1.0 |
| Halifax District .. | 2,928 | - 1.0 | - 6.5 | 2,089 | - 4.6 | - 10.2 |
| Huddersfield District .. | 3,852 | - 0.9 | - 4.1 | 3,578 | - 1.3 | - 4.3 |
| Other Parts of West Riding .. | 2,452 | + 0.1 | + 4.7 | 1,721 | - 0.3 | + 2.7 |
| Total, West Riding .. | 36,434 | - 0.9 | - 1.0 | 29,912 | - 2.1 | - 1.8 |
| Other Districts .. | 2,515 | - 1.3 | - 5.5 | 1,842 | - 1.2 | - 2.4 |
| Total | 38,949 | - 0.9 | - 1.3 | 31,754 | - 2.1 | - 1.9 |

Imports and Exports.

| Description. | June, 1914. | | | May, 1914. | | | June, 1913. | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | June, 1914. | May, 1914. | June, 1913. | June, 1914. | May, 1914. | June, 1913. | June, 1914. | May, 1914. | June, 1913. |
| Imports | 49,714 | 51,223 | 42,051 | - 1,509 | + 7,663 | + 7,663 | - 1,509 | + 7,663 | + 7,663 |
| British Exports | 3,070 | 4,115 | 1,263 | - 1,045 | + 1,807 | + 1,807 | - 1,045 | + 1,807 | + 1,807 |
| Re-Exports of Imported Wool | 32,065 | 36,760 | 15,691 | - 4,695 | + 16,374 | + 16,374 | - 4,695 | + 16,374 | + 16,374 |
| Yarn: | | | | | | | | | |
| Woolen | 428 | 370 | 389 | + 58 | + 39 | + 39 | + 58 | + 39 | + 39 |
| Worsted | 4,095 | 4,295 | 4,073 | - 200 | + 22 | + 22 | - 200 | + 22 | + 22 |
| Alpaca and Mohair | 1,460 | 1,497 | 1,564 | - 37 | + 104 | + 104 | - 37 | + 104 | + 104 |
| Total, Yarn | 5,983 | 6,162 | 6,026 | - 179 | - 43 | - 43 | - 179 | - 43 | - 43 |
| Piece Goods: | | | | | | | | | |
| Woolen | 9,946 | 6,853 | 9,741 | + 3,093 | + 205 | + 205 | + 3,093 | + 205 | + 205 |
| Worsted | 7,030 | 4,958 | 5,588 | + 2,072 | + 1,432 | + 1,432 | + 2,072 | + 1,432 | + 1,432 |
| Total, Piece Goods | 16,976 | 11,811 | 15,329 | + 5,165 | + 1,637 | + 1,637 | + 5,165 | + 1,637 | + 1,637 |

Prices of Wool in Bradford.

| | June, 1914. | May, 1914. | June, 1913. |
|------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| Average Prices: | | | |
| Lincoln Hogs | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| 40's Crossbred tops | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 |
| 60's Super Botany tops | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 30 1/2 |
| Course of Prices: | | | |
| Lincoln Hogs | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| 40's Crossbred tops | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 | 16 1/2 |
| 60's Super Botany tops | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 30 1/2 |

JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fair on the whole, but was not quite so good as a month ago or a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 15,204 workpeople in the week ended June 27th showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

| Description. | Workpeople. | | | Earnings. | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| | Week ended June 27th, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. | Year ago. | Week ended June 27th, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. | Year ago. |
| Departments | | | | | | |
| Preparing .. | 3,475 | - 1.2 | + 0.1 | £ 2,649 | - 1.1 | - 3.1 |
| Spinning .. | 4,258 | + 0.9 | + 1.1 | 3,041 | - 0.2 | - 1.6 |
| Weaving .. | 5,318 | - 0.5 | - 1.1 | 4,411 | - 1.4 | - 3.7 |
| Other .. | 2,153 | - 0.0 | - 1.5 | 2,334 | - 0.5 | - 2.4 |
| Total | 15,204 | - 0.2 | - 0.3 | 12,435 | - 0.9 | - 2.8 |

In the Dundee district, in which are employed 85 per cent. of the total number of workpeople covered by the Returns, employment continued fair, but some short time was again reported. In the Forfar, Brechin and Arbroath districts employment was fairly good on the whole, but it showed some slackness at Kirkcaldy.

Imports and Exports.

| Description. | June, 1914. | | | May, 1914. | | | June, 1913. | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | June, 1914. | May, 1914. | June, 1913. | June, 1914. | May, 1914. | June, 1913. | June, 1914. | May, 1914. | June, 1913. |
| Imports: | | | | | | | | | |
| Jute .. | 7,025 | 12,943 | 10,653 | - 5,918 | - 3,628 | - 3,628 | - 5,918 | - 3,628 | - 3,628 |
| Exports (British & Irish): | | | | | | | | | |
| Jute Yarn .. | 37,833 | 42,500 | 35,816 | - 4,667 | + 2,017 | + 2,017 | - 4,667 | + 2,017 | + 2,017 |
| Jute Piece Goods 100 yds. | 120,916 | 138,847 | 146,266 | - 17,931 | - 25,310 | - 25,310 | - 17,931 | - 25,310 | - 25,310 |

LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fair, but was not so good as a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 45,187 workpeople in the week ended June 27th showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.1 per cent. both in the number employed and in the amount of wages paid.

| Description. | Workpeople. | | | Earnings. | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| | Week ended June 27th, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. | Year ago. | Week ended June 27th, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. | Year ago. |
| Departments | | | | | | |
| Preparing .. | 6,151 | - 0.6 | - 0.3 | £ 3,755 | - 0.5 | - 2.9 |
| Spinning .. | 10,671 | - 0.6 | + 0.6 | 5,870 | + 2.9 | - 0.8 |
| Weaving .. | 15,065 | - 2.1 | - 3.9 | 10,408 | - 2.1 | - 1.6 |
| Other .. | 7,237 | + 0.8 | + 3.4 | 5,982 | - 0.1 | + 2.3 |
| Not specified .. | 6,063 | + 1.3 | - 2.7 | 3,937 | + 6.0 | - 3.8 |
| Total | 45,187 | - 0.6 | - 1.1 | 29,952 | + 0.3 | - 1.1 |
| Districts | | | | | | |
| Belfast .. | 17,734 | + 0.1 | - 0.5 | 11,942 | + 2.3 | - 2.4 |
| Other Places in Ireland .. | 14,195 | - 1.0 | - 0.4 | 8,560 | - 1.3 | + 0.6 |
| Total, Ireland .. | 31,929 | - 0.4 | - 0.4 | 20,522 | + 0.8 | - 1.1 |
| Fife-shire .. | 6,311 | - 0.3 | - 0.1 | 4,456 | - 1.2 | + 1.0 |
| Other Places in Scotland .. | 6,128 | - 0.8 | - 2.3 | 4,358 | - 0.0 | + 0.0 |
| Total, Scotland .. | 12,439 | - 0.5 | - 1.2 | 8,814 | - 0.6 | + 0.5 |
| England .. | 819 | - 10.5 | - 20.7 | 616 | - 1.6 | - 19.6 |
| United Kingdom | 45,187 | - 0.6 | - 1.1 | 29,952 | + 0.3 | - 1.1 |

In Belfast employment showed a slight improvement, but was not so good as a year ago. The flax roughers reported employment as fair, and the flax dressers and women workers as bad, with much short time. In other districts of Ireland there was a decline compared with a month ago. There was also a slight decline in Fife-shire compared with a month ago; a deficiency of women workers was again reported in that district.

Imports and Exports.

| Description. | June, 1914. | | | May, 1914. | | | June, 1913. | | |
|--|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | June, 1914. | May, 1914. | June, 1913. | June, 1914. | May, 1914. | June, 1913. | June, 1914. | May, 1914. | June, 1913. |
| Imports: | | | | | | | | | |
| Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Cordilla) .. | 9,799 | 11,072 | 5,054 | - 1,273 | + 4,745 | + 4,745 | - 1,273 | + 4,745 | + 4,745 |
| Exports (British & Irish): | | | | | | | | | |
| Linen Yarn 100 lbs. | 14,249 | 13,290 | 13,955 | + 959 | + 294 | + 294 | + 959 | + 294 | + 294 |
| Linen Piece Goods 100 yds. | 148,379 | 134,475 | 145,561 | + 13,904 | + 2,818 | + 2,818 | + 13,904 | + 2,818 | + 2,818 |

SILK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, and was about the same as a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 7,564 workpeople in the week ended June 27th showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of

0.9 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

| Description. | Workpeople. | | | Earnings. | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| | Week ended June 27th, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. | Year ago. | Week ended June 27th, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago. | Year ago. |
| Branches | | </ | | | | |

it was good and better than a year ago. In the Long Eaton district employment was bad, and much worse than a month ago and a year ago. In the West of England employment was fairly good, and better than a year ago. In Scotland employment in the curtain branch was fair, but showed a decline as compared with both periods under review: a considerable amount of short time was reported.

| Description. | June, 1914. | May, 1914. | June, 1913. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1914, on a | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--|-----------|
| | | | | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| Imports: | | | | | |
| Cotton Lace | £ 113,069 | £ 154,702 | £ 126,785 | - 41,633 | - 13,716 |
| Silk Lace | 29,929 | 29,639 | 19,116 | + 190 | + 10,713 |
| Exports (British & Irish): | | | | | |
| Cotton Lace | 287,198 | 297,735 | 289,121 | - 10,537 | - 1,923 |
| Silk Lace | 2,796 | 2,619 | 1,288 | + 177 | + 1,508 |

HOSIERY TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was fair, but showed a decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 21,161 workpeople in the week ended June 27th showed no change in the number employed, and a decrease of 2.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and a decrease of 2.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Imports and Exports.

| District. | Workpeople. | | | | Earnings. | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--|
| | Week ended June 27th, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Week ended June 27th, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | |
| | | Month ago. | Year ago. | | Month ago. | Year ago. | |
| | | Per cent. | Per cent. | £ | Per cent. | Per cent. | |
| Leicester | 10,861 | + 0.3 | + 0.2 | 9,442 | - 0.6 | - 2.8 | |
| Leicester Country District .. | 2,364 | + 0.1 | + 1.6 | 1,939 | - 3.7 | - 0.4 | |
| Nottingham and Derbyshire .. | 5,117 | - 0.2 | + 4.8 | 3,839 | - 6.5 | + 0.5 | |
| Scotland | 2,510 | - 0.7 | - 5.3 | 1,918 | - 0.8 | - 4.9 | |
| Other Districts | 309 | + 0.3 | + 3.3 | 211 | + 2.4 | .. | |
| Total, United Kingdom | 21,161 | + 0.0 | + 0.8 | 17,349 | - 2.3 | - 2.0 | |

At Leicester employment showed a decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago; short time was reported. At Hinckley and Loughborough employment was fairly good. Employment with power frame workers in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire showed a decline compared with a month ago, but was on the whole fairly good; with hand frame workers in Nottinghamshire it continued fair.

In Scotland employment continued fair, but was not so good as a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

| Description. | June, 1914. | May, 1914. | June, 1913. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1914, on a | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--|-----------|
| | | | | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| Imports: | | | | | |
| Hosiery, Woollen | £ 23,169 | £ 27,560 | £ 35,714 | - 4,391 | - 12,545 |
| " Cotton | 191,833 | 192,944 | 164,371 | - 1,111 | + 27,462 |
| Exports (British & Irish): | | | | | |
| Hosiery, Woollen | 137,184 | 104,580 | 138,300 | + 32,604 | - 1,116 |
| " Cotton | 51,891 | 50,959 | 50,508 | + 932 | + 1,383 |

CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, and was worse than in June, 1913.

Returns from firms employing 8,287 workpeople, and paying £7,382 in wages in the week ending June 27th, 1914, showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 2.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 4.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Kidderminster district employment continued fairly good, and was better than in June, 1913. In the West Riding of Yorkshire it continued quiet. Employment in Scotland showed little change compared with a month ago.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

EMPLOYMENT was fair, but not so good as a month ago or a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 30,642 workpeople in the week ended June 27th showed a decrease of 2.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 1.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 4.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 4.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

| Trades:— | Workpeople. | | | | Earnings. | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--|
| | Week ended June 27th, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Week ended June 27th, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | |
| | | Month ago. | Year ago. | | Month ago. | Year ago. | |
| | | Per cent. | Per cent. | £ | Per cent. | Per cent. | |
| Bleaching | 3,478 | - 0.1 | - 0.9 | 3,624 | + 0.4 | - 3.3 | |
| Printing | 836 | - 1.2 | - 4.9 | 1,060 | + 0.9 | - 10.2 | |
| Dyeing | 15,401 | - 2.5 | - 5.3 | 22,386 | - 1.9 | - 3.7 | |
| Trimming, Finishing, and other Departments .. | 10,388 | - 2.4 | - 4.0 | 11,277 | - 1.4 | - 4.5 | |
| Not specified | 539 | + 1.1 | - 1.3 | 719 | + 7.5 | - 4.1 | |
| Total | 30,642 | - 2.1 | - 4.3 | 39,066 | - 1.3 | - 4.1 | |

Districts:—
 Yorkshire 13,805 - 1.3 - 4.0 20,287 - 1.4 - 2.0
 Lancashire 9,460 - 3.6 - 6.1 11,523 - 0.8 - 7.9
 Scotland 3,391 - 3.1 - 3.9 3,153 - 3.9 - 4.9
 Ireland 1,038 - 0.1 - 1.7 782 + 0.5 - 5.6
 Other Districts 2,948 - 0.6 - 1.4 3,321 - 0.5 - 1.4
Total 30,642 - 2.1 - 4.3 39,066 - 1.3 - 4.1

Bleaching.—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire continued moderate, and was worse than a year ago; much short time was reported. At Basford employment continued slack, and there was some short time.

Printing.—Employment with machine calico printers in England continued slack, and was much worse than a year ago; a considerable amount of short time was reported. With calico printers' engravers it was also slack. In Scotland employment was fair with printers and calico engravers; the latter section, however, showed a decline compared with last month, and short time was reported.

Dyeing.—Employment with woollen and worsted dyers in Yorkshire was fair, but not so good as a month ago; more than one-fifth of the Trade Union dyers worked short time. With cotton dyers in Yorkshire and Lancashire employment was moderate and worse than a month ago. With silk dyers it continued fair at Macclesfield and Leek, and good at Congleton. With lace dyers it continued moderate at Nottingham and slack at Basford.

Trimming, Finishing, &c.—At Leicester employment with hosiery dyers and trimmers continued quiet and was worse than a year ago. At Hinckley it was fairly good; at Loughborough it showed a decline compared with a month ago. With hosiery trimmers at Basford it was fair and better than a month ago. With calender workers at Dundee it continued fair.

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the leather trades in June continued quiet, and was worse than a year ago. Trade Unions with 4,106 members reported 4.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, compared with 5.0 per cent. a month ago, and 4.5* per cent. a year ago.

Skinner, Tanners, Curriers, Leather Dressers, &c.—Employment continued quiet in most centres, short time being frequently reported. It was fair, however, in some branches in London, Manchester, Edinburgh, Bolton and Wigan, and good at Hyde and Rushden. At Warrington and Liverpool employment was disturbed by a dispute.

Saddle and Harness Makers.—Employment at Walsall was slack. In London it continued quiet, and at Birmingham moderate. At Glasgow it was good.

* Revised Figure.

Miscellaneous Trades.—With portmanteau makers in London employment remained fair; with fancy leather workers it was reported as bad, but better than a month ago.

Imports and Exports.

| Description. | June, 1914. | May, 1914. | June, 1913. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1914, on a | |
|---|------------------|----------------|----------------|--|-----------------|
| | | | | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| Imports: | | | | | |
| Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, dry .. cwt. | 56,740 | 60,948 | 37,487 | - 4,208 | + 19,253 |
| Ditto, wet cwt. | 70,732 | 56,426 | 62,876 | + 14,306 | + 7,856 |
| Total, Hides, dry and wet .. cwt. | 127,472 | 117,374 | 100,363 | + 10,098 | + 27,109 |
| Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins .. (value) £ | 989,375 | 1,231,620 | 897,641 | - 302,245 | + 91,734 |
| Leather* cwt. | 270,233 | 256,388 | 290,056 | + 13,845 | - 19,823 |
| Total | 1,075,507 | 95,101 | 92,345 | + 12,406 | + 15,162 |
| Exports (British & Irish): | | | | | |
| Leather cwt. | 24,393 | 26,750 | 18,398 | - 2,357 | + 5,995 |
| Gloves .. doz. prs. | 14,976 | 8,492 | 12,367 | + 6,484 | + 2,609 |
| Machinery Belting .. cwt. | 4,169 | 4,397 | 4,204 | - 228 | - 35 |
| Saddlery and Harness (value) £ | 28,444 | 30,391 | 32,367 | - 1,947 | - 3,923 |
| Other Sorts .. (value) £ | 52,482 | 51,953 | 54,040 | + 529 | - 1,568 |

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was fairly good, but showed a slight decline as compared with May.

Returns from firms employing 66,194 workpeople in the week ended June 27th showed decreases of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, as compared with May; but increases of 1.1 per cent. and of 2.8 per cent. respectively as compared with June, 1913.

| District. | Workpeople. | | | | Earnings. | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--|
| | Week ended June 27th, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Week ended June 27th, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | |
| | | Month ago. | Year ago. | | Month ago. | Year ago. | |
| | | Per cent. | Per cent. | £ | Per cent. | Per cent. | |
| ENGLAND & WALES. | | | | | | | |
| London | 2,947 | - 1.7 | + 4.5 | 3,432 | - 1.4 | + 7.5 | |
| Leicester | 12,572 | - 0.9 | + 1.1 | 14,013 | - 3.7 | + 2.3 | |
| Leicester Country District .. | 3,156 | + 0.5 | + 4.6 | 3,201 | - 1.8 | + 11.9 | |
| Northampton | 11,159 | + 0.4 | - 1.4 | 11,743 | - 1.8 | - 2.2 | |
| Northampton Country District .. | 9,551 | - 0.4 | - 2.6 | 9,476 | - 1.9 | - 0.7 | |
| Kettering | 3,681 | - 1.3 | - 2.5 | 3,867 | - 4.2 | - 2.4 | |
| Stafford & District | 2,951 | + 2.3 | + 0.1 | 3,182 | - 4.4 | + 2.2 | |
| Norwich & District | 4,588 | - 0.3 | + 1.5 | 4,255 | - 0.3 | + 15.1 | |
| Bristol & District | 1,334 | + 0.3 | + 0.9 | 1,277 | - 0.9 | + 5.5 | |
| Kingswood | 2,010 | + 1.7 | + 7.9 | 2,053 | + 3.6 | + 12.6 | |
| Leeds & District | 2,281 | - 1.8 | - 3.2 | 2,251 | + 1.3 | - 1.4 | |
| Manchester & District | 3,040 | + 0.1 | + 2.9 | 3,267 | + 1.5 | + 11.0 | |
| Birmingham & District .. | 1,015 | .. | + 11.5 | 861 | - 1.1 | + 10.0 | |
| Other parts of England and Wales | 2,130 | + 0.5 | .. | 1,807 | - 1.8 | + 4.7 | |
| ENGLAND & WALES .. | 62,415 | - 0.2 | + 1.3 | 64,665 | - 3.1 | + 2.9 | |
| SCOTLAND | 3,413 | - 0.3 | - 2.0 | 3,603 | + 4.6 | - 0.2 | |
| IRELAND | 366 | - 1.9 | - 5.9 | 273 | + 19.7 | + 5.4 | |
| UNITED KINGDOM .. | 66,194 | - 0.2 | + 1.1 | 68,541 | - 2.6 | + 2.8 | |

Employment in London was quiet, but considerably better than last year. At Leicester employment was fair with lasters and finishers, but very quiet with clickers and pressmen: it showed a decided decline as compared with May, and some short time was reported, but it was slightly better than in June last year. In the Leicester country district employment was much better than last year. Employment at Northampton was described as fair with lasters and finishers, and good with clickers and pressmen; at Kettering it was quiet. In the country districts of Northamptonshire army bootmakers reported practically no change. Employment at Stafford was good: it was also good at Norwich and much better than a year ago, several firms working overtime. Employment continued good at Bristol and Kingswood, at the latter place it was better than in May, and much better than 1st year. At Leeds employment was only moderate, and not so good as a year ago.

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

Employment in Scotland showed an improvement on the whole, and was decidedly good at Glasgow, Maybole and Kilmarnock.

Imports and Exports.

| Description of Boots and Shoes. | June, 1914. | May, 1914. | June, 1913. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1914, on a | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--|-----------|
| | | | | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| Imports (less re-exports): | | | | | |
| Leather .. doz. pairs | 16,386 | 19,378 | 14,054 | - 2,992 | + 2,332 |
| " .. value £ | 57,721 | 71,735 | 51,556 | - 14,014 | + 6,165 |
| Rubber .. doz. pairs | 9,660 | 9,735 | 6,491 | - 76 | + 3,169 |
| " .. value £ | 10,097 | 11,928 | 7,409 | - 1,831 | + 2,688 |
| Other materials doz. pairs | 7,245 | 8,659 | 7,769 | - 1,414 | - 584 |
| " .. value £ | 3,828 | 4,071 | 3,420 | - 243 | + 408 |
| Exports (British & Irish) | | | | | |
| Leather .. doz. pairs | 101,450 | 105,079 | 101,892 | - 3,629 | - 442 |
| " .. value £ | 292,504 | 299,814 | 303,363 | - 7,110 | - 10,859 |
| Rubber .. doz. pairs | 9,244 | 9,252 | 9,096 | + 162 | + 318 |
| " .. value £ | 9,244 | 9,579 | 9,325 | - 335 | - 81 |
| Other materials doz. pairs | 11,778 | 6,721 | 17,923 | + 5,057 | - 6,145 |
| " .. value £ | 10,320 | 5,170 | 14,729 | + 5,150 | - 4,409 |

TAILORING TRADE.

Bespoke Branch.

London.—Employment during June was moderate, and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £15,185 to their workpeople (indoor workers and outworkers) during the four weeks ended June 27th, showed a decrease in the amount of wages paid of 11.9 per cent., compared with a month ago, and of 12.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment at Glasgow and at Belfast was reported as good.

Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Branch.

Employment continued fairly good. Returns from firms employing 34,566 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended June 27th showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 2.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

| District. | Number of Workpeople. | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | Week ended June 27th, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Per cent. |
| | | Month ago. | Year ago. | |
| | | Per cent. | Per cent. | |
| Leeds | 10,039 | - 0.7 | + 2.2 | |
| Manchester | 2,506 | - 1.2 | + 12.5 | |
| Other places in Yorkshire, Lancs. and Cheshire .. | 4,790 | + 0.3 | + 0.8 | |
| Bristol | 1,906 | + 1.1 | + 4.5 | |
| North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol) | 4,084 | - 1.5 | + 2.7 | |
| South Midland and Eastern Counties | 3,596 | + 0.6 | - 1.9 | |
| London | 2,851 | - 2.2 | + 3.0 | |
| Glasgow | 1,633 | + 1.6 | + 3.5 | |
| Rest of United Kingdom .. | 3,171 | - 0.3 | + 2.6 | |
| Total, United Kingdom | 34,566 | - 0.5 | + 2.6 | |

At Leeds employment showed a slight decline compared with a month ago; the wholesale bespoke branch was better employed than the ready-made section. At Manchester, Liverpool and Hebden Bridge employment was fair, and not so good as a month ago. At Huddersfield and Wigan it was fairly good.

At Bristol employment was reported as moderate; at Stroud it continued good, and was better than a year ago; some overtime was reported. At Nottingham, Leicester, Walsall, Tamworth, Norwich, and Plymouth employment continued good. At Colchester it was fairly good.

In London employment on the whole was fair and not so good as a month ago; the Trade Union cutters reported it as good. In Glasgow employment was fairly good.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in June, 1914, were valued at £318,254, as compared with £359,150 in May, 1914, and £320,623 in June, 1913; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months at £552,546, £551,221, and £626,200 respectively.

HAT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the silk hat trade during June showed an improvement compared with a month ago.

In the felt hat trade employment was quiet, and slightly better than a month ago; it was not so good as a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of June was 3.0, compared with 3.4 a month ago and 1.1 a year ago.

At Denton employment was quiet; about 80 per cent. of the Trade Union operatives were on short time. At Stockport it was moderate.

Imports and Exports.

| Description. | June, 1914. | May, 1914. | June, 1913. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1914, on a | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--|-----------|
| | | | | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| Imports: | | | | | |
| Hats, Felt...dozens | 16,338 | 9,516 | 33,968 | + 6,822 | - 17,630 |
| " Straw .. " | 9,505 | 20,325 | 21,649 | - 10,820 | - 12,144 |
| " Other sorts .. " | 31,225 | 56,978 | 61,617 | - 25,753 | - 30,392 |
| Total .. " | 57,068 | 86,819 | 117,234 | - 29,751 | - 60,166 |
| Exports (British & Irish): | | | | | |
| Hats, Felt...dozens | 29,039 | 24,229 | 42,618 | + 4,810 | - 13,579 |
| " Straw .. " | 58,209 | 66,470 | 53,842 | - 8,261 | + 4,367 |
| " Other sorts .. " | 16,089 | 12,733 | 14,683 | + 3,356 | + 1,406 |
| Total .. " | 103,337 | 103,432 | 111,143 | - 95 | - 7,806 |

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in London in the dressmaking trades was fairly good with retail firms and fair with court and private dressmakers; there was little change in either branch compared with a year ago. In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, millinery, &c., trades employment was fair.

Employment generally was fairly good in the shirt and collar trade and in the corset trade.

Dressmaking, Millinery, Mantle, Costume, and Blouse Trades.—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West End, employing 2,401 dressmakers in the week ended June 27th showed an increase of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and a decrease of 0.5 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fairly good. Court and private dressmakers employing 1,379 workpeople in the week ended June 27th showed a decrease of 3.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 0.7 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was fair. With milliners in the West End employing about 900 workpeople employment was fairly good.

In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing and millinery trades firms in London employing 5,869 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended June 27th showed a decrease of 5.7 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 3.9 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment on the whole was fair, but showed a seasonal decline in every branch. Compared with a year ago the mantle and costume branch showed a decline and the remaining branches an improvement.

In Manchester firms employing 5,348 workpeople in the week ended June 27th in the costume, skirt, blouse, mantle, &c., trades showed a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and an increase of 4.6 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was good in the blouse branch, fairly good in the costume, skirt, &c., branch, and fair in the mantle branch. There was a deficiency of labour, especially of blouse and costume machinists.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle, costume, and underclothing trades continued good, and was better than a year ago. Firms employing 2,525 workpeople in the week ended June 27th showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and of 2.6 per cent. compared with a year ago. A scarcity of finishers and machinists was reported.

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers in England, Scotland, and Ireland employing 4,524 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) and paying £3,435 in wages to indoor and outdoor workers in the week ended June 27th showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the wages paid compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 0.3 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was fairly good.

Corset Trade.—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 6,505 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended June 27th showed a decrease of 1.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and an increase of 3.6 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was fairly good.

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good on the whole, and, with the exception of a decline in the furnishing trades, was generally about the same as a year ago. Trade Unions with an aggregate membership of 55,089 reported 2.0 per cent. as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 1.7 per cent. in May and 1.9 per cent. in June, 1913.

Furnishing Trades.

Employment was fairly good on the whole, but showed a decline on the previous month, while about the same as in June, 1913. Trade Unions with 23,968 members reported 2.7 per cent. as out of work at the end of the month, as compared with 1.7 per cent. in May and 2.7 per cent. in June, 1913. The principal exceptions to the general state of employment were Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol and Newcastle, where employment was good, and Hull, where it was moderate. At Sheffield employment was good and rather better than a month ago in the general furnishing trades, but was quiet with cabinet makers.

The Imports of furniture and cabinet ware in June 1914, were valued at £44,509, as compared with £42,386 in May, 1914, and £35,170 in June, 1913; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £76,367, £80,265, and £72,626 respectively.

Mill Sawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment continued fairly good and about the same as in the preceding month.

The percentage unemployed at the end of the month among "insured" workpeople engaged in saw milling was 3.6, as compared with 3.7 in the preceding month and 2.0 in June, 1913.

Trade Unions with a total membership of 7,945 reported 1.9 per cent. as out of work at the end of the month, compared with 2.0 per cent. in May and 2.7 per cent. in June, 1913. At Middlesbrough, Sheffield and Birkenhead employment was reported as good, at Hull and Nottingham as quiet, at Liverpool as dull, and on the lower reaches of the Tyne as declining; it was very fair, and better than a month ago, at Birmingham.

Imports.

| Description. | June 1914. | May 1914. | June 1913. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1914, on a | |
|---|------------|-----------|------------|--|-----------|
| | | | | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| Timber, hewn .. | 407,566 | 272,080 | 436,809 | +135,515 | - 29,213 |
| " sawn .. " | 670,869 | 379,450 | 755,893 | +291,419 | - 85,021 |
| House Frames, Fittings, and Joiner's Work (value) | £ 13,759 | £ 16,509 | £ 11,679 | - £ 2,850 | + £ 2,080 |

Coachbuilding.

In this trade employment continued good, and was about the same as in May. Trade Unions with 14,710 members reported 1.3 per cent. as unemployed at the end of the month, the same percentage as in the previous month; the percentage in June, 1913, was 1.0. Employ-

* Revised figure.

ment was very good in London and at Glasgow; and at Salford it was only moderate, and at Aberdeen slack.

The following Table shows the unemployed percentage of "insured" workpeople of all classes engaged in the construction of vehicles:—

| Division. | Number Insured. | Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at | | | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1914, compared with | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|------------------|---|-------------|
| | | June 26th, 1914. | May 29th, 1914. | June 27th, 1913. | A Month ago. | A Year ago. |
| | | London .. | 28,843 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.3 | .. | - 0.4 |
| Northern Counties .. | 5,807 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | .. | + 0.1 |
| North Western .. | 21,730 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 1.7 | .. | + 0.8 |
| Yorkshire .. | 15,851 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.0 | + 0.2 | + 0.7 |
| East Midlands .. | 17,107 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | .. | + 0.2 |
| West Midlands .. | 62,554 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 2.9 | + 0.7 | + 1.0 |
| Eastern and S.E. Counties .. | 17,929 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.4 | - 0.1 | + 0.5 |
| South Western .. | 15,656 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.6 | + 0.4 | + 0.6 |
| Wales .. | 4,066 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 0.8 | - 0.3 | + 1.2 |
| Scotland .. | 13,853 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 0.8 | + 0.3 | + 1.3 |
| Ireland .. | 4,734 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 3.6 | - 0.4 | + 0.2 |
| United Kingdom .. | 208,130 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.1 | + 0.2 | + 0.5 |

Coopers.

Employment generally continued fairly good. At Glasgow, Manchester and Bristol it was stated to be good, and at Hull bad.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmakers.—Employment continued good, but showed a decline compared with a year ago. Trade Unions reported 1.7 per cent. of their members as out of employment at the end of June, as compared with 1.6 per cent. in May and with 0.8 per cent. in June, 1913.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in June, 1914 were valued at £45,096, as compared with £46,238 in May, 1914, and £34,098 in June, 1913; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £20,994, £17,646, and £20,261 respectively.

Other Trades.—Employment continued moderate with general wheelwrights and smiths. With packing-case makers it was good, and rather better than a month ago. It continued good with skip and basket makers at Oldham and fair with cane and wicker workers at Basford.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in June showed a decline in London, as compared with both a month ago and a year ago. In other districts there was little change on the whole.

Employment with carpenters was generally good, but showed a slight decline in a majority of districts compared with a month ago, and a slight improvement compared with a year ago. There was, however, a decided increase in the percentage unemployed in London.

With bricklayers and masons little change was shown in London compared with a month ago, but compared with a year ago there were large increases in the percentages unemployed. In other districts employment was rather better on the whole than a month ago.

With plasterers and plumbers there was little general change, but with plasterers in London the percentage unemployed was much higher than a year ago.

With painters employment declined in nearly every district compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was little change; in London the figures show a slight improvement.

With labourers there was a decline in London, and a slight improvement, on the whole, elsewhere.

Of a total of 121,594 navvies, the percentage unemployed was 3.3, a decrease of 0.1 per cent. compared with a month ago, but an increase of 0.5 compared with a year ago. Of 7,782 slaters, &c., 3.9 per cent. were unemployed at the end of June, against 3.8 a month ago, and 2.9 a year ago. The number of persons of other occupations not shown separately in the Table was 34,631, and of these the percentage unemployed was 4.3, compared with 4.1 in May, 1914, and 3.9 in June, 1913.

The following Table shows the unemployed percentage

of "insured" persons in various occupations and in each geographical division at the end of June, 1914:—

| Division. | Number Insured. | Per-centage Un-emp-ly'd. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Number Insured. | Per-centage Un-emp-ly'd. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| | | | Mnth ago. | Year ago. | | | Mnth ago. | Year ago. |
| Carpenters, &c. | | | | | | | | |
| London* .. | 26,992 | 6.8 | + 1.0 | + 2.3 | 13,737 | 9.8 | + 0.1 | + 3.5 |
| Northern Counties .. | 7,551 | 0.9 | + 0.2 | - 0.7 | 4,386 | 0.5 | .. | - 0.7 |
| North Western .. | 16,891 | 2.1 | + 0.2 | + 0.6 | 9,339 | 1.2 | - 0.2 | - 0.4 |
| Yorkshire .. | 11,336 | 1.4 | - 0.2 | - 0.3 | 6,206 | 1.3 | .. | + 0.3 |
| East Midlands .. | 7,507 | 1.6 | - 0.7 | + 0.5 | 5,936 | 1.2 | - 0.6 | + 0.3 |
| West Midlands .. | 9,317 | 2.1 | + 0.1 | + 0.5 | 8,349 | 1.5 | - 0.5 | + 0.7 |
| Eastern & S.E. Cos. .. | 22,561 | 1.2 | + 0.1 | - 0.2 | 16,278 | 2.3 | + 0.3 | - 0.6 |
| South Western .. | 15,416 | 2.5 | + 0.6 | - 0.3 | 6,462 | 2.8 | - 0.3 | - 1.7 |
| Wales .. | 7,601 | 1.1 | + 0.1 | - 0.6 | 2,432 | 0.9 | + 0.4 | + 0.2 |
| Scotland .. | 14,246 | 0.6 | - 0.1 | - 0.1 | 2,245 | 1.1 | .. | - 1.1 |
| Ireland .. | 7,255 | 4.6 | + 0.3 | - 1.7 | 2,032 | 4.8 | - 0.9 | - 2.7 |
| United Kingdom | 146,693 | 2.6 | + 0.2 | + 0.2 | 77,402 | 3.2 | - 0.1 | + 0.3 |
| Bricklayers. | | | | | | | | |
| London* .. | 2,954 | 17.3 | .. | + 10.5 | 5,577 | 17.2 | + 1.1 | + 8.6 |
| Northern Counties .. | 2,928 | 0.8 | .. | - 0.3 | 1,110 | 2.9 | + 0.5 | - 1.3 |
| North Western .. | 4,168 | 1.7 | - 0.2 | .. | 2,645 | 5.6 | - 2.5 | + 2.2 |
| Yorkshire .. | 5,155 | 2.3 | + 0.3 | + 1.1 | 1,647 | 3.0 | .. | + 0.3 |
| East Midlands .. | 1,249 | 2.6 | - 0.8 | + 0.9 | 608 | 2.8 | - 0.8 | - 2.4 |
| West Midlands .. | 1,927 | 2.6 | - 0.4 | .. | 1,114 | 4.9 | .. | + 3.2 |
| Eastern & S.E. Cos. .. | 1,427 | 7.9 | - 1.9 | - 1.0 | 2,236 | 4.7 | + 1.1 | - 0.1 |
| South Western .. | 8,326 | 2.9 | .. | .. | 2,146 | 4.3 | + 0.4 | - 1.4 |
| Wales .. | 6,820 | 1.1 | .. | - 0.3 | 2,161 | 2.0 | + 0.5 | .. |
| Scotland .. | 8,885 | 1.0 | - 0.1 | - 0.9 | 2,730 | 3.1 | - 1.2 | + 0.1 |
| Ireland .. | 2,860 | 7.6 | - 1.1 | + 0.2 | 1,717 | 7.5 | - 0.2 | - 0.5 |
| United Kingdom | 45,799 | 3.2 | - 0.2 | + 0.4 | 23,691 | 7.5 | + 0.3 | + 2.5 |
| Masons. | | | | | | | | |
| London* .. | 4,741 | 0.6 | + 0.2 | - 0.4 | 2,235 | 1.8 | + 0.1 | - 0.2 |
| Northern Counties .. | 16,441 | 1.1 | + 0.5 | + 0.1 | 5,357 | 5.0 | + 0.2 | + 1.8 |
| North Western .. | 9,119 | 1.0 | + 0.5 | + 0.1 | 3,392 | 3.7 | - 0.2 | - 0.1 |
| Yorkshire .. | 5,533 | 2.1 | + 0.5 | + 0.3 | 1,640 | 3.4 | - 0.2 | - 1.0 |
| East Midlands .. | 9,712 | 1.5 | + 0.7 | + 0.7 | 2,427 | 3.6 | .. | + 0.4 |
| West Midlands .. | 23,102 | 2.3 | + 1.3 | - 0.8 | 4,356 | 2.2 | + 0.5 | + 0.3 |
| Eastern & S.E. Cos. .. | 13,374 | 2.9 | + 1.4 | + 0.2 | 3,407 | 3.1 | + 0.4 | - 0.4 |
| South Western .. | 4,438 | 0.7 | + 0.1 | - 0.6 | 950 | 2.4 | + 0.2 | + 0.1 |
| Wales .. | 11,000 | 0.8 | + 0.4 | + 0.2 | 7,008 | 2.0 | + 0.1 | + 0.6 |
| Scotland .. | 5,119 | 3.7 | .. | - 0.4 | 1,539 | 7.6 | .. | + 0.2 |
| United Kingdom | 147,742 | 3.5 | + 1.9 | .. | 41,136 | 3.6 | .. | + 0.3 |
| Painters, &c. | | | | | | | | |
| London* .. | 4,741 | 0.6 | + 0.2 | - 0.4 | 2,235 | 1.8 | + 0.1 | - 0.2 |
| Northern Counties .. | 16,441 | 1.1 | + 0.5 | + 0.1 | 5,357 | 5.0 | + 0.2 | + 1.8 |
| North Western .. | 9,119 | 1.0 | + 0.5 | + 0.1 | 3,392 | 3.7 | - 0.2 | - 0.1 |
| Yorkshire .. | 5,533 | 2.1 | + 0.5 | + 0.3 | 1,640 | 3.4 | - 0.2 | - 1.0 |
| East Midlands .. | 9,712 | 1.5 | + 0.7 | + 0.7 | 2,427 | 3.6 | .. | + 0.4 |
| West Midlands .. | 23,102 | 2.3 | + 1.3 | - 0.8 | 4,356 | 2.2 | + 0.5 | + 0.3 |
| Eastern & S.E. Cos. .. | 13,374 | 2.9 | + 1.4 | + 0.2 | 3,407 | 3.1 | + 0.4 | - 0.4 |
| South Western .. | 4,438 | 0.7 | + 0.1 | - 0.6 | 950 | 2.4 | + 0.2 | + 0.1 |
| Wales .. | 11,000 | 0.8 | + 0.4 | + 0.2 | 7,008 | 2.0 | + 0.1 | + 0.6 |
| Scotland .. | 5,119 | 3.7 | .. | - 0.4 | 1,539 | 7.6 | .. | + 0.2 |
| United Kingdom | 147,742 | 3.5 | + 1.9 | .. | 41,136 | 3.6 | .. | + 0.3 |
| Plumbers. | | | | | | | | |
| London* .. | 69,895 | 9.2 | + 1.2 | + 1.0 | 192,173 | 8.4 | + 1.7 | + 1.3 |
| Northern Counties .. | 15,092 | 1.9 | .. | + 0.3 | 50,747 | 1.4 | .. | - 0.1 |
| North Western .. | 44,865 | 2.5 | - 0.3 | + 0.3 | 128,663 | 2.2 | - 0.1 | + 0.5 |
| Yorkshire .. | 22,452 | 3.2 | - 0.1 | .. | 75,429 | 2.3 | - 0.1 | + 0.3 |
| East Midlands .. | 13,071 | 3.3 | - 0.7 | + 1.0 | 44,087 | 2.5 | - 0.5 | + 0.9 |
| West Midlands .. | 20,414 | 3.3 | - 0.1 | + 1.2 | 62,083 | 2.8 | + 0.1 | + 1.1 |
| Eastern & S.E. Cos. .. | 41,255 | 3.7 | + 0.1 | - 1.4 | 125,767 | 2.8 | + 0.3 | - 0.9 |
| South Western .. | 25,928 | 5.5 | + 0.6 | - 0.1 | 85,002 | 4.2 | + 0.6 | .. |
| Wales .. | 15,428 | 2.4 | + 0.1 | - 0.2 | 55,955 | 1.5 | .. | - 0.1 |
| Scotland .. | 18,688 | 2.2 | .. | - 0.1 | 87,031 | 1.4 | .. | - 0.2 |
| Ireland .. | 14,127 | 9.7 | - 0.4 | - 1.5 | 39,738 | 7.0 | - 0.6 | - 1.3 |
| United Kingdom | 301,215 | 4.9 | + 0.2 | + 0.2 | 947,685 | 3.8 | + 0.3 | + 0.3 |
| Labourers. | | | | | | | | |
| London* .. | | | | | | | | |

London.—Employment continued good. It showed a slight decline on the whole compared with a month ago, but was better than a year ago.

Other Centres.—Employment with letterpress printers continued fairly good. It was slack, however, at Leeds, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Bristol. At Sheffield and Derby it was good, and better than a month ago. With lithographic printers employment was fair on the whole, but not so good as a year ago.

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment in London was quiet, with much short time. In Manchester it was quiet and worse than a month ago and a year ago. At Glasgow, Edinburgh, Leeds and Dublin it was fair or good.

| | No. of Members of Unions at end of June, 1914. | Percentage Unemployed at end of | | | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | |
|--------------------|--|---------------------------------|------------|-------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| | | June, 1914. | May, 1914. | June, 1913. | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| London | 3,471 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 4.1 | + 0.9 | + 0.3 |
| Other Districts .. | 3,092 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.1 | - 0.4 | - 0.2 |
| United Kingdom .. | 6,563 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.6 | + 0.3 | + 0.1 |

PAPER TRADES.

Employment in these trades continued fairly good on the whole, but was not so good as a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 17,119 workpeople in the last week of the month showed practically no change in the number of workpeople employed by them compared with a month ago and a decrease of 0.3 per cent. compared with a year ago.

| | Workpeople paid Wages in last week of June, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------|
| | | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards: | | | |
| Northern Counties .. | 4,716 | + 0.1 | - 0.9 |
| Midlands, Wales, and Ireland .. | 1,480 | - 0.9 | + 1.0 |
| Southern Counties .. | 6,590 | - 0.0 | - 0.6 |
| Scotland .. | 3,579 | + 0.1 | - 0.0 |
| Total, Machine-made Paper, &c. | 16,365 | - 0.1 | - 0.4 |
| Hand-made Paper | 754 | + 0.1 | + 2.3 |
| Total | 17,119 | - 0.0 | - 0.3 |

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade, with 4,503 members, had 0.9 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, compared with 1.3 per cent. a month ago and 0.9 per cent. a year ago. In the hand-made paper trade Trade Unions with 535 members had 10.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of June, compared with 3.8 per cent. in May and 5.3 per cent. in June, 1913.

The Imports of paper in June, 1914, were valued at £593,935, as compared with £620,739 in May, 1914, and £620,826 in June, 1913; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £284,619, £278,969, and £294,041 respectively.

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued fairly good, but showed some decline on the whole compared with a month ago.

Employment in the glass bottle trade continued fairly good in Yorkshire and good at Sunderland, Portobello, and Bristol. In Glasgow it was reported as slack. Glassblowers in London reported employment as bad.

Employment at St. Helens was moderate with sheet glass flatteners and quiet with sheet and plate glass workers, showing a decline compared with May. With flint glass makers and cutters in the Birmingham district employment was fair, but not so good as a month ago; in the Wordsley and Stourbridge district it was good. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear it continued fair, though short time was still reported.

Returns from firms employing 8,032 workpeople in the week ended June 27th showed a decrease of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed and of 3.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.1

per cent. in the number employed, but an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

| Branches. | Workpeople. | | | | Earnings. | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|--|--|
| | Week ended June 27th, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Week ended June 27th, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | | |
| | | Month ago. | Year ago. | | Month ago. | Year ago. | | |
| Glass Bottle | 5,615 | - 1.4 | - 1.4 | 7,658 | - 3.6 | + 0.2 | | |
| Flint Glass Ware (not bottles) | 1,822 | + 0.3 | - 0.4 | 2,092 | - 3.0 | - 0.9 | | |
| Other Branches | 595 | - 1.2 | - 0.8 | 716 | - 1.1 | + 1.7 | | |
| Total | 8,032 | - 1.0 | - 1.1 | 10,466 | - 3.3 | + 0.1 | | |

| Districts. | Workpeople. | | | | Earnings. | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------|--|--|
| | Week ended June 27th, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Week ended June 27th, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | | |
| Month ago. | | Year ago. | Month ago. | | Year ago. | | | |
| North of England | 722 | + 1.0 | - 0.3 | 893 | - 1.3 | + 0.9 | | |
| Yorkshire | 4,402 | - 1.7 | - 3.9 | 6,035 | - 4.2 | - 2.2 | | |
| Lancashire | 957 | - 1.7 | + 9.4 | 1,155 | - 5.9 | + 9.7 | | |
| Worcestershire and Warwickshire | 740 | - 1.2 | - 2.8 | 934 | - 1.5 | + 0.4 | | |
| Scotland | 896 | + 1.6 | + 2.3 | 1,123 | - 0.2 | + 1.4 | | |
| Other parts of the United Kingdom | 315 | .. | + 2.3 | 326 | + 0.9 | + 5.5 | | |
| Total | 8,032 | - 1.0 | - 1.1 | 10,466 | - 3.3 | + 0.1 | | |

Imports and Exports.

| Description. | June, 1914. | May, 1914. | June, 1913. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1914, on a | |
|--|-------------|------------|-------------|--|-----------|
| | | | | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| Imports: | | | | | |
| Window and German sheet glass, including shades, &c. | 83,998 | 100,200 | 85,656 | - 16,202 | - 1,658 |
| Plate | 28,502 | 25,158 | 43,547 | + 3,344 | - 15,045 |
| Flint, plain, cut or ornamental, &c. | 84,757 | 86,171 | 73,647 | - 1,414 | + 11,110 |
| Manufactures, other sorts | 2 | .. | 128 | + 2 | - 126 |
| Bottles | 168,805 | 168,788 | 152,341 | + 1,017 | + 14,464 |
| Exports (British & Irish): | | | | | |
| Plate | 19,369 | 22,731 | 16,916 | - 3,362 | + 2,453 |
| Flint | 6,831 | 6,733 | 6,575 | + 98 | + 256 |
| Manufactures, other sorts | 46,530 | 62,047 | 60,866 | - 15,517 | - 4,336 |
| Bottles | 70,750 | 73,365 | 76,820 | - 2,615 | - 6,070 |

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the pottery trades continued fairly good in general, showing little change on the whole compared with a month ago, but a decline compared with a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 18,990 workpeople in the week ended June 27th showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the numbers employed and a decrease of 0.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3.2 per cent. in the numbers employed and of 6.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

| Branches.— | Workpeople. | | | | Earnings. | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|--|--|
| | Week ended June 27th, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Week ended June 27th, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | | |
| | | Month ago. | Year ago. | | Month ago. | Year ago. | | |
| China Manufacture .. | 3,330 | .. | - 5.0 | 3,887 | + 2.0 | - 4.0 | | |
| Earthenware Manufacture | 12,706 | + 0.4 | - 2.7 | 11,996 | - 1.3 | - 5.3 | | |
| Other Branches (including unspecified) | 2,954 | + 0.8 | - 3.7 | 2,559 | - 2.7 | - 12.8 | | |
| Total | 18,990 | + 0.4 | - 3.2 | 18,442 | - 0.8 | - 6.2 | | |

In the Potteries employment was fairly good in the china section and about the same as a year ago; it was fair in the earthenware section, with some decline on a year ago. In other districts employment was still good in the earthenware section; the china section showed some improvement on a month ago, but was worse than a year ago.

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in June, 1914, were valued at £96,386, as compared with £102,190 in May, 1914, and £83,633 in June, 1913. The Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were £250,501, £240,193, and £294,429 respectively.

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

Brick Trade.

EMPLOYMENT in the brick trade in June continued good, and was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 11,749 workpeople in the week ending June 27th showed an increase of 1.2 per cent. in the numbers employed, and of 0.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 1.8 per cent. in the numbers employed, and of 2.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

| Districts. | Workpeople. | | | | Earnings. | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|--|--|
| | Week ended June 27th, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | Week ended June 27th, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a | | | |
| | | Month ago. | Year ago. | | Month ago. | Year ago. | | |
| Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire | 3,254 | + 0.2 | + 7.7 | 4,159 | + 1.4 | + 8.2 | | |
| Midlands and Eastern Counties | 3,623 | + 1.1 | + 0.4 | 4,253 | - 1.6 | - 1.3 | | |
| S. and S.W. Counties and Wales | 3,235 | + 1.4 | - 2.3 | 4,329 | - 1.1 | + 1.1 | | |
| Scotland | 796 | + 0.6 | + 3.0 | 972 | + 4.1 | + 7.6 | | |
| Other Districts | 841 | + 5.6 | + 1.3 | 1,004 | + 3.2 | - 2.7 | | |
| Total | 11,749 | + 1.2 | + 1.8 | 14,717 | + 0.1 | + 2.4 | | |

In the district comprising the Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire employment generally continued good, showing a slight improvement on a month ago, and a marked improvement on a year ago. In the Midlands and Eastern Counties it continued fairly good, and showed little change compared with a year ago. It was, however, quiet in the Shropshire glazed brick trade, and in the Stourbridge district. In the Southern and South Western Counties and Wales employment continued good on the whole. In Scotland it was better than a month ago, and considerably better than a year ago.

Cement Trade.

Employment in the cement trade was reported as slack on the whole on the Thames and Medway. On the Tees and at Hartlepool it continued good.

The Imports of cement during June, 1914, amounted to 11,077 tons, as compared with 12,018 tons in May, 1914, and 10,474 tons in June, 1913. The Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were 45,092 tons, 49,744 tons, and 64,919 tons respectively.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT continued fair on the whole, except at Liverpool, where it was bad.

London*.—Employment generally continued fair, but showed a decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the four weeks ended June 27th was 14,064, a decrease of 4.8 per cent. on a month ago and of 3.8 per cent. on June, 1913.

| Period. | Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks* and at Principal Wharves in London. | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|--------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | In Docks | | | At 110 Wharves making Returns. | Total Docks and Principal Wharves. |
| | By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors. | By Ship-owners, &c | Total. | | |
| Week ended June 6th | 4,672 | 2,225 | 6,897 | 7,049 | 13,946 |
| " " " 13th | 4,738 | 2,713 | 7,511 | 6,872 | 14,383 |
| " " " 20th | 4,497 | 2,653 | 7,150 | 6,633 | 13,783 |
| " " " 27th | 4,768 | 2,601 | 7,369 | 6,768 | 14,137 |
| Average for 4 weeks ended June 27th, 1914 | 4,681 | 2,560 | 7,241 | 6,823 | 14,064 |
| Average for May, '14 | 5,278 | 2,415 | 7,693 | 7,087 | 14,780 |
| " " June, 1913 | 5,055 | 2,875 | 7,910 | 6,717 | 14,627 |

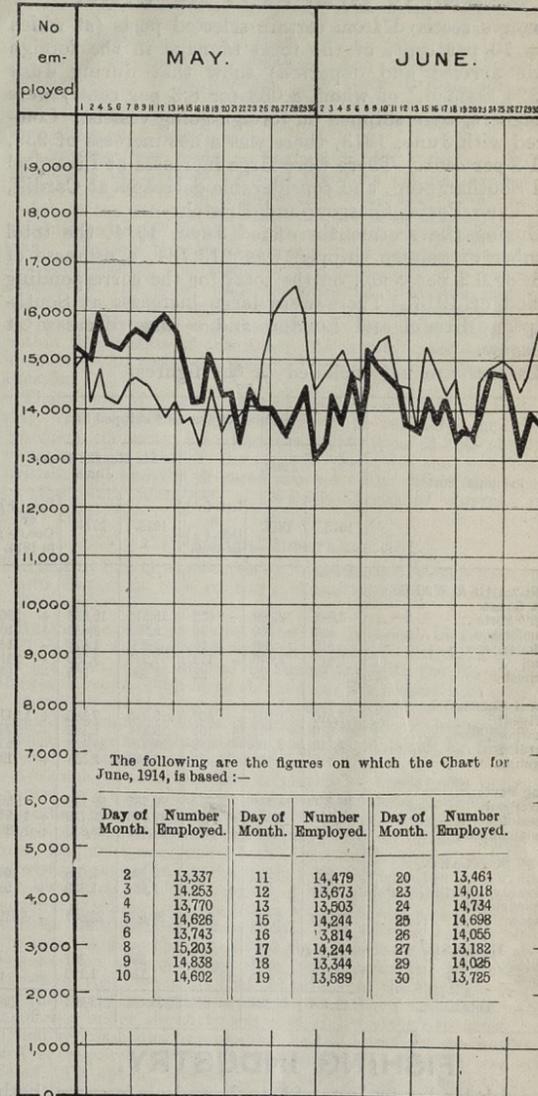
The numbers employed during June, 1914, fluctuated between a maximum of 15,203 and a minimum of 13,182.

* Exclusive of Tilbury.

The corresponding figures for June, 1913, were 15,429 and 13,347 respectively.

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed at all the Docks, and at 110 of the principal Wharves, for each day during the months of May and June, 1914. The corresponding curve for May and June, 1913, is also given for comparison.

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



The following are the figures on which the Chart for June, 1914, is based:—

| Day of Month. | Number Employed. | Day of Month. | Number Employed. | Day of Month. | Number Employed. |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 2 | 13,337 | 11 | 14,479 | 20 | 13,464 |
| 3 | 14,253 | 12 | 13,673 | 23 | 14,018 |
| 4 | 13,770 | 13 | 13,503 | 24 | 14,734 |
| 5 | 14,626 | 15 | 14,244 | 25 | 14,698 |
| 6 | 13,743 | 16 | 13,814 | 26 | 14,055 |
| 8 | 15,203 | 17 | 14,244 | 27 | 13,182 |
| 9 | 14,838 | 18 | 13,344 | 29 | 14,025 |
| 10 | 14,602 | 19 | 13,589 | 30 | 13,725 |

Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks during June was 1,497, compared with 1,473 a month ago and 1,451 a year ago.

Liverpool.—Employment continued bad with dock labourers at the North End docks, and was bad and worse than a month ago at the South End docks. It was bad and worse than a month ago with quay and riverside carters. There was a general decline compared with a year ago.

Other Ports.—Employment on the Tyne was fairly good; it was rather better than a month ago at the docks, but not so good with trimmers and teamers. Employment was fair with dock labourers at Hartlepool and with dock and riverside labourers at Middlesbrough, but was worse than a month ago at both ports. It was generally moderate with dock labourers and coal workers at Hull, and fair at Goole; at Grimsby it was good with dock labourers but slack with coal workers. Employment was fairly good with riverside labourers at Yarmouth and Lowestoft. It was moderate at Plymouth and Devonport, and better than a month ago. An improvement was also reported at Bristol, where employment was good; at Gloucester it was bad, and worse than a month ago. Employment at the South Wales ports was generally fairly good with coal trimmers and dry dock labourers, but slack with general cargo workers.

Employment was fair at Glasgow and Leith, and fairly

good at Dundee, showing an improvement at all three ports. It was good, and better than a month ago, at Belfast.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN JUNE.

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which over 70 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade arrived and departed) show that during June 49,324 seamen,* of whom 4,083 (or 8·3 per cent.) were foreigners, were shipped on foreign-going vessels. Compared with June, 1913, there was a net increase of 939, or 1·9 per cent. There were large increases at Liverpool and Southampton, and considerable decreases at Cardiff, the Tyne Ports, Glasgow and Bristol.

During the six months ended June, 1914, the total number of seamen shipped was 273,784, a decrease of 708, or 0·3 per cent., on the total for the corresponding period of 1913. There were large increases at Southampton, Bristol and London and a large decrease at Glasgow.

Lascars are not included in the figures.

| Principal Ports. | Number of Seamen* shipped in | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| | June, | | | Six Months Ended June, | | |
| | 1913. | 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1914. | 1913. | 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1914. |
| ENGLAND & WALES. | | | | | | |
| East Coast. | | | | | | |
| Tyne Ports | 3,021 | 2,369 | - 652 | 15,573 | 15,863 | + 290 |
| Standerland | 399 | 360 | - 39 | 2,023 | 2,639 | + 616 |
| Middlesbrough | 316 | 366 | + 50 | 1,990 | 1,677 | - 313 |
| Hull | 1,419 | 1,246 | - 173 | 7,981 | 7,750 | - 231 |
| Grimsby | 97 | 75 | - 22 | 369 | 255 | - 114 |
| Bristol Channel. | | | | | | |
| Bristol | 1,510 | 1,103 | - 407 | 5,945 | 7,196 | + 1,241 |
| Newport, Mon. | 626 | 777 | + 151 | 5,214 | 5,322 | + 108 |
| Cardiff | 4,238 | 3,356 | - 882 | 24,576 | 24,423 | - 153 |
| Swansea | 348 | 419 | + 71 | 2,242 | 2,354 | + 112 |
| Other Ports. | | | | | | |
| Liverpool | 16,821 | 18,799 | + 1,978 | 99,787 | 99,198 | - 589 |
| London | 9,446 | 9,430 | - 16 | 49,578 | 50,729 | + 1,151 |
| Southampton | 4,471 | 5,745 | + 1,274 | 27,421 | 28,810 | + 1,389 |
| SCOTLAND. | | | | | | |
| Leith | 235 | 219 | - 16 | 2,305 | 2,098 | - 207 |
| Kirkcaldy, Methil, and Grangemouth | 181 | 255 | + 74 | 1,484 | 1,385 | - 99 |
| Glasgow | 4,988 | 4,428 | - 560 | 26,503 | 22,584 | - 3,919 |
| IRELAND. | | | | | | |
| Dublin | 91 | 114 | + 23 | 387 | 391 | + 4 |
| Belfast | 178 | 263 | + 85 | 1,114 | 1,120 | + 6 |
| Total | 48,355 | 49,324 | + 939 | 274,492 | 273,784 | - 708 |

FISHING INDUSTRY.

THE fish landed in June, 1914, showed an increase, both in quantity and value, as compared with June, 1913.

| | Quantity. | | Value. | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|---|------------------|---|
| | June, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with June, 1913. | June, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with June, 1913. |
| | | | | |
| Fish (other than Shell): | | | | |
| England and Wales | 1,062,040 | + 103,411 | 686,847 | + 28,047 |
| Scotland | 1,927,318 | + 699,592 | 624,302 | + 50,921 |
| Ireland | 56,880 | - 2,806 | 23,855 | + 2,223 |
| Total | 3,046,038 | + 800,197 | 1,335,004 | + 81,191 |
| Shell Fish | — | — | 35,080 | + 689 |
| Total Value | — | — | 1,370,084 | + 80,502 |

Fishermen.—Employment with fishermen was good generally. At Grimsby it continued good. At Yarmouth and Lowestoft it continued good, and at Hull fair. It was good at Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Fraserburgh, and fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago, at Macduff. Off the south-western coast of England fishing was good generally throughout the month.

Fish Dock Labourers.—Employment with fish dock labourers was good at Grimsby and at Hull, fair at Lowestoft, and bad at Yarmouth. Employment con-

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

tinued good at Aberdeen and Peterhead, and was good, and better than a month ago, at Fraserburgh.

Fish Curers.—Employment with fish curers was good at Grimsby, fair at Hull and Lowestoft, and bad at Yarmouth. It was good at Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Fraserburgh, and fair, and better than a month ago, at Macduff.

The Exports (British and Irish) of herrings, cured or salted, during June, 1914, were valued at £398,407, as compared with £51,047 in May, 1914, and £286,595 in June, 1913.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.*

England and Wales.

THE weather during June was generally dry and favourable to out-door employment. The supply of labour was about equal to the demand in the south-midland, eastern and southern counties, but was somewhat deficient in many parts of the northern, north-midland, and south-western counties and in Wales.

Men for turnip hoeing were difficult to get in most parts of Durham. There was a marked scarcity of labourers in Cumberland, and it was reported that in the south-west hardly any extra labour was obtainable for the hay harvest and turnip-hoeing. Local labour was scarce and dear at the Whitsuntide hirings in North Lancashire, and some deficiency of men was also reported in most districts of South Lancashire. In Yorkshire there was a fairly good supply of labour in the West Riding, but men were scarce in certain districts of the East Riding, and there was some scarcity of men for turnip-hoeing in the North Riding.

There was a shortage of labour, particularly for temporary work, in a number of districts in Shropshire and Staffordshire. There was also some deficiency both of extra and of permanent labour in Nottinghamshire and in parts of Derbyshire and Leicestershire. In the other Midland Counties the supply of labour was generally about equal to the demand, the principal exceptions being Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire, in parts of which counties there was a shortage of men.

A sufficiency of labour was reported from most parts of the Eastern counties, though in Lincolnshire and Norfolk a local shortage was occasionally reported. In north Cambridgeshire the supply of labour available for fruit-picking was in excess of the demand.

In the Southern counties the supply of both permanent and extra labour was as a rule sufficient; in east central Sussex, however, both classes were reported scarce, and in north-west Surrey, north-east Kent, and east Sussex extra labour, mainly for fruit and pea picking, was difficult to obtain. There was a scarcity of extra labour in north-west Gloucestershire, and in Cornwall, Devonshire, and Somerset more than half the reports stated that there was a deficiency of labour, especially of extra men for hay-making and turnip-hoeing.

A short supply of labour was reported in a number of districts in north and central Wales, while the majority of districts in South Wales also reported a shortage.

Scotland.

THE supply of labour generally tended to be somewhat below the demand, and in many districts there was a marked scarcity of casual workers.

A general shortage of labour was reported in Caithness-shire, Orkney, Shetland, south-west Banffshire, parts of Aberdeenshire, and in Kincardineshire. Skilled men were hard to get in north and east Perthshire, where also domestic servants were exceptionally scarce. Casual labourers were scarce in Ross-shire and in central and south-east Perthshire; in central Perthshire the shortage of labour for turnip-thinning was reported to have led to permanent men being put on piecework in overtime. Female workers were as usual very difficult to obtain in north Argyllshire.

There was generally some scarcity of casual workers in Fifeshire, Clackmannanshire, and Kinross-shire. In the Lothians labour was less scarce than usual, casual labour being more easily obtained. The demand for yearly men was not quite satisfied in Kirkcudbrightshire, and there was some shortage in Wigtown-

* Based on information supplied by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland.

shire. In south Ayrshire local casual workers were scarce, but Irish labourers for potato-lifting were more plentiful than for several years past. A decided scarcity of labour was reported throughout Dumbartonshire, Renfrewshire, and Lanarkshire.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT : EXPOSURE TO RISK OF VIOLENCE : DEATH BY CRIMINAL ACT : WHAT IS AN ACCIDENT?

Compensation is payable to an injured workman under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, only in cases where his injuries are caused by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment.

A workman was employed as foreman by a firm who carried on business as removers of furniture. The firm employed a number of casual workmen on odd jobs, and it was the duty of the foreman to engage persons for these odd jobs. The applicants for such work included men of a very rough class, who were likely not only to use rough language, but even to use violence on refusal of an application. The foreman had been assaulted by such men on various occasions, as had been other foremen in similar situations. Part of his duty also was to let out vans to persons applying for them. Late one evening a man who was one of those who applied for odd jobs requested the foreman to let him a van at 6 o'clock the next morning. In fact he did not come for the van till 8.30 a.m., by which time all the available vans had been let. At 3.30 p.m. this man came to the yard and assaulted the foreman, but the men were separated. An hour later he returned, and when the foreman's back was turned he assaulted him so fiercely that the foreman died in consequence a few days later. The man was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to a long term of penal servitude. The widow of the deceased foreman applied for compensation under the Act, and an award was made in her favour. The employers appealed, and contended that the deceased had not met his death by an accident, nor had there been any accident arising out of the employment of the deceased. The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal. They held that there was evidence that the deceased was in a position in which he ran a special risk of assault incidental to his employment; that there may be an accident within the meaning of the Statute, although it was a felonious act of another person; and that the county court judge was justified in finding that there had been an accident to the deceased which arose out of his employment.—*Weekes v. Stead*.—*Court of Appeal*. 10th June, 1914.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT : RISK NOT SPECIALLY INCIDENTAL TO THE EMPLOYMENT : EMPLOYMENT OF A CASUAL NATURE.

Where a workman is injured by accident he is entitled to compensation only where the accident occurs in the course of the employment, and also arises out of the employment. A person whose employment is of a casual nature, and who is employed otherwise than for the purposes of the employer's trade or business is not within the benefits of the Act.

A woman had been regularly employed for several years on the Friday in each week as a charwoman in a private house. At a time when extra services were required in the house she agreed to work in the house for an hour or two every morning, and for another hour or two every evening for a fortnight. This temporary arrangement did not in any way interfere with her old standing arrangement to work a whole day at the house on each Friday. Her work when in the house was to do anything of a domestic nature which she might be required to do. On a Wednesday during the fortnight she was asked to take a letter to the post, which was about one hundred yards from the house. On her way to the post office with the letter she slipped on a piece of banana-skin and fell and broke her leg. She subsequently claimed compensation. The employer contended that she was not entitled to compensation, first, because she was engaged in casual labour, and secondly, because the accident did not arise out of the employment within the meaning of the Act, as while walking down the street she had not incurred any greater risk than any other member of the public who happened to be using the street. The county court judge decided that the period of a fortnight's engagement was sufficiently long and definite to prevent it being regarded as casual labour. He further decided that as her employment necessitated her being in the street, and thus exposed her to risks, her accident was one arising out of her employment, and she was therefore entitled to compensation. The employer appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that it is not enough in order to prove that an accident arose out of the employment to show that but for that employment the workman would not have been in the spot where the accident happened. There must be some special risk incidental to the employment imposing upon him a greater danger than in the case of an ordinary person. Hence the accident in question did not arise out of the employment, and therefore did not come within the Act. The appeal was accordingly allowed.—*Sheldon v. Needham*.—*Court of Appeal*. 15th June, 1914.

DEATH BY ACCIDENT : SEAMAN : BRITISH SHIP : CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION BEFORE ACCIDENT.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, applies to seamen, provided they are members of a crew of any ship registered in the United Kingdom, or of any other British ship of which the owner or manager resides or has his principal place of business in the United Kingdom. "Ship" has the same meaning as in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. By the last-mentioned Act it is provided that every British ship must (unless coming under certain exceptions) be registered under that Act; and if a ship is not so registered she is not to be recognised as a British ship.

A contract was made in England to sell a fishing vessel to purchasers in Norway. Up to the time of the contract the ship was on the British register, but that registration was cancelled on the 8th March, 1913. On the 18th March, 1913, the ship proceeded to sea to be delivered to the purchasers in Norway. She was lost on the voyage, and subsequently a claim for compensation was made by the dependant of a seaman, a member of her crew, who was drowned when the ship went down. The claim was resisted on the ground that the ship was not a British ship, and therefore the deceased did not come within the benefits of the Act. The county court judge, however, made an award in favour of the claimant. The employer appealed.

The Court of Appeal allowed the appeal, holding that the ship was one which was required to be registered under the Merchant Shipping Act; that the registration of this ship had been cancelled before she sailed, therefore she was not a British ship, and the deceased did not come within the benefits of the Act. *Mortimer v. Wisler*.—*Court of Appeal*. 16th June, 1914.

(2) National Insurance Act.

FAILURE TO PAY CONTRIBUTIONS : AGREEMENT BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED NOT TO PAY : EMERGENCY CARD : LIABILITY : EVIDENCE.

By the Regulations made under the National Insurance Act, 1911, where an employed contributor fails to deliver a card to his employer to be stamped in accordance with the Regulations, the employer is required to obtain from the nearest post office an "emergency card," upon which he is required to affix the requisite stamps. Failure to comply with the Regulations is an offence, for which the offender may be punished by fine by a court of summary jurisdiction.

An employer and two men employed by him agreed to ignore the Act, and accordingly no cards were obtained by the men, nor presented for stamping to the employer. Proceedings were accordingly taken against the employer for an offence under the Act. Enquiries were made, both of the employer and of the men, in writing as well as verbally, but all three refused to answer any questions. At the hearing of the charge against the employer the two men were called as witnesses, and assurances given to them that their evidence should not be used against them. The men thereupon admitted that they had never procured cards, because they thought they were better without. It was then argued for the prosecution that the refusal of the employer to give any information raised the presumption that he had committed an offence under the Act, and that if he wished to avoid conviction he was bound to prove that he had taken out an emergency card as required by the Regulations. The employer was convicted. On appeal, however, the Court of Session held that the conviction was bad on the grounds of insufficient evidence, and the conviction was accordingly quashed. The Court held that the employer is not under any obligation to give information against himself, or to make admissions to the inspectors, and that no presumption lies against him for refusing to do so; also, that it is not for the employer to prove that he had taken out an emergency card, but it was for the prosecution to prove that he had not. *Re Boyd Kinnear*.—*Court of Session*.—June 6th, 1914.

INCAPACITY FROM ACCIDENT : REFUSAL OR NEGLECT TO ENFORCE CLAIM : APPROVED SOCIETY : RIGHT TO TAKE PROCEEDINGS.

Where an injured person has received or recovered, or is entitled to receive or recover, compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, in respect of any injury, sickness or disablement benefit is not payable to such person under the National Insurance Act, unless the compensation payable is less than the benefit to which he would otherwise be entitled. Where an insured person appears to be entitled to any such compensation, and unreasonably refuses or neglects to take proceedings to enforce his claim, the approved society to which such person belongs may at its own expense take proceedings, in the name and on behalf of the insured person, to recover such compensation, and holds any compensation received as trustee for such person.

A workman was injured in January, 1913, in circumstances entitling him to compensation from his employers, and he was duly paid compensation for a few weeks, at the end of which he returned to work. In July, 1913, he became incapacitated by illness, and received 10s. a week sickness benefit from his approved society until 23rd September. In his own opinion his illness had nothing to do with the accident which happened in the preceding January, and he did not think he was justified in claiming compensation. The approved society then commenced proceedings in his name against his employers. Evidence was given that the man's illness was, in fact, caused by the accident; but the county court judge decided that he had good grounds for not taking proceedings, and therefore that he had not "unreasonably refused or neglected" to take proceedings.

within the meaning of the Act, so as to entitle the society to take proceedings in his name. The claim was, therefore, refused, and the society appealed.

On the hearing of the appeal, the society contended that the mere omission of the workman to take proceedings entitled them to take proceedings. The Court of Appeal, however, dismissed the appeal, holding that to entitle an approved society to take proceedings there must either be an unreasonable refusal to take proceedings, or else a neglect to discharge a legal or moral obligation to take proceedings. Here the conduct of the workman, being due to a belief that his employers were not liable, could not come under either head, therefore the society had no right to sue.—*Rushton v. George Skey & Co., Limited.—Court of Appeal. 17th June, 1914.*

(3) Miscellaneous.

STRIKE IN MINE: REFUSAL TO RAISE STRIKERS TO SURFACE: FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

On 30th May, 1911, certain miners descended a mine in order to do their ordinary work at 9.30 a.m. The shift would, in the ordinary course of things, have ended at 4 p.m. The only means of access to, or egress from, the mine was by cages in the shaft, one ascending and the other descending. These cages were used for conveying both workmen and minerals, but workmen were not allowed to enter them when they were carrying coal. When they reached the bottom of the pit some of the miners were ordered to do certain work which, in breach of their contracts of service, they refused to do. About 11 a.m. certain of these men and their sympathisers requested the overman to allow them to ascend by the cage, as they wished to leave the mine. The overman, however, told them that his orders were not to allow them into the cages. During the morning the cages ascended and descended several times with coal. Later (about 1.30) the men were allowed to leave the pit. The employers then took proceedings against the men for breach of contract, and obtained a judgment against each for 5s. damages and costs. One of these men subsequently brought an action for damages against the colliery company and the overman for false imprisonment, and obtained a judgment in his favour. This judgment, however, was reversed by the Court of Appeal, and the plaintiff appealed to the House of Lords.

The House of Lords held that although by the law of England no man can be deprived of his liberty without the authority of the law; still, if a man chooses to go into a dangerous place, such as the bottom of a mine, from which, through the nature of the circumstances, he cannot escape by his own efforts, it does not follow that he has any right to compel the mine owners to bring him up at any time he pleases. The plaintiff in this case had contracted to go down the pit and to stay there till a certain time, and he was only entitled to use the facilities of egress on the terms of his contract. There was no refusal to bring him up at the ordinary time, but there was a refusal to bring him up at the time he wanted. That refusal did not amount to false imprisonment. He had willingly descended the mine on the understanding that he was not to ascend till 4 p.m., and he, having so willingly descended, suffered no wrong in law by not being allowed to ascend sooner. The appeal was therefore dismissed.—*Herd v. Weirdale Steam Coal and Coke Company, Limited.—House of Lords. 30th June, 1914.*

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 is 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:—

311. Workmen engaged in making hollow concrete slabs for flooring.

312. Artists' assistants engaged in making memorial windows.

313. Workmen engaged in putting additional cables into existing culverts, the cost of which work is charged to Revenue Suspense Account.

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 payable:—

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

1455. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in driving a steam navy used in connection with the construction, reconstruction or alteration of railways, docks or other works of construction.

1456. Workmen employed by cartridge manufacturers, and engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture or repair of machine tools or small tools for use in machines.

1457. Workpeople employed by a firm of tube manufacturers and described as—

- (1) Toolsetters.
 - (2) Toolmakers.
 - (3) Carpenters engaged in general repairs to premises, or in making patterns for the foundry.
 - (4) All classes of workpeople described in decisions A 54 and A 58 (BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL of the 13th June, 1912).
1458. Workmen engaged in removing a portion of a slag tip in order to prepare the ground for the erection of buildings and plant.

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

1454. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making buoys for fishing nets.

[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 paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions 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.]

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES IN APRIL, 1914.

The total number of immigrant aliens admitted into the United States in April, 1914, was 119,885, a number much below that for April, 1913, but in excess of those for April, 1911 and 1912. Of the 119,885 persons admitted, 87,869 were males and 32,016 females. Persons to the number of 4,187 were debarred from landing, chiefly on the ground that they were "likely to become a public charge," or owing to a "surgeon's certificate of defect, mentally or physically, which may affect alien's ability to earn a living."

The principal countries of origin were Italy (34,922), Austria-Hungary (24,916), and Russia, including Finland (14,768). The United Kingdom came next with 7,620, and British North America next with 6,570. A majority of the immigrants were described as farm labourers (36,041), labourers (23,079), and servants (11,656). The principal skilled occupations represented were:—Farmers (2,179), merchants and dealers (1,343), carpenters and joiners (1,338), clerks and accountants (1,332), seamstresses, dressmakers, and milliners (1,215), and tailors (1,189). Including women and children, there were also 24,506 persons of no stated occupation.

RAILWAY GOODS AND MINERAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

(Based on information published weekly in the 'Railway News'.)

The goods and mineral traffic receipts of 35 of the principal railways in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ended June 28th, 1914, amounted to £4,543,390, a decrease of £295,595 (or 6.1 per cent.) on the total for the corresponding period of 1913.

During the twenty-six weeks ended June 28th, 1914, the receipts amounted to £31,356,353, a decrease of £730,210 (or 2.3 per cent.) as compared with the corresponding period of 1913.

| | 4 weeks ended June 28th, 1914. | | 26 weeks ended June 28th, 1914. | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Amount. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1913. | Amount. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on 1913. |
| English Lines:— | | | | |
| L. & N. W., Midland and N. Staffs. | 1,273,600 | - 116,100 | 9,144,400 | - 243,800 |
| Gt. Northern, Gt. Central, and Gt. Eastern | 710,100 | - 51,300 | 4,963,500 | - 99,900 |
| N. Eastern and Lancs and Yorks, Cleator and Workington, Cockermouth, &c. Furness, Hull and Carlisle, Maryport and Carlisle | 845,569 | - 78,114 | 5,867,509 | - 282,998 |
| Gt. Western, L. & S. W. and Mid. & S. W. Junction . . | 718,250 | - 31,998 | 4,824,153 | + 20,558 |
| S. E. & C. and L. B. & S. C. . | 152,043 | - 5,783 | 993,717 | + 7,116 |
| N. London & Metropolitan . . | 25,138 | - 1,533 | 175,415 | - 4,889 |
| Welsh Lines:— | | | | |
| Brecon and Merthyr, Cambrian, Rhondda and Swansea Bay and Taff Vale. | 84,433 | - 9,391 | 550,681 | - 7,982 |
| Scottish Lines:— | | | | |
| Caledonian, Glasgow & S. Western, Gt. N. of Scotland, Highland and N. British. . . | 583,515 | - 2,599 | 3,848,679 | - 105,169 |
| Irish Lines:— | | | | |
| Belfast and County Down, Cork and Bandon, Dublin and S. Eastern, Gt. N. of Ireland, Gt. Southern and Western, Midland & Gt. Western | 150,742 | + 1,223 | 948,299 | - 13,146 |
| Total | 4,543,390 | - 235,595 | 31,356,353 | - 730,210 |

BUILDING PLANS.

RETURNS have been received by the Department from 92 of the principal urban districts (exclusive of the County of London) in the United Kingdom, showing the estimated cost of the buildings for which they passed plans during the second quarters of 1913 and 1914 respectively. The population of the districts included in the returns is over 12 millions. The particulars, classified by districts and by descriptions of buildings, are summarised in the following table:—

| District and Population at Census of 1911. | Second Quarter of 1913. | | | Second Quarter of 1914. | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|------------------|
| | Dwelling Houses. | Factories and Workshops. | Shops and other Business Premises. | Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings. | Other Buildings, Additions and Alterations. | Total. |
| Outer London (1,700,000) | 344,328 | 26,786 | 28,280 | 97,022 | 89,139 | 585,555 |
| Northern Counties (725,000) | 49,891 | 22,050 | 39,001 | 90,050 | 36,367 | 237,359 |
| Yorkshire (1,925,000) | 186,847 | 219,676 | 103,525 | 127,325 | 94,741 | 732,114 |
| Lancashire & Cheshire (2,375,000) | 328,532 | 222,475 | 90,431 | 60,954 | 102,378 | 804,770 |
| Midlands (1,200,000) | 236,008 | 87,242 | 33,391 | 44,232 | 77,062 | 477,935 |
| Other Districts in England (1,145,000) | 194,955 | 64,180 | 37,595 | 58,650 | 47,751 | 403,131 |
| Wales & Mon. (430,000) | 103,493 | 658 | 34,536 | 30,103 | 10,641 | 179,431 |
| Scotland (1,830,000) | 128,541 | 225,967 | 27,748 | 243,554 | 183,564 | 809,374 |
| Ireland (825,000) | 62,505 | 5,715 | 28,800 | 88,300 | 30,150 | 215,470 |
| Total | 1,635,100 | 874,749 | 423,307 | 840,190 | 671,793 | 4,445,139 |

| District and Population at Census of 1911. | Second Quarter of 1913. | | Second Quarter of 1914. | |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Outer London (1,700,000) | 472,285 | 59,900 | 29,510 | 131,025 |
| Northern Counties (725,000) | 74,704 | 18,830 | 20,105 | 26,440 |
| Yorkshire (1,925,000) | 255,855 | 153,753 | 125,975 | 101,383 |
| Lancashire & Cheshire (2,375,000) | 374,641 | 149,340 | 325,353 | 81,839 |
| Midlands (1,200,000) | 219,175 | 63,775 | 46,702 | 70,028 |
| Other Districts in England (1,145,000) | 170,220 | 17,150 | 20,690 | 20,000 |
| Wales & Mon. (430,000) | 85,822 | 840 | 14,585 | 10,700 |
| Scotland (1,830,000) | 104,551 | 236,313 | 164,595 | 58,401 |
| Ireland (825,000) | 35,535 | 11,070 | 8,820 | 119,615 |
| Total | 1,795,788 | 710,971 | 756,335 | 619,431 |

As compared with the three months April-June, 1913, there was during the corresponding quarter of 1914 a net increase of £110,427 (or 2.5 per cent.). The most marked increase was £333,028 (or 78.7 per cent.) in the case of Shops and other Business Premises, the greatest decrease being £220,759 (or 26.3 per cent.) in the case of Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings.

The following table shows for each class of building the increase or decrease in the quarter ended June 30th, 1914, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913:—

| Class of Building. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-). | |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------|
| | Amount. | Per cent. |
| Dwelling Houses | + 160,688 | + 9.8 |
| Factories and Workshops | + 163,778 | + 18.7 |
| Shops and other Business Premises | + 333,028 | + 78.7 |
| Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings | - 220,759 | - 26.3 |
| Other Buildings, Additions and Alterations | + 1,248 | + 0.2 |
| Total | + 110,427 | + 2.5 |

The following table shows for each district the increase or decrease in the quarter ended June 30th, 1914, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913:—

| District. | Increase (+) or Decrease (-). | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| | Amount. | Per cent. |
| Outer London | + 175,220 | + 29.9 |
| Northern Counties | - 65,197 | - 27.5 |
| Yorkshire | - 10,125 | - 1.4 |
| Lancashire and Cheshire | + 253,139 | + 31.5 |
| Midlands | - 4,818 | - 1.0 |
| Other Districts in England | - 104,616 | - 26.0 |
| Wales and Monmouthshire | - 49,417 | - 27.5 |
| Scotland | - 73,042 | - 9.0 |
| Ireland | - 10,717 | - 5.0 |
| Total | + 110,427 | + 2.5 |

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.—BREAD.

RETURNS showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on July 1st, 1914, have been received from 140 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom, and 30 from other sources. The returns are summarised in the following tables:—

| District. | July 1st, 1914. | | | June 2nd, 1914. | | | July 1st, 1913. | | |
|---|-----------------|----------|-------|-----------------|----------|-------|-----------------|----------|-------|
| | High-est. | Low-est. | Mean. | High-est. | Low-est. | Mean. | High-est. | Low-est. | Mean. |
| London:— | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. |
| N. & N.W. | 6 | 5 | 5.3 | 6 | 5 | 5.3 | 6 | 5 | 5.6 |
| E. & N.E. | 5½ | 5 | 5.3 | 5½ | 4½ | 5.1 | 6 | 5 | 5.5 |
| S.E. | 5½ | 5 | 5.1 | 5½ | 5 | 5.1 | 5½ | 5 | 5.5 |
| S. & S.W. | 6 | 5 | 5.3 | 5½ | 5 | 5.3 | 6 | 5½ | 5.8 |
| W. & W.C. | 6 | 5½ | 5.9 | 6 | 5½ | 5.9 | 6 | 6 | 6.0 |
| N. Counties & Yorks, Lancs. & Cheshire. . . | 6½ | 5 | 5.7 | 6½ | 5 | 5.7 | 7 | 5½ | 6.0 |
| Midlands | 6 | 4½ | 5.3 | 6 | 4½ | 5.4 | 6 | 5 | 5.5 |
| Eastern Counties . . . | 6 | 5 | 5.4 | 6 | 5 | 5.4 | 6 | 5 | 5.5 |
| Southern Counties. . . | 6½ | 5½ | 6.0 | 6½ | 5 | 6.0 | 6½ | 5½ | 6.0 |
| S. Western Counties and Wales | 6 | 5 | 5.7 | 6 | 5 | 5.6 | 6 | 5 | 5.7 |
| Scotland | 7 | 5½ | 6.2 | 7 | 5½ | 6.2 | 7 | 5½ | 6.2 |
| Great Britain | 7 | 4½ | 5.6 | 7 | 4½ | 5.6 | 7 | 5 | 5.8 |

Of the various 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. on July 1st, 1914. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a | | Last change. | |
|--------------------------|--|---|-----------|--------------|-----------------|
| | | Month ago. | Year ago. | Date. | Am't per 4 lbs. |
| London | d. 5½ | d. | - ¼ | Dec. '13 | - ¼ |
| Birmingham | 5½ & 6 | .. | .. | May '12 | - ¼ |
| Bolton | 5½ | .. | .. | Jan. '13 | - ¼ |
| Bristol | 5½ | .. | - ¼ | May-July '13 | - ¼ |
| Cardiff | 6 | .. | .. | 1st Apr. '12 | + ¼ |
| Derby | 5½ | .. | .. | April '12 | + ¼ |
| Hull | 5½ | .. | .. | June '10 | - ¼ |
| Ipswich | 6 | .. | .. | March '12 | + ¼ |
| Leeds | 5 & 6 | .. | - ½ | March '14 | - ¼ |
| Leicester | 5 | - ½ | - ½ | June '14 | - ¼ |
| Liverpool | 5 | .. | - 1 | Feb. '11 | - 1 |
| Manchester | 5½ | .. | .. | Oct. '11 | + ¼ |
| Middlesbrough | 5½ & 6 | .. | .. | July '12 | + ¼ |
| Norwich | 5 | .. | .. | Nov. '09 | + ¼ |
| Nottingham | 5½ | .. | .. | June '10 | - ¼ |
| Oldham | 4½ | .. | .. | March '13 | - ¼ |
| Plymouth | 5 & 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Portsmouth | 6 | .. | .. | Oct. '10 | + ¼ |
| Stoke-on-Trent | 5 | .. | - ½ | .. | .. |
| Southampton | 5½ & 6 | .. | .. | March '14 | + ¼ |
| Wolverhampton | 5 | .. | .. | July '12 | - ¼ |
| Aberdeen | 5½ | .. | - ½ | Sept. '13 | - ¼ |
| Edinburgh | 6½ | .. | .. | Nov. '12 | - ¼ |
| Glasgow | 6 | .. | .. | Oct. '11 | + ¼ |
| Belfast | 6 | .. | .. | March '13 | - ¼ |
| Dublin | 6 | .. | .. | Feb. '13 | - ¼ |

As compared with a month ago, the price of bread has fallen ½d. per 4 lbs. at Leicester. As compared with July 1st, 1913, the price on July 1st, 1914, was lower in 7 of the towns; in the remaining towns no change was shown.

II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

| Month. | British Wheat Mean London Gazette Price (England and Wales). | Imports. (Average Declared Value.) | | Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households ex Mill for Cash). |
|-----------|--|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | | Wheat. | Wheat-meal and Flour. | |
| June 1913 | Per qr. of 480 lbs. s. d. 32 8 | Per qr. of 480 lbs. s. d. 36 2 | Per cwt. s. d. 10 0½ | Per sack of 28 lbs. s. d. 23 6 |
| July 1914 | 32 8 | 34 11 | 10 1 | 26 11 |
| June 1914 | 34 1 | 35 0 | 10 2½ | 27 6 |

The imports of wheat during September, 1913—June, 1914, amounted to 18,250,680 qrs., or 3,198,048 qrs. less than in the corresponding months of 1912-13. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September, 1913—June, 1914, amounted to 9,864,132 cwt. (equivalent to 3,196,709 qrs. of wheat, allowing 28 per cent. for offal), or 146,654 cwt. more than in September, 1912-June, 1913.

* Where two prices are quoted about equal quantities were sold at each price.

TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE.*

(Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.)

Number and Magnitude.—The number of disputes beginning in June was 118, as compared with 140 in the previous month and 150 in June, 1913. In these new disputes 33,606 workpeople were directly, and 7,511 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before June, and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 82,752 workpeople involved in trade disputes in June, 1914, as compared with 76,779 in May, 1914, and 122,623 in June, 1913.

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

| Groups of Trades. | No. of Disputes. | No. of Workpeople involved. | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | | Directly. | Indirectly. | Total. |
| Building | 16 | 1,697 | 73 | 1,770 |
| Coal Mining | 13 | 13,452 | 3,220 | 16,672 |
| Other Mining and Quarrying | 3 | 100 | 100 | 200 |
| Engineering | 11 | 2,012 | 340 | 2,352 |
| Shipbuilding | 8 | 1,836 | 75 | 1,911 |
| Other Metal | 7 | 1,927 | 2,347 | 4,274 |
| Textile | 9 | 1,631 | 1,280 | 2,911 |
| Clothing | 5 | 243 | 38 | 281 |
| Transport | 7 | 746 | 746 | 1,492 |
| Other Trades | 39 | 9,862 | 138 | 10,000 |
| Total, June, 1914 | 118 | 33,606 | 7,511 | 41,117 |
| Total, May, 1914 | 140 | 34,561 | 2,904 | 37,465 |
| Total, June, 1913 | 150 | 88,434 | 12,150 | 100,584 |

Causes.—Of the new disputes 61, directly involving 11,205 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 15, directly involving 3,734 workpeople, on other wages questions; 23, directly involving 6,064 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 6, directly involving 5,735 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle; 6, directly involving 3,480 workpeople, on details of working arrangements; 4, directly involving 1,668 work-

Principal Disputes which began or ended in June.

| Occupations and Locality.† | Number of Workpeople involved. | | Date when Dispute began. | Duration in Working Days. | Alleged Cause or Object.‡ | Result.§ |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | Directly. | Indirectly. | | | | |
| Building —Masons, bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers—Oxford. | 800 | .. | 2 June | .. | For advance in wages of 1d. per hour and other concessions. | No settlement reported. |
| Coal Mining —Miners—Gaw Valley | 5,000 | .. | 29 June | .. | Refusal to work with non-unionists. | Non-unionists joined the Trade Union at most of the collieries affected; the workpeople in the employment of one firm have not yet resumed work. |
| Metal —Tube workers, &c., fitters, &c.—Swansea (near). | 1,278 | 173 | 17 June | 18 | Against certain men employed upon obsolete machines being dismissed instead of their alleged juniors employed on other machines; and subsequent demand that men on the new machines should join the Trade Union. | Men joined the Union, and work was resumed under rules of Conciliation Board. |
| Cotton Manufacture —Spinners, piecers, and card and ring room workers—Stockport. | 192 | 308 | 11 June | .. | Alleged bad material. | No settlement reported. |
| Clothing —Boot and shoe makers (hand-sewn)—London, W. | 700 | .. | 24 Apr. | 49 | For advance in wages. | Modified advance granted. |
| Transport —Engineers—Great Britain | 750 | .. | 16 June | .. | Demand by marine engineers on tramp steamers for advance in wages of 40s. per month to chief and second engineers and 30s. to junior engineers, and sympathetic strike of shore engineers. | No settlement reported. |
| Other Trades —Saltmakers, &c.—Bromsgrove (near) | 400 | .. | 29 June | .. | For advance in wages. | No settlement reported. |
| Tanners—Warrington | 1,200 | .. | 9 June | .. | For advance in wages on certain work. | |
| Tanners—Liverpool | 800 | .. | 24 June | .. | In sympathy with men on strike at Warrington. | |

Unsettled Disputes.—64 disputes, involving about 38,000 workpeople, which began before 1st July, were still unsettled at the time of going to press. The most important of these was the dispute in the building trades in London, which has been in progress since 26th January, 1914.

* 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 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 total includes the aggregate duration in 1914 of the general dispute at Dublin, estimated at 202,000 days.
 § 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.
 ¶ Estimated number.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.*

(Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.)

Wages.

Changes taking effect in June.—The net result of all the changes taking effect in June, 1914, was a decrease of £9,636 per week, and the total number of workpeople affected 189,793. Of these, 12,178—mostly in the building and engineering trades—received an increase of £1,088 per week and 177,615 in the mining, pig-iron, and iron and steel industries, sustained a decrease of £10,724 per week.

Three changes, affecting 114,630 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation boards; and ten changes, affecting 34,699 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 40,464 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives. In 24 cases, affecting 3,104 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Summary for January-June, 1914.—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, in the six months ended June 30th, 1914, was 559,055. The changes arranged gave 185,347 workpeople a net increase of £15,607 per week and 373,708 a net decrease of £30,238 per week. 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-June, 1913 and 1914, and the net increases or decreases in their weekly wages:—

| GROUPS OF TRADES. | January to June. | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | 1913. | | 1914. | |
| | No. | £ | No. | £ |
| Building | 92,111 | + 8,596 | 51,752 | + 5,023 |
| Coal Mining | 918,653 | + 81,611 | 296,225 | - 21,751 |
| Iron, &c., Mining | 19,164 | + 2,426 | 20,747 | - 2,045 |
| Quarrying | 5,523 | + 583 | 10,597 | + 970 |
| Pig Iron Manufacture | 17,746 | + 1,584 | 17,649 | - 1,468 |
| Iron and Steel Manufacture | 49,306 | + 3,583 | 48,065 | - 4,360 |
| Engineering and Shipbuilding | 102,742 | + 6,075 | 35,255 | + 2,480 |
| Other Metal Trades | 4,299 | + 375 | 18,469 | + 1,053 |
| Textile Trades | 105,185 | + 6,091 | 14,515 | + 722 |
| Clothing Trades | 11,475 | + 1,648 | 3,869 | + 382 |
| Transport Trades | 19,030 | + 2,120 | 5,535 | + 606 |
| Printing, &c., Trades | 3,801 | + 262 | 11,082 | + 782 |
| Glass, &c., Trades | 14,179 | + 991 | 2,711 | + 368 |
| Other Trades | 10,462 | + 1,050 | 14,279 | + 1,841 |
| Employees of Local Authorities | 6,143 | + 478 | 9,295 | + 786 |
| Total | 1,379,819 | + 117,513 | 559,055 | - 14,631 |

Hours.

The changes in hours of labour taking effect in June, 1914, affected 4,778 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by 13,149 hours per week. In the six months ended June 30th, 255 workpeople had their hours increased by 1,200 per week, and 27,220 had reductions amounting to 67,235 hours per week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN JUNE, 1914.

| Trade. | Locality. | Date from which change took effect. | Occupations. | Approximate Number of Workpeople affected. | Particulars of Change. |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Increases in Rates of Wages. | | | | | |
| Building, &c. | Oldham and District Norwich | 7 June | Navvies | 630 | Increase of ¼d. per hour (6¼d. to 7d.) |
| | | 1 June | Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers† | 1,232 | Increase of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers and plasterers, 8¼d.; painters, 7d., labourers, 5¼d. |
| Coal Mining .. | Warwickshire .. | 3 and 4 June | Banksmen, screenmen and other surface workers, including boys | 2,000 | Increase to rates of from 1s. 8d. to 4s. 1d. per shift. |
| Engineering .. | Lancashire | 1st full pay June | Ironmoulders | 4,000 | Increase on time rates of 1s. 6d. per week, with corresponding increase on piece rates. |
| Boot and Shoe Manufacture | London, W. | 27 June | Boot and shoe makers (hand-sewn) .. | 700 | Increase of about 3 per cent. |
| Decreases in Rates of Wages. | | | | | |
| Coal Mining | .. .. . | 23 and 24 June | Underground workers | 110,000 | Decrease of 6¼ per cent., leaving wages 75 per cent. above the standard of 1888. Decrease of 1d. per shift. |
| | | | Surfacemen, mechanics, and boiler firemen Enginemmen | 3,300 | |
| Ironstone Mining | Scotland | 24 June | Ironstone miners | 1,450 | Decrease of 3d. per shift for winding enginemmen and of varying amounts for others. Decrease of 1d. to 3d. per day. |
| | | | Shale miners | 3,600 | |
| Shale Mining, &c. | .. .. . | 25 June | Underground oncostmen | 1,200 | Decrease of 1d. to 3d. per day. Decrease of 3d. per day. |
| | | | Winding enginemmen | 100 | |
| Pig Iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture | .. .. . | 25 June | Surface oncostmen and other surface workers | 750 | Decrease of 1½d. per day. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton (9s. to 8s. 9d.). |
| | | | Oilworkers† | 3,150 | |
| .. .. . | Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland. | 1 June | Iron puddlers | 750 | Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton. Rate after change, including bonus, 9s. 9d. |
| | | | Iron and steel millmen | 2,650 | |
| .. .. . | Midlands (including parts of S. Yorks and S. Lancs.). | 8 June | Iron puddlers | 2,000 | Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton, or of 2½ per cent. |
| | | | Iron millmen | 1,000 | |
| .. .. . | South Staffs .. | 8 June | Blastfurnacemen | 2,000 | Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton, or of 2½ per cent. |
| | | | Iron puddlers, iron and steel millmen, enginemmen, &c. | 1,000 | |
| .. .. . | South Wales and Mon. (6 firms). | 8 June | Iron puddlers | 3,000 | Decrease, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton. Rate after change, 9s. per ton, plus bonus of 1d. per heat. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent. |
| | | | Iron millmen | 2,750 | |
| .. .. . | West Scotland | 1 June | Enginemmen, cranemen, &c. | 1,850 | Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent. |
| | | | Steel millmen | 2,750 | |
| .. .. . | .. .. . | 29 June | Gas producermen and charge wheelers | 1,000 | Decrease of 2½ per cent. |
| | | | Other workpeople | 250 | |
| Building .. | Norwich | 1 June | Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers† | 1,232 | Decrease of 1 hour per week in summer months and re-arrangement of hours in winter periods. |
| Shale Mining .. | Scotland | 8 June | Oilworkers\|\| .. .. . | 3,150 | Decrease of 3 hours per week (57 to 54). |

Changes in July.—Full particulars will appear in the August Gazette of the following important changes arranged to take effect in July:—

Pig Iron Manufacture.—Decrease in the wages of blastfurnacemen of ¼ per cent. in Cleveland and Durham and of 3 per cent. in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

Iron and Steel Manufacture.—Decrease of 3 per cent. in the wages of iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

* Exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen, and railway servants. † See also under Changes in Hours of Labour.
 ‡ See also under Increases in Rates of Wages. § See also under Decreases in Rates of Wages.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES—FOUR WEEKS ENDED 12TH JUNE.

The total number of workpeople remaining on the Registers* of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges on June 12th was 110,853, as compared with 107,184 on May 15th, 1914, and with 92,330 on June 13th, 1913.

The total number of registrations of workpeople during the four weeks ended June 12th was 200,363, a daily average of 8,711, as compared with a daily average of 9,305 in the previous four weeks, and of 8,878 in the four weeks ended June 13th, 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 285,756 (men 192,579, women 58,855, boys 18,058, and girls 16,264), as compared with 307,397 in the four weeks ended May 15th, 1914, and with 281,401 in the four weeks ended June 13th, 1913.

The total number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the period was 99,208, a daily average of 4,313, as compared with 4,721 in the four weeks ended May 15th, 1914, and with 4,288 in the four weeks ended June 13th, 1913.

The total number of vacancies filled during the period was 73,166, a daily average of 3,181, as compared with 3,450 in the previous four weeks, and with 3,148 in the four weeks ended June 13th, 1913.

The vacancies filled during the period include 9,468 cases in which persons were placed in Exchange districts other than those in which they were registered. Of these 413 represent transferences from one division to another. Of the total vacancies filled, 4,880 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 for the periods stated:—

| | 4 weeks ended June 12th, 1914. | | 4 weeks ended May 15th, 1914. | | 4 weeks ended June 13th, 1913. | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| | Adults | Juveniles | Adults | Juveniles | Adults | Juveniles |
| Registrations† | | | | | | |
| Insured Trades | 4,133 | 44 | 4,146 | 55 | 4,019 | 47 |
| Vacancies notified | 1,477 | 47 | 1,748 | 56 | 1,541 | 51 |
| Vacancies filled | 1,176 | 37 | 1,383 | 43 | 1,227 | 39 |
| Uninsured Trades. | | | | | | |
| Registrations† | 1,645 | 536 | 1,837 | 607 | 1,938 | 537 |
| Vacancies notified | 1,870 | 483 | 2,067 | 592 | 1,827 | 510 |
| Vacancies filled | 870 | 478 | 883 | 552 | 892 | 490 |
| Registrations† | 1,114 | 328 | 1,089 | 392 | 983 | 331 |
| Vacancies notified | 682 | 282 | 658 | 327 | 668 | 276 |
| Vacancies filled | 798 | 226 | 776 | 263 | 716 | 222 |

The Exchanges open at June 12th numbered 411.

INSURED TRADES.†

Registrations.—The number of registrations effected during the period was 83,006 (men 81,814, women 207, boys 973, and girls 12), a daily average of 3,609, as compared with 3,627 in the preceding four weeks. The total number of workpeople on the Register at some time or other during the period was 137,578 (men 135,725, women 416, boys 1,422, and girls 15). These figures exclude 13,077 cases in which persons who obtain employment during the period were re-registered on again becoming unemployed, and represent separate individuals.

The number of workpeople remaining on the Register on June 12th was 59,758, as compared with 54,572 on May 15th.

Vacancies Notified and Filled.—The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the period was 35,046, a daily average of 1,524, as compared with 1,804 in the previous four weeks. The number of vacancies filled was 27,908, a daily average of 1,213, as compared with 1,426 in the previous four weeks. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 79.6.

* 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 unemployment under the provisions of Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911.

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. |
|------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Building and Construction of Works | 48.6 | 52.8 | 52.8 |
| Sawmilling | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Shipbuilding | 17.2 | 19.3 | 18.7 |
| Mechanical Engineering | 31.4 | 25.8 | 27.0 |
| Construction of Vehicles | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| Cabinet Making, etc. | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 |

UNINSURED TRADES.

Registrations.—The number of registrations effected during the period was 95,566 (men 34,245, women 38,704, boys 11,867, and girls 10,750), a daily average of 4,155 as compared with 4,745 in the preceding four weeks. The total number of workpeople on the register at some time or other during the period was 148,178 (men 56,854, women 58,439, boys 16,636, and girls 16,249). These figures are exclusive of re-applications from persons already placed in vacancies by the Exchanges during the period, which numbered 8,714.

The number of workpeople remaining on the register at June 12th was 51,095 (men 21,354, women 19,758, boys 4,705, and girls 5,278), as compared with 52,612 on May 15th.

Vacancies Notified and Filled.—The number of vacancies notified during the period was 64,162, a daily average of 2,790, as compared with 2,916 in the preceding four weeks.

The number of vacancies filled during the period was 45,258, a daily average of 1,968, as compared with 2,024 in the preceding four weeks. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 70.5.

Of the vacancies filled during the period 9,510 (men 3,746, women 5,373, boys 246, and girls 145) were known to be for less than a week's employment; of these 1,094 were for men in conveyance of men, goods, and messages, 1,133 were for general labourers, and 2,870 were for women in domestic offices or services.

Of the 11,675 vacancies for boys and girls filled during the period 3,133 (boys 1,669, and girls 1,464), or 26.8 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:— | | | |
| Conveyance of Men, Goods, &c. | 27.1 | 27.2 | 30.6 |
| General Labourers | 24.1 | 18.6 | 21.4 |
| Commercial Occupations | 6.2 | 3.9 | 3.1 |
| Textiles | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.1 |
| Women:— | | | |
| Domestic Offices or Services | 54.9 | 55.7 | 54.2 |
| Food, Tobacco, Drink, &c. | 12.1 | 17.6 | 19.9 |
| Textiles | 8.0 | 7.0 | 7.2 |
| Dress | 4.1 | 4.6 | 3.7 |

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The number of men given casual employment through the Exchanges was 2,100, and the number of casual jobs given was 14,645, a daily average of 637, as compared with 606 in the preceding four weeks, and with 694 in the four weeks ended June 13th, 1913. Of the jobs given during the period 10,695 were for dock labourers, 3,849 for cloth porters at Manchester and 101 for cotton porters at Liverpool. During the period there were also 256 cases in which men were given employment through the Clearing House system for dock labourers at Liverpool.

UNSATISFIED DEMAND FOR LABOUR.

During the period covered by the Returns there was a continuance of the demand for labour in the ship-building trades on the Clyde and the North East Coast, and in the building trades in provincial districts; There was also a deficiency of women in the clothing trades and in laundry work.

I.—DISTRICT TABLES.*

Registrations, Vacancies Notified, and Vacancies Filled in the Period of Four Weeks ended June 12th, 1914.

A.—ADULTS AND JUVENILES.

| | Exchanges Open. | London and South Eastern. | Scotland and North of England. | North Western. | Yorkshire and East Midlands. | West Midlands. | South Western. | Wales. | Ireland. | Total. |
|------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------|----------|---------|
| | | 75 | 77 | 72‡ | 61 | 43 | 29 | 34 | 19 | 410‡ |
| On Register at beginning of period | Insured Trades | 17,043 | 7,807 | 9,674 | 6,214 | 4,894 | 4,269 | 1,988 | 2,583 | 54,572 |
| | Uninsured Trades | 17,642 | 6,086 | 8,177 | 7,050 | 5,177 | 4,052 | 1,898 | 2,530 | 52,612 |
| | Total | 34,685 | 13,893 | 17,851 | 13,264 | 10,071 | 8,421 | 3,886 | 5,113 | 107,184 |
| Registrations† | Insured Trades | 26,811 | 16,766 | 16,018 | 11,903 | 5,933 | 7,564 | 8,672 | 3,416 | 96,083 |
| | Uninsured Trades | 33,896 | 14,647 | 17,057 | 14,085 | 9,123 | 6,491 | 3,931 | 5,050 | 104,280 |
| | Total | 60,707 | 30,413 | 33,075 | 25,988 | 15,056 | 14,055 | 12,603 | 8,466 | 200,363 |
| On Register at end of period | Insured Trades | 20,492 | 7,822 | 10,497 | 6,336 | 5,284 | 4,641 | 2,028 | 2,658 | 59,758 |
| | Uninsured Trades | 16,874 | 5,727 | 8,374 | 7,172 | 5,400 | 3,533 | 1,791 | 2,224 | 51,095 |
| | Total | 37,366 | 13,549 | 18,871 | 13,508 | 10,684 | 8,174 | 3,819 | 4,882 | 110,853 |
| Vacancies Notified | Insured Trades | 5,373 | 8,007 | 3,616 | 5,766 | 1,950 | 2,520 | 6,959 | 855 | 35,046 |
| | Uninsured Trades | 13,813 | 9,967 | 10,153 | 8,983 | 4,531 | 4,882 | 3,379 | 2,454 | 64,162 |
| | Total | 25,186 | 17,974 | 13,769 | 14,749 | 6,481 | 7,402 | 10,338 | 3,309 | 99,208 |
| Vacancies Filled | Insured Trades | 4,678 | 5,804 | 2,722 | 4,927 | 1,433 | 2,143 | 5,584 | 617 | 27,908 |
| | Uninsured Trades | 14,287 | 7,175 | 6,969 | 6,316 | 3,069 | 3,544 | 2,191 | 1,707 | 45,258 |
| | Total | 18,965 | 12,979 | 9,691 | 11,243 | 4,502 | 5,687 | 7,775 | 2,324 | 73,166 |

B.—ADULTS.

| District. | REGISTRATIONS. | | | | | | | | | VACANCIES. | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | On Register at Beginning of Period. | | | Registrations during Period.† | | | On Register at End of Period. | | | 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 | 25,048 | 6,254 | 31,302 | 38,068 | 14,367 | 52,435 | 27,748 | 6,473 | 34,221 | 10,014 | 8,095 | 18,109 | 8,183 | 6,164 | 14,347 |
| Scotland and North of England | 9,815 | 2,441 | 12,256 | 19,837 | 7,041 | 26,878 | 9,712 | 2,401 | 12,113 | 10,564 | 4,631 | 15,195 | 7,633 | 3,650 | 11,283 |
| North Western | 12,789 | 3,725 | 16,514 | 22,150 | 7,810 | 29,960 | 13,511 | 3,891 | 17,402 | 6,607 | 4,785 | 11,392 | 4,981 | 3,242 | 8,223 |
| Yorkshire and East Midlands | 9,561 | 2,422 | 11,983 | 17,276 | 5,390 | 22,666 | 9,552 | 2,651 | 12,203 | 8,588 | 3,307 | 11,895 | 7,210 | 2,236 | 9,446 |
| West Midlands | 6,840 | 1,974 | 8,814 | 8,934 | 3,258 | 12,192 | 7,181 | 2,131 | 9,312 | 3,006 | 1,557 | 4,563 | 2,149 | 1,003 | 3,152 |
| South Western | 6,135 | 1,452 | 7,587 | 10,903 | 1,939 | 12,842 | 6,424 | 975 | 7,399 | 4,861 | 1,339 | 6,200 | 4,273 | 776 | 5,049 |
| Wales (including Mon.) | 2,636 | 761 | 3,397 | 10,125 | 1,550 | 11,675 | 2,711 | 656 | 3,367 | 8,437 | 1,109 | 9,546 | 6,557 | 747 | 7,304 |
| Ireland | 3,696 | 915 | 4,611 | 5,384 | 1,883 | 7,267 | 3,632 | 792 | 4,424 | 1,796 | 894 | 2,690 | 1,220 | 622 | 1,842 |
| Total (23 days) | 76,520 | 19,944 | 96,464 | 132,877 | 43,238 | 175,915 | 80,471 | 19,970 | 100,441 | 53,873 | 25,717 | 79,590 | 42,206 | 18,440 | 60,646 |
| Total a Month ago (24 days) | 80,711 | 15,783 | 96,494 | 113,253 | 19,950 | 133,203 | 76,520 | 19,944 | 96,464 | 62,998 | 26,297 | 89,295 | 43,538 | 18,767 | 62,305 |
| Total a Year ago (24 days) | 63,291 | 13,944 | 77,235 | 112,737 | 14,083 | 126,820 | 66,371 | 16,318 | 82,689 | 53,297 | 23,666 | 76,963 | 45,390 | 17,251 | 62,641 |

C.—JUVENILES. †

| District. | REGISTRATIONS. | | | | | | | | | VACANCIES. | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | On Register at Beginning of Period. | | | Registrations during Period.† | | | On Register at End of Period. | | | 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 | 1,876 | 1,507 | 3,383 | 4,937 | 3,335 | 8,272 | 1,744 | 1,401 | 3,145 | 4,557 | 2,520 | 7,077 | 2,858 | 1,760 | 4,618 |
| Scotland and North of England | 884 | 953 | 1,637 | 1,480 | 2,055 | 3,535 | 604 | 832 | 1,436 | 1,576 | 1,203 | 2,779 | 804 | 892 | 1,696 |
| North Western | 575 | 762 | 1,337 | 1,641 | 1,474 | 3,115 | 637 | 832 | 1,469 | 1,381 | 996 | 2,377 | 822 | 646 | 1,468 |
| Yorkshire and East Midlands | 524 | 757 | 1,281 | 1,667 | 1,655 | 3,322 | 549 | 756 | 1,305 | 1,589 | 1,265 | 2,854 | 965 | 832 | 1,797 |
| West Midlands | 607 | 660 | 1,267 | 1,489 | 1,375 | 2,864 | 687 | 685 | 1,372 | 1,085 | 833 | 1,918 | 735 | 615 | 1,350 |
| South Western | 417 | 417 | 834 | 768 | 445 | 1,213 | 384 | 391 | 775 | 840 | 362 | 1,202 | 458 | 180 | 638 |
| Wales (including Mon.) | 208 | 281 | 489 | 488 | 440 | 928 | 220 | 232 | 452 | 529 | 263 | 792 | 289 | 182 | 471 |
| Ireland | 327 | 175 | 502 | 852 | 347 | 1,199 | 302 | 156 | 458 | 491 | 128 | 619 | 376 | 106 | 482 |
| Total (23 days) | 8,218 | 5,502 | 13,720 | 13,322 | 11,126 | 24,448 | 5,127 | 5,285 | 10,412 | 12,048 | 7,570 | 19,618 | 7,307 | 5,213 | 12,520 |
| Total a Month ago (24 days) | 5,345 | 4,635 | 9,980 | 15,861 | 14,244 | 30,105 | 5,218 | 5,502 | 10,720 | 14,548 | 9,471 | 24,019 | 8,385 | 6,373 | 14,758 |
| Total a Year ago (24 days) | 4,037 | 3,384 | 7,421 | 14,001 | 12,283 | 26,284 | 4,168 | 4,483 | 8,651 | 12,951 | 7,986 | 20,937 | 7,512 | 5,875 | 13,387 |

* 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

II.—TRADE TABLES.

A. INSURED TRADES.

Registrations, Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended June 12th, 1914.

| OCCUPATION GROUPS.† | ADULTS. | | | | | JUVENILES. | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | REGISTRATIONS. | | | VACANCIES. | | REGISTRATIONS. | | | VACANCIES. | |
| | On Register at Beginning of Period. | Registrations during Period. | On Register at End of Period. | Notified during Period. | Filled during Period. | On Register at Beginning of Period. | Registrations during Period. | On Register at End of Period. | Notified during Period. | Filled during Period. |
| Building:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carpenters, Joiners, etc. | 3,759 | 7,466 | 4,387 | 3,199 | 2,472 | 17 | 45 | 18 | 54 | 40 |
| Bricklayers | 2,643 | 3,822 | 2,447 | 1,669 | 1,124 | 3 | 3 | — | 8 | 6 |
| Masons | 1,374 | 1,696 | 1,396 | 811 | 485 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 2 |
| Painters, Decorators, &c. | 1,504 | 6,908 | 3,286 | 2,944 | 2,342 | 12 | 25 | 9 | 62 | 27 |
| Plumbers and Glaziers | 1,422 | 1,903 | 1,433 | 446 | 356 | 8 | 18 | 9 | 31 | 17 |
| Other skilled occupations | 1,710 | 2,700 | 1,860 | 709 | 555 | — | 2 | — | 13 | 3 |
| Labourers | 8,112 | 15,377 | 9,140 | 4,318 | 3,669 | 10 | 24 | 8 | 37 | 30 |
| Construction of Works | 2,583 | 6,273 | 2,665 | 3,791 | 3,249 | 1 | 5 | — | 5 | 5 |
| sawmilling | 600 | 724 | 666 | 138 | 91 | — | 17 | 8 | 31 | 25 |
| Shipbuilding:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Platers, Riveters, &c. | 2,859 | 6,336 | 3,065 | 2,680 | 1,887 | 7 | 33 | 14 | 34 | 29 |
| Shipwrights | 247 | 1,219 | 263 | 1,005 | 708 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 7 |
| Labourers | 4,199 | 8,809 | 4,379 | 2,862 | 2,445 | 47 | 105 | 41 | 93 | 90 |
| Mechanical Engineering:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moulders (Iron and Steel) | 3,244 | 3,445 | 3,580 | 691 | 587 | 9 | 47 | 17 | 56 | 31 |
| Smiths | 836 | 1,070 | 836 | 346 | 231 | 5 | 12 | 7 | 26 | 17 |
| Erectors, Fitters, Turners | 5,876 | 8,334 | 6,217 | 2,463 | 2,034 | 172 | 320 | 137 | 249 | 227 |
| Metal Machinists | 1,862 | 2,211 | 1,898 | 580 | 449 | 54 | 51 | 52 | 119 | 89 |
| Wiremen, Electricians, &c. | 829 | 1,257 | 989 | 338 | 260 | 22 | 11 | 12 | 7 | 7 |
| Other skilled occupations | 3,027 | 4,217 | 3,047 | 1,163 | 870 | 18 | 69 | 23 | 57 | 51 |
| Labourers | 5,830 | 9,262 | 5,984 | 3,158 | 2,858 | 42 | 107 | 43 | 69 | 52 |
| Construction of Vehicles | 1,201 | 1,483 | 1,345 | 421 | 234 | 20 | 41 | 16 | 55 | 46 |
| Cabinet Making, &c. | 194 | 332 | 234 | 134 | 65 | 1 | 11 | 7 | 17 | 15 |
| Total Males | 53,911 | 94,843 | 59,117 | 33,866 | 26,971 | 449 | 1,008 | 422 | 1,046 | 816 |
| Total Females | 209 | 218 | 212 | 105 | 92 | 3 | 14 | 7 | 29 | 29 |
| Grand Total | 54,120 | 95,061 | 59,329 | 33,971 | 27,063 | 452 | 1,022 | 429 | 1,075 | 845 |

* 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 Four Weeks ended June 12th, 1914.

| TRADES. | REGISTRATIONS. | | | | | | | | | VACANCIES. | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|-------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|--------|--------|--|--|--|
| | On Register at Beginning of Period. | | | Registrations during Period.* | | | On Register at End of Period. | | | Notified during Period. | | | Filled during Period. | | | | | |
| | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. | | | |
| Mining and Quarrying | 293 | 50 | 343 | 862 | 2 | 864 | 308 | 34 | 342 | 1,029 | 7 | 1,036 | 548 | 5 | 553 | | | |
| Miscellaneous Metal Trades | 355 | 278 | 633 | 776 | 628 | 1,404 | 346 | 269 | 615 | 434 | 347 | 781 | 331 | 300 | 631 | | | |
| Textiles:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton | 508 | 884 | 1,392 | 1,218 | 2,141 | 3,359 | 482 | 884 | 1,366 | 872 | 1,202 | 2,074 | 621 | 870 | 1,491 | | | |
| Wool and Worsted | 300 | 137 | 437 | 429 | 498 | 927 | 302 | 229 | 531 | 127 | 192 | 319 | 97 | 133 | 230 | | | |
| Other Textiles | 257 | 365 | 622 | 309 | 811 | 1,120 | 244 | 351 | 595 | 109 | 401 | 510 | 64 | 324 | 388 | | | |
| Dress:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boot and Shoe Workers | 422 | 82 | 504 | 674 | 162 | 836 | 417 | 92 | 509 | 349 | 103 | 452 | 227 | 62 | 289 | | | |
| Others | 167 | 467 | 634 | 327 | 1,604 | 1,931 | 220 | 675 | 895 | 216 | 1,074 | 1,290 | 76 | 617 | 693 | | | |
| Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| On Railways | 90 | — | 90 | 157 | — | 157 | 75 | — | 75 | 577 | — | 577 | 507 | — | 507 | | | |
| On Roads, Seas, Rivers, &c. | 6,254 | 113 | 6,467 | 10,103 | 202 | 10,462 | 5,881 | 107 | 6,063 | 4,856 | 65 | 4,998 | 4,148 | 56 | 4,711 | | | |
| Agriculture | 603 | 233 | 836 | 1,391 | 653 | 2,044 | 642 | 448 | 1,090 | 882 | 495 | 1,377 | 549 | 285 | 834 | | | |
| Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery | 437 | 339 | 776 | 603 | 869 | 1,472 | 401 | 272 | 673 | 246 | 625 | 871 | 160 | 503 | 663 | | | |
| Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations | 72 | 9 | 81 | 163 | 22 | 185 | 83 | 3 | 86 | 80 | 43 | 123 | 48 | 35 | 83 | | | |
| Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, &c. | 91 | 75 | 166 | 250 | 190 | 440 | 101 | 181 | 282 | 148 | 430 | 578 | 137 | 412 | 549 | | | |
| Bricks, Cement, Pottery and Glass | 183 | 221 | 404 | 390 | 412 | 802 | 188 | 207 | 395 | 297 | 158 | 455 | 203 | 121 | 324 | | | |
| Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bread, Biscuit, &c., Makers | 295 | 29 | 324 | 414 | 69 | 483 | 230 | 33 | 263 | 235 | 119 | 354 | 120 | 72 | 192 | | | |
| Others | 664 | 2,297 | 2,961 | 1,141 | 5,148 | 6,289 | 612 | 2,537 | 3,149 | 696 | 4,389 | 5,085 | 496 | 3,574 | 4,070 | | | |
| Skins, Leather, Hair, Feathers | 118 | 50 | 168 | 187 | 141 | 328 | 122 | 64 | 186 | 64 | 59 | 123 | 25 | 46 | 71 | | | |
| Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games. | 160 | 40 | 200 | 216 | 105 | 321 | 163 | 48 | 211 | 69 | 60 | 129 | 24 | 43 | 67 | | | |
| Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service. | 77 | — | 77 | 180 | — | 180 | 71 | — | 71 | 308 | — | 308 | 303 | — | 303 | | | |
| Commercial | 2,063 | 1,177 | 3,240 | 2,335 | 1,258 | 3,593 | 1,880 | 1,101 | 2,981 | 787 | 447 | 1,234 | 469 | 298 | 767 | | | |
| Domestic (Outdoor):— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Laundry and Washing Service | 1,846 | 733 | 2,579 | 12,070 | 2,542 | 14,612 | 1,709 | 585 | 2,294 | 1,241 | 1,505 | 2,746 | 810 | 1,179 | 1,989 | | | |
| Others | 9,491 | — | 9,491 | 22,056 | — | 22,056 | 11,634 | — | 11,634 | 15,504 | — | 15,504 | 8,764 | — | 8,764 | | | |
| General Labourers | 5,048 | — | 5,048 | 9,131 | — | 9,131 | 4,771 | — | 4,771 | 3,723 | — | 3,723 | 3,259 | — | 3,259 | | | |
| Shop Assistants | 647 | 1,063 | 1,710 | 804 | 1,529 | 2,333 | 513 | 916 | 1,429 | 235 | 603 | 838 | 86 | 349 | 435 | | | |
| All Others | 1,659 | 1,602 | 3,261 | 3,232 | 3,045 | 6,277 | 1,624 | 1,482 | 3,106 | 2,293 | 812 | 3,105 | 1,789 | 575 | 2,364 | | | |
| Total | 22,609 | 19,735 | 42,344 | 37,834 | 43,020 | 80,854 | 21,354 | 19,758 | 41,212 | 20,037 | 25,612 | 45,649 | 15,235 | 18,348 | 33,583 | | | |
| Casual Employments | 3,010 | — | 3,010 | 781 | — | 781 | 2,929 | — | 2,929 | — | — | — | 14,645 | — | 14,645 | | | |

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

2.—JUVENILES.

Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended June 12th, 1914.

| TRADES. | NOTIFIED DURING PERIOD. | | | FILLED DURING PERIOD. | | | TRADES. | NOTIFIED DURING PERIOD. | | | FILLED DURING PERIOD. | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------|--------|--------|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
| | Mining and Quarrying | 56 | 6 | 62 | 35 | 6 | | 41 | Total brought forward | 5,972 | 2,767 | 8,739 | 3,270 | 2,073 | 5,343 |
| Miscellaneous Metal Trades | 296 | 282 | 578 | 211 | 251 | 462 | Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging | 485 | 424 | 909 | 269 | 360 | 629 |
| Textiles | 338 | 481 | 819 | 235 | 379 | 614 | Skins, Leather, Hair, &c. | 74 | 111 | 185 | 38 | 81 | 119 |
| Dress | 260 | 822 | 1,082 | 134 | 581 | 715 | Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments, &c. | 113 | 80 | 193 | 70 | 57 | 127 |
| Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages | 4,383 | 433 | 4,816 | 2,236 | 292 | 2,528 | Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service | 15 | — | 15 | 14 | — | 14 |
| Agriculture | 155 | 72 | 227 | 96 | 37 | 133 | Commercial | 1,078 | 314 | 1,392 | 663 | 251 | 914 |
| Paper, Prints, Books, &c. | 225 | 432 | 657 | 349 | 518 | 867 | Domestic (Outdoor) | 515 | 2,909 | 3,424 | 247 | 1,702 | 1,949 |
| Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c. | 54 | 19 | 73 | 23 | 14 | 37 | Shop Assistants | 404 | 487 | 891 | 185 | 290 | 475 |
| Chemicals, Oil, Grease, &c. | 53 | 133 | 186 | 37 | 114 | 151 | All Others | 2,346 | 449 | 2,795 | 1,735 | 370 | 2,105 |
| Bricks, Cement, Pottery, &c. | 92 | 62 | 154 | 89 | 50 | 139 | | | | | | | |
| Total carried forward | 5,972 | 2,767 | 8,739 | 3,270 | 2,073 | 5,343 | Total | 11,002 | 7,541 | 18,543 | 6,491 | 5,184 | 11,675 |

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN JUNE 1914.

Unemployment in Insured Trades.

RETURNS received from the Department of Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance show a slight decline in the state of employment in the insured trades as compared with the previous month.

The following Table shows, by industries, the proportion of unemployment books lodged* to the total current on each Friday during June, 1914, and on Friday, May 29th, 1914.

| | 29th May. | 5th June. | 12th June. | 19th June. | 26th June. |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| INDUSTRIES. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Building and Construction of Works. | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| Shipbuilding | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.1 |
| Engineering and Ironfound-ing. | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| Construction of Vehicles | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Sawmilling | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| Other Insured Workpeople | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| All Insured Workpeople | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 |
| DIVISIONS. | | | | | |
| London and South-Eastern:— | 4.5 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.4 |
| London | 5.9 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 7.3 |
| South-Eastern | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Scotland and Northern:— | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Scotland | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| North of England | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| North-Western | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| Yorkshire and East Midlands:— | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Yorkshire | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| East Midlands | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| West Midlands | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| South-Western | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| Wales | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Ireland | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.7 |
| United Kingdom | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 |

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 four weeks ended 26th June, 1914, was 73,743, as compared with 83,884 during the five weeks ended 29th May, and with 68,058 during the four weeks ended 27th June, 1913. Of the total of 73,743 claims, 48,192 (or 65 per cent.) were claims for the direct payment of benefit, and 25,551 (or 35 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 during each of the four weeks was 16,304, 20,285, 18,195, and 18,959 respectively, the average being 18,436, as compared with 16,777 in the five preceding weeks and with 17,014 in June, 1913.

The average weekly amount of unemployment benefit paid during the four weeks ended 26th June, 1914, was £8,034, as compared with £7,166 per week in the five preceding weeks, and with £4,990 per week in June, 1913, 63 per cent. of the amount was paid direct, and 37 per cent. through associations.

| Division. | Average Weekly No. of Claims Made. | | | Average Weekly Amount of Benefit Paid. | | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|------------|-------------|--|------------|-------------|
| | June, 1914. | May, 1914. | June, 1913. | June, 1914. | May, 1914. | June, 1913. |
| | London and S. Eastern:— | 6,131 | 4,981 | | | |

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 June, 1914, was 40, of which 37 were due to lead poisoning, 1 to arsenic poisoning, and 2 to anthrax; none of these cases was fatal. In addition, 32 cases of lead poisoning (6 of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During the six months ended June, 1914, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 298, as compared with 330 during the corresponding period of 1913. The number of deaths in 1914 was 20, as compared with 16 in 1913. In addition, there were 110 cases of lead poisoning (including 18 deaths) among house painters and plumbers in the first six months of 1914, as compared with 135 cases (including 21 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1913.

No cases of phosphorus poisoning were reported for any of the periods covered by the Table.

Analysis by Industries.

| INDUSTRY. | CASES. | | | DEATHS. | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | June, 1914. | June, 1914. | June, 1913. | June, 1914. | June, 1914. | June, 1913. |
| Lead Poisoning. | | | | | | |
| Among Operatives engaged in— | | | | | | |
| Smelting of Metals | 4 | 18 | 12 | — | 2 | 2 |
| Brass Works | — | 5 | 5 | — | — | — |
| Sheet Lead and Lead Piping .. | 1 | 4 | 5 | — | — | — |
| Plumbing and Soldering | 3 | 16 | 18 | — | — | 1 |
| Printing | 2 | 13 | 8 | — | 1 | 1 |
| File Cutting and Hardening .. | 2 | 8 | 8 | — | — | — |
| Tinning of Metals | 1 | 8 | 1 | — | — | — |
| White Lead Works | 2 | 12 | 11 | — | 1 | 1 |
| Red and Yellow Lead Works .. | — | 1 | 7 | — | — | — |
| China, Earthenware, and Litho Transfer Works | 3* | 22 | 37 | — | 3 | 6 |
| Glass Cutting and Polishing .. | — | 1 | 3 | — | 1 | 1 |
| Vitreous Enamelling | 1 | 7 | — | — | — | — |
| Electrical Accumulator Works .. | 2 | 19 | 26 | — | — | — |
| Paint and Colour Works | 4 | 11 | 11 | — | — | — |
| Coach and Car Painting | 3 | 42 | 47 | — | 3 | — |
| Shipbuilding | 2 | 14 | 12 | — | 3 | — |
| Paint used in other Industries .. | 2 | 24 | 27 | — | — | 1 |
| Other Industries | 5 | 32 | 42 | — | 1 | — |
| Total in Factories & Workshops | 37 | 257 | 282 | — | 15 | 13 |
| House Painting and Plumbing | 32 | 110 | 135 | 6 | 18 | 21 |
| Other Forms of Poisoning. | | | | | | |
| Mercurial Poisoning— | | | | | | |
| Barometer and Thermometer Making | — | 3 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Furriers' Processes | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Other Industries | — | — | 4 | — | — | — |
| Total | — | 4 | 8 | — | — | — |
| Arsenic Poisoning— | | | | | | |
| Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other Industries | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning" | 1 | 5 | 10 | — | — | — |
| Anthrax. | | | | | | |
| Wool | 1 | 18 | 23 | — | 5 | 1 |
| Handling of Horsehair | — | 3 | 3 | — | — | — |
| Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.) .. | — | 10 | 10 | — | — | 2 |
| Other Industries | 1 | 5 | 2 | — | — | — |
| Total Anthrax | 2 | 36 | 38 | — | 5 | 3 |
| Total reported under Factory and Workshop Act | 40 | 298 | 330 | — | 20 | 16 |
| Grand Total | 72 | 408 | 465 | 6 | 38 | 37 |

* Including 1 female.
† In addition two cases (one fatal) among dock labourers were reported.

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 JUNE.

(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 June, 1914, was 245, a decrease of 50 on a month ago, but an increase of 10 on a year ago. The mean number for June during the five years 1909-1913 was 221, the maximum being 244 and the minimum 187.

Fatal accidents in the railway service during June, 1914, numbered 45, an increase of 18 on a month ago, and of 9 on a year ago. The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 98, a decrease of 31 on May, 1914, and of 11 on June, 1913. There were 7 fatal accidents at quarries in June, 1914, compared with 10 a month ago, and 8 a year ago. The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in June, 1914, was 93, a decrease of 33 on a month ago, but an increase of 12 on a year ago.

The total number of fatal accidents to seamen reported during June, 1914, was 213 (172 of this number being reported as lost in the s.s. Empress of Ireland), as compared with 91 a month ago, and 40 a year ago.

| Trade. | Number of Workpeople killed during | | | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in June, 1914, on a | |
|---|------------------------------------|------------|-------------|--|--------------|
| | June, 1914. | May, 1914. | June, 1913. | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| Railway Service— | | | | | |
| Brakemen & Goods Guards | 3 | 3 | 1 | .. | + 2 |
| Engine Drivers | 4 | 1 | 1 | + 3 | + 3 |
| Firemen | 5 | .. | 1 | + 5 | + 4 |
| Guards (Passenger) | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | + 1 |
| Permanent Way Men (not including labourers) | 6 | 5 | 8 | + 1 | - 2 |
| Porters | 3 | 2 | 2 | + 1 | + 1 |
| Shunters | 3 | 4 | 1 | - 1 | + 2 |
| Mechanics | 2 | .. | .. | + 2 | + 2 |
| Labourers | 7 | 3 | 1 | + 4 | + 6 |
| Miscellaneous | 9 | 7 | 17 | + 2 | - 8 |
| Contractors' Servants | 2 | 1 | 4 | + 1 | - 2 |
| Total, Railway Service | 45 | 27 | 36 | + 18 | + 9 |
| Mines— | | | | | |
| Underground | 85 | 114 | 98 | - 29 | - 13 |
| Surface | 13 | 15 | 11 | - 2 | + 2 |
| Total, Mines | 98 | 129 | 109 | - 31 | - 11 |
| Quarries, over 20 feet deep .. | 7 | 10 | 8 | - 3 | - 1 |
| Factories and Workshops— | | | | | |
| Textile— | | | | | |
| Cotton | 1 | 7 | 5 | - 6 | - 4 |
| Wool and Worsted | .. | .. | 2 | .. | - 2 |
| Other Textiles | 2 | 1 | .. | + 1 | + 2 |
| Non-Textile— | | | | | |
| Extraction of Metals | 4 | 4 | 3 | .. | + 1 |
| Founding and Conversion of Metals | 8 | 11 | 13 | - 3 | - 5 |
| Marine and Locomotive Engineering | 3 | 4 | 3 | - 1 | .. |
| Ship and Boat Building | 14 | 10 | 10 | + 4 | + 4 |
| Gas | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | + 1 |
| Wood | 5 | 9 | 1 | - 4 | + 4 |
| Clay, Stone, &c. | 7 | 3 | 1 | + 4 | + 6 |
| Chemicals | 2 | 3 | 5 | - 6 | - 3 |
| Laundries | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | + 1 |
| Food | 3 | 4 | .. | - 1 | + 3 |
| Drink | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | - 2 |
| Paper, Printing, &c. | 2 | 1 | 4 | + 1 | - 2 |
| Other Non-Textile Industries | 16 | 22 | 13 | - 6 | + 3 |
| Total, Factories and Workshops. | 72 | 89 | 61 | - 17 | + 11 |
| Accidents reported under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5. | 4 | 23 | 6 | - 19 | - 2 |
| Docks, Wharves, and Quays | .. | 1 | 1 | - 1 | - 1 |
| Warehouses | .. | 13 | 13 | + 4 | + 4 |
| Buildings to which Act applies .. | 17 | 13 | 13 | + 4 | + 4 |
| Total under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5. | 21 | 37 | 20 | - 16 | + 1 |
| Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894 | 2 | 3 | 1 | - 1 | + 1 |
| Total, excluding Seamen | 245 | 295 | 235 | - 50 | + 10 |
| Seamen— | | | | | |
| On Trading Vessels— | | | | | |
| Sailing | 12 | 10 | 1 | + 2 | + 11 |
| Steam | 195 | 73 | 35 | + 122 | + 160 |
| On Fishing Vessels— | | | | | |
| Sailing | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | - 1 |
| Steam | 6 | 8 | 3 | - 2 | + 3 |
| Total, Seamen | 213 | 91 | 40 | + 122 | + 173 |
| Total, including Seamen | 458 | 386 | 275 | + 72 | + 183 |

PAUPERISM IN JUNE, 1914.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in June, 1914, in the 35 urban districts named below corresponded to a rate of 186 per 10,000.

Compared with May, 1914, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 1,005 (or 0.3 per cent.), while the rate per 10,000 remained unchanged. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 2,538 (or 1.5 per cent.) and the number of outdoor paupers increased by 1,533 (or 0.9 per cent.). There were increases in 14 districts, the greatest being in the Leicester district (11 per 10,000); in 16 districts there were decreases, the greatest being in the Cork, Waterford, and Limerick district (12 per 10,000). All the London districts showed small decreases. The remaining 5 districts showed no change.

Compared with June, 1913, the rate per 10,000 increased by 1. The number of indoor paupers increased by 490 (or 0.3 per cent.) and the number of outdoor paupers increased by 2,384 (or 1.4 per cent.). There were increases in 21 districts, the greatest being in the Hull district (14 per 10,000), in the Stockton and Tees district (12 per 10,000), and in the Barnsley district (11 per 10,000). Twelve districts showed decreases, the greatest being in the Wolverhampton district (19 per 10,000). The remaining 2 districts showed no change.

| Selected Urban Districts. | Paupers on one day in second week of June, 1914. | | | Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population. | Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with | |
|--|--|----------------|----------------|--|--|------------|
| | In-door. | Out-door. | TOTAL. | | Month ago. | Year ago. |
| ENGLAND & WALES.* | | | | | | |
| Metropolis. | | | | | | |
| West District | 11,835 | 2,124 | 13,959 | 172 | - 4 | - 2 |
| North District | 14,869 | 6,920 | 21,789 | 216 | - 2 | - 9 |
| Central District | 4,660 | 1,399 | 6,059 | 408 | - 5 | + 10 |
| East District | 13,952 | 5,341 | 19,293 | 287 | - 1 | + 4 |
| South District | 24,215 | 14,303 | 38,518 | 206 | - 2 | + 4 |
| Total, Metropolis | 69,531 | 30,157 | 99,688 | 221 | - 2 | .. |
| West Ham | 5,033 | 10,841 | 15,934 | 216 | .. | + 2 |
| Other Districts. | | | | | | |
| Newcastle District | 2,483 | 4,817 | 7,300 | 154 | + 2 | - 1 |
| Stockton & Tees District | 1,250 | 3,596 | 4,846 | 197 | + 3 | + 12 |
| Bolton, Oldham, &c. | 4,251 | 4,128 | 8,379 | 104 | .. | + 2 |
| Wigan District | 2,190 | 5,215 | 7,405 | 171 | + 1 | .. |
| Manchester District | 10,473 | 7,113 | 17,586 | 174 | + 3 | + 2 |
| Liverpool District | 11,864 | 10,939 | 22,803 | 204 | + 1 | + 6 |
| Bradford District | 2,125 | 1,657 | 3,782 | 102 | .. | + 1 |
| Halifax & Huddersfield | 1,282 | 2,893 | 4,175 | 109 | + 2 | + 6 |
| Leeds District | 2,690 | 3,410 | 6,100 | 128 | - 1 | - 1 |
| Barnsley District | 883 | 2,787 | 3,670 | 123 | + 3 | + 11 |
| Sheffield District | 3,223 | 3,492 | 6,715 | 138 | .. | + 5 |
| Hull District | 2,157 | 5,541 | 7,698 | 250 | + 1 | + 14 |
| North Staffordshire | 2,289 | 6,255 | 7,544 | 189 | + 1 | + 5 |
| Nottingham District | 2,205 | 4,501 | 6,706 | 149 | + 1 | + 5 |
| Leicester District | 1,557 | 3,136 | 4,693 | 203 | + 11 | + 7 |
| Wolverhampton District | 3,700 | 7,528 | 11,228 | 164 | + 1 | - 19 |
| Birmingham District | 6,890 | 6,127 | 13,017 | 154 | .. | + 4 |
| Bristol District | 2,751 | 4,133 | 6,884 | 177 | - 3 | - 9 |
| Cardiff & Swansea | 2,235 | 6,199 | 8,434 | 194 | - 3 | - 4 |
| Total, "Other Districts" .. | 66,498 | 92,567 | 159,065 | 161 | .. | + 1 |
| SCOTLAND.* | | | | | | |
| Glasgow District | 5,496 | 17,324 | 22,820 | 240 | - 1 | + 2 |
| Paisley & Greenock District | 773 | 2,641 | 3,414 | 181 | - 2 | + 1 |
| Edinburgh & Leith District | 1,510 | 5,091 | 6,601 | 184 | - 4 | .. |
| Dunee and Dunfermline | 748 | 2,273 | 3,021 | 151 | + 2 | - 5 |
| Aberdeen | 582 | 2,701 | 3,283 | 198 | - 1 | + 3 |
| Coatbridge & Airdrie | 343 | 1,671 | 2,014 | 198 | + 2 | - 3 |
| Total for the above } Scottish Districts .. | 9,452 | 31,701 | 41,153 | 205 | - 1 | + 1 |
| IRELAND.† | | | | | | |
| Dublin District | 6,031 | 5,057 | 11,088 | 272 | + 2 | - 6 |
| Belfast District | 3,036 | 900 | 3,936 | 94 | - 4 | - 7 |
| Cork, Waterford, and } | 3,423 | 4,159 | 7,582 | 305 | - 12 | - 7 |
| Limerick District | 315 | 192 | 507 | 146 | - 1 | + 9 |
| Galway District | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total for the above } Irish Districts .. | 12,805 | 10,308 | 23,113 | 208 | - 4 | - 7 |
| Total for above 35 Dis- | 163,379 | 175,574 | 338,953 | 186 | .. | + 1 |

* 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.

Imports.

June, 1914.—The total value of the imports in June, 1914, was £58,272,0

and metal manufactures, and electrical goods and apparatus, but considerable increases in raw wool, machinery, and woollen and worsted manufactures.

PASSENGER MOVEMENT TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM IN MAY.

IN May, 1914, the total number of passengers who landed in the United Kingdom from other countries was 151,206, and the number who embarked for other countries was 142,769. In the five months ending May the inward passengers numbered 541,099, and the outward passengers 554,649, the inward being 1,180, and the outward 95,560 less than in the corresponding period of 1913.

Excluding passengers to and from the Continent of Europe, the number of passengers in May was 49,616 outward, of whom 33,223 were British subjects, and 48,951 inward, including 30,393 British subjects. The numbers in the five months ending May were 193,648 outward, including 132,739 British, and 144,021 inward, including 86,994 British; the number of British subjects being less by 85,447 outward, and more by 12,354 inward, than in the first five months of 1913.

The total of passengers of British nationality in May includes 27,420 passengers outward, who were recorded as leaving permanent residence in the United Kingdom, and intending to reside permanently in non-European countries; while 12,671 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 five months ending May numbered 104,414 outward, and 36,976 inward, showing a decrease of 86,208, and an increase of 6,767 respectively, on the corresponding figures for 1913. The distribution of the migratory movement of British subjects during May and the five months ending May is shown below, so far as the principal countries are concerned:—

| Migrants of British Nationality.* | May. | | Five months ending May. | |
|--|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| | 1913. | 1914. | 1913. | 1914. |
| Emigrants to— | | | | |
| British North America | 35,364 | 13,837 | 102,294 | 45,438 |
| Australia | 5,515 | 2,944 | 28,938 | 15,960 |
| New Zealand | 963 | 663 | 5,845 | 3,030 |
| British South Africa | 966 | 793 | 4,332 | 5,562 |
| India (including Ceylon) | 273 | 214 | 1,964 | 1,331 |
| Other British Colonies and Possessions | 452 | 405 | 2,195 | 2,196 |
| Total, British Empire | 43,534 | 18,856 | 145,566 | 72,017 |
| United States | 12,942 | 8,119 | 41,457 | 29,598 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 764 | 445 | 3,599 | 2,799 |
| Total Emigrants | 57,240 | 27,420 | 190,622 | 104,414 |
| Immigrants from— | | | | |
| British North America | 1,723 | 2,364 | 5,198 | 7,774 |
| Australia | 1,910 | 2,798 | 5,626 | 6,935 |
| New Zealand | 544 | 570 | 1,234 | 1,341 |
| British South Africa | 1,473 | 1,439 | 4,596 | 5,224 |
| India (including Ceylon) | 1,010 | 1,286 | 3,186 | 3,781 |
| Other British Colonies and Possessions | 530 | 601 | 1,617 | 1,824 |
| Total, British Empire | 7,190 | 9,058 | 21,457 | 26,879 |
| United States | 2,302 | 2,529 | 5,693 | 6,850 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 1,082 | 1,084 | 3,059 | 3,247 |
| Total Immigrants | 10,574 | 12,671 | 30,209 | 36,976 |
| Excess of Emigrants | 46,666 | 14,749 | 160,413 | 67,438 |

It will be seen that the marked decline in the number of emigrants in the five months ending May 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.

HOME OFFICE ORDERS.

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 22nd June, 1914,"† the effect of which is as follows:—

(i.) To add the following explosives—Herculite, Nationalite No. 1, Neonol No. 1, Stomonal No. 1, Super-Excellite No. 3 and Thames Powder—to the permitted explosives named and defined in the First Schedule to the Explosives in Coal Mines order of the 1st September, 1913.‡

(ii.) To substitute an amended definition of the Brock Squib for the definition contained in paragraph (b) of the Fifth Schedule to that Order.

(iii.) To substitute the words "chloride of potassium" for the words "chlorate of potassium" in the list of ingredients in the definition of Ammonite No. 4 in the Schedule to the Order of the 13th May, 1914.§

* Exclusive of persons travelling via Continental ports.
† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1914 No. 906. (Price 1d.)
‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913. No. 953. (Price 2d.)
§ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1914. No. 678. (Price 1d.)

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 1st July, 1914,"* approving certain types of safety lamps and flame safety lamp glasses 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 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.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING JUNE. (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 June, 1914.

| (1) Registered. | | | |
|--|--|---|---------------------|
| Class of Society. | Number Registered. | Class of Society. | Number Registered. |
| Trade Unions | 4 | Friendly Societies | 30 |
| Industrial and Provident Societies | 28 | Building " (Branches) | 57 |
| | | Building " | 1 |
| (2) Dissolved. | | | |
| Class of Society. | Notices received in June of | | Registry Cancelled. |
| | Commencement of Dissolution or Winding-up. | Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up. | |
| Trade Unions | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Industrial and Provident Societies | 1 | 21 | 32 |
| Friendly Societies | .. | 4 | 2 |
| Building " (Branches) | .. | 32 | .. |
| Building " | 1 | 15 | 3 |

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS DURING JUNE, 1914.

| District. | Certifying Surgeon. | Place and time for examination § |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| Brackley (Northampton) | Dr. J. Rickards, King's Sutton, Banbury | (1) Surgery, Aynhoe, week-days, 11 a.m.—12 noon. (2) Surgery, King's Sutton, week-days, 9-10 a.m. Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. |
| Dinas Mawddwy (Merioneth) | Dr. D. Edwards, Abertwymyn, Cemmes Road, Mont. | Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. |
| Langholm (Dumfriesshire) | Dr. E. H. Watt, Esk Villa, Langholm | Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. |
| Pontymister (Monmouth) | Dr. R. Hudson, Ovoca, Rogerstone, Newport, Mon. | Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. |
| Westerham (Kent) | Dr. J. R. Russell, Westerham .. | Week-days, 9.30-10.30 a.m. |
| Whalley (Lancs) | Dr. J. M. Postlethwaite, The Croft, Whalley | Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. |

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

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING JUNE.

UNITED KINGDOM.
All the United Kingdom Official Publications, including Consular Reports, may be purchased either directly or through any Bookseller from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Peter Lane, London, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, 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.

Mines and Quarries, 1913. Part I., Divisional Statistics. Persons employed, output, accidents, &c. Chief Inspector of Mines, Home Office. [Cd. 7452: price 7d.]

Mines and Quarries, 1913. District Statistics. Scotland Division (No. 1). [Cd. 7439: price 2s. 1d.] *Liverpool and North Wales District (No. 4b).* [Cd. 7439-IV: price 6½d.] *Manchester and Ireland District (No. 4a).* [Cd. 7439-III: price 4½d.] Home Office.

Report to Home Office on the Circumstances attending an Explosion of Nitro-Glycerine at Factory No. 7, Kent, on 29th April, 1914. By Major H. Coningham. [Cd. 7453: price 1d.]

Seventy-fifth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in England and Wales, 1912. [Cd. 7028: price 5s. 9d.]

Poor Relief (England and Wales). Statement for the half-year ended September 30th, 1913. Local Government Board. [H.C. 116: price 3½d.]

Agricultural Education and Research. Annual Report of the Education Branch of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries on the Distribution of Grants, 1913-14. [Cd. 7450: price 8½d.]

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1914. No. 1,002.
† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913. No. 895. (Price 1s.)
‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1914. No. 345. (Price 1s.)
§ Of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.

Annual Report on Sea Fisheries for the Year 1913. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Part I., Report. [Cd. 7449: price 1s. 1d.] Part II., Tables and Charts. Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. [Cd. 7448: price 1s. 1d.]

Second Report of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, 1913. Loans to existing landholders, agricultural development, forestry, &c. [Cd. 7434: price 7d.]

Thirty-Second Annual Report of the Fishery Board for Scotland, for the year 1913. Persons engaged in Scottish fisheries, boat building, casualties, &c. [Cd. 7399: price 1s. 7d.]

Report and Tables relating to Irish Agricultural Labourers, 1913. Irish migratory labour, and wages of agricultural labourers. Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. [Cd. 7418: price 2½d.]

Royal Irish Constabulary and Dublin Metropolitan Police. Report of the Committee of Inquiry, 1914. [Cd. 7421: price 4d.]

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Canada.—*Sixth Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation of Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, for the year ending 31st March, 1913.* [Ottawa: C. H. Parmelee, King's Printer.]

—*Wholesale Prices, Canada, 1913.* Report by R. H. Coats to the Minister of Labour. [Ottawa: Government Printing Office.]

—*Report on Labour Organisation in Canada, 1912.* [Ottawa: Government Printing Office.]

—*Third Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour of Saskatchewan, 1913.* [Regina: J. W. Reid, Government Printer.]

—*Saskatchewan. The Public Service Monthly, May, 1914.*

—*Commonwealth of Australia. Monthly Summary of Australian Statistics, No. 27, March, 1914.* Labour and industrial statistics, &c. [Melbourne: McCarron, Bird & Co.]

New South Wales.—*The Industrial Gazette, April, 1914.* Proceedings of the Court of Industrial Arbitration and the Industrial Commissioner; dislocations in industries; judgments of Industrial Boards, &c. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.]

—*The Industrial Arbitration Reports. Vol. XIII., Part I., 1914.* [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.]

Victoria.—*Wages Board Determinations. Paper Board, dated April 21st, 1914. Timber Fellers, dated March 17th, 1914, cancelling that of July 25th, 1913. Soap and Soda, dated April 8th, 1914, cancelling that of July 22nd, 1913.*

Queensland.—*Industrial Peace Act Awards. Farriers, Brisbane, dated April 8th, 1914. Flour Millers, dated April 14th, 1914. Brisbane Printing Board, dated March 27th, 1914, cancelling that of October 10th, 1911. Shipping Clerks, South-Eastern Division, dated April 24th, 1914. Ironworkers' Assistants, South-Eastern Division, dated April 17th, 1914, cancelling that of July 31st, 1912. Meat Industry for the Northern Division (Appeal). Southern Sugar Manufacturing Industry, dated May 8th, 1914. Brisbane Printing Board (Appeal).*

New Zealand.—*Journal of the Department of Labour, April, 1914.* Condition of trade and employment at March 31st, cases under the Workers' Compensation Act, co-operative works, accidents, &c. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer.]

—*Awards, Agreements and Decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Vol. XIV., Part 12.* [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer.]

—*The Official Journal of the New Zealand Employers' Federation. 11th Annual Meeting at Wellington on October 29th and 30th, 1913.*

Union of South Africa.—*Annual Reports of the Department of Mines and Industries. Part I., Labour and Industries.* [Cape Town: Cape Times, Ltd., Government Printers.]

—*Report of the Labour Department, April, 1914.* Applications for employment, employment found, &c.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

International.—*Bulletin of the International Labour Office (English Edition), No. 3, 1914.* [Woolwich: Pioneer Press, Ltd.] Ditto (French Edition), Nos. 9 and 10, 1913. [Paris: Berger Levrault.] Ditto (German Edition), No. 5, 1914. [Jena: Gustav Fischer.]

—*International Co-operative Bulletin, June, 1914.* Journal of the International Co-operative Alliance. [London: H. J. May.]

United States.—*Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, No. 126, December 23rd, 1913.* Workmen's Compensation Laws of the United States and Foreign Countries. [Washington: Government Printing Office.]

New York.—*Thirteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labour. Year ending September 30th, 1913.* [Albany: State Department of Labour.]

Massachusetts. Labour Bulletin 97, February 13th, 1914. Union Scale of Wages and Hours of Labour in Massachusetts, 1913. No. 99, April 3rd, 1914. Immigrant Aliens destined for, and Emigrant Aliens departed from Massachusetts. Twenty-fifth Quarterly Report on Unemployment among Organised Wage-Earners, March 31st, 1914. Report on the Effect of the Child Labour Law of 1913. House No. 2552, March 27th, 1914. [Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers.]

Pennsylvania. Annual Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, Part III. 40th Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, 1912. [Harrisburg: W. Stanley Ray, State Printer.]

Wisconsin. Publications of the Industrial Commission. Bulletins. Vol. 1, No. 12. Accidents caused by Objects striking Workmen. Vol. 2, No. 11. Infections and their Prevention. Vol. 3, No. 1. Gear Accidents and their Prevention. Workmen's

Compensation. Second Annual Report, 1912-13. Shop Lighting. Child Labour Law, with Explanatory Notes.

France.—*Journal of the French Labour Department, May, 1914.* Friendly societies in 1911, industrial accidents in 1912, "economic indices" for 1st quarter of 1914, employment and labour disputes in April. [Paris: Berger Levrault: price 2d.]

—*Journal of the French Ministry of Agriculture, May, 1914.* Price of wheat in French towns and of bread in Paris in April. [Paris: Imprimerie Nationale: price 6d.]

Germany.—*Journal of the Imperial German Labour Department, June, 1914.* Employment in May, miners' wages in 1st quarter of 1914. [Berlin: C. Heymann: price 1d.]

—*Statistical Year Book of the German Empire, 1914.* Prices of commodities, consumption of articles of food and drink, workpeople's insurance, co-operation, unemployment, labour exchanges, trade unions and employers' associations, wages agreements, wages of miners, labour disputes, crops, &c. Imperial Statistical Office. [Berlin, 1914: Puttkammer und Mühlbrecht: price 2s.]

—*Quarterly Journal of Statistics of the German Empire, Part II., 1914.* Miners' sickness insurance in 1912, retail prices in certain German towns in 1913, labour disputes in 1913 and in first quarter of 1914. Imperial Statistical Office. [Berlin: Puttkammer und Mühlbrecht: price 2s.]

—*Journal of the Imperial Insurance Office, May 15th, 1914.* [Berlin: Behrend & Co.]

—*Statistical Year Book of Wurtemberg, Parts I., II. and III.* Statistics of crops in 1911, births, marriages and deaths in 1910, 1911 and 1912, hours of labour in industrial occupations in the autumn of 1912. Wurtemberg Statistical Office, 1914. [Stuttgart: W. Kohlhammer.]

—*Journal of the Statistical Office of Wurtemberg, June 22nd, 1914.* Prices of cereals in April, employment in May. [Stuttgart: J. Fink.]

—*Statistical Journal of the Grand Duchy of Baden, May, 1914.* Employment and prices in May, labour exchanges and collective wages agreements in 1912. [Carlsruhe.]

—*Federation of Painters, Decorators, &c., of Germany. Year Book for 1913.* [Hamburg: O. Streine.]

—*Work and Results of Federation of Painters, Decorators, &c., of Germany, 1913.* [Hamburg: Verband der Maler u.s.w.]

—*Wages and Hours of Labour in the Painting Trade.* Investigation carried out by the Federation of Painters, Decorators, &c., of Germany in May, 1912. [Hamburg: A. Tobler: price 2s.]

—*Collective Labour Agreements in the Painting Trade, 1913.* Federation of Painters, Decorators, &c., of Germany. [Hamburg: A. Tobler.]

—*Collective Labour Agreements in the Building Trades of Germany in 1912.* Central Federation of Workers employed in the Building Trades in Germany. (Hamburg: Verlag von F. Paepow.)

—*Workmen's Sickness Insurance in Berlin and Suburbs in 1912.* Municipal Statistical Office. [Berlin: 1914: W. & S. Loewenthal.]

—*Trade Unionism: Its Development and its Combats.* Adolf Braun. 1914. [Nuremberg: Verlag und Druck der frankischen verlaganstalt und Buchdruckerei.]

Austria-Hungary.—*Report on the Work of the Austrian Labour Department during 1913.* [Vienna: Verlag der K. K. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei.]

—*Movement of the Population (Births, Marriages and Deaths) in Hungary, 1901-1910.* Central Statistical Office of Hungary, 1913. [Budapest: price 6s. 8d.]

—*Workmen's Sickness Insurance in Austria. Statistics for 1911.* Ministry of the Interior. 1914. [Vienna: k.k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei.]

—*Workmen's Accident Insurance in 1911.* Ministry of the Interior. 1914. [Vienna: k.k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei.]

—*Workpeople's Accident Insurance, 1907-1911, Part I.* Ministry of the Interior. 1914. [Vienna: A. Hölder.]

—*Journal of Workmen's Insurance, June 1st, 1914. With 3 Supplements.* (1) Accident Insurance in 1911. (2) Sickness Insurance in 1911. (3) Friendly Societies in 1911. Austrian Ministry of the Interior. [Vienna.]

—*Trade Unions and Unemployment Insurance.* Dr. R. Hornek. Municipality of Vienna. 1914. [Vienna: Gerlach & Wiedling: price 5d.]

—*Journal of Agricultural Statistics, May, 1914.* Prices of agricultural produce in March and of food in April. Austrian Central Statistical Commission. [Vienna: W. Frick.]

Italy.—*Journal of the Italian Labour Department (Fortnightly Series), June 1st, 1914.* Labour disputes in April, average daily wages of miners in 1913. June 15th. Labour disputes in second half of May, current labour disputes. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 3d. each part.]

—*Statistics of Strikes and Lock-outs in Italy, 1912.* Labour Department of Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. [Rome, 1914: Fratelli Treves: price 2s. 5d.]

—*Population Census of June 10th, 1911. Vols. 1 and 2.* Census Office of the General Statistical Department. 1914. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 4s. 10d. and 4s. respectively.]

—*Journal of the Italian Emigration Department.* [Rome: Fratelli Bocca: price 3d.]

—*Journal of the Italian Department of Credit and Thrift, September-December, 1913.* Laws (1) establishing superannuation and infirmity fund for merchant seamen, and (2) putting into force the Italian-American Treaty of 1913 on the mutual protection of workpeople. [Rome, 1914.]

Belgium.—*Journal of the Belgian Labour Department, May 15th, 1914.* Unemployment in April, retail prices of food on April 30th, 1914. [Brussels: E. Daem: price 1d.]

—*Census of Industry and Commerce of December 31st, 1910. Part I. (Volumes I.-IV.)* Statistical Section of the Belgian Labour Department, 1913. [Brussels: J. Lebegue et Cie.]

—*Quarterly Journal of the Belgian Statistical Department, March, 1914.* Agricultural, industrial and commercial census of December 31st, 1910; prices of cereals, meat and agricultural produce in March. Ministry of the Interior. [Brussels: N. Weissenbruch.]

Holland.—*Periodical Statistics of Holland and the Dutch Colonies, No. 29, 1912.* Wholesale prices, 1904-1913, and in each month of 1913. Dutch Government Statistical Department. [The Hague: Gebroeders Belinfante: price 6d.]

—*Journal of the Dutch Government Statistical Office, May 30th.* Employment and labour disputes in April.

—*Insurance Bank of Holland. Statement of Affairs as at December 31st, 1912, made in accordance with the Accident Insurance Law of 1901.* 2 volumes. [Amsterdam, 1914.]

—*The Co-operative Society for Distribution.* G. I. D. C. Goedhart (President of the Dutch Co-operative Federation). Central Bureau of Social Affairs. [Zwolle, J. J. Tyl: price 1s.]

Switzerland.—*The Swiss Labour Federation and the Swiss Workmen's Secretariate. Report for 1912 and 1913. Also Report of Swiss Labour Congress, Lucerne, 1914.* [Zurich: Schweizerischer Grütlverein.]

—*Population of Switzerland and the Cantons. Separate issue of portion of Vol. I. of the Results of Census of 1910.* Department of the Interior, 1914. [Bumpliz-Bern: Buchdruckerei Bunteli.]

Norway.—*Hours of Labour in Norwegian Trades in September, 1913.* Department of Labour, Commerce, Industry and Fisheries. [Christiania: H. Aschehoug & Co.: price 7d.]

—*Wages Statistics, 1910.* Yearly wages of domestic servants and wages of workpeople in 1910. Statistical Central Bureau, 1913. [Christiania: H. Aschehoug & Co.: price 7d.]

Sweden.—*Journal of the Swedish Labour Department, No. 4, 1914.* Employment in mining industry in 1912, labour exchanges and retail prices in 1914. No. 5, 1914. Unemployment in January, February and March, retail prices of food in April. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner.]

—*Statistical Year Book of Sweden, 1914. First Issue.* Industrial accidents in 1910, labour exchanges 1909-1913, trade union unemployment 1911-1913, co-operative societies 1908-1910, labour disputes 1907-1912, retail prices 1904-1913, collective labour agreements 1908-1913, wages of agricultural workers 1866-1912. Central Statistical Bureau, 1914. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner.]

—*Journal of the Statistical Bureau of the Swedish Employers' Associations, Nos. 1 and 2. No. 3.* Strikes and lock-outs of the associations in 1908-1912. No. 4. Wages of stevedores in 1911 and 1912. No. 5. Wages in sugar industry in 1912. [Stockholm.]

Denmark.—*Journal of the Danish Statistical Office, May, 1914.* Retail prices in 1914 and unemployment in March. [Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel-Nordisk Forlag.]

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

Bulgaria.—*Statistical Year Book of Bulgaria, 1911.* Prices of agricultural produce, retail prices of food in principal towns, results of industrial inquiry relating to 1909, wages of bricklayers, agricultural workers and general labourers. General Statistical Department, 1914. [Sofia: Imprimerie de l'Etat.]

—*Journal of the Bulgarian Statistical Department, June, 1914.* Prices of food, &c., and wages of bricklayers and masons in the principal towns in November, 1912 and 1913. [Sofia: Imprimerie de l'Etat: price 2d.]

—*Foreign Trade, Navigation, Prices of Domestic Animals and of Articles of Food, and Wages of Labourers in 1911.* General Statistical Department, 1914. [Sofia: Imprimerie de l'Etat.]

Russia.—*The Economic Transformation of Russia.* By Edmond Théry. 1914. [Paris: Economiste Européen: price 2s. 10d.]

Argentine Republic.—*Journal of the Argentine Labour Department, April 30th, 1914.* Conditions of life and labour on the Upper Parana. [Buenos Aires: A. Espinasse & Son: price 1s. 10d.]

Brazil.—*State of St. Paul: Journal of the Department of Labour, 3rd and 4th quarters of 1913.* Wages and prices of necessities in the city of St. Paul and in other parts of the State. [St. Paul, 1914: Rothschild & Cia.]

CONSULAR REPORTS.

Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 5282. Dresden District, 1913. Food prices, condition of industries, &c. [Cd. 7048-99: price 1d.] No. 5285. *Baltimore District, 1913.* Labour conditions, immigration, cost of living, &c. [Cd. 7048-102: price 3d.] No. 5292. *Peru, 1913.* Strikes and labour troubles, &c. [Cd. 7048-109: price 2½d.] No. 5295. *St. Louis, 1913.* High cost of living, industries, &c. [Cd. 7048-110: price 2½d.] No. 5295. *Chicago, 1913.* Labour and wages, cost of living, immigration, &c. [Cd. 7048-112: price 3d.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JUNE, 1914.

ADMIRALTY: WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Timber for H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.—Bailey & Whites, Ltd., Commercial Rd., Landport, Portsmouth. *Valves, Draw-off, and Reflux for Oil Fuel Tanks.*—Ham, Baker & Co., Ltd., Langley Green, near Birmingham. *Works Services.—Additions and Alterations at Calshot Air Station.*—Playfair & Toole, Northam Bridge Works, Southampton. *Chimney Sweeping in Portsmouth District (Running Contract).*—T. J. Boulter, 84, St. Paul's Rd., Southsea. *Guard House, Motor Garage, &c., at Seaplane Station, Isle of Grain.*—W. Harbrow, South Bermondsey Station, S.E. *Guard House at Eastchurch.*—W. Harbrow, South Bermondsey Station, S.E. *Renewal of Dormitory Floors at Shotley.*—J. F. Ebner, Stewart St., Cubitt Town, E. *Wind Screen at Kingsnorth Aviation Depot.*—Hill & Smith, Ltd., Brierley Hill, Staffs.

ADMIRALTY: CONTRACT DEPARTMENT.

Accoutrements.—M. Harvey & Co., Ltd., Walsall; D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Bath Row, Birmingham; W. Jenkinson & Co., 23, White St., E.C.; Martins (Birmingham), Ltd., Granville St., Birmingham; T. C. Galley, Rickmansworth; Anglo-American Tin Stamping Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; Griffiths & Browett, Ltd., Birmingham; Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Elgin Works, Wolverhampton; Fisher & Ludlow, Ltd., Rea St., Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Camden St., Birmingham; Hobson & Sons, Lexington St., Golden Square, W.; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen. *Bollards.*—Veritys, Ltd., 31, King St., Covent Garden, W.C. *Bronze, Manganese, in Ingots.*—Manganese Bronze and Brass Co., Ltd., Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. *Brushes, Brooms, &c.*—British M.M. Brush Co., Ltd., New Works, Paisley; Brushes, Ltd. (H. Rose & Sons), Grosvenor Rd., St. Albans; D. Burrow & Sons, Hunslet Rd., Leeds; W. Cleghorn & Son, Selborne St., Walsall; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Thomas St., Bristol; H. W. Jones & Sons, 32 and 34, Great Dover St., Borough, S.E.; G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., 75, Farringdon Rd., E.C.; S. Ludbrook & Co., Ltd., Harford St., Mile End, E.; Newton & Cook, 3, Wardour St., W.; S. D. Page & Sons, Ltd., Norwich; A. Reid & Sons, 283, Tabard St., Borough, S.E.; R. A. Rooney & Sons, 166/168, Bishopsgate, E.C.; James Root & Son, New Southgate, London, N.; W. R. Tilbury & Co., 47, Frampton Park Rd., Hackney, N.E.; Titterton & Howard, 8 and 10, Great Titchfield St., W.; United Institution for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb, Albion St., Leeds; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. *Brushes, Painters.*—E. A. & W. Greenslade, Thomas St., Bristol; W. Morier, Copeland Rd., Govan, Glasgow; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., 9/12, Broad Weir, Bristol; G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., 75, Farringdon Rd., E.C.; S. Ludbrook & Co., Ltd., Harford St., Mile End, E.; A. Reid & Sons, 283, Tabard St., Borough, S.E.; R. A. Rooney & Sons, 166 and 168, Bishopsgate, E.C. *Carpenters and Joiners' Work.*—H. Addison & Co., Ltd., Waterloo Works, Wellington; C. Alldridge & Son, Ltd., Regent Parade, Birmingham; G. G. Bussey & Co., Ltd., Sports Manufacturing, Peckham, S.E.; East & Son, Berkhamsted, Herts; Fosters, Ltd., Boxmoor, Herts; Frazers Joinery Co., Ltd., Palace Plain, Norwich; Graves & Sons, 15, Fore St., Devonport; Hoskins & Son, Ltd., Neptune Works, Upper Trinity St., Bordesley, Birmingham; India Rubber, Gutta Percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Silvertown, E.; F. Merrick & Son, Glastonbury, Somerset; G. W. Shaw & Sons, Ltd., 222, High St., Poplar, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.; S. Sawdon, Yealmopton, Plymouth; E. Spencer & Co., Longfellow Rd., Bow, E.; J. Watt, Torrance & Co., Maxwell Rd., Glasgow, Scotland. *Chamois Skins.*—T. Evans & Son, Ltd., Parchment and Leather Works, Sawston, Cambs.; J. McRae & Co., 57, Bermondsey St., S.E.; Pocock Bros., 235, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.; C. F. Stead & Co., Ltd., Sheepscar Leather Works, Leeds. *Cooking Apparatus.*—Benham & Sons, Ltd., 66, Wigmore St., W. *Grease, Mineral.*—Adams British Oil Co., Ltd., Plough Bridge, Deptford, S.E.; R. Davidson & Co., 158, Vauxhall Rd., Liverpool; Price's Co., Ltd., Belmont Works, Battersea, S.W. *Hides, Leather, &c.*—G. Angus & Co., Ltd., St. John's Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. & F. J. Baker & Co., Ltd., Colyton, Devon; John Dixon, Sons & Taylor, 26, Market St., S.E.; Fleming, Birkby & Goodall, Ltd., West Grove Mill, Halifax, Yorks; Hepburn, Gale & Ross, Ltd., Grange Mills, Bermondsey; S. E. Norris & Co., High St., Shadwell, E.; John Tullis & Son, Ltd., St. Ann's Leather Works, Bridgeton, Glasgow; Wm. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Rose Hill Tannery, Bolton; The Western Tanning Co., Bedminster, Bristol. *Hoses, Pneumatic.*—C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., 22, Jewin St., E.C.; J. Witherspoon & Sons, 221, Wallace St., Glasgow. *Jam, Black Currant.*—C. Southwell & Co., Ltd., Jacob St., Dockhead, S.E.; J. Keiller & Son, Ltd., Silvertown, E.; J. Robertson & Sons (Preserve Manufacturers), Ltd., Catford, S.E. *Jam, Strawberry.*—Finnis, Fisher & Co., Ltd., 1, Billiter Avenue, E.; C. Southwell & Co., Ltd., Jacob St., Dockhead, S.E.; J. Keiller & Son, Silvertown, E.; J. Robertson & Sons (Preserve Manufacturers), Ltd., Catford, S.E. *Lamps, Tungsten Filament.*—Cryselco, Ltd., Kempston Works, Bedford; Dick, Kerr & Co., Ltd., Abchurch Yard, Cannon St., E.C.; Popes Electric Lamp Co., Hythe Rd., Willesden, N.W. *Oils, Linseed.*—F. F. Fox & Co., Bristol; J. M. Hamilton & Co., Ltd., Hull; Price's Co., Ltd., Belmont Works, Battersea, S.W.; Smith Bros. & Co., Marshgate Oil Works, Stratford, E.; Youngusband, Barnes & Co., Lower King and Queen Wharf, Rotherhithe, S.E. *Oil, Rapeseed.*—Youngusband, Barnes &

Co., Lower King and Queen Wharf, Rotherhithe, S.E. *Oil, Sperm.*—J. Light & Son, Ltd., 9, Rumford St., Liverpool; Price's Co., Ltd., Belmont Works, Battersea, S.W. *Soap, Hard.*—J. Knight, Ltd., Silvertown, E.; Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., Belmont Works, Battersea, S.W.

WAR OFFICE.

Boards, Distributing.—General Electric Co., Ltd., Union St., Southwark, S.E.; Spagnoletti, Ltd., Goldhawk Works, Goldhawk Rd., W. *Boots, Royal Hibernian Military School, Dublin (Term Contract).*—J. & R. Smalley (trading as Jas. Winstanley), 42-43, Back Lane, Dublin. *Bottles, Water.*—Anglo-American Tin Stamping Co., Ltd., Stourport, Worcestershire; Eveson Brothers, Wollescote, near Stourbridge; Griffiths & Browett, Ltd., Bradford St., Birmingham; Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton. *Boxes, Horse-shoe.*—J. Watt Torrance & Co., Woolwich. *Caps and Patches.*—Hobson & Sons, High St., Woolwich, S.E.; Myers & Co., 36 and 36A, Parmer St., Cambridge Rd., N.E. *Carts.*—Wantage Engineering Co., Ltd., Wantage, Berks; Hayes & Son, Stamford, Lincolnshire; Eagle Engineering Co., Ltd., Warwick. *Cells, Electric, Parts of.*—Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E. *Cloths, Sponge (Term Contract).*—B. Dyson & Sons, Ltd., Export Mills, Oldham. *Cocks and Valves (Term Contract).*—Hunt & Mitton, Ltd., Oozell's St. North, Birmingham. *Cord.*—J. T. Davis, Ltd., Coborn Rd., Bow, E. *Engines, Petrol.*—W. H. Dorman & Co., Ltd., 43, Foregate St., Stafford. *Fasteners, Bandolier.*—C. Edkins & Sons, Ltd., Friday Bridge Works, Birmingham. *Gabions.*—Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., Stranton Works, West Hartlepool. *Holders, Rifle, Conversion of.*—Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Port Dundas, Glasgow. *Horses, Dummy (Term Contract).*—Brownlee & Co., Ltd., City Saw Mills, Port Dundas, Glasgow. *Ironmongery, Saddlers.*—John Birch & Sons, Ltd., Brook St., Walsall; H. Frost & Co., Ltd., 35, Fieldgate, Walsall; M. Harvey & Co., Ltd., Glebeand Works, Bath St., Walsall; Smith & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; C. T. Walker, Ltd., Walsall; J. Wheway & Son, Walsall. *Jean.*—T. Barnes & Co., Ltd., Farnworth; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough, Manchester; Lomnitz & Duxbury, Ltd., 57, Whitworth St., Manchester; J. E. Longson, 1, Booth St., Manchester; Toptal Broadhurst Lee Co., Ltd., 56, Oxford St., Manchester. *Lathes.*—J. Lang & Sons, Johnstone, nr. Glasgow. *Locomotive.*—Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Forth Banks, Newcastle-on-Tyne. *Rails, Steel.*—Walter Scott, Ltd., Hunslet, Leeds. *Razors.*—Ford & Medley, Ltd., 137, Arundel St., Sheffield. *Rugs, Horse.*—T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2 and 4, Southgate Rd., N. *Sailcloth Covers, Conversion to Tarpauns.*—T. Briggs (London), Ltd., 2 and 4, Southgate Rd., N. *Screws (Term Contract).*—British Screw Co., Ltd., 153, Kirkstall Rd., Leeds; Henry Cox, Charles Henry St., Birmingham; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Smethwick, nr. Birmingham. *Structural Steelwork for Gantry.*—M. T. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Millwall, E. *Tools.*—Thos. Chatwin, Ltd., Great Tindal St., Birmingham; E. B. Grandage, Longside Lane, Tool Works, Bradford; C. & J. Hampton, Ltd., Attercliffe, Sheffield; Thewlis, Griffith & Edleston, Ltd., Warrington. *Tyres, Motor.*—Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Aston Cross, Birmingham; C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Cambridge St., Manchester. *Works Services.*—Erection of Married Quarters, Strensall.—A. Robinson, Woodbine Works, Idle, Bradford. Erection of Quarters, &c., Gravesend.—C. E. Skinner & Son, Railway St., Chatham. Installation of Electric Light, Cavalry Barracks, Redford.—Lowdon Bros. & Co., 12, Clyde St., Edinburgh. Periodical Works Services at:—Aldershot (North).—D. E. Hutton, Brigate, Shipley; Gravesend.—T. Carr, 55, New Crown St., Halifax, Kildare.—F. Holdsworth, Shipley, Yorks; London (Chelsea and Millbank).—F. Holdsworth, Shipley, Yorks; Longmoor.—S. Atkins & Sons, 16, Wolsley Rd., Aldershot. Sheffield.—T. M. Oxtoby & Son, 5, Fishergate, York; Woolwich.—M. McCarthy, King's Rd., Clapham Park, S.W. Repair and Maintenance of W.D. Buildings at Chester.—J. Gourley, 7, Bradshaw St., Shudehill, Manchester.

INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

Acids (Running Contracts).—Spencer, Chapman & Messel, 36, Mark Lane, E.C.; F. W. Berk & Co., Stratford, E. *Ammon. Chlor.*—Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., 12/16, Coleman St., E.C. *Bearing Plates.*—Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, 66, Cannon St., E.C. *Bedsteads (Running Contracts).*—J. & J. Taunton, Sherborne Rd., Birmingham; G. Gale & Sons, Dominion Works, Birmingham; Peyton & Peyton, Bordesley Works, Birmingham; Whitfield's Bedsteads, 10, Dane St., W.C. *Boards, Bristol, &c.*—J. Dickinson & Co., 65, Old Bailey, E.C. *Boiler.*—Marshall, Sons & Co., Gainsborough. *Braid.*—J. & E. Waters, Hulme, Manchester. *Brake Vans and Carriages.*—Stableford & Co., Coalville. *Chain (Running Contract).*—T. Perrins, Stourbridge. *Carriages.*—Leeds Forge Co., Leeds. *Cloth, Bookbinders.*—Winterbottom Bookcloth Co., 12, Newton St., Manchester. *Compressor.*—Alley & Maclellan, Glasgow. *Crane.*—Grafton & Co., Vulcan Works, Bradford. *Cups, Insulator.*—Bullers, Ltd., 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. *Drill.*—A. Stockwell & Co., 4, Chatham St., Manchester. *Eyelets.*—N. British Eyelet Co., Merefield, Rochdale. *Files (Running Contract).*—Jonas & Colver, Sheffield. *Fishplates.*—Hadfields, Ltd., Tinsley, Sheffield; Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbrough. *Fishbolts.*—Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, London Works, Birmingham. *Firebricks (Running Contracts).*—Bonnybridge, Silica, & Co., Bonnybridge. *Fireclay (Running Contracts).*—J. Dougal & Sons, Bonnybridge. *Gauge Glasses (Running Contracts).*—J. Moncrieff, Ltd., Perth. *Iron Hoop (Running Contracts).*—Shropshire Iron Co., Hadley, Wellington; Midland Iron Co., Rotherham. *Laundry Plant.*—Manlove, Alliott & Co., 41, Parliament St., S.W. *Levels.*—Troughton & Simms, Woolwich Rd., S.E.

Long Cloth.—L. Behrens & Sons, 131, Portland St., Manchester. *Machines, Shaping.*—London, Bros., Glasgow. *Machines, Milling.*—A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry. *Paints (Running Contracts).*—Silicate Paint Co., Charlton, S.E.; Fenner & Alder, Millwall, E. *Paper.*—Caribonum Co., Leyton, N.E.; D. Gestetner, Tottenham Hale; R. Craig & Sons, Moffat Mills, Airdrie; Brown, Stewart & Co., Dalmarnock Mills, Glasgow; Wiggins, Teape & Co., 10/11, Aldgate, E.C.; W. & R. Balston, Maidstone; Hollingworth & Co., Maidstone; W. Nash, St. Paul's Cray; Basted Mills Paper Co., 17/18, Great Earle St., W.C. *Pens.*—Hinks, Wells & Co., 13, Lovell's Court, E.C. *Piling.*—British Steel Piling Co., Dock House, Billiter St., E.C. *Pipes, Cast Iron (Running Contract).*—Holwell Iron Co., Asfordby, Melton Mowbray. *Powder Vans.*—Hurst, Nelson & Co., Motherwell. *Pumps.*—H. Berry & Co., Hunslet, Leeds. *Road Roller.*—J. Fowler & Co., Leeds. *Sluice Valves (Running Contract).*—Glenfield & Kennedy, Kilmarnock. *Springs.*—G. Turton, Platts & Co., Saville St., Sheffield. *Steam Shovel.*—Ruston, Proctor & Co., Lincoln. *Steel, Angle.*—Shelton Iron, &c., Co., Stoke-on-Trent. *Steel, Round.*—Earl of Dudley's Round Oak Works, Brierley Hill, Staffs. *Steel Plates and Tees.*—D. Colville & Sons, Motherwell. *Steel Sheets (Running Contracts).*—F. Braby & Co., Glasgow; J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol; Pather Iron, &c., Co., Wishaw, Glasgow. *Tablets.*—Parke, Davis & Co., 50, Beak St., W. *Tape.*—G. H. Wheatcroft & Co., Wirksworth. *Thermometers (Running Contracts).*—J. J. Hicks, 8/10, Hatton Garden, E.C.; A. Harper & Sons, Ellis St., Birmingham. *Tubes, W.I. (Running Contract).*—Stewarts & Lloyds, Glasgow. *Turpentine.*—Price's Co., Battersea. *Type.*—Lanston Monotype Corporation, 43, Fetter Lane, E.C. *Tyres.*—Cammell, Laird & Co., Sheffield; Workington Iron and Steel Co., Workington. *Varnish.*—R. I. Clark & Co., West Ham Abbey. *Wagons.*—Metropolitan Carriage, &c., Co., Saltley; P. & W. Maclellan, Glasgow. *Wheels and Axles.*—Schoen Steel Wheel Co., Newlay, Leeds; J. Baker & Co., Rotherham; Midland Railway Carriage, &c., Co., Birmingham; Motherwell Rolling Stock Co., Flemington, Motherwell; W. Beardmore & Co., Parkhead, Glasgow. *Wire, Copper.*—R. Johnson & Nephew, Bradford Ironworks, Manchester. *Wire, Iron.*—Shropshire Iron Co., Hadley, Wellington; Rylands, Bros., Warrington.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Battery Material.—Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, Kent. *Band Sawing Machine.*—T. Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Railway Works, Rochdale. *Bogie Tank Wagons.*—Chas. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Horbury Junction, near Wakefield. *Boots.*—Adams Bros., Raunds, Northants. *Brake Blocks, C.I.*—Pease & Partners, Ltd., Tees Ironworks, Middlesbrough. *Bridges.*—Horsley Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs. *Bungalows.*—F. Morton & Co., Ltd., Garston, Liverpool. *Cable.*—Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, Kent. *Car Spares.*—Halley's Industrial Motors, Ltd., Yoker, Glasgow. *Cement.*—The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., 8, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. *Clothing.*—G. Glanfield & Son, 1-5, Brick Lane, E.C. *Corrugated Ridging.*—F. Braby & Co., Ltd., 110, Cannon St., E.C. *Cotton Waste.*—R. Garside, Elizabeth St. Mills, Butler St., Manchester; W. C. Jones, Ltd., Collyhurst Mills, Manchester. *Diesel Engines.*—Mirlees, Bickerton & Day, Ltd., Hazel Grove, near Stockport. *Drugs.*—May & Baker, Ltd., Battersea, S.W.; Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Ltd., 12-16, Coleman St., E.C. *Expanded Metal.*—Wm. Jacks & Co., 5, East India Ave., E.C. *Footbridge.*—Patent Shaft and Axletree Co., Ltd., Wednesbury. *Galvanised Corrugated Sheets.*—Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Mersey Ironworks, Ellesmere Port, Cheshire. *Glass.*—Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens, Lancs. *Iron Bars.*—P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., 129, Trongate, Glasgow. *Joinery.*—J. Rawlinson & Sons, Garston, Liverpool; R. Rogerson & Co., 9 and 11, Mount St., Glasgow. *Leather.*—Pocock Bros., 235, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E. *Locomotives, Side Tank.*—Kitson & Co., Ltd., Aire-dale Foundry, Leeds. *Locomotive Spares.*—Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds; North British Loco. Co., Ltd., Hyde Park Works, Glasgow. *Motor Cars.*—Vulcan Motor and Engr. Co., Ltd., Crossens, Southport. *Oil, Castor.*—Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, 175, Grange Rd., Bermondsey, S.E. *Paints.*—A. T. Morse & Sons, Upper Rd., Plaistow, E. *Paper.*—Saunders & Co., Upper Thames St., E.C. *Pig Lead.*—Rowe Bros. & Co., Ltd., Pall Mall, Liverpool. *Pile Driving Plant.*—British Steel Piling Co., Ltd., 1, Greenwich Rd., S.E. *Piling, Sheet.*—Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Cargo Fleet Works, Middlesbrough. *Plates and Bars, G.M.S.*—F. Braby & Co., Ltd., 110, Cannon St., E.C. *Pipes, C.I.*—Cochrane & Co., Ltd. (Middlesbrough), Middlesbrough. Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., near Nottingham. *Pumps and Engines.*—Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd., Britannia Ironworks, Gainsborough. *Pumps, Steam.*—Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., Greenwich Rd., S.E. *Rails and Fishplates.*—Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., 66, Cannon St., E.C. *Rice.*—J. A. Anderson & Co., Dunster House, Mincing Lane, E.C. *Roof.*—P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., 129, Trongate, Glasgow. *Sheets, C.I.*—Orr, Watt & Co., Ltd., Carfin, Motherwell, N.B. *Shipway.*—Philip & Son, Ltd., Dartmouth. *Sluice Valves.*—J. Stone & Co., Ltd., Deptford, S.E. *Spindles.*—Bullers, Ltd., 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. *Stationery.*—Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., 26, Gt. Winchester St., E.C. *Steel and Ironwork.*—A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd., 31, Budge Row, E.C.; J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol. *Stone-breakers.*—R. Broadbent & Sons, Ltd., Phoenix Ironworks, Staly-bridge. *Structural Steel Work.*—Clyde Structural Iron Co., Ltd., Glasgow. *Switches and Crossings.*—Taylor Bros., Midland Foundry, Sandiacre. *Telegraph Materials.*—Bullers, Ltd., 6, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, Kent. *Telegraph Poles.*—Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, Kent; J. Spencer, Ltd., 14, Gt. St. Thomas Apostle,

E.C. Telephone Equipment.—Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Milton Rd., Edge Lane, Liverpool; India Rubber G.P. and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Silvertown, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, Kent. **Telephone Materials.**—Brit. L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, Chancery Lane, W.C. **Terminal Boxes.**—Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, Kent. **Tyres, Steel.**—Vickers, Ltd., Vicker's House, Westminster, S.W. **Water Meters.**—Ham, Baker & Co., Ltd., 13, Grosvenor Rd., S.W. **Wire, A.I.**—Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., 17, Lime St., E.C.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works.—Admiralty, Erection of a Temporary Building.—Boulton & Paul, 126, Queen Victoria St., E.C. Bristol Labour Exchange, Alterations.—R. Wilkins & Sons, 20, Bishop St., Bristol. Liscard New Telephone Exchange, Erection.—J. Henshaw & Sons, Chatham St., Liverpool. Middlesbrough, Ordinary Works and Repairs.—H. McNaughton & Son, Snowdon Rd., Middlesbrough. Newport (Mon.) Labour Exchange, Alterations.—W. A. Linton, Chepstow Rd., Newport, Mon. Orange Street Waterworks, Alterations.—E. Proctor & Sons, 326, High St., Plumstead, Woolwich. Stafford New Station Sorting Office, Erection.—F. Espley & Sons, Victoria Rd., Stafford. Sunderland, Ordinary Works and Repairs.—W. B. Cooper, Sans St. South, Sunderland. **Engineering Works.**—Glasgow Head Post Office, Hot Water Service.—Taylor & Fraser, Ltd., 31, Argyle St., Glasgow. Huddersfield Head Post Office, Heating Apparatus.—Saunders & Taylor, Ltd., 43, Lower Mosley St., Manchester. Leeds New Telephone Exchange, Heating Apparatus.—J. H. Nicholson & Co., Ltd., 28, Martin's Lane, Cannon St., E.C. **Wood Block Flooring.**—New Board of Agriculture.—Stevens & Adams, Point Pleasant, Wandsworth, S.W. Birmingham Parcels Office.—Hollis Bros. & Co., Ltd., Jameson Chambers, Hull.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS—IRELAND.

Building Works: Galdanagh National School Co., Antrim, Erection.—Andrew Strange Harbison, Cullybackey P.O., Co. Antrim. **Gleneaskey National School, Co. Sligo, Erection.**—Henaghan Bros., Moneen, Louisburgh, Co. Mayo. **Kilcar National School Co., Donegal, Erection.**—McMullan Bros., Kilcar, Co. Donegal. **Science and Art Buildings and National Library, Dublin, Painting.**—T. Dockrell, Sons & Co., Ltd., South Great Georges St., Dublin. **Science and Art Museum, Dublin, Erecting Clock Tower, &c.**—G. & T. Crampton, Ballsbridge, Dublin. **Ironmongery Works and Supplies, Belfast District.**—Riddels, Ltd., 49, Donegal Place, Belfast. **Plumbing and Gasfitting Works and Supplies, Belfast District.**—Andrew Stevenson, 126, Dublin Rd., Belfast.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper of Various Descriptions.—E. Collins & Sons, Maryhill, Glasgow; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Valleyfield Mills, Penicuik; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Burnside Mills, Kendal; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton, near Bristol; Hele Paper Co., Ltd., Cullompton, Devon; C. Marsden & Sons, Ltd., Tamworth and Wakefield; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots; Smith, Anderson & Co., Ltd., Fettykil Mill, Leslie; R. Sommerville & Co., Creech, near Taunton; Tullis, Russell & Co., Ltd., Auchmuty Mill, Markinch, Fife. **Printing, Binding, &c.**—Binding 11,000 copies "Trumpet and Bugle Sounds for the Army, 1914."—M. Bell & Co., Temple Works, Cursitor St., E.C. Binding.—Account Book, &c., Scotland, Div. IV.—Morrison & Gibb, Ltd., Edinburgh. Binding.—Account Book, &c., Scotland, Div. V.—Duncan, Campbell & Son, Glasgow. Printing, binding, &c., 600 Army Book 250, 3,000 Savings' Bank Ledgers, 3,100 Ledger Summaries; printing, &c., 13,000 Lock Label Books; supplying 7,000 Millboards, 900 Portfolios.—Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C. Printing, binding, &c., 4,500 books Postmasters No. 1,176, 1,000 Delivery Note Books, 2,000 Weighing Book No. 255, 2,000 Army Book 165, 1,500 books Registered Postal Packets "Postmasters No. 1,039."—McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks. Printing, &c., 5,080 copies Hackney Carriage Book of Distances.—London Colour Printing Co., North Kensington, W. Printing, &c., 1,750 Boy Messengers Attendance Books, 600 Attendance Book for Indoor Officers, 1,000 books D.4 Pass Notes; supplying 2,000 Portfolios "O.R. 106a."—Drake, Driver & Leaver, Ltd., Rosebery Avenue, E.C. Printing, Jobwork, Scotland, Gps. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 17.—Morrison & Gibb, Ltd., Edinburgh. Printing, Jobwork, Scotland, Gp. 16.—Duncan, Campbell & Son, Glasgow. Printing 100,000 Insurance Contribution Books.—J. Horn, Ltd., 149, Howard St., Glasgow. Printing 1,200 copies Highmore's Excise Laws, ditto 1,625 copies Highmore's Customs Laws.—Harrison & Sons, 45-47, St. Martin's Ln., W.C. Supplying 12,000 Royal Naval Recruiting Poster.—Delittle, Fenwick & Co., 6, Railway St., York. Supplying 20,000 "Footguards" Recruiting Poster, 1,000 "Cheshire Regiment" Recruiting Poster.—Petty & Sons (Reading), Ltd., Queen's Hall, Reading. Supplying 35,000 Signal Card 1914.—Taylor, Garnett, Evans & Co., Ltd., South Reddish, Stockport. Supplying 100,000 pads Army Form C.2121.—Mackie & Co., Ltd., Warrington. **Miscellaneous.**—Collection and Disposal of Metropolitan Waste Paper, &c.—Phillips, Mills & Co., Ltd., Bridge Wharf, Wellington Rd., Battersea, S.W.

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