

THE Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

PREPARED AND EDITED AT THE OFFICES OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, S.W.

VOL. XXII.—No. 12.]

DECEMBER, 1914.

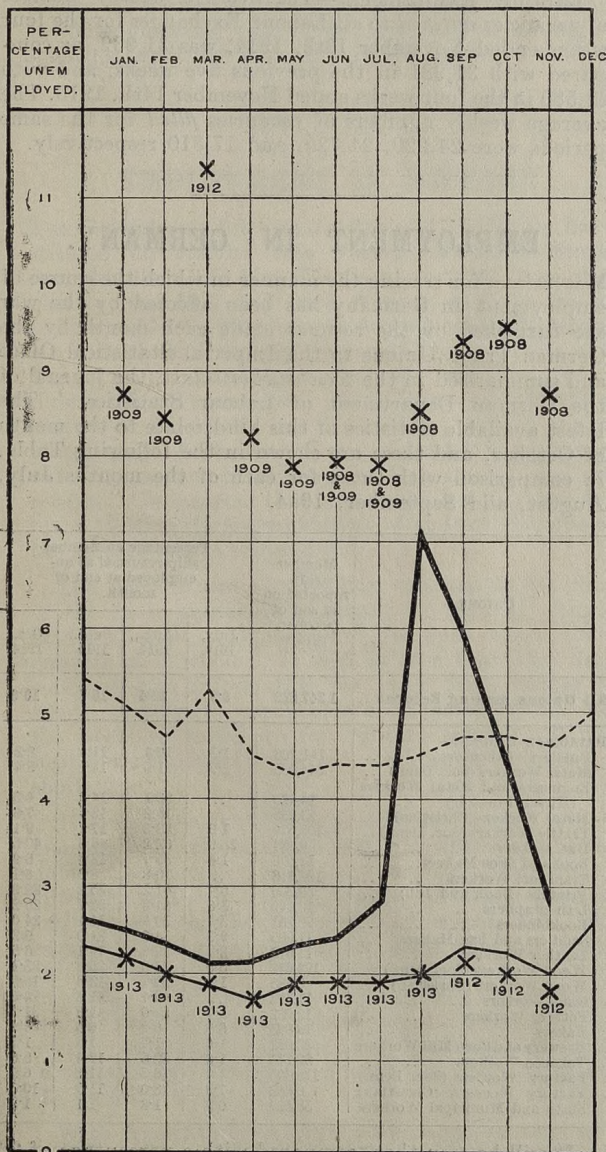
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

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.

EMPLOYMENT in November showed a further marked improvement, and some shortage of male labour was reported owing partly to war contracts and partly to enlistments.

The engineering, shipbuilding, cutlery, woollen, worsted, hosiery, leather, boot and shoe, and the wholesale clothing trades showed even greater activity than in October, and much overtime was worked. Carpenters and woodworkers were busy with the erection of military huts.

The cotton trade, though still bad, showed a considerable recovery, and there was a great reduction in the amount of short time reported, especially in the spinning branch. There was also an improvement in the tinplate, iron and steel trades, printing, furnishing, and glass trades. Employment at coal mines and pig-iron blast-furnaces continued fairly good, but there was a slight falling off in the linen and jute trades, and a further seasonal decline in the brickmaking industry. In the lace trade there was again an upward movement in the curtain branch, but the other sections of the trade continued very depressed. The bespoke tailoring and the dressmaking, millinery, hat and collar trades were also adversely affected.

Compared with the high level of November, 1913, there was an improvement in the industries affected by war contracts, but in the other trades there was a decline. This decline, which was apparent before the war, was most marked in the tinplate, pig-iron, cotton, lace, pottery and brick trades.

(1) UNEMPLOYMENT IN "INSURED TRADES."

Among the 2,219,980 "insured" workpeople the percentage unemployed at the end of November, 1914, was 3·7, compared with 4·2 at the end of October, 1914, and 4·1 at the end of November, 1913. At the end of July, 1914, the percentage was 3·6.

Trade.	Number Insured, exclusive of those serving with H.M. Forces.	Unemployed at end of Nov., 1914.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage unemployed on a	
		Number	Percentage	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building and Construction of Works.	926,660	50,013	5·4	+ 0·1	- 0·5
Engineering and Iron-founding.	771,758	17,717	2·3	- 0·9	- 0·5
Shipbuilding...	255,208	6,843	2·7	- 1·2	- 0·7
Construction of Vehicles.	195,326	6,366	3·3	- 0·6	+ 0·4
Sawmilling ...	11,618	264	2·3	- 0·2	- 0·6
Other Insured Workpeople.	59,410	755	1·3	- 0·4	- 0·2
All Insured Workpeople }	2,219,980	81,958	3·7	- 0·5	- 0·4

(2) TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED.

Trade Unions with a net membership of 932,576, excluding those serving with the Navy, Army, and Territorial Forces, reported 26,771 (or 2·9 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of November, 1914, compared with 4·4 per cent. at the end of October, 1914,

and 2.0 per cent. at the end of November, 1913. At the end of July last the percentage was 2.8.

Table with columns: Trade, Membership at end of Nov. 1914, Unemployed at end of Nov. 1914, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage unemployed as compared with a Month ago, Year ago.

(3) EMPLOYERS' RETURNS:—TEXTILE AND OTHER TRADES.

Returns from firms employing 444,231 workpeople in the week ended November 28th, 1914, showed an increase of 2.4 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and of 5.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago.

Table with columns: Trade, Number Employed (Week ended 28th Nov. 1914, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago), Wages Paid (Week ended 28th Nov. 1914, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago).

(4) EMPLOYERS' RETURNS:—MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Table with columns: Trade, Workpeople included in the Returns for Nov. 1914, November 1914, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month ago, Year ago.

* This percentage is based mainly on Returns relating to carpenters and plumbers. † Revised figure.

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes in rates of wages taking effect in November affected 179,000 workpeople, and resulted in a net decrease of £1,900 per week. This decrease was mainly due to a reduction affecting 140,000 coal miners in Durham, but there were also reductions affecting 2,500 ironstone miners and blast-furnacemen in Lincolnshire, and 3,130 steel melters, &c., in various parts of England and Scotland.

Trade Disputes.—The number of disputes beginning in November was 25, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress during the month was 8,061, as compared with 20,677 in October, 1914, and 55,094 in November, 1913.

Conciliation and Arbitration.—Cases dealt with during the month include cotton operatives, Lancashire; leather workers, Birmingham and Walsall; seamen, Liverpool; painters, London and Leicester; boot and shoe operatives, Leicester and Carlisle; printers, London; and gas producermen, Shotton.

Labour Exchanges.—The average weekly number of vacancies notified to all Labour Exchanges for the four weeks ended November 13th, 1914, was 31,932, as compared with 31,981 in the previous five weeks, and with 22,580 in the four weeks ended November 14th, 1913.

EMPLOYMENT IN GERMANY.

MATERIALS for tracing the manner in which the course of employment in Germany has been affected by the war are furnished by the returns made each month by the German Trade Unions to the Imperial Statistical Office and summarised in the Reichsarbeitsblatt, the journal of the German Department of Labour Statistics.

Table with columns: UNIONS, Membership reported on at end of October, 1914, Percentage of Membership returned as unemployed at end of month (July, 1914, Aug., 1914, Sept., 1914, Oct., 1914).

It will be seen that, compared with a percentage of 2.9 out of work at the end of July, the proportion at the end of August—the first month of the war—was 22.4. Since then the position has considerably improved, mainly owing to large orders placed by the military authorities, so that by the end of September the percentage reported

* Exclusive, so far as possible, of members called up for military service.

unemployed had fallen to 15.7, and by the end of October to 10.9.

As regards the month of October the Reichsarbeitsblatt states that "The improvement in the state of the labour market which set in during September in nearly all branches of industry was maintained during October. This was particularly the case in trades engaged either directly or indirectly in supplying military needs. The improved conditions extended to almost all trades, even to those concerned with articles of luxury, such as working in gold and silver.

Returns from 323 industrial concerns showed a total of 265,351 workpeople employed in October—a decrease of 93,639, or 26.1 per cent., as compared with the number employed by the same firms in October, 1913. This, it is stated, is principally due to the loss of male workpeople called up for military service.

EMPLOYMENT IN SWEDEN.

THE Department for Social Affairs at Stockholm has instituted an enquiry into unemployment in Sweden, brought about by the European war, at three dates, namely, the 15th and 23rd August, and the 1st September, 1914.* The returns dealing with this enquiry were mostly collected by the local correspondents of the Department, including twenty-one managers of the public labour exchanges.

The table in the next column summarises the results of the three enquiries in respect of thirteen principal trades affected, and also gives the final results for the enquiry as a whole. It will be seen that the details collected give information for each trade under four heads, namely (a) workpeople not affected by the crisis; (b) workmen called up for military service; (c) workpeople unemployed; and (d) workpeople employed on short time.

The trades which chiefly participated in the improvement in employment which took place between the three dates of the enquiry were the following:—Building, engineering and shipbuilding, textiles, printing, wood-pulp and paper, woodworking, and food preparation. With regard to occupations in which short time was worked, an improvement in this respect took place in the smelting, metal, printing, stone-cutting, glass and tile making, and food preparation trades.

With regard to the number of persons returned as unemployed, it is stated that not all of these should be considered as having been in want of work or assistance, as the number of those who had found other employment, or had returned to relations in the country, could not be definitely stated.

* Sociala Meddelanden utgivna av K. Socialstyrelsen. (The Journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs), Nos. 8 and 9, 1914. Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt & Söner.

Table with columns: Trade, Date to which particulars relate, Work-people not affected by the crisis (No., %), Workmen mobilised (No., %), Work-people wholly employed (No., %), Work-people on short time (No., %).

RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE average change in retail food prices during November was an advance of between 2 and 3 per cent. Some increase in price was recorded for most of the articles included in the Returns, but the only cases of an average increase exceeding 3 per cent. were eggs, tea and fish, for which the advances averaged about 13, 12 and 6 per cent. respectively.

In the following Table are shown the average changes in price since July:—

Table with columns: Article, LARGE TOWNS (Populations over 50,000.), SMALL TOWNS AND VILLAGES (Populations under 50,000.), 1st Oct., 31st Oct., 1st Dec., 1st Oct., 31st Oct., 1st Dec.

* Decrease.

employment on Army accoutrement work. Employment was better on the whole than a month ago and a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Nov., 1914.	Oct., 1914.	Nov., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, dry .. cwt.	39,870	38,456	48,979	+ 1,414	- 9,109
Ditto, wet .. cwt.	58,980	101,505	55,215	+ 42,525	+ 3,767
Total, Hides, dry and wet .. cwt.	98,850	139,961	104,192	- 41,111	- 5,342
Goat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins .. (value) £	335,633 156,778	470,290 77,564	599,060 291,501	- 134,657 + 73,214	- 263,457 - 134,523
Leather* .. cwt.	184,710	84,683	88,049	+ 100,027	+ 98,661
Exports (British & Irish):					
Leather .. cwt.	4,113	6,846	24,680	- 2,733	- 20,567
Gloves .. doz. prs.	14,211	22,191	23,629	- 7,980	- 9,418
Machinery Belting .. cwt.	1,836	2,164	3,772	- 328	- 1,936
Saddlery and Harness (value) £	46,082	43,807	39,248	+ 2,475	+ 6,834
Other Sorts .. (value) £	32,731	42,525	67,950	- 8,794	- 35,199

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during November continued good, and on the whole was better than both a month and a year ago. In districts engaged on contracts for home or foreign Governments employment was very good, much overtime being worked.

Returns from firms employing 62,127 workpeople in the week ending November 28th showed an increase of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 5.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 8.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

District.	Workpeople.		Earnings.	
	Week ended Nov. 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Per cent.	Per cent.
ENGLAND & WALES.				
London	2,368	+ 2.5	- 4.0	
Leicester	11,506	+ 3.6	+ 0.8	
Leicester Country District	3,095	+ 1.4	- 1.2	
Northampton ..	9,344	+ 0.7	- 4.1	
Northampton Country District	9,366	- 0.1	- 2.9	
Kettering	3,931	- 0.2	- 0.6	
Stafford & District ..	2,674	+ 3.6	- 4.9	
Norwich & District ..	4,256	- 0.5	+ 0.7	
Bristol & District ..	1,441	+ 0.1	- 0.6	
Kingswood	2,124	+ 1.5	+ 6.4	
Leeds & District ..	2,466	+ 4.9	+ 7.4	
Manchester & District ..	3,283	+ 4.2	+ 9.1	
Birmingham & District ..	938	+ 0.1	- 3.8	
Other parts of England and Wales	1,680	+ 0.7	- 5.0	
ENGLAND & WALES ..	58,472	+ 1.6	- 0.7	
SCOTLAND	3,407	+ 0.7	- 3.3	
IRELAND	248	- 1.2	- 11.7	
UNITED KINGDOM ..	62,127	+ 1.5	- 0.9	

Employment in Leicester was good and better than a month ago and a year ago. Skilled labour in the lasting and finishing departments was much in demand, and overtime was worked at factories engaged on Government contracts.

In Northampton, Kettering and in the Northampton country districts, where much Army and Navy work for home and abroad is done, employment continued very brisk, and was much better than a year ago. A good deal of overtime was worked, and in some factories Sunday work was resorted to in order to meet the pressure. There was a scarcity of labour, and complaints that the high price of leather affected production. In Stafford employment was good and better than a month ago; footwear for women and girls is largely produced in this district, but some firms took up Government work during the month and were working overtime. At

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

Norwich employment was fairly good, and slightly better than a month ago and a year ago.

At Kingswood employment continued very good, mainly owing to Government contract work, and was much better than a year ago. At Bristol there was an improvement on the previous month and employment was on the whole better than a year ago. Employment at Leeds continued good and was much better than a year ago. At Manchester there was an improvement compared with both a month and a year ago. In London employment was fair on the whole, but in the handsewn section it continued poor, and was worse than a year ago.

Employment was good on the whole throughout Scotland, mainly owing to large Government contracts. In some districts there was a scarcity of labour.

Imports and Exports.

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

Description of Boots and Shoes.	Nov., 1914.	Oct., 1914.	Nov., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports (less re-exports):					
Leather .. doz. pairs	12,392	9,153	17,417	+ 3,239	- 5,025
.. value £	51,144	36,716	61,547	+ 14,428	- 10,403
Rubber .. doz. pairs	9,301	13,250	9,934	- 3,949	- 633
.. value £	29,009	39,900	12,332	- 10,891	+ 16,677
Other materials doz. pairs	1,920	6,874	10,988	- 4,954	- 9,068
.. value £	1,039	2,697	8,468	- 1,658	- 7,429
Exports (British & Irish):					
Leather .. doz. pairs	86,867	129,687	114,276	- 42,820	- 27,409
.. value £	211,985	304,763	343,555	- 92,778	- 131,568
Rubber .. doz. pairs	12,166	12,594	13,444	- 428	- 1,278
.. value £	13,255	11,508	14,504	+ 1,747	- 1,249
Other materials ..	4,650	8,774	8,713	- 4,114	- 4,053
.. value £	4,643	6,583	7,213	- 1,950	- 2,570

HAT TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the silk hat trade during November continued bad, and was worse than a year ago.

In the felt hat trade employment was also bad, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of November was 7.0, compared with 5.1 a month ago, and 5.6 a year ago.

At Denton employment was quiet, nearly all the operatives being on short time; the home trade was said to be normal for the time of year, but employment has been much affected by the loss of the Continental trade. At Stockport the operatives were said to be working only about 20 hours per week. In Warwickshire employment continued quiet.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Nov., 1914.	Oct., 1914.	Nov., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Hats, Felt .. dozens	926	7,901	14,102	- 6,975	- 13,176
" Straw .. "	5,035	3,068	7,502	+ 1,967	- 2,467
" Other sorts .. "	19,184	24,412	35,388	- 5,228	- 16,204
Total	25,145	35,381	56,992	- 10,236	- 31,847
Exports (British & Irish):					
Hats, Felt .. dozens	24,945	26,274	43,149	- 1,329	- 18,204
" Straw .. "	18,191	27,506	36,679	- 9,315	- 18,488
" Other sorts .. "	13,458	14,622	16,265	- 1,164	- 2,807
Total	56,594	68,402	96,093	- 11,808	- 39,469

TAILORING TRADE.

Bespoke Branch.

London.—Employment on the whole was very slack, and worse than a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms paying £10,203 to their workpeople (indoor workers and outworkers) during the four weeks ended November 28th showed a decrease of 12.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 22.2 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Other Centres.—At Manchester employment was bad; the operatives were said to be only half employed. At

Liverpool employment continued moderate; short time was general, except with firms engaged on military orders. At Glasgow employment was slack, at Edinburgh bad, and at Belfast quiet.

Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Branch.

Employment was very good and better than a month ago and a year ago, owing to the widespread execution of Government contracts. Over 50 per cent. of the 37,772 operatives covered by the Returns were reported to be working overtime during the month.

Returns from firms employing 37,772 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended November 28th showed an increase of 2.6 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 11.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

District.	Number of Workpeople.		Percentage of Workpeople reported to be working overtime.	
	Week ended Nov. 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.		
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Year ago.	
Leeds	9,330	+ 0.6	- 0.1	50
Manchester	3,553	+ 5.0	+ 42.6	58
Other places in Yorkshire, Lancs. and Cheshire	5,290	+ 2.8	+ 4.0	54
Bristol	2,054	- 0.5	+ 1.1	76
North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol)	4,881	+ 3.6	+ 15.4	73
South Midland and Eastern Counties	3,822	- 0.6	+ 1.6	59
London	3,851	+ 6.0	+ 53.7	49
Glasgow	1,546	+ 7.0	+ 35.9	34
Rest of United Kingdom ..	3,445	+ 4.1	+ 8.3	24
Total, United Kingdom	37,772	+ 2.6	+ 11.9	53

At Leeds, with few exceptions, the factories were working to their fullest capacity, and about half the operatives covered by the returns were working overtime. At Manchester employment continued very brisk, and was very much better than a year ago, owing to the execution of large Army contracts. At Liverpool, Wigan, Hebden Bridge, and Huddersfield employment was also good.

At Bristol employment was very good with indoor workers, but slack, and worse than a year ago, with the outworkers; at Stroud Employment was above the average. At Walsall male labour was said to be scarce, and the operatives at both Walsall and Tamworth continued very busy. At Norwich employment was reported as exceptionally good. At Colchester employment continued good, and overtime was again worked at Plymouth.

In London nearly half the operatives covered by the Returns were working overtime during the month on Government contracts, and employment was markedly better than a year ago.

At Glasgow the ordinary trade was quiet, but most of the operatives were kept busy with military work, and there was a great improvement compared with a year ago.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in November, 1914, were valued at £130,816, as compared with £85,552 in October, 1914, and £238,941 in November, 1913; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months at £365,768, £521,390, and £655,101 respectively.

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

In London employment with dressmakers in retail firms was slack; with court and private dressmakers it was very bad, in both branches there was a decline compared with a month ago and a year ago. In the wholesale mantle, costume and blouse trades employment in the ordinary trade was quiet, but in many cases firms were busy on Government orders.

In the mantle, costume, blouse, etc., trade employment in Manchester was fairly good, and better than a month ago and a year ago; in Glasgow it continued moderate, and was not so good as a year ago.

Employment generally was good in the shirt trade, but bad in the collar trade. In the corset trade employment continued fair.

Dressmaking and Millinery.—Returns from retail

firms in London, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,923 dressmakers in the week ended November 28th, showed a decrease of 8.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 14.9 per cent. compared with a year ago; about 55 per cent. of the workpeople averaged three-quarter time during the month. Court and private dressmakers employing 1,121 workpeople in the week ended November 28th showed a decrease of 12.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 33.2 per cent. compared with a year ago; about 70 per cent. of the workpeople were on three-quarter time or less during the month, and in many cases Army shirts, etc., were being made, as ordinary business was very bad or at a standstill.

With milliners in the West End employment was slack and worse than a year ago; over 40 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time during the month.

Mantle, Costume, Blouse, &c., Trades.—In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing, and millinery trades firms in London employing 4,648 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended November 28th showed a decrease of 2.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 7.6 per cent. compared with a year ago. The regular trade was slack, but Government orders provided full employment in many cases, the short time reported being chiefly in the millinery branch, in which about 36 per cent. of the workpeople were affected.

In Manchester, firms employing 4,777 workpeople in the week ended November 28th in the costume, skirt, blouse, mantle, etc., trades showed an increase of 3.4 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 2.7 per cent. compared with a year ago. The majority of the workpeople were fully employed during the month, and several firms were executing Government orders instead of, or in addition to, their ordinary work.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle, costume and underclothing trades was moderate, and not so good as a year ago; about 30 per cent. of the workpeople averaged seven hours short time per week. Returns from firms employing 1,848 workpeople in the week ended November 28th showed a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 7.4 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers, employing 4,349 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers), and paying £2,880 in wages to indoor and outdoor workers, showed a decrease of 5.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 11.8 per cent. compared with a year ago. About 26 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns averaged twelve hours short time per week, employment in the collar department being still bad. In the shirt department it was good, owing mainly to War Office contracts.

Corset Trade.—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 5,889 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended November 28th showed a decrease of 1.5 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 7.5 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment generally was fair; about 20 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns were working short time during the month.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT showed little general change compared with a month ago, a large number of men, especially carpenters, being well employed on Government work, while, on the other hand, short time was frequently reported, particularly in the case of painters. There was an improvement on the whole in the case of plumbers, slaters, carpenters and joiners, navvies and labourers, but a decline in the case of masons, painters, and plasterers. Compared with a year ago, carpenters and joiners, painters, navvies, and labourers showed an improvement, while bricklayers, masons, and plasterers showed a decline. In the North-Western Division (Lancashire and Cheshire) employment generally showed some

decline compared with a year ago; other divisions showed either practically no change or an improvement.

Returns from Trade Unions show that of 62,531 carpenters and joiners the percentage unemployed at the end of November was 1.4, compared with 2.0 a month ago, and 2.3 in July. For 11,367 plumbers the corresponding percentages were 3.0, 5.4, and 6.9 respectively.

The following Table shows the percentage unemployed among 926,660 persons insured under Part II. of the National Insurance Act in various occupations and in each geographical division at the end of November, 1914:—

Division.	Number Insured.	Per-centage Un-em-pl'y'd.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Number Insured.	Per-centage Un-em-pl'y'd.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Nov. 1914.	Oct. 1914.	Nov. 1914.	Oct. 1914.		Nov. 1914.	Oct. 1914.	Nov. 1914.	Oct. 1914.
Carpenters, &c.										
London	25,983	2.6	- 1.0	- 1.6		13,230	11.9	+ 0.1	+ 6.1	
Northern Counties	7,568	1.1	+ 0.2	..		4,369	4.0	+ 0.9	+ 2.8	
North Western	16,584	2.7	- 1.1	+ 0.4		9,186	7.9	+ 0.4	+ 5.1	
Yorkshire	11,246	1.9	+ 0.4	- 0.3		6,157	5.6	- 0.1	+ 4.2	
East Midlands	7,517	1.8	..	+ 0.1		5,937	5.2	- 0.9	+ 3.6	
West Midlands	9,056	1.5	- 0.8	+ 0.4		8,099	3.7	..	+ 2.8	
Eastern & S.E. Counties	21,897	1.0	- 0.2	- 1.3		15,799	6.2	+ 0.2	+ 3.2	
South Western	14,914	1.1	- 0.1	- 2.3		6,245	4.4	- 0.5	+ 0.3	
Wales	7,979	1.2	- 0.7	..		2,569	2.5	+ 0.6	+ 1.6	
Scotland	13,835	1.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2		2,184	4.9	- 0.7	+ 2.0	
Ireland	7,445	1.8	- 0.5	- 6.9		2,055	9.1	+ 1.1	- 4.1	
United Kingdom	144,024	1.7	- 0.4	- 1.0		75,830	6.6	..	+ 3.4	
Bricklayers.										
London	2,844	7.7	- 0.2	+ 1.4		5,363	13.5	- 0.3	+ 2.8	
Northern Counties	2,910	3.0	+ 1.0	+ 1.6		1,107	4.6	+ 1.0	- 1.2	
North Western	4,115	8.2	+ 1.5	+ 6.2		2,590	9.6	+ 1.9	+ 6.2	
Yorkshire	5,110	7.3	+ 0.6	+ 5.4		1,532	7.0	+ 0.9	+ 4.5	
East Midlands	1,261	4.5	+ 0.1	+ 2.6		808	5.3	- 1.3	0.6	
West Midlands	1,011	4.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.6		1,086	6.4	+ 1.8	+ 4.5	
Eastern & S.E. Counties	1,385	8.6	+ 1.7	+ 2.4		2,168	13.8	+ 1.8	+ 8.9	
South Western	8,070	4.1	+ 0.7	+ 0.3		2,076	9.3	+ 1.3	+ 2.2	
Wales	7,209	2.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.2		2,262	3.4	+ 1.0	+ 2.8	
Scotland	8,641	6.6	+ 2.5	+ 3.8		2,655	4.4	+ 0.5	+ 1.9	
Ireland	2,961	10.2	+ 2.7	+ 1.9		1,781	8.2	+ 2.9	+ 0.2	
United Kingdom	45,507	5.8	+ 1.2	+ 2.6		23,328	8.9	+ 1.0	+ 3.3	
Masons.										
London	2,844	7.7	- 0.2	+ 1.4		5,363	13.5	- 0.3	+ 2.8	
Northern Counties	2,910	3.0	+ 1.0	+ 1.6		1,107	4.6	+ 1.0	- 1.2	
North Western	4,115	8.2	+ 1.5	+ 6.2		2,590	9.6	+ 1.9	+ 6.2	
Yorkshire	5,110	7.3	+ 0.6	+ 5.4		1,532	7.0	+ 0.9	+ 4.5	
East Midlands	1,261	4.5	+ 0.1	+ 2.6		808	5.3	- 1.3	0.6	
West Midlands	1,011	4.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.6		1,086	6.4	+ 1.8	+ 4.5	
Eastern & S.E. Counties	1,385	8.6	+ 1.7	+ 2.4		2,168	13.8	+ 1.8	+ 8.9	
South Western	8,070	4.1	+ 0.7	+ 0.3		2,076	9.3	+ 1.3	+ 2.2	
Wales	7,209	2.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.2		2,262	3.4	+ 1.0	+ 2.8	
Scotland	8,641	6.6	+ 2.5	+ 3.8		2,655	4.4	+ 0.5	+ 1.9	
Ireland	2,961	10.2	+ 2.7	+ 1.9		1,781	8.2	+ 2.9	+ 0.2	
United Kingdom	45,507	5.8	+ 1.2	+ 2.6		23,328	8.9	+ 1.0	+ 3.3	
Plasterers.										
London	2,844	7.7	- 0.2	+ 1.4		5,363	13.5	- 0.3	+ 2.8	
Northern Counties	2,910	3.0	+ 1.0	+ 1.6		1,107	4.6	+ 1.0	- 1.2	
North Western	4,115	8.2	+ 1.5	+ 6.2		2,590	9.6	+ 1.9	+ 6.2	
Yorkshire	5,110	7.3	+ 0.6	+ 5.4		1,532	7.0	+ 0.9	+ 4.5	
East Midlands	1,261	4.5	+ 0.1	+ 2.6		808	5.3	- 1.3	0.6	
West Midlands	1,011	4.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.6		1,086	6.4	+ 1.8	+ 4.5	
Eastern & S.E. Counties	1,385	8.6	+ 1.7	+ 2.4		2,168	13.8	+ 1.8	+ 8.9	
South Western	8,070	4.1	+ 0.7	+ 0.3		2,076	9.3	+ 1.3	+ 2.2	
Wales	7,209	2.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.2		2,262	3.4	+ 1.0	+ 2.8	
Scotland	8,641	6.6	+ 2.5	+ 3.8		2,655	4.4	+ 0.5	+ 1.9	
Ireland	2,961	10.2	+ 2.7	+ 1.9		1,781	8.2	+ 2.9	+ 0.2	
United Kingdom	45,507	5.8	+ 1.2	+ 2.6		23,328	8.9	+ 1.0	+ 3.3	
Painters, &c.										
London	43,222	19.1	+ 0.6	- 3.0		7,965	5.8	- 1.3	+ 1.8	
Northern Counties	4,762	10.0	- 0.6	- 3.2		2,230	0.5	- 0.7	- 0.6	
North Western	16,256	17.3	+ 3.4	+ 2.4		5,765	2.5	- 1.7	+ 0.3	
Yorkshire	9,115	11.5	+ 3.2	- 0.4		3,405	2.0	- 0.9	+ 0.9	
East Midlands	5,553	10.9	+ 3.5	+ 0.4		1,645	2.6	- 0.4	+ 1.0	
West Midlands	9,494	7.6	+ 1.9	- 2.4		2,351	1.7	- 1.1	..	
Eastern & S.E. Counties	22,438	10.0	+ 2.3	- 3.8		4,200	2.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2	
South Western	13,007	8.5	+ 1.6	- 3.7		3,321	1.5	- 2.3	- 1.5	
Wales	4,785	4.1	+ 1.1	- 2.6		1,038	1.3	- 0.7	- 0.3	
Scotland	10,690	9.6	+ 2.1	- 1.3		6,809	1.4	- 0.1	0.1	
Ireland	5,242	18.7	+ 6.2	- 2.6		1,555	4.4	- 1.8	- 2.3	
United Kingdom	144,565	13.5	+ 2.0	- 2.1		40,254	2.7	- 1.0	+ 0.2	
Plumbers.										
London	43,222	19.1	+ 0.6	- 3.0		7,965	5.8	- 1.3	+ 1.8	
Northern Counties	4,762	10.0	- 0.6	- 3.2		2,230	0.5	- 0.7	- 0.6	
North Western	16,256	17.3	+ 3.4	+ 2.4		5,765	2.5	- 1.7	+ 0.3	
Yorkshire	9,115	11.5	+ 3.2	- 0.4		3,405	2.0	- 0.9	+ 0.9	
East Midlands	5,553	10.9	+ 3.5	+ 0.4		1,645	2.6	- 0.4	+ 1.0	
West Midlands	9,494	7.6	+ 1.9	- 2.4		2,351	1.7	- 1.1	..	
Eastern & S.E. Counties	22,438	10.0	+ 2.3	- 3.8		4,200	2.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2	
South Western	13,007	8.5	+ 1.6	- 3.7		3,321	1.5	- 2.3	- 1.5	
Wales	4,785	4.1	+ 1.1	- 2.6		1,038	1.3	- 0.7	- 0.3	
Scotland	10,690	9.6	+ 2.1	- 1.3		6,809	1.4	- 0.1	0.1	
Ireland	5,242	18.7	+ 6.2	- 2.6		1,555	4.4	- 1.8	- 2.3	
United Kingdom	144,565	13.5	+ 2.0	- 2.1		40,254	2.7	- 1.0	+ 0.2	
Labourers.										
London	64,943	8.6	- 0.6	- 1.6		184,989	10.3	- 0.3	- 0.5	
Northern Counties	14,965	1.3	- 0.1	- 0.7		50,211	2.3	- 0.1	- 0.6	
North Western	43,406	3.0	- 0.3	..		128,088	5.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.1	
Yorkshire	22,184	2.6	- 0.6	- 0.7		74,501	4.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	
East Midlands	12,840	3.6	+ 0.1	- 0.5		43,929	4.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	
West Midlands	19,515	2.1	- 0.1	- 0.5		60,032	3.2	- 0.1	- 0.1	
Eastern & S.E. Counties	38,362	3.2	+ 0.1	- 2.3		122,013	4.6	+ 0.5	- 1.3	
South Western	24,872	3.8	- 0.2	- 2.4		82,755	4.3	+ 0.1	- 2.1	
Wales	16,947	2.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1		57,974	1.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	
Scotland	18,048	1.9	..	- 0.7		84,168	3.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.2	
Ireland	14,455	7.8	- 0.8	- 2.8		40,000	8.1	+ 0.4	- 3.1	
United Kingdom	291,532	4.3	- 0.3	- 1.3		926,660	5.4	+ 0.1	- 0.5	
All Occupations.*										
London	64,943	8.6	- 0.6	- 1.6		184,989	10.3	- 0.3	- 0.5	
Northern Counties	14,965	1.3	- 0.1	- 0.7		50,211	2.3	- 0.1	- 0.6	
North Western	43,406	3.0	- 0.3	..		128,088	5.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.1	
Yorkshire	22,184	2.6	- 0.6	- 0.7		74,501	4.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	
East Midlands	12,840	3.6	+ 0.1	- 0.5		43,929	4.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	
West Midlands	19,515	2.1	- 0.1	- 0.5		60,032	3.2	- 0.1	- 0.1	
Eastern & S.E. Counties	38,362	3.2	+ 0.1	- 2.3		122,013	4.6	+ 0.5	- 1.3	
South Western	24,872	3.8	- 0.2	- 2.4		82,755	4.3	+ 0.1	- 2.1	
Wales	16,947	2.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1		57,974	1.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	
Scotland	18,048	1.9	..	- 0.7		84,168	3.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.2	
Ireland	14,455	7.8	- 0.8	- 2.8		40,000	8.1	+ 0.4	- 3.1	
United Kingdom	291,532	4.3	- 0.3	- 1.3		926,660	5.4	+ 0.1	- 0.5	

employed was 3.2. Among the principal towns where the percentage exceeded 6.2 were London, Gravesend, Southend, Sutton, Tunbridge Wells, Scarborough, Oxford, Cambridge, Ramsgate, Margate, Hastings, Portsmouth, Bristol, Bath, Cheltenham, Nottingham, Leicester, Blackburn, Preston, Burnley, Rochdale, Stockport, Ashton-under-Lyne and other cotton towns, Blackpool, Southport, Bradford, Halifax, Paisley, Dundee, Dublin, Cork and Londonderry. At Bath nearly 21 per cent., at Cheltenham nearly 16 per cent., and at Londonderry nearly 25 per cent. were unemployed. On the other hand, less than 3 per cent. were out of employment at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Middlesbrough, Stockton, Darlington, Barrow, Wigan, St. Helens, Warrington, Doncaster, Dewsbury, Wakefield, Barnsley, Rotherham, Hull, Coventry, West Bromwich, Walsall, Northampton, Yarmouth, Ipswich, Swindon, Cardiff, Swansea, Merthyr, Aberdare, and Rhondda.

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was fair in these trades during November, and showed an improvement on conditions prevailing in the previous month. Short time continued to be worked in the furnishing and coachmaking trades. Trade Unions with 50,531 members reported 4.5 per cent. as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 6.2 per cent. in October and 2.3 per cent. in November, 1913.

Furnishing Trades.

Employment was somewhat better on the whole than a month ago, but was considerably worse than in November, 1913; a good deal of short time continued to be reported. At many towns employment was reported as fair or moderate; but it was slack in London, on the Wear, and at Hull, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen. It was also bad with upholsterers and french polishers at Liverpool. Trade Unions with a total membership of 19,979 had 8.0 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 10.6 per cent. in October and 1.8 per cent. in November, 1913.

The imports of furniture and cabinet ware in November, 1914, were valued at £11,857, as compared with £8,292 in October, 1914, and £38,562 in November, 1913; and the exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £48,315, £60,244, and £114,875 respectively.

Mill Sawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment continued fairly good, and was rather better than a month ago. Overtime was worked on Government contracts at some centres. At Hull, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Bristol employment was good.

The percentage unemployed at the end of the month among the 11,618 workpeople engaged in sawmilling and insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act was 2.3, as compared with 2.5 in October and 2.9 in November, 1913.

Trade Unions with an aggregate membership of 9,080 reported 1.3 per cent. as unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 1.8* per cent. in the previous month and 2.9 per cent. in November, 1913.

the week ended November 28th showed a decrease of 3·6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3·7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 13·9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 13·2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Nov. 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Nov. 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	2,684	- 4·0	- 7·9	3,355	- 4·5	- 7·1
Midlands and Eastern Counties	2,928	- 2·4	- 17·5	3,162	- 3·6	- 18·0
S. and S.W. Counties and Wales	2,156	- 2·8	- 15·2	2,645	- 2·7	- 16·2
Scotland	799	- 6·4	- 10·4	1,030	- 3·3	- 7·0
Other Districts	442	- 7·5	- 22·2	498	- 5·9	- 15·2
Total	9,009	- 3·6	- 13·9	10,690	- 3·7	- 13·2

Cement Trade.

EMPLOYMENT on the Thames and Medway continued to improve, and, except where affected by bad weather, was fair; full time was worked in most cases, and the industry was reported to be regaining its normal condition. On the Tees and at Hartlepool employment was moderate, and rather worse than a month ago.

The Imports of cement during November, 1914, amounted to 98 tons, as compared with 8,553 tons in November, 1913. The Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were 35,119 tons and 49,086 tons respectively; there was a marked decline in exports to South Africa, Brazil, and the East Indies.

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was fair generally, but worse than a year ago. Compared with a month ago, there was an improvement in the Potteries, but a decline in other districts. Many works were on short time.

Returns from firms employing 19,240 workpeople in the week ended November 28th showed a decrease of 1·4 per cent. in the number employed, and practically no change in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decline of 10·5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 20·6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches—	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Nov. 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Nov. 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
China Manufacture	2,612	+ 0·6	- 9·6	2,964	+ 0·4	- 12·8
Earthenware Manufacture	12,203	- 1·6	- 10·4	10,285	+ 1·0	- 20·4
Other Branches (including unspecified)	4,425	- 2·1	- 11·2	3,516	- 1·1	- 26·9
Total	19,240	- 1·4	- 10·5	16,765	+ 0·0	- 20·6
Districts—						
Potteries	14,594	- 1·5	- 11·4	11,673	+ 1·4	- 24·1
Other Districts	4,646	- 1·1	- 7·4	5,092	- 1·6	- 11·5
Total	19,240	- 1·4	- 10·5	16,765	+ 0·0	- 20·6

Employment in the Potteries continued to improve, and was fair with china workers, though still slack with earthenware workers. It was fairly good, but rather worse than a month ago with earthenware workers in other districts. Much short time was again reported both in china and earthenware manufacture, but in several cases there was a scarcity of men owing to enlistments.

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in November, 1914, were valued at £8,989, as compared with £103,258 in November, 1913. The Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were £173,546 and £301,234 respectively; the whole export trade, except that with the United States and Australia, was affected by the decline.

GLASS TRADES.

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

Returns from firms in various branches of the glass trades employing 7,222 workpeople in the week ended November 28th showed an increase of 2·7 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 3·2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 5·2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3·0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Nov. 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Nov. 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Glass Bottle	5,365	+ 3·7	- 3·2	7,653	+ 3·9	+ 0·4
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles)	1,348	- 0·4	- 7·6	1,557	- 0·3	- 13·3
Other Branches	509	- 0·2	- 17·8	618	+ 3·5	- 14·0
Total	7,222	+ 2·7	- 5·2	9,831	+ 3·2	- 3·0
Districts.						
North of England	790	+ 2·9	- 6·4	1,027	+ 1·5	- 8·1
Yorkshire	4,373	+ 1·2	- 3·4	6,220	+ 2·2	+ 0·9
Lancashire	769	+ 17·9	+ 5·6	1,024	+ 18·9	+ 13·7
Worcestershire and Warwickshire	788	+ 0·1	- 18·4	884	- 2·3	- 26·6
Scotland	512	- 1·0	- 9·1	676	+ 1·7	- 9·4
Total	7,222	+ 2·7	- 5·2	9,831	+ 3·2	- 3·0

Employment in the glass bottle trade continued good at most centres; but a shortage of labour, especially of boys, was reported; one large bottle house was stopped entirely for lack of labour. Employment was rather better than a month ago, and better, in the flint glass bottle section, than a year ago.

With sheet and plate glass workers at St. Helens employment was good, and showed an improvement; with sheet glass flatteners, however, it remained only moderate. With flint glass makers at Birmingham it remained good, and was better than a year ago, but with flint glass cutters it was bad, and worse than a year ago, about half time being worked. In the Wordsley and Stourbridge district there was much short time with both flint glass makers and cutters, employment being worse than a month ago and much worse than a year ago. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear employment was fair, and better than a month ago and a year ago, though time was lost from want of boys. Table glass makers on the Tyne and Wear reported employment as fair or good, the same as in the previous month.

Description.	Nov., 1914.			Nov., 1913.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1914, on a	
	Nov. 1914.	Oct. 1914.	Nov. 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
	Imports:							
Window and German sheet glass, including shades, &c.	10,233	8,595	113,688	+ 1,638	- 103,455			
Plate	5,187	3,603	24,370	+ 1,584	- 19,683			
Flint, plain, cut or ornamental, &c.	28,740	27,335	89,412	+ 1,405	- 60,672			
Manufactures, other sorts	14	6	192	+ 8	- 178			
Bottles	36,517	37,091	147,396	- 574	- 110,879			
Exports (British & Irish):								
Plate	14,652	12,297	21,458	+ 2,355	- 6,806			
Flint	4,017	5,931	6,655	- 1,914	- 2,638			
Manufactures, other sorts	37,999	29,043	42,799	+ 8,066	- 5,700			
Bottles	70,997	55,851	79,911	+ 15,146	- 8,914			

FOOD PREPARATION TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in November was good on the whole, and better than in October. The bacon-curing and meat-preserving trades were much better than a year ago, and the sugar refining trade somewhat better; but the confectionery and biscuit trades showed a decline on last year.

Some employers reported a shortage of male labour owing to men having joined the colours. This caused a certain amount of overtime among men and, in a few cases, additional employment among women.

Trade.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Nov. 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Nov. 28th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Sugar Refining, &c.	4,883	+ 3·9	+ 3·8	6,842	+ 2·8	+ 7·4
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	26,214	+ 1·1	- 13·4	21,260	+ 4·7	- 8·0
Biscuits, Cakes, &c.	9,968	+ 3·9	- 10·7	8,384	+ 8·4	- 10·0
Jam, Marmalade, &c.	6,910	- 0·9	+ 3·0	5,267	- 3·4	+ 5·8
Bacon and Preserved Meats	3,305	+ 2·5	+ 29·4	3,372	+ 3·0	+ 34·8
Pickles, Sauces, &c.	1,116	+ 2·1	- 2·5	858	- 5·0	- 4·0
Total	52,396	+ 1·7	- 7·4	45,983	+ 3·8	- 2·5

Sugar Refining.—Employment was good, with some overtime, and a scarcity of labour was reported by several firms.

Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Confectionery.—Employment was fairly good on the whole, and better than in October; it was worse than in November last year. The export trade in confectionery was greatly reduced, but the home trade was not so much affected. Some short time was worked by some firms and overtime by others. Several firms complained of a shortage of male labour.

Biscuits, Cakes, &c.—Employment was good on the whole, better than in October, but not so good as last year. There was a shortage of male workpeople at some firms, owing to enlistments.

Jams, Marmalade, Preserved Fruits, &c.—Firms having Government orders reported employment as good, with overtime in some cases; other firms were rather slack. Jam-making is ordinarily rather slack in November, owing to the ending of the fruit season. Employment was, however, better than in November last year.

Bacon Curing and Meat Preserving.—Employment was good, rather better than in the previous month, and much better than last year. The improvement was largely due to Government orders.

Pickles, Sauces, &c.—Employment in this trade was fair, but not so good as in the previous month or in November, 1913.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

THE quantity of fish (other than shell) landed in November, 1914, showed a decrease of 1,693,281 cwts. (or 63·3 per cent.) on November, 1913. The total value of all fish landed showed a decrease of £446,068 (or 33·7 per cent.).

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	November, 1914.			Eleven Months Ended November, 1914.		
	1913.	1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1914.	1913.	1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1914.
ENGLAND & WALES.						
East Coast.						
Tyne Ports	2,277	1,745	- 532	29,490	27,121	- 2,369
Sunderland	332	282	- 50	4,472	4,017	- 455
Middlesbrough	236	220	- 16	3,427	2,788	- 639
Hull	1,127	1,068	- 59	15,491	14,307	- 1,184
Grimsby	28	12	- 16	1,108	774	- 334
Bristol Channel.						
Bristol	648	828	+ 180	12,876	13,427	+ 551
Newport, Mon.	975	590	- 385	9,719	9,404	- 315
Cardiff	4,094	4,861	+ 767	47,726	48,488	+ 762
Swansea	356	166	- 200	5,040	4,040	- 1,000
Other Ports.						
Liverpool	16,304	13,714	- 2,590	191,537	187,396	- 4,141
London	7,225	6,889	- 336	93,828	94,853	+ 1,025
Southampton	5,384	1,391	- 3,993	55,309	40,518	- 14,991
SCOTLAND.						
Leth	266	289	+ 23	4,273	4,117	- 156
Kirkcaldy, Methil, and Grangemouth	221	59	- 162	2,898	2,540	- 358
Glasgow	3,541	2,734	- 807	49,677	41,493	- 8,184
IRELAND.						
Dublin	85	56	- 29	685	820	+ 135
Belfast	103	165	+ 62	2,157	1,958	- 239
Total	43,202	35,069	- 8,133	529,753	497,861	- 31,892

East Coast.—Employment with fishermen at Hull and Grimsby continued good, and at the former port was better than a year ago. With fish dock labourers it was good at Hull, but bad at Grimsby; and with fish curers it was slack at both places. At Yarmouth and Lowestoft employment with all classes declined, and with the close of the herring season the industry was reported as practically at a standstill. The total amount of fish landed at these two ports in November, 1914, was only 15 per cent. of the amount recorded for the same month of last year. At Harwich and Southwold employment with fishermen continued bad.

South Coast.—At Brixham and a few Cornish ports fairly good catches were reported, but at Plymouth port restrictions and the chartering of trawlers by the Admiralty hindered employment.

West Coast.—At Fleetwood and Milford the quantity of fish landed in November, 1914, was less than in the

previous month, but at both ports was in excess of that recorded for November, 1913.

Scotland.—At Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Macduff employment was moderate on the whole, though it was bad with fish curers at Peterhead, and all fish dock labourers were still unemployed at Macduff. At Fraserburgh it was reported as bad with all classes.

Ireland.—The quantity of fish landed on the South and West Coasts showed a considerable increase compared with a year ago. On the East Coast there was a decline.

The Exports (British and Irish) of herrings, cured or salted, during November, 1914, were valued at £160,366, as compared with £203,255 in October, 1914, and £1,207,705 in November, 1913.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN NOVEMBER.

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 November 35,059 seamen* were shipped on foreign-going vessels. Compared with November, 1913, there was a net decrease of 8,143, or 18·8 per cent. Of the above total of 35,059 seamen, 4,666, or 13·3 per cent., were foreigners.

Nearly every port showed a decrease in the number of men engaged, the most marked decline being at Liverpool and at Southampton. At the former port the decline was partly accounted for by a dispute which was in progress for part of the month. At Cardiff there was a considerable increase. A shortage of men for ordinary mercantile ships was again reported at several ports, including London, Liverpool, Cardiff, Bristol, Hull and Middlesbrough. At South Shields, Grimsby, Swansea and Glasgow the supply was equal to the demand.

During the eleven months ended November, 1914, the total number of seamen shipped was 497,861, a decrease of 31,892, or 6·0 per cent., on the total for the corresponding period of 1913. London showed an increase, but most other ports a decrease, the largest being at Southampton, Glasgow, Liverpool, and the Tyne ports.

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	November, 1914.			Eleven Months Ended November, 1914.		
	1913.	1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1914.	1913.	1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1914.
ENGLAND & WALES.						
East Coast.						
Tyne Ports	2,277	1,745	- 532	29,490	27,121	- 2,369
Sunderland	332	282	- 50	4,472	4,017	- 455
Middlesbrough	236	220	- 16	3,427	2,788	- 639
Hull	1,127	1,068	- 59	15,491	14,307	- 1,184
Grimsby	28	12	- 16	1,108	774	- 334
Bristol Channel.						
Bristol	648	828	+ 180	12,876	13,427	+ 551
Newport, Mon.	975	590	- 385	9,719	9,404	- 315
Cardiff	4,094	4,861	+ 767	47,726	48,488	+ 762
Swansea	356	166	- 200	5,040	4,040	- 1,000
Other Ports.						
Liverpool	16,304	13,714	- 2,590	191,537	187,396	- 4,141
London	7,225	6,889	- 336	93,828	94,853	+ 1,025
Southampton	5,384	1,391	- 3,993	55,309	40,518	- 14,991
SCOTLAND.						
Leth	266	289	+ 23	4,273	4,117	- 156
Kirkcaldy, Methil, and Grangemouth	221	59	- 162	2,898	2,540	- 358
Glasgow	3,541	2,734	- 807	49,677	41,493	- 8,184
IRELAND.						
Dublin	85	56	- 29	685	820	+ 135
Belfast	103	165	+ 62	2,157	1,958	- 239
Total	43,202	35,069	- 8,133	529,753	497,861	- 31,892

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR

EMPLOYMENT generally was better than a month ago, and at the London docks it was better than a year ago. It was very good at Liverpool

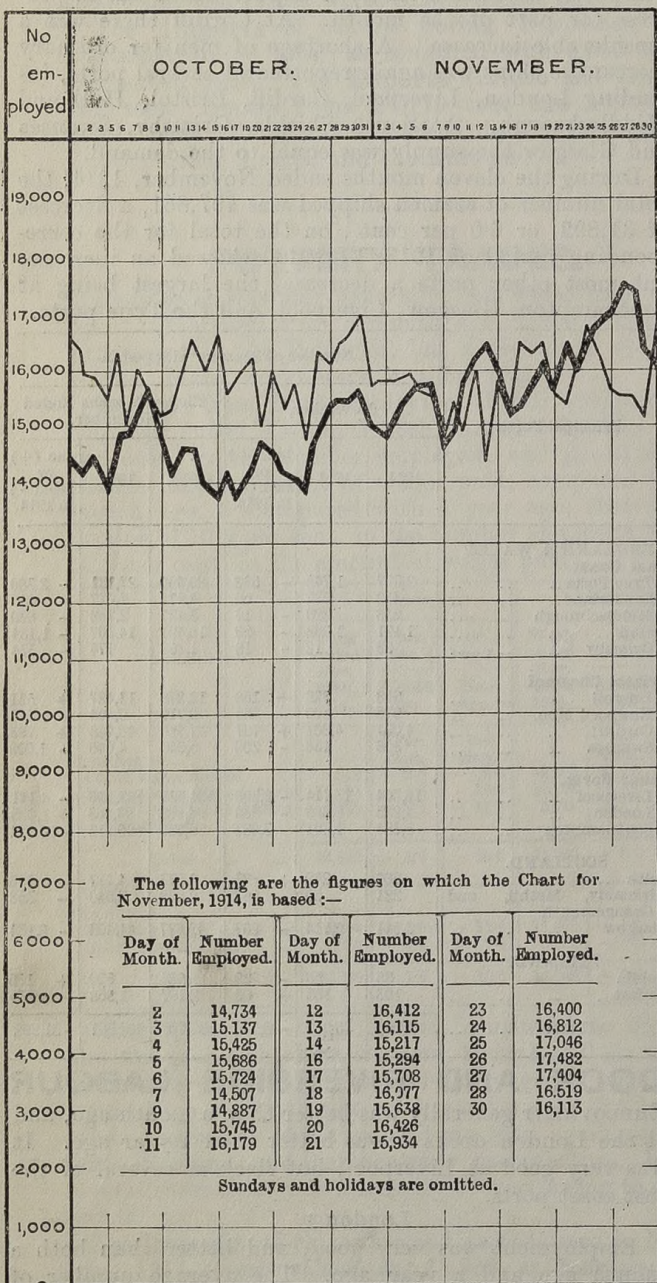
wharves in the four weeks ended November 28th was 15,938, an increase of 9.2 per cent. on a month ago, and of 0.9 per cent. on a year ago.

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks* and at Principal Wharves in London.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.		
Week ended Nov. 7th	5,923	2,507	8,430	6,772	15,202
" " " 14th	6,103	2,670	8,773	6,986	15,759
" " " 21st	6,532	2,228	8,760	7,086	15,846
" " " 28th	6,487	3,044	9,531	7,413	16,944
Average for 4 weeks ended Nov. 28th, 1914	6,262	2,612	8,874	7,064	15,938
Average for Oct., 1914	5,308	2,155	7,463	7,075	14,538
" " Nov., 1913	5,527	2,530	8,057	7,735	15,792

The numbers employed during November fluctuated between a maximum of 17,482 and a minimum of 14,507. The corresponding figures for November, 1913, were 16,871 and 14,327 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 October and November, 1914. The corresponding curve for October, and November, 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 November was 1,732, compared with 1,328 a month ago and 1,702 a year ago.

* Exclusive of Tilbury.

Other English Ports.

East Coast.—Employment was slack generally with dock and quayside labourers on the Tyne and at Blyth, except on iron ore, timber, and pulp cargoes at Tyne Dock. With trimmers and teamers it was slack on both the Tyne and the Wear. On the Tees and at Hartlepool there was some improvement on the previous month. At Hull and Grimsby employment was bad with coal workers, but fair with others; at Goole it was bad with all classes. It was slack at Yarmouth and Lowestoft.

South and West Coasts.—At Liverpool employment with dock labourers was again reported as very good, with much overtime. It was good with quayside carters, with very few unemployed, and overtime generally worked. At Gravesend it was good. At Bristol and Gloucester it was fair, and at Plymouth moderate. Employment at the South Wales ports was fair on the whole, and good with coal trimmers.

Scotland.

At Glasgow employment continued good, and much overtime was worked. It was still slack at Dundee, but at Grangemouth it was fair until the end of the month, when the port was closed to mercantile traffic.

Ireland.

Employment at Belfast and Limerick was fair, but at Waterford it was reported as bad. At Cork it was good.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.*

AGRICULTURAL work was hindered in most areas by rain during the latter part of November, but in general good progress was made. Labour nearly everywhere was rather short. The deficiency does not appear to have been very serious, as a rule, in England and Wales, but in Scotland few districts appeared to be adequately supplied, and as a consequence rises in wages were reported from many localities.

England and Wales.

In Northumberland and Durham day labourers were reported as scarce, except in districts near the sea. The supply of labour in Cumberland and Westmorland was somewhat short, though the deficiency was not seriously felt; wages at the half-yearly hirings were reported as showing an upward tendency. Except in a few districts, the supply of labour in Lancashire and Cheshire was sufficient. In most districts in Yorkshire there was a scarcity of skilled and casual labour, but in a few localities, especially in the West Riding, the supply was said to be sufficient; there was a fairly general rise in wages at the Martinmas hiring fairs.

There was a general deficiency of labour in the Midland counties, except in Worcestershire. In Shropshire and Staffordshire a shortage of both skilled and casual labour was reported, and the lifting of root crops has been delayed in certain districts. Some shortage of skilled labour was reported from Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Leicestershire. In Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, and Warwickshire there was some scarcity of casual labourers, but farm work being well forward, it was possible to dispense with them without much loss. A deficiency, caused by recruiting, of stockmen and men for milking, as well as of casual labourers, was reported from Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, and Berkshire.

Autumn cultivation was well forward in the Eastern counties, and the supply of labour was sufficient for present purposes in most districts. In Huntingdonshire, however, there was difficulty in getting sufficient horse-men and men for tending stock.

Work on the land was somewhat hindered by rain in most of the Southern and South-Western counties. The supply of labour, though not large, was usually sufficient for requirements. Men for milking were in demand in certain districts of Somerset.

In North Wales farm work was reported as well forward, and—except in Merionethshire and Denbighshire—the supply of labour was usually sufficient. In Brecon and Cardiganshire the supply of labour was fairly adequate, but in the remaining counties of South Wales there was a general deficiency.

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

Scotland.

A shortage of experienced men was reported from Caithness-shire, Sutherlandshire, and Ross-shire. In Inverness-shire skilled ploughmen, cattlemen, and shepherds were scarce, but there was still a supply of men from other occupations who have taken to farm work. In Elginshire and south-west Banffshire a sufficiency of men was obtained at the hirings, but only by the offer of higher wages. In north-east Banffshire and in Aberdeenshire there was some shortage, but at several of the hiring markets in Aberdeenshire farmers preferred to go without skilled men rather than pay the high wages asked. Good ploughmen were scarce in Kincairdineshire. In Perthshire and north-east Forfarshire there was a shortage of labour, but in south-west Forfarshire sufficient casual workers were available through men returning from the towns. In Kinross-shire and south-west Fifeshire there was no material scarcity of labour, but in north-east Fifeshire and in the Lothians there was an insufficient supply. In Dumbartonshire there was a sufficiency of labour, except in the more remote rural areas. In Renfrewshire, Lanarkshire, and Stirlingshire the shortage previously reported has become more marked, chiefly on account of recruiting. There was no serious scarcity of labour in Berwickshire. In Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire, the places of young men who have left have been taken by older men, but not many of these are now available. Young men and lads were scarce in Dumfries-shire and Kirkcubrightshire, owing to enlistment, but in Wigtownshire a sufficiency was reported.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

(1) Workmen's Compensation Act.

INSURANCE OF EMPLOYER AGAINST LIABILITY : INSOLVENCY OF EMPLOYER : INSOLVENCY OF INSURANCE COMPANY : RIGHTS OF INJURED WORKMAN.

The Act provides that where an employer is insured against liability to any workman under the Act, and the employer becomes bankrupt;—or (in the case of a company) is being wound up—the rights of the employer against the insurers is transferred to and vests in the workman, and the insurers are under the same liabilities to the workman as if they were the employer to the extent of the liability which they have undertaken. If the liability of the insurers to the workman is less than the liability of the employer to the workman, the workman may prove for the balance against the estate of the insolvent employer. The amount due to a workman for compensation, to an extent not exceeding £100, is a preferential claim against such estate, except where the employer was insured.

A workman in the employment of a company had been injured and was receiving £1 a week as compensation under an agreement duly recorded in the County Court. The company was fully insured against their liability to the workman with an insurance company. The employer company went into liquidation, and shortly afterwards the insurance company went into liquidation. The workman claimed for the capitalized value of his compensation against the assets of the employer company. The Registrar made an order allowing the workman to prove as an ordinary creditor for his compensation in the winding-up of the insurance company, and to prove for the balance remaining unsatisfied in the winding-up of the employer company, but held that he had no right to any preferential payment against the assets of the employer company. Both the workman and the liquidator of the employer company appealed against this order.

The High Court held that the workman's right of proof against the employer was implicitly taken away by sect. 5 (1) and (2) of the Act, and consequently the workman's appeal must be dismissed and the decision of the registrar reversed, and the company succeeded on their cross appeal.—*Re Pethick, Dix & Co., Ltd.*—Chancery Division.—November 3rd, 1914.

(2) Factory Acts.

TEMPERATURE IN FACTORY : WHAT IS A FACTORY ? " PREMISES " : OFFENCE.

The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, provides that in every factory adequate measures must be taken for securing and maintaining a reasonable temperature in each room in which any person is employed. Failure to take such measures is an offence for which the occupier of the factory is liable to a fine. A non-textile factory is defined to include any premises wherein any manual labour is exercised by way of trade or for purposes of gain in or incidental to the making, altering, repairing or adapting for sale of any article, and wherein steam, water or other mechanical power is used in aid of the manufacturing process carried on there.

A certain building consisted of four floors; the ground floor was a shop. The first floor was used partly as a stockroom and partly as a millinery room. The millinery portion was divided from the rest of the floor. The second and third floors were used for the purposes of a non-textile factory within the meaning

of the Act, as dress-making was carried on in this portion of the building with the aid of mechanical power. In the millinery room women were employed trimming or altering hats. No mechanical power was used in this room. There was no fire-place or any kind of heating apparatus in the room. On a day in January, 1914, an Inspector found women at work in the millinery room with rugs wrapped round their knees in a temperature of 45 degrees. Proceedings were, in consequence, taken against the proprietors of the business for an offence against the Act. The defence was that the millinery room was not a factory or part of a factory. There was no dispute as to the facts, and the Sheriff-Substitute held that the defence was sound, and dismissed the charge, stating, however, that if he had found the room to be a factory or part of a factory he should have convicted the defendants. The Inspector appealed. The Court of Session held that it was clear that the ground floor was not a factory, and equally clear that the two top floors were a factory. The room in question was not in itself a factory, nor was it part of a factory because it was under the same roof and connected internally with a factory. Hence, in the absence of any definition in the Act of the word "premises," the decision of the lower Court was correct; the appeal was accordingly dismissed.—*Vines v. Inglis.*—Court of Session.—7th November, 1914.

(3) Coal Mines Acts.

MINIMUM WAGE ACT : FILLER WORKING UNDER COLLIER : WHO IS LIABLE TO FILLER FOR MINIMUM WAGE ?

By the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, every workman employed underground in a coal mine is entitled to a minimum wage; and it is an implied term in his contract that the employer shall pay him wages at not less than the minimum rate, which is to be settled in the manner prescribed by the Act. In a certain colliery it was the practice for one collier and one filler to work together. Each entered into a written contract of employment with the colliery company; but the collier paid the filler, and there was no contract by the company to pay any wages to the filler. The pay was received by the collier, and out of it he paid the filler.

In a certain week a collier worked only four days, but his filler worked five days. In consequence the collier was not entitled to wages at the minimum rate for that week, while the filler was so entitled. The collier, having drawn his pay for the week, paid the filler the usual proportion of the money; but the sum paid to the filler was less than the minimum sum to which he was entitled. The filler accordingly applied to the company to pay him the balance required to make up his wages to the minimum. This the company refused to do.

The filler then brought an action against the company, asking for a declaration that he was entitled to be paid by them at not less than the minimum rate of wages, and that the company were his employers within the meaning of the Act. The company contended that they had nothing to do with the employment or remuneration of fillers, that the filler agreed with the collier as to the amount of his wages, looked to the collier for payment, and was employed by the collier.

The Court held that as the company reserved to themselves the disciplinary control of fillers, the right to engage them, and the right to dismiss them, they were the employers of the fillers within the meaning of the Act, and were responsible to the fillers for their wages at the minimum rate.

Judgment was accordingly given for the plaintiff for the few shillings he claimed, and a declaration was made by the Court in the terms asked for.—*Churm v. Dalton Main Collieries, Ltd.*—King's Bench Division, 23rd and 26th October, 1914.

MINIMUM WAGE ACT : STALLMAN AND MINER : CONTRACT : LIABILITY OF MINEOWNERS FOR MINIMUM WAGE.

In a colliery the men employed underground at getting the coal were stallmen and miners, or "holers." The miners were selected by the stallmen and made no direct or express contracts with the colliery company. Each stallman had a number of miners, or "set," working under him. The stallman was paid for all the mineral got by the set according to the weight of what was got, and the stallman paid the miners according to a rate based on time which was accepted in the district. The company, however, before paying a stallman, deducted the weekly sum due by each miner in the set under the National Insurance Act.

Between April 16th and August 13th, 1912, the wages paid to a certain miner by his stallman fell short by £5 6s. 8d. of the amount to which he was entitled under the Act. He accordingly claimed that sum from the colliery company; and on being refused he brought an action against the company in the County Court to recover the same, and was successful. The company appealed.

It was contended for the company that there was no contract whatever between them and the plaintiff, that he was employed by his stallman and should look to him alone for his minimum wage. The High Court held that the evidence justified the County Court Judge in deciding as he had done; that there was a contract between the company and the plaintiff, and that the company controlled the plaintiff and undertook to pay his wages. Those wages were not fixed by agreement between the stallman and the miner, but by the managers of the mine, and the company had not paid the stallman sufficient to enable him to pay the minimum wage to the plaintiff. It was therefore held that the company were bound to pay the plaintiff the amount he claimed, and the appeal was dismissed.—*Hooley v. Butterley Co., Ltd.*—King's Bench Division.—November 17th and 18th, 1914.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

PART II.—Unemployment Insurance.

APPLICATIONS TO THE UMPIRE.

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

- 329. Workmen engaged in making floating targets.
330. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of brake blocks for railway wagons or other vehicles.

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:—

1487. Fitters, turners, machinists, or other workmen engaged wholly or mainly in repairing machinery connected with galvanising pots.

1488. Workmen engaged in cutting and machining worms and wheels for use in connection with searchlights. (Application 324.)

1489. Joiners engaged partly in joinery, sawing, &c., and partly in setting out in connection with any insured trade. (Application 327.)

1491. War refugees employed as workmen in insured trades.

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

1490. Workmen (other than stockfitters) engaged in the manufacture of metallic ships' berths. (Application 325.)

1492. Workmen (other than tool or die makers and setters) engaged in making horse shoes by machinery.

1493. Workmen (other than toolmakers and toolsetters) who, not being employed in factories or workshops which are carrying on any insured trade, are engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of bolts, nuts, screws or rivets.

This decision modifies decision A 353 (a) (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1912).

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

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 December 1st, 1914.

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

Table showing predominant price per 4 lbs. on Dec. 1st, 1914, and Dec. 1st, 1913, for various districts including England and Wales, Scotland, and Great Britain.

The mean of the predominant prices on December 1st, 1914, shows an increase of 0.39 of a penny as compared with September 1st, 1914, and of 1/2 d. per 4 lbs. as compared with December 1st, 1913.

Returns showing the predominant price of 4 lbs. of bread on December 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:—

Table comparing predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on Dec 1st, 1914, Nov 2nd, 1914, and Dec 1st, 1913, across various districts like London, Birmingham, Bristol, etc.

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:—

Table showing predominant price per 4 lbs. on Dec. 1st, 1914, with month and year ago comparisons, and last change details for towns like London, Birmingham, Bristol, etc.

Compared with a month ago, the predominant price of bread has risen in thirteen of the towns shown in the Table, usually by 1/2 d. per 4 lbs. In London the predominant price on December 1st was 6 3/4 d.; on November 2nd, 1914, 6d. and 6 1/4 d. were about equally common.

II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Table showing British Wheat imports, average monthly price of flour (Town Households ex Mill for Cash), and prices for November 1913 and 1914.

The imports of wheat during September-November, 1914, amounted to 6,795,909 qrs., or 1,045,259 qrs. more than in the corresponding months of 1913. The imports of wheat meal and flour during September-November, 1914, amounted to 2,347,715 cwt. (equivalent to 760,833 qrs. of wheat, allowing 28 per cent. for offal), or 1,137,905 cwt. less than in September-November, 1913.

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

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS

IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

(Cases include all attacks, fatal or otherwise, 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 November, 1914, was 25, of which 23 were due to lead poisoning and 2 to anthrax. Three deaths, all due to lead poisoning, were also reported. In addition 21 cases of lead poisoning (5 of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During the eleven months ended November, 1914, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 469, compared with 582 during the corresponding period of 1913. The number of deaths in 1914 was 34, compared with 28 in 1913. In addition there were 231 cases of lead poisoning (including 37 deaths) among house painters and plumbers in the first eleven months of 1914, compared with 276 cases (including 34 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1913.

Analysis by Industries.

Large table showing analysis by industries for cases and deaths, categorized by industry like Lead Poisoning, Other Forms of Poisoning, and Anthrax.

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 NOVEMBER.

(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 November, 1914, was 280, an increase of seven on a month ago and of ten on a year ago. The mean number for November during the five years 1909-13 was 274, the maximum being 316, and the minimum 222.

Fatal accidents in the railway service during November, 1914, numbered 41, an increase of 4 on a month ago, but a decrease of 6 on a year ago. The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 109, an increase of 9 on October, 1914, but a decrease of 3 on November, 1913. There were 5 fatal accidents at quarries in November, 1914, as compared with 10 a month ago, and 3 a year ago. The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in November, 1914, was 124, an increase of 2 on a month ago and of 20 on a year ago.

The total number of fatal accidents to seamen reported during November, 1914, was 143, as compared with 118 in October, 1914, and 55 in November, 1913.

Table showing fatal industrial accidents reported in November, categorized by trade like Railway Service, Mines, Quarries, Factories and Workshops, and Seamen.

TRADE DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER.*

(Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.)

Number and Magnitude.—The number of disputes beginning during the month was 25, as compared with 77 in November, 1913, and 67 in the corresponding month of 1912.

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

Table with 4 columns: Trades, No. of Disputes, No. of Workpeople involved (Directly, Indirectly, Total). Rows include Building, Coal Mining, Engineering, Shipbuilding, Other Metal, etc.

Causes.—Of the 25 new disputes, 10 arose on demand for advances in wages, 6 on other wages questions, 8 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, and one on a question of the eviction of a miner from a house owned by a colliery company.

Principal Disputes which began or ended in November.

Table with 6 columns: Occupations and Locality, Number of Workpeople involved, Date when Dispute began, Duration in Working Days, Alleged Cause or Object, Result. Rows include Building, Coal Mining, Transport.

Disputes still in Progress.—18 disputes, involving about 1,600 workpeople, were in progress at the time of going to press.

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

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES IN SEPTEMBER, 1914.

The total number of immigrant aliens admitted into the United States in September, 1914, was 29,143, of whom 17,079 were males and 12,064 females.

Results.—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 17 new disputes and 8 old disputes. Of these new and old disputes 9 were settled in favour of the workpeople, 9 in favour of the employers, and 7 were compromised.

Aggregate Duration.—The number of working days lost in November by disputes which began, or were settled, in that month amounted to 53,900. In addition, 30,600 working days were lost during November owing to disputes which began before that month, and were still in progress at the end of the month.

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

Table with 6 columns: Groups of Trades, 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. Rows include Building, Coal Mining, etc.

1,612 from Mexico, and 1,533 from the West Indies. A majority of the immigrants were described as labourers (4,316), servants (4,021), and farm labourers (1,127).

The number of emigrant aliens departing from the United States in September was 18,212, of whom 15,346 were males and 2,866 females. This total represents a great decline as compared with the previous month, but is only slightly lower than the figure for September, 1913.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.*

(Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.)

Wages.

Changes taking effect in November.—The net result of all the changes taking effect in November, 1914, was a decrease of £1,883 per week, and the total number of workpeople affected was 178,857.

One change, affecting 75 workpeople, was arranged by arbitration; five changes, affecting 142,046 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation boards or by mediation; and eleven changes, affecting 12,978 workpeople, took effect under sliding scales.

Summary for January-November, 1914.—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, during the eleven months ended November 30th was 788,515.

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

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

Table with 5 columns: GROUPS OF TRADES, January to November (1913, 1914), No., £. Rows include Coal Mining, Iron, &c., Mining, Quarrying, etc.

Hours.

No changes in recognised hours of labour were reported as taking effect in November, 1914. In the period January-November, 446 workpeople had their hours increased by 1,873 hours, and 76,854 had reductions amounting to 261,260 hours per week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NOVEMBER, 1914.

Table with 6 columns: Trade, Locality, Date from which change took effect, Occupations, Approximate Number of Workpeople affected, Particulars of Change.

Increases in Rates of Wages.

Table with 6 columns: Trade, Locality, Date, Occupations, Approximate Number of Workpeople affected, Particulars of Change. Rows include Building, Iron and Steel Manufacture, Engineering.

Decreases in Rates of Wages.

Table with 6 columns: Trade, Locality, Date, Occupations, Approximate Number of Workpeople affected, Particulars of Change. Rows include Coal Mining, Ironstone Mining, Pig Iron Manufacture, Steel Manufacture.

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

Pig Iron Manufacture.—Increase of 5 per cent. in the wages of blastfurnacemen in South Staffordshire. Iron and Steel Manufacture.—Increases of 6d. per ton and 5 per cent. to puddlers and millmen respectively in the Midlands.

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. ‡ In the case of federated firms the change took effect from first full pay in November. At the Royal Ordnance Factories, Woolwich, and in certain other cases, the change took effect later in the month. § Preliminary and subject to revision.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES—FOUR WEEKS ENDED 13TH NOVEMBER.

The total number of workpeople remaining on the registers* of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges on November 13th was 133,215, as compared with 157,248 on October 16th, 1914, and with 119,485 on November 14th, 1913.

The total number of registrations of workpeople during the four weeks ended November 13th was 272,494, a daily average of 11,354, as compared with a daily average of 12,609 in the previous five weeks, and of 9,436 in the four weeks ended November 14th, 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 402,221 (men 250,515, women 99,592, boys 21,983, and girls 30,131), as compared with 534,316 in the five weeks ended October 16th, 1914, and 315,920 in the four weeks ended November 14th, 1913.

The total number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the period was 127,727, a daily average of 5,322, as compared with 5,330 in the five weeks ended October 16th, 1914, and with 3,763 in the four weeks ended November 14th, 1913.

The total number of vacancies filled during the period was 96,881, a daily average of 4,037, as compared with 4,121 in the previous five weeks, and with 2,885 in the four weeks ended November 14th, 1913.

The vacancies filled during the period include 19,874 cases in which persons were placed in Exchange districts other than those in which they were registered. Of these 4,366 represent transferences from one division to another. Of the total vacancies filled, 14,263 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 Nov. 13th, 1914.		5 weeks ended Oct. 16th, 1914.		4 weeks ended Nov. 14th, 1913.	
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.
Insured Trades.						
Registrations†	4,937	44	5,712	49	4,702	44
Vacancies notified	2,012	47	2,007	48	1,342	43
Vacancies filled	1,635	37	1,598	35	1,096	35
Uninsured Trades.						
Registrations†	2,192	616	2,349	716	1,884	516
Vacancies notified	2,762	803	2,910	873	1,773	517
Vacancies filled	1,404	513	1,438	482	776	418
Vacancies notified	1,004	341	1,039	315	863	320
Vacancies filled	1,001	326	1,078	346	596	263
Vacancies filled	767	271	804	260	662	233

The Exchanges open at November 13th numbered 402.

INSURED TRADES.†

Registrations.—The number of registrations effected during the period was 99,981 (men 98,492, women 465, boys 993, and girls 31), a daily average of 4,166, as compared with 4,432 in the preceding five weeks. The total number of workpeople on the register at some time or other during the period was 179,141 (men 175,929, women 1,782, boys 1,387, and girls 43). These figures exclude 19,561 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 November 13th was 62,318, as compared with 79,160 on October 16th.

Vacancies Notified and Filled.—The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the period was 49,419, a daily average of 2,059, as compared with 2,054 in the previous five weeks. The number of vacancies filled was 40,125, a daily average of 1,672, compared with 1,634 in the previous five weeks. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 81.2.

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

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

‡ The figures for these trades relate to workpeople who are insured against unemployment under the provisions of Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911.

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

Groups of Occupations.	Registrations.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Building and Construction of Works	56.3	54.1	56.2
Sawmilling	0.7	0.6	0.5
Shipbuilding	13.4	13.4	13.7
Mechanical Engineering	27.3	30.7	28.5
Construction of Vehicles	1.5	1.0	1.0
Cabinet Making, etc.	0.8	0.2	0.1

UNINSURED TRADES.

Registrations.—The number of registrations effected during the period was 144,992 (men 48,869, women 63,010, boys 14,295, and girls 18,818), a daily average of 6,041, as compared with 6,464 in the preceding five weeks. The total number of workpeople on the register at some time or other during the period was 223,080 (men 74,586, women 97,810, boys 20,596, and girls 30,088). These figures are exclusive of re-applications from persons already placed in vacancies by the Exchanges during the period, which numbered 7,960.

The number of workpeople remaining on the register at November 13th was 70,897 (men 21,333, women 34,096, boys 5,185, and girls 10,283), as compared with 78,088 on October 16th.

Vacancies Notified and Filled.—The number of vacancies notified during the period was 78,308, a daily average of 3,263, as compared with 3,276 in the preceding five weeks.

The number of vacancies filled during the period was 56,756, a daily average of 2,365, as compared with 2,488 in the preceding five weeks. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 72.5.

Of the vacancies filled during the period, 7,945 (men 4,703, women 2,896, boys 185, and girls 161), were known to be for less than a week's employment; of these 2,354 were for men in conveyance of men, goods, and messages, 1,053 were for general labourers, and 2,174 were for women in domestic offices or services.

Of the 14,317 vacancies for boys and girls filled during the period, 3,637 (boys 1,845 and girls 1,792), or 25.4 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.	22.5	27.4	29.1
General Labourers	27.0	23.8	26.8
Commercial Occupations	11.9	7.4	7.9
Textiles	5.2	5.9	3.3
Women:—			
Domestic Offices or Services	47.6	54.3	51.3
Dress	13.7	11.6	12.1
Textiles	9.8	8.7	8.3
Food, Tobacco, Drink, &c.	5.0	4.4	5.1

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The number of men given casual employment through the Exchanges was 1,494, and the number of casual jobs given was 7,416, a daily average of 309, compared with 501 in the preceding five weeks, and 860 in the four weeks ended November 14th, 1913. Of the jobs given during the period, 6,115 were for dock labourers, 1,164 for cloth porters at Manchester, and 137 for cotton porters at Liverpool. During the period there were also 1,820 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 demand for both men and women in the tailoring and boot-making trades and in the woollen industry.

Men were required in most centres for shipbuilding, engineering, and vehicle-making, and in some places for building and construction of works.

There was also a deficiency in the supply of agricultural and colliery labour in many districts.

I.—DISTRICT TABLES.*

Registrations, Vacancies Notified, and Vacancies Filled in the Period of Four Weeks ended November 13th, 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.
		76	29	41	60	68†	77	31	19	401‡
On Register at beginning of period	Insured Trades	24,417	3,481	5,990	9,808	18,144	11,616	2,166	3,538	79,160
	Uninsured Trades	29,387	4,358	6,621	9,362	13,414	9,483	2,623	2,840	78,088
	Total	53,804	7,839	12,611	19,170	31,558	21,099	4,789	6,378	157,248
Registrations†	Insured Trades	34,642	9,129	6,696	12,821	25,102	19,356	7,399	4,397	119,542
	Uninsured Trades	59,103	8,997	12,060	18,526	24,036	20,594	4,170	5,466	152,952
	Total	93,745	18,126	18,756	31,347	49,138	39,950	11,569	9,863	272,494
On Register at end of period	Insured Trades	20,949	2,815	3,405	6,821	13,839	8,944	2,164	3,381	62,318
	Uninsured Trades	26,190	3,767	5,553	8,767	13,011	8,721	2,079	2,809	70,897
	Total	47,139	6,582	8,958	15,588	26,850	17,665	4,243	6,190	133,215
Vacancies Notified	Insured Trades	10,881	8,576	3,287	5,834	4,439	10,368	5,163	871	49,419
	Uninsured Trades	26,086	7,053	6,615	11,919	10,857	11,264	2,615	1,899	78,308
	Total	36,967	15,629	9,902	17,753	15,296	21,632	7,778	2,770	127,727
Vacancies Filled	Insured Trades	9,761	7,557	2,445	4,859	3,328	7,326	4,162	697	40,125
	Uninsured Trades	20,272	5,265	4,427	8,006	7,441	8,317	1,666	1,362	56,756
	Total	30,033	12,822	6,872	12,865	10,769	15,643	5,828	2,059	96,881

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	34,381	13,322	47,703	54,774	25,936	80,710	29,047	12,774	41,821	20,703	7,682	28,385	17,155	6,422	23,577	
South Western	5,022	1,765	6,787	13,893	2,772	16,665	4,028	1,584	5,612	12,911	1,295	14,206	11,133	928	12,061	
West Midlands	6,866	3,551	10,417	10,009	4,964	14,973	4,445	2,881	7,326	5,587	1,906	7,493	3,756	1,478	5,234	
Yorkshire and East Midlands	13,001	4,064	17,065	19,244	7,554	26,798	9,512	4,187	13,699	10,873	3,876	14,749	8,221	2,598	10,819	
North Western	22,501	6,419	28,920	32,885	11,551	44,436	17,434	6,955	24,389	9,182	3,627	12,809	6,612	2,502	9,114	
Scotland and North of England	13,780	4,748	18,528	23,779	10,973	34,752	10,781	4,486	15,267	14,413	4,780	19,193	9,941	3,929	13,870	
Wales (including Mon.)	2,992	1,101	4,093	8,654	1,739	10,393	2,696	1,014	3,710	6,156	788	6,944	4,786	649	5,335	
Ireland	4,591	1,147	5,738	6,559	2,092	8,651	4,491	1,106	5,597	1,654	659	2,313	1,195	483	1,678	
Total	(24 days)	103,154	36,117	139,271	169,797	67,581	237,378	82,434	34,987	117,421	81,479	24,613	106,092	62,799	18,889	81,688
Total a Month ago	(30 days)	148,391	37,595	185,986	239,759	89,385	329,144	108,154	36,117	139,271	102,817	31,727	134,544	79,676	24,722	104,398
Total a Year ago	(24 days)	83,081	17,393	100,474	157,832	42,798	200,620	93,326	16,421	110,247	50,698	20,868	71,566	40,473	16,025	56,498

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	2,283	3,218	6,101	6,338	6,697	13,035	1,851	3,467	5,318	5,522	3,060	8,582	3,812	2,634	6,446	
South Western	418	624	1,042	734	727	1,461	363	607	970	945	478	1,423	445	316	761	
West Midlands	802	1,392	2,194	1,567	2,216	3,783	556	1,077	1,632	1,482	927	2,409	923	715	1,638	
Yorkshire and East Midlands	781	1,324	2,105	1,904	2,645	4,549	617	1,272	1,889	1,714	1,280	3,004	1,062	964	2,046	
North Western	978	1,660	2,638	2,090	2,612	4,702	867	1,594	2,461	1,513	974	2,487	977	678	1,655	
Scotland and North of England	746	1,815	2,561	1,749	3,449	5,198	626	1,772	2,398	1,262	1,187	2,449	810	663	1,473	
Wales (including Mon.)	288	408	696	521	656	1,176	217	316	533	583	251	834	299	194	493	
Ireland	399	241	640	899	313	1,212	400	193	593	389	68	457	323	58	381	
Total	(24 days)	6,695	11,282	17,977	18,802	19,314	35,116	5,496	10,298	15,794	13,400	8,235	21,635	8,651	6,542	15,193
Total a Month ago	(30 days)	9,863	12,080	21,443	22,891	26,233	49,124	6,695	11,282	17,977	15,853	9,506	25,359	11,401	7,844	19,245
Total a Year ago	(24 days)	4,751	4,987	9,738	15,414	12,483	25,897	4,472	4,766	9,238	11,055	7,893	18,948	7,115	5,626	12,741

* 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.

PAUPERISM IN NOVEMBER, 1914.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in November, 1914, in the 35 urban districts named below corresponded to a rate of 190 per 10,000 of the population.

Compared with October, 1914, the total number of paupers relieved decreased by 1,286 (or 0.4 per cent.), and the rate per 10,000 by 1. The number of indoor paupers increased by 399 (or 0.2 per cent.), while the number of outdoor paupers decreased by 1,685 (or 0.9 per cent.).

Compared with November, 1913, the rate per 10,000 increased by 3. The number of indoor paupers decreased by 434 (or 0.3 per cent.), while the number of outdoor paupers increased by 9,417 (or 5.5 per cent.).

Table with columns: Paupers on one day in second week of Nov., 1914. (In-door, Out-door, TOTAL), Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with A Month ago, A Year ago. Rows include ENGLAND & WALES, SCOTLAND, IRELAND.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Imports.

THE total value of the imports in November, 1914, was £55,987,000, compared with £51,559,000 in the previous month, and £68,467,000 in November, 1913.

FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.

Grain and Flour.—The total imports of grain and flour showed a small increase compared with November, 1913, mainly owing to a recovery in imports of maize from the Argentine, the principal source, which were below normal last year.

Meat.—The imports of frozen mutton showed a decline as compared with a year ago; but this was partly due to the fact that the imports from Australia, our principal source of supply, were abnormally large in November last year.

Other Articles of Food, &c.—There was a decline in the quantities of dairy produce and eggs, and a large decrease in that of potatoes, but increases in sugar, tea, cocoa, and coffee. The imports of butter from Denmark showed scarcely any diminution, and eggs from Denmark a large increase.

RAW MATERIALS.

Textile Materials.—All the principal textile materials, except silk, showed a decline. In the case of cotton the imports were 1,308,000 centials in November, 1914, compared with 3,511,000 centials in November, 1913.

Other Raw Materials.—The quantities of the principal other raw materials imported in November, 1914, and the increase or decrease on November, 1913, are shown below:—

Table with columns: Article, Quantity imported in November, 1914, Increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with November, 1913. Rows include Iron ore, Copper ore, Manganese ore, etc.

In the case of sawn and split timber there was a decline in the imports from Russia, but a considerable increase from Sweden. The increase in petroleum was specially large in crude and fuel oils, which showed an increase from 1,104,900 gallons to 6,159,500 gallons.

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

There was a heavy decline in all the groups of manufactured articles, except leather, the imports of which were more than double those in November, 1913. The increase was mainly from the United States, our principal source of supply.

Exports—British and Irish.

The total value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures in November, 1914, was £24,602,000, compared with £28,602,000 in the previous month, and with £44,756,000 in November, 1913.

FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.

This group showed a considerable decline compared with November, 1913, due largely to the cessation of the export of herrings to Russia and Germany.

RAW MATERIALS.

The principal articles which contributed to the decline in this group were coal and wool. The exports of coal to European countries (except Denmark and France), to Egypt, and to South America, showed a heavy fall.

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

Textiles.—There was a decline of nearly 50 per cent. in the exports of cotton yarn. Cotton piece goods declined from 563,650,000 yards to 306,667,000 yards, all the principal countries of destination showing a fall, especially Turkey, Egypt, China, South America, and India.

Other Articles.—The quantities of the other principal manufactured articles exported in November, 1914, and the decrease compared with November, 1913, are shown below:—

Table with columns: Article, Exports in November, 1914, Decrease as compared with November, 1913. Rows include Pig iron, Galvanised iron and steel sheets, Tinned plates and sheets, etc.

Rail locomotives showed an increase, owing to greater exports to British India and South Africa; there was also an increase in road locomotives, but other machinery, particularly agricultural and textile, showed a great decline.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADES.

THE results of the ascertainment of the selling prices of coal and iron in various districts are given in the Table below:—

Table with columns: Product and District, Price according to last Audit, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit on, Period covered by last Audit, Average selling price per ton, Previous Audit, A Year ago. Rows include Coal, Pig Iron, Manufactured Iron.

Coal.—In connection with the ascertained selling price of Durham coal the Durham Conciliation Board decided that the wages of miners should be reduced by 3 3/4 per cent.

Pig Iron.—The ascertainment of the selling price of pig iron resulted in no change in the wages of blast-furnacemen in the West of Scotland.

Manufactured Iron.—In the North of England and the West of Scotland the wages of puddlers were increased by 3d. per ton, and those of millmen by 2 1/2 per cent.; whilst in the Midlands they were increased by 6d. per ton and 5 per cent. respectively.

PASSENGER MOVEMENT TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM IN OCTOBER.

In October, 1914, the total number of passengers who landed in the United Kingdom from other countries was 116,406, and the number who embarked for other countries was 71,699; these numbers compare with 115,011 and 142,083 respectively in October, 1913.

The number of outward passengers to non-European countries in October was 38,220 this year and 63,095 last year, these numbers including 23,370 and 43,103 British subjects respectively; the inward passengers from non-European countries in October numbered 16,566 this year and 26,574 last year, of whom 14,195 and 16,428 respectively were British subjects.

The total of passengers of British nationality in October includes 18,924 passengers outward, who were recorded as leaving permanent residence in the United Kingdom, and intending to reside permanently in non-European countries; while 9,124 of the inward passengers were recorded as having been resident in such countries, and intending to reside within the United Kingdom.

Table with columns: Migrants of British Nationality, October, Ten months ending October, 1913, 1914. Rows include British North America, Australia, New Zealand, etc.

Table with columns: Immigrants from, 1913, 1914. Rows include British North America, Australia, New Zealand, etc.

* Exclusive of persons travelling via Continental Ports.

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

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS DURING NOVEMBER, 1914.

Table with columns: District, Certifying Surgeon, Place and time for examination. Rows include Ballinamore, Bridge of Allan, Colchester, etc.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise stated the place of examination is at the residence of the Certifying Surgeon. † Of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING NOVEMBER.

(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 November, 1914.

Table with 2 columns: Class of Society, Number Registered. Data includes Trade Unions, Industrial and Provident Societies.

Table with 4 columns: Class of Society, Notices received in November of, Commencement of Dissolution or Winding-up, Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up, Registry Cancelled.

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES. Quarterly Returns of Sales.

Table with 7 columns: Names of Societies and Nature of Business, Sales in third quarter of (1914, 1913, 1909), Percentage Increase compared with A year ago, Five years ago.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING NOVEMBER.

UNITED KINGDOM. All the United Kingdom Official Publications, including Consular Reports, may be purchased either directly or through any Bookseller...

UNITED KINGDOM. Statistics of Compensation and of Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, and the Employer's Liability Act, 1880, during the year 1913. Home Office. [Cd. 7669 : price 6d.]

Royal Irish Constabulary and Dublin Metropolitan Police. Appendix to the Report of the Committee of Inquiry, 1914. Minutes of Evidence, &c. [Cd. 7637 : price 3s. 2½d.]

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

Commonwealth of Australia.—Monthly Summary of Australian Statistics. No. 31. July, 1914. No. 32. August, 1914. Trade unions, unemployment, changes in wages, disputes, &c. [Melbourne : McCarron, Bird & Co.]

Victoria.—Wages Board Determinations. Bedsteadmakers, Board, dated 18th August, 1914, cancelling that of 31st July, 1912. Chaff-cutters' Board, dated 9th September, 1914, cancelling that of 23rd November, 1912.

Queensland.—Industrial Peace Act Awards. Sawmilling Industry, South-Eastern Division, dated 16th July, 1914, cancelling that of 29th November, 1912. Mechanical Engineers, South-Eastern Division, dated 6th August, 1914.

New Zealand.—Journal of the Department of Labour, September, 1914. Condition of trade and employment as at 31st August, prices of commodities and rents in the four chief centres and the secondary towns on 1st and 17th August, accidents, persons assisted to employment, &c. [Wellington : John Mackay, Government Printer.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

International.—Bulletin of the International Labour Office (German edition). Nos. 7 and 8-9, 1914. [Jena : G. Fischer.]

United States.—Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, No. 142, 27th February, 1914. Administration of Labour Laws and Factory Inspection in certain European Countries. No. 145, 10th April, 1914.

New York.—Department of Labour Bulletin. No. 61. October, 1914. Idleness of Organized Wage Earners in the first half of 1914. No. 66, November, 1914. Strikes and Lockouts in 1912 and 1913. No. 67, November, 1914.

Massachusetts.—Labour Bulletin, No. 101, 12th June, 1914. Industrial Home Work in Massachusetts. The results of an inquiry made in co-operation with the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. [Boston : Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers.]

Kansas.—Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Annual Reports of the Bureau of Labour and Industry, 1912 and 1913. Wage-earner statistics, labour organisations, strikes and labour difficulties, factory inspection, accidents, &c. [Topeka : W. C. Austin, State Printers.]

Porto Rico.—Second Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour, 1913. Wages, disputes, unemployment, cost of living, housing conditions, &c. [San Juan : Bureau of Supplies, Printing, and Transportation.]

France.—Journal of the French Ministry of Labour, August-September, 1914. State subventions to labour exchanges and unemployment funds in 1913, employment in July. [Paris : Berger-Levrault : price 2d.]

Germany.—Journal of the German Labour Department, October, 1914. Employment in September, census of unemployed in Hamburg on 14th September. [Berlin : Carl Heymann : price 1d.]

Italy.—Journal of the Italian Labour Department (fortnightly series), 1st November, 1914. Labour disputes in September and in the first half of October, statistics relating to the silk industry in July, employment in the second half of October.

Holland.—Royal Commission on Unemployment (Instituted 1909). Vol. IX. Final Report. [The Hague.]

Sweden.—Journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs, No. 9, 1914. State and communal measures against unemployment, food supply &c., during the war period, law as to safeguarding certain food materials during war or danger of war.

Denmark.—Journal of the Danish Workmen's Insurance and of the Unemployment Inspector's Department, October, 1914. Employment in July, law of 21st April, 1914, on medical relief to be afforded by municipalities. [Hellerup : V. L. Faber.]

Spain.—Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, October, 1914. Retail prices of food, &c., in period October, 1913, to March, 1914. [Madrid : D. V. Suárez : price 2½d.]

Bulgaria.—Movement of Population in 1909. Part II. Births, deaths and marriages. General Statistical Department. [Sofia : pp. 233.]

CONSULAR REPORTS.

Consular Reports. Annual Series. No. 5394. Bavaria, 1913, and part of 1914. Census of unemployed, cost of living, labour bureaux, strikes and lock-outs, &c. [Cd. 7620-4 : price 2d.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, NOVEMBER, 1914.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS. Building Works.—Bermondsey Labour Exchange, Adaptation.—W. Norton, 42, Sydney St., Chelsea, S.W. Birmingham, Victoria Telephone Exchange, Enlargement.—J. E. Harper, 76/80, Lombard St., Birmingham.

Office, Industrial Museum, Heating and Hot Water Services.—J. Cormack & Sons, Ltd., 30, Caxton St., Westminster, S.W.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper of Various Descriptions.—J. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., King's Norton, near Birmingham; Brindle & Son, Ltd., Sablesbury, near Preston; H. Bruce & Sons, Ltd., Kinleith Mill, Currie; Caldwell & Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing, Fife; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Valleyfield Mills, Airdrie; J. R. Crompton & Bros., Ltd., Bury, Lancs.; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Burneside Mill, Kendal; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Croxley Mill, Watford; Y. Duxbury & Sons, Ltd., Heap Bridge Mills, Bury; Evans, Adlard & Co., Ltd., Postlip Mill, near Winchcombe, Glos.; Fisher & Co., Ltd., Kettlebrook Mill, Tamworth; R. Fletcher & Son, Ltd., Kearsley, near Manchester; Ford Paper Works, Ltd., Hylton, near Sunderland; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton, near Bristol; Hele Paper Co., Ltd., Hele, Cullompton; C. T. Hook & Co., Ltd., Snodland, Kent; Hyde Paper Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Broomstair Mills, Denton; Ilford Paper Mills Co., Ilford; W. Joynson & Son, St. Mary Cray, Kent; C. Marsden & Sons, Ltd., Tamworth; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; North of Ireland Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ballyclare, Co. Antrim; Ramsbottom Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ramsbottom; A. E. Reed & Co., Ltd., London Paper Mills, Dartford; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots; T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd., Rye Mill, High Wycombe; Smith, Anderson & Co., Ltd., Fetykil Mill, Fife; R. Somerville & Co., Creech, near Taunton; Spicer Bros., Ltd., Eynsford, Kent; C. Turner & Co., Ltd., Springside, Bolton; Ulverston Paper Co., Ltd., Furness Mill, Ulverston; Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd., Buckland Mill, Dover.

Printings and Vellums of Various Descriptions.—H. Band & Co., Plough Yard, Brentford; Cooper, Dennison & Walkden, Ltd., Verney Rd., S.E.; R. Daws, Newport Pagnell; Herring, Dewick & Cripps, Sawston, Cambs.; G. W. Russell & Son, Bancroft, Hitchin. Printing, Binding, &c.—Binding 1,500 Letter Book 247, Printing, binding, &c., 4,250 Army Books; ditto, 2,000 books "S. 71 B."; ditto, 500 Newfoundland R.N.R. Certificate.—J. Truscott & Son, Ltd., Dowgate Works, Tonbridge. Printing, binding, &c., 1,000 books "S. 584"; supplying 5,000 covers for Army Orders, &c.—J. Line & Sons, Ltd., Southall Mills, Southall. Printing, binding, &c., 2,000 Army Book 886.—Whitmore, Ltd., 151, Edmund St., Birmingham. Ditto, 5,000 books "S. 325," ditto, 1,000 books "S. 560".—J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Apsley Mills, Hemel Hempstead. Ditto, 5,000 books "S. 323," printing, &c., 10,000 books Postmasters No. 1025.—Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E.C. Printing, binding, &c., 500 Fortification Drawing Books; ditto, 4,000 Army Books.—J. Rissen, Ltd., Clerkenwell Green, E.C. Ditto, 3,000 books "Works Instruction Forms; ditto, 50,000 "Army Book 64".—Barclay & Fry, Ltd., The Grove, Southwark, S.E. Ditto, 100,000 "Army Book 64".—Cartwright & Ratray, Ltd., Caxton Works, Mary St., Hyde. Ditto, 50,000 "Army Book 64".—Willmott & Sons, Ltd., 52-56, Bartholomew Close, E.C. Printing, &c., 12,500 books Postmasters No. 1022.—Hereford Times, Ltd., Maylord St., Hereford. Printing, Jobwork.—Group 101, Section A.—Drake, Driver & Leaver, Ltd., Rosebery Avenue, E.C. Ditto, Sections B and C; Group 102, Section B; Groups 103, 104, 105.—Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd., 52, Long Acre, W.C. Group 102, Section A; Group 113, Section C; Groups 115, 116, 117.—Sir J. Causton & Sons, Ltd., 139, Clapham Rd., S.W. Group 113, Section A.—Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Cardiff Rd., Reading. Groups 106, 110, 111, 112; Group 113, Section B; Group 114; 118, Sections B and C; Groups 119, 120, 121.—W. P. Griffith & Sons, Ltd., Prujean Square, E.C. Great New St., E.C., and Coldharbour Lane, S.E. Group 118, Section A.—F. Tarrant & Co., Ltd., 108 and 110, Camberwell Rd., S.E. Supplying 3,000,000 Leaflets.—London Colour Printing Co., Exmoor St., N. Kensington, W. Supplying 2,500,000 Leaflets.—Odhams, Ltd., Long Acre, W.C. Supplying 20,000 Recruiting Posters.—H. Jenkinson, Ltd., Kirkstall, Leeds. Supplying 40,000 Recruiting Posters.—Johnson, Riddle & Co., 32, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E. Stores and Miscellaneous.—Cutlery.—Harrison Bros. & Howson, Sheffield. Pasterboards, &c.—R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix Mills, Airdrie; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Nash and Apsley Mills, Hemel Hempstead; J. Spicer & Sons, Ltd., Redcross Works, E.C.; G. Stark & Sons, Grove Park Mills, Glasgow.

POST OFFICE.

Annual Contracts for Laying Conduits and Supplying Drawing-in and Jointing Cables in the following Engineering Districts.—Scotland, Northern and North-Eastern: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E.; North-Western, South Lancs., and Ireland: British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Lennox House, Norfolk St., W.C.; North Wales and North Midland: Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.; South Wales, South-Western, South Midland, Eastern & South-Eastern: London (Cables and Cabling only): Callender's Cable and Construction Company, Ltd., Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C. Laying Lines of Pipes.—Portobello: T. Spence, 13, Cathcart Place, Edinburgh. Laying Lines of Pipes.—Birkenhead: W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Pool St., St. George's Rd., Bolton. Laying Lines of Pipes, Stone-ware Ducts and "U" Troughing.—Erith: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., 21, Old Queen St., S.W. Laying Lines of Stoneware Ducts along the following main routes.—Blackburn-Bolton, Section I: J. A.

Ewart, Ltd., 21, Old Queen St., S.W.; Blackburn-Bolton, Section II.: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., 21, Old Queen St., S.W.; Wigan-St. Helens, Section I.: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., 21, Old Queen St., S.W.; Wigan-St. Helens, Section II.: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., 21, Old Queen St., S.W.; Long Lane, Abbey St., S.E.; J. A. Ewart, Ltd., 21, Old Queen St., S.W.; Liverpool-Manchester, Section III.: W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Pool St., St. George's Rd., Bolton; Liverpool-Manchester, Section II.: R. C. Brehner & Co., 9, South Saint Andrew St., Edinburgh; Sheffield-Doncaster, Section III.: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., 21, Old Queen St., S.W.; Chelmsford-Colchester, Section I.: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Grosvenor Wharf, Westminster, S.W.; Edinburgh-Forth Bridge: Casey & Darragh, Ltd., 21, Thistle St., Stirling. *Laying Lines of Stoneware Ducts and Pipes*:—Cardiff-Pontypridd: J. A. Ewart, Junr., 45, Herbert St., Rowbarton, Taunton; Dorking: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., 21, Old Queen St., S.W.; Belfast: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., 21, Old Queen St., S.W.; Guildford-Farnham-Aldershot: A. H. Ball & Co., Ltd., 4, Castle St., Farnham; Preston-Bolton, Section I.: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., 21, Old Queen St., S.W.; Wavertree (Liverpool): W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Pool St., St. George's Rd., Bolton; Liverpool-Manchester, Section IV.: W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Pool St., St. George's Rd., Bolton. *Laying Line of Stoneware Ducts, Pipes and Steel Tubes*:—Liverpool-Ormskirk: Robson, Eckford & Co., Ltd., Hawick; Wigan-Bolton: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., 21, Old Queen St., S.W.; Preston-Bolton, Section II.: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., 21, Old Queen St., S.W.; Liverpool-Manchester, Section I.: R. C. Brehner & Co., 9, South Saint Andrew St., Edinburgh. *Laying Lines of Stoneware Ducts, "U" Troughing and Cable*:—Redhill: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Grosvenor Wharf, Westminster, S.W. *Manufacturing, Drawing-in and Joining Lead-covered Cable*:—Cardiff-Pontypridd-Caerphilly: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Blomfield St., London Wall, E.C.; Guildford-Farnham-Aldershot: Calender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.; Wigan-St. Helens: Brit Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Lennox House, Norfolk St., W.C.; Wigan-Bolton: British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Lennox House, Norfolk St., W.C.; Manchester-Bury: British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Lennox House, Norfolk St., W.C.; Bolton-Preston: Western Electric Company, Ltd., North Woolwich, E.; Blackburn-Bolton: Western Electric Company, Ltd., North Woolwich, E. *Supplying and Erecting Electric Lifts*:—Liverpool Head Post Office: Medway's Safety Lift Co., Rolt St., Deptford, S.E. *Telephone Exchange Equipment Extension*:—Hampstead: Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E. *Apparatus, Protective*:—Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool. *Apparatus, Telegraphic*:—General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford, Manchester. *Apparatus, Telephonic*:—Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Brit. L.M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Beeston, Nottingham; Peel Conner Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Salford, Manchester; Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E. *Basketwork*:—E. Sellers & Son, Woodston, Peterborough. *Bicycles*:—Raleigh Cycle Co., Ltd., Lenton, Nottingham. *Boxes, Parcel Post*:—F. J. Farwig & Co., 1, Upper Thames St., E.C. *Cable, Submarine*:—Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co., Ltd., Greenwich, S.E. *Cable, Telephonic*:—W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E.; Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co., Ltd., Greenwich, S.E.; Western Electric Co., Ltd., North Woolwich, E. *Compound for Jointing Ducts*:—Dusseck Bros. & Co., Ltd., Verney Rd., S.E. *Ironwork*:—T. Butlin & Co., Ltd., Irthlingborough, Wellingborough; Ham, Baker & Co., Ltd., Langley Green, Birmingham; S. Thompson & Co. (Millfields), Ltd., Millfields, Wolverhampton. *Lamps, Glow*:—British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Edison & Swan United Electric Light Co., Ltd., Ponders End; General Electric Co., Ltd., Hammersmith, W. *Leather Work for Mail Bag Exchanging Apparatus*:—S. E. Norris & Co., Shadwell, E. *Pipe, Wrought Iron*:—Wellington Tube Works, Ltd., Great Bridge, Staffs. *Pipes, Steel*:—J. Russell & Sons, Ltd., Wednesbury. *Rags, White*:—T. M. Williams & Co., Upper Kennington Lane, S.E. *String*:—J. Mulholland & Co., Dublin. *Waste, Cotton*:—W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester. *Building Work*:—Robt. Thomson & Sons, 13, Bridgefield, Stonehaven.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Block Moulds:—Ransomes & Napier, Ltd., 32, Victoria St., S.W. *Boiler, Loco*:—Marshall, Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough. *Bridge*:—Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees. *Bridge Materials*:—Horseley Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs. *Bridge-work, Steel*:—F. Morton & Co., Ltd., Garston, Liverpool. *Calif Lymph*:—The Lister Institute, Chelsea Gardens, S.W. *Canvas*:—Craiks, Ltd., Manor Works, Forfar. *Carriage and Wagon Spares*:—Bristol Wagon and Carriage Works Co., Ltd., Bristol; Leeds Forge Co., Ltd., Leeds. *Cement*:—Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., 8, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; Martin, Earle & Co., London House, Crutched Friars, E.C. *Chemicals*:—Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, E. *Corned Beef*:—Armour & Co., Ltd., Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.; Libby, McNeil & Libby, Ltd., 10, Philpot Lane, E.C. *Corrugated Sheets*:—Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port, Cheshire. *Couplings, Screw*:—T. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Norfolk Works, Sheffield. *Cranes and Spares*:—T. Smith & Sons, Ltd., Rodley, near Leeds. *Crown Spirit*:—Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., St. Helens Court, Great St. Helens, E.C. *Disinfectant*:—Clayton Fire Extinguishing Co., 22, Craven St., W.C. *Fencing, C.I.*, &c.:—Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., 139/141, Cannon St.; E.C. *Fire Engine*:—Shand, Mason & Co.,

75, Upper Ground St., Blackfriars, S.E. *Godowns, Steel*:—W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Lochrin Ironworks, Coatbridge. *Lantern Lights*:—H. Hope & Sons, Ltd., 55, Lionel St., Birmingham. *Loco. Engines and Tenders*:—Kitson & Co., Ltd., Aire-dale Foundry, Leeds. *Loco. Cylinders*:—Kitson & Co., Ltd., Aire-dale Foundry, Leeds. *Loco. Tank Engines*:—Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds. *Metal, Axle Brand*:—Dewrance & Co., Ltd., 165, Great Dover St., S.E. *Oils*:—The Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., Caxton House, Westminster. *Paper*:—C. Morgan & Co., 58, Cannon St., E.C. *Parts for Hamilton Poles*:—F. Morton & Co., Ltd., Garston, Liverpool. *Provisions*:—Griffiths, McAlister & Co., Manesty's Lane, Liverpool. *Rails and Fishplates*:—Workington Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Moss Bay, Workington. *Roofing, Clydesdale*:—McKerrow & Co., Ltd., 38, Victoria St., S.W. *Signalling Materials*:—Railway Signal Co., Ltd., Caxton House, Westminster. *Sleepers and Keys*:—Workington Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Moss Bay, Workington. *Stationery*:—Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., 96, Great Winchester St., E.C. *Switches and Crossings*:—Anderston Foundry Co., Ltd., Port Clarence, Middlesbrough. *Tarco*:—R. S. Clare & Co., Ltd., 8, Stanhope St., Liverpool. *Tarpaulins*:—J. McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., 7, Victoria St., S.W. *Telephones, &c.*:—British L. M. Ericsson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 5, Chancery Lane, W.C. *Tubes, Brass Boiler*:—Allen, Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Smethwick, near Birmingham. *Wagons*:—Birmingham Railway Carriage and Wagon Co., Ltd., Smethwick, near Birmingham; Bristol Wagon and Carriage Works Co., Ltd., Bristol. *Wagon Spares*:—Metropolitan Carriage, Wagon and Finance Co., Ltd., Salfley, Birmingham.

INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

Bacon:—J. A. Hunter & Co., Bootle, Liverpool. *Bridgework*:—Pat. Shaft, & Co., Wednesbury; Brandon Bridge Building Co., Motherwell. *Canvas*:—F. Webster & Sons, Arbroath; D. Corsar & Sons, Arbroath; M. C. Thomson & Co., Arbroath; A. McGregor & Co., 21, Lawrence Lane, E.C.; Baxter Bros. & Co., Dundee. *Caps*:—Hobson & Sons, 1, Lexington St., W. *Casks (Running Contract)*:—James Murphy, Ffinch St., Deptford. *Cement*:—Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Co., 8, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. *Cloth*:—Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Newton St., Manchester. *Composition*:—Suter, Hartmann & Rahtjen's Comp. Co., 18, Billiter St., E.C. *Cord, and Cotton*:—Spinner & Co., Manchester. *Drill*:—L. Behrens & Sons, 131, Portland St., Manchester. *Flannel*:—Kelsall & Kemp, Rochdale. *Lance Heads*:—Wilkinson Sword Co., 53, Pall Mall, S.W. *Lint*:—Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Wheat Bridge Mills, Chesterfield. *Machine, Etching*:—A. W. Penrose & Co., 109, Farringdon Rd., E.C. *Motor-car*:—Sunbeam Motor-Car Co., 62, Oxford St., W.; Daimler Co., 27, Pall Mall, S.W. *Pipes, C.I.*:—Cochrane & Co., Ormsby Ironworks, Middlesbrough; R. Maclaren & Co. Eglinton Foundry, Glasgow. *Pyjamas*:—Jones Bros., Holloway Rd., N. *Saw Frames, &c.*:—Bramley Engineering Co., Bramley, Leeds. *Standards*:—Siemens Bros. & Co., Woolwich. *Steel Plates*:—Wm. Simons & Co., Renfrew. *Surface Boxes*:—Glenfield & Kennedy, Kilmarnock. *Swords*:—Wilkinson Sword Co., 53, Pall Mall, S.W. *Tape*:—India Rubber, Gutta Percha, &c., Co., Silvertown, E. *Tar*:—T. Crow & Sons, West Ham, E. *Thread and Web*:—Spinner & Co., Manchester. *Transforming Station Equipment*:—British Electrical Transformer Co., Hayes, Middlesex. *Wire*:—Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbrough; Whitecross Co., Warrington; R. Johnson & Nephew, Bradford Ironworks, Manchester.

H.M. OFFICE OF WOODS.

New Cottages and Farm Buildings, &c., on holding of Holland County Council, Wingham, Lincs.:—J. R. Bateman & Son, Sutton Bridge, Wisbech. *New Cottages and Farm Buildings on holdings of Messrs. Pratley and Timms, Wychwood, Oxon.*:—A. Groves & Sons, Milton-under-Wychwood, Oxon.

PRISON COMMISSION.

Rope, Italian Hemp, 1½ ins.:—Frost Bros., Ltd., 342, Commercial Rd., E. *Flour and Wholemeal*:—R. Baxendell & Son, Bee Mills, Sandhills Lane, Liverpool; J. Reynolds & Co., Ltd., Albert Flour Mills, Gloucester.

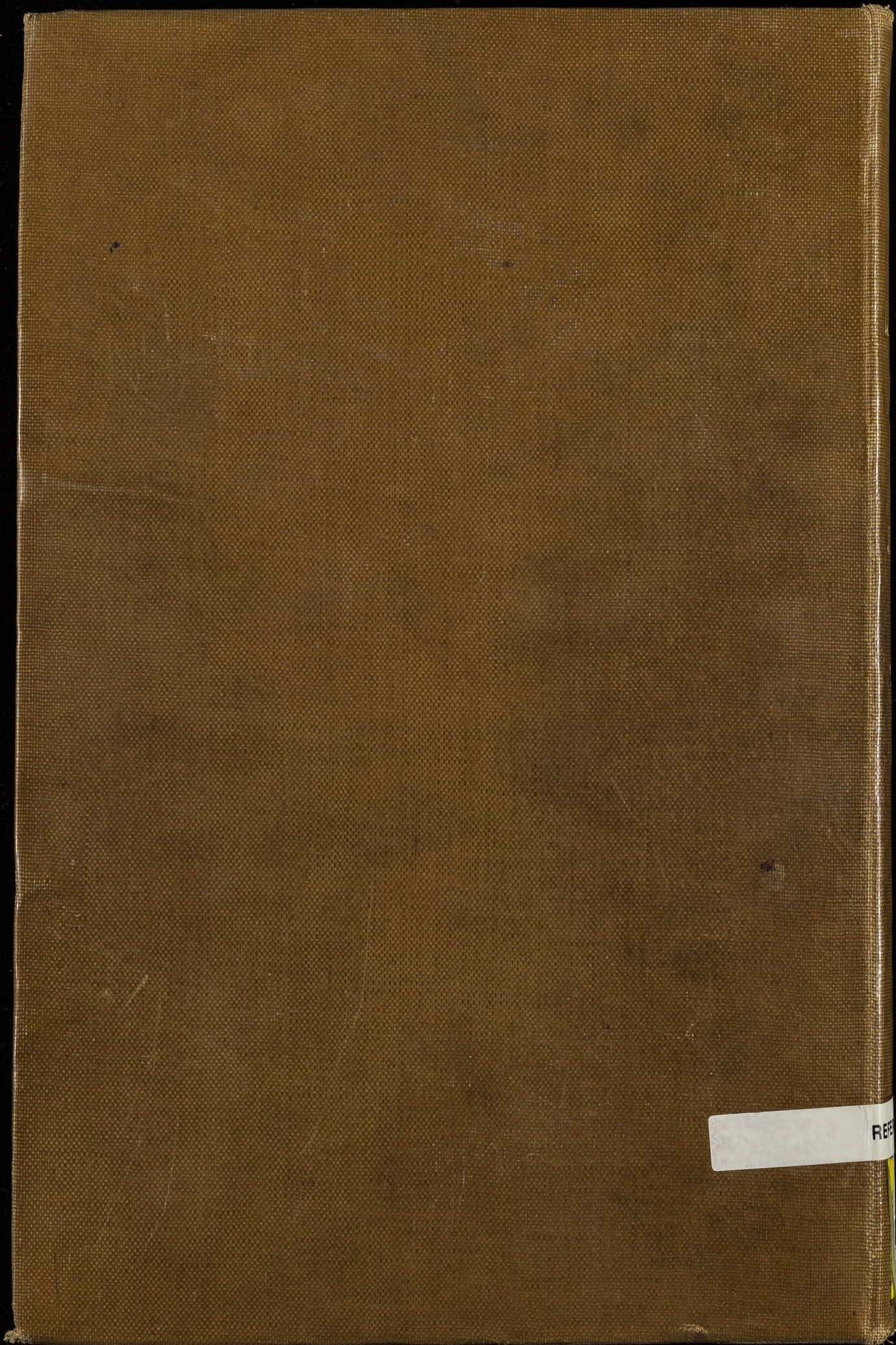
METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Supply of Billiard Tables:—G. Edwards, 134, Kingsland Rd., N.E. *Supply of Cotton Gloves*:—Messrs. F. & J. Ellis, 6, Rutland St., Leicester.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

Building Works:—Brian Boru National School, Co. Clare. *Erection*:—Keller & Barry, Henry St., (Kilrush, Co. Clare). *Brunswick Street Metropolitan Police Barrack, Dublin, Heating and Ventilation*:—Saunders & Taylor, 27, South Anne St., Dublin. *Carrigallen National School, Co. Leitrim, Erection*:—W. McGuinness, Drumbooy, Mohill, Co. Leitrim. *National Library, Dublin, Attic Book Store*:—J. Clarke, 13, Upper Clanbrassie St., Dublin. *Royal Irish Constabulary Depot, Phoenix Park, Dublin, Ablution Rooms, &c.*:—W. Ferris, Pigeon House Rd., Dublin. *St. Davaddog's National School, Co. Donegal, Erection*:—A. Wilkinson, Creeslough, Co. Donegal.

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE. To be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from WYMAN & SONS, LTD., Fetter Lane, E.C. and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. PONSONEY LTD., 115, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies, in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. FISHER-UNWIN, London, W.C. Printed by WYMAN & SONS, LTD., Fetter Lane, E.C.—Price 1d.—December 1914.



RE