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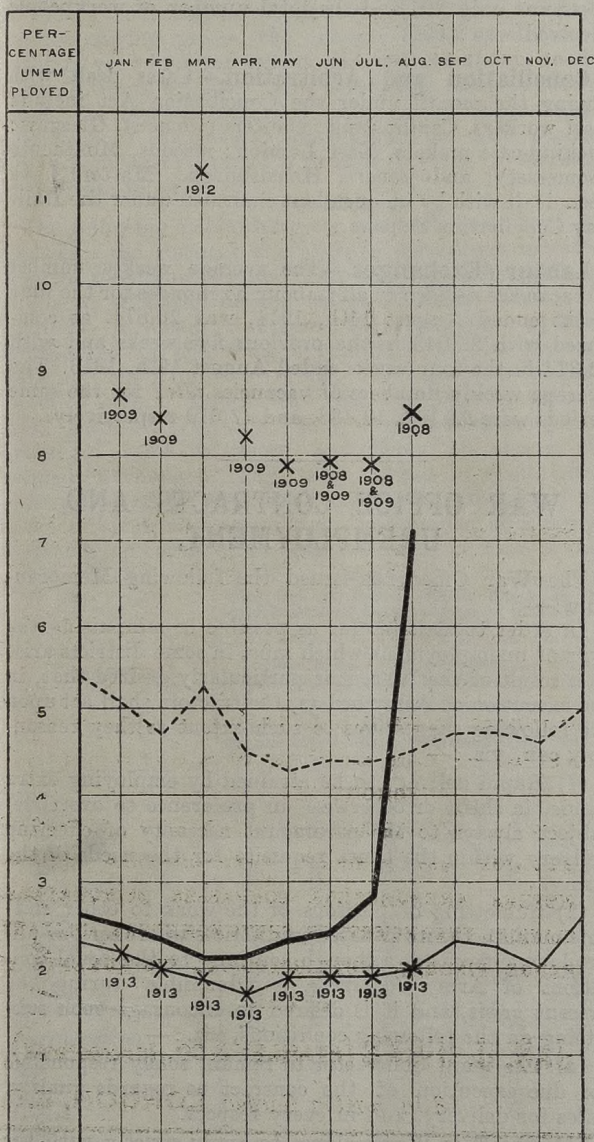
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF
TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

x 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 AUGUST.

THE effect of the war on employment in August was obscured by the fact that certain industries, notably cotton, were already affected by the more or less general decline in employment, owing to purely trade causes, which had been noticed for some months past. The holiday season, especially in the north, also considerably curtails employment in August in every year. The general effect of all causes was to increase the percentage unemployed in trade unions making returns from 2.8 at the end of July to 7.1 at the end of August—a figure which has frequently been exceeded in periods of bad trade, and which is much lower than that recorded during the national coal strike of 1912, when the percentage rose to 11.3. It should be stated, however, that many employers endeavoured to avoid discharging a portion of their workpeople by putting the whole staff on reduced time.

As compared with July there was a general decline in all industries except in shipbuilding, which benefited by increased activity on Government work. The contraction in employment was especially noticeable at tinplate works, and in the textile, furnishing and woodworking and pottery trades.

As compared with a year ago there was a general decline, in addition to that which might have been expected as the result of the downward trend in employment already referred to.

(1) TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED. (Based on 3,221 Returns.)

Trade Unions with a net membership of 987,692 reported 69,956 (or 7.1 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of August, 1914, compared with 2.8 per cent. at the end of July, 1914, and 2.0 per cent. at the end of August, 1913.

Trade.	Membership at end of Aug., 1914, of Unions reporting.	Unemployed at end of August, 1914.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Num-ber.	Per-cent-age.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building* ...	83,497	6,182	7.4	+ 4.2	+ 4.7
Coal Mining ...	166,933	2,170	1.3	+ 0.8	+ 1.0
Iron and Steel ...	37,360	2,839	7.6	+ 2.1	+ 4.8
Engineering ...	226,851	16,079	7.1	+ 3.7	+ 5.2
Shipbuilding ...	73,999	4,690	6.3	- 0.3	+ 3.4
Miscellaneous Metal	34,745	3,130	9.0	+ 7.0	+ 7.1
Textiles:—					
Cotton ...	88,367	15,640	17.7	+ 13.8	+ 15.9
Woolen & Worsted	8,670	626	7.2	+ 2.9	+ 2.8
Other ...	62,129	3,784	6.1	+ 4.2	+ 4.8
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper.	67,005	4,974	7.4	+ 4.9	+ 2.6
Furnishing and Wood-working.	56,491	5,521	9.8	+ 7.5	+ 7.8
Clothing ...	66,669	3,525	5.3	+ 3.6	+ 3.5
Leather ...	4,356	268	6.2	+ 1.0	+ 1.8
Glass ...	972	11	1.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.7
Pottery ...	7,373	198	2.7	+ 2.0	+ 1.7
Tobacco ...	2,275	319	14.0	+ 9.5	+ 10.1
Total ...	987,692	69,956	7.1	+ 4.3	+ 5.1

* 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.

(2) UNEMPLOYMENT IN "INSURED TRADES."

The percentage of "insured" workpeople unemployed at the end of August, 1914, was 6.2, compared with 3.6 at the end of July, 1914, and 3.1 at the end of August, 1913.

Trade.	Number Insured.	Unemployed at end of Aug.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage unemployed on a	
		Number	Per-centage	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building and Construction of Works.	967,374	59,837	6.2	+ 2.4	+ 2.6
Engineering and Iron-founding.	820,850	53,878	6.6	+ 3.4	+ 4.0
Shipbuilding...	265,584	13,132	4.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
Construction of Vehicles.	210,859	15,782	7.5	+ 4.5	+ 4.4
Sawmilling ...	12,123	498	4.1	+ 0.9	+ 1.9
Other Insured Workpeople.	64,718	2,067	3.2	+ 1.6	+ 2.2
All Insured Workpeople	2,341,508	145,194	6.2	+ 2.6	+ 3.1

(3) EMPLOYERS' RETURNS:—MINING AND METAL TRADES.
(Based on 848 Returns.)

The following Table summarises the returns from firms employing 840,096 workpeople in August, 1914, in the industries mentioned:—

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for Aug., 1914.	August, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month ago.	
			Days worked per week.	Days.
Coal Mining ...	682,587	4.55	- 0.51*	- 0.99
Iron „ ...	15,847	5.81	+ 0.28*	- 0.09
Shale „ ...	3,529	5.82	+ 0.45*	+ 0.01
Pig Iron ...	23,785	Furnaces in Blast. 255	No.	No.
			..	- 67
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	21,180	Mills Working. 333	- 170	- 170
		Shifts Worked (One Week). 511,875	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel	93,168		- 7.1	- 11.3

* The averages for July were reduced by holidays, which in Coal Mining amounted to 0.21 of a day per week.

(4) EMPLOYERS' RETURNS: TEXTILE AND OTHER TRADES.
(Based on 1,903 Returns.)

Returns from firms employing 352,840 workpeople in the week ended 22nd August, 1914, showed a decrease of 14.6 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and 29.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 15.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 30.5 per cent. in wages paid.

Trade.	Number Employed.		Wages Paid.	
	Week ended 22nd Aug., 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Week ended 22nd Aug., 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.
Textiles:—			£	
Cotton ...	68,769	- 41.2	47,033	- 58.8
Woollen ...	21,897	- 4.7	16,902	- 21.5
Worsted ...	35,342	- 5.0	21,796	- 26.7
Linen ...	44,218	- 1.7	26,082	- 10.3
Jute ...	15,060	- 0.9	11,994	- 4.3
Hosiery ...	19,205	- 2.2	13,663	- 16.6
Lace ...	4,977	- 7.6	3,922	- 30.2
Other Textiles...	14,280	- 8.6	8,839	- 32.1
Bleaching, Dyeing, etc.	25,710	- 6.6	27,930	- 17.2
Total, Textiles...	249,458	- 18.3	178,161	- 35.4
Boot and Shoe ...	64,418	- 3.2	60,986	- 12.4
Shirt and Collar ...	4,839	- 0.3	3,103	- 7.7
Pottery ...	16,153	- 8.5	11,959	- 30.3
Glass ...	6,768	- 3.3	8,311	- 7.2
Brick ...	11,204	- 5.0	13,733	- 7.0
Grand Total ...	352,840	- 14.6	276,253	- 29.1

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes in rates of wages taking effect in August affected 55,000 workpeople, of whom 19,000 received increases and 36,000 sustained decreases, the net result of all the changes being a decrease of nearly £200 per week. None of the changes were due to the effects of the war, all the decreases being the result of a fall in the selling prices of iron and steel before the outbreak of hostilities. The principal increases affected 9,000 labourers, &c., in engineering-works, and 1,800 spring knife grinders, &c., at Sheffield, and considerable bodies of building trade operatives at Liverpool, Nottingham, Exeter, and Bristol. Amongst those whose wages were reduced were 2,500 ironstone quarrymen and blastfurnacemen in Lincolnshire, 3,130 steel melters, &c., in various parts of Great Britain, 20,000 ironworkers in the Midlands, and 5,850 steel workers in West Scotland.

Trade Disputes.—The number of disputes beginning in August was 15, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress was 49,804 as compared with 98,112 in the previous month and 80,626 in August, 1913. The estimated total aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was 526,900 working days, as compared with 1,327,800 in July, 1914, and 801,600 in August, 1913.

At the end of August the number of disputes in progress was only 20, and the total number of workpeople involved was 9,000.

Conciliation and Arbitration.—Cases dealt with during the month under the Conciliation Act include steel workers, Cambuslang; printers (women), Glasgow; packing-case makers, East London; masons, Montacute (Somerset); and joiners, Helensburgh. Matters have been dealt with by independent chairmen under the Railway Conciliation Scheme.

Labour Exchanges.—The average weekly number of vacancies notified to all Labour Exchanges for the four weeks ended August 14th, 1914, was 26,874, as compared with 26,043 in the previous five weeks and with 22,314 in the four weeks ended August 15th, 1913. The average weekly numbers of vacancies filled for the same periods were 21,162, 19,488, and 17,070 respectively.

WAR OFFICE CONTRACTS AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

The War Office has issued the following Memorandum:—

In order to assist as far as possible in minimising the evils of unemployment which must in some districts arise as a result of the War, it is particularly desired that, in the execution of Army orders, Contractors shall act upon the following suggestions to such extent as they reasonably can, viz.:—

(1) Rapid delivery to be attained by employing extra hands, in shifts or otherwise, in preference to overtime, subject always to the paramount necessity of effecting delivery within the times requisite for the needs of the Army.

(2) Subletting of portions of the work to other suitable manufacturers situated in districts where serious unemployment exists, although contrary to the usual conditions of Army Contracts, is admissible during the present crisis, and it is desired to encourage such subletting on the following conditions, viz.:—

(a) The main Contractor to remain solely responsible for due execution of the contract as regards quality, dates for delivery, and in every respect.

(b) The Fair Wages clause to apply strictly with the exception of the passage prohibiting subletting. The main Contractor to be responsible for subletting only to manufacturers who will undertake to observe the other provisions of the Fair Wages clause.

(c) Names and addresses of all Firms to whom it is proposed to sublet work to be submitted for approval before work is actually given out to them.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES.

RETAIL prices of food began to move upward on Saturday, August 1st, but it was not until after the Bank Holiday (August 3rd) that any sharp general rise occurred. By August 8th prices had risen, on average, by 15 or 16 per cent. After that date, however, there was a fall in the price of most articles, until, at September 12th, food prices on the whole were approximately 10 per cent. above the level of July.

In order to ascertain the extent of the movement in prices since the beginning of August, two main sources of information have been utilised. By means of the extensive machinery of the Labour Exchanges particulars were collected at frequent intervals as to the prices of the principal articles of food in a large number of towns and places of all sizes; and weekly returns were also obtained direct from numerous retailers, in nearly 100 towns, who ordinarily furnish the Department with similar information once every month.

The returns collected by the Labour Exchanges cover a greater number of districts than those obtained direct from shopkeepers, and have therefore been used in the subjoined Table. They have been tested, moreover, in the light of the particulars given in the other returns, and while some differences of detail are shown, the general results attained are in fairly close agreement. It should be pointed out, however, that in a time of rapidly moving prices, the changes made by different retailers vary to some extent and are not always made at quite the same date. The percentage changes shown should therefore be regarded rather as an approximate indication of the general movement than as a precise measure in every case of a definite amount of increase or decrease in price.

The following Table shows for each article of food included in the Returns the average percentage increase in price at August 8th and 29th and September 12th as compared with the normal prices of July. The commodities included comprise the principal articles represented in the total expenditure of the average working-class family on food. Of the articles not included—e.g., vegetables (other than potatoes), rice, oatmeal, currants, jam, and marmalade—the prices of some increased and those of others remained unchanged, and their inclusion would not materially affect the final averages given for all articles, which may accordingly be regarded as a representative indication of the general course of food prices.

Article.	Percentage Increase in Retail Prices at the under-mentioned dates, as compared with Normal Prices in July.					
	Large Towns. (Populations over 50,000.)			Small Towns and Villages. (Populations under 50,000.)		
	8th August.	29th August.	12th Sept.	8th August.	29th August.	12th Sept.
Beef:—						
British—						
Ribs	7	6	6	5	4	4
Thin Flank	9	9	9	6	5	6
Chilled or Frozen—						
Ribs	11	11	12	13	11	12
Thin Flank	14	18	22	17	14	16
Mutton:—						
British—						
Legs	5	5	5	4	4	4
Breast	8	11	11	6	5	5
Frozen—						
Legs	12	14	14	13	10	11
Breast	19	19	23	18	14	16
Bacon (Streaky)	15	10	11	20	9	9
Fish	13	23	24	8	13	11
Flour (Household)	20	9	10	21	13	13
Bread	12	9	11	10	7	7
Sugar	83	66	74	86	63	70
Milk	1	1	2	1	1	1
Potatoes	15	6†	14†	4	1†	1†
Margarine	19	14	12	17	12	11
Butter:—						
Fresh	15	4	3	14	6	5
Salt	15	5	4	14	6	4
Cheese	7	3	4	8	6	6
Eggs (Fresh)	24	12	13	19	11	13
All above Articles*	16	11	11	15	9	9

* Including also tea, coffee, and cocoa, which showed practically no alteration in price. † Decrease.

The first set of returns collected, relating to the movement of prices between the normal level of July and August 8th, showed that a general increase had occurred in the price of nearly all the principal articles of food. Combining the increases in the prices of different commodities in the proportions in which these enter into average working-class expenditure, the general average increase, in towns with populations above 50,000, was about 16 per cent., and in smaller places was about 15 per cent.

After August 8th there was a gradual decline in the prices of many articles. For all the articles combined the average amount of decrease (calculated on the basis of normal July prices) up to Saturday, September 12th, averaged between 5 and 6 per cent. The decline was most marked in the fortnight ended August 22nd, when it amounted to more than 2 per cent. each week. The decreases principally affected potatoes, eggs, bacon, sugar, flour, butter and margarine. The prices of milk, tea, coffee and cocoa remained practically unchanged, and there was little alteration in the prices of British meat, but those of imported meat showed some increase in the last week of August and first two weeks in September. A further advance in the price of fish was reported during August.

The effect of all the changes is to leave the average level of prices at September 12th higher than the normal level of July by about 11 per cent. in the large towns and by 9 per cent. in the small towns and villages. Sugar shows the greatest increase, averaging 74 per cent. in the large towns and 70 per cent. in the small towns. Considerable increases have also occurred in the prices of meat, especially the cheaper cuts of imported beef and mutton, and of eggs, flour, bacon, margarine and fish.

As compared with the corresponding date last year, it may be mentioned that returns received from 300 shopkeepers in provincial towns show an average increase of 10 per cent. between 1st September, 1913, and 1st September, 1914, and a reliable record of retail prices in London, which has been obtained month by month for many years, shows an approximately equal advance between the same two dates. According to the Department's index numbers of retail prices in London, an increase of 10 per cent. over prices in 1913 would be equivalent to an increase of about 15 per cent. over prices in 1910-11 and of 25 per cent. over prices in 1900. The general level of prices, however, is even now well below the level of the 'seventies and early 'eighties.

MAXIMUM RETAIL PRICES.

Groceries and Provisions.

The following are the maximum retail prices, for cash, recommended as reasonable for the articles specified by the Advisory Committee of Retail Traders in groceries and provisions, and communicated to the Board of Trade:—

Article.	Maximum Prices per lb. for cash recommended for		
	18th to 20th August.*	21st to 27th August.	28th August to 17th September.
Sugar—Granulated	s. d. 3½	s. d. 3½	s. d. 3½
Lump	4½	4½	4½
Butter (Imported)—First quality	1 5	1 5	1 5
(Other qualities in proportion)			
Cheese—Colonial	9½	9½	10
Lard—American	8	8	8
Margarine	10	9	9
Bacon (by the side)—			
Colonial or Continental	1 0	11½	1 0
British	1 1	1 0½	1 1

* For the prices recommended during the period 7th to 17th August see LABOUR GAZETTE for August, p. 283.

Meat.

The Board of Trade issued the following announcement on August 25th:—

The Board of Trade are informed by the Advisory Committee of the National Federation of Meat Traders' Associations that the continued rise in wholesale prices of beef and mutton renders necessary the following advances in retail prices:—

For prime parts the advance compared with a month ago need not exceed 1d. per lb.

For the coarser parts the demand continues to be relatively greater than for prime joints, and the Committee consider that an advance, compared with a month ago, of 1½d. to 2d. per lb. on the average, may reasonably be charged for these parts.

The prices of pork and veal show no advance at present.

In the event of any important change in the situation, a further announcement will be made after conference between the Board of Trade and the National Federation.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

Steelworkers, Cambuslang.

A dispute affecting about fifty employees of a firm of steelworkers at Cambuslang having taken place in connection with rates of wages and conditions and hours of labour generally, the firm early in June issued notices to terminate the old conditions of employment and to arrange new conditions. The altered terms were not acceptable to the workpeople, and a stoppage of work ensued, involving indirectly nearly a thousand employees. The Chief Industrial Commissioner was in touch with the dispute, and an officer of the Department visited Cambuslang and succeeded in bringing about a meeting of the parties. Several meetings took place, but no agreement was reached; and, it being jointly agreed to refer the matter to the decision of an arbiter, the Chief Industrial Commissioner has appointed Sheriff-Principal A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C., to act in that capacity.

On September 10th the arbiter issued his award, deciding as to hours of labour and wages of men employed in discharging fuel and rubbish, as well as of men employed in discharging pig iron, scrap, and ore, when in the direct employ of the firm.

Printers (Women), Glasgow.

Following the dismissal on June 20th, by a firm of printers at Glasgow, of a girl who was a collector for the Printers' Warehousemen and Cutters' Union, other workpeople in the employ of the firm ceased work on July 4th, alleging that the girl had been victimised. The firm refused to negotiate with this union, but conferences took place between the Scottish Master Printers' Alliance and the National Printing and Kindred Trades Federation. No settlement, however, was arrived at. At the end of July an officer of the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department had an interview with the firm in Glasgow, and subsequently Sir George Askwith saw representatives of the Union and the Federation in London, when certain proposals were made with a view to settling the dispute. Further negotiations ensued, and eventually the parties agreed to the following proposal, viz.:—

"If both parties are agreeable, the Chief Industrial Commissioner, with the view of closing the present dispute at Messrs. Horn, Limited, Glasgow, would appoint an arbiter mutually agreeable to inquire into and decide whether the girl, Theresa Smyth, was dismissed in the ordinary way of business."

Sheriff-Principal A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C., as arbiter, heard the parties at Glasgow on September 1st, and issued his award the same day, deciding that the girl in question was dismissed in the ordinary way of business.

Packing-Case Makers, East London.

The Chief Industrial Commissioner's attention having been called to the existence of various disputes affecting packing-case makers in London, a conference of the parties was arranged for September 2nd under his chairmanship. As a result of the conference, and after interviews with persons concerned in the dispute, an agreement was arrived at. The agreement deals with wages and payment for overtime for the various classes of workers, most classes receiving an increase. A separate

form of agreement is under consideration in connection with women workers. Both agreements provide for the ultimate reference of disputes to the Chief Industrial Commissioner's Department.

Masons, Montacute (Somerset).

On July 1st masons at Doulling and Montacute (Somerset) ceased work in support of a demand for an increase of wages and a code of working rules. In the case of the Doulling works a settlement was arrived at and work resumed on August 5th. No settlement was arrived at in the case of the Montacute works, and on August 13th the Chief Industrial Commissioner got into touch with the firm. After negotiations the parties agreed, on August 20th, to refer the matter to an arbitrator appointed by the Department.

His Honour Judge W. B. Lindley, the arbitrator appointed, having heard the parties, issued his award on August 26th, drawing up a code of working rules, in which the rate of wages for masons is fixed at 7½d. an hour.

Joiners, Helensburgh.

A strike of joiners having commenced at Helensburgh at the beginning of July, work was resumed on August 17th, the parties agreeing to refer to the decision of a Board of Trade arbiter the men's demand for an advance in wages from 10d. to 10½d. per hour. Professor J. M. Irvine, K.C., has been appointed arbiter.

RAILWAY CONCILIATION SCHEME.

Sheriff-Principal A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C., presided at meetings on July 28th of Conciliation Boards I., V., VI., and VII. of the North British Railway, and gave his decision on matters upon which the parties were unable to agree.

CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.*

Twenty-two applications under the above Act were dealt with during the year ended March 31st, 1913, and resulted in the establishment of 18 Boards. In the 4 remaining cases the matters in dispute were adjusted by mutual agreement before Boards of Conciliation and Investigation had been set up. The number of employees concerned in the 22 applications received under the Act was 51,596. All the 22 disputes, with one exception, concerned mines and industries of the public utilities class, to which the law primarily applies.

In connection with each of the 22 disputes sworn statements were furnished to the Minister of Labour to prove that, failing an adjustment of the differences, or a reference of the same under the Act, a strike or lock-out, as the case might be, would be declared.

Cases in which strikes were neither averted nor ended under the procedure provided by the Act were four in number. Two of these strikes occurred in metalliferous mines and two in the railway services.

A review of the proceedings from the outset shows that during this period of six years there have been received 145 applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act, as a result of which 127 Boards were established. In the eighteen cases remaining the matters in dispute were adjusted by mutual agreement whilst steps for the establishment of Boards were pending, or the necessity for procedure disappeared. The total number of employees affected by these 145 disputes was 186,650. There were eighteen cases in which strikes were neither averted nor ended through the instrumentality of the Act. Eleven of these 18 strikes occurred in the mining industry, one in the operation of railways, five in railway offices, shops and yards, and one in the operation of a street railway. In 127 cases either the matters in dispute were settled by mutual agreement or the threatened interruption of work was otherwise averted.

* Sixth Report of the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation of the Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Fiscal year ending March 31st, 1913. Ottawa, 1913.

PROFIT-SHARING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1913-14.

SINCE the publication of the Department's Report on Profit-sharing in the United Kingdom* in 1912, annual enquiries have been made as to the progress of the system; and it appears that there were on June 30th, 1914, 152 firms in this country having some form of Profit-sharing in operation in their business, as compared with 137† in 1912 and with 143‡ on the 30th June, 1913. Two of the firms included in the total for 1913 have since amalgamated, so that the net increase during the year has been ten.

The following Table gives particulars of schemes which have come to the knowledge of the Department since the publication of the annual statistics for 1912-13:—†

Additional Cases of Profit-Sharing.

Date of Adoption of Profit-sharing.	Name.	Business.	Number of Employees.		How Bonus is Paid.
			Permanent.	Casual.‡	
1907	Pease & Partners, Ltd.	Coal and Iron Mine-owners, Iron-masters, &c.	12,404	—	Cash.
1912	Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd.	Dealers in Foreign and Colonial Produce, &c.	436	—	Half in cash and half credited to provident fund.
1913	R. Waygood & Co., Ltd.	Engineers ..	1,150	—	Cash.
1913	Newmarket Gas Co.	Gas Supply ..	27	3	Half in Company's Stock and half retained, to be available for provident purposes.¶
1913	Edward Wood & Co., Ltd.	Constructional Engineers	500	100	Ordinary Shares issued to employees on favourable terms: dividends paid partly in Stock and partly in cash.
1913	Stroud Brewery Co., Ltd.	Brewers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, &c.	127	5	Half in Company's Stock and half retained to be available for provident purposes.
1913	Paget & Allsebrook	Agriculture ..	6	5	Cash.
1913	Brotherton & Co., Ltd.	Ammonia and Tar Distillers	700	70	Preference Shares issued to employees on favourable terms: dividends paid in cash.
1913	John Heathcoat & Co.	Manufacture of Silk and Cotton Nets	845	—	Cash.
1914	Y. Z.¶ ..	Printing, Binding, &c.	338	—	Cash.
1914	Bradbury, Greatorex & Co., Ltd.	Wholesale Drapery Warehousemen	550	—	Paid in cash or credited to benefit or pension fund as Directors decide.
1914	Brough & Sons	Provision Merchants	370	—	Cash.
1914	Wm. Cory & Son, Ltd.	Coal Factors, Contractors, Lightermen, &c.	2,500	200	Special (Ordinary) Shares issued to employees on favourable terms: dividends paid in cash.
1914	Redhill Gas Co.	Gas Supply ..	79	12	Half in Company's Stock and half retained to be available for provident purposes.¶
1914	Grainger & Smith	Woolen Merchants and Clothing Manufacturers	1,400	—	Credited to provident fund.
1914	Paget & Rymer	Agriculture ..	4	3	Cash.
1914	A. Simpson ..	Photography ..	11	—	Cash.
1914	Edwin Blake-more & Sons, Ltd.	Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Importers, Tea Growers, &c.	50	2	Cash.
1914	Southend Gas Co.	Gas Supply ..	268	—	Stock issued to employees on favourable terms: dividends paid in Stock or cash, at employee's option.
1914	Ipswich Gas Light Co.	Gas Supply ..	210	20	Half in Company's Stock and half retained to be available for provident purposes.¶

Four of the new schemes have been started in gas companies, which formed such an important group in the Report for 1912. As was the case last year, however,

* Cd. 6496; price 3½d.
† Amended figures.
‡ See BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1913.
§ The greatest number employed on one day.
¶ The whole bonus is retained by Company until a certain amount of Stock is held.
‡ Name not for publication.

the new profit-sharing gas companies are comparatively small concerns, the reason doubtless being that all, or nearly all, the gas companies in London and in the largest provincial towns (in cases where the gas supply is not municipalised) are already carried on under profit-sharing conditions.

The other new schemes are in a variety of different industries: that covering by far the largest number of workpeople has been established by a firm of coal and iron mine owners and iron masters, industries in which Profit-sharing has hitherto been comparatively rare in this country.

It was pointed out in the Report for 1912 that the payment of the bonus in cash was more characteristic of the older schemes, and that the newer schemes, particularly those of gas companies, tended to adopt some method of capitalising the bonus. Nevertheless, more than half of the new schemes included in the Table above provide for a cash bonus pure and simple, while three others provide for part payment in cash; and even one of the gas companies gives its bonus in cash if the recipient prefers. It would appear that the simplicity of the cash-payment system, and the more direct appeal it makes to the recipient, led many employers to adopt this system, at least when starting their scheme. The difficulty of absorbing large additions to capital in some businesses—a difficulty referred to at length in the Report for 1912—may also lead some employers to prefer the cash system.

Five schemes previously included in the Department's statistics have been abandoned: two owing to the employers' dissatisfaction with the results of the scheme and one owing to the dissatisfaction of the workpeople; one through want of success in business; and one for other reasons. In addition, one scheme has been suspended, though not definitely abandoned. As regards four schemes, the Department has been unable to ascertain whether they are still in existence or not.

For the twelve months preceding the declaration of profits in 1913 the average number of persons in the permanent employment of 151 of the 152 firms known to have profit-sharing schemes at June 30th, 1914, was 131,871, while the greatest number of casual employees on one day was 5,052.

A summary of the information received with regard to the ratio to wages borne by the bonus under 103 declarations of bonus which took place in 1913 is given in the following Table:—

Ratio of Bonus to Wages in 1913.

Ratio of Bonus to Wages of Participants in 1913.	Number of Declarations of Bonus reported upon.	Total Number of Permanent Employees.*	Number of Participating Employees.
Nil	16	5,714	4,174†
Under 1 per cent. ..	1	330	247
1 and under 2 per cent. ..	6	912	343
2 " " 3 " " ..	7	20,338	3,307
3 " " 4 " " ..	6	1,944	1,504
4 " " 5 " " ..	18	4,528	2,880
5 " " 6 " " ..	15	18,140	14,585
6 " " 8 " " ..	25	28,589	23,772
8 " " 10 " " ..	8	11,373	9,563
10 " " 12 " " ..	6	3,777	2,358
12 " " 16 " " ..	2	803	801
16 " " 20 " " ..	1	18	15
Over 20 per cent. ..	2	163	64

Taking into account those cases in which no bonus was given, the amount allotted to employees under the 103 declarations added on an average 5.9 per cent. to the wages of the participating employees. Excluding the cases in which no bonus was allotted this addition would be increased to 6.3 per cent.

One hundred and four of the firms gave particulars as to the amount of the bonuses distributed by them in 1913. The total amount for the 104 firms was £357,421, which was distributed among 63,572 employees, giving an average of £5 12s. per participating employee. The 63,572 employees included 526 persons not permanently

* The numbers refer to permanent employees only. Casual employees are excluded from participation under the great majority of the schemes. The greatest number of such workpeople employed in one day during a period of twelve months by the firms making returns relating to bonus distributions was 3,659, and the number of casual employees who were qualified to participate in 1913 was 616.
† Number qualified to participate.

employed, all of whom were employed, principally as "winter men," by gas companies. It is interesting to observe that of the amount named above £139,111 was accounted for by gas companies, this industry forming by far the largest trade group among profit-sharing undertakings in the United Kingdom.

LONDON BUILDING TRADE DISPUTE.

AGREEMENTS were concluded between the London Master Builders' Association and certain Trade Unions in the building trades at various dates between August, 1912, and November, 1913, which contained, *inter alia*, a stipulation that there should be no discrimination between Union and non-Union labour. Subsequently, however, the Master Builders' Association complained of numerous strikes in breach of this stipulation, and invited eight of the Trade Unions with whom they had agreements to send representatives to a conference, with a view to the prevention of such disputes. At this conference, which was held on December 23rd, the Association put forward certain proposals, recommending the formation of a trust fund by deposits on both sides for the purpose of paying penalties for strikes or lock-outs in violation of the working rules; for an undertaking that the Trade Unions should penalise their individual members for non-observance of the rules; and that there should be no attempt at "card inspection." The replies of the Trade Unions to these proposals were unsatisfactory to the Association, who, on January 7th, gave notice to the Unions that they regarded the working rule agreements as no longer in force.

The Association next issued a notice to their individual workmen, requiring them to sign an undertaking to work peacefully with non-unionists, on pain of a penalty of twenty shillings. A majority of the men refused to sign the undertaking, and work ceased almost entirely at the jobs affected at noon on Saturday, January 24th, 1914. Certain employers not belonging to the Master Builders' Association presented the same document to their men for signature; and a number of men not directly affected by the dispute also left work in sympathy with those discharged for refusing to sign the undertaking.

On March 17th representatives of the London Master Builders' Association and of the London branches of the Trade Unions involved met the National Building Trades Conciliation Board in conference for the purpose of considering and suggesting means of securing the observance of trade agreements. The Conciliation Board put forward certain proposals, the most important of which was to the effect that the head executives of the various Trade Unions should guarantee the observance of agreements entered into by the London branches of the Unions. These recommendations were accepted by the men's representatives, and (with certain conditions and qualifications) by the employers' Association. Amended proposals were put forward by the National Conciliation Board after a further meeting on April 17th, which were accepted by the Association. Upon a ballot of the men being taken, however, the proposals were rejected by a large majority.

In May a further conference of representatives of the parties was held, and certain recommendations were agreed to, but they were decisively rejected by the workpeople when put to the vote. On June 8th representatives of the national executives of certain of the Trade Unions involved in the dispute conferred separately with the National Conciliation Board and the Executive Council of the National Federation of Building Trade Employers, and the following agreement was reached:—

Differences between employers and men, from any cause whatever, to be referred to the Conciliation Board.

Employers to be at liberty to employ any man, and the unions to have the right of appeal against any operative who has made himself specially objectionable to his fellows.

Employers to accept plasterers' working rules as a basis of agreement with all sections, except rules relating to wages, overtime and country money.

Negotiations on these points to be carried on directly between each section and the employers.

Ticket inspection granted, but not during working hours.

Employers agree to reinstate all workmen at the earliest practicable moment, and to increase the ordinary number of men employed.

No victimisation of men concerned in present dispute.
One code of overtime rules for all the trades.
Six months' notice for termination or alteration of rules.
National Executives of the union to guarantee the observance of the rules.

A ballot of the men showed a large majority against accepting these proposals, taking all the Unions together; but the General Council of the Stonemasons' Society, in which there had been a large majority for acceptance, passed a resolution endorsing the action of their London members who had approached the Master Builders' Association with a view to settlement. After this several efforts were made to bring about sectional settlements, each section making its own terms; but, with the exception of the stonemasons, engine and crane drivers, and wood-cutting machinists, these efforts proved useless, and a ballot was taken among the members of the National Federation of Building Trade Employers on the question of a national lock-out, which resulted in a large majority in favour of the proposal to declare a general lock-out unless the dispute was settled by August 15th. In the meantime, however, the European war had begun, and every endeavour was made to bring about a settlement. A conference was held on August 6th between the various executives of the Unions, the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, and the London Master Builders' Association; and an agreement was arrived at accepting the terms last offered by the Master Builders and previously rejected by the men, on the understanding that the clauses relating to disability and to foremen, as well as the rates of wages to timbermen, and alteration in overtime rates for labourers, were submitted to the Augmented Conciliation Board for final decision. Separate agreements between the London Master Builders' Association and various Unions embodying the terms of settlement were then signed, and a final settlement of the dispute was arrived at on August 14th, when the National Association of Operative Plasterers and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, who had stood out after other Unions had signed, also came to terms.

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.

WARNING.

OWING to the war (1) labour conditions oversea, as well as in this country are uncertain; and (2) steamers are liable to delay and risk.

Canada.

Large numbers of skilled and unskilled labourers are out of work in Canada at the present time. No one therefore, except female servants, should go there now. The strike of carpenters at London (Ontario), and the long-continued strike of miners on Vancouver Island are settled.

Australia.

All assisted emigration to South Australia has been stopped; and also to New Zealand, except that of female servants. Owing to recruiting for the war, assisted passages to New South Wales or Victoria are not available, except under special circumstances, for men between the ages of 18 and 35.

Union of South Africa.

There is no demand for more labour in South Africa at the present time.

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

FRANCE.

Government Measures against Unemployment.—The *Journal Officiel* of August 21st publishes a circular from the French Premier to mayors throughout the country relating to certain measures to be taken to alleviate the effects of the exceptional unemployment prevalent in urban centres as the result of military movements and the condition of banking credit. Primarily the organisation of relief measures will be undertaken by the municipalities, but such measures will be supported by the Government.

A National Unemployment Fund is set up by the State from its own resources. In the case of Unemployment Funds in receipt of State subsidies it is proposed to make a special grant in respect of the period July-December of the present year, amounting to 50 per cent. of the total sum paid out by each Fund to its unemployed members in either the first or second half of 1913, that period being taken in which such amount was the larger.

The Government will repay, from the National Unemployment Fund, 33 per cent. of the total sums expended by the larger Municipal or by Departmental Unemployment Funds in the form of monetary assistance to unemployed workpeople.

The National Unemployment Fund will also bear a certain proportion of the cost of providing facilities for railway journeys at reduced rates in the case of unemployed and temporarily necessitous workpeople travelling in search of work or returning to their families.

SWITZERLAND.

Regulation of Prices of Food, &c.—The Swiss Federal Council, by an Order* dated August 10th (which was to take effect at once), has enacted that persons who demand prices for food and other necessaries calculated to yield a profit in excess of that usually obtained, or who enter into arrangements with others for such purpose, or who, with a view to making a profit, purchase provisions or other necessaries in Switzerland to an amount considerably in excess of the ordinary requirements of their business or household, are to be punished by imprisonment and fine (the latter not exceeding £400) or by fine alone. This regulation applies only to goods purchased by the vendor, not to those which he produces himself.

Cantonal authorities are given power in case of need to fix the maximum prices of articles of food and other necessaries, and to take other specified measures for preventing enhanced prices of such commodities or their storage in excessive quantities.

BELGIUM.†

Employment in June.—According to returns made to the Belgian Labour Department 2.5 per cent. of the 76,000 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed in the middle of June, as compared with 2.3 per cent. in the previous month and 1.6 per cent. in June, 1913.‡ Among the 4,000 diamond workers at Antwerp (who are excluded from the foregoing figures) more than 25 per cent. were out of work.

HOLLAND.§

Employment in June.—Returns relating to unemployment in June were received by the Dutch Government Statistical Office from trade unions and municipal unemployment funds with a total membership of 73,656. The percentage of members out of work during the month

* *Recueil des Lois Fédérales*, No. 30, August 11th, 1914, and *Feuille Fédérale Suisse*, August 19th, 1914 (explanatory circular). Berne.

† *Revue du Travail* (Journal of the Belgian Labour Department).

‡ These percentages cannot be used with those computed for the United Kingdom, in order to compare the actual level of employment in the two countries in the month to which the figures relate (On the general question of international comparisons based on return of unemployment in Trade Unions see pp. xxiv-xxvi. and 8-20 of the Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics, Cd. 5415 of 1911).

§ *Maandchrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek* (Journal of the Dutch Government Statistical Office).

was 6.8, as compared with 5.9 in the previous month, and 3.9 in June, 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 June, as compared with the previous month and with June, 1913:—

Group of Trades.	Number of Members entitled to Benefit in June, 1914.	Percentage unemployed.*			Average Days lost per Week per Member unemployed.		
		June, 1914.	May, 1914.	June, 1913.	June, 1914.	May, 1914.	June, 1913.
All Unions and Municipal Unemployment Funds making returns.	73,656	6.8	5.9	3.9	5.9	5.9	5.8
Do. Do. excluding Diamond Workers ..	63,346	1.3	1.1	0.8	—	—	—
PRINCIPAL TRADES:—							
Diamond Workers ..	10,410	40.6	34.5	19.9	†	†	†
Building Trades:—							
Bricklayers and Masons	1,420	5.5	3.1	4.6	5.2	4.6	4.8
Painters	2,601	0.1	0.02	0.1	3.5	5.0	5.0
Carpenters	7,566	3.3	2.9	2.3	5.1	5.0	4.9
Mining (Metal and Coal) and Peat-getting	1,850	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	10,212	1.1	0.8	0.4	5.5	5.5	5.5
Textile Trades	3,361	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.4	5.1	5.7
Tobacco Workers and Cigar Makers	11,316	1.1	1.3	0.2	5.6	5.6	4.7
Printing Trades	8,498	0.8	0.8	0.3	5.8	5.8	6.0

DENMARK.‡

Employment in June.—According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Office, 3.7 per cent. of the 116,700 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 4.1 per cent. at the end of May, and with 3.6 per cent. at the end of June, 1913.* The average number of days lost through unemployment during June was 0.8 per member, as compared with 0.7 in June, 1913.

Unemployment on August 22nd.—The Danish Statistical Office, in conjunction with the General Federation of Danish Trade Unions, has undertaken a special inquiry into unemployment among organised workpeople on August 22nd. The information was collected by means of schedules, and the result shows that out of 120,400 members of trade unions 11.6 per cent. were out of work on the date in question.* In addition, a considerable number were working short time.

NORWAY.§

Employment in July.—The following Table shows the percentage of members reported unemployed at the end of July 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 July, 1913:—

Group of Trades.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.*		
	July 31st, 1914.	June 30th, 1914.	July 31st, 1913.	July 31st, 1914.	June 30th, 1914.	July 31st, 1913.
Iron and Metal Workers ..	8,477	8,450	8,075	0.9	0.8	0.9
Bookbinders (Christiania)	577	589	574	0.3	0.2	0.3
Carpenters, &c.	1,258	1,313	1,476	1.1	0.4	0.2
Cabinet Makers	578	583	572	0.3	0.8	1.6
Planers and Sawyers	207	203	235	..	..	0.4
Bakers (Christiania)	460	460	430	2.2	3.0	1.9
Tinned Goods (Stavanger)	460	455	445	1.7	1.1	3.4
Boot and Shoe Makers	712	711	688	..	..	..
Masons (Christiania)	653	652	674	1.5	0.6	0.3
Painters (Christiania)	474	481	511	..	..	1.2
Printers	2,058	2,059	1,918	0.9	0.7	1.9
Total	15,914	15,966	15,577	0.9	0.7	1.0

* See Footnote (†) in preceding column.

† Relates only to persons unemployed throughout the whole week.

‡ *Statistiske Efterretninger* (Journal of the Danish Statistical Office).

§ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Department of Labour, Commerce, Industry, and Fisheries.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

DURING AUGUST.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT was fair on the whole, except at pits producing coal for export. The majority of the other pits were working short time, in accordance with the usual summer practice. In July about one-fifth of a day per week was lost on account of holidays. Returns relating to 1,238 pits, employing 682,587 workpeople, show that the average number of days* worked per week by the collieries included during the fortnight ended August 22nd, 1914, was 4.55, as compared with 5.06 a month ago and 5.54 a year ago.

Of the 682,587 workpeople covered by the returns, 363,241 (or 53.2 per cent.) were employed at pits working 10 or more days during the fortnight ended August 22nd, 1914, while 221,378 (or 32.4 per cent.) were employed at pits working 11 days or more. The highest average per week was in South Wales and Monmouth (5.69 days), and the lowest average was in Northumberland (2.72 days).

Districts.	No. of Work-people employed in Aug., 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 Aug., 1914, on a	
		Aug., 22nd, 1914.	July 25th, 1914.	Aug., 23rd, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.								
Northumberland	54,500	2.72	5.43	5.42	- 2.71	- 2.70	- 2.70	- 2.70
Durham	118,664	3.80	5.17	5.50	- 1.37	- 1.70	- 1.70	- 1.70
Cumberland	8,037	5.62	5.51	5.64	+ 0.11	- 0.02	- 0.02	- 0.02
South Yorkshire	76,782	4.48	5.46	5.68	- 0.98	- 1.20	- 1.20	- 1.20
West Yorkshire	28,985	4.11	4.82	5.62	- 0.71	- 1.41	- 1.41	- 1.41
Lancashire and Cheshire ..	56,825	4.73	4.59	5.28	+ 0.14	- 0.55	- 0.55	- 0.55
Derbyshire	42,645	4.66	4.88	5.16	- 0.22	- 0.50	- 0.50	- 0.50
Nottingham and Leicester ..	41,033	4.49	4.61	5.25	- 0.12	- 0.76	- 0.76	- 0.76
Staffordshire	31,032	5.27	4.79	5.31	+ 0.48	- 0.04	- 0.04	- 0.04
Warwick, Worcester, and Salop	10,995	5.29	4.76	5.49	+ 0.53	- 0.20	- 0.20	- 0.20
Gloucester and Somerset ..	6,331	5.49	4.54	5.69	+ 0.95	- 0.20	- 0.20	- 0.20
North Wales	12,036	5.54	4.89	5.52	+ 0.65	+ 0.02	+ 0.02	+ 0.02
South Wales and Mon. ..	143,105	5.69	5.72	5.97	- 0.03	- 0.28	- 0.28	- 0.28
ENGLAND AND WALES	630,070	4.89	5.19	5.55	- 0.60	- 0.96	- 0.96	- 0.96
SCOTLAND.								
West Scotland	21,989	4.71	3.51	5.23	+ 1.20	- 0.52	- 0.52	- 0.52
The Lothians	3,010	4.57	3.57	5.38	+ 1.00	- 0.81	- 0.81	- 0.81
Fife	26,953	3.45	3.50	5.51	- 0.05	- 2.06	- 2.06	- 2.06
SCOTLAND	51,952	4.03	3.51	5.38	+ 0.54	- 1.33	- 1.33	- 1.33
IRELAND	565	4.96	5.36	5.13	- 0.40	- 0.17	- 0.17	- 0.17
United Kingdom	680,587	4.85	5.06	5.84	- 0.51	- 0.99	- 0.99	- 0.99

In Northumberland, Durham, South and West Yorkshire, and East Fife, employment was affected by the stoppage of exports. In Cumberland employment continued good, and showed an improvement on a month ago. In Lancashire and Cheshire it was slack, largely owing to the depression in the cotton trade. In Derbyshire and in Nottingham and Leicester it was fair, but not so good as a month ago; it was much worse than a year ago. There was some difficulty in getting coal taken from the pits, owing to shortage of railway trucks. In Staffordshire employment was good and better than a month ago. In Warwick, Worcester and Salop, and in Gloucester and Somerset it was good, and much better than a month ago; it was not quite so good as a year ago. In North Wales it was good, and showed a considerable improvement on a month ago. In South Wales and Monmouth it was good, with some overtime, but showed some decline compared with a year ago. Employment in Fife was affected by the stoppage of the export trade.

Compared with either a month ago or a year ago, employment showed a decline at pits producing all classes of coal, especially at anthracite and gas 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 wound at the collieries included in the returns received. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons employed at these collieries worked the whole number of days.

Description of Coal.	No. of Work-people employed in Aug., 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 Aug., 1914, on a	
		Aug. 22nd, 1914.	July 25th, 1914.	Aug. 23rd, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite	6,729	3.85	5.47	5.90	- 1.62	- 2.05	- 2.05	- 2.05
Coking	33,807	4.78	5.13	5.59	- 0.40	- 0.81	- 0.81	- 0.81
Gas	43,979	3.89	5.08	5.46	- 1.19	- 1.57	- 1.57	- 1.57
House	80,569	4.62	4.72	5.29	- 0.10	- 0.67	- 0.67	- 0.67
Steam	278,146	4.77	5.36	5.69	- 0.69	- 0.92	- 0.92	- 0.92
Mixed	239,357	4.37	4.81	5.44	- 0.44	- 1.07	- 1.07	- 1.07
All Descriptions	682,587	4.55	5.06	5.54	- 0.51	- 0.99	- 0.99	- 0.99

The Exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel during August, 1914, amounted to 3,209,399 tons, as compared with 6,917,853 tons in July, 1914, and 6,072,863 tons in August, 1913.

IRON, SHALE AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT was good at iron mines, and better than a month ago, though not so good as a year ago. It continued good in shale mines, and was about the same as a year ago. It was generally dull in tin mines, and good in lead mines.

In and about quarries employment continued fairly good, with the exception of slate quarries and china clay works, in both of which there was a good deal of short time and some unemployment, in consequence of the war.

Mining.

Iron Mining.—During the fortnight ended August 22nd the weekly average numbers of days* worked by the mines and open works included in the returns was 5.81, as compared with 5.53† a month ago, and 5.90 a year ago. Employment in Cleveland showed some recovery from the decline which took place in July.

Districts.	Work-people employed in Aug., 1914.	Average Number of Days worked per week by Mines and Open Works in Fortnight ended					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1914, on a	
		Aug. 22nd, 1914.	July 25th, 1914.	Aug. 23rd, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland	7,516	5.88	5.75	5.99	+ 0.11	- 0.13	- 0.13	- 0.13
Cumberland and Lancashire	4,809	5.78	5.72	5.80	+ 0.06	- 0.02	- 0.02	- 0.02
Scotland	1,060	5.27	2.59†	5.32†	+ 2.68	- 0.05	- 0.05	- 0.05
Other Districts	2,462	5.94	5.84	5.96	+ 0.10	- 0.02	- 0.02	- 0.02
All Districts	15,847	5.81	5.53†	5.90†	+ 0.28	- 0.09	- 0.09	- 0.09

Shale Mining.—According to the returns received there were 3,529 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended August 22nd, who were employed at mines working on an average 5.82* days per week, as compared with 3,624 workpeople in July, at mines working 5.37† days, and 3,626 workpeople in August, 1913, at mines working 5.81 days.

Tin Mining.—Employment in Cornwall was generally dull, and adversely affected by the postponement of the tin market, particularly in the case of the smaller mines. Most of the larger mines, however, were reported to be working as usual up to the end of the month, and there has not thus far been much unemployment.

Lead Mining.—Employment continued good in North Wales and at Darley Dale (Matlock), and fairly good in Weardale.

Quarrying.

Slate.—Employment in North Wales was generally very slack, a large number of men were working only three or four days a week, while several quarries stopped work. At Delabole (Cornwall) employment was reported very fair.

Granite.—Employment continued good in Leicestershire and 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.

† These averages were reduced on account of holidays in Scotland.

Limestone.—Employment was generally fair in Weardale, and rather better than a month ago. It was good in the Buxton district. In the Plymouth district it declined, and was quiet.

Other Stone.—Employment was fair with chert quarrymen at Bakewell. It continued very good in road material (basalt) quarries in the Clee Hill district, and good in whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale. It was bad in sandstone quarries in Forfarshire.

Settmaking, &c.—Employment with settmakers in Scotland continued fairly good on the whole. It was very good in the Clee Hill district and at Pwllheli (North Wales), and good in Leicestershire. It continued good with monumental masons in the Aberdeen district.

China Clay.—Employment showed a marked decline in Cornwall, where the majority of workers were only working half-time at the end of the month, while a large number were entirely unemployed owing to firms closing down.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in the pig iron industry was fair; about the same as in July, but worse than in August last year.

The returns show that 255 furnaces were in blast at the end of August, 1914, the same number as in July, but 67 fewer than in August, 1913. Ten furnaces were relit during the month (one in Cumberland, five in Lanarkshire, and four in Ayrshire); and ten were either damped down or blown out (four in Cleveland, two in Cumberland, and one each in Staffordshire, South Wales, Shropshire and Stirlingshire).

District.	Number of Furnaces included in the Returns in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1914, on	
	Aug., 1914.	July, 1914.	Aug., 1913.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES—					
Cleveland	71	75	89	- 4	- 18
Cumberland & Lancs.	25	28	31	- 1	- 6
S. and S.W. Yorks.	10	10	12	..	- 2
Derby & Nottingham	35	35	39	..	- 4
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton	27	27	30	..	- 3
Staffs & Worcester ..	26	27	31	- 1	- 5
S. Wales & Monmouth	5	6	12	- 1	- 7
Other districts	4	5	6	- 1	- 1
England & Wales ..	203	211	249	- 8	- 46
Scotland	52	44	73	+ 8	- 21
Total	255	255	322	..	- 67

The great improvement in the West of Scotland is due to the revival of the iron and steel industry in that district. There was a brisk demand for hematite iron in all districts. Employment in Cleveland and Durham and in Staffordshire was fair; at Scunthorpe it was good.

The Imports of iron ore in August, 1914, amounted to 385,499 tons, as compared with 555,906 tons in July, 1914, and 527,013 tons in August, 1913.

The Exports (British and Irish) of pig iron from the United Kingdom in August, 1914, amounted to 28,342 tons, as compared with 74,617 tons in July, 1914, and 101,843 tons in August, 1913.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works showed some decline on the whole compared with the previous month and with a year ago; but the decline was not very marked except in Wales and Monmouth, and there was an actual improvement in two districts. The decline was partly due to the shortage of spelter (for galvanising). On the other hand, these trades benefited from Government orders; from the increased demand from some of the finished trades, and from the cessation of foreign competition, which has recently been severely felt, especially in ship plates and steel bars, &c.

Returns from employers relating to 93,168 workpeople show that the aggregate number of shifts worked in the week ended August 22nd, 1914, was 511,875, a decrease of 39,310 (or 7.1 per cent.) on a month ago, and of 65,297 (or 11.3 per cent.) on a year ago.

Compared with a month ago, employment showed a decline in every district except "Other Midland Coun-

Departments.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Aggregate number of shifts worked.			
		Week ended Aug. 22nd, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Week ended Aug. 22nd, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments.							
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ..	8,643	- 9.7	- 14.2	50,946	- 7.6	- 13.7	
Crucible Furnaces	452	- 15.5	- 20.0	1,902	- 27.0	- 36.9	
Bessemer Converters	1,632	- 10.7	- 9.2	7,993	- 9.0	- 11.7	
Puddling Forges	7,762	- 1.1	- 6.0	37,130	+ 2.2	- 2.5	
Rolling Mills	28,499	- 11.8	- 14.5	148,167	- 10.3	- 15.3	
Forging and Pressing	4,872	- 1.4	- 2.1	26,551	- 3.6	- 4.3	
Founding	11,229	- 7.7	- 6.1	65,515	- 7.4	- 6.8	
Other Departments	13,336	- 7.6	- 8.3	76,736	- 7.1	- 8.7	
Mechanics, Labourers	16,743	- 5.0	- 12.0	96,935	- 5.1	- 12.6	
Total	93,168	- 8.0	- 10.9	511,875	- 7.1	- 11.3	
Districts.							
Northumberland & Durham ..	10,239	- 9.7	- 8.5	57,651	- 8.8	- 10.0	
Cleveland	8,902	- 2.0	- 2.5	48,771	- 3.4	- 5.7	
Sheffield and Rotherham	20,085	- 5.6	- 5.5	110,848	- 7.7	- 7.3	
Leeds, Bradford, &c.	4,466	- 8.6	- 7.6	24,039	- 7.5	- 9.4	
Cumberland, Lancashire, and Cheshire	8,239	- 16.2	- 13.4	45,748	- 9.0	- 12.4	
Staffordshire	9,521	- 1.1	- 1.7	50,576	- 1.9	- 1.8	
Other Midland Counties	5,095	+ 9.0	- 6.1	27,605	+ 10.5	- 4.5	
Wales and Monmouth	9,686	- 26.9	- 30.4	53,397	- 26.5	- 30.5	
Total, England & Wales ..	76,233	- 9.2	- 10.3	418,635	- 8.8	- 11.2	
Scotland	16,935	- 2.1	- 13.6	93,240	+ 1.4	- 12.0	
Total	93,168	- 8.0	- 10.9	511,875	- 7.1	- 11.3	

ties" and Scotland. The decline was greatest in Wales and Monmouth, where it exceeded 25 per cent.; it was comparatively slight, on the other hand, in Cleveland and in Staffordshire. There was a substantial improvement in "Other Midland Counties," owing to the re-opening of works and departments which had been temporarily closed in July. The decline affected every department except puddling forges; it was heaviest at crucible furnaces and at rolling mills. The total number of workpeople employed decreased by 8,093 (or 8.0 per cent.), but the average number of shifts worked increased by 0.9 per cent.

Three iron and steel works on the North-East Coast were closed, and others were on short time; but one of the closed works was expected to re-open shortly, and on the whole employment, especially at Middlesbrough, was moderately good. Employment at Rotherham was good in steel works, but rather slack in iron works; it was good, on the whole, at Sheffield and Stocksbridge, and exceptionally busy in some departments. Employment at Leeds was good owing to Government orders, and also owing to orders for rails which in ordinary circumstances would have gone abroad. Employment at Scunthorpe was good. In the Bolton and Bury district employment was very slack, all the firms being reported on short time. Employment in North Staffordshire was good; it was fair in the South Staffordshire and Birmingham district. At Newport employment was slack, owing to shortage of spelter. It was very bad in South Wales as a whole, many men being unemployed and the rest on short time; there was, however, a slight improvement towards the end of the month. Employment in North Wales was affected by the closing of one large works; but it is reported that this works has now been re-opened (in September). In Scotland employment was good owing to the continued activity of the engineering and ship-building trades, and to the cessation of Continental competition.

Compared with a year ago, employment showed a decline in every district, and in every department; the largest declines were in Wales and Monmouth, in Cumberland and Lancashire, in Scotland, and in Northumberland and Durham; and they chiefly affected rolling mills, open hearth melting furnaces, and crucible furnaces. The decline at puddling forges was only slight. The total number of workpeople employed decreased by 11,384 (or 10.9 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked by 0.5 per cent.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during August, 1914, amounted to 59,302 tons, as com-

pared with 197,823 tons in July, 1914, and 158,653 tons in August, 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 August, 1914, amounted to 151,692 tons, as compared with 244,051 tons in July, 1914, and 242,865 tons in August, 1913.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry was bad, and much worse than a month ago and a year ago. At the end of August, 1914, 313 tinplate mills were in operation, as compared with 448 in July, 1914, and 454 in August, 1913. The steel sheet mills working numbered 40 in August, 75 in July, 1914, and 69 in August, 1913.

Division.	Number of Works open.			Number of Mills in operation.		
	At end of Aug., 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		At end of Aug., 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate Works	62	- 12	- 14	313	- 135	- 141
Steel Sheet Works	8	- 4	- 1	40	- 35	- 29
Total ..	70	- 16	- 15	353	- 170	- 170

The decrease in the number of mills and works open does not indicate the whole of the reduction in employment, as short time was very general. In some cases discharges were obviated by the sharing of work at the mills remaining open.

The decrease in employment is to be attributed to the effects of the war, and in particular to the general restriction of the European market.

Towards the end of August some improvement was reported. The embargo on galvanised sheets was removed, and several mills were re-opened, owing to the obtaining of orders which formerly went to Germany.

Exports (British and Irish).

Division.	Aug., 1914.	July 1914.	Aug., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
<i>Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.</i>					
To United States ..	82	1,980	131	- 1,918	- 69
" British East Indies ..	2,908	6,254	5,064	- 3,346	- 2,156
" Germany ..	1,174	2,465	2,088	- 1,291	- 914
" France ..	897	2,795	1,471	- 1,898	- 574
" Netherlands ..	1,462	2,970	2,637	- 1,508	- 1,175
" Russia ..	58	153	842	- 95	- 784
" Norway ..	1,335	4,087	1,128	- 2,752	+ 207
" Belgium ..	212	1,455	962	- 1,243	- 750
" Portugal ..	548	1,869	1,493	- 1,321	- 945
" Italy ..	585	2,424	1,004	- 1,839	- 419
" Rumania ..	1	2,298	225	- 2,297	- 224
" China and Japan ..	3,300	5,439	6,988	- 2,139	- 3,688
" Australia ..	1,845	2,171	3,206	- 326	- 1,361
" Canada ..	401	1,036	744	- 635	- 343
" Argentina ..	736	1,263	585	- 527	+ 151
" Other Countries ..	5,890	8,578	7,706	- 2,688	- 1,816
Total ..	21,414	47,237	36,274	- 25,823	- 14,860
<i>Black Plates for Tinning.</i>					
Total ..	2,393	7,889	6,546	- 5,496	- 4,153

The decrease in exports of tinplate has been very marked. For August, 1914, the quantity exported is less than half that exported in the preceding month, and only about 60 per cent. of the quantity exported in August, 1913. In the case of black plates, the decrease has been more marked still.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in some branches of the engineering trades—particularly agricultural and textile machinery, and the motor car and cycle trades—was disorganised by the war; many discharges took place and a large amount of short time was worked. Some firms engaged on Government orders, however, were busy; and efforts have been made to distribute the available work by the adoption of short time (as far as possible) instead of discharging men; by the employment of two or three shifts of work-people, in preference to excessive overtime; and by

drafting unemployed workpeople to districts where the pressure of work is greatest.

Trade Unions with 226,851 members (mostly skilled) reported 7.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 3.4 per cent. unemployed at the end of July, and 1.9 per cent. in August, 1913.

The number of workpeople in these trades who are insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Act is 820,850. According to the comprehensive statistics compiled on this basis, the percentage unemployed at the end of August was 6.6, as compared with 3.2 in July, and 2.6 in August, 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 Aug., 1914, compared with	
		Aug. 28th, 1914.	July 31st, 1914.	Aug. 29th, 1913.	A month ago.	A year ago.
Northern Counties ..	80,025	3.0	2.4	2.6	+ 0.6	+ 0.4
North Western ..	165,401	9.7	3.9	2.5	+ 5.8	+ 7.2
Yorkshire ..	100,501	7.7	2.8	2.2	+ 4.9	+ 5.5
East Midlands ..	63,662	6.4	2.5	2.0	+ 3.9	+ 4.4
West Midlands ..	77,306	5.5	3.6	2.9	+ 1.9	+ 2.6
Eastern & S.E. Counties ..	44,171	3.1	2.9	3.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
South Western ..	41,469	3.2	2.6	3.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.1
Wales ..	16,454	4.7	2.6	1.6	+ 2.1	+ 3.1
Scotland ..	131,808	6.1	2.7	1.6	+ 3.4	+ 4.5
Ireland ..	21,768	14.6	4.5	4.6	+ 10.1	+ 10.0
United Kingdom	820,850	6.6	3.2	2.6	+ 3.4	+ 4.0

London District.—Employment was generally good, and Government orders caused an improvement in some branches. Patternmakers in London, however, reported employment as dull.

Northern Counties.—Employment was good on the Tyne, where Government work provided a large amount of employment; there was a brisk demand for turners and coppersmiths. On the Wear, employment was not so good, and a number of men at Sunderland were discharged or put on short time. Employment was slack on repair work on the Tyne and Wear. Short time was also worked in the Tees district, where there was a decided decline; at Stockton, ironfounders reported employment as very bad. Many men from the Wear and Tees district found work on the Tyne. Employment continued good at Darlington.

North Western.—Employment in this district was considerably affected by the war, particularly in the textile machinery branch. A large number of men were discharged, and short time was general, some firms working half-time or less. Government work provided full employment at Barrow, and employment was also good at Crewe.

Yorkshire.—Most of the workpeople at Leeds were on short time, while many were discharged during the month, some of whom, however, found work elsewhere: toolmakers and makers of agricultural and textile machinery were most affected. Employment was also very bad at Bradford. At Huddersfield it was fairly good, owing to Government orders. At Sheffield, armament firms and other Government contractors were very busy, but employment in other firms was worse than a month ago, especially with ironfounders, many of whom were unemployed or on short time. Employment was generally bad, and worse than a month ago, at Hull.

East Midlands.—Employment was bad at Nottingham and Long Eaton, particularly with lace machine builders and in cycle works; hosiery machine builders reported an improvement, and some overtime was worked. Half time was general at Lincoln and Grant-ham: the decline was due to the interruption of the Continental trade in agricultural machinery. Employment in the shoe machinery trade at Leicester was not greatly affected by the war, though a decline was reported, and employment was bad with iron moulders.

West Midlands.—Employment was generally dull at Birmingham and Coventry, except with armament firms, and short time was general. The motor and cycle

industry at these centres and at Wolverhampton was much disorganised by the war; but it should be noted that this is normally a slack season in these trades.

Other English Districts and Wales.—Employment was slack with agricultural engineers at Ipswich, but railway and milling engineers were working full time. Employment was good at Erith and Dartford. It was generally good on the South Coast. Some short time was worked in most shops at Bristol. At the South Wales ports employment, except at locomotive shops, was very slack, and many workpeople only worked half-time.

Scotland.—With engineers in the Glasgow district employment was fair, though slightly worse than a month ago; it was bad with ironmoulders and patternmakers, but generally good in boiler shops. It was good at Edinburgh, where little short time was worked. At Dundee it was slack, with much short time, showing a considerable decline on a month ago.

Ireland.—Employment was bad at Belfast, where short time was general, textile machinery makers being much affected by the withdrawal of Continental trade.

The Imports of machinery in August, 1914, amounted to £308,299, as compared with £632,932 in July, 1914, and £530,652 in August, 1913.

The Exports (British and Irish) of machinery in August, 1914, amounted to £1,708,073, as compared with £3,304,888 in July, 1914, and £2,885,774 in August, 1913.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was good, and showed little change on the whole from the previous month. There was some temporary dislocation on the outbreak of war through the calling-up of reservists, but this was largely overcome by the transfer of workers from one centre to another. Repair work was slack; but employment on Government orders received a great impetus, and many men were temporarily transferred to vessels building for the Navy.

Trade Unions with 73,999 members reported 6.3 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 6.6 per cent. a month ago, and 2.9 per cent. a year ago.

The number of workpeople in the shipbuilding trades insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act was 265,584. According to the comprehensive statistics compiled on this basis, the percentage unemployed at the end of August was 4.9, as compared with 4.7 at the end of July, and 3.6 at the end of August, 1913. The particulars for the several insurance districts* are given below:—

Division.	Number Insured.	Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Aug., 1914, compared with	
		Aug. 28th, 1914.	July 31st, 1914.	Aug. 29th, 1913.	A month ago.	A year ago.
Northern Counties ..	68,094	4.1	3.0	2.7	+ 1.1	+ 1.4
North Western ..	32,613	5.0	6.4	2.2	- 1.4	+ 2.8
Yorkshire ..	7,173	6.8	2.6	2.1	+ 4.2	+ 4.7
East Midlands ..	1,543	8.8	2.4	1.0	+ 6.4	+ 7.8
West Midlands ..	408	5.9	3.9	5.8	+ 2.0	+ 0.1
Eastern and S.E. Counties ..	8,341	2.8	2.7	4.1	+ 0.1	- 1.3
South Western ..	25,347	7.5	7.2	10.1	+ 0.3	- 2.6
Wales ..	11,980	9.5	15.6	7.8	- 6.1	+ 1.7
Scotland ..	79,707	2.8	2.6	1.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Ireland ..	20,117	7.6	4.4	5.1	+ 3.2	+ 2.5
United Kingdom	265,584	4.9	4.7	3.6	+ 0.2	+ 1.3

Employment was good on the Tyne and fair generally on the Wear upon new work, though slack on repair work on both rivers; much overtime was worked at Elswick. Employment showed a decline in the Tees and Hartlepool district; it was bad on repair work, and only fair generally. Employment showed a marked decline on the Humber, where repair work, except on trawlers, was bad. It was good, however, at Selby and at Beverley, and good on trawler building at Hull. Employment was good at Yarmouth and Lowestoft.

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

Employment showed an improvement in London, where there was a fair amount of work on fitting up transports and on repairs. Government work provided a good deal of employment on the South Coast, other work being held up in consequence at Southampton. At the Bristol Channel ports there were fewer unemployed than in July, but employment on repair work was generally bad; the number unemployed was reduced by men being transferred to other centres.

Employment was good in the shipbuilding and repairing yards on the Mersey, and better than in the previous month. It continued good at Barrow, with overtime; a shortage of riveters and drillers was again reported.

Employment generally continued very good on the Clyde, where Government contractors were working day and night; there were indications, however, of a decline on merchant work. Employment was fairly good on the East Coast of Scotland, shipwrights at Leith and at Aberdeen reporting it as very good; but it was quiet at Dundee, especially on repair work.

Some temporary dislocation of work was caused at Belfast by the departure of reservists, and of workers for other centres; but the percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of the month was only 0.4, and employment with shipwrights was very good.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

THERE was a considerable decline in these trades during August, except in the manufacture of articles required for military and naval purposes, and much short time was reported. Trade Unions with 34,745 members reported 9.0 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 1.4 per cent. in July, and 1.9 per cent. in August, 1913.

Brasswork and Bedsteads.—Employment was moderate on the whole in the brass trade, but many of the works were reported to be on short time, owing to shortage of raw materials, particularly of spelter, and to difficulties of export. At Hull and Doncaster it was reported as good, and at Nottingham fairly good, with a little overtime. With bedstead makers at Birmingham employment was fair owing to large Government orders.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Employment was generally fair in the nut and bolt trade, both in the Black Country and at Birmingham. On the Tyne it was good. At Birmingham it was good with shoe rivet makers and wire nail makers, and better than a month ago.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—In the cutlery trades at Sheffield employment was slack, half-time being reported in many cases, except with firms executing Government orders. Towards the end of the month, however, there was an improvement, which was expected to continue. At Birmingham and Wednesbury employment in the edge-tool trade was quiet, with short time, due mainly to stoppage of the export trade. Owing to large Government orders there was a great improvement in the saddlery furniture and bit and stirrup trade at Walsall, and employment was good. At Redditch employment was very good with needle makers, but bad with fish-hook and fishing-tackle makers, who were generally on short time.

Tubes.—Employment was quiet both in South Staffordshire and at Birmingham. At the latter place short time was reported.

Chains, Anchors, Springs, &c.—Employment in the chain trade at Cradley was quiet, but was fair with motor chain makers at Walsall. It continued slack with anchor smiths at Cradley, and was moderate on the Tyne, with some short time. With anvil and vice makers generally it was very bad. At Redditch spring makers were fairly well employed.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment on the whole was bad, with short time. It was, however, good on the Tyne, with overtime in the Elswick shipyard, and at Crewe, and fairly good at Oldham. In some cases firms engaged in the manufacture of lamps, buckets, &c., for the Admiralty and War Office were busy. With iron plate workers at Birmingham and Wolverhampton and in the Lye district employment was bad.

Wire.—With wire workers and weavers there was little change on a month ago. On the Tyne it was good with barbed wire makers, and at Manchester it was fair, and better than a month ago, with wire drawers. Wire weavers at Norwich were slack, with much short time.

Locks, Hollow-ware, &c.—In the lock trade at Wolverhampton and Willenhall employment was bad, and much short time was reported. At Birmingham and West Bromwich the hollow-ware trade continued moderate, and at Wolverhampton it was bad generally except in the galvanised section, in which it was fair. With hurdle and fence makers at Wolverhampton it was good, and better than a month ago.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—With stove and grate makers employment generally was very bad, except in the case of firms making camp ovens and stoves. At Falkirk it was bad, with much short time. At Luton and on the Tees it was fair.

Jewellery, Plated Ware, &c.—In London the jewellery trade was reported as very bad, and it was also bad at Sheffield, where short time was prevalent, except at one large firm. At Birmingham employment was bad, except with makers of cheap medals and war emblems.

Imports and Exports.

Table with columns: Description, Aug. 1914, July 1914, Aug. 1913, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug. 1914, on a Month ago, Year ago. Rows include Imports: Cutlery, Hardware, Exports (British & Irish): Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Tools.

COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the cotton trade has recently shown a decline; there has been much slackness in the weaving branch, and organised short time was adopted in July in the branches spinning American cotton. Since the commencement of the war this decline has been accelerated, and at the end of August employment in all branches was very bad. This was due to the falling off in both the home and foreign demand, to the closing of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, and to the high price of cotton. The situation has been further complicated by difficulties connected with freight charges and insurance.

At the end of August the trade as a whole was working less than three days a week, and large numbers of workpeople were entirely unemployed.

Table with columns: Description, Workpeople (Week ended Aug. 22nd, 1914, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago), Earnings (Week ended Aug. 22nd, 1914, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago). Rows include Departments (Preparing, Spinning, Weaving, Other, Not specified) and Districts (Ashton, Stockport, Glossop and Hyde, Oldham, Bolton and Leigh, Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden & Todmorden, Manchester, Preston and Chorley, Blackburn, Accrington & Darwen, Burnley, Padham, Colne, and Nelson, Other Lancashire Towns, Yorkshire Towns, Other Districts).

Returns from firms employing 68,769 workpeople in the week ended August 22nd showed a decrease of 41.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 58.8 per cent.

in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 42.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 60.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Oldham district employment was very bad with both spinners and weavers. The stoppages and short time during the month were estimated as equal to a complete stoppage for the whole month of 65 per cent. of the workers in the district. Out of about 250 mills, more than half were reported to be closed at the end of the month.

In the Bolton district there were large numbers of unemployed, and short time varying from two to four days per week was reported, affecting very many workers. In the Manchester district nearly all the spinning mills were stopped for the week ending August 22nd, but work has been resumed in some cases since that date. In the weaving branch in the same district the short time worked varied from 28 hours to three or four days per week.

In the Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen district many mills were gradually closed for indefinite periods, and at the end of August it was estimated that over 25,000 weavers were unemployed.

In the Burnley, Nelson and Colne district over 36,000 workpeople were affected by the closing of works.

Table with columns: Description of Cotton, August 1914, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in August 1914, on a Month ago, Year ago. Rows include Middling American, Good Fair Egyptian, and various price points.

Cotton forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.

Table with columns: Description of Cotton, Aug. 1914, July 1914, Aug. 1913, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug. 1914, on a Month ago, Year ago. Rows include American, Brazilian, East Indian, Egyptian, Miscellaneous, and Total.

Exports of British Cotton Goods.

Table with columns: Description, Aug. 1914, July 1914, Aug. 1913, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug. 1914, on a Month ago, Year ago. Rows include Cotton Yarn and Twist, Cotton Thread for Sewing, and Cotton Piece Goods.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

Woollen Trade.

EMPLOYMENT was bad and much worse than a month ago and a year ago. Owing to the war short time was reported to in all the principal districts. About 60 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns received were on short time, including over 20 per cent. who were working half-time or less.

Returns from firms employing 21,897 workpeople in the week ended August 22nd showed a decrease of 4.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 21.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 7.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 26.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table with columns: Departments, Workpeople (Week ended Aug. 22nd, 1914, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago), Earnings (Week ended Aug. 22nd, 1914, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago). Rows include Wool Sorting, Spinning, Weaving, Other Departments, Not specified, Total, and Districts.

In nearly all the principal districts employment was bad, and showed a marked decline compared with both a month and a year ago. The "Other Districts" group, which shows only a small decline, includes firms engaged in the flannel trade at Rochdale, etc., which have been very busy during the month.

In Huddersfield about 70 per cent. of the operatives covered by the returns were on short time, and between 40 and 50 per cent. were working half-time or less. At Leeds between 70 and 80 per cent. of the workpeople were reported to be on half-time. In the heavy woollen district nearly all the firms were working reduced hours, and about 30 per cent. of the workpeople were only working half-time. In Scotland about half the operatives covered by the returns were on short time, including about 18 per cent. who worked half-time or less during the month.

In all the above-mentioned districts some improvement was reported at the end of the month, owing to the receipt of Government orders.

Worsted Trade.

Employment was bad, and much worse than a month ago and a year ago. About 65 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were working short time during the month, including over 30 per cent. who were only working half-time or less.

Returns from firms employing 35,342 workpeople in the week ended August 22nd showed a decrease of 5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 26.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 26.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Table with columns: Departments, Workpeople (Week ended Aug. 22nd, 1914, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago), Earnings (Week ended Aug. 22nd, 1914, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago). Rows include Wool Sorting & Combing, Spinning, Weaving, Other Departments, Not specified, Total, and Districts.

In Bradford employment was much disorganised. Over 60 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time, and more than half of this 60 per cent. were on half-time or less. In addition, a large number of workers were reported to be unemployed. A few firms, however, in this district were engaged on khaki orders, and, therefore, well employed. At Keighley, employment was very bad; over 80 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were working reduced hours, and a very large proportion of these were only working half-time or less. In Halifax there was some short time, but on the other hand some firms engaged on Government orders were working overtime. In the Huddersfield area scarcely a single firm was working full time, and a large number, over 60 per cent., were only working about three days per week.

Prices of Wool in Bradford.

Table with columns: Average Prices (Pence per lb. for Lincoln Hogs, 40's Crossbred tops, 60's Super Botany tops), Course of Prices (Pence per lb. for Lincoln Hogs, 40's Crossbred tops, 60's Super Botany tops), and Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug. 1914, on a Month ago, Year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Table with columns: Description, August 1914, July 1914, August 1913, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug. 1914, on a Month ago, Year ago. Rows include Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (Sheep or Lambs), British and Irish Manufactures Exported, and Piece Goods.

LINEN TRADE.

THERE was a general decline in employment in all districts compared with both a month ago and a year ago. The decline was most marked in the weaving branch. Short time was reported generally, and thus, whilst the number of persons employed showed comparatively little change, there was a considerable falling off in the amount of wages paid.

Table with columns: Departments, Workpeople (Week ended Aug. 22nd, 1914, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago), Earnings (Week ended Aug. 22nd, 1914, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago). Rows include Preparing, Spinning, Weaving, Other, Not specified, Total, and Districts.

Returns from firms employing 44,218 workpeople in the week ended August 22nd showed a decrease of 1.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 10.3 per cent.

in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 2.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 12.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In Belfast employment was dull, with much short time. In the weaving branch there was a general reduction to 28 hours per week on August 10th. This continued for two weeks, and it was then found possible to increase the hours to 40 per week. With spinners, who had been working short time for some months, there was no reduction till the end of the month, when their hours were reduced from 46 to 40. At Lurgan, Antrim and Drogheda also short time was general, though at the first-named place the hours were increased from 28 to 40 about the middle of the month.

In the Dundee district, though some short time was reported, the decline was not so marked as in Ireland. Employment at Dunfermline was bad, all factories but two working only four days a week, but there was some improvement towards the end of the month.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Aug., 1914.	July, 1914.	Aug., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Codilla) .. tons	1,754	6,411	4,106	- 4,657	- 2,352
Exports (British & Irish):					
Linen Yarn 100 lbs.	5,393	14,311	12,393	- 8,918	- 7,000
Linen Piece Goods 100 yds.	91,024	140,081	117,973	- 49,057	- 26,949

JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued fair on the whole, though showing a decline compared with a month ago and a year ago. Some short time was reported, mainly owing to interference with facilities for delivery.

Returns from firms employing 15,060 workpeople in the week ended August 22nd showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed and of 4.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 5.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments.	Workpeople.		Earnings.			
	Week ended Aug. 22nd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Preparing	3,435	- 1.0	- 2.1	2,565	- 4.3	- 6.1
Spinning	4,223	- 0.7	- 0.4	2,998	- 3.2	- 3.5
Weaving	5,291	- 0.4	- 1.3	4,212	- 3.1	- 8.7
Other	2,111	- 2.6	- 1.1	2,219	- 7.9	- 1.6
Total	15,060	- 0.9	- 1.2	11,994	- 4.3	- 5.6

In the Dundee district, in which are employed 85 per cent. of the total number of workpeople covered by the returns, employment was fair on the whole, though in some cases the factories were working only 3 or 4 days a week.

At Forfar employment was reported as fair, but several factories were working short time during the month; in one or two cases, however, full time was resumed at the end of August. Much short time was reported at Kirkcaldy.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Aug., 1914.	July, 1914.	Aug., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Jute tons	5,621	11,139	5,342	- 5,518	+ 279
Exports (British & Irish):					
Jute Yarn 100 lbs.	11,664	42,386	28,042	- 30,722	- 16,378
Jute Piece Goods 100 yds.	68,497	120,912	136,452	- 52,415	- 67,955

HOSIERY TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was slack, except with those firms who were engaged on Government contracts. It was considerably worse than a month ago and a year ago. Short time was reported by firms employing over 40 per cent. of the operatives covered by the returns. Shortage of yarns, needles and dyeing materials was said to have increased the difficulties of the situation.

At Leicester employment was slack, except with those engaged on army and navy contracts, who were working overtime, and showed a marked decline compared with a month ago and a year ago. There was only a small decrease in the numbers employed, but short time to a greater or less extent was worked in factories employing over one-third of the operatives covered by the returns. At Hinckley employment was fairly good; at Loughborough a few firms were working overtime on army contracts, but the ordinary trade was adversely affected by the present crisis. Employment with power frame workers in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire was bad, owing partly to shortage of yarns; much short time, varying from one to four days a week, was reported; with hand frame workers in Nottinghamshire it was moderate. In Scotland employment was much worse than in either of the other periods under review; short time was worked by nearly all the firms covered by the returns.

Returns from firms employing 19,205 workpeople in the week ended August 22nd showed a decrease of 2.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 16.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 17.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Aug. 22nd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Per cent.	Week ended Aug. 22nd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Per cent.
Leicester	9,902	- 1.6	- 2.4	7,445	- 15.2	- 19.1
Leicester Country District ..	1,743	- 1.6	- 1.9	1,295	- 9.3	- 8.8
Notts and Derbyshire	5,000	0.0	+ 6.4	3,302	- 16.8	- 12.0
Scotland	2,415	- 3.9	- 8.6	1,532	- 23.6	- 24.3
Other Districts	145	- 51.7	- 51.7	89	- 57.6	- 59.0
Total, United Kingdom	19,205	- 2.2	- 1.8	13,663	- 16.6	- 17.8

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Aug., 1914.	July, 1914.	Aug., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Hosiery, Woollen	7,001	41,883	53,028	- 34,682	- 46,027
" Cotton	56,780	264,667	260,442	- 207,887	- 203,662
Exports (British & Irish):					
Hosiery, Woollen	148,061	176,175	186,700	- 28,114	- 38,639
" Cotton	48,005	69,857	60,389	- 21,852	- 12,384

SILK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was slack, and a great deal of short time was worked in all the districts.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Aug. 22nd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Per cent.	Week ended Aug. 22nd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Per cent.
Throwing	782	- 8.8	- 18.3	308	- 26.3	- 32.2
Spinning	1,677	- 5.0	+ 0.9	1,148	- 20.1	- 15.2
Weaving	3,569	- 5.2	- 4.8	2,228	- 21.2	- 16.2
Other	646	- 6.9	- 12.1	485	- 22.9	- 21.5
Not specified	764	- 1.0	- 2.2	560	- 12.3	- 6.8
Total	7,438	- 5.3	- 5.6	4,719	- 20.5	- 16.9
Districts.						
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire	2,341	- 2.0	+ 1.0	1,785	- 15.1	- 8.8
Macclesfield, Congleton and District	727	- 10.0	- 6.4	471	- 27.6	- 25.8
Eastern Counties	2,346	- 6.5	- 9.4	1,369	- 20.2	- 19.7
Other Districts, including Scotland	2,024	- 5.7	- 7.9	1,094	- 25.5	- 20.7
Total	7,438	- 5.3	- 5.6	4,719	- 20.5	- 16.9

Returns from firms employing 7,438 workpeople in the week ended August 22nd showed a decrease of 5.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 20.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 5.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 16.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

At Macclesfield employment was reported as fair with throwsters, bad with spinners, and power loom and hand loom weavers. Many firms were working only three or four days a week. A few power loom weavers were, however, working overtime on Admiralty orders. At Congleton employment was slack with throwsters, bad with spinners, and fair with trimming weavers. At Leek employment was slack with throwsters and spinners, and short time was fairly general. In the Eastern Counties employment was slack, and there was a great deal of short time. In the Lancashire and West Riding district most of the operatives were on part time.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Aug., 1914.	July, 1914.	Aug., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Raw Silk .. lbs	115,554	50,242	118,053	+ 65,312	- 2,499
Thrown Silk .. lbs	4,258	31,783	41,550	- 27,535	- 37,292
Spun Silk Yarn .. lbs	26,995	50,437	52,496	- 23,442	- 25,501
Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	2,011,294	5,863,233	6,551,473	- 3,791,939	- 4,480,179
Exports (British & Irish):					
Thrown Silk .. lbs	2,687	7,471	4,605	- 4,784	- 1,918
Spun Silk Yarn .. lbs	56,646	81,988	118,178	- 25,342	- 61,530
Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	183,139	331,873	359,202	- 148,734	- 186,063

LACE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the levers and curtain sections was very bad, and much worse than a month ago and a year ago; the majority of the operatives employed in these branches were only working half-time, and large numbers were altogether unemployed. In the plain net section employment on the whole was moderate.

Returns from firms employing 4,977 workpeople in the week ended August 22nd showed a decrease of 7.6 per cent. in the number employed and of 30.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 10.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 31.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Aug. 22nd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Per cent.	Week ended Aug. 22nd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Per cent.
Levers	1,234	- 9.2	- 14.7	1,323	- 27.5	- 35.4
Curtain	1,539	- 16.1	- 22.2	1,040	- 47.8	- 49.8
Plain Net	1,634	- 2.0	+ 2.8	1,251	- 15.7	- 7.6
Others	570	+ 8.2	+ 8.2	408	- 10.5	+ 1.0
Total	4,977	- 7.6	- 10.2	3,922	- 30.2	- 31.5
Districts.						
Nottingham City	1,143	- 1.6	- 1.3	914	- 21.2	- 18.5
Long Eaton District	835	- 11.2	- 21.4	617	- 27.8	- 42.3
Other English Districts	1,842	- 3.2	- 1.5	1,471	- 15.4	- 14.0
Scotland	1,157	- 16.5	- 20.3	720	- 54.7	- 51.1
Total	4,977	- 7.6	- 10.2	3,922	- 30.2	- 31.5

At Nottingham employment in the levers section was very bad, and worse than a month ago and a year ago; a large number of operatives were unemployed, and those at work averaged about half-time. About half-time was also worked in the curtain section. In the plain net section employment was fairly good. In the Long Eaton district employment was very bad, and much worse than either a month ago or a year ago; nearly all the operatives employed were working half-time or less during the month. In the West of England employment was reported as quiet, but was not so seriously affected as in the rest of the United Kingdom. In Scotland employment was much disorganised; those opera-

tives who were employed were only earning about half wages. In the Kilmarnock district several firms were closed down at the end of the month.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Aug., 1914.	July, 1914.	Aug., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Cotton Lace	42,830	149,520	182,549	- 106,700	- 139,729
Silk Lace	14,794	44,898	37,198	- 30,104	- 22,404
Exports (British & Irish):					
Cotton Lace	229,542	362,011	312,855	- 132,469	- 83,313
Silk Lace	6,829	6,954	2,361	- 125	+ 4,468

CARPET TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during August was seriously affected by the war, and was bad. Short time was general, most districts working only half the usual hours.

Returns from firms employing 6,842 workpeople, and paying £4,120 in wages in the week ended August 22nd, 1914, showed a decrease of 11.9 per cent. in the number employed and of 41.8 per cent. in the wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 14.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 43.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Kidderminster district employment was bad, and only half time was worked. In the West Riding of Yorkshire and in Lancashire employment was also bad; short time was general, and in some districts mills were closed nearly the whole month. In Scotland employment was slack, with much short time.

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

EMPLOYMENT was slack, and showed a marked decline in all branches compared with both a month ago and a year ago, largely owing to the war.

Returns from firms employing 25,710 workpeople in the week ended August 22nd showed a decrease of 6.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 17.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 10.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 21.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Trades:-	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Aug. 22nd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Per cent.	Week ended Aug. 22nd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Per cent.
Bleaching	3,003	- 7.7	- 9.0	2,922	- 11.1	- 14.3
Printing	737	- 13.2	- 16.8	744	- 31.6	- 32.8
Dyeing	12,982	- 4.1	- 8.3	16,053	- 14.3	- 19.4
Trimming, Finishing, and other Departments	8,982	- 9.1	- 11.8	7,653	- 23.2	- 25.7
Not specified	506	- 9.5	- 15.7	558	- 18.4	- 29.4
Total	25,710	- 6.6	- 10.0	27,930	- 17.2	- 21.4
Districts:-						
Yorkshire	12,131	- 3.4	- 7.6	15,547	- 11.9	- 17.2
Lancashire	7,216	- 12.2	- 15.6	6,796	- 29.0	- 33.1
Scotland	2,686	- 3.9	- 7.8	2,362	- 9.5	- 13.0
Ireland	1,075	- 3.3	- 3.9	745	- 3.9	- 11.5
Other Districts	2,602	- 6.9	- 8.8	2,480	- 21.2	- 18.5
Total	25,710	- 6.6	- 10.0	27,930	- 17.2	- 21.4

Bleaching.—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire was much affected by the war. Short time, varying from one to four days per week, was reported as general, and several firms closed down during the month. At Basford employment was bad with lace bleachers, most of whom were on half-time, and quiet with hosiery bleachers.

Printing.—Employment with machine calico printers in England was bad, and much short time was worked; with calico printers' engravers it was also bad. In Scotland employment with printers was very bad, and about one-third of the Trade Union operatives were working only three days a week; with calico engravers employment was reported as slack.

Dyeing.—Employment with woollen and worsted

dyers in Yorkshire was bad, and short time was reported as universal among the Trade Union dyers; most of the operatives were working from 3 to 4 days a week. A few firms were working overtime on Government orders. It is stated that men in the employment of the Bradford Dyers' Association are provided for to some extent by an arrangement between the Association and the men's Unions, which guarantees them a minimum income during the war of 14s. a week (half wages), even where it is not found possible to find the men half a week's work. The deficiency is to be made up as to two-thirds by the employers and one-third by the men's Unions. With cotton dyers in Lancashire and Yorkshire employment was bad, and practically all the firms engaged were working only from 30 to 40 hours a week as a result of the war. With silk dyers at Macclesfield, Congleton, and Leek employment was bad, and short time was worked. With lace dyers at Nottingham employment was very bad, and short time was general; at Basford it was slack, the workers losing occasional half-days and Saturday mornings.

Trimming, Finishing, &c.—At Leicester and Loughborough employment was slack with hosiery dyers and trimmers. At Hinckley, owing to a number of the workers having gone to the Front, employment was fairly good with the remainder. With hosiery trimmers at Basford it was moderate, and about the same as a month ago; a small amount of short time was reported.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was slack, except with those firms who were engaged on army and navy contracts, and who were in consequence working overtime. On the whole, there was a decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago, and short time was adopted by many firms engaged in the ordinary trade.

Returns from firms employing 64,418 workpeople in the week ended August 22nd showed a decrease of 3·2 per cent. in the number employed and of 12·4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 2·1 per cent. in the number employed and of 8·6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

District.	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended Aug. 22nd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Aug. 22nd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
ENGLAND & WALES.								
London	2,471	- 9·2	- 7·2	2,446	- 21·9	- 14·0		
Leicester	12,187	- 3·4	- 0·8	11,197	- 21·6	- 14·9		
Leicester Country District	3,081	- 4·9	- 0·5	2,743	- 17·4	- 9·8		
Northampton	9,795	- 4·7	- 6·2	9,229	- 15·4	- 16·5		
Northampton Country District	9,496	- 0·6	- 2·8	9,572	- 0·6	- 2·5		
Kettering	3,711	- 2·7	- 4·7	3,602	- 10·9	- 11·6		
Stafford & District	2,731	- 7·4	- 4·6	2,637	- 14·5	- 5·1		
Norwich & District	4,207	- 3·6	+ 7·3	3,783	- 8·2	+ 6·8		
Bristol & District	1,462	+ 1·5	+ 4·8	1,343	- 3·0	+ 2·5		
Kingswood	2,115	- 1·2	+ 4·9	2,011	- 8·5	+ 1·0		
Leeds & District	2,111	- 3·4	- 6·7	1,962	- 10·6	- 12·2		
Manchester & District	3,072	+ 0·9	+ 2·8	3,046	- 10·8	- 1·6		
Birmingham & District	979	- 3·6	- 1·4	822	- 4·5	- 2·6		
Other parts of England and Wales	3,223	- 4·1	- 1·9	2,847	- 11·1	- 6·3		
ENGLAND & WALES	60,641	- 3·3	- 2·0	57,230	- 13·0	- 8·9		
SCOTLAND	3,406	- 1·3	- 4·3	3,512	- 3·1	- 4·1		
IRELAND	371	- 0·8	- 2·4	244	+ 4·7	- 9·0		
UNITED KINGDOM	64,418	- 3·2	- 2·1	60,986	- 12·4	- 8·6		

At Leicester employment was very slack. In order to prevent as far as possible the discharge of operatives, short time was adopted by nearly all the firms in the district, a large number being only on half-time during the month.

At Northampton employment was slack, and much short time was reported, most of the workers being on half to three-quarter time. In the country districts of Northamptonshire employment showed little change compared with either a month ago or a year ago; a large proportion of the workpeople were working overtime on army and navy contracts. At Kettering there was an improvement at the end of the month, and overtime was general, owing to the receipt of similar contracts.

At Norwich employment was fairly good, and better than a year ago. At Bristol and Kingswood it was also slightly better than a year ago. At Leeds employment was bad, and showed a marked decline compared with a month ago and a year ago. At Manchester employment showed little change compared with a year ago, although compared with a month ago there was a considerable decline.

In Scotland employment was fairly good in some centres and slack in others; on the whole, there was a slight decline compared with a month ago and a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description of Boots and Shoes.	Aug., 1914.	July, 1914.	Aug., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports (less re-exports):					
Leather .. doz. pairs	3,140	14,696	12,156	- 11,556	- 9,016
.. value £	16,747	53,596	51,147	- 36,849	- 34,400
Rubber .. doz. pairs	2,146	6,375	11,278	- 4,229	- 9,132
.. value £	2,046	7,424	13,413	- 5,378	- 11,367
Other materials doz. pairs	1,847	9,552	18,891	- 7,706	- 17,044
.. value £	1,356	6,797	12,647	- 5,441	- 11,291
Exports British & Irish:					
Leather .. doz. pairs	99,863	134,047	126,506	- 34,184	- 26,643
.. value £	274,860	371,867	357,090	- 97,027	- 82,230
Rubber .. doz. pairs	9,531	12,601	11,526	- 3,070	- 1,985
.. value £	9,067	11,948	11,317	- 2,881	- 2,250
Other materials doz. pairs	21,048	19,065	9,801	+ 1,983	+ 11,247
.. value £	15,608	13,988	8,429	+ 1,620	+ 7,179

HAT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the silk hat trade during August was reported as bad, and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

In the felt hat trade employment was very bad, and much worse than a month ago and a year ago owing to the cancellation of orders, etc. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of August was 37·8, compared with 2·1 a month ago and 1·6 a year ago.

At Denton 95 per cent. of the Trade Union operatives were on short time. At Stockport employment was reported as very bad, with a large amount of short time. In Warwickshire employment was quiet.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Aug. 1914.	July, 1914.	Aug., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Hats, Felt .. dozens	4,861	25,973	46,204	- 21,112	- 41,343
.. Straw	1,998	2,843	4,969	- 845	- 2,961
.. Other sorts	15,069	24,181	51,214	- 9,112	- 36,145
Total	21,928	52,997	102,377	- 31,069	- 80,449
Exports (British & Irish):					
Hats, Felt .. dozens	40,806	43,280	68,560	- 2,454	- 27,774
.. Straw	45,571	58,067	60,918	- 12,496	- 5,347
.. Other sorts	15,768	20,799	18,243	- 5,041	- 3,085
Total	102,135	122,126	138,341	- 19,991	- 36,208

TAILORING TRADE.

Bespoke Branch.

London.—Employment, except with military tailors, showed the usual seasonal slackness, and was also adversely affected by the war; including military work, it was better than a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £11,678 to their workpeople (indoor workers and outworkers) during the four weeks ended August 22nd showed a decrease of 21·0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago and an increase of 5·9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—At Liverpool employment was bad, the majority of the operatives being on short time. At Glasgow it was slack and worse than a month ago, partly owing to seasonal causes. At Edinburgh employment was quiet. At Belfast operatives were employed only for about two days per week.

Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Branch.

Employment, except on Army contract work, was very slack, largely owing to the war, and much short time was reported at many of the principal centres. Including those engaged on Army work, there was, on the whole, very little change in the numbers employed compared with either a month ago or a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 31,675 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended August 22nd showed a decrease of 0·5 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago and an increase of 1·7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

District.	Week ended Aug. 22nd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
Leeds	9,937	- 3·9	- 0·6
Manchester	2,439	+ 3·4	+ 7·0
Other places in Yorkshire, Lancs. and Cheshire	4,351	- 6·4	- 4·2
Bristol	1,821	- 1·5	- 2·0
North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol)	3,479	+ 3·3	+ 3·7
South Midland and Eastern Counties	3,060	+ 0·5	- 4·2
London	3,257	+ 11·6	+ 22·9
Glasgow	1,003	+ 2·1	- 3·4
Rest of United Kingdom	2,328	+ 0·9	+ 4·8
Total, United Kingdom	31,675	- 0·5	+ 1·7

At Leeds short time was general. Out of 52 firms reporting, 5 only were working full time, and 19 of the remainder were on half time. On an average it was estimated that the operatives in this district were working about 30 hours per week. Among the Jewish operatives there was much unemployment. This general slackness was stated to be mainly due to the falling off in demand. At Manchester there was an improvement in the numbers employed compared with a month ago and a year ago, but much short time was reported, and employment on the whole was slack. At Liverpool, Wigan, Hebdon Bridge, and Huddersfield employment, with few exceptions, was bad and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

At Bristol much short time was reported, and employment was worse than a month ago and a year ago. The decline was stated, however, to be partly due to seasonal causes and not entirely to be attributed to the war. At Stroud employment was slack. Owing to cancellation of orders, &c., short time was resorted to at Wolverhampton, Walsall, and Tamworth. At Norwich employment was slack; at Colchester and Plymouth it was moderate.

In London firms engaged on Government contract work were very busy; with other firms employment was only moderate.

In Glasgow employment on the whole was fair, and better than a month ago, when it was affected by holidays.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in August, 1914, were valued at £60,980, as compared with £247,510 in July, 1914, and £300,885 in August, 1913; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months at £583,651, £804,654, and £822,169 respectively.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in all branches of these trades was adversely affected by the war, and short time was resorted to in many of the ready-made clothing factories in the principal districts.

In London there was the usual seasonal decline in the dressmaking trades, which in some cases was accentuated by the present crisis. In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, millinery, etc., trades employment was slack, and short time was reported by a considerable number of firms.

Employment generally was moderate in the shirt and collar trade and in the corset trade.

Dressmaking and Millinery.—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,295 dressmakers in the week ended August 22nd, showed a decrease of 38·3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 3·7 per cent. compared with a year ago; employment during the month was affected by holidays. Employment with court and private dressmakers was, as is usual in August, very quiet, many of the firms being closed for

the month. With milliners in the West End employment showed a seasonal slackness.

Mantle, Costume and Blouse, etc., Trades.—In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing, and millinery trades, firms in London employing 5,435 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended August 22nd showed a decrease of 5·6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 6·8 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment on the whole was slack in every branch except underclothing, which was fair, and was worse than a month ago and a year ago. There was a great excess of workers, and a considerable number of firms reported short time.

In Manchester firms employing 4,595 workpeople in the week ended August 22nd in the costume, skirt, blouse, mantle, &c., trades showed a decrease of 10·5 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 was fair in the blouse branch, and moderate in the mantle and in the costume, skirt, &c., branches. There was a great excess of labour, and some short time was reported.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle, costume, and underclothing trades was on the whole moderate, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. Returns from firms employing 1,744 workpeople in the week ended August 22nd showed a decrease of 0·9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 2·4 per cent. compared with a year ago. Firms employing fifty per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns reported an excess of workers.

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers employing 4,839 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers), and paying £3,200 in wages to indoor and outdoor workers in the week ended August 22nd, showed a decrease of 9·2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 10·5 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was moderate. A considerable amount of short time was reported. In the West of England the factories were reported to be working half to three-quarter time. In Londonderry hours were reduced generally to 35 per week, but there was some improvement towards the end of the month owing to the receipt of Government orders.

Corset Trade.—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 6,432 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended August 22nd showed a decrease of 2·8 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and an increase of 2·1 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was moderate, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. A considerable number of firms were working about three-quarter time or less.

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the leather trade in August was quiet and worse than in the preceding month and a year ago.

Trade Unions with a membership of 4,356 reported 6·2 per cent. unemployed at the end of August, compared with 5·2 per cent. a month ago and 4·4 per cent. a year ago.

Skinner, Tanners, Curriers, Leather Dressers, &c.—Employment was very quiet in most centres, cancellation of orders and trade depression generally owing to the war being reported to be the cause of the slackness. In certain districts Army orders stimulated employment somewhat. With general leather workers employment was slack on the whole, with short time, due to the effects of the war; at Rochdale and Hull it was good, and also in those shops in the Northampton district engaged on Government contracts.

Saddle and Harness Makers.—At Birmingham trade was good, largely owing to Government orders, and at Walsall firms employed on Government orders were very busy. In London, for the same reason, employment was better than during the preceding month. At Manchester, however, it was moderate, and rather worse than a month and a year ago with horse collar makers.

Miscellaneous Trades.—With portmanteau and trunk makers employment was very bad and worse than a month ago in London, short time being general. With fancy leather workers it was reported as bad, though slightly better than last month.

Imports and Exports.

The Table below shows the imports of hides and undressed skins and of leather, and the exports of leather goods for the months stated:—

Description.	Aug., 1914.	July, 1914.	Aug., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, dry .. cwt.	50,650	66,327	41,379	- 15,677	+ 9,271
Ditto, wet cwt.	46,912	75,711	71,212	- 28,799	- 24,300
Total, Hides, dry and wet cwt.	97,562	142,038	112,591	- 44,476	- 15,029
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins .. (value) £	1,149,618	1,232,403	618,087	- 82,785	+ 631,531
Sheep skins .. (value) £	177,798	303,444	257,528	- 125,646	- 79,730
Leather cwt.	72,092	103,210	100,589	- 31,118	- 28,497
Exports (British & Irish):					
Leather cwt.	10,571	21,514	20,085	- 10,943	- 9,514
Gloves .. doz. prs.	17,598	23,104	22,656	- 5,506	- 5,057
Machinery Belting .. cwt.	1,682	3,800	3,554	- 2,118	- 1,372
Saddlery and Harness (value) £	20,606	28,091	39,796	- 7,485	- 19,190
Other Sorts .. (value) £	36,532	57,336	66,942	- 20,804	- 20,410

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the furnishing and wood-working trades was slack generally, except with coopers, short time being worked in nearly every locality. Trade Unions with a total membership of 56,491 reported 9.8 per cent. as out of work at the end of the month, the percentage for the previous month being 2.3, and for August, 1913, 2.0 per cent.

Furnishing Trades.

Employment was reported as bad generally. Short time was worked in almost every district, and in several cases the employers' associations and the trade unions were reported to have agreed to work three-quarter or half-time to obviate the discharge of workers. Trade Unions with 23,832 members reported 12.8 per cent. as unemployed at the end of the month, compared with 3.2 per cent. in July, and 2.3 per cent. in August, 1913. Exceptions to the general depression were reported at Dundee and Oldham, and in shipyards at Belfast, in all of which cases employment was good.

The Imports of furniture and cabinet ware in August, 1914, were valued at £8,505, as compared with £32,067 in July, 1914, and £31,691 in August, 1913; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £63,180, £96,810, and £111,909 respectively.

Mill Sawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment on the whole was slack, and worse than a month ago, with short time in most districts.

The percentage unemployed at the end of the month among workpeople insured under Part II. of the National Insurance Act engaged in sawmilling was 4.1, compared with 3.2 in July, and 2.2 in August, 1913.

Trade Unions with a membership of 8,456 reported 6.3 per cent. unemployed, compared with 1.8 per cent. in the previous month, and 1.9 per cent. a year ago. Employment at Hull and Glasgow and on the Wear was reported as fair, and at Dundee and Cork as good. In all the other important centres it was bad.

Imports.

Description.	Aug., 1914.	July, 1914.	Aug., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Timber, hewn Loads	259,667	461,176	529,975	- 201,509	- 270,308
" sawn Loads	432,984	872,795	922,881	- 439,811	- 489,897
House Frames, Fittings, and Joiner's Work (value) £	5,304	15,299	10,986	- 9,995	- 5,682

Coachbuilding.

Employment showed a considerable decline, and much short time was reported. Trade Unions with a membership of 14,712 reported 10.0 per cent. unemployed, compared with 1.6 per cent. in July, and 2.0 per cent. in August, 1913. Employment was reported as fairly good at Derby, Gloucester, Loughborough, and Dundalk. At Cork it was good in the motor trade, and at Leeds it was good in the early part of the month.

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 Aug., 1914, compared with	
		Aug. 28th, 1914.	July 31st, 1914.	Aug. 29th, 1913.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
London	29,312	8.2	3.3	4.2	+ 4.9	+ 4.0
Northern Counties	5,884	2.3	1.1	1.2	+ 1.2	+ 1.1
North Western	21,993	6.5	3.0	3.0	+ 3.5	+ 3.6
Yorkshire	16,029	3.3	2.3	1.1	+ 1.0	+ 2.2
East Midlands	17,257	5.0	1.7	1.6	+ 3.3	+ 3.4
West Midlands	63,330	13.6	4.6	4.9	+ 9.0	+ 8.7
Eastern & S.E. Counties	18,217	2.3	1.1	1.2	+ 1.2	+ 1.1
South Western	15,779	3.1	2.1	1.8	+ 1.0	+ 1.3
Wales	4,164	2.3	2.2	1.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Scotland	13,976	3.6	2.4	1.3	+ 1.2	+ 2.3
Ireland	4,839	5.1	3.7	6.5	+ 1.4	- 1.4
United Kingdom	210,859	7.5	3.0	3.1	+ 4.5	+ 4.4

Coopers.

Employment was fairly good on the whole. At Burton, Birmingham, Cork, and Bristol it was good; but at Hull, and with wet coopers at Liverpool, it was bad.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmakers.—Employment was slack generally. Trade Unions reported 7.1 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of August, compared with 1.8 per cent. a month ago, and 4.4 per cent. a year ago. On the Tyne employment was reported as good.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in August, 1914, were valued at £16,876, as compared with £40,900 in July, 1914, and £37,496 in August, 1913; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £15,360, £19,567, and £19,841 respectively.

Other Trades.—Employment continued moderate with general wheelwrights and smiths. With packing-case makers there was a considerable decline, and employment was dull generally. With skip and basket makers it was good on the Tyne, but slack at Oldham, owing to the depression in the cotton trade. With cane and wicker workers at Basford it was slack, largely owing to a shortage of raw material.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT showed a decline compared with the previous month, and was quiet on the whole, short time being largely resorted to in order to avoid the discharge of workpeople. The decline was stated to be partly due to the high price of materials, particularly of timber, and in some cases, especially in the early part of the month, to financial restrictions. The termination of the disputes in London and other places permitted the resumption of work on many large contracts, and steps have been taken by public authorities to proceed as quickly as possible with all public works, etc., in order to relieve unemployment.

Returns from Trade Unions show that of 63,520 carpenters and joiners, the percentage unemployed at the end of August was 7.1, compared with 2.3 a month ago and 1.9 a year ago. For 10,983 plumbers the corresponding percentages were 8.4, 6.9 and 6.4 respectively.

The following Table shows the unemployed percentage of "insured" persons in various occupations and in each geographical division at the end of August, 1914:—

Division.	Esti- mated Number Employed	Per- cent- age Un- em- pl'y'd.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Esti- mated Number Employed	Per- cent- age Un- em- pl'y'd.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
			Mnth ago.	Year ago.			Mnth ago.	Year ago.
Carpenters, &c.								
London	27,383	10.3	+ 3.3	+ 7.3	13,943	10.6	+ 1.3	+ 5.9
Northern Counties	7,795	3.4	+ 2.9	+ 2.4	4,500	2.3	+ 2.1	+ 1.7
North Western	17,305	6.9	+ 4.7	+ 4.9	9,586	3.7	+ 2.8	+ 2.1
Yorkshire	11,654	4.8	+ 3.3	+ 2.9	6,380	3.8	+ 3.1	+ 2.8
East Midlands	7,578	4.0	+ 2.1	+ 3.1	6,065	4.0	+ 2.7	+ 2.8
West Midlands	9,582	3.9	+ 2.3	+ 2.9	5,568	3.9	+ 2.6	+ 3.2
Eastern & S.E. Counties	22,940	4.3	+ 2.7	+ 2.8	16,550	6.5	+ 3.6	+ 3.5
South Western	15,779	5.0	+ 2.3	+ 2.1	6,607	6.3	+ 2.7	+ 1.5
Wales	8,028	2.9	+ 1.2	+ 1.5	2,585	2.2	+ 1.1	+ 0.7
Scotland	14,619	2.4	+ 1.1	+ 1.8	2,311	2.3	+ 0.9	+ 1.1
Ireland	7,611	6.6	+ 2.5	+ 1.6	2,101	8.1	+ 3.9	+ 2.5
United Kingdom	150,374	5.5	+ 2.7	+ 3.5	79,196	5.7	+ 2.5	+ 3.1
Bricklayers.								
London	2,997	10.2	+ 3.1	+ 6.4	5,652	13.7	- 2.5	+ 9.9
Northern Counties	2,997	1.3	+ 1.2	+ 0.6	1,141	3.9	+ 2.2	+ 1.7
North Western	4,294	3.6	+ 2.6	+ 0.6	2,703	8.1	+ 4.6	+ 4.3
Yorkshire	5,296	3.7	+ 1.7	+ 2.2	1,691	3.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.6
East Midlands	1,279	4.1	+ 1.5	+ 3.0	620	2.7	+ 0.9	+ 0.9
West Midlands	1,070	5.6	+ 1.3	+ 3.3	1,149	4.4	+ 1.1	+ 2.1
Eastern & S.E. Counties	1,451	8.0	+ 2.5	+ 4.7	2,271	7.5	+ 2.4	+ 2.8
South Western	6,538	4.1	+ 1.5	+ 1.0	2,197	7.8	- 2.2	+ 5.5
Wales	1,252	1.6	+ 0.5	+ 1.0	2,275	2.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.7
Scotland	9,130	1.8	+ 1.0	+ 0.6	2,806	3.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.4
Ireland	3,027	7.1	+ 1.5	+ 1.4	1,820	6.5	+ 1.1	+ 2.4
United Kingdom	47,331	3.8	+ 1.5	+ 1.6	24,325	7.3	+ 0.7	+ 4.1
Masons.								
London	4,905	12.4	+ 4.7	+ 6.8	8,394	8.0	+ 2.3	+ 4.1
Northern Counties	4,905	7.6	+ 6.8	+ 4.9	2,296	3.8	+ 0.8	+ 0.6
North Western	16,963	11.4	+ 9.0	+ 8.2	6,016	6.1	+ 2.3	+ 2.6
Yorkshire	9,447	7.5	+ 6.3	+ 4.8	3,520	5.0	+ 1.3	+ 1.2
East Midlands	5,574	10.0	+ 6.3	+ 6.4	1,680	4.7	+ 2.1	+ 1.3
West Midlands	10,046	6.8	+ 4.9	+ 4.7	2,488	4.0	+ 1.1	+ 1.3
Eastern & S.E. Counties	24,505	9.0	+ 4.0	+ 3.0	4,399	4.1	+ 1.5	+ 1.3
South Western	13,760	9.4	+ 5.1	+ 4.5	3,514	3.9	+ 1.3	- 0.1
Wales	4,815	2.9	+ 1.6	+ 0.6	1,014	4.0	+ 1.8	+ 1.0
Scotland	11,293	6.5	+ 4.7	+ 3.6	7,195	2.2	- 0.7	+ 0.7
Ireland	5,358	10.2	+ 6.2	+ 5.5	1,590	7.2	+ 0.1	- 0.6
United Kingdom	151,319	9.7	+ 5.2	+ 5.3	42,116	4.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.6
Painters, &c.								
London	45,550	12.4	+ 4.7	+ 6.8	8,394	8.0	+ 2.3	+ 4.1
Northern Counties	4,905	7.6	+ 6.8	+ 4.9	2,296	3.8	+ 0.8	+ 0.6
North Western	16,963	11.4	+ 9.0	+ 8.2	6,016	6.1	+ 2.3	+ 2.6
Yorkshire	9,447	7.5	+ 6.3	+ 4.8	3,520	5.0	+ 1.3	+ 1.2
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Ireland	5,358	10.2	+ 6.2	+ 5.5	1,590	7.2	+ 0.1	- 0.6
United Kingdom	151,319	9.7	+ 5.2	+ 5.3	42,116	4.9	+ 1.4	+ 1.6
Plasterers.								
London	2,997	10.2	+ 3.1	+ 6.4	5,652	13.7	- 2.5	+ 9.9
Northern Counties	2,997	1.3	+ 1.2	+ 0.6	1,141	3.9	+ 2.2	+ 1.7
North Western	4,294	3.6	+ 2.6	+ 0.6	2,703	8.1	+ 4.6	+ 4.3
Yorkshire	5,296	3.7	+ 1.7	+ 2.2	1,691	3.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.6
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United Kingdom	47,331	3.8	+ 1.5	+ 1.6	24,325	7.3	+ 0.7	+ 4.1
Plumbers.								
London	45,550	12.4	+ 4.7	+ 6.8	8,394	8.0	+ 2.3	+ 4.1
Northern Counties	4,905	7.6	+ 6.8	+ 4.9	2,296	3.8	+ 0.8	+ 0.6
North Western	16,963	11.4	+ 9.0	+ 8.2	6,016	6.1	+ 2.3	+ 2.6
Yorkshire	9,447	7.5	+ 6.3	+ 4.8	3,520	5.0	+ 1.3	+ 1.2
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South Western	13,760	9.4	+ 5.1	+ 4.5	3,514	3.9	+ 1.3	- 0.1
Wales	4,815	2.9	+ 1.6	+ 0.6	1,014	4.0	+ 1.8	+ 1.0
Scotland	11,293	6.5	+ 4.7	+ 3.6	7,195	2.2	- 0.7	

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the glass trades generally showed a decline on a month ago and was not so good as a year ago. Short time was reported in several districts. The decline was most marked in the flint glass branch.

Returns from firms employing 6,768 workpeople in the week ended August 22nd showed a decrease of 3.3 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.7 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.7 per cent. in the wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Aug. 22nd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Aug. 22nd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Glass Bottle	4,622	- 4.3	- 1.3	5,994	- 6.2	+ 0.1
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles)	1,817	- 0.5	- 2.0	1,960	- 9.9	- 10.1
Other Branches	329	- 4.4	+ 1.9	357	- 9.4	- 3.8
Total	6,768	- 3.3	- 1.7	8,311	- 7.2	- 2.7
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Districts.						
North of England	750	- 3.5	- 7.2	925	- 5.0	- 5.3
Yorkshire	3,449	- 3.8	- 0.4	4,495	- 5.7	- 1.0
Lancashire	996	- 3.5	- 1.3	1,230	- 2.4	+ 7.0
Worcestershire and Warwickshire	694	- 2.0	- 4.3	772	- 13.9	- 14.6
Scotland	574	- 1.4	+ 0.9	648	- 11.6	- 2.1
Other parts of the United Kingdom	305	- 2.9	- 0.7	241	- 26.3	- 21.6
Total	6,768	- 3.3	- 1.7	8,311	- 7.2	- 2.7

In Yorkshire employment continued good with flint glass bottle makers, and was moderate with others. At Castleford and Sheffield it was reported as bad, with short time at the latter place owing to difficulties with the furnaces. At Leeds and Wakefield an improvement was noticed towards the end of the month, and at Mexborough employment was reported as better than a month ago. At St. Helens it was fairly good, and at Bristol, Sunderland and Portobello good. With glass blowers in London it was fair, and better than a month ago.

Employment at St. Helens was moderate with sheet glass flatteners and slack with plate glass workers, short time being worked by one large firm. Decorative glass workers at Leeds, Sheffield and Glasgow were slack; but at the latter place it was stated that the slackness was not due to the war. With flint glass makers and cutters at Birmingham employment was bad, and with plate glass bevellers and silverers fair; in each case short time was worked.

In the Wordsley and Stourbridge district it was fairly good with flint glass makers, but slack with cutters. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear it continued fair.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Imports.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Aug., 1914, on a	
	Aug., 1914.	July, 1914.	Aug., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Window and German sheet glass, including shades, &c.	28,938	78,183	90,010	- 49,245	- 61,072
Plate	5,930	24,786	31,408	- 18,856	- 25,478
Flint, plain, cut or ornamental, &c.	31,777	99,332	83,231	- 67,555	- 51,454
Manufactures, othersorts	5	195	503	- 190	- 493
Bottles	30,337	152,478	138,115	- 122,141	- 107,778
Exports (British & Irish):					
Plate	11,524	17,636	19,001	- 6,112	- 7,477
Flint	4,063	5,904	6,478	- 1,841	- 2,415
Manufactures, othersorts	27,853	41,586	51,989	- 13,733	- 24,136
Bottles	50,281	77,217	69,465	- 26,936	- 19,184

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the pottery trades was very adversely affected by the war. Returns from firms employing 16,153 workpeople in the week ending August 22nd showed a decrease of 8.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 30.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with the

corresponding month of last year, the numbers employed decreased by 11.6 per cent., and the wages paid by 33.1 per cent.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Aug. 22nd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Aug. 22nd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture	2,666	- 11.3	- 12.5	2,393	- 32.5	- 38.2
Earthenware Manufacture	10,649	- 7.7	- 19.6	7,380	- 30.3	- 33.1
Other Branches (including unspecified)	2,838	- 8.9	- 14.4	2,186	- 27.8	- 31.6
Total	16,153	- 8.5	- 11.6	11,959	- 30.3	- 33.1
Districts:						
Potteries	12,373	- 9.5	- 13.0	8,341	- 34.4	- 37.0
Other Districts	3,780	- 5.1	- 6.7	3,618	- 16.7	- 21.8
Total	16,153	- 8.5	- 11.6	11,959	- 30.3	- 33.1

In the Potteries district, employment in both the china and earthenware sections was poor, most of the firms being on short time and several having closed down entirely. Three days a week may be considered a fair average.

In most other districts employment showed some decline on a month ago in both sections. In the earthenware section, however, it was still good on the whole, and fair in the china section.

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in August, 1914, were valued at £26,376, as compared with £98,968 in July, 1914, and £83,077 in August, 1913. The Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were £180,237, £265,045, and £291,268 respectively.

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

Brick Trade.

EMPLOYMENT was on the whole fairly good except in the Midland counties, where it was quiet. Compared with a month ago there was a general decline, and considerable short time was reported.

Returns from firms employing 11,204 workpeople in the week ending August 22nd showed a decrease of 5.0 per cent. in the number employed and of 7.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 4.0 per cent. in the number employed and of 7.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Aug. 22nd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Aug. 22nd, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	3,538	- 3.8	+ 5.2	4,515	- 4.2	+ 0.2
Midlands and Eastern Counties	3,384	- 5	- 8.0	3,741	- 12.8	- 15.7
S. and S.W. Counties and Wales	2,759	- 7.1	- 10.4	3,629	- 6.4	- 10.1
Scotland	774	- 2.1	+ 1.6	956	+ 2.1	+ 7.4
Other Districts	749	- 3.0	- 4.8	892	- 5.2	- 8.7
Total	11,204	- 5.0	- 4.0	13,733	- 7.0	- 7.5

In the Northern counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire, employment was fairly good on the whole, but some short time was reported; it was worse than a month ago. In the Midlands it was quiet, and much worse than a month ago and a year ago; short time was reported at Nottingham and Stourbridge, but in the Shropshire glazed brick trade full time was worked. It was fair in the Eastern counties. In the Southern and South-western counties employment, though fairly good, showed a further decline, and was worse than a year ago. In the Bristol district a large number of men were working half time only, owing to difficulty of transport. In the Plymouth district employment was quiet on the whole. In North Wales it was fairly good. In Scotland it was good, and better than a month ago or a year ago.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

THE following Table shows the quantity and value of fish landed in Great Britain during August:—

	Quantity.		Value.	
	Aug., 1914.	Dec. on Aug., 1913.	Aug., 1914.	Dec. on Aug., 1913.
Fish (other than Shell):			£	£
England and Wales	Cwts. 654,538	Cwts. 706,450	558,625	286,023
Scotland	322,320	1,012,470	166,653	583,101
Total	976,858	1,718,920	715,288	869,124
Shell Fish	—	—	20,245	11,684
Total Value	—	—	735,533	880,808

Employment with all classes connected with the fishing industry varied greatly, especially on the East Coast, owing to the changing and unsettled conditions which prevailed in the North Sea as a result of the war.

Fishermen.—Employment with fishermen was very bad and fluctuating, especially on the East Coast. An improvement, however, was reported towards the end of the month. At Yarmouth and Lowestoft, Grimsby and Hull employment was very bad. At Harwich and Southwold a number of fishermen were reported as being employed by the Admiralty in coaling war vessels. At Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Fraserburgh fishing was at one time practically at a standstill; an improvement, however, set in, and employment at the end of the month was reported as fair at Aberdeen.

Fish Dock Labourers.—Employment was bad at Grimsby and Yarmouth. It was reported as moderate at Lowestoft and Hull. At Peterhead and Fraserburgh it was bad, and at Aberdeen moderate, while practically none at all were employed at Macduff.

Fish Curers.—Employment was bad, and much worse than both a month and a year ago at all ports.

The Exports (British and Irish) of herrings, cured or salted, during August, 1914, were valued at £141,493, as compared with £509,514 in July, 1914, and £673,361 in August, 1913.

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT was seriously affected by the war, and was in most ports slack and worse than a month ago. Unemployment was greatest in the ports on the East Coast. At Liverpool, on the other hand, dock labourers benefited by the diversion of shipping to the Mersey, and employment was good.

London.*—Employment was reported as moderate, and worse than both a month ago and a year ago. The diversion or suspension of coastwise and Continental traffic due to the war caused slackness at the wharves and with mid-stream workers. Coal porters engaged in coaling war vessels were well employed, but the inland coal trade was slack. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the five weeks ended August 29th was 13,408, a decrease of 4.2 per cent. compared with the previous month and of 6.2 per cent. compared with August, 1913.

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks* and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	In Docks		At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
		By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
Week ended Aug. 1st	4,581	2,283	6,864	6,830	13,694
" " " 8th	4,570	2,577	7,147	5,873	13,320
" " " 15th	5,380	2,565	7,945	5,566	13,511
" " " 22nd	5,106	2,447	7,553	5,619	13,172
" " " 29th	5,530	2,004	7,534	5,797	13,331
Average for 5 weeks ended Aug. 29th, 1914	5,049	2,420	7,469	5,939	13,408
Average for July, '14	4,902	2,316	7,218	6,777	13,995
" " Aug. 1913	4,865	2,975	7,840	6,453	14,293

The numbers employed during August, 1914, fluctuated between a maximum of 14,881 and a mini-

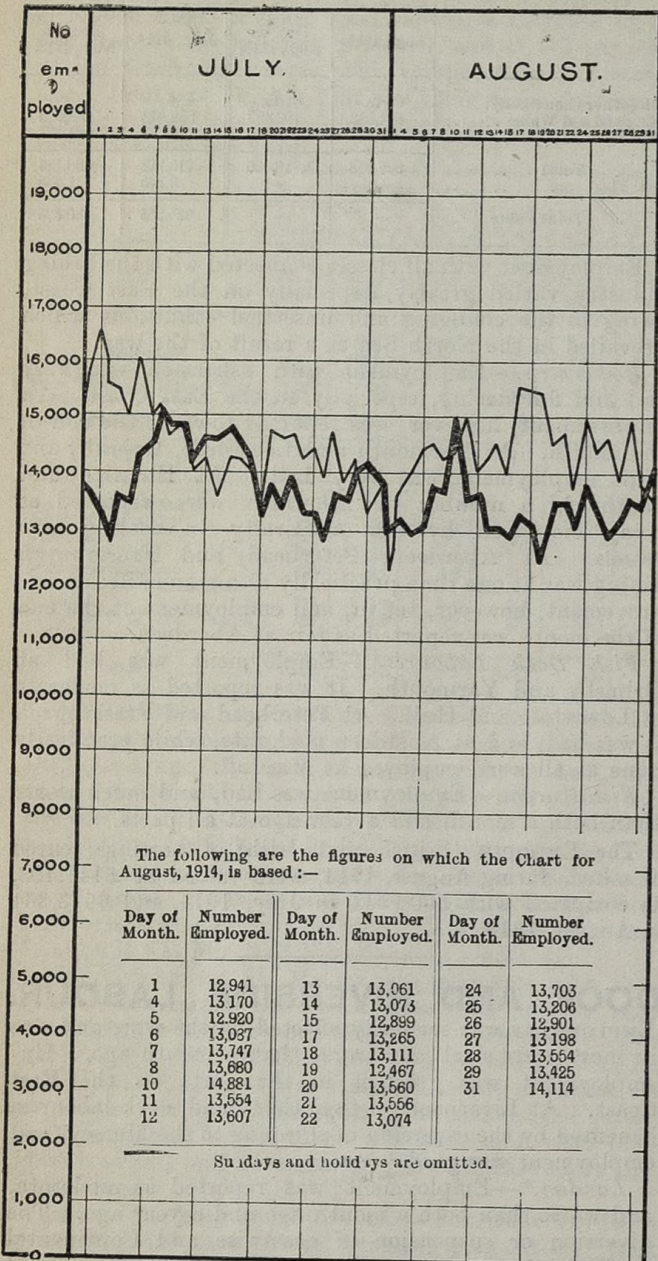
* Based on information supplied by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland.

* Exclusive of Tilbury.

num of 12,467. The corresponding figures for August, 1913, were 15,455 and 12,335 respectively.

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

(The thick curve applies to 1914, the thin curve to 1913.)



Tilbury.—The mean daily number employed at the docks during August was 1,388, compared with 1,346 a month ago and 1,326 a year ago.

Liverpool.—Employment with dock labourers was reported as good, and better than a month ago, much overtime being worked; the improvement was largely due to the diversion of shipping to the Mersey since the outbreak of the war. With quay and railway carters employment was bad, and worse than a month ago, many horses having been requisitioned by the War Office.

Other Ports. Employment on the Tyne and Wear and at Blyth was slack generally, and much short time was reported. Timber imports and the export trade at Hartlepool were practically at a standstill. At Middlesbrough employment was moderate; although at first much affected by the war, it improved considerably later in the month. Employment at Hull, Grimsby, and Goole was described as very bad, over three-quarters of the dock labourers being unemployed. At Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Ipswich, and Harwich very many were unemployed, and short time prevailed with the remainder. Employment continued moderate at Plymouth, and was also moderate at Bristol and Gloucester. At the South Wales ports coal trimmers were well employed in loading coal for the Admiralty, but there was much unemployment among general cargo workers.

Employment was slack at Glasgow, but showed some improvement towards the end of the month. Employment also showed some improvement towards the end of the month at Leith, although bad on the whole. At Grangemouth it was stated to be exceptionally bad. At Dundee there was a practical cessation of work at the docks.

At Dublin employment with dock labourers benefited by the transportation of troops. Employment was reported as bad at Londonderry, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN AUGUST.

RETURNS received from certain selected ports (at which about 70 per cent. of the total tonnage in the foreign trade arrived and departed) show that during August 46,686 seamen* were shipped on foreign-going vessels. Compared with August, 1913, there was a net decrease of 3,017, or 6.1 per cent. Over one-third of this decrease was due to the smaller number of foreign seamen engaged. Of the above total of 46,686 seamen, 3,419, or 7.3 per cent., were foreigners, whereas a year ago foreigners represented 9.0 per cent. of the total.

Decreases in the number of men engaged are shown at all ports with the exception of Newport, Cardiff, Liverpool, London, and Dublin. On the East Coast the supply of men was generally in excess of the demand. In all cases the demand for foreign seamen was small.

During the eight months ended August, 1914, the total number of seamen shipped was 373,134, a decrease of 6,474, or 1.7 per cent., on the total for the corresponding period of 1913. There were large decreases at Glasgow, Southampton, and the Tyne Ports, but considerable increases at London, Bristol, and Liverpool. Lascars are not included in the figures.

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	August,			Eight Months Ended August,		
	1913.	1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1914.	1913.	1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1914.
ENGLAND & WALES.						
East Coast.						
Tyne Ports	2,938	1,953	- 1,005	22,123	21,057	- 1,066
Sunderland	551	167	- 384	3,083	3,317	+ 234
Middlesbrough	182	166	- 16	2,643	2,194	- 449
Hull	1,443	807	- 636	11,430	10,539	- 891
Grimsby	94	64	- 30	996	737	- 259
Bristol Channel.						
Bristol	1,466	1,409	- 57	8,854	10,209	+ 1,355
Newport, Mon.	843	881	+ 38	6,972	7,086	+ 114
Cardiff	4,177	4,557	+ 380	33,943	33,402	- 541
Swansea	615	331	- 284	3,659	3,382	- 277
Other Ports.						
Liverpool	17,601	19,071	+ 1,470	136,820	137,957	+ 1,137
London	3,610	9,731	+ 1,121	67,437	69,200	+ 1,763
Southampton	4,428	2,536	- 2,892	37,886	35,439	- 2,447
SCOTLAND.						
Leith	472	244	- 228	2,972	2,953	- 19
Kirkcaldy, Methil, and Grangemouth	361	153	- 208	2,250	2,140	- 110
Glasgow	4,704	4,458	- 246	36,351	31,489	- 4,862
IRELAND.						
Dublin	14	30	+ 16	526	500	- 26
Belfast	164	128	- 36	1,653	1,527	- 126
Total	49,703	46,686	- 3,017	379,608	373,134	- 6,474

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:—

318. Workmen engaged in making odd-sides, in plaster, for cast iron baths.

319. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of small bellows-operated vacuum cleaners. (Reconsideration of Decision 945.)

320. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of spraying machines. (Reconsideration of Decision 1184.)

* 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.

321. Workmen engaged in making dies for the purpose of making buttons.

322. Workmen engaged in making military trenches for fortification purposes.

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:—

1466. A workman employed by a builder wholly or mainly as a yard labourer checking stuff in and out and keeping stock straight.

1467. Workmen employed in fixing and keeping in order sheets of iron on a factory floor to save wear and tear. (Application 315.)

1468. Workmen employed in machining cast-iron rope wheels for hoists.

1470. Workmen engaged in repairing typewriters by substituting new for defective parts, or otherwise repairing.

This decision supersedes decision B354 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1912).

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

1469. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of bellows-made vacuum cleaners. (Application 319.)

This decision reverses decision A943 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for September, 1912) in so far as the two conflict.

1471. Workmen (other than those engaged in ironfounding) who are engaged in the manufacture of turnovers, recappers, turnscrows and gun brushes for use in connection with sporting guns.

1472. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in fixing anthracite stoves where no brickwork is required. (Application 314.)

[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.]

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

PROCEEDINGS FOR COMPENSATION: WORKMAN INSURED IN APPROVED SOCIETIES: PROCEEDINGS IN NAME OF WORKMAN FOR BENEFIT OF SOCIETIES.

Where an insured person under the National Insurance Act, 1911, is entitled to compensation for any injury under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, no sickness or disablement benefit is to be paid to him under the first-mentioned Act in respect of that injury, unless such compensation is less than such benefit. It is further provided by the National Insurance Act that 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 society concerned may either (a) at its own expense take in the name of the workman proceedings for compensation, or (b) withhold payment of benefit.

A workman employed as a carter was injured by accident while loading his cart. He was a member of approved societies, and claimed disablement benefit. He received payments under the Insurance Act, but nothing under the Compensation Act. The approved societies concerned, having investigated the facts, informed him that he was entitled to compensation from his employer, and obtained his signature to a form giving notice of the accident to the employer. The solicitor to the societies then wrote to the employer demanding compensation on behalf of the workman, but the employer denied liability. The societies accordingly requested the workman to see their solicitor, and informed him that such solicitor would act for him in a claim for compensation free of charge, if he wished. The workman saw the solicitor, and at his request signed a retainer authorising the solicitor to act for him. Proceedings for compensation were accordingly taken in the workman's name, and in due course the application came before a county court. When the matter came before the judge, counsel for the applicant stated that the respondent intended to raise the question whether the proceedings were in fact brought by the societies in the applicant's name, and to contend that, if so, the proceedings could not be supported.

The judge thereupon asked counsel for whom he appeared, but counsel refused to answer the question. The judge then dismissed the application. An appeal was brought in the name of the applicant. The Court of Appeal allowed the appeal, holding that the judge, before dismissing the application, ought first to have heard the applicant's evidence, and, perhaps, that of other witnesses, and that if he had then found that the application was not really by the applicant, but that his name was being merely used by the societies for their own benefit, he would have been right in dismissing the application. The court further held that an injured workman may be helped by his trade union, club or approved society, but that a society cannot, of its own accord, use the name of a workman unless where he unreasonably refuses or neglects to take proceedings to enforce his claim. —Allen v. Francis.—Court of Appeal, July 30th, 1914.

ACCIDENT ARISING OUT OF AND IN THE COURSE OF THE EMPLOYMENT: FATAL ACCIDENT AT LEVEL CROSSING OVER RAILWAY.

A workman injured by accident is entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, only when the accident arises out of and in the course of the workman's employment. A builder employed a manager and book-keeper, who lived close to the builder's yard and offices. The builder himself lived at a considerable distance from his offices, but he was building some houses in the immediate neighbourhood of his own residence. In these circumstances it became the duty of the manager to visit the offices in the morning, see that everything was in order, give necessary instructions to the men, and then, taking all necessary letters and papers with him, to travel by railway to a station near his employer's residence, hand the papers, &c., over to his employer, and go to supervise the buildings in course of erection. His employer had supplied him with a season ticket between the two railway stations. One morning he proceeded by railway as usual, and, having arrived at the station of destination, he proceeded to cross the railway by a level crossing in order to leave the station. In doing so he was run over by a fast train and killed. His widow claimed compensation, but the employer resisted the claim, contending that the accident had not arisen out of the employment. It was proved that there was a footbridge over the railway by which passengers were supposed to cross, and that there was a notice at the foot of the bridge requiring passengers to cross the line only by the bridge. It was admitted, however, by the officers of the railway company that people constantly crossed the railway by the level crossing every day without interference by the company, and the employer admitted that he often did so himself. In these circumstances the county court judge decided that the deceased was carrying out his employer's orders; that he crossed the railway in the same way that the employer himself and most of the public did; and that the accident was one arising out of and in the course of the employment. He therefore made an award of compensation. The employer appealed.

The Court of Appeal allowed the appeal, holding that there was no evidence to support the finding of the county court judge that the accident arose out of the employment.—Pritchard v. Torkington.—Court of Appeal.—July 7th, 1914.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES BY DEPENDANTS: FAILURE OF ACTION: ASSESSMENT OF COMPENSATION: WANT OF NOTICE OF ACCIDENT.

Where an action is brought for damages independently of the Act and it is determined in such action that the employer is not liable, but that he would have been liable to pay compensation under the Act, the action must be dismissed, but the court in which the action is tried, if the plaintiff chooses, must proceed to assess such compensation. Proceedings for compensation under the Act are not maintainable unless notice of the accident has been given as soon as practicable after the happening thereof and before the workman has voluntarily left the employment, but the want of such notice is not a bar to proceedings if it is found in the proceedings that the employer is not prejudiced in his defence by the want of notice, or that such want was occasioned by mistake, absence from the United Kingdom, or other reasonable cause. By the Fatal Accidents Act, 1846, certain of the near relations of a man who is killed by negligence are given a right of action for damages against the person guilty of the negligence to the extent of the pecuniary loss they suffer by the death.

In January, 1913, a workman in the employment of a company met with an accident to his head in the course of his work, which caused him to bite his tongue severely. The employers' foreman was told of the accident soon after it happened, as also was one of the directors of the company; but no written notice was given, nor was any claim for compensation made. Cancer supervened on the wounded tongue, and although the man continued at his work until a fortnight before his death, he died of cancer in July. Not till August, shortly after his death, was any claim for compensation made, and then an action was brought by his widow on behalf of herself and her children for damages under the Fatal Accidents Act. The alleged cause of action was that the accident was due to the negligence of the employers or their servants. At the trial the jury found in favour of the dependants, and accordingly the action was dismissed. The plaintiffs, being dependants of the deceased, then applied to the judge to make an award of compensation in their favour under the Act; but their application was resisted by the employers on the ground of want of notice. The question was also raised whether an action under the Fatal Accidents Act was an action for injury caused by accident within the meaning of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The judge decided that the action did come within the Act, and that although the employers were prejudiced in their defence by want of notice, such want was occasioned by reasonable cause within the meaning of the Act. He accordingly made an award of compensation in favour of the dependants. The employers appealed.

The Court of Appeal held that the decision of the judge on the first point was correct, but that there was no evidence of any reasonable cause for the want of written notice, and that therefore the claim of the dependants to compensation was not maintainable. The appeal was therefore allowed.—Potter v. John Welsh & Sons, Ltd.—Court of Appeal.—July 8th, 1914.

(2) National Insurance Act.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROVISIONS: EXTENSION TO OTHER TRADES: INQUIRY: DUTIES OF COMMISSIONER HOLDING INQUIRY.

By the National Insurance Act, 1911, the workmen in certain trades are given the right to unemployment benefit. Where it

appears to the Board of Trade that it is desirable to extend the unemployment provisions to any other trade, the Board may, with the consent of the Treasury, make a special order so extending such provisions. An inquiry must be held as to the desirability of making any such proposed order, and no such order can be made if the person holding the inquiry reports that the order should not be made.

A proposal was made to extend the unemployment provisions of the Act to persons employed in saw-milling, whether that trade were carried on in connection with any other or not.

An inquiry was opened, and on its opening an objection was taken to the proposed extension on the ground that the Act could not be made to apply to a portion only of any trade. The Commissioner holding the inquiry decided that this objection was good, and that it was of no use going on with the inquiry. No evidence on the merits of the question was therefore heard. An application was then made to the High Court for an order directing the Commissioner to proceed with the inquiry. The court held that all that the Commissioner had to determine was whether the proposed extension was desirable, and that he had nothing to do with the question whether or not it was within the Act. The order asked for was therefore made.—*Re: v. Hudson; ex parte the Board of Trade.—King's Bench Division.—July 30th, 1914.*

DEVELOPMENT OF FURNITURE TRADE.

ATTENTION is drawn to the fact that the present time may be regarded as favourable for establishing new connections in the furniture trade between merchants and manufacturers in the United Kingdom and importers in the British Dominions Oversea, in India, and in the Colonies. Many of the factories and workshops in the United Kingdom in the various branches of this trade are not fully employed, and are thus in a position to manufacture expeditiously large quantities of those classes of goods which have hitherto been obtained from other European countries.

Further information may be obtained by communicating with the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Employment would also be found for considerable numbers of workpeople if bodies and persons in the United Kingdom having control of town halls, churches, libraries, assembly rooms, institutions, clubs and hotels were to place orders for any renewal of furniture which will be needed in the next few months, and for any renovating, french polishing, and upholstering. Householders could assist in the same way by having their renovating done now rather than next spring, and by resuming the buying of new furniture.

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.—BREAD.

RETURNS have been received from the principal Co-operative Societies and Master Bakers' Associations in Great Britain and from local correspondents showing the price of bread on September 1st, 1914.

The figures in the following Table are based on returns from 352 Co-operative Societies.

District.	Predominant price per 4 lbs. on Sept. 1st, 1914.			Predominant price per 4 lbs. on June 2nd, 1914.			Predominant price per 4 lbs. on Sept. 1st, 1913.		
	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
N. Counties and Yorkshire ..	7½	5½	6'49	7	5	6'29	7½	5½	6'26
Lancs. & Cheshire ..	7	5	6'07	7	5	5'81	6	5	5'93
N. Mid. Counties ..	6	5	5'65	6	4½	5'33	6	5	5'41
W. do. do. ..	6½	5½	5'86	6	5	5'63	6	5	5'68
S. do. do. ..	6½	5	5'80	6	5	5'33	6	5	5'46
Eastern Counties ..	6½	5½	6'00	6	5	5'69	6	5	5'88
London ..	6	6	6'00	6	5½	5'63	6	5½	5'94
S. E. Counties ..	6½	5½	6'10	6	5½	5'94	6½	5½	5'98
S. W. Counties, Wales & Mon. }	6½	5	5'80	6	5½	5'70	6	5	5'79
England and Wales }	7½	5	5'90	7	4½	5'69	7½	5	5'78
SCOTLAND.									
Northern Counties ..	7½	5½	6'25	7	5½	6'21	7	5½	6'27
Eastern Counties ..	7½	5	6'20	7	5	6'23	7	5	6'24
Lanarkshire ..	6½	6	6'03	6½	6	6'03	6½	6	6'03
Other Southern Counties ..	7	6	6'39	6½	6	6'36	6½	6	6'36
Scotland ..	7½	5	6'25	7	5	6'24	7	5	6'26
Great Britain	7½	5	6'03	7	4½	5'89	7½	5	5'96

The mean of the predominant prices on September 1st, 1914, shows an increase of 0.14 of a penny, as compared with June 2nd, 1914, and of 0.07 of a penny compared with September 1st, 1913.

Returns showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on September 1st, 1914, have been received from 118 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom, and 30 from other sources. The returns are summarised in the following Tables:—

District.	September 1st, 1914.			August 1st, 1914.			September 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	5½	5'8	6	5	5'3	6	5	5'5
E. & N.E. ..	6	5½	5'7	5½	5	5'4	6	5	5'5
S.E. ..	7	5½	5'7	5½	5	5'1	5½	5½	5'5
S.W. ..	7	6	6'1	6	5	5'4	6	5½	5'8
W. & W.C. ..	6½	6	6'3	6	5½	5'9	6	6	6'0
N. Counties & Yorks. Lancs. & Cheshire ..	7½	6	6'5	7	5	5'8	7	5½	6'0
Midlands ..	7	5	5'8	6	4½	5'4	6	5	5'5
Eastern Counties ..	6½	5½	5'9	6	5	5'4	6	5	5'5
Southern Counties ..	7	5½	6'5	6½	5½	6'0	6½	5½	6'0
S. Western Counties and Wales ..	6½	5	5'9	6	5	5'6	6	5	5'7
Scotland ..	7	5½	6'3	7	5	6'2	7	5½	6'2
Great Britain	7½	5	6'1	7	4½	5'7	7	5	5'8

The mean of the predominant prices on September 1st, 1914, showed an increase of 0.4d. per 4 lbs. as compared with August 1st.

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

Place.	Predominant Price* per 4 lbs. on Sep. 1st, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Last change.
		Month ago.	Year ago.	
London ..	6	+ ½	+ ¼	Aug. '14 + ½
Birmingham ..	5½ & 6	+ ¼	+ ¼	Aug. '14 + ¼
Bolton ..	6	+ ½	+ ¼	Aug. '14 + ¼
Bristol ..	5½	..	..	May-July '14 - ¼
Cardiff ..	6	..	..	..
Derby ..	6	+ ½	+ ¼	Aug. '14 + ¼
Hull ..	6	+ 1	+ ¼	Aug. '14 + 1
Ipswich ..	6 & 6½	+ ¼	+ ¼	Aug. '14 + ¼
Leeds ..	6 & 7	+ 1	+ ¼	Aug. '14 + 1
Leicester ..	6	+ 1	+ ¼	Aug. '14 + 1
Liverpool ..	6	+ 1	+ ¼	Aug. '14 + 1
Manchester ..	6	+ 1	+ ¼	Aug. '14 + ¼
Middlesbrough ..	6	+ ¼	+ ¼	Aug. '14 + ¼
Norwich ..	5½	+ ¼	+ ¼	Aug. '14 + ¼
Nottingham ..	6	+ 1	+ ¼	Aug. '14 + ¼
Oldham ..	6	+ 1	+ ¼	Aug. '14 + ¼
Plymouth ..	5½ - 6½	+ ¼	+ ¼	Aug. '14 + ¼
Portsmouth ..	6 & 6½	+ ¼	+ ¼	Aug. '14 + ¼
Stoke-on-Trent ..	5½	+ 1	+ ¼	Aug. '14 + ¼
Southampton ..	5½ & 6	+ 1	+ ¼	March '14 + ¼
Wolverhampton ..	5½	+ ½	+ ¼	Aug. '14 + ¼
Aberdeen ..	6	..	..	..
Dundee ..	6	+ 1	+ ¼	Aug. '14 + 1
Edinburgh ..	6½	..	..	Nov. '12 - ¼
Glasgow ..	6	..	..	Oct. '11 + ¼
Belfast ..	6	..	..	March '13 - ¼
Dublin ..	6½	+ ½	+ ¼	Aug. '14 + ¼

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

As compared with August 1st, 1914, the price is higher in 20 of the towns; in the remaining seven towns no change is shown.

II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Month.	British Wheat		Imports.		Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households ex Mill for Cash).
	Mean London Gazette Price (England and Wales).	(Average Declared Value.)	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	
	Per qr. of 480 lbs. s. d.	Per qr. of 480 lbs. s. d.	Per cwt. s. d.	Per sack of 280 lbs. s. d.	
1913					
August ..	33 8	35 5	10 6½	28 2	
1914					
July ..	34 2	34 11	10 1¾	26 10	
August ..	36 10	36 2	11 5½	32 6	

The imports of wheat during September, 1913-August, 1914, amounted to 23,267,175 qrs., or 3,233,390 qrs. less than in the corresponding months of 1912-13. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September, 1913-August, 1914, amounted to 11,275,350 cwt. (equivalent to 3,654,084 qrs. of wheat, allowing 28 per cent. for offal) or 15,939 cwt. more than in September, 1912-August, 1913.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

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

THE total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during August, 1914, was 28, of which 26 were due to lead poisoning and 2 to anthrax. Two deaths, due to lead poisoning, were also reported. In addition, 25 cases of lead poisoning (6 of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During the eight months ended August, 1914, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 386, as compared with 431 during the corresponding period of 1913. The number of deaths in 1914 was 25, as compared with 19 in 1913. In addition, there were 168 cases of lead poisoning (including 26 deaths) among house painters and plumbers in the first eight months of 1914, as compared with 175 cases (including 24 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1913.

Analysis by Industries.

INDUSTRY.	CASES.			DEATHS.		
	Aug., 1914.	Eight Months Ended Aug., 1914.	Aug., 1913.	Aug., 1914.	Eight Months ended Aug., 1914.	Aug., 1913.
Lead Poisoning.						
Among Operatives engaged in—						
Smelting of Metals ..	2	27	17	—	2	—
Brass Works ..	1	6	7	—	—	—
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping ..	—	4	5	1	1	—
Plumbing and Soldering ..	2	19	24	—	1	1
Printing ..	4	21	16	—	1	1
File Cutting and Hardening ..	—	8	12	—	—	—
Tinning of Metals ..	1	10	3	—	—	—
White Lead Works ..	2	17	14	—	1	—
Red and Yellow Lead Works ..	—	3	7	—	—	—
China, Earthenware, and Litho Transfer Works ..	2	24	48	1	4	6
Glass Cutting and Polishing ..	—	1	3	—	1	1
Vitreous Enamelling ..	—	8	3	—	—	—
Electrical Accumulator Works ..	2	30	31	—	—	—
Paint and Colour Works ..	2	17	16	—	—	—
Coach and Car Painting ..	—	44	52	—	3	—
Shipbuilding ..	2	21	21	—	4	1
Paint used in other Industries ..	3	30	35	—	—	2
Other Industries ..	3	44	59	—	2	—
Total in Factories & Workshops	26	334	373	2	20	15
House Painting and Plumbing	25	168	175	6	26	24
Other Forms of Poisoning.						
Mercurial Poisoning—						
Barometer and Thermometer Making ..	—	4	2	—	—	—
Furriers' Processes ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Other Industries ..	—	1	5	—	—	—
Total ..	—	7	9	—	—	—
Arsenic Poisoning—						
Paints, Colours, and Extraction of Arsenic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Industries ..	—	1	3	—	—	—
Total ..	—	1	3	—	—	—
Total, "Other Forms of Poisoning"	—	8	12	—	—	—
Anthrax.						
Wool ..	—	23	29	—	5	2
Handling of Horsehair ..	—	4	3	—	—	—
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.) ..	1	11	12	—	—	2
Other Industries ..	1	6	2	—	—	—
Total Anthrax ..	2	44	46	—	5	4
Total reported under Factory and Workshop Act	28	386	431	2	25	19
Grand Total ..	83	854	606	8	51	43

* Of the two persons affected in the China and Earthenware Industry one was a female.

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 AUGUST.

(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 August, 1914, was 211, a decrease of 23 on a month ago, and of 44 on a year ago. The mean number for August during the five years 1909-1913 was 243, the maximum being 273 and the minimum 209.

Fatal accidents in the railway service during August, 1914, numbered 34, the same number as a month ago, and a decrease of 8 on a year ago. The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 65, a decrease of 32 on July, 1914, and of 33 on August, 1913. There were 2 fatal accidents at quarries in August, 1914, as compared with 13 a month ago and 11 a year ago. The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in August, 1914, was 108, an increase of 19 on a month ago and of 5 on a year ago.

The total number of fatal accidents to seamen reported during August, 1914, was 38, a decrease of 33 on July, 1914, and of 59 on August, 1913.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople killed during			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in August, 1914, on a	
	August, 1914.	July, 1914.	August, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Railway Service—					
Brakemen & Goods Guards ..	1	2	4	- 1	- 3
Engine Drivers ..	2	3	3	- 1	- 1
Firemen ..	1	2	3	- 1	- 2
Guards (Passenger) ..	1	1	1	+ 1	- 1
Permanent Way Men (including labourers) ..	9	10	10	- 1	- 1
Porters ..	3	6	7	- 3	- 4
Shunters ..	1	4	6	- 1	- 3
Mechanics ..	1	1	1	+ 2	+ 2
Labourers ..	8	6	6	+ 3	+ 2
Miscellaneous ..	3	1	1	+ 2	+ 2
Contractors' Servants ..	3	1	1	+ 2	+ 2
Total, Railway Service	34	34	42	..	- 8
Mines—					
Underground ..	59	85			

TRADE DISPUTES IN AUGUST.*

(Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.)

Number and Magnitude.—The number of disputes beginning during the month was 15, as compared with 99 in the previous month, and 102 in August, 1913. In these new disputes 1,975 workpeople were directly, and 29 indirectly involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before August, and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 49,804 workpeople involved in trade disputes in August, 1914, as compared with 98,112 in July, 1914, and 80,626 in August, 1913.

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

Groups of Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople involved.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Building	2	160	10	170
Coal Mining	2	1,304	—	1,304
Engineering	3	76	—	76
Shipbuilding	1	17	—	17
Other Metal	2	151	—	151
Transport	2	62	5	67
Other Trades	3	205	14	219
Total, August, 1914..	15	1,975	29	2,004
Total, July, 1914 ..	99	45,747	8,023	49,370
Total, August, 1913 ..	102	36,370	14,162	50,532

Causes.—Of the new disputes 8, directly involving 393 workpeople, arose on demands for advances in wages; 5, directly involving 332 workpeople, against proposed reductions in wages; 1, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, on a question of payment for working in abnormal places; and 1, directly involving 50 workpeople, on a question of Trade Union principle.

Principal Disputes which began or ended in August.

Occupations and Locality §	Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object. §	Result. §
	Directly.	Indirectly.				
Building— Carpenters and joiners, bricklayers, masons, plasterers, labourers, &c.—London.	20,000	..	1914 26 Jan.	170	Men refused to sign an individual undertaking to work peacefully with non-unionists, under penalty of a fine of 20s.	(See p. 326).
Electrical wiremen, &c.—London ..	900	..	1 Apr.	108	For advance in wages to 11d. per hour and other concessions and objection to clause in new rules providing for no discrimination between unionists and non-unionists.	Advance in wages to 10½d. per hour for wiremen granted; "disability" rule waived.
Masons, bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers, plasterers, painters and labourers—Oxford.	1,000	50	2 June	58	For advance in wages of 1d. per hour, and other concessions.	Advance of ½d. per hour as from first week in January, 1915, and other concessions granted.
Bricklayers, builders' labourers and other workpeople—Bristol.	1,900	100	1 July	39	For advance in wages of 1½d. per hour to bricklayers, and 1d. per hour to labourers, and for reduction in hours of labour by one per day.	Immediate advance of ½d. per hour granted, with promise of further ½d. in January, 1915; summer hours of labour reduced by three per week.
Coal Mining— Miners, &c.—Bishop Auckland (near)	1,200	..	4 Aug.	4	Demand that certain abnormal places should be excluded from quarterly "cavils."	Fixed payment of 7s. per day to be made for such places.
Engineering— Labourers and other workpeople—Huddersfield.	295	673	29 June	35	For advance in wages to a minimum of 26s. per week for labourers, and for advance of 2s. per week to semi-skilled men.	Work resumed on old terms.
Other Trades— Tanners—Warrington and District ..	1,065	20	9 June	52	For advance in wages on certain work.	Work resumed on old terms.
Tanners—Liverpool	440	10	24 June	39	In sympathy with men on strike at Warrington.	Work resumed on old terms.
Saltmakers, &c.—Bromsgrove (near)	407	114	29 June	47	For advance in wages.	Work resumed on old terms.

Unsettled Disputes.—15 disputes, involving about 7,500 workpeople, which began before 1st September, were still unsettled at the time of going to press.

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration 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 200,000 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.

Results.—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 8 new disputes, directly involving 1,562 workpeople, and 47 old disputes, directly involving 36,355 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes 6, directly involving 2,432 persons, were decided in favour of the workpeople; 21, directly involving 5,518 persons, were settled in favour of the employers; and 28, directly involving 29,967 persons, were compromised.

Aggregate Duration.—The number of working days lost in August by disputes which began, or were settled, in that month amounted to 295,100. In addition, 231,800 working days were lost during August owing to disputes which began before that month, and were still in progress at the end of the month. Thus the total aggregate duration in August of all disputes, new and old, was 526,900 working days, as compared with 1,327,800 in the previous month, and 801,600 in August, 1913.

Summary, January to August, 1913 and 1914†:—

Groups of Trades.	Jan. to Aug., 1913.			Jan. to Aug., 1914		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building	137	37,964	607,700	149	39,768	3,413,700
Coal Mining	85	137,268	835,400	123	253,951	3,567,900
Other Mining and Quarrying	20	10,064	146,400	16	1,236	54,000
Engineering	101	35,500	755,900	76	17,423	761,600
Shipbuilding	91	20,619	91,000	74	16,532	107,100
Other Metal	55	48,373	1,447,100	45	12,336	272,900
Textile	168	66,768	1,463,700	85	19,365	533,000
Clothing	52	10,447	138,600	37	3,049	57,700
Printing, &c., Trades	77	58,039	1,067,400	40	11,822	76,300
Other Trades	174	42,608	601,200	170	43,733	650,100
Total	960	468,630	7,164,400	815	419,715	9,694,300

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.*

(Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.)

Wages.

Changes taking effect in August.—The net result of the changes taking effect in August, 1914, was a decrease of £178 per week, and the total number of workpeople affected was 54,906. Of these, 18,706 received an increase of £1,010 per week, and 36,200 sustained a decrease of £1,188 per week. All the decreases occurred in the iron mining and pig iron and iron and steel industries, and were the result of a fall in the selling prices of pig iron and manufactured iron and steel before the outbreak of the war. The increases also had in most cases been arranged before the war, though in some instances they followed disputes which were terminated in consequence of it.

One change, affecting 99 workpeople, was settled by arbitration; two changes, affecting 416 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation; and nine changes, affecting 33,610 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales. The remaining changes, affecting 20,781 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople or their representatives. In thirteen cases, affecting 4,336 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Summary for January-August, 1914.—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, in the eight months ended August 31st, 1914, was 700,475. The changes arranged gave 274,087 workpeople a net increase of £25,657 per week, whilst 426,038 sustained a decrease of £32,986 per week. The remaining 350 workpeople had upward and downward changes which left their wages at the same level as at the beginning of the year. The net decreases were confined to the mining, pig iron and iron and steel industries, and resulted from a decline

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

The following Table summarises by trades the number of individuals affected by changes in rates of wages in January-August, 1913 and 1914, and the net increases or decreases in their weekly wages:—

GROUPS OF TRADES.	January to August.			
	1913.		1914.	
	No.	£	No.	£
Coal Mining	920,025	+ 97,030	349,289	- 22,267
Iron, &c., Mining	19,966	+ 3,007	20,865	- 2,114
Quarrying †	8,006	+ 814	11,147	+ 994
Pig Iron Manufacture	17,746	+ 1,420	17,741	- 1,633
Iron and Steel Manufacture	53,242	+ 4,157	48,262	- 6,710
Total for Trades in which wages declined in 1914. †	1,018,985	+ 106,428	447,304	- 30,730
Building	111,547	+ 10,668	71,795	+ 6,817
Engineering and Shipbuilding	183,101	+ 10,462	54,861	+ 3,376
Other Metal Trades	27,939	+ 1,676	22,469	+ 1,334
Textile Trades	118,654	+ 7,951	19,912	+ 1,186
Clothing Trades	12,895	+ 1,793	5,405	+ 587
Transport Trades	24,995	+ 2,692	21,697	+ 4,513
Printing, &c., Trades	7,966	+ 629	15,711	+ 1,269
Glass, &c., Trades	18,728	+ 1,352	7,680	+ 777
Other Trades	14,968	+ 1,511	17,630	+ 2,157
Employees of Local Authorities	7,146	+ 663	16,011	+ 1,385
Total for Trades in which wages advanced in 1914. ‡	527,959	+ 39,236	253,171	+ 23,401
Grand Total	1,546,944	+ 145,724	700,475	+ 7,329

Hours.

The changes in hours of labour taking effect in August, 1914, affected 2,888 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by 6,944 hours per week. This, of course, does not include reductions due to the introduction of short time which occurred in many industries. In the period January-August, 349 workpeople had their hours increased by 1,848 per week and 62,259 had reductions amounting to 242,760 hours per week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN AUGUST, 1914.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected.	Particulars of Change.
Increases in Rates of Wages.					
Building	York	1 Aug.	Carpenters and joiners	350	Increase of ¼d. per hour (8½d. to 9d.)
	Doncaster	10 Aug.	Bricklayers and masons	400	Increase of ¼d. per hour (9d. to 9½d.)
	Liverpool	1 Aug.	Plumbers	550	Increase of ½d. per hour (10½d. to 11d.)
	Bristol	31 Aug.	Electricians †	200	Increase of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.)
Building	Nottingham	1 Aug.	Bricklayers	600	Increase of ¼d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.)
	Colchester	1 Aug.	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners and labourers.	350	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers and carpenters and joiners, 8½d., labourers, 5½d.
	Exeter	15 Aug.	Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, plasterers, painters and labourers.	575	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers 8½d., carpenters and joiners and plasterers, 8d., painters, 7d., labourers, 5½d.
Engineering ..	Sheffield	3 Aug.	Engineers' labourers, crane drivers, slingers and engine tenters.	9,000	Increase of 6d. per week to able-bodied labourers and semi-skilled men rated at or under 25s., and of 1s. to crane drivers, slingers and engine tenters rated at or under 26s., and to able-bodied semi-skilled men who were not advanced in or since July, 1913.
Other Metal ..	Sheffield	8 Aug.	Spring knife grinders and cutlers ..	1,800	Increase of 5 per cent.
	Manchester	6 Aug.	Wheelwrights, smiths, &c.	350	Increase to minimum rates of 88s. for wheelwrights and 40s. for smiths, and increase of 1s. per week to those already in receipt of these rates.
Other Trades ..	North Shields ..	15 Aug.	Trawl fishermen	400	Increase of 4d. per day.
Decreases in Rates of Wages.					
Iron Mining ..	Lincolnshire	Aug.	Ironstone quarrymen	800	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1½ per cent., leaving wages 6½ per cent. above the standard of 1909.
	Derbyshire and Notts.	1st pay Aug.	Blastfurnacemen	1,600	
	Pig Iron Manufacture	South Staffs.	3 Aug.	Blastfurnacemen .. .. .		753
Iron and Steel Manufacture	England and Scotland (certain firms).	2 Aug.	Steel melters, pitmen, &c.	2,400	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent. Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent. Decrease of 1½ per cent.
	Midlands (including parts of S. Yorks and S. Lanes.)	3 Aug.	Gas producermen and charge wheelers.	730	
	South Wales and Mon. (six firms).	3 Aug.	Iron puddlers	20,000	
	West Scotland	3 Aug.	Iron millmen	2,000	
Iron and Steel Manufacture	South Wales and Mon. (six firms).	3 Aug.	Iron puddlers and millmen	2,000	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton. Rate after change (including bonus), 9s. 6d.
	West Scotland	3 Aug.	Steel millmen	2,750	
	West Scotland	3 Aug.	Enginemen, cranemen, &c.	1,850	
Iron and Steel Manufacture	West Scotland	3 Aug.	Gas producermen and charge wheelers.	1,000	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
	West Scotland	3 Aug.	Other workpeople	250	
Changes in Hours of Labour.					
Building	Liverpool	31 Aug.	Electricians ‡	200	Decrease of 1 hour per week (50 to 49).
	Bristol	17 Aug.	Bricklayers, labourers, &c. §	1,900		Decrease of 3 hours per week in summer months (53 to 50).

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

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES—FOUR WEEKS ENDED 14TH AUGUST

THE total number of workpeople remaining on the registers* of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges on August 14th was 194,580, as compared with 112,622 on July 17th, 1914, and with 89,049 on August 15th, 1913.

The total number of registrations of workpeople during the four weeks ended August 14th was 309,887, a daily average of 13,473, as compared with a daily average of 9,009 in the previous five weeks, and of 8,200 in the four weeks ended August 15th, 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 398,769 (men 290,380, women 65,022, boys 22,862, and girls 20,505), as compared with 346,640 in the five weeks ended July 17th, 1914, and with 264,508 in the four weeks ended August 15th, 1913.

The total number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the period was 103,021, a daily average of 4,479, as compared with 4,340 in the five weeks ended July 17th, 1914, and with 3,719 in the four weeks ended August 15th, 1913.

The total number of vacancies filled during the period was 81,115, a daily average of 3,527, as compared with 3,248 in the previous five weeks, and with 2,845 in the four weeks ended August 15th, 1913.

The vacancies filled during the period include 12,541 cases in which persons were placed in Exchange districts other than those in which they were registered. Of these, 1,204 represent transfers from one division to another. Of the total vacancies filled, 9,452 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 Aug. 14th, 1914.		5 weeks ended July 17th, 1914.		4 weeks ended Aug. 15th, 1913.	
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.
Insured Trades.						
Registrations†	6,645	49	4,318	45	3,702	36
Vacancies notified	1,606	33	1,389	46	1,281	39
Vacancies filled	1,235	27	1,102	34	1,043	29
Uninsured Trades.						
Registrations†	Males 3,109	Females 746	Males 1,651	Females 570	Males 1,796	Females 561
Vacancies notified	Males 2,234	Females 689	Males 1,913	Females 513	Males 1,624	Females 482
Vacancies filled	Males 1,401	Females 359	Males 948	Females 474	Males 872	Females 276
	Males 847	Females 233	Males 1,155	Females 329	Males 889	Females 262
	Males 1,134	Females 281	Males 705	Females 290	Males 669	Females 259
	Males 661	Females 189	Males 883	Females 234	Males 651	Females 194

The Exchanges open at August 14th numbered 405.

INSURED TRADES. †

Registrations.—The number of registrations effected during the period was 140,461 (men 138,651, women 688, boys 1,105, and girls 17), a daily average of 6,107, as compared with 4,362 in the preceding five weeks. The total number of workpeople on the register at some time or other during the period was 205,738 (men 203,248, women 976, boys 1,492, and girls 22). These figures exclude 13,524 cases in which persons who obtained employment during the period were re-registered on again becoming unemployed, and represent separate individuals.

The number of workpeople remaining on the register on August 14th was 105,769, as compared with 65,277 on July 17th.

Vacancies Notified and Filled.—The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the period was 37,694, a daily average of 1,639, as compared with 1,435 in the previous five weeks. The number of vacancies filled was 29,021, a daily average of 1,262, as compared with 1,136 in the previous five weeks. The

* 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.

percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 77.0.

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	43.8	50.3	52.3
Sawmilling	0.8	0.3	0.3
Shipbuilding	13.9	20.8	20.3
Mechanical Engineering	38.5	28.8	26.2
Construction of Vehicles	2.5	0.8	0.7
Cabinet Making, etc.	0.7	0.5	0.2

UNINSURED TRADES.

Registrations.—The number of registrations effected during the period was 145,686 (men 66,544, women 47,214, boys 16,549, and girls 15,379), a daily average of 6,334, as compared with 4,647 in the preceding five weeks. The total number of workpeople on the register at some time or other during the period was 193,031 (men 87,132, women 64,046, boys 21,370, and girls 20,483). These figures are exclusive of re-applications from persons already placed in vacancies by the Exchanges during the period, which numbered 10,216.

The number of workpeople remaining on the register at August 14th was 88,811 (men 42,189, women 28,162, boys 8,943, and girls 9,517), as compared with 47,345 on July 17th.

Vacancies Notified and Filled.—The number of vacancies notified during the period was 65,327, a daily average of 2,840, as compared with 2,906 in the preceding five weeks.

The number of vacancies filled during the period was 52,094, a daily average of 2,265, as compared with 2,112 in the preceding five weeks. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 79.7.

Of the vacancies filled during the period 13,903 (men 8,675, women 4,482, boys 496, and girls 250) were known to be for less than a week's employment; of these 2,895 were for men in conveyance of men, goods and messages; 971 were for general labourers, and 1,568 were for women in domestic offices or services.

Of the 10,802 vacancies for boys and girls filled during the period 3,335 (boys 1,951 and girls 1,384), or 30.9 per cent., were filled by applicants who obtained their first situations since leaving school.

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

Trade Groups.	Registrations.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Men:—			
Conveyance of Men, Goods, &c.	24.4	26.3	27.2
General Labourers	28.3	24.3	27.1
Commercial Occupations	8.7	4.3	3.7
Textiles	2.9	2.0	1.7
Women:—			
Domestic Offices or Services	50.5	52.4	49.2
Food, Tobacco, Drink, &c.	9.4	17.0	18.7
Textiles	5.7	5.3	5.2
Dress	5.9	3.2	3.4

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The number of men given casual employment through the Exchanges was 2,219, and the number of casual jobs given was 13,873, a daily average of 603, as compared with 680 in the preceding five weeks, and 642 in the four weeks ended August 15th, 1913. Of the jobs given during the period 11,519 were for dock labourers, 2,259 for cloth porters at Manchester, and 95 for cotton porters at Liverpool. During the period there were also 453 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 large demand for men in some of the shipbuilding centres, and some continuance of the demand for colliery workers, chiefly in South Wales.

I.—DISTRICT TABLES.*

Registrations, Vacancies Notified, and Vacancies Filled in the Period of Four Weeks ended August 14th, 1914.

A.—ADULTS AND JUVENILES.

	Exchanges Open.	London and South Eastern.	South Western.	West Midlands.	Yorkshire and East Midlands.	North Western.	Scotland and North of England.	Wales.	Ireland.	Total.
		75	29	43	60	70‡	77	31	19	404‡
On Register at beginning of period	Insured Trades	23,895	4,735	5,824	6,108	10,011	9,351	2,698	2,655	65,277
	Uninsured Trades	14,954	3,350	4,842	6,660	7,838	5,973	1,592	2,136	47,345
	Total	38,849	8,085	10,666	12,768	17,849	15,324	4,290	4,791	112,622
Registrations †	Insured Trades	39,797	11,551	11,026	21,722	31,431	22,764	8,319	7,375	153,985
	Uninsured Trades	63,348	11,455	10,548	18,183	20,111	20,541	4,671	7,045	155,902
	Total	103,145	23,006	21,574	39,905	51,542	43,305	12,990	14,420	309,887
On Register at end of period	Insured Trades	28,041	6,064	10,480	15,994	22,544	13,007	3,770	5,869	105,769
	Uninsured Trades	39,836	5,018	7,769	10,247	10,134	9,940	2,430	3,437	88,811
	Total	67,877	11,082	18,249	26,241	32,678	22,947	6,200	9,306	194,580
Vacancies Notified	Insured Trades	5,956	5,717	1,614	4,318	4,068	9,430	5,748	843	37,694
	Uninsured Trades	20,140	8,167	3,477	8,321	8,896	10,254	2,730	3,342	65,327
	Total	26,096	13,884	5,091	12,639	12,964	19,684	8,478	4,185	103,021
Vacancies Filled	Insured Trades	5,242	4,703	1,290	3,488	2,714	6,239	4,816	529	29,021
	Uninsured Trades	17,202	6,811	2,465	6,443	6,751	8,428	1,910	2,084	52,094
	Total	22,444	11,514	3,755	9,931	9,465	14,667	6,726	2,613	81,115

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	31,109	4,766	35,865	70,352	20,116	90,468	48,402	11,686	60,088	15,408	5,841	21,249	13,620	4,886	18,506	
South Western	6,495	920	7,415	19,003	2,245	21,248	8,794	1,265	10,059	11,842	1,027	12,869	10,127	707	10,834	
West Midlands	7,574	1,856	9,430	14,533	3,722	18,255	12,950	3,072	16,022	2,813	1,159	3,972	2,152	696	2,848	
Yorkshire and East Midlands	9,114	2,403	11,517	29,661	5,960	35,621	20,768	3,351	24,119	8,053	2,556	10,609	6,379	1,866	8,245	
North Western	12,745	3,641	16,386	39,074	8,670	47,744	26,504	4,336	30,840	7,337	3,705	11,042	5,222	2,836	8,058	
Scotland and North of England	11,298	2,267	13,565	29,827	7,878	37,705	16,713	3,533	20,246	13,525	3,741	17,266	9,548	3,126	12,674	
Wales (including Mon.)	3,203	606	3,809	10,183	1,594	11,777	4,748	723	5,471	7,145	863	8,008	5,688	675	6,363	
Ireland	3,647	671	4,318	11,035	1,898	12,933	7,652	947	8,599	2,985	647	3,632	1,693	475	2,168	
Total	(23 days)	85,185	17,120	102,305	223,668	52,083	275,751	145,531	28,943	175,474	69,108	19,539	88,647	54,429	15,267	69,696
Total a Month ago	(30 days)	80,471	19,970	100,441	178,682	57,780	236,462	85,185	17,120	102,305	69,993	34,780	104,773	54,119	26,585	80,698
Total a Year ago	(23 days)	69,468	14,081	83,549	186,211	37,677	163,818	64,312	14,733	79,045	49,488	20,487	69,969	39,544	11,999	51,543

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	1,754	1,230	2,984	7,271	5,406	12,677	4,295	3,494	7,789	3,178	1,669	4,847	2,532	1,406	3,938	
South Western	345	325	670	1,091	667	1,758	554	439	993	667	348	1,015	465	215	680	
West Midlands	635	601	1,236	1,823	1,496	3,319	1,185	1,042	2,227	709	410	1,119	566	341	907	
Yorkshire and East Midlands	499	752	1,251	2,150	2,134	4,284	911	1,211	2,122	1,207	823	2,030	1,002	684	1,686	
North Western	631	832	1,463	1,926	1,872	3,798	741	1,097	1,838	1,155	767	1,922	825	582	1,407	
Scotland and North of England	760	999	1,759	2,280	3,320	5,600	1,018	1,683	2,701	1,333	1,085	2,418	1,080	913	1,993	
Wales (including Mon.)	268	213	481	603	610	1,213	357	372	729	302	168	470	230	133	363	
Ireland	316	157	473	1,123	364	1,487	511	196	707	452	101	553	369	76	445	
Total	(23 days)	5,208	5,109	10,317	18,267	15,869	34,136	9,872	9,534	19,106	9,003	5,371	14,374	7,069	4,380	11,419
Total a Month ago	(30 days)	5,127	5,235	10,412	18,408	15,404	33,807	5,308	5,109	10,317	15,547	9,804	25,441	9,688	7,067	16,740
Total a Year ago	(23 days)	4,255	4,284	8,549	13,708	11,080	24,788	5,082	4,922	10,004	9,517	6,050	15,667	6,615	4,488	11,103

* Exclusive of casual employments. † Including re-registrations of persons placed in vacancies through the Exchanges during the period.
‡ Excluding the Manchester Cloth Porters' Exchange, which deals only with casual employment. § Persons under 17 years of age are classed as juveniles.

II.—TRADE TABLES.
A. INSURED TRADES.

Registrations, Vacancies Notified, and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended August 14th, 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.	4,188	11,291	6,417	3,951	3,073	20	46	23	37	27
Bricklayers	2,466	5,132	3,362	1,433	1,021	—	1	1	2	—
Masons	855	1,922	1,321	596	331	—	2	—	2	1
Painters, Decorators, &c.	7,173	15,062	9,311	2,789	2,271	10	26	14	22	19
Plumbers and Glaziers	1,389	2,441	1,684	476	309	8	30	14	31	24
Other skilled occupations	1,703	2,757	2,051	631	434	2	3	3	10	5
Labourers	9,360	19,456	11,774	4,037	3,354	5	20	12	31	24
Construction of Works	2,394	8,148	3,528	4,835	3,874	—	7	6	4	4
Sawmilling	615	1,155	981	120	87	7	9	6	20	20
Shipbuilding:—										
Platers, Riveters, &c.	3,756	8,808	4,816	3,176	2,006	10	26	13	25	21
Shipwrights	274	1,605	480	1,213	759	1	9	2	7	2
Labourers	4,455	10,803	4,934	3,314	2,978	33	113	64	76	55
Mechanical Engineering:—										
Moulders (Iron and Steel)	3,745	6,940	6,959	562	507	8	49	11	36	32
Smiths	946	2,124	1,733	441	332	4	14	4	14	12
Erectors, Fitters, Turners	6,636	18,313	15,942	2,749	2,081	132	360	215	144	147
Metal Machinists	2,208	6,231	5,419	1,048	432	37	124	81	80	68
Wiremen, Electricians, &c.	1,006	1,781	1,365	651	414	17	40	31	33	14
Other skilled occupations	3,167	8,005	6,322	1,338	907	19	74	27	70	63
Labourers	6,171	15,192	11,496	3,111	2,766	40	95	56	59	39
Construction of Vehicles	1,721	3,774	3,539	296	208	24	58	42	23	19
Cabinet Making, &c.	379	1,096	888	96	54	5	13	4	14	11
Total Males	64,597	152,156	104,342	36,883	28,348	387	1,119	629	740	607
Total Females	288	693	781	61	56	5	17	17	10	10
Grand Total	64,885	152,849	105,123	36,944	28,404	392	1,136	646	750	617

* 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 August 14th, 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	374	10	384	978	2	980	460	4	464	951	2	953	568	2	570			
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	355	213	568	875	585	1,460	635	344	979	325	292	617	200	285	485			
Textiles:—																		
Cotton	427	812	1,239	892	1,792	2,684	410	624	1,034	419	613	1,032	302	471	773			
Wool and Worsted	328	183	511	714	400	1,114	574	245	819	105	72	177	76	62	137			
Other Textiles	230	272	502	436	769	1,195	328	452	780	112	342	454	76	254	330			
Dress:—																		
Boot and Shoe Workers	474	75	549	1,138	211	1,349	745	159	904	465	39	504	212	22	234			
Others	245	698	943	1,025	3,341	4,366	752	2,308	3,060	216	591	807	125	492	617			
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages:—																		
On Railways	59	100	159	179	228	407	82	153	235	786	40	826	641	29	670			
On Roads, Seas, Rivers, &c.	5,773	—	5,773	17,263	—	17,263	9,713	—	9,713	7,668	—	7,668	4,494	—	4,494			
Agriculture:—																		
Fruit, &c., Pickers	40	205	245	1,176	1,532	2,708	46	515	561	1,227	1,171	2,398	1,131	1,125	2,256			
Others	631	298	929	1,842	1,027	2,869	1,151	674	1,825	1,113	293	1,406	612	164	776			
Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery	389	331	720	977	1,026	2,003	754	587	1,341	204	373	577	137	271	408			
Wood, Furniture, Fittings and Decorations	412	65	477	1,732	303	2,035	1,378	197	1,575	422	497	919	297	68	365			
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, &c.	72	67	139	310	260	570	196	156	352	272	91	363	201	86	287			
Bricks, Cement, Pottery and Glass	189	145	334	213	149	362	200	111	311	157	42	199	98	29	127			
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging:—																		
Bread, Biscuit, &c., Makers	230	24	254	606	77	683	385	33	418	293	62	355	125	36	161			
Others	533	1,792	2,325	1,650	4,777	6,427	851	2,403	3,254	899	3,258	4,157	652	2,803	3,455			
Skins, Leather, Hair, Feathers	105	57	162	642	512	1,154	430	301	731	188	206	394	118	180	298			
Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games.	143	31	174	519	113	632	487	73	560	41	39	80	21	32	53			
Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service.	63	—	63	163	—	163	71	—	71	237	—	237	219	—	219			
Commercial Domestic (Outdoor):—																		
Laundry and Washing Service	1,599	525	2,124	10,095	3,085	13,180	2,190	865	3,055	1,585	1,156	2,741	1,027	976	2,003			
Others	—	7,971	7,971	—	24,069	24,069	—	12,403	12,403	—	9,059	9,059	—	6,502	6,502			
General Labourers	4,461	—	4,461	20,246	—	20,246	11,322	—	11,322	7,831	—	7,831	7,073	—	7,073			
Shop Assistants	483	732	1,215	1,275	2,037	3,312	946	1,265	2,211	167	376	543	76	299	375			
All Others	1,255	1,267	2,522	7,322	4,358	11,680	3,457	2,730	6,187	5,243	809	6,052	4,691	654	5,345			
Total	20,588	16,832	37,420	71,512	51,390	122,902	42,189	28,162	70,351	32,225	19,478	51,703	26,081	15,211	41,292			
Casual Employments	3,116	—	3,116	848	—	848	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			

* Including re-registrations of persons placed in vacancies through the Exchanges during the period.
† Including uninsured workpeople employed as cabinet makers, upholsterers, French-polishers, or in saw-milling.

2.—JUVENILES.

Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended August 14th, 1914.

TRADES.	NOTIFIED DURING PERIOD.						FILLED DURING PERIOD.					
	BOYS.			GIRLS.			BOYS.			GIRLS.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Mining and Quarrying	22	3	25	19	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Metal Trades	228	205	433	198	199	397	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textiles	235	401	636	159	324	483	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dress	151	551	702	97	485	582	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	3,065	214	3,279	2,228	208	2,436	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agriculture:—												
Fruit, &c., Pickers	202	182	384	155	200	355	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	75	27	102	49	22	71	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper, Prints, Books, &c.	186	353	539	163	329	492	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c.	183	41	224	167	33	200	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, &c.	59	102	161	50	92	142	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bricks, Cement, Pottery, &c.	53	10	63	51	7	58	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total carried forward	4,460	2,079	6,539	3,381	1,853	5,234	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Including uninsured workpeople employed as cabinet makers, upholsterers, French-polishers, or in saw-milling.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN AUGUST, 1914.

Unemployment in Insured Trades.

RETURNS received from the Department of Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance show a 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 August, 1914.

INDUSTRIES.	Per cent.			
	7th Aug.	14th Aug.	21st Aug.	28th Aug.
Building and Construction of Works	4.1	4.8	5.5	6.2
Shipbuilding and Ironfound- ing.	4.7	4.3	4.7	4.9
Engineering and Ironfound- ing.	3.9	5.9	6.6	6.6
Construction of Vehicles	3.3	5.4	6.5	7.5
Sawmilling	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.1
Other Insured Workpeople	2.1	2.9	3.0	3.2
All Insured Workpeople	4.0	5.1	5.8	6.2
DIVISIONS.				
London and South-Eastern:—	5.6	6.3	6.9	7.7
London	7.1	7.8	8.5	9.5
South-Eastern	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.8
South-Western	4.1	4.5	5.3	5.4
West Midlands	3.6	5.5	6.6	7.6
Yorkshire and East Midlands:—	3.2	4.9	5.4	5.9
East Midlands	2.7	4.4	4.7	5.7
Yorkshire	3.4	5.2	5.8	6.0
North-Western	4.1	6.5	7.5	7.4
Scotland and Northern:—	2.6	2.9	3.5	3.8
North of England	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3
Scotland	2.4	2.7	2.6	4.1
Wales	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.6
Ireland	5.6	8.6	9.3	9.5
United Kingdom	4.0	5.1	5.8	6.2

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 August 28th, 1914, was 180,233, as compared with 103,730 during the five weeks ended July 31st, and with 78,229 during the five weeks ended August 29th, 1913. Of the total of 180,233 claims, 116,335 (or 65 per cent.) were claims for the direct payment of benefit, and 63,898 (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 29,109, 56,944, 49,681, and 44,499 respectively, the average being 45,058, as compared with 20,746 in the five preceding weeks, and with 15,646 in August, 1913.

The average weekly amount of unemployment benefit paid during the four weeks ended August 28th, 1914, was £11,772, as compared with £8,793 per week in the five preceding weeks, and with £7,276 per week in August, 1913; 64 per cent. of the amount was paid direct and 36 per cent. through associations.

Division.	Average Weekly No. of Claims Made.			Average Weekly Amount of Benefit Paid.		
	Aug. 1914.	July 1913.	Aug. 1913.	Aug. 1914.	July 1914.	Aug. 1913.
	London and S. Eastern:—	11,121	6,704	5,199	£ 3,386	£ 3,458	£ 2,692
London	8,274	5,210	—			

PAUPERISM IN AUGUST, 1914.

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

The number of paupers relieved on one day in August, 1914, in the 35 urban districts named below corresponded to a rate of 188 per 10,000.

Compared with July, 1914, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 6,306 (or 1·9 per cent.), and the rate per 10,000 by 4. The number of indoor paupers increased by 1,915 (or 1·2 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 4,391 (or 2·5 per cent.). There were increases in 30 districts, the greatest being in the Leicester district (13 per 10,000) and in the East London district (10 per 10,000); in three districts there were decreases, all of small amount. The remaining two districts showed no change.

Compared with August, 1913, the rate per 10,000 increased by 5. The number of indoor paupers increased by 3,020 (or 1·9 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 8,339 (or 4·9 per cent.). There were increases in 28 districts, the greatest being in the Stockton and Tees district (18 per 10,000), in the Hull district (17 per 10,000), and in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (16 per 10,000). Five districts showed decreases, all of small amount, the greatest being only 5 per 10,000. The remaining two districts showed no change.

Selected Urban Districts.	Paupers on one day in second week of August, 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	11,898	2,141	14,039	173	+ 2	..
North District	15,062	7,304	22,366	229	+ 6	- 4
Central District	4,676	1,340	6,016	398	+ 3	+ 2
East District	13,997	5,816	19,813	294	+ 10	+ 13
South District	24,051	14,805	38,856	208	+ 6	+ 8
Total, Metropolis	69,584	31,408	100,992	223	+ 8	+ 4
West Ham	5,084	11,102	16,186	219	+ 3	+ 8
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District	2,534	4,833	7,367	158	+ 1	+ 1
Stockton & Tees District	1,257	3,620	4,877	198	+ 2	+ 18
Bolton, Oldham, &c.	4,343	4,213	8,556	106	+ 3	+ 5
Wigan District	2,257	5,480	7,737	178	+ 7	+ 6
Manchester District	10,460	7,613	18,073	178	+ 2	+ 10
Liverpool District	11,715	11,249	22,964	205	+ 2	+ 8
Bradford District	2,122	1,908	4,030	106	+ 5	+ 6
Halifax & Huddersfield	1,316	2,867	4,183	110	+ 4	+ 7
Leeds District	2,889	3,552	6,441	131	+ 5	+ 6
Barnsley District	888	2,797	3,685	123	..	+ 10
Sheffield District	3,268	3,501	6,769	139	+ 3	+ 8
Hull District	2,118	5,434	7,552	245	- 2	+ 17
North Staffordshire	2,351	5,191	7,542	189	+ 2	+ 3
Nottingham District	2,138	4,638	6,776	149	+ 4	+ 3
Leicester District	1,518	3,262	4,780	206	+ 13	+ 5
Wolverhampton District	3,728	7,716	11,445	167	+ 3	+ 6
Birmingham District	6,897	6,114	13,011	154	+ 2	+ 6
Bristol District	2,791	4,126	6,917	178	..	- 4
Cardiff & Swansea	2,299	6,217	8,516	196	+ 1	- 1
Total, "Other Districts"	66,688	94,211	160,899	163	+ 3	+ 6
SCOTLAND.*						
Glasgow District	5,467	17,257	22,724	241	+ 1	+ 6
Paisley & Greenock District	816	2,699	3,515	186	+ 2	+ 4
Edinburgh & Leith District	1,601	5,128	6,729	167	+ 4	+ 1
Dumfries and Dunfermline	759	2,330	3,089	155	+ 3	+ 2
Aberdeen	584	2,693	3,277	198	+ 2	+ 7
Coatbridge & Airdrie	354	1,742	2,096	206	+ 7	+ 16
Total for the above } Scottish Districts	9,581	31,949	41,530	207	+ 2	+ 5
IRELAND.†						
Dublin District	5,877	4,997	10,874	267	+ 2	- 5
Belfast District	2,934	895	3,829	91	+ 1	- 3
Cork, Waterford, and Limerick District	3,352	4,229	7,581	305	- 3	..
Galway District	304	187	491	141	- 6	+ 8
Total for the above } Irish Districts	12,467	10,308	22,775	205	..	- 3
Total for above 35 Districts in August, 1914 }	163,404	178,976	342,380	188	+ 4	+ 5

* 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.

August, 1914. — The total value of the imports into the United Kingdom during August, 1914, was £242,362,000, showing a decrease of £13,614,000, or 24·3 per cent., as compared with August, 1913, and of £17,333,000, or 29·0 per cent., compared with August, 1912.

Food, Drink, and Tobacco.—The imports in this group amounted to £21,497,000, showing a decrease of £2,032,000, or 8·6 per cent., compared with August, 1913. Wheat, however, showed an increase in quantity as a result of heavier imports from Canada and the United States. Amongst the other cereals, barley, particularly from Russia, rice and beans showed an increase, but all the rest declined. Wheat meal and flour also showed a decrease which almost counterbalanced the increase in wheat; offals showed a marked increase. Cheese from Canada and the Netherlands showed an increase, and there was also a considerable rise in the imports of bananas. Almost all other articles of food, however, declined, the most noticeable decreases being in beef, bacon, butter, eggs, sugar, French and German wines, and tobacco. The supply of chilled and frozen beef from the Argentine showed a fall, as did also that of bacon from the United States, and to a much less degree from Denmark. The decline in butter and eggs was mainly in the Russian supply, that from Denmark showing a small decrease in the case of butter, and an increase in eggs. In the case of sugar the imports were only 715,500 cwt., or 80·6 per cent. less than in August, 1913. This was due mainly to a falling off in the Continental supply, but there was also a heavy fall in the supply from Cuba. As regards average values there was an increase in almost all the articles in the group. It was, however, not very marked in the cereals, except in the case of maize, but was heavier in the meat group, except as regards pork, which showed a slight fall, and bacon.

Raw Materials.—The total value of the imports of raw materials was £13,933,000, showing a decrease of £2,827,000, or 16·9 per cent., on August, 1913. There was an increase in the quantity of imported raw cotton, especially from British East Indies; that from Egypt showed a fall. Other important increases occurred in mohair from British South Africa, in manganese ore, in nuts and kernels for expressing oil, in dry raw hides, in goat skins and rabbit skins, and in manures, particularly nitrate of soda and phosphate of lime. Iron ore showed a decline, as well as timber, of which the supply from North Europe, including that of pit props, was adversely affected. Wool, especially from the Continent and South America, flax from Russia, wet raw hides, wood pulp and rubber also declined. In average values the principal textile materials, except wool and flax, declined, as did also iron ore, timber, and rubber; while petroleum showed an increase.

Manufactured Articles.—The total decrease in this group on August, 1913, was very heavy, amounting to £3,710,000, or 56·3 per cent. Amongst the principal articles the following decreases in total value occurred:—Iron and steel and manufactures thereof, 64·7 per cent.; cutlery, hardware and implements, 56·9 per cent.; machinery, 41·9 per cent.; zinc, crude, in cakes, 52·3 per cent.; manufactures of wood, 64·4 per cent.; cotton yarn, 58·9 per cent.; cotton manufactures, 77·2 per cent.; woollen and worsted yarn, 84·7 per cent.; woollen and worsted manufactures, 74·5 per cent.; silk broad stuffs, 76·3 per cent.; earthenware and glass, 72·3 per cent.; and railway carriages, &c., 74·2 per cent.

Eight Months, January-August, 1914. — The total value of the imports for the eight months, January-August, 1914, was £247,530,000, showing a decrease of £18,869,000, or 3·8 per cent., compared with the corresponding period of 1913, and an increase of £5,761,000, or 1·2 per cent., compared with 1912. Compared with 1913, meat showed a considerable increase, but there was a heavy decline in grain, especially in wheat from British East Indies, and in wheat, oats, and maize from the Argentine. Amongst the raw materials, cotton and oil seeds showed a considerable increase, and iron ore, timber, and wool a decrease.

The following Table shows the comparison between the imports in August, and in the eight months ended August, 1914, and those in the corresponding periods of 1913 and 1912:—

	August, 1914.			Eight months ended August, 1914.		
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with		Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with	
		1913.	1912.		1913.	1912.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	21,497	- 2,032	- 3,368	181,431	- 4,437	+ 3,438
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured	13,933	- 2,827	- 4,259	171,962	- 7,166	+ 1,001
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	6,753	- 8,710	- 9,633	122,087	- 7,347	+ 1,100
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	179	- 45	- 53	2,100	+ 81	+ 222
Total	42,362	- 13,614	- 17,333	477,580	- 18,869	+ 5,761

* The figures include certain goods which were imported or exported before the Declarations of War, but were brought into the account afterwards.

EXPORTS (BRITISH AND IRISH).

August, 1914. — The total value of the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom during August, 1914, was £24,211,000, showing a decrease of £19,899,000, or 45·1 per cent., compared with August, 1913, and of £19,567,000, or 44·7 per cent., compared with August, 1912.

Food, Drink, and Tobacco.—This group showed a fall of £1,302,000, or 46·0 per cent., compared with August, 1913. Almost every article showed a decrease, the most considerable being in the case of cured or salted herrings, of which the principal export trade is with Russia and Germany. Beer and ale, biscuits and cakes, confectionery and jams, and refined oils showed noticeable decreases.

Raw Materials.—A decline of £2,494,000, or 46·5 per cent., on August, 1913, was recorded in this group. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel fell by 2,863,000 tons, or 47·1 per cent., the heaviest fall being in anthracite and steam coal. The exports were less to all European countries except Norway, to which there was an increase, though in the case of Denmark and the Netherlands there was comparatively little change. There was also a considerable decline in the consignments to South America. There was a considerable increase in the exports of wool to Russia, the United States, and Canada, and a decrease in grease and unrefined tallow, in oil seeds, in sheep skins to the United States, in paper-making materials and in china clay.

Manufactured Articles.—The total exports in this group amounted to £19,378,000, showing a decrease of £15,751,000, or 44·8 per cent., compared with August, 1913. In the textile group all the principal articles, except worsted tissues, showed a considerable decline in quantity, amounting in the case of cotton yarn to 49·7 per cent.; cotton piece goods, 46·0 per cent.; woollen yarn, 36·8 per cent.; worsted yarn, 50·5 per cent.; woollen tissues, 46·9 per cent.; silk yarn, 52·1 per cent.; silk broad stuffs, 50·4 per cent.; jute yarn, 58·4 per cent.; jute piece goods, 49·8 per cent.; linen yarn, 56·5 per cent.; and linen piece goods, 22·8 per cent. The decline in cotton yarn was noticeable in the exports to all the principal countries of destination, including India. In the case of cotton piece goods there was a decrease of over 100,000,000 yards (or 41 per cent.) to India alone, whilst to China, Turkey, Egypt and other countries the export was less than, or little more than, half that of August, 1913. Apart from the exports of woollen and worsted tissues to European countries, those to the Far East showed a large decrease, whilst to the United States there was a considerable improvement. The decline in silk broad stuffs was mainly in the trade with France. Jute piece goods showing a heavy fall to the United States, Canada and the Argentine. There was an increase in linen piece goods to the United States. Other important decreases occurred in the case of iron and steel and manufactures thereof, cutlery and hardware, machinery, ships, furniture and cabinet ware, chemicals, and chinaware and glass. In the case of machinery the decline was most marked in the exports to European countries and to South America.

The following Table shows the comparison between the exports in August and in the eight months ended August, 1914, and those in the corresponding periods of 1913 and 1912:—

	August, 1914.			Eight months ended August, 1914.		
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with		Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with	
		1913.	1912.		1913.	1912.
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	1,532	- 1,302	- 1,509	18,659	- 432	- 1,457
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured	2,873	- 2,494	- 2,763	43,198	- 2,505	+ 6,378
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	19,378	- 15,751	- 14,988	255,712	- 21,285	+ 7,707
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	428	- 352	- 307	6,506	- 34	+ 368
Total	24,211	- 19,899	- 19,567	324,074	- 24,256	+ 12,996

Eight Months, January-August, 1914. — The total value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures during the eight months, January-August, 1914, was £324,074,000, showing a decrease of £24,256,000, or 7·0 per cent., compared with the corresponding period of 1913, and an increase of £12,996,000, or 4·2 per cent., compared with 1912. Compared with 1913, the most noticeable increases were in tobacco and raw wool, but nearly all the principal articles showed a decline. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel fell in quantity by 8·2 per cent., iron and steel and manufactures thereof by 11·5 per cent., and cotton piece goods by 8·2 per cent. The value of ships fell by 37·8 per cent.

EXPORTS (FOREIGN AND COLONIAL).

August, 1914. — The re-exports of foreign and colonial produce and manufactures during August amounted to £4,420,000, showing a decrease of £3,731,000, or 45·8 per cent., compared with August, 1913, and of £5,538,000, or 55·6 per cent., compared with August, 1912. The decline was most noticeable in the case of fish and fruit, and of coffee and tea usually re-exported to the Continent; of textile raw materials, except wool, which was the only important article showing a considerable increase; of metals and manufactures thereof, and of rubber.

January to August, 1914. — During the eight months ended August, 1914, the re-exports amounted to £71,522,000, showing a decrease of £3,995,000, or 5·3 per cent. compared with the corresponding period of 1913, and of £3,363,000, or 4·4 per cent. on 1912. Meat, raw wool and silk manufactures showed large increases, and raw cotton, metals and manufactures thereof, and rubber, a considerable decline.

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES.

Quarterly Returns of Sales.

Names of Societies and Nature of Business.	*Sales in Second Quarter of			Percentage increase compared with	
	1914.	1913.	1909.	A Year ago.	Five Years ago.
ENGLISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY:— Distributive Departments	£ 8,109,834	£ 7,731,515	£ 6,244,561	4·9	29·9
Productive	2,044,880	1,903,902	1,490,220	7·4	37·2
SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY:— Distributive Departments	2,277,026	2,209,137	1,844,025	3·1	23·5
Productive	789,636	789,636	693,280	—	13·9
ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES' JOINT COMMITTEE:— Productive Departments	89,925	98,458	58,779	8·7†	53·0
IRISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLESALE SOCIETY:— Distributive Departments	77,945	73,387	38,075	6·2	104·7
Total—Distributive Departments	10,464,805	10,014,039	8,127,061	4·5	28·8
Total—Productive Departments	2,924,441	2,791,996	2,242,279	4·7	30·4
Grand Total	13,389,246	12,806,035	10,369,340	4·6	29·1

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS DURING AUGUST, 1914.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination †
Dunstable (Bedford)	Dr. H. N. Little, Montpelier House, High Street South, Dunstable	Friday, 9.30-10.30 a.m.
Gargrave (Yorks)	Dr. H. Wales, Mevell House, Gargrave	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Greenwich (London)	Dr. J. Matheson, Bucknall, 23, Westcombe Park Road, Blackheath, S.E.	(a) 417, Evelyn Street, Deptford, Tuesday, 3-4 p.m. (b) 71, Trafalgar Road, Greenwich, weekdays 9.30-11 a.m.
Malden Newton (Dorset)	Dr. V. L. Ardagh, Malden Newton	Week-days, 9-10 a.m.
Runcorn (Cheshire)	Dr. N. A. Boswell, 75, Greenway Road, Runcorn	Week-days, 9-10 a.m. and 6-7 p.m.

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

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES

REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING AUGUST. (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 August, 1914.

(1) Registered.

Class of Society.	Number Registered.	Class of Society.	Number Registered.
Trade Unions	3	Friendly Societies	33
Industrial and Provident Societies	17	Building „ „ (Branches)	38
		Building „	1

(2) Dissolved.

Class of Society.	Notices received in August of			Registry Cancelled.
	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.		
Trade Unions	1	..	..	1
Industrial and Provident Societies	5	..	..	6
Friendly Societies .. .. .	..	..	..	24
„ „ (Branches) .. .. .	..	..	..	22
Building „	1	..	..	5

* The figures given for the productive departments represent sales and transfers to distributive departments.

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

PASSENGER MOVEMENT TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM IN JULY.

In July, 1914, the total number of passengers who landed in the United Kingdom from other countries was 209,564, and the number who embarked for other countries was 208,583. In the seven months ending July the inward passengers numbered 936,727, and the outward passengers 915,170, the inward being 14,953 more, and the outward 127,710 less, than in the corresponding period of 1913.

Excluding passengers to and from the Continent of Europe, the number of passengers in July was 40,963 outward, of whom 25,445 were British subjects, and 54,202 inward, including 29,440 British subjects. The numbers in the seven months ending July were 270,739 outward, including 180,803 British, and 260,218 inward, including 150,207 British; the number of British subjects was less by 118,054 outward, and more by 18,958 inward, than in the first seven months of 1913.

The total number of passengers of British nationality in July includes 18,420 passengers outward, who were recorded as leaving permanent residence in the United Kingdom, and intending to reside permanently in non-European countries; while 9,720 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 seven months ending July numbered 140,811 outward, and 59,191 inward, showing a decrease of 122,699, and an increase of 11,202 respectively, on the corresponding figures for 1913. The distribution of the migratory movement of British subjects during July and the seven months ending July is shown below, so far as the principal countries are concerned:—

Migrants of British Nationality.*	July.		Seven months ending July.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
Emigrants to—				
British North America	17,513	7,194	146,009	60,484
Australia	4,608	3,513	37,478	22,489
New Zealand	1,266	776	7,901	4,398
British South Africa	766	812	6,053	5,110
India (including Ceylon)	196	234	2,448	2,228
Other British Colonies and Possessions	373	362	2,999	2,947
Total, British Empire	24,722	12,891	202,788	97,656
United States	6,748	5,140	55,877	39,595
Other Foreign Countries	672	389	4,245	3,560
Total Emigrants	32,142	18,420	263,510	140,811
Immigrants from—				
British North America	2,277	2,979	9,951	13,039
Australia	1,004	1,148	8,449	10,358
New Zealand	234	417	1,861	2,289
British South Africa	1,019	1,418	6,601	7,846
India (including Ceylon)	299	224	4,351	4,871
Other British Colonies and Possessions	385	472	2,515	2,856
Total, British Empire	5,218	6,718	33,728	41,230
United States	1,605	2,231	9,287	12,876
Other Foreign Countries	859	771	4,974	5,085
Total Immigrants	7,682	9,720	47,989	59,191
Excess of Emigrants	24,460	8,700	215,521	81,620

* Exclusive of persons travelling via Continental ports.

It will be seen that the marked decline in the number of emigrants in the seven months ending July 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.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING AUGUST. UNITED KINGDOM.

All the United Kingdom Official Publications, including Consular Reports, may be purchased either directly or through any Bookseller from Wymann & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, North Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsoby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Colonial and Foreign Agencies of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

Railway Servants (Hours of Labour). Report by the Board of Trade respecting Proceedings under the Railway Regulation Act, 1893, during the year ended 27th July, 1914. [H.C. 442: price ½d.]

Agricultural Statistics (England and Wales), 1913. Part IV. Imports and Exports of Corn, Live Stock, and other Agricultural 1893, during the year ended 27th July, 1914. [H.C. 442: price 5½d.]

Fourth Annual Report of Standing Committee on Boy Labour in the Post Office, 1913-14. Post Office. [Cd. 7556: price 3d.]

Local Taxation Returns (England and Wales), 1913-14. Part VI. Burial Boards, Harbour, &c., Authorities, Distress Committees, &c. Local Government Board. [H.C. 396-v.: price 1s. 3d.]

Licensing Statistics, 1913. Statistics as to the Operation and Administration of the Laws relating to the Sale of Intoxicating Liquor in England and Wales for the year 1913. Home Office. [Cd. 7539: price 1s. 1½d.]

Copy of Fifth Annual Report of the Port of London Authority for the year ended 31st March, 1914. Labour, conditions for staff of permanent labourers, trade of the Port for the year, &c. [H.C. 422: price 2½d.]

Trustee Savings Banks. Return for Year ending 20th November, 1913. Number of banks, deposits, depositors, withdrawals, expenses of management, assets, &c. Treasury. [H.C. 347: price 2d.]

Soldiers' Employment. Return of persons previously serving in H.M. Regular Army and Navy who on 31st March, 1914, were holding positions, other than clerical appointments, in the several Government Departments. [H.C. 418: price ½d.]

Home Industries in the Highlands and Islands. Report to the Board of Agriculture for Scotland. Cottage tweed industry, Shetland hosiery, lace-making, wicker-work and basket making, kelp industries, miscellaneous home industries; development and organisation. [Cd. 7564: price 1½d.]

Labourers (Ireland). Returns as to cottages and allotments. [H.C. 276 and 277: price 2d. each.]

BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Tables relating to the Trade of British India with British Possessions and Foreign Countries, 1908-09 to 1912-13. India Office. [Cd. 7550: price 1s. 7d.]

Dominions No. 16. Report for 1913-14 relating to the Self-Governing Dominions. International relations, defence, legislation, &c. Colonial Office. [Cd. 7507: price 9d.]

Canada.—The Labour Gazette, July, 1914. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during June, Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act, prices, trade disputes, accidents, &c. [Ottawa: J. de la Taché, King's Printer.]

Census and Statistics Monthly, July, 1914. Field crops and live stock of Canada, June, 1914; crop reports from other countries, &c.

Commonwealth of Australia.—Report of Proceedings taken under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act (1904-1911), from 15th December, 1904, to 31st December, 1912. [Melbourne: A. J. Mullet, Government Printer.]

New South Wales.—The Industrial Gazette, June, 1914. Industrial arbitration proceedings, dislocations in industries, &c. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer: pp. 197.]

Victoria.—Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, 1913. Proceedings of Trade Boards, wages paid, accidents, prosecutions, &c. [Melbourne: A. J. Mullet, Government Printer.]

Wages Board Determinations: Tent Makers, dated 12th June, 1914. *Wholesale Grocers,* dated 26th June, 1914, cancelling that of 12th August, 1913. *Livery Stable,* dated 1st July, 1914, cancelling that of 17th July, 1912. *Commercial Clerks,* dated 9th July, 1914, cancelling that of 10th December, 1912. *Country Fuel and Fodder Board,* dated 11th July, 1914, cancelling that of 25th April, 1913. *Industrial Appeals, Stone Cutters Board,* dated 2nd July, 1914. *Confectioners Board,* dated 7th July, 1914.

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Consular Reports Annual Series. No. 5361. Mannheim, 1913. Statistics of industries, decline in trade, &c. [Cd. 7048-178: price 1d.] No. 5362. *Havre, 1913.* Strikes, statistics of industries, &c. [Cd. 7048-179: price 3½d.] No. 5364. *Calais, 1913.* Lace industry, history and volume, &c. [Cd. 7048-181: price 1½d.] No. 5366. *Oporto, 1913.* Cotton factories, emigration, wine exports and legislation, &c. [7048-183: price 1½d.] No. 5368. *Rome, 1913.* Banking and industrial concerns, bounties to agriculturists, &c. [Cd. 7048-185: price 1½d.] No. 5378. *Düsseldorf, 1913.* Coal miners' wages, labour market, meat prices, &c. [Cd. 7048-185: price 3½d.] No. 5381. *Stettin, 1913.* Chief industries, deficient British trade catalogues, manufacture of men's ready-made clothing, &c. [Cd. 7048-198: price 2½d.]

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LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, AUGUST, 1914.

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