Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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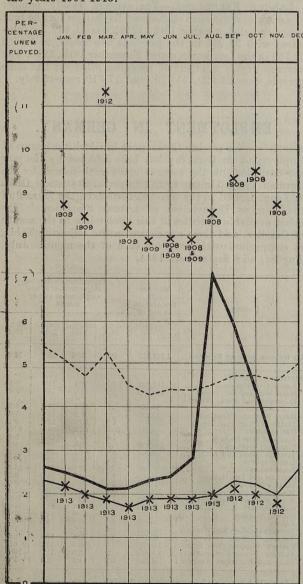
DECEMBER, 1914.

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EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

× 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	Unemp at en Nov.,	nd of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in percentage un employed on a			
Carramento, cario par etra	serving with H.M. Forces.	Number	Per- centage	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Building and Con- struction 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		- 0.6	+ 0.4		
Sawmilling	11,618	264	2.3	- 0.2	- 0.6		
Other Insured Work- people.	59,410	755		- 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

	Membership at end of Nov.,1914. exclusive of	ate	ployed nd of , 1914.	in per unemploy	or Dec. (-) ercentage oyed as com- d with a	
Trade.	those serving with H.M. Forces.	Num- ber.	Per- cent- age.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Building*	82,884	1,503	1.8	- 1.2	- 1.7	
Coal Mining	140,107	2,184	1.6	- 0.9	+ 1.2	
Iron and Steel	32,695	606	1.9	- 1.2	- 1.6	
Engineering	231,065	4,087	1.8	- 1.5	- 0.3	
Shipbuilding	69,381	1,968	28	- 3.5+		
Miscellaneous Metal	34,531	525	1.5	- 0.7		
Textiles:—	07.004	- 000	0.0	0.0		
Cotton Woollen & Worsted	85,624	5,398	6:3	- 29	+ 4.6	
Other	8,749	446	5.1	- 1.0	- 1.4	
	56,532	3,692	6.5	+ 0.1	+ 4.8	
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper.	62,116	2,914	4.7	- 2.0	+ 2.4	
Furnishing and Wood- working.	50,531	2,280	4.5	- 1.7	+ 2.2	
Clothing	64,298	818	1.3	- 0.2	- 0.9	
Leather	4,382	94	2.1	- 0.8	- 1.4+	
Glass	847	17	20	+ 0.3	+ 1.6	
Pottery	6,571	92	1.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.8	
Tobacco	2,263	147	6.5	- 6.3	+ 3.8	
Total	932,576	26,771	2.9	- 1.5	+ 09	

(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. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 7.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 11.4 per cent. in wages paid.

	1			0 1	THE TOTAL PROPERTY.	
	Numbe	er Empl	loyed.	W	ages Pa	ld.
Trade.	Week	Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. Dec. ((+) or -) on a
real all of the	28th Nov., 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th Nov., 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.
	(40 mm)	Per	Per	£	Per	Per
Textiles :-		cent.	cent.	1	cent.	cent.
Cotton	104,598	+ 8.6	-12.1	86.997	+16.7	- 27.1
Woollen	22,604	+ 2.1	- 1.7	23.945	+ 2.6	+ 9.0
Worsted	35,482	+ 0.9	- 1.9		+ 7.7	+ 0.6
Linen	43 517	+ 0.2	- 3.7		- 2.0	- 15.2
Jute	13,492	- 0.7	- 3.4		- 39	- 8.4
Hosiery	21,590	+ 1.7	+ 2.2	18,638	+ 2.2	+ 7.5
Lace	9,511	- 3.1	-18.9	7,056	- 2.2	- 40.3
Other Textiles	14,748	- 0.5	-15.8	11,032	+ 7.0	- 24.8
Bleaching, Dye-			ST ESSEN			
ing, etc.	24,346	- 0.2	-12.4	28,449	+ 0.9	- 17.0
Total, Textiles	289,888	+ 3.2	- 8.1	241,095	+ 6.8	- 16.8
Boot and Shoe	62,127	+ 1.5	- 0.9	69.275	+ 5.7	+ 8.9
Shirt and Collar	4,349	- 0.8	- 4.0	2,880	- 5.2	- 11.8
Pottery	19,240	- 1.4	- 10.5		+ 0.0	- 20.6
Glass		+ 27		9,831	+ 3.2	- 3.0
Brick	0000			10.690	- 3.7	- 13.2
Food Preparation	52,396	+ 1.7	- 7.4	45,983	+ 3.8	- 2.5
Grand Total	444,231	+ 2.4	- 7.2	396,519	+ 5.5	- 11.4
The course of the party of the course of the		STATE STATE STATE OF THE PARTY	STREET, SQUARE, SQUARE,	The second secon	STORY PERSONS NO.	

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

Trade.	Workpeople included in the	November, 1914.		r Dec. (-) red with a
20 200 - 20	Returns for Nov., 1914.	1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.
704 81-112	1000000	Days worked per week.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining	649,653	5.09	+ 0.06	- 0.47
Iron ,,	14,144	5.87	+ 0.18	+ 0.13
Shale ,,	3,403	6.00	+ 0.12	+ 0.03
Pig Iron	24,668	Furnaces in Blast. 272	No. + 2	No 21
	,000	-,-	T 2	- 21
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	26,520	Mills Working.	+ 17	- 109
	1-1222003 0	Shifts Worked (One Week).	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel	98,153	543,842	+ 1.5	- 3.9

^{*} 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. The largest increase affected workpeople in engineering works in the London district.

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. The estimated total aggregate duration of all disputes in progress during the month was 84,500, as compared with 192,500 in October, 1914, and 857,200 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 Carluke; 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. The average weekly numbers of vacancies filled for the same periods were 24,220, 24,729, and 17,310 respectively.

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. The latest available statistics of this kind relate to the month of October, and these are shown in the following Table, in comparison with those for each of the months July, August, and September, 1914.

Unions.	Member- ship reported on at end of	8	Percentage of Member- ship returned as un- employed at end of month.		
	October, 1914 *	July, 1914.	Aug., 1914.	Aug., Sept., 1914.	
All Unions making Returns	1,347,222	2.9	22.4	15.7	10.9
PRINCIPAL UNIONS:-					1.
Builders' Labourers	141,708	1.3	16.4	11.4	9.2
Metal Workers (Soc. Dem.)	344,933	2.9	21.5	14.1	8.4
Engineers and Metal Workers (Hirsch-Duncker)	14.428		00.1	74.0	4.8
Bratal Walland Col 1 41	27,235	••	26.1	14·8 12·4	7.6
Textile Workers (Soc. Dem.)	105,574	10	28.2	17.1	9.1
Hat Makers	9,884	25.9	62.2	46.3	40.5
Boot and Shoe Makers	31,578	1.6	35.7	12.4	6.9
Transport Workers	126,616		10.8	8.6	6.1
Printers (Book and Job)	50,200	5.4	41.2	33.2	29.9
Lithographers	12,149	3.6	54.8	31.7	25.2
Bookbinders	25,781	3.7	39.9	34.1	24 0
Saddlers and Bag Makers Leather Workers	11,505	9.3	34.6	21.0	9.2
Wood Workers (Co. D	11.619	2.7	22.8	14.1	6.5
Wood Workers (Soc. Dem.) Wood Workers (Christian)	124,072 8,285	1.7	33.0	26.8	23.1
Glass Workers	11,522		49.7	41.6	24.6
Pottery Workers	12,082	1.7	54.0	41.8	31.2
Bakers	18.893	6.5	62	6.0	4.9
Brewery and Corn Mill Workers	30,038	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.5
Tobacco Workers	22,173	1.6	32.5	17.4	5.0
Factory Workers (Soc. Dem.)	119,600	1.4	16.3	11.2	6.9
Factory Workers (Christian)	6,662	1.2	18.0	11.5	10.0
State and Municipal Workers	38,507	0.7	1.8	1.1	1.2

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

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. The building trades formed the only industrial group which did not, on the whole, exhibit an improvement, and this exception was to some extent due to bad weather.

Returns from 323 industrial concerns showed a total of 265,351 workpeople employed in October-a decrease of 93,639, or 261 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. The decline in the numbers employed was proportionately greatest in the clothing and woodworking trades, but in these cases only small numbers of workpeople were represented in the returns. As regards the more important groups, the decrease amounted to 35.7 per cent. in the chemical trades, 27.5 per cent. in the metal trades, 25.8 per cent. in the engineering trades, 25.5 per cent in mining and smelting, and 21.8 per cent. in the electrical trades.

EMPLOYMENT IN SWEDEN.

THE Department for Social Affairs at Stockholm has in stituted 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. In addition, about 600 employers in Stockholm and its vicinity, and in the provinces, each of whom employed at least 200 workpeople, were approached directly by the Department, and made returns. It is stated that the results may be considered to be thoroughly representative of at least the whole of the factory trades of Sweden.

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. There was, how-ever, a considerable increase in the working of short time in the mining industry, and some increase took place in the building trade.

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.

Trade.	Date to which the particulars relate	Wor people affect by the or	not	Work mobil		Wor peor who un emplo	ole ly	Wor people shor time	on
-Mi esisios	i edit pa	No.	1%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Building{	15 Aug.	3,602	79·3	518	11·4	306	6·7	120	2.6
	23 "	2,347	79·7	349	11·9	48	1·6	199	6.8
	1 Sept.	1,928	78·7	341	13·9	42	1·7	138	5.7
Mining {	15 Aug.	10,768	80·6	1,653	12·4	708	5 3	230	1·7
	23 "	10,255	77·7	1,448	11·0	944	7 2	546	4·1
	1 Sept.	10,810	75·3	891	6·2	758	5 3	1,893	13·2
Smelting {	15 Aug.	11,598	60·9	1,485	7·8	805	4·2	5,150	27·1
	23 "	10,509	72·4	827	5·7	659	4·5	2,519	17·4
	1 Sept.	11,653	82·7	753	5·3	573	4·1	1,120	7·9
Metal {	15 Aug.	7,919	42·4	1,244	6·7	1,281	6·8	8,236	44·1
	23 "	10,163	52·7	1,415	7·3	1,204	6·3	6,508	33·7
	1 Sept.	10 666	55·4	1,347	7·0	1,011	5·3	6,208	32·3
Engineering and Ship- building	15 Aug.	14,792	47·4	2,843	9·1	2,069	6·6	11,527	36·9
	23 ,,	17,033	55·9	2,828	9·2	1,208	4·0	9,423	30·9
	1 Sept.	16,000	53·5	2,296	7·7	1,027	3·4	10,568	35·4
Textiles {	15 Aug.	3,380	15·4	311	1·4	291	1·3	17,973	81·9
	23 "	3,136	16·2	336	1·7	148	0·8	15,788	81·3
	1 Sept.	3,293	18·2	293	1·6	61	0·4	14,418	79·8
Clothing {	15 Aug.	10,186	60·8	355	2·1	951	5·7	5,273	31·4
	23 "	7,115	47·8	350	2·4	714	4·8	6,700	45·0
	1 Sept.	8,846	61·1	308	2·1	627	4·4	4,691	32·4
Printing {	15 Aug.	3,064	49·0	457	7·3	202	3·3	2,527	40·4
	23 "	3,486	63·5	472	8·6	149	2·7	1,387	25·2
	1 Sept.	3,425	73·7	333	7·1	77	1·7	812	17·5
Wood Pulp and Paper	15 Aug. 23 " 1 Sept.	11,585 9,863 11,954	63·6 69·0	1,682 1,204 1,355	8·3 7·8 7·8	3,160 2,707 1,558	15·5 17·5 9·0	3,904 1,729 2,449	19·2 11.1 14·2
Woodwork- ing	15 Aug.	17,228	48·8	3,959	11·2	6,681	18·9	7,465	21·1
	23 "	16,545	52·8	3,320	10·6	4,617	14·7	6,845	21·9
	1 Sept.	17,720	60·2	2,795	9·5	3,695	12·5	5,236	17·8
Chemical {	15 Aug.	3,057	27·4	559	5·0	891	8·0	6,630	59·6
	23 "	2,623	26·8	304	3·1	495	5·0	6,379	65·1
	1 Sept.	2,863	29·8	280	2·9	742	7·7	5,717	59·6
Stonecutting,	15 Aug.	11,457	45 1	2,304	9·1	3,783	14·9	7,851	30·9
Glass & Tile	23 "	10,337	52·0	1,860	9·3	2,940	14·8	4,754	23·9
making	1 Sept.	12,026	62·8	1,196	6·3	2,456	12·8	3,466	18·1
Food Prepar-	15 Aug.	10,090	62·5	999	6·2	1,081	6·7	3,977	24.6
	23 "	11,113	73·1	792	5·2	1,150	7·6	2,148	14·1
	1 Sept.	12,216	82·9	658	4·5	653	4·4	1,210	2·2
Total for all {	15 Aug.	129,749	50·5	19,637	7·6	24,872	9·7	82,785	32.2
	23 "	123,657	55·1	16,455	7·3	18,690	8·3	65,742	29·3
	1 Sept.	134,785	61·0	13,661	6·1	14,075	6·4	58,636	26·5

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. Following the increased duty, the prices paid for tea advanced usually by 2d. or 3d. per lb., the average increase being about 2½d. in both large and small towns. There were further reductions in the price of sugar, the decline averaging between 2 and 3 per cent.; bacon and margarine decreased about 1 per cent.

In the following Table are shown the average changes

		RGE TOV		SMALL TOWNS AND VILLAGES. (Populations under 50.000,		
Article.	1st Oct.	31st Oct.	1st Dec.	1st Oct.	31st Oct	1st Dec.
Beef:-	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
British—		6	7	5	10 SAS ST. 10 SAS	A CONTRACTOR
Ribs Thin Flank	- 7	10	11	5	6	5 6
Chilled or Frozen—		10				
Ribs	14	14	16	13	13	14
Thin Flank	25	27	30	18	18	20
Mutton:-						1.00
British— Legs	. 6	5	5	4	4	4
Breast	:: 13	13	14	6	6	6
Frozen—	10		0.0			
Legs	16	16	18	12	12	13
Breast	23	24	27	18	18	21
Bacon (Streaky)	12	9 26	34	10 15	6	5
Flour (Household)	10	10	13	13	13	17 17
Bread	: 10	12	14	7	8	10
Tea	Nil.	Nil.	12	Nil.	Nil.	12
Sugar (Granulated)	86	75	70	76	69	65
Milk	3	5	5	2	5	7
Potatoes	14*	16*	1/4*	21*	25*	24×
Margarine	10	4	0	10	5	4
Fresh	3	4	7	6	8	11
Salt	4	4	6	5	6	9
Cheese	5	6	7	7	7	9
Eggs (Fresh)	20	41	61	-24	53	72
All above Articles	13	13	17	11	12	15
(weighted net per						10
centage increase)).				110000	STREET,

* Decrease.

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

^{*} 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.

As compared with July, sugar and eggs show the greatest advances; the prices of both average about twothirds above the level of July, but it should be remembered that the increase in the price of eggs is partly due to seasonal causes. Fish and imported meat are also much dearer. Potatoes alone among the articles included are cheaper than in July. Combining the figures for all the articles included, and allowing for their comparative importance in working-class household expenditure, the average level of prices at December 1st was higher than that in July by about 17 per cent. in the large towns, and 15 per cent. in the small towns and villages.

The following announcement in regard to the retail prices of meat was issued by the Board of Trade on November 30th:-

The Board of Trade are informed by the Advisory Committee of the National Federation of Meat Traders' Associations that the retail prices of home-killed beef need not be more than 1d. per lb. higher than a year ago, coarser joints being advanced somewhat more than prime joints. Home-killed mutton has advanced less on the prices of a year ago than home-killed beef. Pork and veal are also somewhat dearer than a year ago.

On account of the restricted supplies of imported chilled and frozen beef, the Committee consider that an advance, compared with the prices ruling in the middle of July, of 1d. to 2d. per lb. for prime joints, and 2d. to 3d. per lb. for coarser parts, may still reasonably be charged. For imported frozen mutton the advance need not exceed 2d. per lb.

FOOD PRICES IN BERLIN, OCTOBER, 1914.*

RETAIL PRICES.

THE general level of food prices in Berlin rose in October to 16.4 per cent. above the July level.

As compared with September, there was an increase in the price of all the principal articles of food except beef and mutton, which fell slightly, and wheat bread, sugar, coffee and milk, which showed no change. The most marked advances occurred in peas, haricot beans, lentils, rice, potatoes and eggs.

Compared with July, there were substantial increases in October in the prices of all articles except sugar and milk (which were unchanged), and wheaten flour, beef, pork and coffee, the advances in which were relatively moderate. Mutton, which is not generally eaten in Germany, and also veal, showed slight falls in price.

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

	Arti	icles		August.	September.	October.
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Rye brea Wheat b Wheat fi Rye flour Butter Lard Sugar Coffee Eggs Mutton Veal Pork Beef Mutton Pork Eggs Sicce Spit pes Spit pes Haricot	read (i	in ro		14·3 27·7 14·3 33·3 7·7 15·4 10·0 3·2 28·6 No change. 8·2 6.4 5·4 7·4 16·9 37.5 20·0 57·5 32·0 33·0	10·7 27·7 4·8 4·8 26·7 7·7 16·4 No change. 3·2 42·9 No change. 5·3 0·5 2·0+ 4·3 23·5 No change. 20·0 40·0 40·0	14·3 27·7 7·1 33·3 11·5 23·1 No change 3·2 71·4 No change. 4·7 2·9† 1·0† 8·0 29·5 12·5 40·0 110·0 64·0 75·0
(W	bove z	d ne		13:3	10.5	16:4

Of the articles included in the above Table those of which a change in price has the greatest influence on the

* The prices, which are monthly averages, are taken from the Prussian official Statistische Korrespondenz, and have been weighted according to consumption data derived from various German sources.

† Decrease.

weekly cost of housekeeping in Berlin are rye bread, pork, beef, butter, potatoes, peas, beans and lentils.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

As regards the wholesale prices of wheat, rye, oats and barley in Berlin, all four cereals showed increases over July, which grew in magnitude in each of the successive months of August, September and October, and had reached a high level in October.

The following Table shows the percentage increases as compared with prices in July:-

	C	ereal.		August.	September.	October.
Wheat Rye Oats Barley	::		 	Per cent. 9.8 11.5 20.5 14.9	Per cent. 16.7 21.8 25.6 36.6	Per cent 26.5 30.5 26.1 48.4

TRADE UNIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.*

The total membership of trade unions in the United States at the latest date for which information is available was estimated at 2,604,701.

In the following table, which groups the total membership by trades for two consecutive years, it has not been possible to exclude 149,577 members of international unions residing in Canada.

	Mem	bership.
	1912.	1913.
American Federation of Labour	1,770,145	1,996,004
(a) Railw y workers— Trainmen	124,360 85,292 66,261 44,329 14,800	133,884 88,840 68,890 45,782 35,943
Total	335,042	373,339
(b) Other— Bricklayers and masons Letter carriers State and mu ·icipal employees Post office clerks (United National Association). Indus rial workers of the World Electrical workers (dissenting branch) Shoe w ·rkers Stationary engine men Local unions in New York State (92 unions). Other smaller unions	81,638 27,800 39,102 20,000 23,061 23,000 22,210 22,110 22,095 139,909	82,298 30,500 27,645 25,000 23,840 20,000 14,000 Not reported. 30,472 131,180
Total	420,925	384,935
All unions together	2,526,112	2,754,278

In the case of the American Federation of Labour the figures in the above table represent the average number of members paying contributions to the Federation in 1912 and 1913, while those relating to other bodies give (with few exceptions) the membership in January, 1913, and January, 1914.

Taking for comparison only those unions for which information is available for both years, the aggregate membership increased from 2,469,626 to 2,705,247—a gain of 235,621, or 9.5 per cent., in twelve months. The American Federation of Labour increased by 225,859 or 12.8 per cent., while the net increase of other bodies amounted to 9,762, or 1.4 per cent. Apart from the Federation the largest gains in membership during the year were shown by the trainmen's union (9,524), the National Association of Post Office Clerks (5,000), and the firemen's union (3,548); while the largest declines were reported in the case of the State and municipal employees (11,457), shoeworkers (8,210), steam shovel and dredgermen (3,500), and electrical workers (3,000).

The total sum disbursed by American trade unions in 1913 amounted to £2,945,693, about 46 per cent. of which was paid by bodies attached to the American Federation of Labour and about 54 per cent. by independent unions. Of this total a sum of £1,849,719 was spent upon death denefit, £723,794 upon strike benefit, £282,468 upon sick and disablement benefit,

* State of New York; Department of Labour Bulletin; Whole, No. 67; Series on Labour Organisation, No. 3; International Trade Union Statistics. Prepared by the Bureau of Statistics and Information. [Albany, 1914.]

£59,602 upon superannuation, £21,568 upon unemployed benefit, £7,086 upon travelling benefit, and £1,456 upon tool insurance.

Hardly any organisations pay unemployment and travelling benefit, a conspicuous exception to the rule being the cigarmakers' union, which has paid this for over twenty-five years. The typographical union is the only body affiliated to the American Federation of Labour which makes superannuation allowances, and in 1913 spent £50,552 on this account. Superannuation is also paid by the amalgamated carpenters and amalgamated engineers, which are branches of British organisations.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

Cotton Trade.

THE Chief Industrial Commissioner, on behalf of the Government, intimated that at the present time it was desirable that the risk of disputes in the Cotton Trade should be as far as possible minimised, and that it was thought that it would be conducive to the avoidance of any stoppage of work, if sections of the Cotton Trade would be willing to arrange an agreement to the effect that notices should not be tendered until the Joint Committee had, locally and centrally, enquired into the dispute with a view to settlement. This proposal was accepted by the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Associations and the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives, and on the 11th December it was agreed between the parties "that notices to cease work shall not be posted at any mill until the matter in dispute has been considered by the Joint Committees of the two organisations, both local and central.'

Leather Workers, Birmingham and Walsall.

A difference having arisen at Walsall regarding payment by a Walsall firm for Item 13 in the Agreement made on October 7th with respect to Harness, Bridle Work and Leather Goods at Birmingham and Walsall (LABOUR GAZETTE for October, p. 362), a conference was held on November 26, under the chairmanship of the Chief Industrial Commissioner, who stated that he saw no reason for changing an arrangement of a rate made by the agent of the firm and accepted by the men. At the same meeting it was also mutually agreed that a pricing committee, representing both employers and workpeople at Birmingham and Walsall, be appointed, and that no prices for new articles be suggested except at joint meetings, and that after the Joint Committee have fixed prices they be worked on until the next open tender is offered, with power for the Committee to consider revision of prices on seven days' notice by either side before they are incorporated in book form.

Liverpool, Seamen.

A dispute having arisen between the Employers' Association of the Port of Liverpool and the Sailors' and Firemen's Union and the Union of Cooks and Stewards, on account of the men's demand for an increase of wages to cover war risks, the Chief Industrial Commissioner met the parties separately, and submitted to them a proposal that the Government were prepared to appoint a tribunal to inquire into the question of war risks of ships sailing from the Port of Liverpool and complaints in respect of short voyages arising from the war, and, if it were found that there were risks and reasonable complaints, to decide what allowance should be given by employers to crews sailing on such ships, any decision to be retrospective. This proposal was accepted by both parties, and Sir Acton Blake, Deputy Master of the Trinity House, has been appointed to act as Arbitrator.

On December 14th the Arbitrator gave his award, which, after reviewing the questions at issue, endorsed a recommendation of the employers that crews of steamers captured or sunk owing to the war should be granted their wages until such time as they return to this country, recommended, with the concurrence of the employers. that, with proper limits, men should receive reasonable compensation for loss of kit in the case of vessels molested

by the enemy, and stated that, having regard to all the circumstances, the extra war risks incurred by seamen, over and above the ordinary marine risks and the risks run by all citizens of belligerent states, would be met by the payment by shipowners of an allowance of ten shillings per month on vessels sailing from the Port of Liverpool during the continuance of the present war. The Arbitrator said that the question of short voyages was one for consideration by the Admiralty, and suggested a minimum guaranteed pay of 15 days and fares back to the port of engagement in cases where men sign on for a longer period and the voyage is terminated before the expiration of 15 days. The award is to be regarded as coming into force not later than November 28th.

Painters, London.

The Conciliation Board between the London Association of Master Decorators and the National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators having failed to agree upon a point at issue, applied to the Chief Industrial Commissioner for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide the matter. Mr. F. A. Greer, K.C., who was appointed, held that a proper rate had been paid by the firm, and no breach of working rules had occurred, and that workmen ought not to be withdrawn.

Painters, Leicester.

Upon application from the parties, the Chief Industrial Commissioner appointed Mr. Alderman T. Smith to preside at a meeting of the Arbitration Board to deal with a dispute that had arisen between the Leicester Branch of the National Association of Master House Painters and the National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators. Mr. Smith has issued an award amending the walking boundary stations in the Leicester district.

Boot and Shoe Operatives, Leicester.

(1) The question of a claim by the Operatives' Union for a price to be fixed for setting edges by the automatic edge-setting machine was referred to Mr. Alderman T. Smith as Umpire. (See Labour Gazette for October. page 362.) Mr. Smith has now issued his award fixing in detail prices to be paid in respect of foreparts and

(2) The Conciliation Board, formed in connection with a certain branch of the Boot and Shoe Trade in Leicester, having failed to agree on the question of payment for overtime, Mr. Alderman T. Smith was appointed Umpire in response to a joint application by the parties, dated November 4th. On November 17th Mr. Smith fixed rates of overtime, pending the coming into operation of the National Agreement of May 5, 1914, and decided that any manufacturer in the heel-building department could, by due notice given, change his system of working from day to piecework, or vice versa.

Printers, London.

This matter was referred to His Honour Judge Parry (see Labour Gazette for October, page 362), who stated, in his award, dated November 21, that, in all the circumstances of the case, the charge of the men was an improper one, as the right way to deal with the case was to have called a meeting of the societies to formulate a rule and practice dealing clearly and definitely with the whole question.

Gas Producermen, Shotton.

Joint application having been made on November 18th for the appointment of an Arbitrator to deal with a claim made on behalf of gas producermen at Shotton, near Chester, the Chief Industrial Commissioner has appointed His Honour Judge Parry to act in this

Boot and Shoe Operatives, Carluke.

A dispute having arisen as to the hours and rates of wages at a certain firm in Carluke, the Chief Industrial Commissioner met representatives of the parties at Glasgow, on December 2nd, and an agreement was arrived at on the questions at issue, notices for cessation of work being consequently withdrawn.

LABOUR DISPUTES IN NEW YORK STATE IN 1913.

According to the Report on strikes and lockouts just issued by the New York State Department of Labour,* the State has never before experienced so much industrial disturbance under this head as was recorded in the year ended September 30th, 1913. The number of disputes reported was 268, which was exceeded only in 1907, when there were 282. Those of 1913, however, were far more extensive in scope, the number of workers affected being 304,301, or more than three times as many as in 1907 or in 1912, and the working days lost 7,741,247, or about four and one-half times as many as in 1907 and nearly five times as many as in 1912. The nearest approach to these figures occurred in 1910, when 206,922 workpeople were affected and 5,783,394 days were lost.

In the following Table the number of disputes, workpeople affected, and aggregate working days lost in 1913 are grouped by trades, the corresponding figures for 1912 being added for purposes of comparison :-

Industry.		of outes.	Workpeople Affected.			king Lost.
inquoty.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.
Building Metals, machines, conveyances. Textiles Clothing, millinery &c. Transportation, communication Printing and paper Wood m unfactures Chemicals oils, paints, &c. Stune, clay, gl se products Food, iquors, tobacco L ather and ubber goods Hotols, restaurants, &c. Theatres Other.	82 35 28 22 34 10 9 1 12 6 11 3 5 10	50 24 15 27 22 10 4 2 10 5 7 1 3 4	25,735 11,477 13,357 212,513 6,391 777 1,618 85 1,784 1,108 2,210 8,299 15,470 3,486	35,998 6 190 5,153 6,790 9,107 3,650 4 596 75 2,632 70,090 6,500 6,500 95	313,270 203,930 420,742 5,992,998 53,866 22,250 39,970 1,700 45,606 31,242 153,918 127,830 262,940 70,985 7,741,247	167,448 62,624 96,798 75,656 74.513 85,538 66,350 2,207 626,098 117,000 9,364

The most striking fact brought out by the above table is the predominance of the clothing trades in the number of workpeople affected and working days lost in 1913. Out of a total of 304,301 workpeople affected, the clothing trades accounted for 212,513, or 69.8 per cent., and out of a total of 7,741,247 working days lost they accounted for 5,992,998, or 77.4 per cent.

Of the 286,180 workpeople directly affected by disputes in 1913, 80,218, or 28.1 per cent., had the result wholly in their favour, while for 19,584, or 6.8 per cent., the result was wholly in favour of their employers. In the remaining 186,378, or 65.1 per cent., comprises were effected.

Very nearly half the disputes of the year were terminated by direct negotiations between the parties or their representatives.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA. Labour Statistics: Second Quarter of 1914.*

Employment.—The percentage of persons unemployed in the Commonwealth owing to lack of work, according to returns received from trade unions, fell from 4.5† in the first quarter of 1914 to 4.3† in the quarter under review. Whilst the percentage unemployed through lack of work increased as compared with the preceding quarter in those industries particularly liable to seasonal influences, it declined in the remaining industries. Compared with the preceding quarter, the proportion unemployed increased in Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania, but fell in the remaining States of the Commonwealth. The percentage in the second quarter of 1913 was 6.2.

During April, May and June, 1914, the six State Free Employment Bureaux received 26,691 applications for employment by workpeople and 10,662 applications for workpeople by employers, while 9,161 situations were

* State of New York: Department of Labour: Bulletin Whole No. 66. Strikes and Lock-outs in 1912 and 1913. Prepared by the Bureau of Mediation and Arbir ration. Albany. November, 1914.

* Labour Bulletin, No. 6, April-June, the quarterly journal of the Bureau of Census and Statistics of the Commonwealth of Australia.

† These percentages are based, not on the numbers unemployed on a given day, but on the numbers unemployed "for any three days or more during a specified week." For this reason, apart from the fact that accurate and complete records of unemployme t are difficult to obtain in Australia, owing to few of the unions paying unemployed benefit, the figures are not comparable with the unemployment percentages for the United Kingdom shown on pages 422-430.

filled. In the first quarter of the year the corresponding figures were 24,772, 12,504 and 10,006.

Industrial Disputes.—The total number of labour disputes which began in the Commonwealth during April, May and June was 83 (51 of which took place in New South Wales), as compared with 113 in the preceding quarter, and 49 in the second quarter of 1913. In the new disputes, 16,859 workpeople were either directly or indirectly involved, the corresponding total for the preceding quarter being 28,787, and for the second quarter of 1913, 16,830. The number of working days lost through new disputes amounted to 261,741, as compared with 228,097 and 126,602 respectively. The number of days lost by disputes which began prior to the beginning of the quarter, and continued into the quarter under review, was 44,654.

Changes in Rates of Wages .- During the second quarter of 1914 particulars were collected concerning 121 changes in rates of wages, 68 of which occurred in New South Wales. The total number of workpeople affected was 49,373, and the aggregate increase amounted to £13,327, or an average of 5s. 5d. per head per week. The largest number of persons affected in any single industry was in the shipping, wharf labour, &c., group, in which 13,856 workpeople obtained increases, aggregating £5,671 per week; but considerable numbers were also affected in the food, drink, tobacco, &c., trades (9,671), engineering, metal works, &c. (6,346), and in the wood, furniture, timber, &c., trades (6,080).

Variations in Prices and Cost of Living.—The cost of living (retail prices and house rent) index number for 30 of the more important towns in the Commonwealth showed an increase in the second quarter of the current year as compared with the previous quarter. Assuming that cost for the whole of the year 1912 to be represented by 100, the corresponding figure for the second quarter of 1914 was 104.3, as compared with 100.9 in the first quarter, and with 101.2 in the second quarter of 1913. There was thus an increase of 3.4 per cent. as compared with the preceding quarter, and of 3.1 per cent. as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913. According to the index numbers, the cost of living was greater than either a quarter or a year ago in all States of the Commonwealth, except Western Australia; and in that case it was greater than in the preceding quarter, but slightly less than a year ago. Taking the six capital towns only, the amount necessary on the average to purchase what would have cost £1 in 1911 was £1 3s. 1d. during the period under review, £1 2s. 4d. in the previous quarter, and £1 2s. 4d. also in the second quarter of 1913.

Immigration.—During the quarter 7,309 assisted immigrants (including 3,072 dependents) arrived in the Commonwealth. The greatest numbers are reported by Victoria (2,777) and New South Wales (2,258). As regards occupations, 2,603 males were classified as following agricultural, pastoral, rural, &c., industries, while 787 of the females were domestic or hotel

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS OVERSEA

Monthly report, compiled by the Emigrants' Information Office, 34, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W., from the latest official and other reports, newspapers, &c. Free quarterly circulars on Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, and Handbooks (with maps) at 1d. each, may be obtained from the Office post free; and all enquiries about emigration addressed to the office will be answered. WARNING.

Owing to the war (1) labour conditions oversea are uncertain, and openings for emigrants are greatly restricted; and (2) steamers are liable to delay and risk.

Canada. Large numbers of skilled and unskilled labourers are out of work in Canada at the present time, and it is undesirable for any emigrant to go there now. Manufacturing conditions during October showed further improvement, and some establishments which had been closed down resumed operations, but many factory employees still remained out of work. Wages in many places have been reduced. busiest establishments were cotton and woollen mills and

flour mills. Coal mining was fairly active, and more miners are being employed at the metal mines at Cobalt and in British Columbia. Some thousands of extra labourers were being employed on railroad construction and in civic works, but in spite of this there has been a noticeable increase in the number of unskilled labourers out of work. Many women in Vancouver have been working at reduced wages. The strikes of moulders at Smith's Falls (Ontario) and of sheet metal workers at Toronto are still unsettled.

Australia.

Labour conditions in Australia are unsettled owing to the war, and there is no present demand for more labour except female servants. Assisted emigration to South Australia and Western Australia has been stopped; but the other States still grant reduced passages to emigrants. Owing, however, to recruiting the war, assisted passages to New South Wales or Victoria are not available, except under special circumstances, for men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. Quite a number of workers are employed on broken time, totalling from three to five days weekly. There is no improvement in the mines at Broken Hill, Newcastle, Lithgow or Cobar. According to a cablegram just received from Sydney all branches of the building trades in New South Wales are dull, but the engineering and clothing trades are brisk; in Victoria the war is seriously affecting the demand for labour, and all trades are dull.

New Zealand.

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

Union of South Africa.

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

LABOUR IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Note.—Since the publication of the last issue of the Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE no official data for the preparation of the usual monthly summaries relative to the state of employment, &c., have reached the Department from France, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Holland or Denmark. As regards employment in Germany and Sweden see pp. 430 and 431.

SWEDEN.

Strike of Steamship Officers.—H.M. Minister at Stockholm, in a despatch to the Foreign Office dated November 21st, states that an association of masters on Swedish steamship lines had put forward a demand for a better wage-scale, and that in consequence of the refusal of the shipowners to entertain the proposed conditions, a strike had broken out on the 19th among the masters and mates employed on most of the leading lines. The proposals included an increase in wages of 15 to 25 per cent., and increased compensation for accidents, owing to the greater risks to navigation caused by the war. The Minister of the Interior offered to mediate, but a basis of negotiation could not be agreed upon between the shipowners and the ships' officers. At the date of reporting, Gothenburg was the port principally affected by the dispute.

UNITED STATES. Massachusetts.*

Employment at End of September, 1914.-For the quarter ending September 30th, 1914, returns were received from 1,010 labour organisations in Massachusetts, with an aggregate membership of 166,816. or about 70 per cent. of the total membership of local trade unions in the Commonwealth. The proportion of such members unemployed on September 30th, owing to causes other than labour disputes or disablement-e.g., lack of work, shortage of materials, weather conditions, holidays, and temporary shutdowns—was 9.0 per cent. as compared with 8.0 per cent. at the end of June and 5.0 per cent. at the end of September, 1913.

*Twenty-seventh Quarterly Report on Unemployment among Organised Wage earners, September 30th, 1914. Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics, Labour Division.

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL 'NDUSTRIES DURING NOVEMBER.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, and showed a slight improvement on the whole compared with a month ago; it was not so good as a year ago. In several districts a scarcity of workpeople owing to enlistments was reported. The export trade, especially from East Coast ports, was still much depressed.

Returns relating to 1,223 pits employing 649,653 workpeople show that the average number of days* worked per week by the collieries during the fortnight ended November 28th, 1914, was 5.09, as compared with 5.03

a month ago, and 5.56 a year ago.

Of the 649,653 workpeople covered by the returns, 453,224 (or 69.8 per cent.) were employed at pits working ten or more days during the fortnight ended November 28th, 1914, while 297,491 (or 45.8 per cent.) were employed at pits working eleven days or more.

The highest average per week was in North Wales (5.88 days), and the lowest in Northumberland (3.97

Districts.	No. of Work- people employed in Nov., 1914,	worke	e number ed per we Collieries tnight en	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1914, on a		
	at the Collieries included in the Table.	Nov. 28th, 1914.	Oct. 24th, 1914.	Nov. 22nd, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES. Northumberland Durham Cumberland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Lancashire and Cheshire Nottlingham and Leicester Staffordshire Warwick, Worcester, and Salop Gloucester and Somerset North Wales South Wales and Mon	51,166 110,898 7,923 74,308 27,068 53,151 41,347 38,315 29,561 9,076 6,511 11,526 143,582	Days. 3-97 4-65 6-56 6-37 5-01 5-12 5-34 4-88 5-54 5-13 5-18 5-18	Days. 3'48 4'51 5'63 5'24 4'93 4'75 5'34 4'97 5'57 5'48	Days. 5·36 5·48 5·43 5·77 5·43 5·60 5·39 5·62 5·67 4·82 5·90 5·89	Days. + 0·49 + 0·14 - 0·07 + 0·13 + 0·08 + 0·37 - 0·09 - 0·03 + 0·06 - 0·06 + 0·14 - 0·32	Days 1'39 - 0'83 + 0'13 - 0'40 - 0'42 - 0'20 - 0'26 - 0'51 - 0'08 - 0'13 + 0'31 - 0'02 - 0'40
ENGLAND AND WALES	604,432	5.10	5 05	8-59	+ 0 05	- 0.49
SCOTLAND. West Scotland	20,204 2,452 21,974	5·12 5·18 4·75	4·92 4·59 4 63	5·18 5·40 5.28	+ 0.20 + 0.59 + 0.12	- 0.06 - 0.22 - 0.53
SCOTLAND	44,630	4.94	4.76	5 25	+ 0.18	- 0.31
IRELAND	591	5.60	5.52	5.61	+ 0.08	+ 0.09
United Kingdom	649,653	5.09	5.03	5.56	+ 0.06	- 0.47

In Northumberland and in Durham employment showed some improvement on a month ago, but a decline as compared with a year ago. In Cumberland it continued good, and was better than a year ago. In South Yorkshire it was good, and in West Yorkshire fairly good; in both these districts it showed some improvement on a month ago, but was worse than a year ago. In Lancashire and Cheshire there was a decided improvement as compared with a month ago, in consequence of the improvement in the cotton trade, and employment was fairly good; but it was still not so good as a year ago. In Derbyshire it was fairly good, but not so good as a year ago, a shortage of coal wagons being reported. In Nottingham it was good and in Leicester fair, but showed a considerable decline compared with a year ago. In Staffordshire employment was good, except in Cannock Chase, where it was only fairly good. In Warwick, Worcester, and Shropshire it was good, and showed a slight improvement on a month ago, but was not so good as a year ago. In Gloucester and Somerset it was fair, and better than a year ago; in the Forest of Dean employment was rather better than a month ago. In North Wales it continued very good, and was better than a month ago. In South Wales and Monmouth it showed a decline compared with either a month ago or a

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

In Scotland employment was fairly good. It was better than a month ago, especially in the Lothians, but not so good as a year ago; the decline was greatest in

Description of Coal.	No. of Work- people employed in Nov., 1914, at the	worked	e number l per wee ries in Fo ended	k by the		
	Collieries included in the Table.	Nov. 28th, 1914.	Oct. 24th, 1914.	Nov. 22nd, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite	8,052 32,164 40,660 74,828 265,707 228,242	Days. 5·32 5·10 4·85 5·11 5·14 5·06	Days. 5.55 4.94 4.77 4.98 5.22 4.87	Days. 5.30 5.57 5.49 5.38 5.70 5.49	Days. - 0.23 + 0.16 + 0.08 + 0.13 - 0.08 + 0.19	Days. + 0.02 - 0.47 - 0.64 - 0.27 - 0.66 - 0.43
All Descriptions	649,653	5.09	5.03	5.56	+ 0.06	- 0.47

Compared with a month ago employment showed some improvement at all pits except anthracite and steam coal pits; the improvement was greatest at coking and at house coal pits. Compared with a year ago it showed a decline at pits producing all classes of coal except anthracite; the decline was most marked at gas and at steam coal pits and was least at house coal pits.

The Exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel during November 1914, amounted to 3,427,099 tons, as compared with 4,151,381 tons in October, 1914, and 6,202,798 tons in November, 1913.

IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT was good on the whole in iron mines, and better than both a month ago and a year ago. It continued good in shale mines, and was better than a month ago. It was dull in tin mines and good in lead mines.

In and about quarries employment was fairly good, except in slate quarries, where it was very slack.

Mining.

Iron Mining .- During the fortnight ended November 28th the weekly average number of days* worked by the mines and open works included in the returns was 5.87, as compared with 5.69 a month ago, and 5.74 a year ago. Employment was good on the whole, and showed an improvement in Cleveland, but was still much worse than a year ago in Scotland.

Districts.	Work- people	Mines	Number ed per w and Oper ortnight	eek by n Works	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) in Nov., 1914, on a	
	employed in Nov., 1914.	Nov. 28th, 1914.	Oct. 24th, 1914.	Nov. 22nd, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland	6,423 4,581	Days. 5.99 5.89	Days. 5.63 5.83	Days. 5.70 5.79	Days. + 0.36 + 0.06	Days. + 0.29 + 0.10
shire Scotland Other Districts	705 2,435	5·09 5·75	5·06 5·82	6·00 5·64	+ 0.03	- 0.11 + 0.11
All Districts	14,144	5.87	5.69	5.74	+ 0.18	+ 0.13

Shale Mining .- According to the returns received there were 3,403 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended November 28th, who were employed at mines working an average of 6.00 days, as compared with 3,517 workpeople in October, at mines working 5.88 days, and 3,687 workpeople in November, 1913, at mines working 5.97 days.

Tin Mining .- Employment was dull on the whole and showed little change compared with a month ago. There was a slight improvement in the Camborne district, but in the Calstock, Liskeard, and Marazion districts employment continued bad.

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

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

Quarrying.

Slate.—Employment was very slack generally in North Wales, and worse than both a month ago and a year ago. Many quarries in the Carnarvon and Festiniog districts remained closed, and much short time was reported in the Festiniog and Llanberis districts.

Granite.—Employment continued good in Leicestershire, and was fair in Cornwall. At Aberdeen it was dull, and worse than a month ago.

Limestone.—Employment was fair in Weardale, but slack and worse than a month ago at Westgate and Ferryhill; time was lost on account of bad weather. It was quiet at Buxton and fairly good in Cleveland and South Durham.

Other Stone.—Employment continued good in chert quarries at Bakewell and in the Clee Hill road material (basalt) quarries, where, however, it was affected to some extent by bad weather; some overtime was reported at the former centre. In grindstone and building stone quarries in the Rowsley district it declined and was only moderate. It continued slack at freestone quarries on the Tyne, and short time was reported in the Gateshead district. At whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale it was still moderate, short time being worked. It was very bad, and worse than a month ago, in sandstone quarries in Forfarshire, and much short time was

Settmaking, etc.—Employment in Scotland was adversely affected by the weather, but continued fairly good on the whole. It continued good in the Clee Hill district, and was very good at Pwllheli (Carnarvonshire). With monumental masons in the Aberdeen district it was dull, and worse than a month ago, and a shortage of material from the Baltic ports and Sweden was reported.

China Clay.—Employment continued bad in the St. Austell district, and was worse than a year ago, but was fair in the Shaugh and Lee Moor districts, where a slight shortage of men was reported towards the close of the month.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in November showed a further slight improvement, and was fairly good on the whole. It was better than before the outbreak of the war, but not so good as a year ago.

The returns show that 272 furnaces were in blast at the end of November, 1914, compared with 270 in October, 1914, and 293 in November, 1913. In July the number was 255. Five furnaces were relit during November (one in Cleveland, three in Staffordshire, and one in Ayrshire), whilst three were blown out (one in Northamptonshire and two in Staffordshire).

		of Furnaces i turns in Blast			r Dec. (-) 1914, on	
District.	Nov., 1914.	Oct., 1914.	Nov., 1913.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.	
ENGLAND & WALES-						
Cleveland	73	72	79	+ 1	- 6	
Cumberland & Lancs.	26	26	28		- 6 - 2 - 1 - 2	
S. and S.W. Yorks	10	10	11		- 1	
Derby & Nottingham	35	35	37		- 2	
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton	26	27	28	- 1	- 2	
Staffs & Worcester	28	27	32	+ 1	- 4	
S. Wales & Monmouth	10	10	9		+ 1	
Other districts	4	4	5		- 1	
England & Wales	212	211	229	+ 1	- 17	
Scotland	60	59	64	+ 1	- 4	
Total	272	270	293	+ 2	- 21	

In Cleveland employment continued fair. In South Staffordshire it was good, and in North Staffordshire fair. In West Scotland the improvement reported in the previous month was maintained.

The Imports of iron ore in November, 1914, amounted to 353,767 tons, showing a reduction of 105,038 tons on the previous month, and of 179,270 tons on November,

The Exports (British and Irish) of pig iron in November, 1914, amounted to 49,666 tons, showing a slight increase (2,478 tons) over the previous month, but a reduction of 50,569 tons (50.5 per cent.) on November,

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works showed an improvement compared with the previous month, but was not so good as a year ago.

In Lancashire, in Staffordshire, and in Wales some scarcity of workpeople, owing to enlistments, was

reported.

According to returns from employers relating to 98,153 workpeople, the aggregate number of shifts worked during the week ended November 28th, 1914, was 543,842, showing an increase of 8,020 (or 1.5 per cent.) on the previous month, but a decrease of 21,856 (or 3.9 per cent.) on a year ago.

	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.			Aggreg	gate num lfts worke	ber of	
The same of the sa	Week ended Nov.	Inc. (Dec. (comp	-) as	Week ended Nov.	Dec. (Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
200 Les 200 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	28th, 1914. 9,774 455	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments. Open Hearth Melting Fur-		Per cent. + 2.9	Per cent.	57,580	Per cent. + 3.4	Per cent. + 1.5	
naces Crucible Furnaces	455 1,798 7,476 30,378 4,761 12,494 14,127 16,890	+ 1·3 - 0·7 - 3·0 - 1·4 - 7·3 + 4·8 + 0·2 - 1·3	- 22.5 + 13.9 - 9.8 - 8.1 - 2.5 + 2.2 - 1.9 - 8.7	2,192 9,526 35,780 158,470 26,470 73,023 81,916 98,885	+ 9·3 + 6·8 - 2·6 + 2·3 + 2·1 + 4·9 + 1·2 - 2·2	- 29·0 + 21·5 - 4·1 - 7·7 - 3·0 + 2·6 - 1·6 - 7·9	
Total	98 153	- 0.4	- 5:0	543,842	+ , 1.5	- 3.9	
Districts. Northumberland & Durham Cleveland	11,390 8,549 21,390 4,084 9,114	- 3·4 + 0·9 + 1·0 - 2·1 - 1·9	- 2·3 - 6·5 + 3·9 - 15·2 - 10·1	62,192 49,687 122,638 22,241 49,153	- 2·4 + 5·8 + 2·4 - 1·6 + 3·1	- 4.6 - 3.8 + 6.1 - 16.2 - 12.0	
and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	9,407 4,988 11,611	- 0.6 + 1.4 - 0.3	- 2·3 - 7·3 - 16·0	50,787 26,387 63,602	+ 00 + 1.4 + 1.2	- 0.6 - 6.2 - 16.2	
Total, England & Wales Scotland	80,533 17,620	- 0·5 + 0·2	- 5·5 - 2·8	446,687 97,155	+ 1·4 + 1·8	- 4·9 + 14	
Total	98,153	- 0.4	- 5.0	543,842	+ 1.9	- 3.9	

Compared with October, employment showed some improvement in every district, except in the Northumberland and Durham and in the Leeds and Bradford districts; the improvement was most noticeable in the Cleveland district. The departments showing the most improvement were crucible furnaces, Bessemer converters, foundries, and open hearth melting furnaces; while at puddling forges there was a decline. The total number of workpeople employed decreased by 381 (or 0.4 per cent.), but the average number of shifts worked showed an increase of 1.9 per cent.

Employment on the Tyne, at West Hartlepool, Sheffield, Rotherham, Leeds, Scunthorpe, and Stoke-on-Trent was good; it was also good at Stocksbridge, where some overtime was worked. At Sunderland, South Hylton, and Wolsingham it was good with forge and hammermen. At Darlington and Stockton it was good with forgemen and fair with foundrymen. In Staffordshire and at Wrexham employment was fair. In Shropshire and at Falkirk it was slack. At Middlesbrough it was fairly good; in that town, at Sheffield, and at Motherwell, employment was increased, owing to orders received from foreign Governments for steel and for

Compared with a year ago, employment showed a decline in every district, except Sheffield and Rotherham and in Scotland. The decline was most marked in the Leeds and Bradford, Wales and Monmouth, and Cumberland and Lancashire districts. As regards departments, the decline was greatest at crucible furnaces and rolling mills. There was a marked improvement at Bessemer converters and some improvement at foundries and open hearth melting furnaces. The total number of workpeople decreased by 5,149 (or 5.0 per cent.), but the average number of shifts worked showed an increase of 1.2 per cent.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during November, 1914, amounted to 54,595 tons, showing an increase of 19,359 tons (or 54.9 per cent.) over the previous month, but a reduction of 126,334 tons (or 69.8 per cent.) on November, 1913. The reduction as compared with last year was principally in semi-manufactured iron and steel, particularly steel billets and steel sheet bars and tinplate bars, from Germany and Belgium.

The Exports (British and Irish) of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates and black plates) during November, 1914, amounted to 155,619 tons, showing a reduction of 29,348 tons (or 15.9 per cent.) on the previous month, and of 111,301 tons (or 41.7 per cent.) on November, 1913. The greatest reductions were in rails and in galvanised sheets.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET.

THE number of tinplate and sheet mills working showed an increase on the previous month, but a considerable decline as compared with a year ago. The system of short shifts and division of work still prevailed generally. There was an embargo on exports to Denmark, Sweden, and Holland.

At the end of November, 1914, 388 tinplate mills were in operation, compared with 372 in October, 1914, and 480 in November, 1913. The steel sheet mills working numbered 54 in November, 1914, compared with 53 in October, 1914, and 71 in November, 1913.

The works to which these figures relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 26,520 workpeople.

	Numbe	r of Work	s open.	Number o	f Mills in c	peration.
<u></u>	At end of	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	At end of	Inc. (- Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
No	Nov., 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov., 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate Works Steel Sheet Works	70 10	+ 2 - 1	6	388 54	+ 16 + 1	- 92 - 17
Total	80	+ 1	- 6	442	+ 17	- 109

Slackness in the trade was still evident from the fact that the system of short shifts and division of work continued to be prevalent, as well as from the decline shown in the number of mills working compared with a year ago. As a result of the system above referred to, very few men were entirely unemployed.

The Exports (British and Irish) of tinplates in November, 1914, amounted to 30,942 tons, showing an increase of 3,992 tons (or 14.8 per cent.) over the previous month, but a reduction of 13,375 tons (or 30.2 per cent.) on November, 1913. The reduction as compared with last year was chiefly due to the cessation of exports to Germany, Belgium, and Roumania, and to greatly lessened exports to the Netherlands, Italy, Portugal, China, and Japan. On the other hand, a considerably greater quantity was exported to Australia and to Norway than either in the previous month or in November last year.

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in November was very good, and better than a month ago and a year ago, the demand for men on work connected with the war exceeding the supply, and overtime being in operation to a large extent. Compared with a month ago, the percentage unemployed showed a diminution in every district.

Trade Unions with 231,065 members (mostly skilled occupations) reported 1.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, compared with 3.3 per cent. at the end of October, and 3.4 at the end of July. The number of workpeople in these trades who were insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Act was 771,758. According to the comprehensive statistics compiled on this basis, the percentage unemployed at the end of November was 2.3, compared with 3.2 in October and also in July. The particulars for the several insurance districts are given in the following

Division.	Number		ntage of l nt Books at		Decreas Nov., 19	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Nov., 1914, com- pared with	
	Insured.	Nov. 27th, 1914.	Oct. 30th, 1914.	Nov. 28th, 1913.	A month ago.	A year ago.	
London Northern Counties North Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands Eastern & S. E. Counties South Western Wales Scotland Ireland	74,587 77,523 156,460 95,065 59,061 74,774 40,510 38,013 15,457 119,908 20,400	2·9 1·1 3·3 2·2 2·3 1·7 1·1 1·8 2·1 1·9 4·4	3.6 1.7 5.4 2.7 3.3 2.2 1.3 2.4 2.5 7.1	4·5 2·3 3·0 2·4 2·5 2·9 3·0 2·8 1·5 1·7 4·5	- 0.7 - 0.6 - 2.1 - 0.5 - 1.0 - 0.5 - 0.2 - 0.6 - 0.4 - 0.4 - 2.7	- 1.6 - 1.2 + 0.3 - 0.2 - 0.2 - 1.2 - 1.9 - 1.0 + 0.6 + 0.2 - 0.1	
United Kingdom	771,758	2.3	3.2	2.8	- 0.9	- 0.5	

London District.—Employment was very good, and difficulty was experienced in obtaining men.

Northern Counties .- Employment was very good upon Government work, especially at Newcastle, where additional men and women from Lancashire were engaged, and night shifts and overtime were in operation. Short time was worked, however, by iron-moulders at Sunderland, where also employment was slack in

North-Western (Lancashire and Cheshire). - Employment was good except in textile machine works, where it was slack; this was especially the case at Oldham, where short time (from 26 to $47\frac{1}{2}$ hours a week) was general. Many workpeople were drafted from textile towns to other centres. A considerable amount of overtime was worked at armament centres, where the demand for certain classes of workpeople was in excess of the supply. On the whole there was a decided improvement in this district.

Yorkshire.—Employment was good, especially on Government work at Sheffield, where men from other districts were employed. At Leeds it was slack with textile machinery makers, many being discharged and the remainder working half time or less; but in general engineering there was an improvement. Employment was bad with iron-moulders at Hull.

East Midlands.—Employment was good on the whole. At Grantham, where employment had been slack, full time was resumed. There was also an improvement at Newark, Lincoln, and Gainsborough. At Nottingham lace machine builders were still on short time, while hosiery machine builders were on overtime. Employment at Leicester was very good.

West Midlands .- Employment continued very good, with much overtime on Government work.

Other English Districts, and Wales.—Employment was very good on the whole, with night shifts and overtime on Government work, and a scarcity of labour was reported in several places. At Ipswich short time was still worked by some firms of agricultural engineers. Some short time was worked at Bristol.

Scotland.—Employment in the Glasgow district was very good, with much overtime, the supply of labour being unequal to the demand. Many iron-moulders, however, were out of employment. At Dundee some works were still on short time; and employment was slack with iron-moulders and pattern makers at Edinburgh and Leith.

Ireland.—Employment at Belfast was good with engineers, but slack with iron-moulders.

The Imports of machinery in November, 1914, amounted to £417,364, as compared with £435,516 in October, 1914, and £563,012 in November, 1913.

The Exports (British and Irish) of machinery in November, 1914, amounted to £1,739,633, as compared with £2,032,738 in October, 1914, and £3,309,266 in November, 1913.

Compared with a year ago there was an increase in the exports of locomotives, but a decline in agricultural machinery, in boilers, and in textile machinery.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the shipbuilding trades continued to improve, and was very good on the whole. There was a great demand for workpeople at all the principal centres.

Trade Unions of shipwrights and shipbuilders, with 69,381 members, reported 2.8 per cent of their members unemployed at the end of November, compared with 6.3* per cent. at the end of October, and 6.6 per cent. in July.

The number of workpeople in the shipbuilding trades insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act was 255,208. According to the comprehensive statistics compiled on this basis, the percentage unemployed at the end of November was 2.7, compared with 3.9 at the end of October, and 4.7 at the end of July, 1913. The particulars for the several incurance districts are given below

Division.		Number	Une	centag mploy s lodg	ment	Decrease Nov., 19	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Nov., 1914, com- pared with		
Division.	Division.		Nov. 27th, 1914	27th, 30th, 28th,		A A Year ago.			
London Northern Counties North Western North Western Lordon Counties Last Midlands West Midlands Eastern and S. E. Counties South Western Wales Scotland Ireland Ireland	::	10,714 63,132 35,640 6,703 1,467 407 8,155 24,956 11,380 74,383 18,271	3·4 2·4 1·7 2·2 8·0 2·2 1·6 4·7 2·8 2·1 4·9	5.5 3.5 4.3 3.4 8.5 - 2.7 6.8 3.9 2.3 6.0	8.6 2.6 2.5 2.8 2.5 2.9 3.3 8.9 4.0 1.7 4.6	- 2·1 - 1·1 - 2·6 - 1·2 - 0·5 - 0·6 - 1·1 - 2·1 - 1·1 - 0·2 - 1·1	- 5·2 - 0·2 - 0·8 - 0·6 + 5·6 - 0·7 - 1·7 - 4·2 - 1·2 + 0·4 + 0·3		
United Kingdom		255,208	2.7	3.9	3.4	- 1.2	- 0.7		

Employment was very good generally on the Tyne, though still slack on old work. A great scarcity of holders-up was reported, causing some enforced idleness among rivetter squads. Much overtime was worked by shipwrights. Shipwrights on the Wear reported employment as fair, with some overtime, but it was slack with rivetters, caulkers, and platers' helpers. Employment in the Tees district was good, especially with shipwrights and ship-joiners. Shipwrights at Hull reported employment as fair; with boilermakers it was bad on merchant-ship building, very good on trawler building, and moderate on repairs (both merchant-ship and

In the London district employment showed a considerable improvement; on repair work it was good. Employment at Southampton on Government orders was very good; on other work it was slack. At the Bristol Channel ports there was an improvement; employment was very fair, and some overtime was reported at Bristol.

Employment on the Mersey improved considerably, and was good with all classes except ship painters. At Barrow employment was good, with overtime, and a shortage of rivetters, fitters, plumbers, and sheet iron workers was reported.

Employment on the Clyde was still very good. Much overtime was worked on Government orders, and repair work was fairly brisk. A great demand for all kinds of workpeople was reported. Employment showed further improvement on the east coast of Scotland, chiefly on Government repair work.

Employment continued very good at Belfast, and overtime on Government work was reported.

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was fairly good, better than a month ago, and about the same as a year ago. The jewellery and electro-plate trades were still adversely affected by the war, but several other trades, particularly cutlery, continued to benefit by Government orders. Trade Unions with 34,531 members reported 1.5 per cent. unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 2.2 per cent. in the previous month, and 1.5 per cent. a year ago.

Brasswork and Bedsteads .- Employment with brassworkers was fairly good on the whole, and slightly better than in the previous month. It is estimated that about

* Revised figure.

half the members of one large Trade Union were on full time, 20 per cent. on overtime, and 30 per cent. on short time. A number of men found employment in the shipbuilding centres. Employment was quiet at Wolverhampton; at Birmingham it was quiet in the general brassfoundry trades, but good on work for the engineering and shipbuilding trades. With bedstead makers at Birmingham it was still quiet, but showed an improvement on the previous month.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Employment with nut and bolt makers was fair at Birmingham and at Darlaston, and good at Gateshead; it improved and was good in the Black Country. With wire nail and shoe rivet makers it continued good at Birmingham.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.- In some branches of the cutlery industry at Sheffield the demand for labour was much in excess of the supply, and much overtime was reported, particularly in the razor and springknife trades. Employment was also good with scissor grinders, and with saw and table blade makers. With saw grinders, however, short time was again reported, and there was a general decline in the file-making trades. Employment with edge-tool makers was moderate at Birmingham, and fair at Wednesbury; at both towns it was better than a month ago. At Wolverhampton short time was reported. At Walsall employment was good in the harness and saddlery furniture trades, and fair in the bit and stirrup trades. At Redditch it continued very good with needle makers, and very quiet with fishhook and fishing tackle makers.

Tubes.—Employment continued slack at Wednesbury. At Birmingham it was good with brass and copper tube makers, but quiet, with some short time, with brazed and cased tube makers.

Chains, Anchors, Springs, &c.—Chainmakers at Cradley Heath were working about four days a week on the average; employment was fair with chain and hammermen at South Hylton and Winlaton, and continued good with motor chain makers at Walsall. With anchorsmiths employment was very good at Cradley Heath, good at Newburn and Wolsingham, and fair at Sunderland. Three days' work only per week was reported with anvil and vice makers at Dudley. Spring makers at Redditch were very well employed, Sundays being worked; and employment was good at West Bromwich. It was fair with spring smiths at Sheffield, and there was a slight improvement with railway spring makers at Rotherham.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment with sheet metal workers continued to improve, and was good generally; it was very good at Wolverhampton, Newcastle, Glasgow, and Belfast, but only fair at Manchester, where employment was affected by the lessened demand for tin cases, owing to depression in the export trade in cotton goods. With iron-plate workers employment was good at Birmingham, and very good at Wolverhampton and in the Lye district, overtime being general.

Wire.—Employment with wire workers continued fair generally. At Norwich, however, wire weavers were slack, working short time, and a shortage of raw material was reported. Wire rope makers were well employed at Sunderland, Howdon, and Hebburn. Wire mills in Shropshire were working full time on Government orders.

Locks, Hollow-ware, &c .- Employment was bad in the lock trade at Wolverhampton and Willenhall, and short time continued general. In the hollow-ware trade employment continued moderate at Birmingham and West Bromwich. At Wolverhampton it continued good in the tin and enamelled hollow-ware trades, but bad in the cast-iron branch; it was fair, but not so good as in the previous month, with galvanised tank-makers. It continued good with hurdle and fence makers at Wolverhampton, though some short time was reported in this trade. Aluminium workers in the Potteries were well employed.

Stoves, Grates, &c .- Employment was fair in general, and slightly better than a month ago, in England, and very good, with overtime, in Scotland. It continued slack, however, at Leeds, with short time. A considerable number of men were fully employed upon Government orders.

Jewellery, Plated Ware, &c.—Employment was bad in all the principal centres, except in the spoon and fork trade at Sheffield. Large numbers of workpeople formerly employed in these trades were finding employment in other trades. At Birmingham many workpeople were employed in the making of patriotic

Farriers.—Employment was good generally.
The Imports of cutlery and hardware were greater than in the previous month, but less than a quarter of what they were in November, 1913.

The Exports of cutlery and hardware amounted to £48,800 and £98,423, respectively; and were in each case less than in the previous month or in November, 1913. In hardware the reduction as compared with last year amounted to 49.3 per cent., and was principally in hollow-ware, cast and wrought, not enamelled. There was a great decline in the exports to the British East Indies.

COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT showed a decided improvement compared with October, but was still bad. Compared with a year ago there was a marked decline, especially in weaving.

In the spinning branch there was less short time than a month ago, about 40 hours per week being worked during the month. This section is said to have benefited to some extent by the fact that certain coarse yarns usually supplied to Holland by Germany are now being supplied by English firms.

In the weaving branch about 36 per cent. of the looms were standing idle, and another 33 per cent. were on short time. The corresponding figures for October were

40 per cent. and 30 per cent.

Returns from firms employing 104,598 workpeople in the week ended November 28th showed an increase of 8.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 16.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 12.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 27.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid. The following Table summarises the number of workpeople employed and the amount of wages paid by the firms making returns in the week ended November 28th, 1914, together with the increase or decrease per cent. on a month ago and a year

	W	orkpeop	le.		Earnings.	
-	Week ended Nov.	ended (-) on a ended Nov.		ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	28th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Preparing	14,299 23,427 47,289 8,057 11,526	Per cent. + 9.0 + 6.9 + 4.7 + 10.0	Per cent 8.9 - 11.3 - 12.3 - 9.2 - 18.5	£ 11,873 20,939 35,357 8,759 10,069	Per cent. + 24.8 + 23.5 + 11.6 + 13.8 + 15.9	Per cent 17.0 - 21.5 - 32.8 - 18.9 - 32.4
Total · · ·	104,598	+ 8.6	- 12:1	86,997	+16.7	- 27:1
Districts. Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh. Bory, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden & Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Acerlington & Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne, and Nelson	5,048 6,191 12,858 14,968 8,336 9,222 10,917 13,025 9,809	+ 23 5 + 1·7 + 8·2 + 6·2 + 4·3 + 21·1 + 0·8 + 1·3 + 10·5	- 17·6 - 11·6 - 8·4 - 2·6 - 7·4 - 3·3 - 14·6 - 18·0 - 4·3	4,676 5,253 12,144 17,022 7,568 6,812 8,540 10,126 7,937	+ 41·7 + 25·7 + 32·6 + 11·1 + 19·7 + 22·6 - 1·6 - 4·0 + 22·7	- 26·2 - 22·0 - 17·5 - 13·5 - 17·7 - 15·5 - 31·7 - 40·9 - 47·5
Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	4,130 4,090 6,004	+ 24·2 + 6·8 + 23·6	- 15·4 - 13·0 - 11·2	2,972 3,621 4,326	+ 32.5 + 16.4 + 33.0	- 32·0 - 20·1 - 20·6
Total	104,598	+ 8.6	- 12:1	86,997	+ 16.7	- 27:1

In the Oldham district employment, although still slack, was very much better than a month ago in all sections. It was estimated that about 14 per cent. of the workpeople were stopped each week during the month compared with 26 per cent. during October, while 23 per cent. averaged 42 hours each per week as compared with 28 per cent. working $40\frac{1}{2}$ hours a month ago. The rest worked full time.

In the Bolton district a good deal of short and irregular time was reported, but employment was better than a month ago. In the Manchester district more than 50 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were working reduced hours during November, but there was an improvement in every department compared with a month ago.

In the Stockport and Rochdale districts there was a considerable improvement in employment during the month, and in the last two weeks of the month almost full

time was worked in the latter district.

In the Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen district employment was very slack, and worse than a month ago; out of 147,750 looms in the district 41 per cent. were standing idle at the end of November, compared with 38 per cent. at the end of October. In the Preston and Chorley district about 33 per cent. of the looms were idle compared with nearly 50 per cent. a month ago, but another 50 per cent. were on short time at the end of November, and employment on the whole showed little change compared with October.

In the Burnley, Nelson and Colne district employment was better than a month ago, but showed a greater decline than any other district as compared with a year ago; about 50 per cent. of the looms were still idle at the end of November.

Prices of Cotton at Liverpool.

The average prices in November were lower than in any month since May, 1905. In June last the average prices were 7.70d. per lb. for American and 8.95d. per lb. for Egyptian, and there has been a continuous fall since that month, amounting in the aggregate to 3.16d. for American and to 2.15d. for Egyptian.

to service and the	N 1014	Decrease in November, 1914, on a		
THE RESERVE AND THE PARTY OF TH	Nov., 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	Pence per lb.	
Middling American: Monthly average of Daily Quota-	4.54	0.59	2.90	
tions Highest Price on any one day	4·80 4·40	0·50 0·40	2·85 2·80	
Good Fair Egyptian: Monthly average of Daily Quota-	6.80	0.25	3.13	
tions Highest Price on any one day Lowest	7·00 6·65	0.35 0.10	3·95 3·90	

Cotton forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.

The receipts of cotton at inland towns in November were nearly 70 per cent. greater than in the previous month, but were still 22 per cent. less than in November, 1913. Moreover, the receipts in November last year were already lower than in any of the three previous years, receipts in these three years amounting on the average to about 370,000 cwts.

AET BUT WELL	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1914, on a	
Description of Cotton.	1914.	1914.	1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
American	Bales. 225,580 9,617 4,123 21,193 11,784	Bales. 137,011 8,686 2,599 4,842 7,456	Bales. 266,793 21,177 4,348 40,229 16,785	Bales. + 88,569 + 931 + 1,524 + 16,351 + 4,328 + 111,703	Bales 41,213 - 11,560 - 225 - 19,036 - 5,001 - 77,035

The exports (British and Irish) of cotton yarn and twist in November, 1914, amounted to 9,548,000 lbs., showing an increase of 1,530,000 lbs. over the previous month, but a reduction of 8,700,000 (or 47.7 per cent.) as compared with November, 1913. The reduction was principally in exports to European countries.

The exports of cotton sewing thread amounted to 2,165,000 lbs., showing an increase both over the pre-

vious month and over November, 1913.

The exports of cotton piece goods amounted to 306,667,000 yards, showing a reduction of 64,045,000 yards (or 17.3 per cent.) on the previous month, and of 256,983,000 yards (or 45.6 per cent.) on November, 1913. The reduction was specially great in exports to Turkey, Egypt, India, China, and South America.

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

Woollen Trade.

EMPLOYMENT continued very brisk, and was much better than a year ago, a very large proportion of the mills being fully employed on Government orders. In addition to a considerable amount of night work, almost 30 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns were working overtime during the month, as compared with about 25 per cent. during October.

Returns from firms employing 22,604 workpeople in the week ended November 28th showed an increase of 2·1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2·6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1·7 per cent. in the number employed and an increase of 9·0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

anguna den manga ente	W	orkpeopl	e.	orthogen	Earnings.	AN AL	
And the political section of	Week	ended Dec. (-) on a ended		Inc. (Dec. (-	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
ri smont altest us tord	Nov.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 28th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments. Wool Sorting. Spinning Weaving Other Departments. Not specified. Total	490 5,149 8,864 6,225 1,876 22,604	Per cent 0.8 + 5.3 + 1.6 + 0.6 + 1.2 - + 2.1	Per cent 10.9 + 9.4 - 2.1 - 8.5 + 0.4 - 1.7	£ 564 5,878 8,755 6,809 1,939 23,945	Per cent 3.4 + 7.2 + 1.4 + 1.0 + 2.5 + 2.6	Per cent. + 1.8 + 30.5 + 7.5 - 1.6 + 4.9 + 9.0	
Districts. Huddersfield District Leeds District Dewsbury & Batley District Other Parts of West Riding	3,484 2,427 2,347 2,218	+ 2·2 + 2·3 + 1·6 + 4·4	+ 3·5 - 6·9 + 4·5 + 3·0	4,367 2,835 2,756 2,515	+ 2·5 + 1·0 + 1·5 + 5·2	+19·7 +11·6 +24·7 +16·3	
Total, West Riding Scotland Other Districts	10,476 5,782 6,346	+ 2·5 + 0·5 + 2·7	+ 1.0 - 11.5 + 4.3	12,473 5,778 5,694	+ 2·5 + 5·5 + 0·1	+ 18·1 - 8·0 + 10·9	
Total	22,604	+ 2.1	- 1.7	23,945	+ 2.6	+ 9.0	

In all the principal departments, except wool sorting, there was an improvement compared with both periods under review. Compared with a year ago there was a very marked improvement in the spinning branch.

Employment at Huddersfield and in the Colne Valley continued very brisk, and was much better than a year ago. Many of the firms were running machinery day and night, and employing day hands overtime. In the heavy woollen district the mills were working at high pressure, and more than half the workpeople covered by the Returns were working about 10 hours' overtime per week. At Leeds employment was very good, and nearly 40 per cent. of the operatives covered by the Returns were working overtime; employment has gradually become more equalised in this district, and very few firms found it necessary to run short time.

In Scotland there was a further improvement, and about 20 per cent. of the workpeople were working overtime all the month; employment was not so good, however, as a year ago.

A deficiency of night workers, piecers, etc., was reported in all the principal districts.

Worsted Trade.

EMPLOYMENT showed a decided improvement compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in the sorting and combing, and in the spinning departments, but a decline in the weaving branch. About 10 per cent. of the operatives covered by the returns were working short time, and 17 per centwere on overtime during the month; the corresponding figures for October were 24 per cent. and 14 per cent. respectively.

Returns from firms employing 35,482 workpeople in the week ended November 28th showed an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 1.9 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

777.00	W	orkpeop	le.	1	Earnings.	
alador a <u>ils is</u> a asw in	Week ended Nov.	Inc. (Dec. (+) or -) on a	Week ended Nov.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
eirick, supplies of	28th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Wool Sorting & Combing spinning Weaving Other Departments Not specified	4,670 17,858 7,580 3,448 1,926	Per cent. + 2·3 + 1·2 + 0·5 - 1·0 - 0·2	Per cent 1.7 - 1.2 - 1.6 - 6.6 - 0.6 - 1.9	£ 5,204 11,377 6,849 3,759 1,606	Per cent. + 7.3 + 9.3 + 7.2 + 7.0 + 2.2 + 7.7	Per cent. + 1.4 + 5.4 - 4.5 - 3.3 - 2.5 + 0.6
Districts. Bradford District Keighley District Halifax District Huddersfield District Other Parts of West Riding	35,482 18,715 6,147 2,560 3,241 2,372	+ 0.9 + 0.4 + 4.0 - 1.1 + 0.5 - 3.2	- 1.9 - 0.8 + 4.1 - 6.8 + 1.8	15,124 5,050 1,890 2,910 1,807	+10·2 +10·2 +0·4 +3·7 -1·3	- 1:6 + 3:4 + 13:6 - 4:0 + 6:2
Total, West Riding	33,035 2,447	+ 0·7 + 3·6	- 1.5 - 6.1	26,781 2,014	+ 7·9 + 5·9	+ 0.5 + 1.5
Total	35,482	+ 0.9	- 1.9	28,795	+ 7.7	+ 0.0

In Bradford employment was fairly good, and much better than a month ago. About 12 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time during the month, compared with 36 per cent. during October; over 10 per cent. were working overtime during both periods. At Keighley there was also a considerable improvement as compared with October; only 12 per cent. of the operatives were working reduced hours, as compared with 18 per cent. last month; during November also 26 per cent. were doing about 10 hours' overtime per week. At Halifax employment continued brisk, and was decidedly better than a year ago; more than a quarter of the operatives worked overtime. In the Huddersfield district worsted weavers were adapting themselves to weave khaki, and employment was better than a month ago.

Imports and Exports.

The imports of wool amounted to 24,897,000 lbs., showing an increase of 12,747,000 lbs. (or 104.9 per cent.) over the previous month, but a reduction of 14,816,000 lbs. (or 37.3 per cent.) on November, 1913. There was an almost total cessation in re-exports, however, and the quantity retained for consumption only declined by about 4 million pounds. British exports of wool declined by 2 million pounds, and those of wool waste, noils and woollen rags by nearly 5 million pounds.

The exports of yarns (woollen, worsted, and alpaca and mohair) were very small, there being a total cessation in exports to Germany, and the exports to other European countries were very small. The exports of woollen piece goods amounted to 3,154,000 yards, and of worsted piece goods to 4,337,000 yards; in each case an increase in exports to the United States largely counterbalanced a decline to most other countries.

Prices of Wool at Bradford.

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

num demole vise event	-	Nov., 1914.	Oct., 1914.	Nov., 1913.
Average Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops 60's Super Botany tops	: 1:	Pence per lb. 14¼ 20 30½	Pence per lb. 13½ 18¼ 29¼	Pence per lb. 1234 1534 2758
Course of Prices: Lincoln Hoggs 40's Crossbred tops		14½ 14 20 31 30	12½ 14½ 16½ 20 26½ 31	1234 15½ 15 28¾ 27½

LINEN TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole showed a slight falling off compared with a month ago, and short time continued generally, mainly owing to the shortage and high prices of raw material Compared with a year ago there was a decline in every branch and in every district.

Returns from firms employing 43,517 workpeople in the week ended November 28th showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, but a decrease of 2.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared

with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 15.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

319	W	orkpeople	e. 000 mg		Earnings.	
	Week ended Nov.	Inc. (+)	or Dec.	Week ended Nov.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	28th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Departments. Preparing Spiming Weaving Other Not specified	5,817 10,368 14,796 6,534 6,002	Per cent. + 0·1 - 0·3 - 0·7 + 2·8 + 0·4	Per cent 2.9 - 1.9 - 6.3 + 0.6 - 5.5	£ 3,162 4,791 9,122 5,157 3,190	Per cent. + 0.2 + 0.7 - 4.6 - 0.3 - 3.5	Per cent 15.4 - 18.0 - 16.0 - 6.3 - 21.1
Total	43,517	+ 0.2	- 3.7	25,422	- 2.0	- 15:2
Districts. Belfast	17,330 13,681	+ 1.0	- 2·8 - 4·9	9,872 7,448	+ 0.2	- 18·1 - 15·5
Total, Ireland	31,011	+ 0.5	- 3.8	17,320	- 1.1	- 17:0
Fifeshire Other Places in Scotland	5,976 5,925	- 0·5 + 0·1	+ 0.2	3.650 4,044	- 6.9 - 2.2	- 13·1 - 8·8
Total, Scotland	11,901	- 0.2	- 2.4	7,694	- 4.5	- 10.8
England	605	- 6.3	- 21.6	408	+ 3.0	- 16:2
United Kingdom	43,517	+ 0.5	- 3.7	25,422	- 2.0	- 15.2

At Belfast short time continued general. With flax dressers employment was bad, and worse than a month ago; short time to the extent of 15½ hours per week was reported. Many firms reported a serious shortage of raw material. At Lurgan weavers were reported to be well employed. In other districts in Ireland much short time continued; but one large firm in the South, which had been on short time since the beginning of the war, resumed full time towards the end of the month.

At Brechin employment was good, mainly owing to Government orders; but at Dunfermline it was worse than a month ago, and the majority of the factories were

working only four days a week.

The Imports of flax (including tow or cordilla) in November, 1914, amounted to 1,657 tons, showing a reduction of 2,577 tons (or 60.9 per cent.) on the previous month, and of 2,773 tons (or 62.6 per cent.) on November, 1913. The decline was principally in imports from Russia and Belgium.

The Exports of linen yarn amounted to 524,500 lbs., or less than half those in November, 1913. The exports of linen piece goods amounted to 12,508,000 yards, showing a reduction of 2,388,000 yards on the previous month, and of 1,843,000 yards on November, 1913. The reduction was chiefly in exports to European countries and to South America.

JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT, though still fair on the whole, was rather worse than a month ago, and not so good as a year ago. Short time was reported at Dundee and in the other Scottish centres.

Returns from firms employing 13,492 workpeople in the week ended November 28th showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. in the number employed, and of 3.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 3.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 8.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

A STATE OF THE STA	V	Vorkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
a shearen Line shrou	Week		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	
1913. 70	Nov. 28th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 28th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Departments. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	2,997 3,778 4,762 1,955	Per cent 1·1 + 0·3 - 1·2 - 0·8	Per cent 6.0 - 0.3 - 4.3 - 3.0	£ 2,276, 2,664 3,732 2,089	Per cent 4.0 - 2.8 - 5.0 - 2.9	Per cent 10.5 - 6.9 - 11.4 - 2.2	
Total :	13,492	- 0.7	- 3.4	10,761	- 3.9	- 8.4	

In the Dundee district, in which were employed 91 per cent. of the total number of workpeople covered by the returns, employment continued fair on the whole, but some short time was reported.

At Forfar employment was quiet, with much short time; at Arbroath it was fair, with a resumption in some cases of full time.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1914, on a			
	1914.	1914.	1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports: Jute tons	21,314	15,702	43,607	+ 5,612	- 22,293		
Exports (British & Irish): Jute Yarn . 100 lbs. Jute Piece Goods 100 yds.	20,590 95,889	12.838 105,306	30,199 145,440	+ 7,752 - 9,417	- 9,609 - 49,551		

There was a decline in the exports of jute piece goods to the United States, Canada, and the Argentine.

HOSIERY TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago. In the coarse branch, practically all the firms in every district were fully employed on Govern-

Returns from firms employing 21,590 workpeople in the week ending November 28th showed an increase of 1.7 per cent, in the number employed, and of 2.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was an increase of 2.2 per cent. in the number employed, and of 7.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	Workpeople.				Earnings.				
District.	Week Inc. (+) or need Dec. (-) on a			Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		+) or -) on a		
	Nov. 28th, 1914.	Mon			ear go.	Nov. 28th, 1914.		nth go.	Year ago.
Leicester Leicester Country District Notts and Derbyshire Scotland Other Districts	11,452 2,125 5,239 2,465 309	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +			er nt. 2.0 4.7 6.8 0.7 0.6	£ 10,342 1,893 4,130 2,068 205		er nt. 2·1 3·4 1·7 2·0 6·2	Per cent. + 7.6 + 6.6 + 4.9 + 14.6 - 4.7
Total, United Kingdom	21,590	+	1.7	+	2.2	18,638	+	2.2	+ 7.5
	PECCHS 24 15 10.	100000	137.304		100000	77773733		15 010	

In Leicester employment was very good; all the factories engaged on Army and Navy contracts were working to their fullest capacity, and overtime was general. In the fine hosiery branch the demand for goods greatly improved, and employment would have been more regular but for the fact that the supply of fine yarns from the Continent had ceased. Employment was also good at Hinckley and Loughborough. With power-frame workers in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire employment was very good in the coarse goods branch, and much overtime was worked in the fine goods branch employment was bad, and about 50 per cent. of the operatives were reported to be on short time, to the extent of one to three days a week. With hand-frame workers it was moderate. At the end of the month 30 per cent. of the Nottingham operatives reported on were working full time, 15 per cent. were on overtime, 5 per cent. were unemployed, while the remaining 50 per cent. were working short time to the extent of about two days per week.

In Scotland employment was very good, and much better than a year ago. About 40 per cent. of the operatives covered by the returns were working over-

Imports and Exports.

The following Table shows the imports and exports of woollen and cotton hosiery in November, 1914, compared with October, 1914, and November, 1913.

Decorlection	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1914, on a		
Description.	1914.	1914.	1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
Imports: Hosiery, Woollen Cotton	£	£	£.	£	£		
	59,704	18,067	32,251	+ 41,637	+ 27,453		
	125,169	98,929	141,700	+ 26,240	- 16,531		
Exports (British & Irish): Hosiery, Woollen Cotton	116,309	135,746	132,808	- 19,437	- 16,499		
	45.561	36,739	49,859	+ 8,822	- 4,298		

SILK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT continued moderate, but was on the whole slightly better than a month ago; compared with a year ago there was a decline in every district. Supplies of raw silk, the scarcity of which hampered manufacturers in the early part of the war, are stated to be now coming

in more normally.

Returns from firms employing 7,577 workpeople in the week ended November 28th showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number employed, and of 1.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 6.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 12.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

The state of the s	V	Vorkpeop	le.		Earnings	10000
	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
data dan benjar	Nov. 28th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 28th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches. Throwing Spinning Weaving Other Not specified	728 1,677 3,776 634 762	Per cent 1·2 - 0·2 + 1·9 - 3·1 - 1·0	Per cent 22·4 - 7·7 + 0·4 - 13·3 - 7·7	£ 317 1,232 2,491 487 618	Per cent. + 6.0 + 6.2 + 2.3 - 8.1 - 5.2	Per cent 20·8 - 19·1 - 7·7 - 22·8 + 1·5
Total	7,577	+ 0.4	- 6.1	5,145	+ 1.4	- 12.2
Districts. Lancashire and W. Riding of Vorkshire Macclesfield, Congleton and District Eastern Counties Other Districts, including Scotland	2,391 692 2,837 1,657	- 0·1 + 0·6 + 1·3 - 0·7	- 2·5 - 6·6 - 7·4 - 8·7	1,885 523 1,765 972	+ 4·1 + 3·6 - 3·8 + 5·1	- 12·8 - 9·5 - 9·8 - 16·5
Total	7,577	+ 0.4	- 6.1	5,145	+ 1.4	- 12.2

At Macclesfield employment with throwsters and spinners was moderate; with hand loom weavers it was bad; with power loom weavers fair; in the making-up branch it was bad, and worse than it has been for some years. Several firms were reported to be working short time, varying from two to three days a week. At Leek employment with throwsters and spinners was moderate, and short time continued to be worked; with twisters it was good, and with trimming weavers moderate. At Congleton employment with throwsters was fair, with trimming weavers it was good, and with dressers and spinners it was bad. In the Eastern Counties employment was not so good as a month ago, and a considerable amount of short time was worked. In the Lancashire and West Riding District employment continued quiet. At Coventry employment was good with makers of artificial silk and with ribbon weavers, and there was a difficulty in obtaining labour.

The Imports of raw silk showed a considerable increase, both over the previous month and over November, 1913, but the imports of thrown silk and of spun silk yarn a great reduction on both periods. The imports of silk broad-stuffs amounted to 3,138,000 yards, showing a reduction of 120,000 yards on the previous month, and of 3,322,000 yards (or 51.4 per cent.) on November, 1913. The reduction was due to the cessation of imports from Germany and the decline of imports from France

The Exports of spun silk yarn were only about oneseventh of those in November, 1913. The exports of silk broad-stuffs amounted to 222,000 yards, or about 20 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 16.8 per cent. less than in November, 1913.

LACE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the lace trade generally was very slack in November. In the curtain branch there was a considerable further improvement on the previous month, but there was a further decline in the levers and plain net sections. Short time was general throughout the trade. Compared with a year ago every branch showed a marked decline.

Returns from firms employing 9,511 workpeople in the week ended November 28th showed a decrease of 3.1 per cent. in the number employed, and of 2.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago.

Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 18.9 per cent. in the number employed, and of 40.3 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

	V	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
nes dromy diffe bil	Week ended Nov.	Inc. (+) or -) on a	Week ended Nov.	ed Dec. (-)on a		
	28th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	28th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Branches Levers Curtain Plain Net Others Not specified	2,496 2,695 2,914 1,072 334	Per cent. - 6·3 + 2·8 - 6·0 - 0·9 - 5·1	Per cent. - 27.4 - 20.6 - 15.2 - 0.4 - 11.6	£ 1,900 2,418 1,740 781 217	Per cent 2.8 +11.3 - 18.8 + 8.0 - 2.3	Per cent. - 52·3 - 30·9 - 45·3 - 8·2 - 27·7	
Total	9,511	- 3.1	- 18.9	7,056	- 2.2	- 40 3	
Nottingham City Nottingham City Long Eaton and other outlying districts Other English Districts Scotland Total	3,736 1,346 2,565 1,864 9,511	- 1·0 - 9·1 - 6·3 + 1·9 - 3·1	- 12·3 - 32·0 - 18·7 - 20·0 - 18·9	2,653 1,146 1,598 1,659 7,056	+ 0.7 - 1.1 - 15.2 + 8.1 - 2.2	- 30·5 - 57·2 - 46·3 - 28·4 - 40·3	

At Nottingham employment in the levers section continued very depressed, with much short time. In the curtain section employment continued very slack, and only about half-time was being worked. In the plain net branch there was a further decline, and half-time was general.

At Long Eaton employment continued slack, and about two-thirds of the operatives covered by the Returns were working short time all the month. In the West of England employment was still very quiet. In Scotland nearly half the operatives covered by the Returns (the majority of whom are employed in the curtain branch) were on short time all the month, but employment showed an improvement on a month ago.

Imports and Exports.

Title a con-	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1914, on a		
Description.	1914.	1914.			Year ago.	
Imports:	£ 53,551	£	£	£	£	
Cotton Lace		80,372	156,117	- 26,821	- 102.566	
Silk Lace		7,053	35,132	- 7,053	- 35,132	
Exports (British & Irish): Cotton Lace Silk Lace	142,829	192,198	330,018	- 49,369	- 187,189	
	. 5,682	11,716	1,151	- 6,034	+ 4,531	

BLEACHING, PRINTING, DYEING AND FINISHING.

EMPLOYMENT, on the whole, continued slack, and was much worse than a year ago. In certain sections of the finishing branch and in the wool dyeing branch, however, employment was good, owing to Government

Returns from firms employing 24,346 workpeople in the week ending November 28th showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed, but an increase of 0.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 12.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 17.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid

d	Workpeople.			TO LIGHT MAN	Earnings	ALLE TO
	Week Inc. (+) or Dec. ended (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	28th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 28th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Bleaching	3,033 611 12,033 8,039 630 24,346	Per cent 3·0 + 0·5 - 0·4 + 3·1 - 0·2	Per cent 10·0 - 18·4 - 12·0 - 12·9 - 16·6 - 12·4	£ 2,930 699 15,621 8,329 870 28,449	Per cent 0.4 + 22.4 - 2.1 + 5.7 + 4.9 + 0.9	Per cent 15.7 - 28.8 - 17.3 - 16.5 - 9.1 - 17.0
Districts: Yorkshire Lancashire Soctland Ireland Other Districts Total	11,370 6,825 2,578 868 2,705	- 0·1 - 2·1 + 4·5 + 1·4 - 0·5	- 11·6 - 15·4 - 7·4 - 10·0 - 13·1	14,975 7,499 2,434 683 2,858 28,449	- 2·6 + 6·9 + 5·3 + 3·5 + 1·1 + 0·9	- 1·7 - 21·3 - 5·3 - 11·9 - 17·3

Bleaching.—Employment with cotton bleachers in Lancashire continued bad, and was much worse than a year ago; much short time was reported. At Basford employment continued slack with lace and fair with hosiery bleachers. At Dundee employment was slack.

Printing.—Employment with machine calico printers and engravers in England continued bad, and was very much worse than a year ago; the majority of the operatives were on short time. In Scotland employment was reported as slack.

Dyeing.—Employment with woollen and worsted dyers was still slack except with firms engaged on Government contracts, many firms in the Leeds and Huddersfield districts being well employed in this way. With cotton dyers employment showed a decline in Yorkshire but an improvement in Lancashire compared with last month. With silk dyers employment was reported as good at Macclesfield and Leek, and bad at Congleton. With lace dyers at Nottingham it was bad, and worse than a

Trimming, Finishing, &c .- At Leicester employment was good on army and navy work and moderate in other departments. At Hinckley employment was generally good, while at Loughborough it was about the same as a month ago. With hosiery trimmers at Basford it continued moderate. With calenderers at Dundee employment continued fair.

CARPET TRADE.
EMPLOYMENT during November was, on the whole, very slack, but better than a month ago. It was still much worse than a year ago. There was little improvement in the regular trade, but firms were in several cases fully employed on blanket weaving and khaki goods.

About 45 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the

returns were on short time, as compared with 80 per cent. a month ago.

Returns from firms employing 7,171 workpeople and paying £5,887 in wages, in the week ended November 28th, showed a decrease of 1.4 per cent. in the number employed, but an increase of 12.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 24.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 33.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In the Kidderminster district employment was bad: practically all the operatives covered by the returns were on short time, averaging less than three-quarter time during the month. In the West Riding there was no improvement in the carpet trade, but some of the operatives were employed in making khaki goods. In Scotland the ordinary trade was slack, but several firms were fully employed in weaving blankets for the Government.

LEATHER TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades continued good. It was better than a month ago, and much better than a year ago, the supply of labour being unequal to the demand. Hides continued dear, and buyers of heavy leather experienced difficulty in obtaining their requirements even at higher prices.

Trade Unions with a membership of 4,382 reported 2.1 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, compared with 2.9 per cent. a month ago and 3.5* per cent. a year ago.

Skinners, Tanners, Curriers, Leather Dressers, &c.— Employment with tanners and curriers continued very good, with much overtime, and was better than a year ago. With skinners and dressers, however, it was reported as slack; rather better than a month ago, but worse than a year ago. Employment was slack in some departments at Stockport, Bolton and Bury.

Saddle and Harness Makers.—Employment continued very good generally, with much overtime on military orders, and was much better than a year ago.

Miscellaneous Trades.—Employment on portmanteau making, fancy leather working, &c., was slack, but workpeople ordinarily engaged in these trades found full

* Revised figure.

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

Imports and Exports.

Aonie and Ins. with Aonie and Inse.	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (in Nov., 1914, on		
Description.	1914. 1914.		1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports:	na na	.000	a oraqua	a Entro	7 20 VE	
Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, dry cwts.	39,870 58,980	38,456 101,505	48,979 55,213	+ 1,414 - 142,525	- 9,109 + 3,767	
Total, Hides, dry and wet cwts.	98,850	139,961	104,192	- 41,111	- 5,342	
Foat skins, undressed, No. Sheep skins ,, (value) £	335,633 156,778	470,290 77,564	599,090 291,301	- 134,657 + 79,214	- 263,457 - 134,523	
Leather* cwts.	184,710	84,683	86,049	+ 100,027	+ 98,661	
Exports (British & Irish): Leather cwts. Gloves doz. prs. Machinery Belting cwts. Saddlery and Harness	4,113 14,211 1,836	6.846 22,191 2,164	24,680 23,629 3,772	- 2,733 - 7,980 - 328	- 20,567 - 9,418 - 1,936	
(value) £ Other Sorts (value) £	46,082 32,731	43,607 42,525	39,248 67,930	+ 2,475 - 9,794	+ 6,834 - 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

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

e dinever of the best of the	V	Vorkpeop	le.	1 1168	Earnings.	
District.	Week	Inc. (Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Nov. 28th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 28th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES. London	2,368 11,506 3,095	Per cent. + 2.5 + 3.6 + 1.4	Per cent 4.0 + 0.8 - 1.2	£ 2,739 13,945 3,236	Per cent. + 6.0 + 19.6 + 8.8	Per cent. + 0.7 + 12.5 + 3.7
trict Northampton Northampton Country	9,344 9,366	+ 0.7	- 4·1 - 2·9	10,991 10,588	+ 3.0	+ 9.0 + 8.6
District Kettering Stafford & District Norwich & District Bristol & District Kingswood Leeds & District Manchester & District Birmingham & District Other parts of England and Wales	3,931 2,674 4,256 1,441 2,124 2,466 3,283 938 1,680	- 0·2 + 3·6 - 0·5 + 0·1 + 1·5 + 4·9 + 4·2 + 0·1 + 0·7	- 0.6 - 4.9 + 0.7 - 0.6 + 6.4 + 7.4 + 9.1 - 3.8 - 5.0	4,645 2,822 3,922 1,496 2,345 2,817 3,376 820 1,647	- 0.9 + 10.1 + 3.1 + 4.9 + 1.7 + 8.3 + 2.4 - 0.1 + 5.0	+15·1 + 3·1 + 1·4 + 9·8 + 19·3 + 26·0 + 9·7 - 0·5 + 6·3
ENGLAND & WALES	58,472	+ 1.6	- 0.7	65,388	+ 6.2	+ 9.5
SCOTLAND	3,407 248	+ 0.7	- 3·3 - 11·7	3,690 197	- 1·0 - 12·8	+ 1.2
UNITED KINGDOM	62,127	+ 1.5	- 0.9	69,275	+ 5.7	+ 8.9

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 Govern-

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	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (- in Nov., 1914, on		
Boots and Shoes.	1914.	1914.	1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports (less re-exports): Leather doz. pairs value £ Rubber doz. pairs value £ Other materials doz. pairs ,, value £	12,392	9,153	17,417	+ 3,239	- 5,025	
	51,144	36,716	61,547	+ 14,428	- 10,403	
	9,301	13,250	9,934	- 3,949	- 633	
	29,009	39,900	12,332	- 10,891	+ 16,677	
	1,920	6,874	10,988	- 4,954	- 9,068	
	1,039	2,697	8,468	- 1,658	- 7,429	
Exports (British & Irish) Leather doz. pairs value £ Rubber doz. pairs value £ Other materials doz. pairs value £	86 867	129,687	114,276	- 42,820	- 27,409	
	211,985	304,763	343,553	- 92,778	- 131,568	
	12,166	12,594	13,444	- 428	- 1,278	
	13,255	11,508	14,504	+ 1,747	- 1,249	
	4,660	8,774	8,713	- 4,114	- 4,053	
	4,643	6,593	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

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.

of afrageles and	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1914, on a		
Description.	1914.	1914.	1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Imports: Hats, Feltdozens "Straw"." "Other sorts""	926 5,035 19,184	7,901 3,068 24,412	14,102 7,502 35,388	- 6,975 + 1,967 - 5,228	- 13,176 - 2,467 - 16,204	
Total "	25,145	35,381	56,992	- 10,236	- 31,847	
Exports (British & Irish): Hats, Feltdozens "Straw ." "Other sorts "	24,945 18,191 13,458	26,274 27,506 14,622	43,149 36,679 16,265	- 1,329 - 9,315 - 1,164	- 18,204 - 18,488 - 2,807	
Total "	56,594	68,402	96,093	- 11,808	- 39,499	

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

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.

ampleo, Varmouth,	Num	eople.	Percentage	
District.	Week ended	Inc. (+) or I	Dec. (-) on a	Workpeople reported to be working
	Nov. 28th, 1914.	Month ago	Year ago.	overtime.
	BECA	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Leeds Other places in Yorkshire,	9,330 3,553 5,290	+ 0.6 + 5.0 + 2.8	- 0·1 + 42·6 + 4·0	50 58 54
Lancs, and Cheshire Bristol North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol)	2,054 4,881	- 0.5 + 3.6	+ 1·1 + 15·4	76 73
South Midland and Eastern Counties	3,822	- 0.6	+ 1.6	59
Conditions London Glasgow Rest of United Kingdom	3,851 1,546 3,445	+ 6·0 + 7·0 + 4·1	+ 53·7 + 35·9 + 8·3	49 34 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

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in Novem ber, 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.

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 work people on their premises (in addition to outworkers) ir 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 depart. ment being still bad. In the shirt department it was good, owing mainly to War Office contracts.

Corset Trade.—Returns from corset manufacturere 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 carpen ters, being well employed on Government work, while, or 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 Dressmaking and Millinery.—Returns from retail 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:—

		Number	Per- cent- age	Inc. Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Number	Per- cent- age	Inc. ((+) or -) on a
	Division.	Insured.	Un- em- pl'y'd.	M'nth	Year ago.	Insured.	Un- em- pl'y'd.	M'nth ago.	Year ago.
		Ca	rpente	rs, &c.		1	Brickla	yers.	
	London Northern Counties North Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands	25,983 7,568 16,584 11,246 7,517 9,056	2:6 1:1 2:7 1:9 1:8 1:5	- 1.0 + 0.2 - 1.1 + 0.4 - 0.8	- 1.6 + 0.4 - 0.3 + 0.1 + 0.4	13,230 4,369 9,186 6,157 5,937 8,099	11.9 4.0 7.9 5.6 5.2 3.7	+ 0·1 + 0·9 + 0·4 - 0·1 - 0·9	+ 6·1 + 2·8 + 5·1 + 4·2 + 3·8 + 2·6
	Eastern & S.E. Counties South Western Wales Scotland Ireland	21,897 14,914 7,979 13,835 7,445	1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.8	- 0.2 - 0.1 - 0.7 + 0.1 - 0.5	- 1·3 - 2·3 + 0·2 - 6·9	15,799 6,245 2,569 2,184 2,055	6·2 4·4 2·5 4·9 9·1	+ 0.2 - 0.5 + 0.6 - 0.7 + 1.1	+ 3·2 + 0·3 + 1·6 + 2·0 - 4·1
	United Kingdom	144,024	1.7	- 0.4	- 1.0	75,830	6.6		+ 3.4
			Mason	8.]	Plaster	ers.	
	London Northern Counties North Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands	2,844 2,910 4,115 5,110 1,251 1,011	8·8 7·3 4·5	- 0·2 + 1·0 + 1·5 + 0·6 - 0·1 + 0·2	+ 1.4 + 1.6 + 6.2 + 5.4 + 2.6 + 1.6	5,363 1,107 2,590 1,632 608 1,086	13.5 4.6 9.6 7.0 5.3 6.4	- 0·3 + 1·0 + 1·9 + 0·9 - 1·3 + 1·8	+ 2.8 - 1.2 + 6.2 + 4.5 + 0.5 + 4.5
	Eastern & S.E. Counties	1,385 8,070 7,209 8,641 2,961	4·1 2·3 6·6	+ 1·7 + 0·7 + 0·5 + 2·5 + 2·7	+ 2·4 + 0·3 + 1·2 + 3·8 + 1·9	2,168 2,076 2,262 2,655 1,781	13·8 9·3 3·4 4·4 8·2	+ 1.8 + 1.3 + 1.0 + 0.5 + 2.9	+ 8·9 + 2·2 + 2·8 + 1·9 + 0·2
	United Kingdom	45,507	5.8	+ 1.2	+ 2.6	23,328	8.9	+1.0	+ 3.3
		P	ainters	&c.			Plumb	ers.	
	London Northern Counties North Western Yorkshire East Midlands West Midlands Eastern&S.E.Count. South Western Wales Sootland Ireland	43,222 4,762 16,256 9,116 5,553 9,494 22,438 13,007 4,785 10,690 5,242	10·0 17·3 11·5 10·9 7·6 10·0 8·5 4·1 9·6	+ 0.6 - 0.6 + 3.4 + 3.2 + 3.5 + 1.9 + 2.3 + 1.1 + 2.1 + 6.2	- 3.0 - 3.2 + 2.4 - 0.4 + 0.4 - 2.4 - 3.8 - 3.7 - 2.6 - 1.3 - 2.6	7,965 2,230 5,765 3,405 1,645 2,361 4,200 3,321 1,008 6,809 1,555	5·8 0·5 2·5 2·6 1·7 2·5 1·6 1·3 1·4	- 1·3 - 0·7. - 1·7. - 0·9 - 0·4 - 1·1 + 0·1 - 2·3 - 0·7 - 0·1 - 1·8	+ 1.8 - 0.6 + 0.3 + 0.9 + 1.0 - 0.2 - 1.5 - 0.3 - 0.1 - 2.3
	United Kingdom	144,565	13.5	+ 2.0	- 2:1	40,254	2.7	- 1.0	+ 0.5
1		1	aboure	rs.		All	Occup	ations.	*
The state of the s	London Northern Counties North Western Yorkshire Last Midlands West Midlands Eastern&S. E. Count. South Western Wales Lieland Lieland United Kingdom	64,948 14,955 43,406 22,184 12,840 19,515 39,362 24,872 16,947 18,048 14,455	3·0 2·6 3·6 2·1 3·2 3·8 2·1 1·8 7·9	8.0	- 1.6 - 0.7 - 0.7 - 0.5 - 0.5 - 2.3 - 2.4 + 0.1 - 0.7 - 2.8 - 1.3	184,989 50,211 126,088 74,501 43,929 60,032 122,013 82,755 57,974 84,168 40,000	4·2 3·2 4·6 4·3 1·9 3·2 8·1	- 0·3 - 0·1 + 0·2 + 0·2 + 0·3 - 0·1 + 0·5 + 0·1 + 0·5 + 0·4 - 0·1	- 0.6 - 0.5 + 1.1 + 0.6 + 0.3 - 0.1 - 1.3 - 2.1 + 0.1 - 3.2 - 0.5
	2011		THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE	112775	100 5 32		2002300	S000000	

Of a total of 119,885 navvies, the percentage unemployed was 2.5, a decrease of 0.3 per cent. compared with month ago, and of 0.8 per cent. compared with a year ago. Of 7,619 slaters, &c., 2.7 per cent. were unemployed at the end of November, as against 3.5 a month ago, and 2.8 a year ago. The number of persons of other occupations not shown separately in the Table was 34,116, and of these the percentage unemployed was 4.2, compared with 4.9 in October, 1914, and 3.3 in November, 1913.

In towns with populations of 20,000 and over, the percentage unemployed of all insured workpeople in these trades at the end of November was 6.2, while in places with populations below 20,000 the percentage un-

* Including 119,885 navvies, 7,619 staters, &c., and 34,116 other workers, not separately shown in the Table.

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, Dews-bury, 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

Mill Sawyers and Woodeutting 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 13 per cent. as unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 18* per cent. in the previous month and 2.9 per cent in November, 1913.

	111	thor re-	material / miles		
Description. Nov. 1914.	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Dec.	(+) or (-) in 914, on a
	1914.	1914.	1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Timber, hewn	Loads. 241,341 620,113	Loads. 297,410 647,837	Loads. 276,929 517,836	Loads. - 56,069 - 27,724	Loads. - 35,588 +102,277
House Frames, Fittings, and Joiner's Work (value)	£ 8,723	£ 10,619	£ 13,108	£ - 1,896	£ - 4,385

Coachbuilding.

Employment continued to improve, but was still quiet; short time was less common, however, and in certain centres overtime was reported upon Government work.

* Revised figure.

At Dublin employment was good, but at Liverpool, Birmingham and Sheffield, except on Government work, it was bad. Trade Unions with 12,529 members reported 4.1 per cent. as unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 5.3 per cent. in October and 3.4 per cent. in November, 1913.

The following Table shows the unemployed percentage

of insured workpeople of all classes engaged in the construction of vehicles:—

Division.		Number Insured.	Une	centag mploy ks lodg	ment	Dec.	+) or (-) in 014, com- with
			Nov. 27th, 1914.	Oct. 30th, 1914.	Nov. 28th, 1913.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
London Northern Counties North Western Vorkshire East Midlands West Midlands Eastern and S.E. Counties South Western Wales Scotland Ireland		27,488 5,369 20,546 14,766 15,895 58,825 16,629 14,140 3,929 12,989 4,750	4·8 1·0 3·4 1·9 2·1 4·6 1·2 1·5 1·5 1·7 6·3	5·9 1·0 4·1 1·9 2·3 5·6 1·6 1·5 2·1 5·9	4.5 1.6 2.5 1.5 2.2 3.6 1.7 1.8 1.1 2.1 6.3	- 1·1 - 0·7 - 0·2 - 1·0 - 0·4 - 0·4 + 0·4	+ 0·3 - 0·6 + 0·9 + 0·4 - 0·1 + 1·0 - 0·5 - 0·3 + 0·4 - 0·4
United Kingdom		195,326	3.3	3.9	2.9	- 0.6	+ 0.4

Coopers.

Among coopers employment was fairly good, and was etter than either a month or a year ago. At Burton, Bristol and Manchester it was reported as fair only. At Birmingham it was fair with wet coopers and bad with ry coopers, and at Liverpool good with wet and moderate with dry coopers.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmaking .- Employment continued good with rushmakers, overtime being reported at some places. rade Unions reported 0.4 per cent. of their members as nemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 6 per cent. in October; in November, 1913, the perentage was 2:0

The Imports of brushes and brooms in November 914, were valued at £9,798, as compared with £12,190 n October, 1914, and £39,891 in November, 1913; and he Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were alued at £15,186, £22,538, and £21,128 respectively.

Other Trades.-With general wheelwrights and miths employment continued moderate. It was good with packing-case makers, with some overtime. With asket and skip makers it was very slack at Oldham and cod at Leicester. Cane and wicker workers at Basford vere fairly well employed, with overtime on shell

PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER TRADES.

PRINTING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was slack at most centres, but showed a eneral improvement compared with a month ago. hort time was still common, and employment was much orse than a year ago.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of	Percen	tage Une	mployed	Inc. ((+) or -) on a
	Nov., 1914.	Nov., 1914	Oct., 1914.	Nov., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London Northern Counties and Yorkshire	21,520 5,759	6·0 4·4	7·8 6·8	3·5 0·9	- 1·8 - 2·4	+ 2·5 + 3·5
Lancs. and Cheshire East Midland and Eastern Counties	7,163 2,769	5·1 3·6	7·5 5·0	2·1 0·8	- 2·4 - 1·4	+ 3·0 + 2·8
West Midlands 8. & S.W. Counties and Wales	2,832 4,070	4·8 2·4	5.8 3.6	2·1 1·3	- 1.0 - 1.2	+ 2·7 + 1·1
Scotland	5,306 2,397	3·5 9·1	4·8 13·5	1·3 5 0	- 1·3 - 4·4	+ 2·2 + 4·1
United Kingdom	51,816	5.1	7.0	2.4	- 1.9	+ 2.7

Employment was fairly good with letterpress printers Oxford, Norwich, Aberdeen, and Belfast, with lithocaphic printers at Bristol and Leeds, and with lithoaphic music printers in London. At Newcastle-onyne a decline in employment was reported compared ith a month ago.

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment in London continued slack, with much short time. An improvement was reported on a month ago, but a decline on a year ago. Employment was reported as good at Belfast, fair at Edinburgh, and slack at Manchester, Leeds, Glasgow and Dublin,

	No. of Members of Unions at end of		age Uner at end o	mployed f	Inc. ((+) or -) on a	
Maria Caralla Sept.	Nov., 1914.	Nov., 1914.	Oct., 1914.	Nov., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
London Other Districts	3,193 3,006	4.1	5·6 4·3	1.8 2.8	- 1·5 - 0·6	+ 2·3 + 0·9	
United Kingdom	6,199	3.9	50	2.3	- 1:1	+ 1.6	

PAPER TRADES.

Employment in England was fair on the whole, but was much worse than a year ago; short time was frequently worked. In Scotland short time was general.

Returns from firms employing 15,896 workpeople in the last week of the month showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 4.9 per cent. compared with a year ago.

NOV TRANSPORTATION TENERALISM 	Workpeople paid Wages in last week of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-		
Nov., 19		Month ago.	Year ago.	
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards: Northern Counties Midlands, Wales, and Ireland Southern Counties Scotland	3,552 925 6,629 4,083	Per cent. + 2·1 + 0·9 - 0·4 - 0·2	Per cent 3·1 - 6·0 - 5·4 - 5·3	
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c. Hand-made Paper	15,189 707	+ 0·3 + 2·5	- 4·9 - 5·6	
Total	15,896	+ 0.4	- 4.9	

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 3,643 members had 0.3 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of November, compared with 4.8* per cent. a month ago, and 0.8 per cent. a year ago. In the hand-made paper trade, Trade Unions with 458 members had 3.7 per cent. unemployed at the end of November, compared with 4.7 per cent. a month ago, and 4.3 per cent, at the end of November, 1913.

The Imports of wood pulp during November, 1914, amounted to 71,639 tons, as compared with 115,474 tons in October, 1914, and 79,020 tons in November, 1913.

The imports of paper in November, 1914, were valued at £477,974, as compared with £597,795 in October, 1914, and £614,618 in November, 1913; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £230,694, £261,793, and £291,834 respectively.

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

Brick Trade.

EMPLOYMENT with brick makers showed a further seasonal decline and was very slack generally. It was worse than a year ago. In some instances enlistment caused a local shortage of labour, and in others trade was brisk owing to Government contracts. A considerable amount of short time was reported.

Employment in the Northern Counties and in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire showed a further decline. In the Midland and Eastern Counties it was very slack generally, and showed a decline on the previous month, although it was reported as fair or good at some centres. Half time continued to be worked at Nottingham, and a further decline occurred at Peterborough. Employment was very quiet with firebrick workers at Stourbridge, but it was fair in the Shropshire glazed brick industry. It continued quiet in the Southern and South-western Counties, showing a decline on a month ago; and was fair, but worse than a month ago, in North Wales. Employment was fair on the whole in Scotland.

Returns from firms employing 9,009 workpeople in

* C) jefly at one mill.

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.

	V	Vorkpeor	ole.	70000	Karnings	•
Distriots.	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	
	Nov. 28th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 28th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Northern Counties, York-	2,684	Per cent.	Per cent.	£ 3,355	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	2,928	- 2.4	- 175	3,162	- 3.6	- 18.0
S. and S.W. Counties	2,156	- 2.8	- 15.2	2,645	- 2.7	- 16.2
and Wales Scotland Other Districts	799 442	- 6·4 - 7·5	- 10·4 - 22·2	1,030 498	- 3·3 - 5·9	- 7·0 - 15·2
Total	9,009	1- 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.

AND ANGLO ALTO	W	orkpeop	le.	11/28	Earnings	
to room a sile bus	Week	Inc. (- Dec. (-		Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or) on a
, where the page	Nov. 28th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 28th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches:— China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified)	2,612 12,203 4,425	Per cent. + 0.6 - 1.6 - 2.1	Per cent 9.6 - 10.4 - 11.2	£ 2,964 10,285 3,516	Per cent. + 0.4 + 1.0 - 1.1	Per cent 12.8 - 20.4 - 26.9
Total	19,240	- 1.4	- 10.5	16,765	+ 0.0	- 20.6
Districts:— Potteries Other Districts	14,594 4,646	- 1·5 - 1·1	- 11·4 - 7·4	11,673 5,092	+ 1.4	- 24·1 - 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 hat with the United States and Australia, was affected y 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.

Alle here. L. There's	W	orkpeopl	e.	0.000	Earnings	
1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 1	Week	Inc. (-		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
\$0 ± 20 - 27 82	Nov. 28th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 28th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Branches. Glass Bottle Flint Glass Ware (not	5,365 1,348	Per cent. + 3.7 - 0.4	Per cent 3.2 - 7.6	£ 7,656 1,557	Per cent. + 3.9 - 0.3	Per cent. + 0.4 - 13.5
bottles) Other Branches	509	- 0.2	- 17.8	618	+ 3.5	- 14
Total	7,222	+ 2.7	- 5.2	9,831	+ 3.2	- 3.
Districts.	500			1.005	. 15	
North of England Yorkshire Worcestershire and Warwickshire	780 4,373 769 788	+ 2·9 + 1·2 + 17·9 + 0·1	- 6.4 - 3.4 + 5.6 - 18.4	1,027 6,220 1,024 884	+ 1.5 + 2.2 + 18.9 - 2.3	- 8.1 + 0.5 + 13.7 - 26.6
Scotland	512	- 1.0	- 9.1	676	+ 1.7	- 9
Total	7,222	+ 2.7	- 5.2	9,831	+ 3.2	- 3

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.

CHA SMIC	Nov.,	Oct.,	Nov.,	Inc. (+) or in Nov., 1	
Description.	1914.	1914.	1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports: Window and German sheet glass, including	ewts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
	10,233	8,595	113,688	+ 1,638	- 103,455
shades, &c. Plate Flint, plain, cut or orna- mental. &c.	5,187	3,603	24,870	+ 1,584	- 19,68 3
	28,740	27,335	89,412	+ 1,405	- 60,67 2
Manufactures, other sorts Bottles	14 gross. 36,517	6 gross. 37,091	192 gross. 147,396	+ 8 gross. - 574	- 178 gross. - 110,879
Exports (British & Irish): Plate Flint Manufactures, other sorts	cwts.	ewts.	cwts.	cwts.	ewts.
	14,652	12,297	21,458	+ 2,355	- 6,806
	4,017	5,931	6,655	- 1,914	- 2,638
	37,099	'29,043	42,799	+ 8,056	- 5,700
Bottles	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.	gross.
	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.

	W	orkpeop	le.	Earnings.			
Trade.	Week ended Nov.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	28th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Nov. 28th, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
Sugar Refining, &c. Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Biscuits, Cakes, &c. Jam, Marmalade, &c. Bacou and Preserved Meats Pickles, Sauces, &c.	4,883 26,214 9,968 6,910 3,305 1,116	Per cent. + 3.9 + 1.1 + 3.9 - 0.9 + 2.8 + 2.1	Per cent. + 3.8 - 13.4 - 10.7 + 3.0 + 29.4 - 2.5	6,842 21,260 8,384 5,267 3,372 858	Per cent. + 2·8 + 4·7 + 8·4 - 3·4 + 3·0 - 5·0	Per cent. + 7.4 - 8.0 - 10.0 + 5.8 + 34.8 - 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.).

	Qu	antity.	Value.		
more and enough to one both to be a control believe to be to	Nov., 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Nov., 1913.	Nov., 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Nov., 1913.	
Fish (other than Shell): England and Wales Scotland Ireland	70 974	Cwts. -1,690,522 - 8,434 + 5,675	£ 685,820 150,413 14,916	£ - 444,951 + 3,027 + 3,217	
Shell Fish		-1,693,281	851,149 28,341	- 438,707 - 7,361	
Total Value .	1 18 W_ 5.10	100-24	879,490	- 446,068	

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

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.

		Number of Seamen* shipped in								
Principal Ports.		Novembe	er,	Eleve	Eleven Months Ended November,					
	1913.	1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1914.	1913.	1914.	Inc. (+ or Dec.(- in 1914				
ENGLAND & WALES East Coast. Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Grimsby	. 2,277 332 236 1,127 28	1,745 282 220 1,068 12	- 532 - 50 - 16 - 59 - 16	29,490 4,472 3,427 15,491 1,108	27,121 4,017 2,788 14,307 774	- 2,369 - 455 - 639 - 1,184 - 334				
Bristol Channel. Bristol† Newport, Mon Cardiff‡ Swansea	648 975 4,094 356	828 590 4,861 156	+ 180 - 385 + 767 - 200	12,876 9,719 47,726 5,040	13,427 9,404 48,488 4,040	+ 551 - 315 + 762 - 1,000				
Other Ports. Liverpool London Southampton	16,304 7,225 5,384	13,714 6,889 1,391	- 2,590 - 336 - 3,993	191,537 93,828 55,309	187,396 94,853 40,318	- 4,141 + 1,025 -14,991				
SCOTLAND. Leith	266 221	289 59	+ 23 - 162	4,273 2,898	4,117 2,540	- 156 - 358				
Classow	3,541	2,734	- 807	49,677	41,493	- 8,184				
Ralfoot	85 103	56 165	- 29 + 62	685 2,197	820 1,958	+ 135 - 239				
Total	43,202	35,059	- 8,143	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, but slack at several of the east coast ports.

London.§

Employment was very good, and better than both a month ago and a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal

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

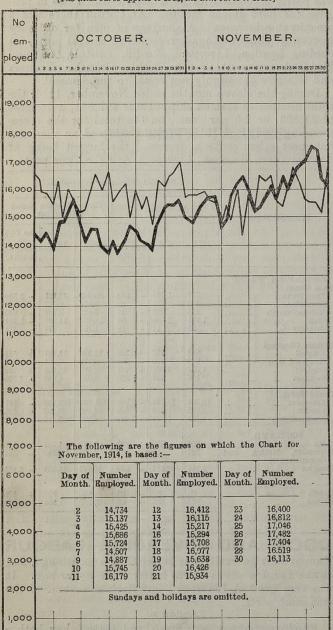
wharves in the four weeks ended November 28th was 15,938, an increase of 9.2 per cent. on a month ago, and of 0.9 per cent. on a year ago.

19 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2		aily Number ond at Princip				
•	THE STREET	In Docks		Mary or a lit		
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, &c.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.	
Week ended Nov. 7th ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		2,507 2,670 2,228 3,044	8,430 8,773 8.760 9,531	6,772 6,986 7,086 7,413	15,202 15,759 15,846 16,944	
Av race for 4 weeks enal Nov. 28th, 1914	} 6,262	2,612	8 8 7 4	7,064	15,938	
Average for Oct., 1914	5,368	2,155	7,523	7,075	14,598	
" " 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 he Docks, and at the principal Wharves, for each day during the months to October and November, 1914. The corresponding curve for October, and Tovember, 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.

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 teemers 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 horsemen 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.

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 Kincardineshire. 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 Kircudbrightshire, owing to enlistment, but in Wigtownshire a sufficiency

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 under-

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 upstified in the winding or the company in the workman in the winding of the insurance company, and to prove for the balance remaining upstified in the winding or the company is the workman to prove the parameters are company. as an ordinary creditor for his compensation in the whiting ap-of the insurance company, and to prove for the balance remain-ing 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

The High Court held that the workman's right of proof against The High Court heid 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 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 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 decinion 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 work-

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 he collier worked only four days.

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 has was entitled. The filler accordingly emplified to the filler accordingly emplified. 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 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.

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 controlled. 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.

^{*} Exclusive of Tilbury.

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

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 gal-

wanising 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. (Applica-

tion 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) Regula-

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.

RETURNS have been received from the principal Cooperative 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: -

District.	Predominant price per 4 lbs. on Dec. 1st, 1914.			Predominant price per 4 lbs. on Sept. 1st, 1914.			Predominant price per 4 lbs.on Dec. 1st, 1913.		
	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean
ENGLAND AND WALES.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
N. Counties and \ Yorkshire	81/4	53/4	6.88	71/8	5½	6.49	7	5	6.30
Lancs. & Cheshire	71/4	5	6.29	7	5	6.07	6½	5	5.86
N. Mid. Counties W. do. do	7	5 51/2	5°96 6°35	6 61/2	5 51/6	5.65	6	5 5	5.39
W. do. do	61/2	51%	6.01	61/2	5½	5.50	6	5	5.43
Eastern Counties	61/2	6 6	6.35	61/2	5½	6.00	6	51/2	5.77 5.88
London S. E. Counties	6½	6	6.36	6½	51/2	6.10	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	51/2	5.94
S.W. Counties, Wales & Mon.	6½	6	6*14	6½	5	5.80	6	5	5.70
England and Wales }	81/4	5	6*28	71/8	5	5-90	7	4½	5•73
SCOTLAND. Northern Counties	71/	5½	8.54	71/6	51/6	6.25	7	6	6.25
Eastern Counties	7½	51/2	6.63	7½	51/2	6.20	7	5	6.24
Lanarkshire Other Southern	7	6	6°50	6½	6	6.03	6½	6	6.03
Counties	7	6½	6.82	7	6	6:39	6½	6	6.36
Scotland	7½	51/2	6.69	7½	5	6.25	7	5	6-25
Great Britain	81/4	5	6.42	71/2	5	6.03	7	41/2	5.92

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 ½d. 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:-

-eng elemini	Decem	ber 1s	t, 1914.	Novem	ber 2n	d,1914.	December 1st, 1913.		
District.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High est.	Low- est.	Mean.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean
London :— N. & N.W. E. & N.E. S.E.	d. 6½ 6½ 6½	d. 6 6 6	d. 6·3 6·3 6·1 6·4	d. 6½ 6½ 6 6	d. 6 6 6 6	d. 6·2 6·1 6·0 6·2	d. 6 6 5½	d. 4½ 5 5	d. 5·1 5·4 5·4 5·7
S.W W. & W.C N.Counties & Yorks.	6½ 6½	6½	6.5	6½	6½	6.5	6 6	6	6.0
Lancs. & Cheshire Midlands Eastern Counties Southern Counties S. Western Counties	}7½ 7 6½ 7 6½	6 5½ 6 6 6	6·6 6·1 6·2 6·9 6·3	7½ 7 6½ 7 6½ 6½	6 5½ 5½ 6 5	6·4 5·9 5·9 6·6 6·0	7 6 6 6½ 6	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5·4 5·4 6·0 5·7
and Wales Scotland	8	61/2	6.8	71/2	5½	6.4	7	5½	6.2
Great Britain	8	51/2	6.4	71/2	5	6.2	7	41/2	5.7

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

Place.		Predominant Price*	Inc. (Dec. on	(-)	Last change.		
		on Dec. 1st, 1914.	Month ago.	Year ago.	Date.	Am'nt per 4 lbs.	
London		d. 6½	d. + 1/4	d. + 3/4	Nov. '14	d. + 1/4	
Birmingham Bristol Cardiff Derby Hull Leeds Leicester Liverpool Manchester Middlesbrough Norwich Nottingham Oldham Plymouth Stoke-on-Trent Southampton Wolverhampton		6½ 6 6½ 6 6½ 6 6½ 6 6½ 6 6½ 6 6 6 6 6 6	+ ½ + ½	++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	Nov. '14 Oct. '14 Nov. '14 Aug. '14 Aug. '14 Aug. '14 Nov. '14 Nov. '14 Nov. '14 Nov. '14 Aug. '14 Nov. '14 Nov. '14 Nov. '14 Nov. '14 Nov. '14 Nov. '14 Nov. '14 Nov. '14	+ ½ ½ ½ ± ± ± ± ± ± ± ± ± ± ± ± ± ± ± ±	
Aberdeen Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow		7 6 7 6½	+ ½ + ½ + ½	+ 1½ + ½ + ½ + ½ + ½	Nov. '14 Aug. '14 Nov. '14 Nov. '14	+ ½ + 1 + ½ + ½	
Belfast Dublin		6½ 6½	o can	+ ½ + ½ + ½	Oct. '14 Aug. '14	+ ½ + ½ + ½	

Compared with a month ago, the predominant price of bread has risen in thirteen of the towns shown in the Table, usually by ½d. per 4 lbs. In London the predominant price on December 1st was 61d.; on November 2nd, 1914, 6d. and 6½d. were about equally common.

II.-WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Month.	Mean London Gazette Price	Imp	Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households ex Mill for	
	(England and Wales).	Wheat.	Wheat-meal and Flour.	Cash).
1913. November	37 1	Per qr. of 480 lbs. s. d. 33 10 40 2 42 11	Per cwt. 8. d. 10 8¼ 12 1¼ 12 3½	Per sack of 280 lbs. s. d. 26 51/4 34 61/2 35 71/2

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 cwts. (equivalent to 760,833 qrs. of wheat, allowing 28 per cent. for offal), or 1,137,905 cwts. less than in September-November,

* 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.

INDUSTRY.	Nov.,	Eleven l		Nov.,	Eleven	Months led
	1914.	Nov., 1914.	Nov., 1913.	1914.	Nov., 1914.	N ₀ v., 1 ₉₁ 3.
ergi eras se la las la grissia		I	ead Po	isonin	g.	
mong Operatives engaged in— Smelting of Metals	1 1 200	33	25		3	3
Bross Works	-	6	25 10 7	-	1	_
Sheet Lead and Lead Piping Plumbing and Soldering	2	25	34		1 2	1 1
Duinting	-	23	20	-	1	1
File Cutting and Hardening	1	11 10	14		-	
File Cutting and Hardening Tinning of Metals White Lead Works	3	20	25	-	1	1
Red and Yellow Lead Works	2	27	60	2	6	8
China, Earthenware, and Litho- Transfer Works	6					A BOURS
Glass Cutting and Polishing	-	10	3 5	-	1	. 1
Vitreous Enamelling Electrical Accumulator Works	1 4	39	42			-
Electrical Accumulator Works Paint and Colour Works Care hand Car Painting	1 5	21 56	67	ī	4	1
Coach and Car raming	THE RESERVE	29	30	_	4	1 1 3
Shipbuilding	3	39	45	-	3	3
Other Industries	1	50	74			-
otal in Factories & Workshops	23	403	495	3	27	21
louse Painting and Plumbing	21	231	276	5	37	34
Iercurial Poisoning—		1 4	-	_	isoning	 -
fercurial Poisoning— Barometer and Thermometer Making Furriers' Processes	=	4 2 4	2 3 7	-	=	- = -
Making Furriers' Processes	=	2	2		= =	- = -
Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries	=======================================	2 4	2 3 7			=
Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries Total Total Arsenic Poisoning—		2 4	2 3 7 12	-		
Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries		- 2 4 10 -	2 3 7 12			
Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries		10 - 2	2 3 7 12 1 4			-
Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries		2 4 10 - 2 2	2 3 7 12 1 4 5	thrax.		-
Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries		2 4 10 - 2 2 12	2 3 7 12 1 4 5 17			
Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries		2 4 10 2 2 12	2 3 7 12 1 4 5 17 An		1 - 1 - 1	
Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries		2 4 10 - 2 2 12	2 3 7 12 1 4 5 17 An		1 1 1	
Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries		2 4 10 2 2 12	2 3 7 12 1 4 5 17 An		1 - 1 - 1	
Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries		2 4 10 - 2 2 12 12	2 3 7 12 1 4 5 17 An		1 - 1 - 1	
Making Furriers' Processes Other Industries	f - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 4 10 - 2 2 12 12 - 25 4 14 - 6	2 3 7 12 1 4 5 17 An 43 5 19 3		- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 5 1 - 6	

Return of Deaths of Seamen.—A Return of Deaths of Seamen reported to the Board of Trade is issued by the Registral General of Seamen each month, and copies may be seen at a Free Libraries, Mercantile Marine Offices, and Sailors' Home

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.

DEATHS.

	Number	of Workp led during	eople	Inc. (+) (-) in 1914,	NOV.,
Trade.	Nov., 1914.	Oct., 1914.	Nov., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Railway Service—	6	1	3	+ 5	+ 3
Brakesmen & Goods Guards Engine Drivers	2	1 1	4	+ 1	+ 3 + 1
Firemen	2	1	2 7	- 1	- 2
Permanent Way Men (not in-	10	9			+ 3
cluding labourers) Porters	7 6	3 4	7 4	+ 4 + 2	+ 2
Shunters		2 2	1 6	1 - %	- 1 - 2
Labourers	4 4	12	11	+ 2 8	- 7
Miscellaneous			1		- 1
Total, Railway Service	41	37	47	+ 4	- 6
Mines— Underground Surface	93 16	91 9	94 18	+ 2 + 7	- 1 - 2
Total, Mines	109	100	112	+ 9	- 3
Quarries, over 20 feet deep	5	10	3	- 5	+ 2
Factories and Workshops—					driver .
Textile—	2	6	3	- 4	- 1
Cotton	2	2	2 4	- 2	- 3
Other Textiles Non-Textile—	1			- 1	- 2
Extraction of Metals Founding and Conversion	18	5 12	6 9	+ 6	+ 9
of Metals	5	1	3	+ 4	+ 2
Engineering	15	8	10	+ 7	+ 5
Ship and Boat Building - Gas - · · ·	5 6	2	3 5	+ 3 + 5	+ 2 + 1
Wood	2 7	6	2 2	- 4	
Chemicals	Paris and	5	1		- 3
Food	6	9 4	2 5	- 3 + 2	+ 4
Drink Paper, Printing, &c.	1	23	20	- 5	-
Other Non-Textile In- dustries	18	20	20	- 0	
Total, Factories and Workshops.	98	89	79	+ 9	+ 1
Accidents reported under	20 0/13 07 6	CICL COLL	State State	II de la companya della companya della companya de la companya della companya del	T. Likhu
Factory Act. Ss. 104-5. Docks, Wharves, and Quays	14	16	14 2	- 2	
Warehouses Buildings to which Act applies	s iż	17	9	- 5	+
Pulldings to automize appro-		1			
Total under Factory Act, Ss. 104-5.	26	33	25	- 7	+
Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894	1	4	4	- 3	-
Total, excluding Seamen		273	270	+ 7	+ 1
and washes : wall to at a					
Seamen— On Trading Vessels—	17	8	2	+ 5	+ 1
Sailing	75	66	42	- 31	+ 3
On Fishing Vessels— Sailing	13	4 40	3 8	+ 38	+ 1
Steam	110	118	55	+ 25	
Total, Seamen		_			
Total, including Seamer	423	391	325	+0	TE

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. In these new disputes 4,665 workpeople were directly, and 427 indirectly, involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 8,061 workpeople involved in trade disputes in November, 1914, as compared with 20,677 in October, 1914, and 55,094 in November, 1913.

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

	Trades.					No. of Workpeople involved.			
Trades.				No. of Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly	Total.		
Building Coal Mining Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal Woollen and Woollen and Shoe Transport Other Trades	orsted Man	ufactu	ire	4 3 1 3 1 1 2 2 8	538 2,324 22 172 40 114 86 1,065 304	327 40 331	538 2,651 22 212 40 145 86 1,065 333		
Total, Nove				25	4,665	427	5,092		
Total, Octobe	er, 1914			27	5,026	4,420	9,446		
Total, Novem	mber, 1913			77	15,082	13,043	18,125		

Causes. — Of the 25 new disputes, 10 arose on demand⁸ 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.

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. In 3 other cases work was resumed pending further negotiations.

Aggregate Duration .- The number of working day lost in November by disputes which began, or were settled, in that month amounted to 53,900. In addi tion, 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. Thus the total aggregate duration in November of all dis putes, new and old, was 84,500 working days, as compared with 192,500 in the previous month, and 857,200 in November, 1913.

Summary, January to November, 1913 and

		J	an. to Nov	7., 1913	J	an to No	v., 1914
Groups of Trades.		No. of Dig-putes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Work- people involved.	Aggregat Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building Coal Mining	1	179 147	40,706 193,067	838,300 1,264,000	174 144	37,859 270,781	3,210,700 3,712,700
Other Mining Quarrying.	and	26	10,364	251,600	18	1,323	61,700
Engineering	90000	160	50,369	1,079,700	85	18,458	948,000
Shipbuilding		115	25,179	142,100	86	18,018	120,000
Other Metal		85	68,476	1,581.500	53	13,600	290,200
Textile		234	87,543	1,889,700	93	21,740	702,100
Clothing		68	13,560	167,600	43	3,768	59,200
Transport		114	82,841	1,214,700	50	13,637	93,200
Other Trades		246	55,577	832,900	197	44.597	673,100
General Dispute?		1	20,000	1,300,000	‡	1	200,000
Total		1,375	647,682	10,552,100	943	443,781	10,070,900

Principal Disputes which began or ended in November.

Occupations and Locality.§	Work	ber of people olved.	Date when	Dura- tion in Work-	Ailegad Cause or Object.§	kesult.§
	Di- rectly.	Indi- rectly.	Dispute began.			Company of the second s
Building— Builders' labourers, plasterers, slaters, masons and bricklayers—Cork.	260	160	1914 12 Oct.	34	For advance in wages from 20s. to 22s. per week.	Advance to 21s. per week granted as from March 1st, 1915.
Coal Mining Underground workers and surface workers-Ruabon.	1,375	327	10 Nov.	4	Dispute as to minimum wage	Compromise effected.
Transport— Seamen, firemen, etc.—Liverpool	1,000		18 Nov.	10	For advance in wages of £1 per month to cover war risks.	(See p. 433).

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.

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

† This relates to the dispute at Dublin which began in August, 1913, an lended in February, 1914, affecting a large number of different trades.

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

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES IN 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. This total represents a reduction on the number for August, and is only slightly over a fifth of the number for September, 1913. Persons to the number of 2,707 were debarred from landing, chiefly on the ground that they were "likely to become a public charge," whilst 194 were returned after landing. The principal European countries of origin were the United Kingdom (5,279), Italy (2,581), and Norway (1,152). The number who came from British North America was 9,219, and there were | 1913.

1,612 from Mexico, and 1,533 from the West Indies. A majority of the imigrants were described as labourers (4,316), servants (4,021), and farm labourers (1,127). The other occupations most prominently repre sented were: - Clerks and accountants (821), merchants and dealers (749), mariners (512), carpenters and joiners (512), and farmers (473). There were also, including women and children, 9,823 persons of no stated occupation.

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,

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. Of these, 31,452 received an increase of £3,502 per week, and 147,405 sustained a decrease of £5,385 per week. The increases occurred mainly in the building and engineering trades, and the decreases in the mining and pig iron industries. In the manufacture of iron and steel some bodies of

workpeople received increases and others decreases. 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. The remaining changes, affecting 23,758 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives. In eight cases, affecting 658 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

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. The changes arranged gave 361,505 workpeople a net increase of £35,447 per week, whilst 410,460 sustained a net decrease of £36,919 per week. The remaining 16,550 workpeople had upward and downward changes which left their wages at the same level as at the beginning of the year. The net decreases were confined to the mining, pig iron and iron and steel industries, and resulted from a decline in the earlier months of the year in the selling prices of coal and iron. In other industries wages showed an increase.

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

CROUDE OF The Appe		January to	Novembe	r.		
GROUPS OF TRADES.	1	1913.	1914.			
Coal Mining Iron, &c., Mining Quarrying Pig Iron Manufacture Iron and Steel Manufacture Total for Trades in which	21,467 9,083 17,841	£ + 88,883 + 1,763 + 710 + 115 + 3,596 + 95,067	No. 349,383 20,591 11,914 18,047 48,543	£ - 27,039 - 2,134 + 1,036† - 1,512 - 4,973		
wages declined in 1914. § Building Engineering and Shipbuilding Other Metal Trades Textile Trades Clothing Trades Clothing Trades Transport Trades Printing, &c., Trades Glass, &c., Trades Other Trades Employees of Local Authorities	145,959 208,002 30,316 147,227 15,334 31,311 11,183 20,501 23,473	+ 17,413 + 12,194 + 2,236 + 9,680 + 1,967 + 3,326 + 1,618 + 1,618 + 2,426 + 1,531	114,731 84,517 23,232 21,159 5,566 23,635 17,523 9,263 22,619 17,791	+ 10,944 + 7,564 + 1,399 + 1,282 + 612 + 4,802 + 1,400 + 946 + 2,660 + 1,541		
Total for Trades in which \ wages advanced in 1914. }	653,285	+ 53,249	340,037	+ 33,150		
Grand Total	1,681,669	+ 148,316	788,515	- 1,472		

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 per week, and 76,854 had reductions amounting to 261,260 hours per week.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NOVEMBER, 1914.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations,	Approxin Number Workpe affecte	r of ople	Particulars of Change.
oub lotte	SALE OF ELLEVAN	201 1010	Increases in Rate	s of Wa	ges.	
benindia (Burnley, Nelson, Colne and Padi- ham	1 Nov. {	Masons	37 42	5	Increase of ½d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (6½d. to 7d.).
Building	Oldham and District	1 Nov.	Carpenters and joiners	500	0	Increase of ½d. per hour (10d. to 10½d.).
- 4 - 8 - 5 2 4	Cheltenham	1 Nov. {	Plumbers and plasterers	} 600	0 {	Increase of ¼d. per hour (8½d. to 8¾d.). Increase of ¼d. per hour (8d. to 8¼d.). Increase of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change, 6d. and 6½
AND THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON	Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland	30 Nov. {	Iron puddlers	750 2,650	0	Increase, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton (8s. 9d. to 9s.). Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	South Yorkshire (3 firms)	30 Nov. {	Iron puddlers and forgemen Iron and steel millmen	} 410	0 {	Increase, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton. Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
	West Scotland	30 Nov. {	Iron puddlers	3,000	0 {	Increase, under sliding scale, of 3d. per ton. Rate affichange, 9s. 3d. per ton plus a bonus of 1d. per heat. Increase, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent.
	Blackburn	21 Nov.	Fitters, turners, smiths, machinemen, brass moulders and finishers, cop- persmiths, patternmakers, strikers, labourers, &c.	1,550	0	Increase of 1s. per week.
Engineering	London District	Nov.‡	Fitters, turners, smiths, machine workers, brass finishers, instrument makers and electrical engineers. Coppersmiths and patternmakers	20,000	08 {	Increase on piece rates of 7½ per cent., and on tin rates of 3s. per week, or ¾d. per hour.
Ster to the		,	copporations and passernmakers -			Increase on piece rates of 2½ per cent., and on tin rates of 1s. per week, or ¼d. per hour.
Coal Mining	Durham	9 Nov.	Underground workers, deputies, enginemen, boilerminders, mechanics, cokemen and surface workers.	es of W:	ages	
Ironstone Mining Pig Iron Manufacture	Lincolnshire	Nov.	Ironstone quarrymen Blastfurnacemen	1,600	}	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 1½ per cent., leaving wag 5½ per cent. above the standard of May, 1909.
Steel Manu- facture	England and Scotland (certain firms)	1 Nov. {	Steel melters, pitmen, &c	2,400		Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2½ per cent. Decrease of 1½ per cent.
	Barrow-in-Furness	Nov.	Rail millmen, enginemen, cranemen and boilermen.	745	5	Decrease, under sliding scale, of 2 per cent., leaving wage of millmen 18½ per cent., and of enginemen, &c., 9½ per cent. above their respective standards.

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

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

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 vacances 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 vacances filled are shown below for the naminda stated

	4 week Nov. 13t	s ended th, 1914.		s ended th, 1914.	4 week Nov. 14	s ended th, 1913.
-	Adults.	Juve- niles.	Adults.	Juve- niles.	Adults.	Juve- niles.
	Insure	d Trad	es.			
Vacancies notified	4,937 2,012 1,635	44 47 37	5,712 2,007 1,598	49 48 35	1,342 1,096	44 43 35
	Uninsu	red Tra	des.			
Vacancies Females Vacancies Males Temales Vacancies Males Vacancies Females Vacancies Males Temales Vacancies Temales Temales	2,192 2,762 1,404 1,004 1,001 767	616 803 513 341 326 271	2,349 2,910 1,438 1,039 1,078 804	716 873 482 315 346 260	1,884 1,773 776 863 596 662	516 517 418 320 263 233

The Exchanges open at November 13th numbered 402.

INSURED TRADES. 1

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 in-

The number of workpeople remaining on the register on November 13th was 62,318, as compared with 79,160

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.

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 Sawmilling	Per cent. 56.3 0.7 13.4 27.3 1.5 0.8	Per cent. 54·1 0·6 13·4 30·7 1·0 0·2	Per cent. 56.2 0.5 13.7 28.5 1.0 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 registra-tions, 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:-	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Conveyance of Men, Goods, &c.		27.4	29.1
	. 27.0	23.8	26.8
Commercial Occupations		7.4	7.9
Textiles	. 5.2	5.9	3.3
Women:-			
Domestic Offices or Services .	47.6	54.3	51.3
Тиоля	. 13.7	11.6	12.1
Mandallan	0.0	87	8.3
Total Mahassa Deluk &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.

	-		London and South Eastern.	South Western.	West Midlands.	Yorkshire and East Midlands.	North Western.	Scotland and North of England.	Wales.	Ireland.	. Total.
	Exchanges Ope	en.	76	29	41	60	68‡	77	31	19	401‡
(Insured Trades		24,417	3,481	5,990	9,808	18,144	11,616	2,166	3,538	79,160
On Register at beginning of period	Uninsured Trades		29,387	4,358	6,621	9,362	13,414	9,483	2,623	2,840	78,088
l	Total	/	53,804	7,839	12,611	19,170	31,558	21,099	4,789	6,378	157,248
1	Insured Trades		34,642	9,129	6,696	12,821	25,102	19,356	7,399	4,397	119,542
Registrations +	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
(Insured Trades		20,949	2,815	3,405	6,821	13,839	8,944	2,164	3,381	62,318
On Register at end of period	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	15,568	26,850	17,665	4,243	6,190	133,215
1	Insured Trades		10,881	8,576	3,287	5,834	4,439	10,368	5,163	871	49,419
Vacancies Notified	Uninsured Trades		26,086	7,053	6,615	11,919	10,857	11,264	2,615	1,899	78,308
The state of the s	Total		36,967	15,629	9,902	17,753	15,296	21,632	7,778	2,770	127,727
(Insured Trades		9,751	7,557	2,445	4,859	3,328	7,326	4,162	697	40,125
Vacancies Filled _	Uninsured Trades		20,272	5,265	4,427	8,006	7,441	8,317	1,666	1,362	56,756
	Total .		30,023	12,822	6,872	12,865	10,769	15,643	5,828	2,059	96,881

B.-ADULTS.

				REG	ISTRATI	ONS.				VACANCIES.					
District.	On Register at Beginning of Period.			Regist	Registrations† during Period.			Register d of Peri		Notifie	d 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	5,072	1,765	6,797	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	13,790	4,748	18,538	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	549	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	103,154	36,117	139,271	102,817	31,727	134,544	79,676	24,722	104,398
Total a Year ago (24 days)	83,021	17,393	100,414	157,822	42,798	200,620	93,826	16,421	110,247	50,698	20,868	71,566	40,473	16,025	56,498

C.-JUVENILES.

				REGI	STRATI	ONS.				VACANCIES.					
District.	On Register at Beginning of Period.			Regist	rations† Period.	during	On Enc	Register l of Peri	at od.	Notified	during	Period.	Filled	during P	Period.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London and South-Eastern	2,283	3,818	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	555	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	1,290	3,004	1,062	984	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	1,252	1,187	2,439	810	963	1,773
Wales (including Mon.)	288	408	696	521	655	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	15,802	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)	9,363	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	13,414	12,423	25,837	4,472	4,766	9,238	11,055	7,698	18,753	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

^{*}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.

II.-TRADE TABLES.

A. INSURED TRADES.

Registrations, Vacancies Notified, and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended November 13th, 1914.

				ADULTS.					JUVENILES		
		R	EGISTRATIO	NS.	VACA	NCIES.	RE	GISTRATIO	NS.	VACAL	NCIES.
OCCUPATION GROUP	8.†	On Register a Beginning of Period	Doried Paried	On Register at End of Period.	Notified during Period.	Filled during Period.	On Register at Beginning of Period.	Registra- tions during Period.	On Register at End of Period.	Notified during Period.	Filled during Period.
Building:— Carpenters, Joiners, etc. Bricklayers Masons Painters, Decorators, &c. Plumbers and Glaziers Other skilled occupations Labourers Works of Construction Shipbuilding:— Shipbuilding:—		4,054 5,000 1,767 14,887 1,498 1,882 2,180 624	10,322 6,507 2,571 19,377 1,916 3,180 15,715 6,395 804	2,811, 4,670 2,075 15,786 1,145 1,905 6,568 1,767 482	7,880 1,115 387 1,838 583 560 7,217 6,258 305	6,476 963 313 1,666 375 448 6,275 5,272 195	21 	34 5 2 11 26 2 11 2	21 5 11 1 1 2 2	39 6 1 21 33 4 54 1 24	27 4 1 12 20 2 35 1 24
Platers, Riveters, &c Shipwrights Labourers	_	4,216 306 3,128	6,798 1,781 7,157	2,980 373 2,336	2,032 1,317 3,051	1,644 1,089 2,578	23 1 41	28 5 114	$\frac{7}{48}$	19 1 38	22 1 45
Mechanical Engineering: Moulders (Iron and Steel) Smiths Erectors, Fitters, Turners Metal Machinists Wiremen Other skilled occupations Labourers Making of Vehicles Cabinet Making, &c.		4,027 990 8,260 2,897 751 3,697 5,641 2,256 1,060	3,328 1,216 9,376 3,486 1,051 5,106 8,457 1,726 927	2,598 648 4,624 1,428 574 2,364 3,797 1,286 884	929 532 4,641 1,505 591 2,140 4,335 492 77	706 376 3,374 1,050 336 1,605 3,617 373 47	17 7 134 39 15 27 13 21 3	43 11 336 150 38 76 76 28 7	6 2 114 29 18 19 17 6 2	63 34 286 165 30 122 81 41 23	43 18 233 135 25 79 56 38 13
Total Males Total Females		77,437	117,196 1,300	61,101 891	47,785 508	38,778 471	394 12	1,015	311 15	1,086 40	834 42
Grand Total		78,754	118,496	61,992	48,293	39,249	406	1,046	326	1,126	876

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

B. UNINSURED TRADES.

1.-ADULTS.

Registrations. Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended November 13th, 1914.

				REC	ISTRAT	IONS.				VACANCIES.					
TRADES.		Register nning of P		Regi	strations Period.			n Register and of Peri		Notific	ed during	Period.	Filled	Filled during Period.	
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women,	Total.
Mining and Quarrying Miscellaneous Metal Trades	593 407	337	594 744	662 832	816	665 1,648	277 302	337	279 639	734 755	5 468	739 1,223	373 382	383	374 765
Textiles:— Cotton Wool and Worsted Other Textiles	667 193 201	1,727 247 635	2,394 440 836	1,693 460 592	4,180 660 1,686	5,873 1,120 2,278	684 196 221	2,682 219 902	3,366 415 1,123	912 726 361	753 482 855	1,665 1,208 1,216	368 229 197	522 348 664	890 577 861
Dress:— Boot and Shoe Workers — Others— Conveyance of Men, Goods and	316 406	164 3,714	480 4,120	643 592	302 8,774	945 9,366	256 336	134 4,503	390 4,839	509 235	126 2,676	635 2,911	208	78 2,144	286 2,222
Messages:— On Railways On Roads, Seas, Rivers, &c. Agriculture Paper, Prints, Books and Stationery Wood, Furniture, Fittings and	60 5,666 693 558 1,195	} 193 440 630 176	5,919 { 1,133 1,188 1,371	161 11,681 1,317 870 1,487	} 313 842 1,423 387	12,155 2,159 2,293 1,874	54 4,681 577 508 703	} 154 203 710 185	4,889 780 1,218 888	{1,103 8,120 1,147 218 519	} 78 1,058 382 175	9,301 2,205 600 694	853 6,144 631 130 280	} 61 942 297 152	7,058 1,573 432 432
Decorations Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, &c Bricks, Cement, Pottery and Glass	95 175	175 313	270 488	264 298	320 446	584 744	70 153	135 243	205 396	445 319	300 152	745 471	388 137	266 109	654 246
Food, Tobacco, Drink and Lodging:— Bread, Biscuit, &c., Makers Others Skins, Leather, Hair, Feathers Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches,	219 488 139 268	59 2,181 139 164	278 2,669 278 432	305 1,016 230 404	.119 3,209 405 305	424 4,225 635 709	148 446 81 182	71 1,712 106 156	219 2,158 187 338	234 786 247 93	62 990 384 314	296 1,776 631 407	95 488 105 49	45 890 412 265	140 1,378 517 314
Instruments and Games. Gas. Water, Electricity Supply and	57		57	197	1	198	51	-	51	441	_	441	396		396
Sanitary Service.	3,303	2,465	5,768	6,284	2,817	9,101	2,846	2,227	5,073	[2,496	724	3,220	1,898	639	2,537
Damestic (Outdoor):— Laundry and Washing Service Others General Labourers Shop Assistants All Others	} 1,499 5,744 637 2,138	{ 1,149 15,073 	}17,721 5,744 2,622 4,971	2,504 14,189 898 5,022	2,298 29,236 - 2,665 5,074	34,038 14,189 3,563 10,096	1,392 4,810 550 1,809	1,140 13,955 - 1,852 2,468	} 16,487 4,810 2,402 4,277	1,298 8,013 198 3,785	{ 1,484 11,613 372 652	} 14,395 8,013 670 4,437	720 6,444 66 3,362	{ 1,277 8,168 - 255 500	} 10,165 6,444 321 3,862
Total	25,717	34,800	60,517	52,601	66,281	118,882	21,333	34,096	55,429	33,694	24,105	57,799	24,021	18,418	42,439
Casual Employments	2,372		2,372	568	-	568	1,901	-	1,901	-	-	-	7,416	-	7,416

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

2.—JUVENILES. Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended November 13th, 1914.

		PERIOD.	RING	FILLED DURING PERIOD.			ma 4 DVG	NOTIFIED DURING PERIOD.			FILLED DURING PERIOD.		
TRADES.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	TRADES.	Boys.	Girls:	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
M. I. and One smaller	101		101	33		33	Total brought forward Food, Tobacco, Drink and	7,203	3,156	10,359	4,284	2,656	6,940
Mining and Quarrying Miscellaneous Metal Trades Textiles	435 344	279 618	714 962	345 227 150	258 483	603 710	Lodging Skins, Leather, Hair, &c	410 133	304 322	714 455	251 82	284 278	535 360
Conveyance of Men, Goods and Messages	294 4,962	1,060	1,354 5,444	2,853	920 399	1,070 3,252	Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments, &c. Gas, Water, Electricity	158	321	479	116	304	420
Agriculture Paper, Prints, Books, &c Wood, Furniture, Fittings, &c.	145 332 320	75 390 54	220 722 374	58 183 238	49 324 45	107 507 283	Supply and Sanitary Service Commercial	28 1,222 584	338 2,964	28 1,560 3,548	17 877 327	315 2,015	1,192 2,342
Chemicals, Oil, Grease, &c Bricks, Cement, Pottery, &c	172 98	153 45	325 143	138 59	144 34	282	Shop Assistants All Others	319 2,257	301 489	620 2,746	157 1,706	217 431	2,137
Total carried forward	7,203	3,156	10,359	4,284	2,656	6,940	Total	12,314	8,195	20,509	7,817	6,500	14,317

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN NOVEMBER. 1914.

Unemployment in Insured Trades.

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

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

	-				6th Nov.	13th Nov.	20th Nov.	Nov.
Building and Cons Shipbuilding Engineering and In Construction of V	onfoundi	f Wor	ks	1::::1	Per cent. 5.2 3.6 2.8 3.6 2.5 1.6	Per cent. 5·2 3·3 2·7 3·2 2·4 1·5	Per cent. 5·3 3·0 2·5 3·3 2·5 1·4	Per cent. 5·4 2·7 2·3 3·3 2·3 1·3
	All Ins	ured W	orkpe	ople	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7
London and South London South-Eastern South-Western West Midlands Yorkshire and East East Midlands Yorkshire North-Western Scotland and Nort North of Engla Scotland Wales Ireland	Midland	- ::			60 7.9 3.0 3.7 3.4 3.2 3.1 4.3 2.4 2.4 2.5 6.4	5·9 7·7 3·6 2·9 3·0 2·9 4·4 2·3 8·2 8·3 6·2	6·0 7·8 3·2 3·5 3·0 2·9 4·0 2·3 2·0 2·4 6·0	6 0 0 7.6 8.3 3.5 3.0 3.0 8.9 3.8 2.1 1.8 2.0 6.3
000			i King		3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7

Insurance Claims and Payments.

The total number of claims to unemployment benefit made at Labour Exchanges and other local offices of the Unemployment Fund during the four weeks ended November 27th, 1914, was 76,530, as compared with 124,730 during the five weeks ended October 30th, and with 92,106 during the four weeks ended November 28th, 1913. Of the total of 76,530 claims, 48,782 (or 64 per cent.) were claims for the direct payment of benefit, and 27,748 (or 36 per cent.) were claims for payment of benefit through associations of workpeople in the insured trades having arrangements with the Board of Trade under Section 105 of the National Insurance Act. The number of claims made during each of the four weeks was 21,012, 19,468, 19,198, and 16,852 respectively, the average being 19,133, as compared with 24,946 in the five preceding weeks, and with 23,026 in November, 1913.

The average weekly amount of unemployment benefit paid during the four weeks ended November 27th, 1914, was £10,088, as compared with £14,190 per week in the five preceding weeks, and with £11,339 per week in November, 1913; 64 per cent. of the amount was paid direct and 36 per cent. through associations.

District		ge Week		Average Weekly Amount of Benefit Paid.			
Division.	Nov., 1914.	Oct., 1914.	Nov., 1913.	Nov , 1914.	Oct., 1914.	Nov., 1913.	
London and S. Eastern: London South-Eastern South Western West Midlands Yorkshire and East Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire North Western Scotland and Northern: North of England Scotland Wales Ireland	6,311 4,706 1,605 1,028 1,069 2,361 801 1,560 4,114 2,786 1,083 1,703 656 808	7,555 5,807 1,748 1,360 1,182 2,711 869 1,842 6,448 4,033 1,518 2,520 943 714	8,602 1,791 1,278 2,481 3,271 3,574 	3 471 2,688 783 462 510 1,205 487 768 2,341 1,377 588 794 194 528	£ 4,405 3,502 903 601 909 1,720 651 1,069 3,835 1,762 691 1,071 248 710	£ 4,769 740 767 1,124 1,438 1 331 201 969	
United Kingdom	19,133	24,946	23,026	10,088	14,190	11,339	

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

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX IN NOVEMBER, 1914.

(NOTE.—These are not connected with the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges.)
THE number of applications for work registered in November, 1914, increased by 364, or 41 per cent., as compared with November, 1913, while the number of situations offered by employers decreased by 127, or 12 per cent. The number of permanent engagements showed no change as between the two periods, while the number of temporary engagements was more than doubled.

	Applications by Work-			tions ed by		per of ged by	Workp Emplo	
	people during		Empl	oyers	Pernen		Te pora	m- rily.
	Nov., 1914.	Nov., 1913.	Nov., 1914.	Nov., 1913.	Nov., 1914.	Nov., 1913.	Nov , 1914.	Nov., 1913.
			Sum	nary k	y Bur	eaux.		1
Central Bureau:— 5, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W	132	124	108	114	17	43	23	8
26, George Street, (1) Hanover Sq., W. (2) Girls' Friendly Society, 39,	366 216	240 112	342 47	430 57	72 11	51 22	26 34	28 2
Victoria Street, S.W Other Bureaux (Liverpool, Manchester, Bir-	273	175	246	245	78	49	7	1
mingham, Leeds, Edin- burgh, Glasgow and Dublin)	274	246	148	172	45	58	13	6
Total of 11 Bureaux	1,261	897	891	1,018	223	223	103	45
			Bumma	ry by	Occup	ation	5.	and the
Superintendents, Forewomen, &c. Shop Assistants Dressmakers, Milliners, &c. Secretaries, Clerks, Typists Apprentices and Learners Domestic Servants Miscellaneous	67 14 115 207 22 638 198	52 19 43 128 33 492 130	33 1 31 59 20 644 103	48 6 32 45 32 776 79	14 3 8 20 4 146 28	5 1 13 18 30 136 20	27 29 3, 27 16	1 8 31 4
Total of 11 Bureaux	1,261	897	891	1,018	223	233	103	45

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN NOVEMBER, 1914. The total number of Distress Committees under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, whose registers were open at the end of November, 1914, was 82, the same number as last month, and 29 more than a year ago. During the month the registers of the committees at Bury and Hastings were re-opened, and that at Belfast was closed; while the Devonport Distress Committee ceased to exist owing to the incorporation of the Borough of Devonport with Plymouth.

The Table below shows a very great increase in the number of applicants who were given employment relief in November, 1914, compared with November, 1913.

During November, 1914, 8,000 applicants were relieved, as compared with 777 a year ago, an increase of 7,223 persons. The aggregate duration of the relief increased from 12,052 days in November, 1913, to 63,845 in November, 1914, but the average duration of employment was greater last year than this—viz., 17.3 days as compared with 8.0 days.

The total amount of wages paid during November, 1914, was £10,503, as compared with £1,790 a year ago, an increase of £8,713, but the average earnings in November, 1914, were 26s. 3d., as compared with 46s. 1d. in November, 1913.

Districts.	given E	No. of Applicants given Employ- ment Relief.		regate on of Em- nt Relief.	Total Amount of Wages Paid.		
	Nov., 1914.	Nov., 1913.	Nov., 1914.	Nov., 1913.	Nov., 1914.	Nov., 1913.	
London:— County Outer	1,972 1,689	399 84	Days. 31,234 13,656	Days. 6,704 1,423	£ 4,538 2,869	£ 1,170 162	
Total, London	3,661	483	44,890	8,127	7,407	1,332	
Northern Counties Lancs, and Cheshire Yorkshire Midlands Eastern Counties Southern Counties Wales and Monmouth	42 451 594 331 175 79 2,552	35	248 5,232 1,917 2,467 1,521 1,121 3,997	piecewrk 663	41 500 387 550 312 190 903	 45 102	
England and Wales	7,885	572	61,393	8,790	10,290	1,479	
Scotland		158 47	2,452	3,262 piecewrk	213	301 10	
United Kingdom	8,000	777	63,845	12,052	10,503	1,790	

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.). There were decreases in thirteen districts, the largest being in the East London district (14 per 10,000). In nineteen districts there were increases, all of small amount, the greatest being only 7 per 10,000. The remaining three districts showed no change,

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.). There were increases in 24 districts, the greatest being in the Hull district (23 per 10,000), in the Bolton, Oldham, etc., district (17 per 10,000), in the Stockton and Tees, Barnsley, and Aberdeen districts (each 12 per 10,000) in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (11 per 10,000) and in the North Staffordshire district (10 per 10,000) In nine districts, including three out of the four Irish districts, there were decreases, the greatest being in the Dublin district (18 per 10,000), and in the Galway district (16 per 10,000). The remaining two districts showed no change.

		2000	one day		Inc. ((+) or (-) in
Selected Urban Districts.	In-	Out-	TOTAL.	Rate per 10,000 of	per 10. Popula	te ,000 of tion as ed with
emana spesterger estella Parter (12, 12) vari 1913 supre a made o	door.	door.	To a	Esti- mated Popula- tion.	Month ago.	A Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.* Metropolis. West District North District Central District East District South District	12,345 15,442 4,632 14,104 24,073	2,172 7,451 1,434 5,605 14,518	14,517 22,893 6,066 19,709 38,591	178 226 408 293 206	+ 1 - 5 + 2 - 14	+ 1 + 1 - 4 + 5
Total, Metropolis	70,596	31,180	101.776	225	- 3	+ 1
West Ham	5,186	11,071	16,257	220	- 4	+ 3
Other Districts. Newcastle District Stockton & Tees District Bolton, Oldham, &c. Wigan District Liverpool District Bradford District Liverpool District Bradford District Bradford District Liverpool District Bradford District Barnsley District Sheffield District Hull District North Staffordshire Nottingham District Leicester District Birmingham District Birmingham District Bristol District Cardiff & Swansea	2,579 1,291 4,637 2,243 10,753 11,890 2,231 1,295 2,809 3,340 2,118 2,173 2,213 1,580 3,743 7,135 2,848 2,848 2,848	4,848 3,732 4,832 7,254 11,625 1,871 2,924 3,527 2,891 3,648 6,790 4,595 3,097 7,798 6,370 4,092 6,340	7,427 5,023 9,469 7,595 18,007 23,515 4,102 4,219 6,336 6,988 7,991 6,808 4,677 11,541 13,505 6,940 8,594	156 204 118 175 178 210 110 110 113 129 144 256 198 149 202 2169 159 179 198	-521 -111425 -12224 -1451 -1445232 -1445232	- 1 + 12 + 17 + 16 + 6 + 6 + 12 + 23 + 10 - 25 + 8 + 23 - 23
Total, "Other Districts"	68,397	96,021	164,418	167		+ 7
SCOTLAND.* Glasgow District Paisley & Greenock District Edinburgh & Leith District Dundee and Dunfermline Aberdeen Coatbridge & Airdrie	4,700 880 1,564 756 602 348	18,196 2,653 5,225 2,287 2,780 1.725	22,896 3,533 6,789 3,043 3,382 2,073	241 187 169 152 204 204	+ 2 + 3 + 3 + 1 + 6	+ 3 + 1 - 1 + 12 + 11
Total for the above } Scottish Districts	8,850	32,866	41,716	208	+ 2	+ 3
IRELAND.† Dublin District Belfast District Cork, Waterford and Limerick District Galway District	5,872 2,944 3,466 285	4,978 888 4,244 188	10,850 3,832 7,710 473	267 91 311 136	+ 2 + 3 + 7 - 2	- 18 - 7 + 2 - 16
Total for the above Irish Districts	12,567	10,298	22 865	206	+ 3	- 10
Total for above 35 Dis- tricts in Nov., 1914	165,596	181,436	347,032	190	- 1	+ 3

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

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,

Imports.

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. The food, drink, and tobacco group showed an increase on November, 1913; but raw materials and manufactured articles, on the whole, a decline. In the eleven months ended November, 1914, the imports were valued at £629,945,000, compared with £697,920,000 and £670,875,000 in the corresponding periods of 1913 and 1912

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; all the other principal cereals, except oats and rice, showed a fall, a great decline in imports from European countries being only partly counterbalanced by increased imports from the United

States and India. 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. The average values of beef and mutton were much higher this year than last.

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. Imports of butter and cheese from Australia and New Zealand (representing shipments in September and early October) showed a considerable reduction. Wine and spirit (except rum) showed a decline; but tobacco an 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 centals in November, 1914, compared with 3,511,000 centals in November, 1913, the falling-off from the United States alone being 1,641,000 centals. Wool declined from 39,713,000 lbs. to 24,897,000 lbs., the imports from Australia being less than half those in November, 1913. The imports of jute were 21,000 tons. as against 44,000 tons in November, 1913, and 65,000 tons in November, 1912. In the case of flax, there was a large decrease, only 1,168 tons being imported, as compared with 3,718

tons a year ago.

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

Article.			Quantity imported in November, 1914.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with November, 1913.
Copper ore	 &c.	 tons tons tons loads tons loads loads tons gallons cwts. centals tons	533,037 5,834 46,098 216,300 27,069 60,629 517,836 57,002 186,496 46,263 618 104,192 79,020 135,189 14,097	- 179,270 - 270 - 44,868 - 32,495 - 15,331 - 3,093 + 102,277 - 21,523 - 57,498 +19,266,497 - 5,342 - 7,381 - 22,730 + 9,977

In the case of sawn and split timber there was a decline in the 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, and from 10,458,000 gallons to 20,468,000 gallons re spectively. Rubber showed an increase from the Straits Settlements and Ceylon, but a decline from Brazil.

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. Imports of dyes and dye stuffs obtained from coal tar showed a great decrease. Imports of aniline dyestuffs only amounted to 8,249 cwts., as compared with 21,881 cwts. last year, whilst imports of synthetic indigo and anthracene dyestuffs were nil.

Exports-British and Irish.

of British and Irish produce The total value of the exports 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. In the eleven months ended November, 1914, the exports amounted to £403,952,000, compared with £482,134,000 and £445,975,000 in the corresponding periods of 1913 and 1912 respectively.

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. Worsted yarn, the bulk of which usually goes to European countries, declined from 4,229,000 lbs. to 272,000 lbs. Woollen tissues showed a heavy fall, both to European countries and to Canada and South America; but there was a great increase in exports to the United States. In worsted a great increase in exports to the United States. In worsted tissues, a considerable increase in the exports to the United States almost counterbalanced a decline to most other countries. Other textile yarns and materials, except sewing thread, declined

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

Article.	Exports in November, 1914.	Decrease as compared with November, 1913.
Pig iron tons Galvanised iron and steel sheets " Tinned plates and sheets " Rails " Other manufactures of iron and steel " Other manufactures of iron and steel " Cutlery (wis. Hardware " Implements and tools (value) £ Machinery tons Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours (value) £ Ships doz. pairs Leather and manufactures thereof (value) £ Electrical goods and apparatus £ Electrical goods and apparatus £ Paper	100,235 69,456 44,317 41,110 164,438 4,043 81,960 230,417 66,259 1,725,330 488,331 655,101 136,433 517,374 937,055 444,950 269,854 332,626 36,284	50,569 43,961 13,375 24,878 49,299 1,727 44,309 95,272 32,982 327,545 238,391 289,333 32,740 309,607 701,112 144,943 30,754 67,541 153,210

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 ascertainments of the selling prices of coal and iron in various districts are given in the Table below :-

	Price accord Aud		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit on		
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.	
Coal. (Average of all classes of coal at pit's mouth)	1914.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Durham	July-Sept.	9 4.62	- 0 4.46	- 0 11 13	
Pig Iron. West of Scotland	Aug.—Oct.	56 11	-04	- 3 8.31	
Manufactured Iron. North of England (Rails, plates, bars, and angles.)	Sept Oct.	139 0.56	+ 4 10-41	- 7 7:21	
Midlands (Bars, angles, tees, sheets.	Sept.—Oct.	146 0.40	+ 9 8.05	-10 1.24	
plates, hoops, strips, &c.) West of Scotland (Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods.)	Sept.—Oct.	135 6-32	+ 6 3.18	- 710.66	

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

Pig Iron.—The ascertainment of the selling price of pig iron resulted in no change in the wages of blastfurnacemen 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 2½ per cent.; whilst in the Midlands they were increased by 6d. per ton and 5 per cent. respectively, as a result of the ascertainments of the selling price of the specified classes of manufactured iron in those districts.

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. In the ten months ending October the passengers inward numbered 1,280,832, and the passengers outward 1,188,940, the inward being 214,652 and the outward 497,081 less than in

the corresponding period of 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 28,370 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 numbered 16,566 this year and 26,574 last year, of whom 14,195 and 16,428 respectively were British subjects. The numbers in the ten months ending October were 422,735 outward, including 271,740 British, and 320,254 inward, including 195,660 British; the number of British subjects being less by 161,534 outward, and more by 11,968 inward, than in the first ten months of 1913. 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

the inward passengers were recorded as having been resident in such countries, and intending to reside within the United Kingdom. The British passengers who were so recorded as changing their country of permanent residence during the ten months ending October numbered 200,239 outward, and 83,262 inward, showing a decrease of 167,203, and an increase of 17,703. inward, showing a decrease of 163,203, and an increase of 13,797 respectively, on the corresponding figures for 1913. The distribution of the migratory movement of British subjects during October and the ten months ending October is shown below, so far as the principal countries are concerned:—

Migrants of British Nationality.*	Octo	ber.	Ten months ending October.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
Emigrants to— British North America	9,997 5,533 1,259 1,023 1,873 758 20,443	3,188 2,744 864 610 1,655 501 9,562 8,549	184,776 51,256 11,666 9,134 5,598 4,448 266,878	75,987 30,196 7,150 7,120 5,336 4,184 129,973
Other Foreign Countries	1,317	813	8,355	64,662 5,604 200,239
Immigrants from— British North America	3,147 636 137 687 298 219 5,124 1,357 510 6,991	4,522 299 34 805 402 435 6,497 1,673 954	18,571 10,993 2,260 9,198 5,318 3,407 49,747 13,199 6,519 69,465	23,570 12,384 2,596 9,929 6,129 4,020 58,628 17,460 7,174 83,262
Excess of Emigrants	25,411	9,800	293,977	116,977

* Exclusive of persons travelling vid Continental Ports.

The marked decline in the number of emigrants in the ten months ending October is mainly due to the decreased move-ment 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.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.+
Ballinamore (co. Leitrim)	C. Dolan, Ballinamore	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Bridge of Allan (Stirling)	W. H. Welsh, Ormiston, Bridge of Allan	Surgery, Wednesday .9-10 a.m.
Colchester (Essex)	A. N. Fell, 11, Lexden Road, Colchester	(1) Residence, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.; (2) 84, High Street, Colchester, Wed-
Hounslow (Middlesex)	L. de B. Christian, Stanley House, Bath Road, Hounslow	nesday, 2-3 p.m. Weekdays, 9-10 a.m.
Woburn Sands (Beds)	G. C. J. Phillips, Woodfield, Woburn Sands	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.

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.

(1) Registered.

Class of Society.	Number Registered.	Class of Society.	Number Registered.
Trade Unions Industrial and Provident Societies.	iġ	Friendly Societies , (Branches) Building ,,	11 63 1

Class of Society.	Notices received	Lores (A)	
	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Registry Cancelled.
Trade Unions Industrial and Provident Societies Friendly Societies ", (Branches) Building ,,	ï 	5 20 65 4	1 .8

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES. Quarterly Returns of Sales.

Names of Societies and Nature of Business.	Sales in third quarter of			Percentage Increase compared with	
	1914.	1913.	1909.	A year ago.	Five years ago.
	£	£	£		
ENGLISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY:— Distributive Departments Productive ,,	8,182,136 2,280,276	7,543,697 2,013,388	6,227,062 1,569,149	8.5	31·4 45·3
SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY: Distributive Departments Productive "	2,238,146 743,632	2,169,917 686,800	1,838,715 650,641	3·1 8·3	21·7 14·3
ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETIES' JOINT COMMITTEE: Productive Departments	53,710	47,797	36,762	12:4	46.1
IRISH AGRICULTURAL WHOLESALE SOCIETY:— Distributive Departments	51,122	36,436	9,527	40.3	436-6
Total-Distributive Depts	10,471,404 3,077,618	9,750,050 2,747,935	8,075,304 2,256,552	7·4 12·0	29·7 36·4
Grand Total	13,549,022	12,498,035	10,331,856	8.4	31.1

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 from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 22, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Colonial and Foreign Agencies of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

UNITED KINGDOM.

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.]

Railway Accidents. Summary of Accidents and Casualties during the three months ending 30th June, 1914, with Reports to the Board of Trade upon certain accidents which were inquired into. [Cd. 7648: price 4d.]

Rocket Life-saving Apparatus. Report by the Board of Trade on the Life-saving Apparatus on the Coasts of the United Kingdom for the year ended 30th June, 1914. [Cd. 7657: price 3d.]

National Health Insurance. Report of Departmental Committee on Sickness Benefit Claims under the National Insurance Act. [Cd. 7687: price 9d.]

Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies. Reports for the year 1912. Part B. Industrial and Provident Societies. [H.C. 89 ii.: price 2s. 4d.]

Supplement to the Seventy-fifth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in England and Wales. Part I. Life Tables. [Cd. 7672: price 9d.]

Report of the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis for the year 1913. Strength of the force, mortality, pensions, gratuities, &c. Home Office. [Cd. 7671: price 9d.]

Census of England and Wales, 1911. County Volumes. Cumberland and Westmorland (in one vol.). [Price 8d.]

Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905. Report by the Local Government Board for Scotland as to the Proceedings of the Distress Committees in Scotland. Year ending 15th May, 1914. [Cd. 7666: price 2d.]

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.]
Outworkers Committee (Ireland). Report of the Committee appointed to consider and advise with regard to the application of the National Insurance Act to Outworkers in Ireland. Vol. I.
Report. National Health Insurance Joint Committee. [Cd. 7695: price 21d.] 7685 : price 2\d.]

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.]

—Census and Statistics Monthly, September, 1914. Field Crops of Canada for month ended 31st August, 1914.

—Saskatchewan. The Public Service Monthly, October and November, 1914

November, 1914.

November, 1914.

—Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Alberta, 1913. [Edmonton: J. W. Jeffery, Government 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.]

Mew South Wales.—The Industrial Gazette, September, 1914.
The Statute Law of Industrial Import (coal and shale continued), industrial arbitration proceedings, dislocations in industries, conditions of apprenticeship as fixed by Industrial Boards Awards, 1908-1914. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.]
—Report on the Working of the Factories and Shops Act during the year 1913. Department of Labour and Industry. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.]
—The Industrial Arbitration Reports. Vol. XIII. Part 3, 1914. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.]

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 In-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. Mining Industry, South-Eastern Division, dated 20th August, 1914. Brisbane Tinsmiths' and Sheet Metal Workers' Board. Dated 6th August, 1914, cancelling that of 5th December, 1911. Brisbane Boot and Shoe Trade Board, dated 22nd September, 1911, cancelling that of 18th August, 1911. Carpentry and Joinery Trade (S.E. Division), dated 17th September, 1914, cancelling that of 31st March, 1910. Appeal. Brickmaking and Pottery Industry (S.E. Division). Brisbane Warehouse Labourers, 4th September, 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.]
—Monthly Bulletin of Economic and Social Intelligence, September, 1914. Agricultural co-operation in South Africa, workmen's organisations in Italy. International Institute of Agriculture. ture. Rome.

ture, Rome.

—Bulletin of Agricultural and Commercial Statistics, November,
1914. International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

—International Co-operative Bulletin, November, 1914. International Co-operative Alliance. [London: H. J. May.]

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. Conciliation, Arbitration and Sanitation in the Dress and Waist Industry of New York City. No. 148, 10th April, 1914. Labour Laws of the United States with Decisions of Courts relating thereto, Part II. No. 149, 11th May, 1914. Wholesale Prices, 1890 to 1913.

New York.— Department of Labour Bulletin. No. 61. October, 1914. Idleness of Organised Wage Earners in the first half of 1914. No. 66, November, 1914. Strikes and Lockouts in 1912 and 1913. No. 67, November, 1914. International Trade Union Statistics. [Albany: J. B. Lyon Co., Printers.]

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 [Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., Industrial Union.

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-Levraut: 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. Ditto, 16th November, 1914. Labour disputes in the second half of October, prices of food in September. [Rome: Fratelli Treves.] — Higher Council of Statistics, Session of March, 1914. Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 1s. 2d.]

Treves: price 1s. 2d.]

—Census of Industrial Undertakings, 10th June, 1911. Vol. II., Tables, Part II. Census Office, Department of Statistics and Labour. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 4s.]

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, employment on 15th and 23rd August, and on 1st September, retail prices of food in September.

—Labour Disputes in Sweden in 1913. Department for Social Affairs. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: price 3½d.]

—Journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs. No. 10, 1914. Prices of food and rents in Sweden, wages and hours of labour as fixed by collective agreements in 1913, work of labour exchanges, retail prices for September. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt and Söner: price 2d. each part.]

—State Conciliator's Report for 1913. Department for Social Affairs. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt and Söner: price 7d.]

—Prices of Necessaries and Rents in Sweden in 1910-1912. Department for Social Affairs. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt and Söner: price 7d.]

Söner: price 34d.1

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.]—Journal of the Danish Statistical Department, 6th November, 1914. Industrial census of 26th May, 1914, preliminary totals; unemployment on 24th October, 1914. Ditto, 20th November, 1914. Changes in retail prices since the outbreak of war, unemployment on 24th October. [Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel, Nordiske Forlag.] handel, Nordiske Forlag.]

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 bureaus, strikes and lock-outs, &c. [Cd. 7620-4: price 2d.] No. 5396. Naples, 1913. Housing problem, labour conditions, emigration, strikes, &c. [Cd. 7620-6: price 1½d.] No. 5397. Danzig, 1913. Agriculture, industries, ship and machine building, &c. [Cd. 7620-7: price 3d.] No. 5398. Switzerland, 1913. Agriculture, emigration, factory statistics, industries. [Cd. 7620-8: price 2½d.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, NOVEMBER, 1914.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

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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. Cambridge District, Ordinary Works and Repairs.—Arthur Negus & Sons, 62, Regent St., Cambridge. Charterhouse Telephone Exchange, Erection.—Lavington, Ltd., Lansdowne Works, Clapham Rd., S.W. Dundee Post Office Extension, First Contract.—Lickley Bros., Ltd., Kirk Place, King St., Dundee. Edinburgh, Roseburn, Post Office Stores, Erection.—J. Scott & Brown, 3, Barclay Place, Edinburgh. Frome New Post Office, Erection.—C. Addicott & Son, Weston-super-Mare. Guildford New Telephone Exchange, Erection.—Crosby & Co., Ltd., South St., Farnham, Surrey. Harlesden Labour Exchange, Adaptation.—W. & F. Ferris, 21, Spring Bridge Rd., Ealing, W. London Institution, Erection of a new Wing and Alterations, Additions, Repairs and Redecorations to existing buildings.—James W. Jerram, Crown Works, Boundary Rd., Plaistow, E. Mount Pleasant Sub-Station, Construction in Reinforced Concrete.—The Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. War Office, Temporary Buildings.—Humphreys, Ltd., Knightsbridge, Hyde Park, S.W. Engineering Works.—Bankruptcy Buildings, London, Electric Passenger Lift.—The Easton Lift Co., Ltd., Express Works, New Cut, Southwark, S.E. Home

Office, Industrial Museum, Heating and Hot Water Services .-J. Cormack & Sons, Ltd., 30, Caxton St., Westminster, S.-W. Norwich Street, E.C., Toll Telephone Exchange, Heating and Hot Water Services, Cannon & Hefford, Stanbury Works, Stanbury Rd., Peckham, S.E. *Miscellaneous*.—Mount Pleasant Letter Office, Fittings.—Ripper Bros., Castle Hedingham, Essex.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

bury Rd., Peckham, S.E. Miscellameous.—Mount Pleasant Letter Office, Fittings.—Ripper Bros., Castle Hedingham, Essex.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Paper of Various Descriptions.—J. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd., King's Norton, near Birmingham; Brindle & Son, Ltd., King's Norton, near Birmingham; Brindle & Son, Ltd., Kinleth Mill, Currie; Caldwell & Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing, Fife; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Valleyfield Mills, Peniculk; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Moffat and Caldercruix Mills, Airdrie; J. R. Crompton & Bros., Ltd., Burry, Lanes; 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., Kottlebrook 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., Itd., Tamworth; Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; North of Ireland Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ballyclare, Co. Antrim; Ramsbottom Paper Mills, Co., Ltd., Ballyclare, Co. Antrim; Ramsbottom Paper Mills, Co., Ltd., Ballyclare, Co. Antrim; Ramsbottom Paper Mills, Dartford; St. Noets Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots; T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd., Rye Mill, High Wycombe; Smith, Anderson & Co., Ltd., Pringside, Bolton Ulversion Paper Co., Ltd., Furness Mill, Ulverston; Wiggins, Teape & Co., Ltd., Buckland Mill, Dover. Parchments and Vellums of Various Descriptions.—H. Band & Co., Plough Yard, Brentford; Cooper, Dennison & Walkden, Ltd., Vernoy Rd., S.E.; R. Daws, Newport Pagnell; Herring, Dewick & Cripps, Sawston, Cambs.; G. W. Russell & Son, Bancroft, Hitchin. Printing, Binding, &c., 4250 Army Books & Sidt, Co., 2000 Ooks "S. 324"; supplying 5,000 covers for Army Orders, &c.—J. Line & Sons, Ltd., Finsbury, E. C. Printing, binding, &c., 4250 Army Books & G.—Villander Printing, Johovok.—Grou & Sons, Ltd., Reder Park Mills, Glasgow.

POST OFFICE.

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 & 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, Stoneware 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 II.; 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., E. L. A. Ewart, Ltd., 21, Old Queen St., S.W.; Long Lane, Abbey St., E. L. A. Ewart, Ltd., 21, Old Queen St., S.W.; Liverpool-Manchester, Section III.; W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Poll St. St., Erebner & Co., 9, Liverpool-Manchester, Section III.; W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Poll St., S. Erebner & Co., 9, South Saint Andrew St., Edingth, Sheffield-Doncaster, Section III.; W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Grosvenor Wharf, Westminst, S.W.; Edinurgh, Sheffield-Doncaster, Section III.; J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Grosvenor Wharf, Westminst, S.W.; Edinurgh, Sheffield-Doncaster, Section III.; J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Grosvenor Wharf, Westminst, S.W.; Edinurgh, Sheffield-Doncaster, Section III.; J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Grosvenor Wharf, Westminst, S.W.; Edinurgh, Sheffield-Doncaster, Section II.; J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., Ltd., 21, Cld. Queen St., S.W.; Carlotter, J. C. Ltd., Ltd., 21, Old Queen St., S.W.; Guild-ford Farnham-Aldershot: A. H. Ball & Co., Ltd., 4, Castle St., Farnham; Preston-Bolton, Section II.; J. A. Ewart, Ltd., 21, Old Queen St., S.W.; W. awartree (Liverpool): W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., 40, Castle St., Farnham; Preston-Bolton, Section II.; J. A. Ewart, Ltd., Hawick; Wigan-Bolton: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., Pol St., St. George's Rd., Bolton: Luying Line of Stoneware Pucts, Phys. and Steel Tubes:—Liverpool-Olomskirk: Roboson, Eckford Po., Ltd., Hawick; Wigan-Bolton: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., 21, Old Queen St., S.W.; Liverpool-William Carlotter, Carlotter, Laving Lines of Stoneware Pucts, Phys. Action Co., Ltd., Hawick; Wigan-Bolton: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., 21, Old Queen St., S.W.; Liverpool-William Carlotter, C

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

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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. Bridgework, Steel.—F. Morton & Co., Ltd., Garston, Liverpool. Calf 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 Petro-leum Co., Ltd., St. Helens Court, Great St. Helens, E.C. Disinfector, &c.—Clayton Fire Extinguishing Co., 22, Craven St., infector, &c.—Clayton Fire Extinguishing Co., 22, Craven St., W.C. Fencing, C.I., &c.—Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., 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., Airedale Foundry, Leeds. Loco. Cylinders.—Kitson & Co., Ltd., Airedale 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., Maresty'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 Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., 96, Great Winchester St., E.C. Switches and Crossings.—Anderston Foundry Co., Ltd., Port Clarence, Middlesbrough. Tarco.—R. S. Clare & Co., Ltd., 3, 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 Railway Carriage and Wagon Co., Ltd., Smethwick, near Birmingham, Bristol Wagon and Carriage, Wagon and Finance Co., Ltd., Saltley, Birmingham.

INDIA OFFICE: STORE DEPARTMENT.

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