

THE Board of Trade LABOUR GAZETTE.

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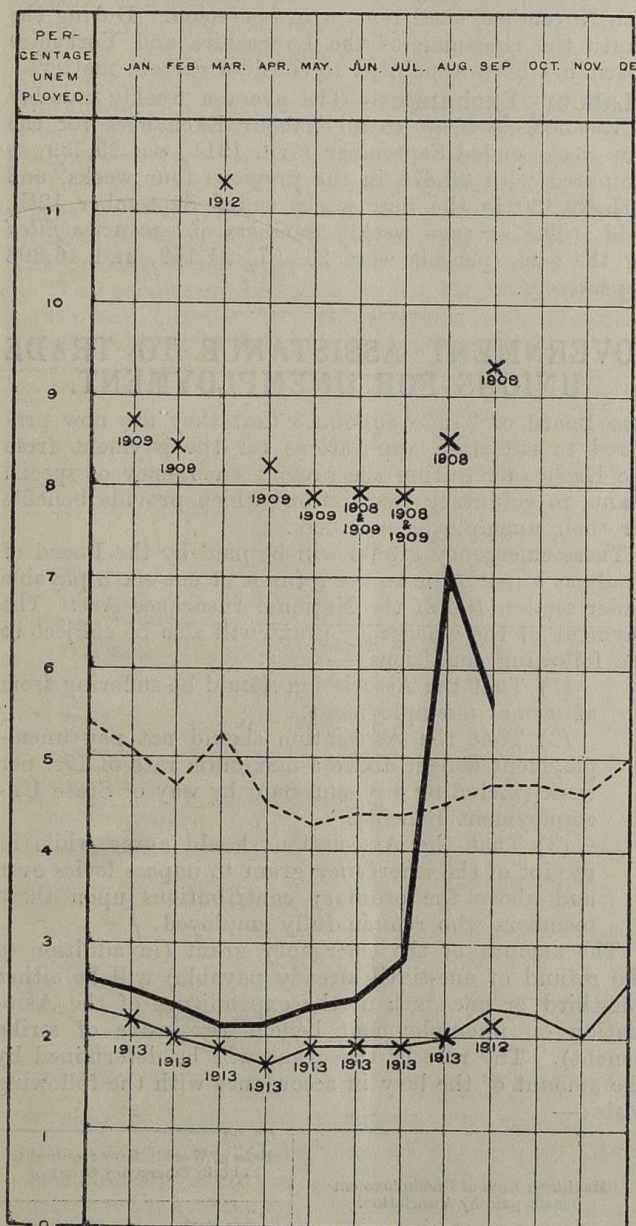
[PRICE ONE PENNY.]

EMPLOYMENT CHART.

SHOWING PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED OF MEMBERS OF
TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

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

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



NOTE TO CHART.

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

THE LABOUR MARKET IN SEPTEMBER.

EMPLOYMENT in September was below the level of the months immediately preceding the war, but, on the whole, it showed a considerable recovery as compared with August. There was still a great deal of short time, but both this and the number of workpeople entirely unemployed were much less. To some extent the situation as regards employment for men was relieved by the large number of enlistments.

Work on Government contracts caused great activity in certain trades, and in some districts the shipbuilding, engineering, woollen, worsted, hosiery, boot, leather, clothing, and some miscellaneous trades have been very busy with much overtime. Employment also improved in the coal mining, iron and steel, tinplate, and cotton trades, and in the provincial districts of the building trades. There was some shortage of agricultural labourers owing to the number of men joining the army.

Compared with a year ago, when employment was good, there was a general decline, which was most marked in the pig-iron, tinplate, textile and pottery trades. The shipbuilding industry, however, remained at about the same level as in September, 1913.

(1) TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYED. (Based on 3,198 Returns.)

Trade Unions with a net membership of 995,975 reported 55,778 (or 5.6 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of September, 1914, compared with 7.1 per cent. at the end of August, 1914, and 2.3 per cent. at the end of September, 1913.

Trade.	Membership at end of Sept., 1914, of Unions reporting.	Unemployed at end of Sept., 1914.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Num-ber.	Per-cent-age.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building*	84,201	4,712	5.6	- 1.3	+ 2.2
Coal Mining	166,775	3,111	1.9	+ 0.6	+ 1.6
Iron and Steel	37,308	962	2.6	- 5.0	- 1.4
Engineering	236,669	11,256	4.8	- 2.3	+ 2.6
Shipbuilding	72,716	4,145	5.7	- 0.6	+ 0.8
Miscellaneous Metal	37,495	1,497	4.0	- 5.0	+ 2.4
Textiles† :-					
Cotton	89,330	12,957	14.5	- 3.2	+ 12.8
Woollen & Worsted	8,664	530	6.1	- 1.1	+ 0.5
Other	61,921	5,051	8.2	+ 2.1	+ 6.9
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper.	66,497	4,647	7.0	- 0.4	+ 2.7
Furnishing and Wood-working.	53,219	4,433	8.3	- 1.5	+ 6.1
Clothing	65,882	1,691	2.6	- 2.7	+ 0.5
Leather	4,647	194	4.2	- 2.0	+ 0.1
Glass	958	15	1.6	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
Pottery	7,406	109	1.5	+ 1.2	+ 1.1
Tobacco	2,287	468	20.5	+ 6.5	+ 17.0
Total	995,975	55,778	5.6	- 1.5	+ 3.3

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

† In the textile industries, particularly, the contraction in the demand for labour is being met by short time working.

‡ The figures for September, 1913, have been revised.

(2) UNEMPLOYMENT IN "INSURED TRADES."

Among the 2,367,311 "insured" workpeople the percentage unemployed at the end of September, 1914, was 5.4, compared with 6.2 at the end of August, 1914, and 3.4 at the end of September, 1913.

Trade.	Number Insured.	Unemployed at end of Sept.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage unemployed on a	
		Number	Per centage	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building and Construction of Works.	976,921	61,118	6.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.2
Engineering and Iron-founding.	828,988	40,954	4.9	- 1.7	+ 2.3
Shipbuilding...	272,996	12,093	4.4	- 0.5	+ 0.1
Construction of Vehicles.	211,471	11,847	5.6	- 1.9	+ 2.5
Sawmilling ...	12,192	437	3.6	- 0.5	+ 0.1
Other Insured Workpeople.	64,743	1,589	2.5	- 0.7	+ 1.2
All Insured Workpeople	2,367,311	128,038	5.4	- 0.8	+ 2.0

(3) EMPLOYERS' RETURNS:—MINING AND METAL TRADES. (Based on 840 Returns.)

The following Table summarises the returns from firms employing 819,250 workpeople in September, 1914, in the industries mentioned:—

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for Sept., 1914.	September, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
Coal Mining ...	655,964	5.01	+ 0.46	- 0.59
Iron	14,468	5.82	+ 0.01	- 0.09
Shale	3,489	5.89	+ 0.07	- 0.06
Pig Iron ...	23,677	Furnaces in Blast. 259	No. + 3	No. - 48
Tinplate & Steel Sheet	23,940	Mills Working. 399	+ 46	- 140
Iron and Steel ...	97,712	Shifts Worked (One Week). 527,215	Per cent. + 3.0	Per cent. - 3.8

(4) EMPLOYERS' RETURNS:—TEXTILE AND OTHER TRADES. (Based on 1,805 Returns.)

Returns from firms employing 366,328 workpeople in the week ended 26th September, 1914, showed an increase of 6.0 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed, and of 11.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 10.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 21.9 per cent. in wages paid.

Trade.	Number Employed.		Wages Paid.		
	Week ended 26th Sept., 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago.	Per cent.	Per cent.	£
Textiles:—					
Cotton ...	88,625	+ 35.5	- 23.8	69,559	+ 51.5
Woolen ...	21,787	+ 3.2	- 6.5	20,523	+ 25.9
Worsted ...	33,483	+ 0.8	- 4.3	23,519	+ 13.7
Linen ...	43,635	- 1.2	- 4.2	25,639	- 2.1
Jute ...	14,077	- 1.4	- 2.1	11,411	- 0.5
Hosiery ...	20,898	+ 1.6	- 0.9	16,826	+ 14.6
Lace ...	4,799	- 5.2	- 16.0	3,859	- 0.1
Other Textiles...	14,210	- 0.7	- 11.0	8,592	- 1.3
Bleaching, Dyeing, etc.	24,876	- 2.4	- 12.3	24,931	- 9.5
Total, Textiles...	266,390	+ 9.4	- 12.8	204,859	+ 16.8
Boot and Shoe ...	61,114	- 1.2	- 2.3	61,237	+ 4.5
Shirt and Collar ...	4,915	+ 1.5	- 1.2	3,062	- 2.0
Pottery ...	17,052	+ 1.0	- 10.2	13,480	+ 6.2
Glass ...	6,045	- 2.6	- 3.1	7,782	+ 0.3
Brick ...	10,812	- 10.1	- 11.3	12,955	- 12.5
Grand Total ...	366,328	+ 6.0	- 10.8	303,375	+ 11.4

Changes in Rates of Wages.—The changes in rates of wages taking effect in September affected 2,100 workpeople, and amounted to £170 per week. All the changes were increases, but none affected a large body of workpeople.

Trade Disputes.—The number of disputes beginning in September was 23, and the total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress during the month was 13,025, as compared with 49,804 in August, 1914, and 131,496 in September, 1913. The estimated total aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was 229,800 working days, as compared with 526,900 in the previous month, and 1,449,800 in September, 1913.

At the date of publication the number of disputes in progress was 22, involving about 8,000 workpeople.

Conciliation and Arbitration.—Cases dealt with during the month include saddlers and general leather workers, in the Birmingham and Walsall district; granite quarrymen, Devonshire (Chudleigh District); printers, London; painters, Edinburgh; joiners, Helensburgh; boot and shoe operatives, Leicester; steel-workers, West of Scotland.

Under the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, His Honour Judge Moss has succeeded the late Mr. B. Francis-Williams, K.C., as chairman of the Joint District Board for North Wales.

It has been agreed by the parties that the Railway Conciliation Scheme, which would otherwise expire on 30th November, shall remain in operation. During the month the chairman of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Board has been appointed to consider certain matters.

Labour Exchanges.—The average weekly number of vacancies notified to all Labour Exchanges for the four weeks ended September 11th, 1914, was 29,339, as compared with 26,874 in the previous four weeks, and with 22,460 in the four weeks ended September 12th, 1913. The average weekly numbers of vacancies filled for the same periods were 23,107, 21,162, and 16,898 respectively.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO TRADE UNIONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.

THE Board of Trade announce that they are now prepared to entertain applications for the payment from the Exchequer during the present emergency of special grants to voluntary Associations which provide benefits for their unemployed members.

These emergency grants will be paid by the Board of Trade as an addition to the refunds of one-sixth payable under section 106 of the National Insurance Act. The payment of the emergency grant will also be subject to the following conditions:—

(1) That the Association should be suffering from abnormal unemployment.

(2) That the Association should not pay unemployment benefit above a maximum rate of 17s. per week (including any sum paid by way of State Unemployment Benefit).

(3) That the Association should agree while in receipt of the emergency grant to impose levies over and above the ordinary contributions upon those members who remain fully employed.

The amount of the emergency grant (in addition to the refund of one-sixth already payable) will be either one-third or one-sixth of the expenditure of the Association on unemployment benefit (exclusive of strike benefit). The rate of the grant will be determined by the amount of the levy in accordance with the following scale:—

Maximum Rate of Unemployment Benefit paid by Association.	Rate of Weekly Levy required to obtain Emergency Grant of	
	One-sixth.	One-third.
Not more than 17s.	3d.	6d.
" " " 15s.	2d.	4d.
" " " 13s.	1d.	2d.

For example, an Association paying unemployment benefit at the rate of 12s. a week will, by imposing a

levy of 2d. per week on the employed members, be qualified for an emergency grant of one-third of its expenditure—i.e., a total refund of one-half, taking into account the present refund of one-sixth.

The same Association, if it prefers only to impose a levy of one penny per week, will be qualified for an emergency grant of one-sixth—i.e., for a total refund of one-third.

Associations paying higher rates of benefit would have to impose higher levies in order to qualify for the same proportionate refunds.

Applications will also be entertained for emergency grants, which will be subject to special conditions, in respect of expenditure already incurred by Associations on unemployment benefit since the 4th August, 1914.

An explanatory leaflet and a form of application for an Association desiring to become qualified for the emergency grant can be obtained from the Board of Trade Central Office for Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W., to which all communications on the subject should be addressed.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES.

In a detailed examination of the changes in retail food prices since the outbreak of war, given on page 323 of THE LABOUR GAZETTE for September, it was shown that a sharp general rise in the first week of August raised the average level of prices at the 8th of that month to 15 or 16 per cent. above the normal level of July. This was followed by a fall in the prices of most articles, and at September 12th the average net advance had been reduced to about 10 per cent. Subsequent information as to the movement of prices between September 12th and October 1st shows that on the whole a slight upward movement took place between those dates. There were appreciable increases in the prices of sugar, eggs and fish, and although the price of potatoes continued to fall, the general net increase over July prices, at October 1st, averaged about 12 per cent.

The percentage increases at August 29th, September 12th and October 1st, as compared with the normal level of prices in July, are shown below:—

Article.	LARGE TOWNS. (Populations over 50,000.)			SMALL TOWNS AND VILLAGES. (Populations under 50,000.)		
	29th Aug.	12th Sept.	1st Oct.	29th Aug.	12th Sept.	1st Oct.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef:—						
British—						
Ribs	6	6	7	4	4	5
Thin Flank	9	9	10	5	6	5
Chilled or Frozen—						
Ribs	11	12	14	11	12	13
Thin Flank	18	22	25	14	16	18
Mutton:—						
British—						
Legs	5	5	6	4	4	4
Breast	11	11	15	5	5	6
Frozen—						
Legs	14	14	16	10	11	12
Breast	19	23	23	14	16	18
Bacon (Streaky)	10	11	12	9	9	10
Fish	23	24	30	13	11	15
Flour (Household)	9	10	10	13	13	13
Bread	9	11	11	7	7	7
Sugar (White Granulated)	66	74	86	63	70	76
Milk	1	2	3	1	1	2
Potatoes	1†	1†	14†	12†	18†	21†
Margarine	14	13	10	12	11	10
Butter:—						
Fresh	4	3	3	6	5	6
Salt	5	4	4	6	4	5
Cheese	3	4	5	6	6	7
Eggs (Fresh)	12	13	20	11	13	24
All above Articles* (weighted net percentage increase).	11	11	13	9	9	11

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

Between August 29th and October 1st there was a substantial advance in the price of sugar; eggs also rose considerably in price, partly under the operation of seasonal influences, and there was some increase in the price of imported meat. The marked fall in the price of potatoes which occurred during the last three weeks of August continued during September, and there was a slight decline in the price of margarine. The changes in the price of other articles were generally insignificant,

though fish advanced in price in some districts during the latter part of September.

Combining the various changes in prices in the proportions in which the different articles are estimated to enter into working class expenditure, there was an average increase, between August 29th and October 1st, of nearly 2 per cent., raising the general level of prices at the latter date above the normal level of July, 1914, by about 13 per cent. in the larger towns, and nearly 11 per cent. in the smaller towns and villages. Of the different articles, sugar still showed by far the greatest increase at October 1st, averaging 86 per cent. in the larger towns and 76 per cent. in the smaller; but the prices of imported meat, eggs and fish, and, to a lesser extent, of bacon, flour, margarine, bread, and the cheaper cuts of British beef and mutton, were also appreciably above the normal level of July. On the other hand, little change had occurred in the price of tea, coffee, cocoa and milk; the price of butter, which rose sharply during the early part of August, had reverted almost to the normal level, and potatoes were much cheaper than in July.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1913.

THE following particulars relating to industrial co-operative societies in the United Kingdom are based upon returns made direct to the Department, supplemented by information supplied by the Co-operative Union and the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.

DISTRIBUTION AND PRODUCTION.

General Summary.

At the end of 1913 there were at work in the United Kingdom 1,521 industrial co-operative distributive and productive societies, with an aggregate membership of 2,919,348, a total share, loan, and reserve capital of £60,825,785, a total trade (distributive and productive) of £153,712,970,* and a total profit, before payment of interest on share capital, of £14,207,554. The total number of persons directly employed by the societies was 141,394,* and the total amount of wages paid during the year £8,277,481.* This is a decrease on 1912 of nine societies, but an increase of 128,638 in membership, £4,412,374 in capital, £8,556,910 in sales, and £973,353 in profit. While some of the societies are engaged only in distribution, and some only in production, others are engaged in both distributive and productive operations. In the following statistics, however, distribution and production are dealt with separately.

DISTRIBUTION.

At the end of 1913 there were at work 1,382 retail and two wholesale industrial societies engaged in distribution. These societies had an aggregate membership of 2,880,319, a total share, loan, and reserve capital of £54,754,082,† and sales amounting to £123,943,053, and a profit on distribution, before payment of interest on share capital, of £13,721,871;‡ while the total number of persons directly employed in distribution by these societies was 81,865, and the total wages paid £4,788,106.

In the following Table the sales for each of the years 1904-13 are shown separately for the retail and for the wholesale industrial societies:—

Year.	Retail Societies.		Wholesale Societies.	
	Number.	Sales.	Sales of English Society.	Sales of Scottish Society.
1904	1,454	59,311,885	18,809,196	6,801,272
1905	1,452	61,066,991	20,766,469	6,939,738
1906	1,441	63,353,772	22,510,035	7,140,183
1907	1,432	68,109,376	24,738,568	7,603,480
1908	1,418	69,785,798	24,902,842	7,531,178
1909	1,430	70,423,369	25,676,938	7,457,136
1910	1,421	71,861,383	26,567,833	7,738,159
1911	1,403	74,812,469	27,892,990	7,851,080
1912	1,392	78,878,658	29,732,154	8,391,258
1913	1,382	83,607,043	31,371,976	8,964,034

Of the total profit of £13,721,871,† a sum of

* The figures are exclusive of the number and wages of persons employed in agriculture by Industrial Distributive Societies, and of the sales and transfers of agricultural produce of these societies.

† The figures include the capital used in the productive departments of Retail Societies, and the profit upon the productions of these societies, the amounts not being available separately. The capital used in the productive departments of the Wholesale Societies (£2,742,202) and the profit (£29,991) are not included.

£12,852,013 was made by the retail societies and £869,858 by the two wholesale societies.

In the case of the retail societies, the greater part of the profit was distributed to the members as dividend upon purchases, at an average rate in the £1 of 2s. 4½d. in England and Wales, 3s. 1½d. in Scotland, and 1s. 3½d. in Ireland; the average for the United Kingdom being 2s. 5½d. Non-members usually receive dividends at one-half these rates.

The English and the Scottish wholesale societies paid a dividend to members upon purchases of 4d. and 8d. in the £1 respectively.

In addition to the above societies, there were also at work in 1913 (in Ireland) one Home Industries Society with 46 members, a capital of £12, sales of £104, and £2 of profit, and one co-operative cab society (in England) with 25 members, a capital of £273, a trade of £1,190, and profit of £113.

Profit Sharing with Employees.—Of the total 1,382 retail societies, 176, employing 14,324 persons and paying wages amounting to £797,243 in their distributive departments, allotted a total of £35,148 out of their profits to their employees as a bonus on wages, this being equal to about 4·4 per cent. upon the wages paid.

The Scottish Wholesale Society, with 2,598 distributive employees, and paying wages amounting to £161,916, allotted £5,399 as bonus on wages, this being equal to 3·3 per cent.

PRODUCTION.

In 1913 there were 1,126 industrial co-operative societies of various types engaged in production, consisting of 989 retail and two wholesale distributive societies, having productive departments, and of 135 associations for production only, consisting of five corn-milling societies, 37 breadmaking and other consumers' societies, and 93 associations of workers. The total number of persons employed in production by these societies was 59,509, the amount of wages paid during the year being £3,489,285, and the value of productions £29,768,623.

In the following Table the sales of each group of societies, together with the totals for all the societies, are shown for each of the years 1904-13:—

Year.	Sales and Transfers of Productions.*					Grand Total of all Societies.
	Associations of Consumers.				Associations of Workers.	
	Productive Departments of Distributive Societies.	Productive Societies.	Associations of Workers.			
Retail Societies.	Wholesale Societies.	Corn-milling Societies.	Baking & other Societies.			
1904	£ 5,958,099	£ 5,515,161	£ 1,345,207	£ 674,461	£ 1,109,318	£ 14,602,246
1905	6,268,110	5,854,355	1,378,328	689,546	1,105,166	15,285,605
1906	6,675,646	6,804,924	965,018	700,603	1,203,659	16,349,850
1907	8,277,974†	8,102,980	954,733	762,949	1,319,117	19,417,753
1908	11,085,095†	8,464,021	1,048,403	880,670	1,565,796	22,743,985
1909	12,034,137	8,993,922	1,111,563	906,823	1,246,879	24,293,324
1910	12,684,986	9,399,283	1,019,569	992,940	1,362,125	25,478,913
1911	12,731,608	9,615,746	1,074,531	1,020,801	1,440,357	26,432,845
1912	13,691,188	10,630,683	1,113,729	1,137,565	1,580,309	28,153,374
1913	14,550,246	11,211,882	1,005,579	1,270,579	1,732,337	29,768,623

The total value of productions has increased since 1904 by no less than 103·9 per cent., the greatest increase (144·2 per cent.) being shown by the productive departments of the retail distributive societies. The productive departments of the wholesale societies show an increase of 103·3 per cent., the baking and other consumers' societies an increase of 88·4 per cent., and the associations of workers one of 56·2 per cent. Corn-milling societies alone show a decrease (25·4 per cent.), this being largely due to the fact that in 1906 two of the mills at work in 1904 were absorbed by the English Wholesale Society.

The following Table analyses by groups of industries the number of persons employed, the amount of wages paid and the amount of sales and transfers of productions in 1913:—

* The goods produced by the distributive societies are not usually sold direct by the productive departments, but are transferred to the distributive departments.

† A considerable part of the increase in the value of the production by retail societies is due to a much larger number than formerly making returns of the slaughtering of cattle.

Groups of Industries.	Associations of Consumers.			Associations of Workers.		
	No of Employees	Wages paid during 1913.	Sales and Transfers of Productions.*	No. of Employees.	Wages paid during 1913.	Sales of Productions.
Food and Tobacco	14,560	£ 1,022,923	£ 21,276,192	159	£ 12,358	£ 90,556
Clothing	23,758	1,194,443	3,374,188	3,963	196,182	784,424
Soap, Candles & Starch	1,352	74,792	1,141,996	..	..	..
Textiles	2,045	94,273	463,630	2,120	104,638	532,840
Building, Quarrying and Woodworking.	4,805	418,369	1,064,836	322	23,678	54,110
Printing	2,095	114,569	340,899	1,059	74,588	199,113
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	658	48,143	164,015	491	25,556	58,139
Other Industries	2,031	82,377	215,530	91	5,361	13,155
Totals 1913 ..	61,304	3,047,924	28,033,286	8,205	442,361	1,732,337
Totals 1912 ..	48,770	2,530,188	26,573,065	7,921	410,444	1,580,309

A total profit of £485,568 was made upon industrial production by societies other than retail societies, the profit of the productive departments of the latter being merged in their general profit, and therefore not ascertainable.

Of this total £229,991 was made by the wholesale societies, £17,584 by the corn mills, £136,713 by bread-making and other consumers' societies and £101,280 by the associations of workers.

Profit Sharing with Employees.—Of the 1,126 societies engaged in industrial production 149, employing 16,843 persons in production, with wages amounting to £948,481, allotted a sum of £48,272 to their employees in the productive departments as a bonus on wages, this being equal to about 5·1 per cent. upon wages. Of the total amount £8,855 was allotted by 103 retail distributive societies, £10,932 by the Scottish Wholesale Society, £12,054 by five consumers' productive societies, and £16,431 by 40 associations of workers.

Associations of Workers: Share of Employees in the Membership, Capital and Management.—Seventy-six of the associations of workers for production, with sales amounting to £1,550,876, or 89·5 per cent. of the total sales of the 93 associations at work in 1913, made returns showing the extent to which their employees and others shared in the membership, capital, and management of the associations. The returns show that the total membership of the 76 associations was 20,094, of whom 4,265 or 21·7 per cent. consisted of employees, 12,183 or 60·6 per cent. of other individuals, and 3,546 or 17·7 per cent. of other societies. Of 7,019 persons employed by the associations 4,365 or 62·2 per cent. were members of the associations employing them.

Of the £676,032 share and loan capital £96,106 or 14·2 per cent. belonged to employees; £242,101 or 35·8 per cent. to other individual members; and £276,085 or 40·9 per cent. to other societies. The remaining £61,740 or 9·1 per cent. consisted of loans from non-members, including bank overdrafts.

The total number of directors or committeemen of the associations was 666, of whom 265, or 39·8 per cent., were employees of the associations; 287, or 43·1 per cent., were other individual members; and 114, or 17·1 per cent., representatives of other (shareholding) societies.

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1911.

Report on Occupations and Industries.

The following analysis is based on the volumes of the Census Report for England and Wales relating to the Occupations and Industries of the people at the Census of 1911.†

PROPORTION OCCUPIED AND AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

The total population of England and Wales, aged 10 years and upwards, at the Census of 1911 was 28,519,313, of whom 13,662,200 were males and 14,857,113 females. Of the males, 83·8 per cent. were engaged in gainful occupations, as compared with 83·7 per cent. at the Census of 1901; of the females, 32·5 per cent. were occupied, as compared with 31·6 per cent. in 1901. The

* S-e* note in previous column.
† Census of England and Wales. Vol. X. Part I. (Cd. 7013). Price 3s. 0d. Part II. (Cd. 7019). Price 6s. 3d.

apparent increase in the proportion of females occupied is, however, partly attributable to a new instruction at the 1911 Census to the effect that "the occupations of women engaged in any business or profession, including women regularly engaged in assisting relatives in trade or business, must be fully stated." This instruction has resulted in the return of an increased number of women as "occupied"; the majority of the additional number so returned are wives and daughters helping the head of the family in shops, &c., and in boarding and lodging-houses, and female relatives helping in the work of farms. Women wholly engaged in domestic duties at home are not returned as "occupied," that term referring only to persons "engaged in gainful occupations."

Males Occupied.—Although the total percentage of males aged 10 years and upwards has, as mentioned above, scarcely varied between the two Censuses, the age distribution has changed, the proportion occupied at ages under 15 and at ages over 65 having fallen. The percentages occupied at the various age groups at the two Censuses were as follows:—

	1901.	1911.		1901.	1911.
10 & under 15 ...	21·9	18·3	45 & under 55 ...	96·1	96·7
15 " 20 ...	91·8	91·7	55 " 65 ...	89·0	89·6
20 " 25 ...	97·4	97·4	65 " 75 ...	68·9	64·5
25 " 35 ...	98·3	98·6	75 & upwards ...	39·0	31·1
35 " 45 ...	97·8	98·3			

The percentages vary little as between town and country, except at ages over 65, for which the figures are:—

	65-75.	75 & upwards.
Aggregate of Urban Districts ...	65·0	61·7
Aggregate of Rural Districts ...	76·8	71·4
	33·9	27·9
	46·5	36·8

Thus the decline at these ages between the two Censuses has been greater in rural than in urban districts, though the proportion occupied at ages over 65 is still much higher in the country than in the towns.

The proportions occupied are naturally lower in the "residential" than in the industrial districts; less than 80 per cent. were returned as occupied at Hastings, Eastbourne, Bournemouth and Bath, while very nearly 90 per cent. were occupied in some of the textile towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire. The high proportion occupied in these textile towns (as compared even with industrial towns engaged in non-textile industries) is associated with a high proportion of children employed there.

A Table in the Report shows that there has been a great increase in the proportion of men and boys employed in mines and quarries as compared with 1901, and considerable increases in the proportion employed in the following occupations:—General or local government; professional occupations; domestic service; commercial occupations; workers in metals, machines, implements and vehicles (including electrical apparatus); food, drink, tobacco and lodging. On the other hand, there has been a decline in the proportion employed in agriculture and among (male) workers in dress; and a marked decline in the proportion employed in buildings and works of construction. The decline in the building trades was mainly at ages under 25, showing that there has been a falling off in the number of new entrants into these trades.

Females Occupied.—For reasons already given the particulars for women engaged in farm work, in lodging-houses, and in shops are not comparable as between the two Censuses, owing to the inclusion in 1911 of a greater number of the female relatives of farmers, lodging-house keepers, and shopkeepers respectively. Omitting these three classes, the proportion of occupied females in other occupations showed a slight reduction on the whole between 1901 and 1911: there was a slight increase in the case of unmarried women and girls, but a decline in the case of married women and widows.

As in the case of males, there was a marked decline in the proportions occupied at ages 10-15 and again at ages 65 and upwards; but the proportions at other ages show a much wider variation than in the case of males, as will be seen from the following condensed statement relating to occupations other than farming, shopkeeping,

and lodging-house keeping (excluded for the reason already mentioned):—

	1901.	1911.		1901.	1911.
10 & under 15 ...	11·6	9·8	45 & under 55 ...	18·4	18·6
15 " 20 ...	62·1	63·2	55 " 65 ...	17·0	15·9
20 " 25 ...	52·7	56·6	65 " 75 ...	12·7	10·5
25 " 35 ...	28·1	30·1	75 & upwards ...	5·8	4·0
35 " 45 ...	20·0	20·3			

It will be seen that, speaking generally, young women are occupied in larger proportions than ten years ago, and old women in smaller proportions. The turning point is reached earlier in the case of married women and widows than in the case of single women. The proportion of women occupied is, on the whole, higher in urban districts than in rural districts.

The proportion of married women occupied showed very marked variations, being under 4 per cent. at Rhondda, Aberdare, and Merthyr Tydfil, and rising to 35 per cent. at Preston, 41 per cent. at Burnley, and 44·5 per cent. at Blackburn.

Domestic indoor servants, workers in textile fabrics, and workers in dress, which together employed 57 per cent. of all occupied women and girls, all showed a decline since 1901 in relation to the total female population over 10 years of age; there was also a considerable falling-off in the proportional number engaged in laundry and washing service. On the other hand, there were increases in the number engaged in professional occupations (other than teaching), as clerks, and in a number of industries, e.g., metal and machinery workers.

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

An important addition was made to the Census schedule in 1911, requiring persons working for an employer to state the nature of their employer's business when this was not clearly shown by the description of their personal occupation. The effect of this additional information has been twofold: (i.) It has enabled large numbers of workpeople whose occupation gave no indication of their precise employment to be properly classified; and (ii.) it has made it possible to ascertain for the first time the total number of workpeople engaged in an entire industry or service, comprising many different occupations, some of which are common to other industries. Thus, the number of persons classified by reason of their occupation only under the heading of "National Government" was 172,352 (males 140,814, females 31,538); but to these have to be added (i.) persons employed in various Government establishments such as hospitals, colleges, lighthouses, etc.; and (ii.) persons employed at the Government arsenals, dockyards, etc. The full total therefore is 249,199 (males 215,110, females 34,089).

The following Table affords a general view of the relative numerical importance of some of the principal industries or services. The table is limited to those cases in which the total number of workers exceeded 200,000 persons.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OR SERVICES.

Industry or Service.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Domestic Indoor Service	41,765	1,260,673	1,302,438
Agriculture (on farms, woods and gardens).	1,134,714	94,841	1,229,555
Coal Mining	968,061	3,185	971,246
Building	814,989	2,953	817,942
Cotton Manufacture	250,991	372,834	623,825
Local Government (including police and poor law services).	412,501	176,450	588,951
Railway Companies' Service	535,799	7,170	542,969
Engineering and Machine making, Iron-founding, and Boiler-making	502,942	7,284	510,226
Dress-making	3,826	333,129	336,955
Teaching	89,648	211,183	300,831
Inn, Hotel Service	178,550	110,506	289,056
Grocery	210,357	58,935	269,292
Tailoring	127,301	121,527	248,828
Printing, Bookbinding and Stationery ..	161,856	87,609	249,465
National Government	215,110	34,089	249,199
Wool and Worsted Manufacture	105,582	127,637	233,189
Boot, Shoe, &c., Making	172,000	45,986	217,986
Drapery	93,171	110,955	204,126

Under "Local Government," "Railway Companies' Service," and "National Government" are included a number of persons who are also grouped under other headings in the table, and thus there is a certain amount

of duplication. For example, teachers employed by local authorities are included under "Local Government" as well as under "Teaching," and persons employed in railway hotels are included under "Railway Companies' Service" as well as under "Inn, Hotel Service."

The three industries or services in which the largest numbers are employed are shown to be agriculture, coal mining, and building for males, and domestic indoor service, cotton manufacture, and dressmaking for females.

RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES.

Saddlers and General Leather Workers, Birmingham and Walsall District.

NEGOTIATIONS had been in progress between the Government contractors engaged in the manufacture of harness, bridework and general leather goods in Birmingham and Walsall and their employees for a revised list of wages. An arrangement had been come to at Walsall, but no settlement was reached at Birmingham, and on September 28th several hundred workpeople stopped work. On the same day the Chief Industrial Commissioner, at the request of the War Office, proceeded to Birmingham and presided at a conference of the parties. At this conference it was arranged that the workpeople should return to work the following morning, and that both parties should make arrangements to identify articles now being made with articles mentioned in a price list prepared by the men in 1907, and now put forward as their demand, plus 20 per cent. It was also agreed that prices should be prepared for articles not included in this list.

Further conferences were held at Birmingham on October 1st and 6th, at which representatives from Walsall were present, owing to the possible inclusion of Walsall in a sympathetic strike if no general settlement were reached. This question of a sympathetic strike at Walsall was withdrawn at the conference on October 1st, and on October 6th an agreement was arrived at under which the 1907 list was adopted, certain articles which were identified as provided for in the list were to be paid for in accordance with the list prices, plus an addition of 20 per cent., and the prices of forty-seven articles now contracted for and not included in the 1907 list were fixed, and arranged to come into force on January 1st, 1915.

Any new patterns are to be paid for according to the list, plus 20 per cent., when they can be identified as being provided for, the difficulty of identification, or of prices in absence of identification, to be settled by local committees of four employers representing Birmingham and Walsall and four workmen. Between September 28th, 1914, and January 1st, 1915, the above forty-seven articles, owing to existing contracts, are to be paid for at 20 per cent. over present rates, but are to follow list on and after January 1st, 1915, and certain other articles during that period are fixed at special provisional rates.

The rates for day workers, cutters' hours of work, and overtime were also settled.

Any question of interpretation is to be referred to the Chief Industrial Commissioner, and in the event of any future disputes from any cause whatsoever there is to be no stoppage of work, pending a discussion by the local committees, and a reference to the Chief Industrial Commissioner. In no case shall less than one week's notice be given by either side, before any stoppage takes place.

Granite Quarrymen, Devonshire (Chudleigh District).

Owing to the continuance of a dispute at certain quarries in Devonshire, where a strike had occurred in connection with the refusal of the men's demand for an increase in wages, the Chief Industrial Commissioner entered into negotiations with both parties, which resulted in the quarries being re-opened.

Printers, London.

On October 3rd joint application was made on behalf of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, Ltd., and the National Society of Operative Printers and Assis-

tants, for the appointment of an arbitrator to decide "whether the charge of the men at the office of a certain newspaper was a proper or improper charge in view of all the circumstances." The Chief Industrial Commissioner has appointed His Honour Judge E. A. Parry to act as arbitrator.

Painters, Edinburgh.

Joint application was made on September 23rd for the appointment of an arbiter to consider the question of an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour to painters in the Edinburgh and Leith district, the advance to date from January 1st, 1915. The Chief Industrial Commissioner has appointed Sheriff-Substitute A. J. Louttit-Laing to act as arbiter.

Joiners, Helensburgh.

Professor J. M. Irvine, K.C., the arbiter appointed to consider the demand for an advance in wages by joiners in the Helensburgh district (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE for September, p. 324), issued his award on September 25th, deciding that the rate of wages should remain unaltered, but that it should fluctuate in accordance with the rate for the Glasgow district, being always $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour less.

Boot and Shoe Operatives, Leicester.

The arbitrators appointed by the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the boot and shoe trade of Leicester were unable to agree on certain matters, and in response to a joint application dated September 25th, the Chief Industrial Commissioner has appointed Mr. Alderman T. Smith to act as umpire to determine questions in dispute of a general character affecting the whole trade represented at the Conciliation Board, in relation to a claim by the Operatives' Union for a price to be fixed for setting edges by the automatic edge-setting machine.

Steelworks, West of Scotland.

In connection with the Court of Arbitration award of January last (*see* LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1914, p. 46), the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Steam, Electrical, and Hydraulic Service of the Steel Trade of the West of Scotland were unable to agree as to the application of the award to three-ton portable soaker crane drivers, and to cogging mill back platform boys. In response to a joint application Sheriff-Principal A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C., who had been Chairman of the Court of Arbitration, has been appointed to decide the matter in dispute.

Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act, 1912, North Wales.

His Honour Judge Moss has been agreed upon by the parties to act as independent Chairman of the Joint District Board for North Wales, in succession to the late Mr. B. Francis-Williams, K.C.

Railway Conciliation Scheme.

At a conference between the Railways' General Managers' Committee and representatives of the National Union of Railwaymen and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, on October 1st, an agreement was arrived at with regard to the Conciliation Board Scheme. It was resolved that, notwithstanding the notice of determination which expires on November 30th, 1914, the scheme of conciliation settled at the Board of Trade Conference on December 11th, 1911, should remain in force, and that the men's side of the Boards on each of the several railways as at present constituted should continue to act, provided that either of the parties could give six weeks' notice to determine the agreement, and thereupon the parties should agree as to the arrangements to be adopted for the future.

It was further agreed that all existing contracts and conditions of service should remain in operation, and that no new agreements should be made by the companies either with deputations or Conciliation Boards during this suspensory period.

Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Conciliation Boards.

In accordance with joint application from the parties, dated 21st September, His Honour Judge Mellor, K.C., was appointed to preside at meetings of Conciliation Board No. 3 of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, to consider certain questions raised by goods' guards.

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 (2) steamers are liable to delay and risk.

Canada.

Large numbers of skilled and unskilled labourers are out of work in Canada at the present time, and it would appear undesirable for any emigrant to go there now. A great number of establishments have closed down altogether or are running short time, and with reduced staffs: though, in some instances—as in the case of flour mills, pulp and paper mills, textile mills, and in clothing and shoe factories—the war has caused greater activity, both for male and female hands. Coal mining is busy, both in Nova Scotia and British Columbia; but in British Columbia many metal mines and smelting works have closed down, throwing large numbers of men out of work. The usual demand for female servants from this country has declined, as many householders are reducing hands, and women discharged from factories, offices, or stores are taking up domestic service. The strikes of moulders at Smith's Falls (Ontario) and of sheet metal workers at Toronto are still unsettled.

Australia and New Zealand.

All assisted emigration to South Australia has been stopped; and also to New Zealand, except for female servants. Owing to recruiting for the war, assisted passages to New South Wales or Victoria are not available, except under special circumstances, for men between the ages of 18 and 35. Owing to interruptions to shipping caused by the war, numbers of wharf labourers are out of work, and their unemployment has reacted upon other trades.

Union of South Africa.

The labour market at the Cape is disorganised, and there is no demand for anyone except sheet metal workers. Many of the following workmen are out of work—painters, printers, tailors, bricklayers, furniture makers, coach makers, and saddlers. There is no demand for more labour in other parts of South Africa.

LABOUR IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

HOLLAND.

Government Measures in Relief of Unemployment.—A despatch from H.M. Minister at The Hague, dated September 28th, reports that, in view of the unfavourable economic condition of the population of the Netherlands in consequence of the war, and the abnormal amount of unemployment generally anticipated in the autumn and winter, the Netherlands authorities will not only continue carrying out public works which have already been commenced, but will, so far as possible, undertake the execution of new ones, particularly those requiring a considerable amount of manual labour. In a Bill introduced on September 11th the excavation of the Wilhelmina Canal to connect the Zuid-Willemsvaart and the Mark River with the Amer River is mentioned, besides works to improve the Fishery Harbour of Ymuiden. The Bill also provides for advances being made by the State to the two

largest railway companies for new works and rolling stock.

ITALY.

Government Measures in Relief of Unemployment.—In a despatch, dated September 27th, H.M. Ambassador at Rome reports that a Royal Decree has been published providing in some measure for the relief of the serious unemployment in Italy, which is increasing with the continued arrival from France, Switzerland, Germany and Austria-Hungary of large numbers of more or less destitute Italian emigrant families.

The relief of this unemployment is to be achieved by carrying out a series of public works, for which a sum of £1,560,000 has been set aside by the Government. Most of this sum will be spent in the provinces and in Sardinia, where the conditions are particularly unsatisfactory. The chief public works provided for by the Decree are: Bridges and roads (about £1,000,000), hydraulic works (£184,000), maritime works (£61,000), works at Mantua and Venice (£180,000), alluvial and reclamation works (£120,000).

SWITZERLAND.

Rise in Retail Food, &c., Prices.—In a supplement to the *Schweizerischer Konsum-Verein*, the organ of the Federation of Swiss Co-operative Societies for Distribution (Stores) for September 19th, 1914, the results are given of an inquiry relating to retail prices of food and other articles of domestic consumption on September 1st, based on returns to the Federation made by affiliated societies.

The investigation covers 196 Societies, with a membership of 205,326, or one-quarter of the families of Switzerland, and an economic area inhabited by 2,157,484 persons, or 58 per cent. of the total population. Over 50 articles (or qualities of articles) are dealt with.

The results of this investigation show that, compared with June 1st, all classes of meat were slightly lower in price. Household bread had risen 3.7 per cent., flour 11.0 per cent., Indian meal 22.0 per cent., pearl barley 8.0 per cent., rolled oats 18.9 per cent., oatmeal 8.9 per cent., Indian rice 23.3 per cent., and Italian rice 4.2 per cent. As regards dairy products, cooking butter had risen 4.1 per cent., and eggs 14.4 per cent., while butter for table use had fallen 0.4 per cent., cheese 0.7 per cent., and milk 5.8 per cent. There was a fall of 16.5 per cent. in potatoes, and rises of 28.1 per cent. in sugar and 14.2 per cent. in paraffin, while the majority of other articles showed increases ranging from 0.8 to 15.3 per cent.

Government Measures for Safeguarding the Bread Supply.—By decrees dated 27th August and 8th and 24th September certain measures have been announced by the Federal Government for safeguarding the bread supply. These measures involve the purchase of cereals by the Federal Government at fixed prices from producers, either directly or through the medium of Agricultural Associations or Communes, and their sale at cost price (plus expenses of transport) for the needs of the army and civil population.

For cereals of good quality the prices paid by the Government will not exceed 29 francs per 100 kilos (50s. 6d. per Imperial Quarter of 480 lbs.) for wheat; 24 francs per 100 kilos (4s. 7d. per bushel of 53 lbs.) for rye; 23 francs per 100 kilos (9s. 4d. per cwt.) for spelt; and 24 francs per 100 kilos (27s. 2d. per Imperial Quarter of 312 lbs.) for oats.

The cereals so purchased will be sold to millers in quantities proportionate to the needs of the various districts. No miller may sell quantities of flour representing more than a month's stores, and no person may store flour in excess of a month's requirements. The price at which the Federal Government will sell wheat is 30 francs per 100 kilos (52s. 3d. per Imperial Quarter of 480 lbs.), and so long as that sale price is maintained, the maximum price that millers may demand for flour is to be 38 francs per 100 kilos (15s. 5d. per cwt.) Apart from the foregoing measures the Federal Government requires (a) that all millers shall, until further notice, produce only one

* *Recueil des Lois Fédérales*, 28th August, 9th, 16th, and 28th September, 1914.

standard of flour, which shall contain all the constituents of the grain except the coarse bran; (b) that no grain suitable for making bread shall be manufactured into cattle feed.

In a separate circular* the Federal Government calls upon the Cantonal Governments to be ready for every eventuality by drawing up an inventory of home-grown cereals which could, if necessary, be requisitioned. The Cantonal authorities are at the same time reminded that it lies with them to supplement, in such manner as they think necessary, the provisions of the above decrees so far as the sale of bread and flour are concerned.

DENMARK. †

Employment in July.—According to returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Office, 3.9 per cent. of the 117,400 members of trade unions reporting were unemployed at the end of July, as compared with 3.7 per cent. in the previous month, and with 4.0½ per cent. in July, 1913. § The average number of days lost through unemployment during July was 0.77 per member, as compared with 0.81 in June, and with 0.75 in July, 1913.

SWEDEN.

Employment, April-June, 1914.—According to the current issue of *Sociala Meddelanden* (the journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs), the percentage of members unemployed in April, May, and June among the trade unions reporting was as shown in the following Table:—

Unions	Membership reporting on June 1st, 1914.	Percentage Unemployed on 1st of Month. §		
		Apr., 1914.	May, 1914.	June, 1914.
All Unions making Returns	60,494	6.5	5.1	3.2
Principal Unions:—				
Stoneworkers	3,363	3.9	1.8	1.0
Bricklayers and masons	1,710	33.6	17.5	12.7
Painters	3,202	22.1	10.2	5.3
Blastfurnacemen, &c.	3,042	0.4	0.6	0.2
Foundrymen	2,019	2.7	1.6	1.4
Tinplate workers	1,402	15.0	9.4	3.3
Engineering operatives	18,161	3.6	3.5	3.1
Boot, shoe and leather workers	2,189	1.0	0.8	0.4
Brewery workers	1,309	2.2	0.4	0.1
Tobacco workers	1,234	1.1	0.8	1.0
Sawmill workers	3,568	2.4	12.3	1.4
Woodworkers	4,415	7.3	4.6	4.4
General labourers and factory operatives (trades not distinguished)	6,678	10.0	12.3	7.3

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Government Measures in Relief of Unemployment.—H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires, reporting on September 5th, states that owing to the suspension of operations on the railways and other public works, inactivity in shipping, &c., much distress has been caused among the labouring classes in that city. In the capital alone it is estimated there are some 30,000 unemployed, and the number of persons without work in the country cannot, it is stated, be far short of 70,000. The Government have taken measures to relieve the distress so far as possible. The various manufacturing Departments of the Government are giving as much employment as they can.

H.M. Minister is of opinion that the existing lack of work can only be temporary, since, when the harvest begins in the middle of November, all the labour available will be needed. In the meantime the freezing companies, which had suspended operations and dismissed their workpeople, have resumed work. Signs of activity are observable in the shipping of maize, which had come to a standstill, and it is considered that before long the export of other products of the country will be resumed on the normal scale, all of which will afford employment.

* Feuille Federale Suisse. 16th September, 1914.
 † Statistiske Efterretninger (Journal of the Danish Statistical Office).
 ‡ Revised figure.
 § These percentages cannot be used with those computed for the United Kingdom, in order to compare the actual level of employment in the two countries in the month to which the figures relate. (On the general question of international comparisons based on returns of unemployment in Trade Unions see pp. xxiv. xcvl. and 2-20 of the Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics, Cd. 5415 of 1911).

REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES DURING SEPTEMBER. COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT was fairly good on the whole during September. It showed considerable improvement compared with the previous month, but was not so good as a year ago.

Returns relating to 1,233 pits employing 655,964 workpeople show that the average number of days* worked per week by the collieries during the fortnight ended September 26th, 1914, was 5.01, as compared with 4.55 a month ago and 5.60 a year ago.

Of the 655,964 workpeople covered by the returns, 442,599 (or 67.5 per cent.) were employed at pits working 10 days or more during the fortnight ended September 27th, 1914, while 271,592 (or 41.4 per cent.) were employed at pits working 11 days or more.

The highest average per week was in North Wales (5.85 days), and the lowest average was in Northumberland (3.69 days).

Districts.	No. of Work-people employed in Sept., 1914, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1914, on a	
		Sept., 26th, 1914.	Aug., 22nd, 1914.	Sept., 27th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.						
Northumberland	54,333	3.69	2.72	5.47	+ 0.97	- 1.78
Durham	111,527	4.59	3.80	5.47	+ 0.79	- 0.88
Cumberland	7,865	5.76	5.62	5.60	+ 0.14	+ 0.16
South Yorkshire	69,539	5.24	4.48	5.85	+ 0.76	- 0.61
West Yorkshire	27,507	4.56	4.11	5.58	+ 0.45	- 1.02
Lancashire and Cheshire	54,113	4.69	4.73	5.34	+ 0.64	- 0.65
Derbyshire	43,151	5.32	4.66	5.50	+ 0.66	- 0.18
Nottingham and Leicester	39,918	4.79	4.49	5.43	+ 0.30	0.64
Staffordshire	29,957	5.44	5.27	5.65	+ 0.17	- 0.21
Warwick, Worcester, and Salop	9,315	5.14	5.29	5.46	- 0.15	- 0.32
Gloucester and Somerset	5,876	5.07	5.49	5.51	- 0.42	- 0.44
North Wales	11,789	5.85	5.54	5.91	+ 0.31	- 0.06
South Wales and Mon.	142,728	5.78	5.69	5.93	+ 0.09	- 0.15
ENGLAND AND WALES	607,918	5.03	4.59	5.62	+ 0.44	- 0.59
SCOTLAND.						
West Scotland	20,776	4.91	4.71	5.20	+ 0.20	- 0.29
The Lothians	2,786	5.13	4.67	5.32	+ 0.56	- 0.19
Fife	23,921	4.54	3.45	5.53	+ 1.09	- 0.99
SCOTLAND	47,483	4.74	4.08	5.37	+ 0.69	- 0.63
IRELAND						
United Kingdom	655,964	5.01	4.55	5.60	+ 0.46	- 0.59

In Northumberland, in Durham, and in South Yorkshire employment showed a great improvement compared with a month ago, but was much worse than a year ago. In Cumberland it continued good, and showed some improvement on both a month ago and a year ago. In West Yorkshire and in Lancashire and Cheshire it continued slack, owing to the continued depression in the cotton trade; in West Yorkshire, however, there was an improvement on a month ago. In Derbyshire it was good, and much better than a month ago. In Nottingham and Leicester it was fairly good on the whole, and much better than a month ago, but not so good as a year ago. In Staffordshire it was good, and showed some improvement on a month ago, but a decline on a year ago. In Warwick, Worcester, and Salop, and in Gloucester and Somerset it was fair, but showed a decline compared with either a month ago or a year ago. In North Wales it was very good, and better than a month ago. In South Wales and Monmouth it continued good.

In West Scotland employment was fair, and better than a month ago. In the Lothians it was good, and in Fife it was slack, owing to shipping difficulties, but in both districts it was much better than a month ago.

The following Table shows the numbers employed and the average number of days worked, distributed according to the principal kind of coal raised at the pits at which the workpeople were engaged.

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

Description of Coal.	No. of Work-people employed in Sept., 1914, at the Collieries included in the Table.	Average number of days worked per week by the Collieries in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1914, on a	
		Sept. 26th, 1914.	Aug. 22nd, 1914.	Sept. 27th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Anthracite	7,090	5.04	3.85	5.86	+ 1.19	- 0.82
Coking	30,705	4.89	4.78	5.59	+ 0.11	- 0.70
Gas	45,889	4.65	3.89	5.49	+ 0.76	- 0.84
House	73,472	4.90	4.62	5.46	+ 0.28	- 0.56
Steam	269,105	5.25	4.77	5.73	+ 0.48	- 0.48
Mixed	229,723	4.84	4.37	5.53	+ 0.47	- 0.69
All Descriptions	655,964	5.01	4.55	5.60	+ 0.46	- 0.59

Compared with a month ago, employment showed an improvement at pits producing all classes of coal; the improvement was most marked at anthracite and gas coal pits.

Compared with a year ago, there was a decline at all pits, which was greatest at gas and anthracite coal pits.

The Exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel during September 1914, amounted to 4,096,453 tons, as compared with 3,209,399 tons in August, 1914, and 6,501,578 tons in September, 1913.

IRON, SHALE, AND OTHER MINING, AND QUARRYING.

EMPLOYMENT continued good in iron and shale mines, though it was not so good as a year ago in either case. It continued dull in tin mines and good in lead mines.

In and about quarries employment continued fairly good, except in slate quarries and china clay works, in which it was much affected by the war.

Mining.

Iron Mining.—During the fortnight ended September 26th the weekly average number of days* worked by the mines and open works included in the returns was 5.82, as compared with 5.81 a month ago and 5.91 a year ago. Employment was generally good, but was only fair in Scotland, where there was a considerable decline on a year ago.

Districts.	Work-people employed in Sept., 1914.	Average Number of Days worked per week by Mines and Open Works in Fortnight ended			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1914, on a	
		Sept. 26th, 1914.	Aug. 22nd, 1914.	Sept. 27th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Cleveland	6,427	5.31	5.86	5.99	+ 0.05	- 0.08
Cumberland and Lancashire	4,607	5.83	5.78	5.76	+ 0.05	+ 0.07
Scotland	1,011	5.09	5.27	6.00	- 0.18	- 0.91
Other Districts	2,423	5.85	5.94	5.95	- 0.09	- 0.10
All Districts	14,468	5.82	5.81	5.91	+ 0.01	- 0.09

Shale Mining.—According to the returns received there were 3,489 workpeople employed in the fortnight ended September 26th, who were employed at mines working an average of 5.89 days per week, as compared with 3,529 workpeople in August, at mines working 5.82½ days, and 3,604 workpeople in September, 1913, at mines working 5.95 days.

Tin Mining.—Employment in Cornwall continued dull, and further discharges of men took place. It was stated that in the Calstock district only one mine was left working; in the Camborne district, however, though some men were discharged, the more important mines were working as usual.

Lead Mining.—Employment continued good in North Wales and at Darley Dale (Matlock). In Weardale it was fairly good, but somewhat slacker than a month ago.

* 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 persons employed at these mines or open works worked the whole number of days.
 † Reduced on account of holidays.

Quarrying.

Slate.—Employment continued very slack in North Wales; most of the quarries in the Nantlle district closed during the month, while short time (three or four days a week) was worked in the Llanberis, Penrhyn, and Festiniog quarries. At Ballachulish (Argyllshire) employment continued fairly good.

Granite.—Employment continued good in Leicestershire, and fairly good in Cornwall. It was fairly good, but not so good as a month ago, in the Aberdeen district.

Limestone.—In Weardale employment on the whole was fair, and rather better than a month ago; some short time was worked, however, at Westgate and Ferryhill. Employment declined at Buxton, and was bad, some short time being worked.

Other Stone.—Employment was good in chert quarries at Bakewell, and in road-material (basalt) quarries in the Cleve Hill district. In grindstone and building-stone quarries in the Rowsley district employment continued moderate, and only five days a week were worked. Employment was fair and better than a month ago in freestone quarries on the Tyne, and continued good in whinstone quarries in Upper Weardale. In sandstone quarries in Forfarshire it was bad and worse than a month ago.

Settmaking, &c.—Employment continued fairly good with settmakers in Scotland. It was also fairly good in North Wales. It continued good in Leicestershire and in the Cleve Hill district. With monumental masons in the Aberdeen district it was good, but not so good as a month ago.

China Clay.—Employment continued bad in Cornwall, where more works were reported to have closed.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued fair on the whole, and was rather better than a month ago. It was, however, much worse than in September last year.

The returns show that 259 furnaces were in blast at the end of September, 1914, as compared with 256 in August, 1914, and 307 in September, 1913. Six furnaces were relit during the month (two in Cumberland, one in Worcestershire, and three in Lanarkshire); and three were blown out (two in Cleveland and one in Staffordshire).

District.	Number of Furnaces included in the Returns in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1914, on	
	Sept., 1914.	Aug., 1914.	Sept., 1913.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES—					
Cleveland	69	71	83	- 2	- 14
Cumberland & Lancs.	28	26*	31	+ 2	- 3
S. and S.W. Yorks.	10	10	11	..	- 1
Derby & Nottingham	35	35	38	..	- 3
Leicester, Lincoln, and Northampton	27	27	28	..	- 1
Staffs & Worcester	26	26	31	..	- 5
S. Wales & Monmouth	5	5	9	..	- 4
Other districts	4	4	5	..	- 1
England & Wales	204	204	236	..	- 32
Scotland	55	52	71	+ 3	- 16
Total	259	256*	307	+ 3	- 48

In Cleveland and Durham employment was reported as fair, but worse than a month ago; unemployment, however, was relieved by enlistment, to some extent. In Nottinghamshire and North Staffs it was reported as fair and improving, fewer workpeople being entirely unemployed; and in South Staffs as good, and better than a month ago. The improvement in the West of Scotland continued.

The Imports of iron ore in September, 1914, amounted to 525,732 tons, as compared with 385,499 tons in August, 1914, and 529,402 tons in September, 1913.

The Exports (British and Irish) of pig iron from the United Kingdom in September, 1914, amounted to 37,793 tons, as compared with 28,342 tons in August, 1914, and 106,525 tons in September, 1913.

* Revised figure.

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works showed an improvement, on the whole, compared with August. It remained, however, worse than a year ago.

According to returns from employers relating to 97,712 workpeople, the aggregate number of shifts worked during the week ended September 26th, 1914, was 527,215, showing an increase of 15,340 (or 3.0 per cent.) on a month ago, but a decrease of 20,576 (or 3.8 per cent.) on a year ago.

Departments.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.		Aggregate number of shifts worked.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
	Week ended Sept. 26th, 1914.	Month ago.	Week ended Sept. 26th, 1914.	Month ago.	Month ago.		Year ago.	
					Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces	9,075	+ 5.0	- 6.2	52,246	+ 2.6	- 7.5		
Crucible Furnaces ..	449	- 0.7	- 21.9	1,921	+ 1.0	- 26.8		
Bessemer Converters ..	1,630	+ 2.9	+ 62.6	7,740	- 3.2	+ 50.3		
Puddling Forges ..	7,853	+ 1.2	- 5.6	38,408	+ 3.4	+ 1.6		
Rolling Mills ..	30,939	+ 8.6	- 0.8	153,508	+ 3.6	- 6.2		
Forging and Pressing ..	5,002	+ 2.7	+ 1.8	27,550	+ 3.8	+ 2.9		
Founding ..	11,528	+ 2.7	+ 6.0	66,794	+ 2.0	+ 4.1		
Other Departments ..	13,868	+ 4.0	- 3.8	73,988	+ 4.2	+ 4.2		
Mechanics, Labourers ..	17,513	+ 3.4	- 6.6	99,090	+ 2.2	- 7.7		
Total ..	97,712	+ 4.9	- 1.8	527,215	+ 3.0	- 3.8		
Districts.								
Northumberland & Durham	10,826	+ 5.7	+ 0.6	58,448	+ 1.4	- 4.1		
Cleveland ..	8,539	- 4.1	+ 3.1	44,100	- 9.6	- 8.1		
Sheffield and Rotherham ..	20,412	+ 1.6	+ 5.3	113,800	+ 2.7	+ 6.5		
Leeds, Bradford, &c. ..	4,705	+ 5.4	- 2.3	25,308	+ 5.3	- 4.5		
Cumberland, Lancashire, and Cheshire	9,423	+ 14.4	+ 17.3	50,855	+ 11.2	+ 18.1		
Staffordshire ..	9,511	- 0.1	- 0.1	51,369	+ 1.6	+ 0.7		
Other Midland Counties ..	5,036	- 1.2	- 7.9	27,050	- 2.0	- 7.8		
Wales and Monmouth ..	11,390	+ 17.6	- 18.4	59,225	+ 10.9	- 23.6		
Total, England & Wales ..	79,842	+ 4.7	- 0.5	430,155	+ 2.8	- 3.2		
Scotland ..	17,870	+ 5.5	- 7.4	97,060	+ 4.1	- 6.2		
Total ..	97,712	+ 4.9	- 1.8	527,215	+ 3.0	- 3.8		

Compared with a month ago employment showed an improvement in every district except Cleveland and "Other Midland Counties" districts. The improvement was especially marked in Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, and in Wales and Monmouth; in the Leeds, Bradford, &c. district it was considerable, while in the Cleveland district there was a sharp decline. All the departments, except Bessemer converters, showed some improvement. The total number of workpeople employed increased by 4,544 (or 4.9 per cent.), but the average number of shifts worked decreased by 1.6 per cent.

Employment at West Hartlepool, Stockton, Rotherham and Parkgate, and Leeds, and in Staffordshire, was good; at Stocksbridge, West Bromwich and Smethwick it was fair; at Jarrow and in South Wales it was slack, though better than a month ago in the latter district. On the Tyne and at Darlington, Stockton and Sunderland it was good with forge and hammermen, some overtime being reported at Sunderland. Enlistment was said to have relieved unemployment to a certain extent in this district. Employment was good with steel smelters at Scunthorpe; fair at Sheffield and in North Staffordshire; and slack at Shotton (North Wales). Short time was reported at Wolsingham and Middlesbrough, and at Bolton, but there was an improvement compared with a month ago.

Compared with a year ago, employment showed a large decline in Wales and Monmouth; it showed a decline also in Cleveland, in "Other Midland Counties," in Scotland, in the Leeds, Bradford, &c., district, and in the Northumberland and Durham district, while in the other districts it showed an improvement which was greatest in Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire, but the comparison is with a time in 1913 when a large works was temporarily closed on account of an accident. As regards departments, the decline was largest in the crucible furnace department; but open hearth melting furnaces and rolling mills also showed declines. On the other

hand, there was a great improvement in Bessemer converters. The total number of workpeople employed decreased by 1,799 (or 1.8 per cent.), and the average number of shifts worked by 1.8 per cent.

The Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof during September, 1914, amounted to 39,298 tons, as compared with 59,302 tons in August, 1914, and 174,699 tons in September, 1913.

The Exports (British and Irish) of iron and steel and manufactures thereof (excluding pig and puddled iron and tinned plates and black plates) during September, 1914, amounted to 163,560 tons, as compared with 151,692 tons in August, 1914, and 238,061 tons in September, 1913.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry showed a considerable improvement on a month ago, but was still much worse than a year ago.

At the end of September, 1914, 350 tinplate mills were in operation, as compared with 313 in August, 1914, and 466 in September, 1913. The steel sheet mills working numbered 49 in September, 1914, as compared with 40 in August, 1914, and 73 in September, 1913.

The works to which these figures relate are principally in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and employ about 23,900 workpeople.

	Number of Works open.		Number of Mills in operation.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	At end of Sept., 1914.	Month ago.	At end of Sept., 1914.	Month ago.	Month ago.		Year ago.	
					Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Tinplate Works	66	+ 4	- 10	350	+ 37	- 116		
Steel Sheet Works	11	+ 3	+ 1	49	+ 9	- 24		
Total ..	77	+ 7	- 9	399	+ 46	- 140		

The above figures do not indicate fully the extent to which employment in September, 1914, was worse than it was for the corresponding period last year. Short time was very general during the past month, and the system of sharing work was commonly adopted to obviate the discharge of workpeople. Towards the end of the month, owing to home orders becoming plentiful, an improvement was reported in both tinplate and steel sheet mills, and it was stated that especially in South Wales recruiting had to a certain extent mitigated unemployment.

Exports (British and Irish).—There was an increase in the exports of tinned plates and sheets compared with a month ago, but a great decrease compared with a year ago. The Table below shows the exports of tinned plates and tinned sheets, and of black plates for tinning, for the months stated:—

	Sept., 1914.		Aug., 1914.		Sept., 1913.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1914, on a	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Month ago.	Year ago.
To United States ..	206	62	78	+ 144	+ 128			
" British East Indies ..	6,011	2,908	4,650	+ 3,103	+ 1,361			
" Germany ..	—	556	897	- 1,174	- 3,161			
" France ..	—	677	1,462	- 341	- 956			
" Netherlands ..	—	1	965	- 785	- 2,524			
" Russia ..	—	2,837	1,335	+ 1,502	+ 1,119			
" Norway ..	—	—	212	- 212	- 1,037			
" Belgium ..	—	—	548	- 298	- 894			
" Portugal ..	—	250	548	- 441	- 1,869			
" Italy ..	—	144	565	- 59	- 59			
" Roumania ..	—	—	1	- 1	- 1,922			
" China and Japan ..	—	3,346	3,300	+ 46	+ 1,139			
" Australia ..	—	3,077	1,845	+ 1,232	+ 1,139			
" Canada ..	—	454	401	+ 53	+ 155			
" Argentina ..	—	38	736	- 698	- 1,785			
" Other Countries ..	—	5,843	5,890	- 47	- 1,556			
Total ..	23,440	21,414	36,572	+ 2,026	- 13,132			
Tinned Plates and Tinned Sheets.								
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.			
Total ..	£33	2,393	4,764	- 1,860	- 4,231			

ENGINEERING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in September showed a marked improvement compared with August, there being a reduction in the percentage unemployed in every district. It was not so good, however, as in September, 1913.

Trade Unions with 236,669 members (mostly skilled occupations) reported 4.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of September, compared with 7.1 per cent. at the end of August, and 2.2 per cent. in September, 1913.

The number of workpeople in these trades who are insured against unemployment under the National Insurance Act is 828,988. According to the comprehensive statistics compiled on this basis, the percentage unemployed at the end of September was 4.9, compared with 6.6 in August, and 2.6 in September, 1913. The particulars for the several insurance districts are given in the following Table:—

Division.	Number Insured.	Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Sept., 1914, compared with	
		Sept. 25th, 1914.	Aug. 28th, 1914.	Sept. 26th, 1913.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
		London ..	79,052	5.1	5.9	5.2	- 0.8	- 0.1
Northern Counties ..	81,598	2.4	3.0	2.9	- 0.6	- 0.5
North Western ..	167,231	7.7	9.7	2.6	- 2.0	+ 5.1
Yorkshire ..	101,072	4.5	7.7	2.4	- 3.2	+ 2.1
East Midlands ..	63,813	5.5	6.4	2.3	- 0.9	+ 3.2
West Midlands ..	78,565	3.8	5.5	3.2	- 1.7	+ 0.6
Eastern & S.E. Counties	44,764	2.1	3.2	2.8	- 0.4	- 0.4
South Western ..	41,781	2.3	3.1	2.8	- 1.0	- 0.7
Wales ..	16,643	3.3	4.7	1.6	+ 1.4	+ 1.7
Scotland ..	132,614	4.7	6.1	1.5	- 1.4	+ 3.2
Ireland ..	21,865	10.3	14.6	4.4	- 4.3	+ 5.9
United Kingdom	828,988	4.9	6.6	2.6	- 1.7	+ 2.3

London District.—Employment was good, with much overtime on Government work. The percentage unemployed was slightly less than a year ago, and many men were brought from other districts.

Northern Counties.—Employment on the Tyne was very good, and better than a year ago, Government orders being proceeded with at high pressure. On the Wear short time was still reported at some works, though others had reverted to full time. On both the Tyne and the Wear repair work remained slack. On the Tees employment generally was fair; at Stockton, however, it was bad with ironmoulders and wagon builders.

North-Western.—Government work continued to provide full employment at Barrow, overtime was worked at Birkenhead, and employment at Crewe remained good. Elsewhere in this district employment was slack, and short time was still common, particularly in textile machine works, some works making only half-time. During the month many men were drafted to armament and naval centres.

Yorkshire.—Employment remained bad at Leeds, with short time (rather more than half-time) nearly general, though there was a considerable reduction in the number unemployed, partly owing to the transfer of men to Newcastle. At Huddersfield employment continued fairly good. At Sheffield many men who had been suspended in August were restarted and some were brought from other towns, and there was much overtime at armament works. At Hull employment was moderate; at Rotherham it was good.

East Midlands.—Employment in this district was dull on the whole, short time being frequently worked and many men leaving for situations elsewhere. In Leicester and neighbourhood, however, employment was fair generally, and good with makers of machinery for Army and Navy boots.

West Midlands.—Employment was good, especially on Government orders, much overtime being worked and men obtained from other districts. At Wolverhampton, however, employment in motor-car and motor-cycle works was reported as quiet, with short time.

Other English Districts and Wales.—Employment was still slack with agricultural engineers at Ipswich, a large number being on short time. It was fairly good at Bedford and Luton. It was very good in the Royal

Dockyards, and at Erith, Dartford, and Weymouth. At Bristol it was fair, with some short time. In South Wales it was still slack on repair work at the ports, but good at locomotive shops, while several iron foundries which had been working short time resumed normal hours.

Scotland.—In the Glasgow district employment was very good with engineers, brassfounders, coppersmiths, electricians, &c., many men obtaining work on Government orders. With ironmoulders, however, it continued slack, a large number being out of work. On the East Coast of Scotland employment was only moderate.

Ireland.—Employment at Belfast was still slack, though much better than a month ago. At Dublin it was dull.

The Imports of machinery in September, 1914, amounted to £221,698, as compared with £308,299 in August, 1914, and £522,277 in September, 1913.

The Exports (British and Irish) of machinery in September, 1914, amounted to £1,624,050, as compared with £1,708,073 in August, 1914, and £3,047,561 in September, 1913.

SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was generally good, and showed some improvement on a month ago. It was nearly as good as a year ago.

Trade Unions with 72,716 members reported 5.7 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 6.3 per cent. a month ago, and 4.9 per cent. a year ago.

The number of workpeople in the shipbuilding trades insured against unemployment under Part II. of the National Insurance Act was 272,996. According to the comprehensive statistics compiled on this basis the percentage unemployed at the end of September was 4.4, as compared with 4.9 at the end of August, and 4.3 at the end of September, 1913. The particulars for the several insurance districts are given below:—

Division.	Number Insured.	Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Sept., 1914, compared with	
		Sept. 25th, 1914.	Aug. 28th, 1914.	Sept. 26th, 1913.	A Month ago.	A Year ago.
		London ..	11,129	3.0	10.1	10.4	- 7.4	- 2.4
Northern Counties ..	68,916	3.8	4.1	4.2	- 0.3	- 0.4
North Western ..	35,764	4.3	5.0	4.1	- 0.7	+ 0.2
Yorkshire ..	7,218	4.4	6.8	1.7	- 2.4	+ 2.7
East Midlands ..	1,561	10.4	8.8	1.4	+ 1.6	+ 9.0
West Midlands ..	408	4.7	5.9	4.1	- 1.2	+ 0.6
Eastern & S.E. Counties	8,547	2.6	2.8	3.8	- 0.2	- 1.2
South Western ..	26,191	5.0	7.5	9.3	+ 0.5	- 1.3
Wales ..	12,078	5.5	9.5	12.0	- 4.0	- 6.5
Scotland ..	80,811	2.5	2.8	1.4	- 0.3	+ 1.1
Ireland ..	20,373	7.8	7.6	5.5	+ 0.2	+ 2.3
United Kingdom	272,996	4.4	4.9	4.3	- 0.5	+ 0.1

Employment was generally good in all departments on the Tyne, with the exception of repair work, and showed some improvement on a month ago. It was only moderate on the Wear, but a large number of workers from this district found employment in Tyne yards. Employment was fairly good, and much better than a month ago in the Tees and Hartlepool district. On the Humber it was, on the whole, fair; at Hull it was good on trawler building, but slack in other branches. Employment continued good at Yarmouth and Lowestoft.

In London employment generally continued fair, though boilermakers reported some decline at the end of the month. There was a decline in employment on the South Coast, though Government work was brisk. At the Bristol Channel ports employment showed a marked improvement with boilermakers at Newport and Swansea, and was generally much better than a month ago; it was bad, however, with shipwrights at Cardiff and Swansea. Boilermakers at Cardiff worked in shifts of three days per week to obviate unemployment.

Employment on the Mersey was good with shipwrights, with much overtime; with boilermakers, however, it was dull, and a large number were unemployed. It continued good at Barrow, where a shortage of drillers, sheet metal workers, plumbers and redleaders was reported.

Employment continued very good on the Clyde, and there was a demand for more rivetters and shipwrights. Employment continued fairly good on the East Coast of Scotland; it was very good with shipwrights at Aberdeen and Leith.

Employment continued very good at Belfast; more rivetting squads were needed at this centre, and platers lost some time on account of the shortage of rivetters.

Merchant Vessels under Construction.

According to Lloyd's Register there was at the end of September, 1914, an increase in the tonnage of merchant vessels under construction of 1,426 tons gross (or 0.1 per cent.) compared with the end of June, 1914, and a decrease of 263,704 tons gross (or 13.3 per cent.) compared with the end of September, 1913.

Table with columns: District, End of Sept., 1914, End of June, 1914, End of Sept., 1913, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1914, on June, 1914, Sept., 1913. Rows include Clyde, Belfast, Tyne, Wear, Hartlepool and Whitby, Middlesbrough and Stockton, Hull, Barrow, Maryport and Workington, Liverpool, and Other Districts.

Compared with the end of June, 1914, there were large increases on the Tyne (17,674 tons gross), the Wear (18,961 tons gross), and at Belfast (55,000 tons gross), but considerable decreases on the Clyde (49,287 tons gross), at Middlesbrough and Stockton (13,246 tons gross), and at Liverpool (13,115 tons gross).

MISCELLANEOUS METAL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT showed a great improvement on the whole compared with a month ago, but was worse than a year ago. Much short time was again reported, but, as in the previous month, some branches were working overtime on Government orders.

Brasswork and Bedsteads.—Employment, though still quiet on the whole, was rather better than a month ago. Short time continued frequent owing to difficulty of transport, but some overtime was reported in connection with Government orders.

Nuts, Bolts, Nails, &c.—Employment showed little change on the whole; it continued fair in the Black Country and at Birmingham, and good on the Tyne. It was good with shoe rivet and wire nail makers at Birmingham.

Cutlery, Tools, Bits, Stirrups, &c.—Employment at Sheffield was fair on the whole in the cutlery trade, and slightly better than a month ago, whilst on Government orders a deficiency of hands was reported; short time still occurred in some branches of the trade.

was reported; but much short time was worked by fish-hook and fishing-tackle makers.

Tubes.—Employment at Birmingham continued quiet, and half-time was general. In South Staffordshire enlistment caused a deficiency of labour, and employment was good, and better than a month ago.

Chains, Anchors, Springs, &c.—Employment in the chain trade at Cradley was moderate, with a considerable amount of short time; it was good on the Tyne, and fair on the Wear. With motor chain makers at Walsall it was good. It continued slack with anchor smiths at Cradley and moderate on the Tyne, and was fair on the Wear.

Sheet Metal Workers.—Employment was quiet on the whole. It was very good on the Tyne and Wear, and also at Crewe, and fair at Oldham and in Scotland generally. There was a considerable improvement in the iron plate trade, and employment was good at Birmingham, and fairly good at Wolverhampton and in the Lye district; half-time was reported at Dudley.

Wire.—Employment was fair with wire rope weavers on the Tyne and at Sunderland, and with wire drawers at Manchester. It improved with wire weavers at Norwich, but short time was still general. It was fair with wire drawers at Warrington and Halifax.

Locks, Hollow-ware, &c.—In the lock trade at Wolverhampton and Willenhall employment showed a further decline, and short time was general, except for a few firms working on Government orders. At Birmingham and West Bromwich employment in the hollow-ware trade continued moderate on the whole, but bad at Wolverhampton, except in the galvanised hollow-ware section, where it was good, and better than a month ago.

Stoves, Grates, &c.—Employment was fair on the whole, and better than a month ago; some short time was still reported. It was good on the Tyne.

Jewellery, Plated Ware, &c.—Employment in the jewellery trade in London continued bad, half-time being general. It was bad in the silver and electro-plated ware trades at Sheffield, where, with the exception of Government orders for spoons and forks, short time was the rule. At Birmingham employment in the silver ware trade was very quiet, but slightly better than a month ago; in the jewellery trade half-time was worked, but with makers of war emblems employment was good.

Imports and Exports.

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

COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was bad on the whole; some firms were working full time, others were entirely stopped, the remainder working broken time. The general results for September, however, show an improvement as compared with August, when the combined effects of organised short time*, the war and holidays reduced the numbers actually at work and the earnings of those employed to a low level.

Returns from firms employing 88,625 workpeople in the week ended September 26th showed an increase of 35.5 per cent. in the number employed, and of 51.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 23.8 per cent. in the number employed, and of 40.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

* The Agreement as to organised short time terminated on 5th September.

Table with columns: Departments, Workpeople (Week ended Sept. 26th, 1914, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago), Earnings (Week ended Sept. 26th, 1914, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago). Rows include Departments and Districts.

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

WOOLLEN TRADE.

OWING to the execution of Government orders, employment during the month showed a very marked improvement. Of the total number of workpeople covered by the returns, under 20 per cent. were working short time, compared with 60 per cent. a month ago.

Returns from firms employing 21,787 workpeople in the week ended September 26th showed an increase of 3.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 25.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago, there was a decrease of 6.5 per cent. in the number employed and of 9.6 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In all the principal districts employment showed a marked improvement compared with a month ago; compared with a year ago there was a decline in Yorkshire and Scotland, but an improvement in the "Other Districts" group, which includes firms in the flannel trade at Rochdale, etc., which were well employed.

Employment at Huddersfield improved greatly during the month, and at the end nearly all the mills were running full time, while overtime was worked in many cases. In the heavy woollen district there was a great change; very little short time was reported, and night shifts were common. At Leeds employment was reported as good, mainly owing to Army orders for khaki, serge, and blankets.

In Scotland employment showed a great decline compared with a year ago, and there was on the whole a good deal of short time; in some districts, however, many firms were exceptionally busy on Government orders.

Prices of Cotton at Liverpool.

The average price of cotton, "Middling American," during September showed a fall of nearly 1/2d. per lb., as compared with that for August. The average price of "Good Fair Egyptian" was 7.74d. per lb. in September, 1914, as compared with 7.96d. in August, 1914.

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

Cotton forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns.

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

Table with columns: Departments, Workpeople (Week ended Sept. 26th, 1914, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago), Earnings (Week ended Sept. 26th, 1914, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago). Rows include Departments and Districts.

WORSTED TRADE.

Employment, although considerably worse than a year ago, showed a great improvement compared with a month ago. About 57 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were working short time during

the month, including about 20 per cent. who were working half-time or less; the corresponding figures for last month were 65 per cent. and 30 per cent. respectively.

Returns from firms employing 33,483 workpeople in the week ended September 26th showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. in the number employed and of 13.7 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 4.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 16.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Sept. 26th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Sept. 26th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wool Sorting & Combing ..	4,618	+ 2.3	- 0.9	4,365	+ 8.7	- 14.7
Spinning	17,033	+ 0.5	- 3.7	9,129	+ 14.6	- 17.0
Weaving	6,793	+ 1.9	- 4.9	6,629	+ 14.5	- 16.7
Other Departments	3,531	- 2.4	- 10.3	3,150	+ 9.9	- 19.5
Not specified	1,703	+ 1.7	- 4.1	1,246	+ 34.7	- 18.0
Total	33,483	+ 0.8	- 4.3	23,519	+ 13.7	- 16.9
Districts.						
Bradford District	16,994	- 0.3	- 2.0	12,208	+ 9.5	- 16.0
Keighley District	5,698	+ 4.2	- 6.3	3,773	+ 16.7	- 21.2
Halifax District	2,973	+ 4.5	- 3.1	2,165	+ 21.4	- 3.2
Huddersfield District ..	3,502	- 3.2	- 10.8	2,527	+ 26.6	- 26.7
Other Parts of West Riding	2,381	+ 10.0	+ 6.3	1,488	+ 25.4	- 8.0
Total, West Riding ..	31,548	+ 1.3	- 3.4	22,161	+ 14.5	- 16.8
Other Districts	1,935	- 6.4	- 17.2	1,358	+ 1.1	- 19.1
Total	33,483	+ 0.8	- 4.3	23,519	+ 13.7	- 16.9

In Bradford employment, although better than a month ago, was still slack. About 60 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time, including about 20 per cent. who were only working half-time or less. At Keighley there was an improvement compared with a month ago, but 70 per cent. of the operatives covered by the returns were working reduced hours, including about 20 per cent. who were working half time or less during the month. At Halifax, owing to large orders received for khaki yarns, employment showed a much smaller decline compared with a year ago than in other districts, about 30 per cent. of the workpeople were on short time, of whom the majority were working more than half time. In the Huddersfield area short time was worked by about 70 per cent. of the operatives covered by the returns, including over 40 per cent. who were working only half time or less; at the end of the month, however, a number of firms were reported to be working full time and in some cases overtime.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Sept., 1914.	Aug., 1914.	Sept., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (SHEEP OR LAMBS).					
Imports .. 1,000 lbs.	29,331	26,520	29,198	+ 2,811	+ 133
British Exports ..	3,061	3,415	2,205	- 354	+ 856
Re-Exports of Imported Wool .. 1,000 lbs.	4,892	23,955	5,291	- 19,063	- 399
British and Irish Manufactures Exported.					
Woolen .. 1,000 lbs.	159	247	385	- 88	- 228
Worsted	822	1,744	4,173	- 922	- 3,351
Alpacas and Mohair ..	84	608	1,425	- 524	- 1,341
Total, Yarn ..	1,065	2,599	5,983	- 1,534	- 4,918
Piece Goods:					
Woolen .. 1,000 yds.	4,526	6,045	8,599	- 1,519	- 4,073
Worsted	4,632	5,377	4,194	- 725	+ 458
Total, Piece Goods ..	9,178	11,422	12,793	- 2,244	- 3,615

Prices of Wool.

The average prices and the course of prices of Lincoln hogs, crossbred tops, and Botany tops in Bradford are shown below:—

	Sept., 1914.	Aug., 1914.	Sept., 1913.
Average Prices:			
Lincoln Hogs	12½	12½	13
40's Crossbred tops ..	16½	15½	15½
60's Super Botany tops ..	28½	30½	29
Course of Prices:			
Lincoln Hogs	12	12	13
40's Crossbred tops ..	15¾	16 1/8	15¾
60's Super Botany tops ..	30	27¾	29

LINEN TRADE.

THERE was a further decline in employment, though to a much less extent than in the previous month; compared with a year ago there was a marked decline. In the weaving branch, however, in which the decline was heaviest a month ago, there was a slight improvement compared with August, 1914. Short time continued to be worked, especially in the Irish districts.

Returns from firms employing 43,635 workpeople in the week ended September 26th showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 2.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 4.2 per cent. in the number employed and of 16.0 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Sept. 26th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Sept. 26th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing	5,803	- 2.5	- 3.6	3,179	- 9.3	- 15.8
Spinning	10,291	- 1.2	- 0.3	4,376	- 10.4	- 14.8
Weaving	14,846	- 0.6	- 7.1	9,017	+ 6.0	- 18.5
Other	6,886	- 2.0	- 1.6	5,312	- 2.1	- 9.4
Not specified	5,799	- 0.4	- 6.8	3,255	- 1.3	- 29.7
Total	43,635	- 1.2	- 4.2	25,635	- 2.1	- 16.0
Districts.						
Belfast	18,297	- 1.5	- 3.2	10,444	- 3.0	- 19.7
Other Places in Ireland ..	12,258	- 1.5	- 4.9	6,544	- 2.2	- 17.5
Total, Ireland ..	30,555	- 1.5	- 3.9	16,988	- 2.7	- 18.9
Fifehire	6,466	+ 0.3	- 0.9	4,120	- 2.1	- 9.3
Other Places in Scotland ..	5,985	- 1.0	- 4.4	4,157	+ 0.0	- 5.6
Total, Scotland ..	12,451	- 0.3	- 2.7	8,277	- 1.0	- 7.5
England	629	- 2.8	- 35.8	374	+ 5.1	- 40.8
United Kingdom ..	43,635	- 1.2	- 4.2	25,639	- 2.1	- 16.0

At Belfast employment was again reported as dull, with a continuance of the 40 hour week in both the spinning and weaving branches. With yarn dressers, however, it was fair, and with linen lappers good. At other places in Ireland a number of firms reported reduced hours varying from about 9 to 20 hours per week, and employment was much worse than a year ago.

Government orders resulted in full employment in certain sections of the trade at Dundee. At Brechin employment was very good. At Dunfermline orders were reported to be normal, but a shortage of raw material was causing short time to be worked at most of the factories.

Imports and Exports.

The Table below shows the quantities of imported flax and of British and Irish exports of linen yarn and manufactured goods for the months stated:—

Description.	Sept., 1914.	Aug., 1914.	Sept., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Flax (Dressed and Undressed, Tow or Codilla)	2,052	1,754	2,390	+ 298	- 338
Exports (British & Irish):					
Linen Yarn 100 lbs.	4,935	5,293	11,975	- 458	- 7,040
Linen Piece Goods 100 yds.	167,517	91,024	111,781	+ 76,493	+ 55,736

JUTE TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole was fair, and showed little change compared with a month ago; it was not so good as a year ago. Short time was again reported in the various districts.

Returns from firms employing 14,077 workpeople in the week ended September 26th showed a decrease of 1.4 per cent. in the number employed and of 0.5 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 2.1 per cent. in the number employed and of 5.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Departments	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Sept. 26th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Sept. 26th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing	3,197	- 2.0	- 2.9	2,436	- 1.6	- 5.4
Spinning	3,981	- 1.4	+ 0.3	2,851	- 1.6	- 4.3
Weaving	4,917	- 1.2	- 3.1	3,994	+ 0.1	- 7.6
Other	1,982	- 0.6	- 2.7	2,130	+ 1.3	- 1.6
Total	14,077	- 1.4	- 2.1	11,411	- 0.5	- 5.2

In the Dundee district, in which are employed nearly 90 per cent. of the total number of workpeople covered by the returns, employment continued fair on the whole, but some short time was still worked, amounting to about 15 hours per week as a rule.

At Forfar and Arbroath employment was fairly good, though some short time was reported. At Kirkcaldy there was a great improvement owing to new contracts, all the mills being on full time and in some cases on overtime at the end of the month.

Imports and Exports.—The Table below shows the quantities of imported jute, and of British and Irish exports of jute yarn and piece goods, for the months stated:—

Description.	Sept., 1914.	Aug., 1914.	Sept., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Jute	4,053	5,621	12,066	- 1,568	- 8,013
Exports (British & Irish):					
Jute Yarn 100 lbs.	12,792	11,664	35,811	+ 1,128	- 23,019
Jute Piece Goods 100 yds.	128,324	68,497	163,547	+ 59,827	- 35,223

SILK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT was slack and much short time was reported. On the whole it was slightly better than a month ago but much worse than a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 7,204 workpeople in the week ended September 26th showed a decrease of 1.1 per cent. in the number employed, and an increase of 2.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago there was a decrease of 6.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 15.4 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Branches	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Sept. 26th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Sept. 26th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Throwing	838	- 3.0	- 17.8	347	+ 1.2	- 24.9
Spinning	1,612	- 2.1	- 3.3	1,078	- 6.2	- 20.6
Weaving	3,348	+ 0.6	- 2.7	2,110	+ 4.8	- 11.5
Other	656	+ 0.6	- 10.9	454	- 0.4	- 28.1
Not specified	720	- 5.8	- 9.7	620	+ 12.7	+ 1.6
Total	7,204	- 1.1	- 6.3	4,609	+ 2.1	- 15.4
Districts.						
Lancashire and W. Riding of Yorkshire	2,194	- 1.0	+ 0.8	1,628	- 2.9	- 12.0
Macclesfield, Congleton and District	592	- 3.7	- 7.8	317	- 13.9	- 34.1
Eastern Counties	2,686	- 1.5	- 11.1	1,725	+ 12.7	- 11.4
Other Districts, including Scotland	1,732	+ 0.3	- 6.4	939	+ 0.3	- 19.5
Total	7,204	- 1.1	- 6.3	4,609	+ 2.1	- 15.4

At Macclesfield employment was reported as fair with throwsters and spinners, bad with hand loom weavers and moderate with power loom weavers. In the making up branch employment was good. Many firms in the district were only working three or four days a week during the month owing to shortage and high prices of raw materials. At Leek employment with throwsters and spinners was slack, and much short time was reported, many firms only working a little more than half time; with trimming weavers employment was good, and with braid-workers overtime was reported. At Congleton employment with throwsters and trimming

weavers was good; with spinners and dressers it was bad, and worse than a month ago and a year ago. In the Eastern Counties employment was better than a month ago, but many firms were only working three-quarter time or less during the month. In the Lancashire and West Riding district employment showed a slight decline compared with a month ago, and a marked falling off compared with a year ago.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Sept., 1914.	Aug., 1914.	Sept., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Raw Silk .. lbs	87,478	115,554	133,317	- 28,076	- 45,839
Thrown Silk .. lbs	8,468	14,258	38,992	+ 4,210	- 30,524
Spun Silk Yarn .. lbs	16,633	26,995	34,842	- 10,362	- 18,209
Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	1,730,228	2,071,294	7,184,074	- 341,066	- 5,453,846
Exports (British & Irish):					
Thrown Silk .. lbs	503	2,687	7,998	- 2,184	- 7,495
Spun Silk Yarn .. lbs	69,941	56,646	92,437	+ 13,295	- 22,546
Silk Broad-Stuffs yds	210,838	183,139	357,550	+ 27,699	- 146,742

HOSIERY TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT showed a considerable improvement compared with last month. This was due mainly to Government contracts, but employment in the ordinary trade was also on the whole better. Manufacturers were reported to be getting a better supply of yarn, but there was still a shortage of fine yarns, usually obtained from France, and of needles and dyeing materials.

Returns from firms employing 20,898 workpeople in the week ended September 26th showed an increase of 1.6 per cent. in the number employed, and of 14.6 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 of 5.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

In Leicester employment showed a great improvement compared with a month ago. This improvement was mainly with firms engaged on army and navy contracts; these were working double shifts and on Sundays. With firms engaged in ladies' hosiery employment was still slack, but it was better than a month ago, and short time was less general. At Hinckley nearly all the factories were working overtime on Government contracts. At Loughborough firms not engaged on Government work were still working short time, but employment was better than last month. Employment with power frame workers in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire was reported as slack; considerable short time, averaging about half time, was worked, except by a few firms engaged on Government contracts. With hand frame workers in Nottingham employment was moderate. In Scotland employment was considerably better than a month ago; at the end of September there was very little short time, whereas a month ago nearly all the firms covered by the Returns were working reduced hours.

District.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Sept. 26th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Sept. 26th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Leicester	10,926	+ 2.0	- 1.8	9,183	+ 14.4	- 7.8
Leicester Country District ..	2,294	- 0.6	- 1.7	1,775	+ 3.7	- 8.2
Notts and Derbyshire ..	4,652	- 1.3	+ 5.2	3,480	+ 10.7	- 0.6
Scotland	2,756	+ 2.6	- 5.8	2,206	+ 29.2	- 2.3
Other Districts	270	+ 87.5	- 8.2	182	+ 104.5	- 13.7
Total, United Kingdom	20,898	+ 1.6	- 0.9	16,826	+ 14.6	- 5.8

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Sept., 1914.	Aug., 1914.	Sept., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Hosiery, Woollen ..	£ 522	£ 7,001	£ 39,401	- 6,479	- 38,879
" Cotton	45,427	56,780	228,222	- 11,353	

Returns from firms employing 35,951 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended September 26th showed an increase of 3.1 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 3.0 per cent. compared with a year ago.

District.	Number of Workpeople.			
	Week ended Sept. 26th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
		Month ago.	Year ago.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	
Leeds	10,319	- 2.0	- 3.3	
Manchester	2,543	+12.0	+ 21.2	
Other places in Yorkshire, Lancs. and Cheshire	4,942	- 0.8	- 3.6	
Bristol	2,063	+ 3.6	+ 0.6	
North and West Midland Counties (excluding Bristol)	4,662	+ 2.3	+ 6.3	
South Midland and Eastern Counties	3,732	+ 2.6	- 1.0	
London	2,962	+20.9	+33.9	
Glasgow	1,635	+10.6	+ 9.7	
Rest of United Kingdom ..	3,193	+ 3.5	- 0.3	
Total, United Kingdom	35,951	+ 3.1	+ 3.0	

At Leeds short time was general the first part of the month; the Returns show that firms employing over 60 per cent. of the operatives were working reduced hours; in the latter part of September, however, half the operatives employed were on full time again, owing to the receipt of Government contracts. The Jewish operatives reported employment as bad, but better than a month ago.

At Manchester employment at the end of the month was fair, and much better than a month ago and a year ago. At Liverpool, Wigan, Hebden Bridge, and Huddersfield employment was moderate and better than a month ago, but not so good as a year ago; there was much short time during the earlier part of September.

At Bristol employment at the end of the month was fairly good, and better than a month ago. At Stroud employment was slack. At Walsall and Tamworth operatives were reported to be very busy, at Wolverhampton there was some short time. At Norwich employment was good, at Colchester it was fair, and at Plymouth it was moderate. In London employment was very much better than a month ago and a year ago, a large proportion of the operatives being engaged on Government contracts. In Glasgow employment was fair and much better than a month ago and a year ago.

The Imports of apparel, not waterproofed, in September, 1914, were valued at £41,329, as compared with £60,980 in August, 1914, and £363,136 in September, 1913; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months at £595,711, £583,651, and £768,802 respectively.

HAT TRADE.

In the *silk* hat trade employment during September was bad, and rather worse than a month ago; it was considerably worse than a year ago. In the *felt* hat trade employment was bad, and much worse than a year ago.

The percentage of Trade Union members unemployed at the end of September was 10.6, compared with 37.8 a month ago, and 3.6 a year ago.

At Denton and Stockport employment was bad; about 95 per cent. of the workers were reported to be on short time at the former place. In Warwickshire employment was quiet.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Sept., 1914.	Aug., 1914.	Sept., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Hats, Felt .. .dozens	10,663	4,861	52,418	+ 5,802	- 41,755
" Straw .. ..dozens	3,981	1,998	7,041	+ 1,983	- 3,060
" Other sorts ..	30,416	15,069	48,075	+ 15,347	- 17,659
Total	45,060	21,928	107,534	+ 23,132	- 62,474
Exports (British & Irish):					
Hats, Felt .. .dozens	26,315	40,806	52,343	- 14,491	- 26,028
" Straw .. ..dozens	33,925	45,571	40,944	- 11,646	- 7,019
" Other sorts ..	14,964	15,768	15,913	- 794	- 949
Total	75,204	102,135	109,200	- 26,931	- 33,996

OTHER CLOTHING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in all branches of these trades was much worse than a year ago. Returns received from the ready-made women's clothing firms in London and the provinces showed that over 60 per cent. of the total number of operatives were employed by firms who were working short time during the month.

In London there was a seasonal improvement in the dressmaking trades, but employment was much worse than a year ago, and much short time was reported. In the wholesale mantle, costume, and blouse trades employment was very slack, and short time was reported by firms employing nearly 70 per cent. of the operatives covered by the Returns.

Employment generally was fairly good in the shirt trade and bad in the collar trade. In the corset trade employment was moderate; about half the workpeople covered by the Returns were on short time.

Dressmaking and Millinery.—Returns from retail firms in London, chiefly in the West End, employing 1,936 workpeople in the week ended September 26th, showed an increase of 50.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 11.6 per cent. compared with a year ago; about 40 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns were on three-quarter time or less during the month. With Court and private dressmakers employing over 1,000 workpeople in the week ended September 26th there was a decrease of 17.3 per cent. in the number employed compared with a year ago; about 60 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns were working three-quarter time or less, but September is always a slack month in this branch. With milliners in the West End there was a seasonal improvement.

Mantle, Costume, Blouse, etc., Trades.—In the wholesale mantle, costume, blouse, underclothing and millinery trades, firms in London employing 5,396 workpeople on their premises (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended September 26th showed a decrease of 3.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 15.3 per cent. compared with a year ago. Firms employing nearly 70 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns were working reduced hours during the month, including about 20 per cent. who were only working half time. At the end of the month, however, full time was resorted to in a few cases.

In Manchester firms employing 4,690 workpeople in the week ended September 26th in the costume, skirt, blouse, mantle, etc., trades showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 4.1 per cent. compared with a year ago. Employment during the month was slack; firms employing about 60 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns were working short time, but in several cases full time was reported at the end of the month.

In Glasgow employment in the mantle, costume and underclothing trades was slack. Returns from firms employing 2,362 workpeople in the week ended September 26th showed an increase of 3.0 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 2.6 per cent. compared with a year ago. Firms employing about 50 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the Returns reported short time.

Shirt and Collar Trade.—Returns from shirt and collar manufacturers employing 4,915 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers), and paying £3,186 in wages to indoor and outdoor workers, showed a decrease of 1.1 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago, and of 11.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Employment in the shirt department was fairly good on the whole owing to the receipt of Government orders, but in the collar department it was bad.

Corset Trade.—Returns from corset manufacturers employing 6,057 workpeople in their factories (in addition to outworkers) in the week ended September 26th showed a decrease of 5.9 per cent. in the number employed compared with a month ago, and of 4.6 per cent. compared with a year ago.

PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER TRADES.

PRINTING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued slack generally. It showed little general change compared with a month ago, short time being common, and in some instances only half-time being worked. A scarcity of paper for newspapers was still reported. Employment was much worse than a year ago.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Sept., 1914.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Sept., 1914.	August, 1914.	Sept., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	22,733	9.0	8.3	6.8	+ 0.7	+ 2.2
Northern Counties and Yorkshire	6,038	7.2	8.5	3.2	- 1.3	+ 4.0
Lancs. and Cheshire ..	7,600	7.9	10.2	4.0	- 2.3	+ 3.9
East Midland and Eastern Counties	2,887	4.9	5.6	2.4	- 0.7	+ 2.5
West Midlands	2,984	7.8	7.4	4.5	+ 0.4	+ 3.3
S. & S.W. Counties and Wales	4,445	4.1	5.1	2.2	- 1.0	+ 1.9
Scotland	5,667	4.3	5.7	2.0	- 1.4	+ 2.3
Ireland	2,473	13.7	10.8	7.4	+ 2.9	+ 6.3
United Kingdom ..	54,827	7.7	7.9	4.8	- 0.2	+ 2.9

In London employment showed a slight decline on the whole. An improvement was reported with letterpress printers at Leeds, Sheffield, Derby, Nottingham, and Glasgow, but a decline at Edinburgh, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, and Dublin. At Derby employment was fair; but at the other towns mentioned it was slack generally, with short time.

BOOKBINDING TRADES.

Employment continued slack generally, with much short time, and was worse than a year ago. A slight improvement on the previous month was reported in London.

Districts.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Sept., 1914.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Sept., 1914.	Aug., 1914.	Sept., 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
London	3,355	6.0	7.5	2.8	- 1.5	+ 3.2
Other Districts	3,174	4.9	6.1	3.5	- 1.2	+ 1.4
United Kingdom ..	6,529	5.4	6.8	3.1	- 1.4	+ 2.3

PAPER TRADES.

Employment in the paper trades continued fairly good, though it showed some decline compared with a month ago and a year ago, and in several cases short time was reported.

Returns from firms employing 15,985 workpeople in the last week of the month showed a decrease of 1.6 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed by them compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 2.7 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Description.	Workpeople paid Wages in last week of Sept., 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.
Machine-made Paper and Milled Boards:		Per cent.	Per cent.
Northern Counties ..	4,086	- 2.9	- 2.5
Midlands, Wales, and Ireland ..	1,540	+ 0.9	- 2.7
Southern Counties	6,045	- 1.3	- 2.7
Scotland	3,334	- 1.4	- 1.8
Total, Machine-made Paper, &c.	15,505	- 1.6	- 2.4
Hand-made Paper	480	- 4.0	- 9.1
Total	15,985	- 1.6	- 2.7

Trade Unions in the machine-made paper trade with 4,620 members had 1.1 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 2.4 per cent. a month ago and 0.7 per cent. a year ago. In the hand-made paper trade Trade Unions with 521 members had 3.8 per cent. unemployed at the end of September, compared with 5.5 per cent. a month ago and 5.6 per cent. in September, 1913.

The Imports of paper in September, 1914, were valued at £508,221 as compared with £344,785 in August, 1914, and £641,364 in September, 1913; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £236,926, £212,397, and £295,217 respectively.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in most districts showed a slight improvement compared with a month ago and a decline compared with a year ago. In London, however, there was a decline compared with a month ago, and the decline on a year ago was also marked in London.

Compared with a month ago employment was better with labourers, navvies, slaters, carpenters and plumbers, worse with bricklayers and painters, and rather worse with masons and plasterers. Compared with a year ago most trades were decidedly worse employed, though with labourers and navvies the decline was very slight.

Short time was in operation in many places, especially in the case of painters and carpenters.

Returns from Trade Unions show that of 63,460 carpenters and joiners the percentage unemployed at the end of September was 5.0, as compared with 7.1 a month ago and 3.0 a year ago. For 12,248 plumbers the corresponding percentages were 6.2, 8.4 and 5.4 respectively.

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

Division.	Esti- mated Number Employed	Per- cent- age Un- em- ploy'd.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Esti- mated Number Employed	Per- cent- age Un- em- ploy'd.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
			Mnth ago.	Year ago.			Mnth ago.	Year ago.
Carpenters, &c.								
London	27,480	10.9	+ 0.6	+ 7.4	13,992	12.9	+ 2.3	+ 7.2
Northern Counties ..	7,913	2.2	- 1.2	+ 0.8	4,568	2.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.7
North Western	17,484	6.7	- 0.2	+ 4.4	9,685	6.1	+ 2.4	+ 4.2
Yorkshire	11,755	2.9	- 1.9	+ 0.9	6,435	4.6	+ 0.8	+ 3.3
East Midlands	7,746	2.8	- 1.2	+ 1.6	6,119	4.9	+ 0.8	+ 3.3
West Midlands	9,651	4.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.2	8,630	4.9	+ 1.0	+ 4.2
Eastern & S.E. Counties	23,063	4.1	- 0.2	+ 2.2	16,639	7.6	+ 1.1	+ 4.7
South Western	15,874	2.7	- 2.3	- 0.7	6,647	5.7	- 0.6	+ 0.9
Wales	8,247	2.6	- 0.3	+ 1.4	2,655	2.0	- 0.2	+ 1.5
Scotland	14,934	2.2	- 0.2	+ 1.4	2,361	3.3	+ 1.0	+ 2.0
Ireland	7,698	6.0	- 0.6	+ 0.7	2,125	9.9	+ 1.8	+ 2.9
United Kingdom	151,845	5.1	- 0.4	+ 2.7	79,856	6.9	+ 1.2	+ 4.1
Masons.								
London	3,008	7.9	- 2.3	+ 4.1	5,672	15.0	+ 1.3	+ 8.5
Northern Counties ..	3,042	1.6	- 0.2	+ 0.3	1,168	2.7	- 1.2	- 0.8
North Western	4,338	5.4	+ 1.8	+ 2.8	2,731	8.4	+ 0.3	+ 4.5
Yorkshire	5,342	5.7	+ 2.0	+ 4.8	1,706	4.8	+ 1.6	+ 2.6
East Midlands	1,289	4.8	+ 0.7	+ 3.6	626	7.5	+ 4.8	+ 5.4
West Midlands	1,078	4.6	- 1.0	+ 2.5	1,157	4.8	+ 0.4	+ 1.7
Eastern & S.E. Counties ..	1,459	7.3	- 0.7	+ 3.5	2,283	8.7	+ 0.8	+ 2.1
South Western	8,590	4.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.0	2,210	7.1	- 0.7	- 0.9
Wales	7,450	2.0	+ 0.4	+ 1.2	2,337	2.8	+ 0.6	+ 1.4
Scotland	9,327	3.1	+ 1.3	+ 1.5	2,866	4.2	+ 1.0	+ 2.2
Ireland	3,062	6.9	- 0.2	+ 0.9	1,841	6.0	- 0.5	+ 1.3
United Kingdom	47,985	4.3	+ 0.5	+ 2.1	24,587	7.9	+ 0.6	+ 3.6
Plasterers.								
London	3,008	7.9	- 2.3	+ 4.1	5,672	15.0	+ 1.3	+ 8.5
Northern Counties ..	3,042	1.6	- 0.2	+ 0.3	1,168	2.7	- 1.2	- 0.8
North Western	4,338	5.4	+ 1.8	+ 2.8	2,731	8.4	+ 0.3	+ 4.5
Yorkshire	5,342	5.7	+ 2.0	+ 4.8	1,706	4.8	+ 1.6	+ 2.6
East Midlands	1,289	4.8	+ 0.7	+ 3.6	626	7.5	+ 4.8	+ 5.4
West Midlands	1,078	4.6	- 1.0	+ 2.5	1,157	4.8	+ 0.4	+ 1.7
Eastern & S.E. Counties ..	1,459	7.3	- 0.7	+ 3.5	2,283	8.7	+ 0.8	+ 2.1
South Western	8,590	4.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.0	2,210	7.1	- 0.7	- 0.9
Wales	7,450	2.0	+ 0.4	+ 1.2	2,337	2.8	+ 0.6	+ 1.4
Scotland	9,327	3.1	+ 1.3	+ 1.5	2,866	4.2	+ 1.0	+ 2.2
Ireland	3,062	6.9	- 0.2	+ 0.9	1,841	6.0	- 0.5	+ 1.3
United Kingdom	47,985	4.3	+ 0.5	+ 2.1	24,587	7.9	+ 0.6	+ 3.6
Painters, &c.								
London	45,711	16.9	+ 4.5	+ 8.5	8,424	9.2	+ 1.2	+ 4.9
Northern Counties ..	4,979	9.0	+ 1.4	+ 2.8	2,331	2.1	- 0.7	+ 0.3
North Western	17,139	14.9	+ 3.6	+ 10.5	6,078	4.9	- 1.2	+ 1.7
Yorkshire	9,329	9.0	+ 1.4	+ 4.8	3,560	4.4	- 0.6	+ 2.1
East Midlands	5,724	9.0	- 1.4	+ 6.0	1,685	4.3	- 0.4	+ 1.8
West Midlands	10,117	7.7	+ 0.9	+ 4.5	2,506	4.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Eastern & S.E. Counties ..	23,631	9.3	+ 0.3	+ 3.0	4,423	3.5	- 0.6	+ 0.7
South Western	13,844	9.2	- 0.2	+ 2.8	3,53			

Of a total of 126,224 navvies the percentage unemployed was 3.5, a decrease of 0.5 per cent. compared with a month ago and the same percentage as a year ago. Of 8,081 slaters, &c., 3.1 per cent. were unemployed at the end of September, as against 4.0 a month ago and 2.7 a year ago. The number of persons of other occupations not shown separately in the Table was 36,033, and of these the percentage unemployed was 5.9, as compared with 6.9 in August, 1914 and 3.6 in September, 1913.

FURNISHING AND WOODWORKING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement upon the previous month, except in the furnishing trades; but a good deal of short time was again reported. With mill sawyers and woodcutting machinists and with coopers employment was on the whole fair; in other branches it was generally slack. Trade Unions with a total membership of 53,219 reported 8.3 per cent. as out of work at the end of the month, the percentage for the previous month being 9.8, and for September, 1913, 2.2.

Furnishing Trades.

Employment generally continued bad, and there was a large amount of short time. Trade Unions with 19,786 members reported 13.6 per cent. as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 12.8 per cent. a month ago, and 1.7 per cent. in September, 1913. The principal exceptions to the general state of employment were Glasgow and Govan, where cabinet makers in the shipyards were fairly well employed, and Liverpool and Leicester, where employment was also fair. It was fair, and slightly better than a month ago, at Ipswich.

The Imports of furniture and cabinet ware in September, 1914, were valued at £5,453, as compared with £8,505 in August, 1914, and £29,396 in September, 1913; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £58,855, £63,180, and £124,408 respectively.

Mill Sawyers and Woodcutting Machinists.

Employment on the whole was fair, and better than a month ago; short time was, however, still worked in a number of districts.

The percentage unemployed at the end of the month among the 12,192 workpeople insured under Part II. of the National Insurance Act engaged in sawmilling was 3.6, as compared with 4.1 in August, and 3.5 in September, 1913.

Trade Unions with a membership of 9,168 reported 3.0 per cent. unemployed, as compared with 6.3 per cent. in the previous month, and 2.4* per cent. a year ago. Employment declined, and was bad, at Glasgow, Sunderland, Bristol, and Oldham. It continued bad at Liverpool, Nottin_g_ham, and Norwich.

Imports.

Description.	Sept., 1914.	Aug., 1914.	Sept. 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
				Sept., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Timber, hewn	Loads 250,282	Loads 259,667	Loads 596,395	- 9,385	- 346,113
" sawn	342,398	432,384	890,884	- 90,586	- 548,476
House Frames, Fittings, and Joiner's Work (value)	£ 5,571	£ 5,304	£ 10,722	+ £ 267	- £ 5,151

Coachbuilding.

A good deal of short time was again reported in this industry, and employment was slack upon the whole. Trade Unions with a membership of 14,600 reported 7.5 per cent. unemployed, as compared with 10.0 per cent. in August, and 3.3 per cent. in September, 1913. Employment was good at Gloucester and Crewe, and fairly good at Derby and Dundee.

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

* Revised figures.

Division.	Number Insured.	Percentage of Unemployment Books lodged at			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1914, compared with	
		Sept. 26th, 1914.	Aug. 26th, 1914.	Sept. 26th, 1913.	Month ago.	Year ago.
		London	29,469	7.7	8.2	5.1	- 0.5	+ 2.6
Northern Counties	5,878	1.6	2.3	1.2	- 0.7	+ 0.4
North Western	22,047	5.2	6.5	2.7	- 1.3	+ 2.5
Yorkshire	16,052	2.6	3.3	1.5	- 0.7	+ 1.1
East Midlands	17,309	3.7	5.0	1.8	- 1.3	+ 1.9
West Midlands	63,484	8.9	13.6	4.8	- 4.7	+ 4.1
Eastern and S.E. Counties	18,241	2.6	2.3	1.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.0
South Western	15,923	2.6	3.1	1.7	- 0.5	+ 0.9
Wales	4,134	2.2	2.3	1.4	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Scotland	14,320	2.6	3.6	1.6	- 1.0	+ 1.0
Ireland	4,864	5.5	5.1	5.8	+ 0.4	- 0.3
United Kingdom	211,471	5.6	7.5	3.1	- 1.9	+ 2.5

Coopers.

Employment was generally fairly good, and showed some improvement on the previous month. It was, however, bad at Hull, and slack at Leeds, Yarmouth and Greenock.

Miscellaneous.

Brushmakers.—Employment continued slack, and short time was reported at several centres. Trade Unions reported 6.3 per cent. of their members unemployed at the end of September, compared with 7.1 per cent. a month ago, and 3.7 per cent. a year ago. At Diss and Glasgow employment showed an improvement, and was fair. It was also fair on the Tyne.

The Imports of brushes and brooms in September 1914, were valued at £8,883, as compared with £16,876 in August, 1914, and £39,171 in September, 1913; and the Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were valued at £18,242, £15,360, and £19,522 respectively.

Other Trades.—Employment was moderate, and rather better than a month ago, with general wheelwrights and smiths. With packing-case makers it was generally slack, with short time, except on Government orders. With skip and basket makers at Oldham it continued slack, half-time being general. It was bad with cane and wicker workers at Basford, short time being worked owing to the lack of raw material.

GLASS TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in September was good with glass bottle makers, and rather better than a month ago and a year ago. With window glass makers at St. Helens, however, short time was reported, while in the flint glass trade employment continued slack.

Returns from firms in various branches of the glass trades employing 6,045 workpeople in the week ended September 26th showed a decrease in the number of workpeople employed of 2.6 per cent. compared with a month ago, and 3.1 per cent. compared with a year ago. The amount of wages paid showed, however, increases of 0.3 and 0.4 per cent. respectively.

Branches.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Sept. 26th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Sept. 26th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Glass Bottle	4,270	- 2.5	- 3.0	£ 5,809	+ 2.0	+ 5.4
Flint Glass Ware (not bottles)	1,472	- 1.7	- 2.9	1,631	- 4.3	- 12.7
Other Branches	303	- 6.5	- 6.2	342	- 4.2	- 6.8
Total	6,045	- 2.6	- 3.1	7,782	+ 0.3	+ 0.4
Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
North of England	785	+ 4.7	- 2.8	998	+ 7.9	- 2.6
Yorkshire	3,403	- 1.4	- 2.0	4,570	+ 1.6	+ 6.2
Lancashire	637	- 15.9	- 7.4	829	- 10.9	+ 0.1
Worcestershire and Warwickshire	671	- 1.2	- 4.1	734	- 3.2	- 17.2
Scotland	549	- 3.5	- 4.2	651	+ 0.5	- 7.7
Total	6,045	- 2.6	- 3.1	7,782	+ 0.3	+ 0.4

Employment in the glass bottle trade in Yorkshire was good, and rather better than a month ago and a year ago. It continued good or fairly good at St. Helens, Bristol, Sunderland, and Portobello. At Glasgow it was slack, and worse than a month ago, with a

considerable amount of short time. With glass-blowers in London it was good, and better than a month ago and a year ago.

With window glass makers at St. Helens short time was reported. With flint glass makers and cutters in the Birmingham district employment remained bad, much short time being reported by cutters; in the Wordsley and Stourbridge district it was slack with cutters and fair, on the whole, with makers. With pressed glass makers on the Tyne and Wear employment continued fair.

Imports and Exports.

Description.	Sept., 1914.	Aug., 1914.	Sept., 1913.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Sept., 1914, on a	
				Month ago.	Year ago.
Imports:					
Window and German sheet glass, including shades, &c.	11,521	28,938	92,875	- 17,417	- 81,354
Plate	725	5,930	34,248	- 5,205	- 33,523
Flint, plain, cut or ornamental, &c.	20,815	31,777	86,008	- 10,962	- 65,193
Manufactures, other sorts	.. ..	5	111	- 5	- 111
Bottles	gross 20,629	gross 30,337	gross 151,558	gross - 9,708	gross - 130,929
Exports (British & Irish):					
Plate	10,649	11,524	15,557	- 875	- 4,908
Flint	5,261	4,063	7,751	+ 1,198	- 2,490
Manufactures, other sorts	30,852	27,853	44,196	+ 2,999	- 13,344
Bottles	gross 69,667	gross 50,281	gross 84,100	gross + 19,386	gross - 14,433

BRICK AND CEMENT TRADES.

Brick Trade.

EMPLOYMENT in the brick trade showed a considerable decline compared with both a month ago and a year ago.

Returns from firms employing 10,812 workpeople in the week ended September 26th showed a decrease of 10.1 per cent. in the number employed and 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 11.3 per cent. in the number employed and of 11.9 per cent. in the amount of wages paid.

Districts.	Workpeople.			Earnings.		
	Week ended Sept. 26th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Sept. 26th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	3,387	- 7.2	- 1.8	£ 4,287	- 7.9	- 6.1
Midlands and Eastern Counties	3,519	- 8.6	- 14.0	3,816	- 11.3	- 15.6
S. and S.W. Counties and Wales	2,502	- 11.0	- 17.8	3,120	- 17.1	- 15.8
Scotland	892	- 13.0	- 10.2	1,094	- 12.8	- 7.4
Other Districts	512	- 26.0	- 16.6	638	- 23.8	- 13.0
Total	10,812	- 10.1	- 11.3	12,955	- 12.5	- 11.9

In the Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, employment was only moderate, but the decline shown on a month ago was less than that in any other district. In the Midlands it was quiet in general. Half time was reported at Nottingham, where employment was very bad, and short time at Peterborough and with firebrick workers in the Stourbridge district. In the Eastern Counties employment continued fair. In the Southern and South Western Counties employment was fairly good in some districts and slack in others. In North Wales it was fair, and unemployment was said to have been relieved by enlistment. In Scotland a deficiency of some kinds of labour was reported in certain districts.

Cement Trade.

EMPLOYMENT on the Thames and Medway continued slack, but some improvement was reported as compared with the previous month; it was worse than a year ago. Orders were more frequent, and enlistment has reduced the supply of labour; consequently less short time was worked than in August. Employment was moderate at Hartlepool and Middlesbrough.

The Imports of cement during September, 1914, amounted to 405 tons, as compared with 2,516 tons in August, 1914, and 9,939 tons in September, 1913. The

Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were 48,714 tons, 52,197 tons, and 51,613 tons respectively.

POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the pottery trades continued to be affected adversely by the war, and was much worse than a year ago, half time being reported in many centres. There was, however, on the whole, some improvement compared with the previous month.

Returns from firms employing 17,052 workpeople in the week ending September 26th showed an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the number employed, and of 6.2 per cent. in the amount of wages paid compared with a month ago. Compared with a year ago the numbers employed decreased by 10.2 per cent. and the wages paid by 29.5 per cent.

Branches.—	Workpeople.				Earnings.			
	Week ended Sept. 26th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended Sept. 26th, 1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.		
China Manufacture	2,672	- 2.3	- 15.1	£ 2,314	+ 14.6	- 23.2		
Earthenware Manufacture	10,598	+ 0.6	- 19.1	8,004	+ 6.4	- 29.1		
Other Branches (including unspecified)	3,782	+ 4.6	- 6.5	2,662	- 2.0	- 31.8		
Total	17,052	+ 1.0	- 10.2	13,480	+ 6.2	- 29.5		
Districts:—	Workpeople.			Earnings.				
Potteries	13,694	+ 2.2	- 10.4	£ 9,835	+ 6.8	- 33.1		
Other Districts	3,358	- 3.5	- 9.3	3,645	+ 4.6	- 17.5		
Total	17,052	+ 1.0	- 10.2	13,480	+ 6.2	- 29.5		

In the Potteries district employment, both in the china and earthenware sections, continued bad, but showed a slight improvement on the previous month. Half time was general.

In other districts earthenware workers continued on the whole fairly well employed, but short time was reported at some centres. Employment at tile, etc., works was slack.

The Imports of chinaware and earthenware in September, 1914, were valued at £10,974, as compared with £26,376 in August, 1914, and £92,496 in September, 1913. The Exports (British and Irish) for the same months were £152,551, £180,237, and £261,013 respectively.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.*

England and Wales.

THE supply of labour, on the whole, continued sufficient during September, although in most parts of the country there were districts where some shortage of labour occurred. Recruiting for the army somewhat affected the supply of labour. On account of the fine weather which prevailed such shortage as occurred was less felt than might have been the case in a more trying season.

The supply of labour was usually sufficient for requirements in the Northern Counties, with the exception of east and north Yorkshire, where a good many men joined the army after harvest. A slight shortage of men was also reported in one or two districts in Lancashire and Cheshire.

In the Midland Counties labour was very scarce in north and south-east Staffordshire, and extra labourers were hard to obtain in west Derbyshire, west Nottinghamshire, Worcestershire, and north Oxfordshire. In south Nottinghamshire horsemen and milkers were scarce, and there was a scarcity of skilled men in north-west Leicestershire and in parts of Warwickshire. Some deficiency of labour was reported in Herefordshire, and the supply of young men was short in Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire.

Most of the eastern counties districts reported a sufficient supply of labour. In north-east Lincolnshire, however, extra labour was scarce during harvest, while wages were said to be higher in the Holland division on account of a scarcity of labour. There was also an insufficient supply of labour in south Cambridgeshire, the potato-

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

growing districts of north-west Suffolk, and in central and west Essex. It was stated that the forward state of work in the eastern counties had been of assistance in diminishing the demand for labour.

A rather short supply of labour was reported in south-east Kent and in south Surrey. Milkers were scarce in the Isle of Wight, and milkers and stockmen in Wiltshire. Recruiting for the army reduced the supply of labour somewhat considerably in Dorset, where it was reported that farmers had some difficulty in getting through their work owing to labour shortage. Recruiting was also responsible for some scarcity of labour in Somerset and Devonshire and in south Gloucestershire.

In Wales the supply of labour was generally sufficient, although some shortage was felt in Denbighshire and in a few districts in the central counties. Temporary labour was scarce in west Carmarthenshire, and large farmers in south-west Monmouthshire were rather short-handed.

Scotland.

The scarcity of labour which prevailed to a limited extent in the northern districts in August became somewhat more general during September, as increasing numbers of men joined the colours. As in England, however, the inconvenience caused by the shortage of men was reduced to a minimum owing to the favourable weather conditions.

There was some scarcity of labour in Orkney on the larger farms, while in Caithness-shire and Ross-shire the supply was very short. Men were scarce in Inverness-shire, owing to the number that have enlisted, but unemployed workers from other industries were said to be adapting themselves to the situation. There was a scarcity of horsemen in Elginshire and Banffshire. A marked scarcity of labour was reported in Kincardineshire, while there was also more or less scarcity in most parts of Aberdeenshire and in north-east Forfarshire. Young ploughmen were very scarce in Perthshire, especially in the north and east districts. There was an insufficient supply of casual labour in south-west Fifeshire, Clackmannanshire, and Kinross-shire.

Casual labour was rather scarce in the latter part of the month in the Lothians and in Peeblesshire. In the rest of the southern counties, apart from some shortage which occurred in Renfrewshire, Stirlingshire, and Lanarkshire, the supply of labour was usually about equal to the demand.

FISHING INDUSTRY.

The quantity of fish (other than shell) landed in September, 1914, showed a decrease of 653,624 cwts. (or 38·7 per cent.) on September, 1913. The total value of all fish landed showed a decrease of £390,486 (or 33·2 per cent.).

	Quantity.		Value.	
	Sept., 1914.	Dec. on Sept., 1913.	Sept., 1914.	Dec. on Sept., 1913.
Fish (other than Shell):	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
England and Wales..	793,543	515,433	610,095	307,302
Scotland	242,017	138,191	149,027	68,656
Total	1,035,566	653,624	759,122	375,958
Shell Fish	—	—	24,926	14,528
Total Value	—	—	784,048	390,486

Fishermen.—Employment about the end of the month was reported as good at Hull and Grimsby, and better than a month ago. At Yarmouth and Lowestoft it was slack compared with normal times, but on the whole as good as could be expected in view of the adverse circumstances.

At Harwich and Southwold employment was bad. A great improvement was reported in the latter part of the month in the Plymouth and South-Western district generally. Employment was bad at Peterhead, Macduff, and Fraserburgh, but fair at Aberdeen. There was some improvement at Dundee.

Fish Dock Labourers.—Employment continued bad at Grimsby, but it was moderate at Yarmouth and

Lowestoft, and good at Hull. At Peterhead and Fraserburgh it was bad, and at Aberdeen, moderate. At Macduff it was reported that all were unemployed.

Fish Curers.—Employment was moderate on the whole on the East Coast of England, but bad in Scotland. In the Plymouth district it was fairly good.

The Exports (British and Irish) of herrings, cured or salted, during September, 1914, were valued at £173,840 as compared with £141,493, in August, 1914, and £789,684 in September, 1913.

SEAMEN SHIPPED IN SEPTEMBER.

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 September 46,583 seamen* were shipped on foreign-going vessels. Compared with September, 1913, there was a net decrease of 7,212, or 13·4 per cent. Of the above total of 46,583 seamen, 4,776, or 10·3 per cent., were foreigners.

Most of the ports showed a decrease in the number of men engaged, but there were increases at London, Cardiff, and Dublin, and to a slight extent at Hull and Newport. A shortage of men was reported at London, Southampton, Cardiff, Hull, Middlesbrough and Newcastle, but at Sunderland the supply was in excess of the demand.

During the nine months ended September, 1914, the total number of seamen shipped was 419,717, a decrease of 13,686, or 3·2 per cent. on the total for the corresponding period of 1913. There were large decreases at Glasgow, Southampton, and at East Coast ports, whilst London and Bristol showed marked increases.

Lascars are not included in the figures.

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in					
	September,			Nine Months Ended September,		
	1913.	1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1914.	1913.	1914.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1914.
ENGLAND & WALES.						
East Coast.						
Tyne Ports	2,737	2,131	- 606	24,860	23,188	- 1,672
Sunderland	499	135	- 364	3,582	3,452	- 130
Middlesbrough	271	238	- 33	2,914	2,432	- 482
Hull	1,481	1,492	+ 11	12,911	12,031	- 880
Grimsby	53	5	- 48	1,049	742	- 307
Bristol Channel.						
Bristol	1,495	1,311	- 184	10,349	11,520	+ 1,171
Newport, Mon.	793	801	+ 8	7,765	7,887	+ 122
Cardiff	4,854	5,066	+ 212	38,797	38,474	- 323
Swansea	506	324	- 182	4,165	3,706	- 459
Other Ports.						
Liverpool	19,638	19,171	- 467	156,458	157,128	+ 670
London	9,382	9,824	+ 442	76,819	79,024	+ 2,205
Southampton	5,946	2,104	- 3,842	43,832	37,543	- 6,289
SCOTLAND.						
Leith	669	446	- 223	3,641	3,399	- 242
Kirkcaldy, Methil, and Grangemouth	191	134	- 57	2,441	2,274	- 167
Glasgow	4,965	3,109	- 1,856	41,316	34,598	- 6,718
IRELAND.						
Dublin	73	193	+ 120	599	693	+ 94
Belfast	242	99	- 143	1,905	1,626	- 279
Total	53,795	46,583	- 7,212	433,403	419,717	- 13,686

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT on the whole showed little change as compared with a month ago. The numbers employed at London docks and wharves improved slightly; but the ports on the East Coast continued to be adversely affected by the war. On the other hand, the ports on the West Coast have benefited by the diversion of shipping.

London.—Employment showed some improvement as compared with August, but was worse than a year ago. The average number of labourers employed daily at the docks and principal wharves in the four weeks ended September 26th was 13,620, an increase of 1·6 per cent. compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 6·1 per cent. compared with September, 1912.

* 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.

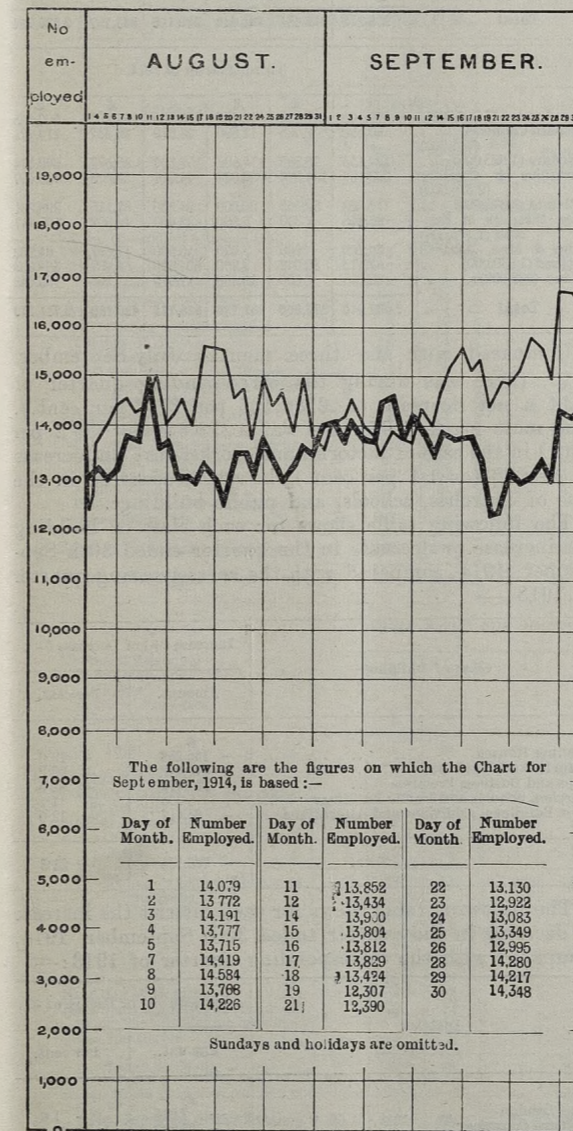
Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks* and at Principal Wharves in London.			
	In Docks			At Wharves making Returns.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, &c.	Total.	
Week ended Sept. 5th	5,883	2,076	7,959	5,982
" " " 12th	5,695	2,031	7,724	6,323
" " " 19th	5,211	2,084	7,295	6,218
" " " 26th	4,741	1,454	6,195	6,783
Average for 4 weeks ended Sept. 26th, 1914	5,382	1,911	7,293	6,327
Average for Aug., '14	5,049	2,420	7,469	5,989
" " Sept. 1913	5,023	2,135	7,158	7,049

* Exclusive of Tilbury.

The numbers employed during September fluctuated between a maximum of 14,584 and a minimum of 12,307. The corresponding figures for September, 1913, were 16,705 and 13,460 respectively.

Chart showing the total estimated number of Labourers employed at all the Docks, and at the principal Wharves, for each day during the months of August and September, 1914. The corresponding curve for August and September, 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 September was 1,365, compared with 1,388 a month ago, and 1,420 a year ago.

Liverpool.—Employment with dock labourers continued good, and a considerable amount of overtime was reported at the Bootle and North End docks; the port

has greatly benefited by the diversion of shipping to the Mersey, in consequence of the war. With quay and railway carters, however, employment continued bad, 40 per cent. being reported unemployed.

Other Ports.—On the Tyne and at Blyth employment generally continued bad; much short time was reported. On the Wear, however, the large number of enlistments for the Army is reported to have eased unemployment somewhat. Employment continued slack at Hartlepool, but at Middlesbrough it was fair and showed some improvement on a month ago. At Hull employment was slack with dock labourers, and moderate with coal porters, and was, on the whole, better than a month ago; at Goole it continued slack generally. At Yarmouth and Lowestoft employment showed a further decline, and was very slack. At Ipswich and Harwich about one-third only of the usual number of labourers found employment; it was reported that many had enlisted. Employment was fair at Plymouth. It was good at Bristol, but quiet at Gloucester. Coal trimmers continued well employed at Cardiff and other South Wales ports, but slackness was reported in the pit wood and other timber trades.

Employment with dock labourers at Glasgow was very fair, and better than a month ago. It continued bad at Leith, and very bad at Grangemouth and Dundee. It was still bad at Belfast, Londonderry, Cork, Waterford, and Limerick.

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:—

323. Workmen engaged in making or repairing egg-whisking machines or parts thereof.

324. Workmen engaged in making worms and gearwheels for use in connection with searchlights.

325. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of metallic ships' berths.

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:—

1473. Workmen employed at quarries or elsewhere, and engaged in machining stone for insured trades.

1475. Workmen described in decision A 1375 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1913) when engaged wholly or mainly in the maintenance and upkeep of steel works plant.

1476. Workmen engaged as viewers, inspectors, gaugers, or examiners employed in connection with any insured trade, whose work consists of—

(1) testing component parts with gauges;

(2) counting parts;

(3) putting together parts to see that they fit;

or (4) other similar work which is such that it can be done either by an unskilled person, or by a person having the training of a turner, fitter, or other mechanic.

1479. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of wooden rollers for flax spinning machinery, including the processes of boring, drilling, turning, fluting, &c.

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

1474. Workmen described in decision B 1374 (BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1913) when engaged wholly or mainly in the maintenance and upkeep of steel works plant (other than buildings, machinery, or vehicles).

1480. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly repairing tubs for slag, which are placed on trucks but are not attached to and do not form part of the vehicle.

[Note.—Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.]

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

PRICES OF BREAD, WHEAT, AND FLOUR.

I.—BREAD.

RETURNS showing the predominant prices of 4 lbs. of bread on October 1st, 1914, have been received from 120 of the principal Master Bakers' Associations in the United Kingdom, and 30 from other sources.

Table showing predominant prices of bread per 4 lbs. for various districts in October 1st, 1914, and September 1st, 1914. Columns include District, High-est, Low-est, Mean for both periods.

The mean of the predominant prices on October 1st, 1914, showed an increase of 0.3d. per 4 lbs., compared with October 1st, 1913.

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

Table showing predominant prices of bread per 4 lbs. for various places in October 1st, 1914, and the last change. Columns include Place, Predominant Price per 4 lbs. on Oct. 1st, 1914, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month ago, Year ago, Date, and Am't per 4 lbs.

Compared with a month ago the price of bread has risen 1/4d. per 4 lbs. at Southampton. In London the predominant price on October 1st was 6d. and 6 1/2d. per 4 lbs.; on September 1st, 1914, it was 6d. per 4 lbs.

II.—WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Table showing imports of wheat and flour during September, 1914, compared with the corresponding month of last year. Columns include Month, British Wheat, Imports (Average Declared Value), Average Monthly Price of Flour (Town Households ex Mill for Cash).

The imports of wheat during September, 1914, amounted to 2,939,211 qrs., or 869,560 qrs. more than in the corresponding month of last year. The imports of wheat-meal and flour during September, 1914, amounted to 610,642 cwts., or 595,080 cwts. less than in September, 1913.

BUILDING PLANS.

RETURNS have been received by the Department from 91 of the principal urban districts (exclusive of the county of London) in the United Kingdom, showing the estimated cost of the buildings for which they passed plans during the third quarters of 1913 and 1914 respectively. The population of the districts included in the returns is over 12 millions. The particulars, classified by districts and by descriptions of buildings, are summarised in the following table:—

Table showing building plans for the third quarter of 1913 and 1914. Columns include District and Population at Census of 1911, Dwelling Houses, Factories and Workshops, Shops and other Business Premises, Churches, Schools, and Public Buildings, Other Buildings, Additions and Alterations, Total.

Table showing building plans for the third quarter of 1914, broken down by class of building. Columns include Class of Building, Amount, Per cent.

Compared with the three months July-September, 1913, there was during the corresponding quarter of 1914 a net decrease of £786,135 (or 22.3 per cent.). The most marked decrease was £373,648 (or 50.2 per cent.) in the case of factories and workshops: an increase of £6,098 (or 1.1 per cent.), however, occurred in the case of churches, schools, and public buildings.

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

Table showing the increase or decrease in the quarter ended 30th September, 1914, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913, for each district. Columns include District, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount, Per cent.

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

Table showing the increase or decrease in the quarter ended 30th September, 1914, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913, for each district. Columns include District, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) Amount, Per cent.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS

IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

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

The total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported to the Home Office under the Factory and Workshop Act during September, 1914, was 30, of which 27 were due to lead poisoning, 1 to mercurial poisoning, 1 to arsenic poisoning, and 1 to anthrax. Three deaths, 2 due to lead poisoning and 1 to poisoning by arseniuretted hydrogen gas, were reported. In addition, 23 cases of lead poisoning (3 of which were fatal) were reported among house painters and plumbers.

During the nine months ended September, 1914, the total number of cases of poisoning and of anthrax reported under the Factory and Workshop Act was 416, as compared with 473 during the corresponding period of 1913. The number of deaths in 1914 was 28, as compared with 20 in 1913. In addition, there were 191 cases of lead poisoning (including 29 deaths) among house painters and plumbers in the first nine months of 1914, as compared with 222 cases (including 29 deaths) in the corresponding period of 1913.

Analysis by Industries.

Table showing analysis of cases and deaths by industry for September 1914 and 1913. Columns include Industry, Cases (Sept. 1914, Nine Months Ended Sept. 1913), Deaths (Sept. 1914, Nine Months ended Sept. 1913).

Table showing analysis of lead poisoning cases and deaths by industry for September 1914 and 1913. Columns include Industry, Cases (Sept. 1914, Nine Months Ended Sept. 1913), Deaths (Sept. 1914, Nine Months ended Sept. 1913).

Table showing analysis of other forms of poisoning cases and deaths by industry for September 1914 and 1913. Columns include Industry, Cases (Sept. 1914, Nine Months Ended Sept. 1913), Deaths (Sept. 1914, Nine Months ended Sept. 1913).

Table showing analysis of anthrax cases and deaths by industry for September 1914 and 1913. Columns include Industry, Cases (Sept. 1914, Nine Months Ended Sept. 1913), Deaths (Sept. 1914, Nine Months ended Sept. 1913).

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

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

REPORTED IN SEPTEMBER.

(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 September, 1914, was 210, a decrease of 1 on a month ago, and of 54 on a year ago. The mean number for September during the five years 1909-13 was 240, the maximum being 264 and the minimum 215.

Fatal accidents in the railway service during September, 1914, numbered 39, an increase of 5 on a month ago, and of 7 on a year ago. The total number of fatal accidents at mines was 73, an increase of 8 on August, 1914, but a decrease of 32 on September, 1913. There were 6 fatal accidents at quarries in September, 1914, as compared with 2 a month ago and 9 a year ago. The total number of fatal accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Act in September, 1914, was 91, a decrease of 17 on a month ago, and of 25 on a year ago.

The total number of fatal accidents to seamen reported during September, 1914, was 82, as compared with 28 in August, 1914, and 43 in September, 1913.

Table showing fatal industrial accidents reported in September 1914, compared with August 1914 and September 1913. Columns include Trade, Number of Workpeople killed during (Sept. 1914, August 1914, Sept. 1913), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in September 1914, on a Month ago, Year ago.

TRADE DISPUTES IN SEPTEMBER.*

(Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.)

Number and Magnitude.—The number of disputes beginning in September was 23, as compared with 15 in the previous month, and 124 in September, 1913. In these new disputes 2,972 workpeople were directly, and 383 indirectly, involved; and these figures, when added to the number of workpeople involved in disputes which began before September and were still in progress at the beginning of the month, give a total of 13,025 workpeople involved in trade disputes in September, 1914, as compared with 49,804 in August, 1914, and 131,496 in September, 1913.

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

Trades.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople involved.		
		Directly.	Indirectly	Total.
Building	4	60	5	65
Coal Mining	3	885	230	1,095
Quarrying	1	105	..	105
Engineering	2	32	..	32
Shipbuilding	5	922	98	1,020
Other Metal	1	28	50	78
Textile	1	85	..	85
Clothing	1	100	..	100
Dock and Waterside	1	25	..	25
Other Trades	4	750	..	750
Total, September, 1914	23	2,972	383	3,355
Total, August, 1914	15	1,975	29	2,004
Total, September, 1913	124	65,487	24,712	90,199

Causes.—Of the new disputes, 11 arose on demands for advances in wages, 3 against reductions in wages, 2 on questions of hours of labour, 4 on questions as to the employment of particular classes or persons, 2 on questions of Trade Union principle, and 1 on details of working arrangements.

Principal Disputes which began or ended in September.

Occupations and Locality §	Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute began.	Duration in Working Days.	Alleged Cause or Object. §	Result. §
	Directly.	Indirectly.				
Iron and Steel— Dischargers and other steel workers— Glasgow (near).	45	950	1914 7 June	83	Against proposed alterations in rates of wages and hours of labour upon firm taking over work previously done by contractor.	Matter referred to arbitrator, who fixed revised hours to be worked by men on day shift and awarded that hours on night shift and wages to be paid on both shifts should be the same as under the contractor.
Shipbuilding— Riveters, shipwrights, joiners, labourers, etc.—Leith.	750	..	23 Sept.	5	Against alteration in walking time allowance.	Old custom to prevail pending further negotiations.
Leather Trades— Saddlers, harness-makers, etc.—Bir- mingham and District.	600	..	28 Sept.	1	For adoption of a 1907 price list, plus 20 per cent., and for other concessions.	(See p. 382.)

Disputes still in Progress.—22 disputes, involving about 8,000 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 exceeded 100 days.

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

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

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

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES IN JULY, 1914.

The total number of immigrant aliens admitted into the United States in July, 1914, was 60,377, of whom 32,949 were males and 27,428 females. This total was less than half of that for July, 1913, but about equal to the average for the corresponding months in 1911 and 1912. Persons to the number of 2,382 were debarred from landing, chiefly on the ground that they were "likely to become a public charge."

The principal countries of origin were Russia, including Finland (16,217), Austria-Hungary (12,035), and Italy (7,503). British North America sent 5,227, and

Results.—During the month settlements were effected in the case of 15 new disputes and 8 old disputes. Of these new and old disputes 8 were decided in favour of the workpeople, 6 were settled in favour of the employers, and 9 were compromised.

Aggregate Duration.—The total aggregate duration in September of all disputes in progress during the month was 229,800 working days, as compared with 526,900 in the previous month, and 1,449,800 in September, 1913. The majority of these days (202,800) were lost owing to 20 disputes which began before September and were still in progress at the end of the month. The remaining 27,000 days were lost by 32 disputes which began or were settled in September.

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

Groups of Trades.	Jan. to Sept., 1913.			Jan. to Sept., 1914.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building	163	40,366	794,100	161	40,210	3,424,100
Coal Mining	112	168,714	1,099,500	131	253,765	3,615,500
Other Mining and Quarrying	23	10,265	246,600	17	1,341	68,800
Engineering	121	42,945	855,300	80	17,496	889,600
Shipbuilding	104	23,443	125,800	79	17,552	112,100
Other Metal	68	50,050	1,480,500	47	13,594	291,900
Textile	195	78,324	1,702,900	86	18,760	569,800
Clothing	60	11,757	158,700	38	3,149	57,900
Transport	94	75,585	1,167,900	42	11,910	76,700
Other Trades	199	48,191	689,500	177	44,644	653,500
General Disputes ‡	1	20,000	300,000	..	..	200,000
Total	1,140	567,640	8,620,800	858	427,401	9,949,900

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.*

(Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.)

Wages.

Changes taking effect in September.—The result of all the changes taking effect in September, 1914, was an increase of £173 per week in the rates of wages of 2,142 workpeople. The changes recorded were few, but they were all increases. It should be noticed, however, that these statistics relate only to changes in rates of wages, and not to changes in earnings, which were reduced in many cases as a result of the working of short time.

Two changes, affecting 278 workpeople, were arranged by conciliation or mediation, and one change, affecting 754 workpeople, took effect under sliding scale. The remaining changes, affecting 1,110 workpeople, were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or their representatives. In five cases, affecting 279 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Summary for January-September, 1914.—The total number of workpeople (separate individuals) whose rates of wages were changed, so far as reported, in the nine months ended September 30th, 1914, was 718,050. The changes arranged gave 291,550 workpeople a net increase of £27,207 per week, whilst 426,150 sustained a decrease of £32,968 per week. The remaining 350 workpeople had upward and downward changes, which left their wages at the same level as at the beginning of the year.

The net decreases were confined to the mining, pig iron and iron and steel industries, and resulted from a decline in the selling prices of coal and iron. In other industries wages showed an increase.

The following Table summarises by trades the number

of individuals affected by changes in rates of wages in January-September, 1913 and 1914, and the net increases or decreases in their weekly wages:—

GROUPS OF TRADES.	January to September.			
	1913.		1914.	
	No.	£	No.	£
Coal Mining	925,525	+ 97,461	348,368	- 22,262
Iron, &c., Mining	20,206	+ 3,018	20,591	- 2,145
Quarrying †	8,006	+ 814	11,523	+ 1,014
Pig Iron Manufacture	17,746	+ 1,410	17,921	- 1,633
Iron and Steel Manufacture	53,671	+ 4,386	48,290	- 5,690
Total for Trades in which wages declined in 1914. †	1,025,154	+ 107,099	447,693	- 30,716
Building	129,315	+ 13,708	80,273	+ 7,535
Engineering and Shipbuilding	187,461	+ 10,729	55,847	+ 3,497
Other Metal Trades	28,019	+ 1,684	22,816	+ 1,377
Textile Trades	122,017	+ 8,233	20,812	+ 1,251
Clothing Trades	12,918	+ 1,797	5,535	+ 610
Transport Trades	25,377	+ 2,749	22,680	+ 4,641
Printing, &c., Trades	8,369	+ 656	16,098	+ 1,303
Glass, &c., Trades	18,894	+ 1,368	8,456	+ 845
Other Trades	15,942	+ 1,624	20,817	+ 2,401
Employees of Local Authorities	7,256	+ 569	17,023	+ 1,465
Total for Trades in which wages advanced in 1914. ‡	555,568	+ 43,107	270,357	+ 24,955
Grand Total	1,580,722	+ 150,206	718,050	- 5,761

Hours.

The only change in recognised hours of labour reported in September, 1914, affected 30 workpeople, whose working time was reduced by 70 hours per week. In the period January-September 739 workpeople had their hours increased by 1,887 per week, and 70,055 had reductions amounting to 258,265 hours per week. This does not include reductions due to the introduction of short time.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Occupations.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected.	Particulars of Change.
Building	Ashford	1 Sept.	Bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plumbers, painters and labourers.	257	Increase of ¼d. per h. ur. Rates after change: bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, and plumbers, 8d.; labourers, 5½d.
	Bath	1 Sept.	Bricklayers and masons	178	Increase of ½d. per hour (8d. to 8½d.)
Steel Manufacture.	Barrow (1 firm)	Sept.	Roll millmen, enginemen, cranemen and boilermen.	745	Increase, under sliding scales, of 2 per cent., making wages of millmen 20½ per cent. and of enginemen, &c., 11½ per cent. above the standard.

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

Pig Iron Manufacture.—Increase in the wages of blast furnacemen of ¼ per cent. in Cleveland and Durham, and of 4½ per cent. in West Cumberland.

Iron and Steel Manufacture.—Decrease of 2½ per cent. in the wages of steel millmen at Consett, Jarrow and Newburn.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN 1913.

A REPORT† has recently been issued by the Board of Trade giving particulars of the accidents that have occurred in the working of railways in 1913.

The accidents are as usual grouped under the three main heads of (1) train accidents; (2) accidents caused by the movement of trains and railway vehicles, exclusive of train accidents, and (3) accidents on railway premises not due to train accidents or to the movement of trains and railway vehicles. They are further sub-divided in each of the three groups accordingly as they relate to (a) passengers, (b) servants, and (c) other persons.

The number of persons killed under (1) and (2) in 1913 was 1,131 and the number injured 9,054, as compared with 1,011 killed and 8,699 injured in 1912. The averages for the 10 years 1902-1911 were 1,086 killed and 7,508 injured. The number of persons killed under (3) in 1913 was 63, and the number injured 24,742. It is pointed out, however, that these accidents are not for the most part attributable to railway working, and should not properly be classed as railway accidents.

The number of train accidents in 1912 necessitating official inquiries was 30, eleven of which were attended

with loss of life. The increase in the number of passengers killed in train accidents (13 more than in 1912) was due mainly to an accident near Aisgill, when 16 passengers were killed. The average number of passengers killed during the 10 years 1902-1911 was 19. The number of passengers injured through accidents to trains during 1913 was 723, as compared with 682 in 1912; the average number of passengers injured during the 10 years 1902-1911 was 585. In train accidents 8 railway servants were killed and 145 injured.

Accidents caused by the movement of trains and railway vehicles, exclusive of train accidents, caused the death of 110 passengers and 405 railway servants, exclusive of contractors' servants, and injuries to 2,224 passengers and 5,582 railway servants. During 1913 871 inquiries were held into accidents of this class that involved fatal or other injuries to 892 persons, nearly all of whom were servants of the railway companies, the remainder being principally contractors' servants and persons at work or transacting business on the companies' premises. Of this number, 760 inquiries related to accidents to 779 servants of railway companies due to the movement of vehicles.

* Exclusive of agricultural labourers, seamen, and railway servants.

† Cd. 7591. Price 2½d.

† The net increase in 1914 was due to one large change in Cornwall. In other districts wages declined.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR EXCHANGES—FOUR WEEKS ENDED 11TH SEPTEMBER.

THE total number of workpeople remaining on the registers* of the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges on September 11th was 207,429, as compared with 194,580 on August 14th, 1914, and with 97,680 on September 12th, 1913.

The total number of registrations of workpeople during the four weeks ended September 11th was 385,145, a daily average of 16,048, as compared with a daily average of 13,473 in the previous four weeks, and of 8,692 in the four weeks ended September 12th, 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 540,736 (men 377,299, women 99,756, boys 31,244, and girls 32,437), as compared with 398,769 in the four weeks ended August 14th, 1914, and with 280,435 in the four weeks ended September 12th, 1913.

The total number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the period was 117,357, a daily average of 4,890, as compared with 4,479 in the four weeks ended August 14th, 1914, and with 3,743 in the four weeks ended September 12th, 1913.

The total number of vacancies filled during the period was 92,429, a daily average of 3,851, as compared with 3,527 in the previous four weeks, and with 2,816 in the four weeks ended September 12th, 1913.

The vacancies filled during the period include 16,741 cases in which persons were placed in Exchange districts other than those in which they were registered. Of these 2,276 represent transferences from one division to another. Of the total vacancies filled, 14,343 were filled by applicants residing more than five miles from the place in which the work was to be performed.

The average daily numbers of registrations, vacancies notified, and vacancies filled are shown below for the periods stated:—

	4 weeks ended Sept. 11th, 1914.		4 weeks ended Aug. 14th, 1914.		4 weeks ended Sept. 12th, 1913.	
	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.	Adults.	Juveniles.
Insured Trades.						
Registrations†	8,005	56	6,645	49	4,021	44
Vacancies notified	1,732	39	1,806	33	1,355	42
Vacancies filled	1,415	32	1,235	27	1,101	35
Uninsured Trades.						
Registrations†	3,168	870	3,109	746	1,817	565
Vacancies notified	2,981	968	2,234	689	1,715	530
Vacancies filled	1,659	390	1,401	359	746	422
Registrations†	331	239	847	233	862	315
Vacancies notified	1,274	309	1,134	281	567	278
Vacancies filled	619	202	661	189	618	218

The Exchanges open at September 11th numbered 403.

INSURED TRADES. †

Registrations.—The number of registrations effected during the period was 163,229 (men 160,018, women 1,877, boys 1,288, and girls 46), a daily average of 6,801, as compared with 6,107 in the preceding four weeks. The total number of workpeople on the Register at some time or other during the period was 268,998 (men 264,360, women 2,658, boys 1,917, and girls 63). These figures exclude 30,236 cases in which persons who obtained employment during the period were re-registered on again becoming unemployed, and represent separate individuals.

The number of workpeople remaining on the Register on September 11th was 118,046, as compared with 105,769 on August 14th.

Vacancies Notified and Filled.—The number of vacancies notified to the Exchanges during the period was 42,501, a daily average of 1,771, as compared with 1,639 in the previous four weeks. The number of vacancies filled was 34,730, a daily average of 1,447, as compared

* 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.

with 1,262 in the previous four weeks. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 81.7.

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	46.6	43.1	43.0
Sawmilling	0.9	0.7	0.6
Shipbuilding	11.5	20.7	19.1
Mechanical Engineering	37.4	34.0	35.8
Construction of Vehicles	2.3	1.4	1.4
Cabinet Making, etc.	0.8	0.1	0.1

UNINSURED TRADES.

Registrations.—The number of registrations effected during the period was 182,927 (men 70,750, women 68,936, boys 20,384, and girls 22,857), a daily average of 7,622, as compared with 6,334 in the preceding four weeks. The total number of workpeople on the Register at some time or other during the period was 271,738 (men 112,939, women 97,098, boys 29,327, and girls 32,374). These figures are exclusive of re-applications from persons already placed in vacancies by the Exchanges during the period, which numbered 8,753.

The number of workpeople remaining on the Register at September 11th was 89,383 (men 32,871, women 35,664, boys 8,786, and girls 12,062) as compared with 88,811 on August 14th.

Vacancies Notified and Filled.—The number of vacancies notified during the period was 74,856, a daily average of 3,119, as compared with 2,840 in the preceding four weeks.

The number of vacancies filled during the period was 57,699, a daily average of 2,404, as compared with 2,265 in the preceding four weeks. The percentage of vacancies filled to vacancies notified was 77.1.

Of the vacancies filled during the period, 9,666 (men 6,930, women 2,389, boys 170, and girls 177) were known to be for less than a week's employment; of these, 3,279 were for men in conveyance of men, goods and messages, 1,276 were for general labourers, and 1,568 were for women in domestic offices or services.

Of the 12,267 vacancies for boys and girls filled during the period, 2,488 (boys 1,419 and girls 1,069), or 20.3 per cent., were filled by applicants who obtained their first situations since leaving school.

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

Trade Groups.	Registrations.	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.
Men:—			
General Labourers	24.5	28.6	34.0
Conveyance of Men, Goods, &c.	23.1	22.1	24.6
Commercial Occupations	8.9	4.6	4.5
Textiles	3.3	1.9	1.4
Women:—			
Domestic Offices or Services	48.5	56.4	53.6
Dress	12.5	7.1	7.6
Food, Tobacco, Drink, &c.	6.1	6.5	7.5
Textiles	6.7	5.8	6.3

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The number of men given casual employment through the Exchanges was 1,904, and the number of casual jobs given was 12,605, a daily average of 525, as compared with 603 in the preceding four weeks and 714 in the four weeks ended September 12th, 1913. Of the jobs given during the period 11,710 were for dock labourers, 827 for cloth porters at Manchester, and 68 for cotton porters at Liverpool. During the period there were also 1,212 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 some continuance of the demand for men in certain shipbuilding centres and an increasing demand for colliery workers in South Wales.

I.—DISTRICT TABLES.*

Registrations, Vacancies Notified, and Vacancies Filled in the Period of Four Weeks ended September 11th, 1914.

A.—ADULTS AND JUVENILES.

	Exchanges Open.	London and South Eastern.	South Western.	West Midlands.	Yorkshire and East Midlands.	North Western.	Scotland and North of England.	Wales.	Ireland.	Total.
		75	29	42	60	69‡	77	31	19	402‡
On Register at beginning of period	Insured Trades	28,041	6,064	10,480	15,994	22,544	13,007	3,770	5,869	105,769
	Uninsured Trades	39,836	5,018	7,769	10,247	10,134	9,940	2,430	3,437	88,811
	Total	67,877	11,082	18,249	26,241	32,678	22,947	6,200	9,306	194,580
Registrations†	Insured Trades	48,094	13,275	15,932	23,998	37,960	38,791	8,701	6,714	193,465
	Uninsured Trades	76,272	11,593	14,249	23,315	26,714	26,560	6,214	6,773	191,680
	Total	124,366	24,868	30,181	47,313	64,674	65,351	14,915	13,487	385,145
On Register at end of period	Insured Trades	33,166	6,888	12,408	15,744	23,616	17,654	2,755	5,805	118,046
	Uninsured Trades	35,569	4,983	7,260	11,594	13,257	11,104	2,747	2,879	89,383
	Total	68,735	11,871	19,668	27,338	36,873	28,758	5,502	8,684	207,429
Vacancies Notified	Insured Trades	6,983	5,327	2,559	5,710	4,052	9,522	7,295	1,053	42,501
	Uninsured Trades	22,297	7,447	5,627	9,046	9,265	13,545	5,124	2,505	74,856
	Total	29,280	12,774	8,186	14,756	13,317	23,067	12,419	3,558	117,357
Vacancies Filled	Insured Trades	6,284	4,602	1,964	4,730	3,445	7,598	5,423	684	34,730
	Uninsured Trades	18,855	6,117	3,908	6,980	6,732	10,763	2,442	1,902	57,699
	Total	25,139	10,719	5,872	11,710	10,177	18,361	7,865	2,586	92,429

B.—ADULTS.

District.	REGISTRATIONS.									VACANCIES.					
	On Register at Beginning of Period.			Registrations† during Period.			On Register at End of Period.			Notified during Period.			Filled during Period.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
London and South Eastern	48,402	11,686	60,088	77,068	29,657	106,725	47,059	14,176	61,235	16,344	6,787	23,131	14,442	5,403	19,845
South Western	8,794	1,295	10,089	19,629	3,146	22,775	9,033	1,717	10,750	10,533	1,102	11,635	9,269	660	9,929
West Midlands	12,950	3,072	16,022	19,731	5,656	25,387	13,424	3,769	17,193	4,843	1,596	6,439	3,482	1,018	4,500
Yorkshire and East Midlands	20,768	3,351	24,119	32,959	8,672	41,631	19,806	4,796	24,602	10,138	2,583	12,721	8,069	1,960	10,019
North Western	26,504	4,336	30,840	47,725	11,227	58,952	27,999	6,013	34,012	8,215	3,307	11,522	6,417	2,330	8,747
Scotland and North of England	16,713	3,533	20,246	47,340	11,587	58,927	20,482	4,996	25,478	17,687	3,440	21,127	14,184	2,579	16,763
Wales (including Mon.)	4,748	723	5,471	11,372	2,026	13,398	3,721	1,003	4,724	10,913	768	11,681	6,834	563	7,397
Ireland	7,652	947	8,599	9,523	2,364	11,887	6,867	1,125	7,992	2,351	715	3,066	1,655	537	2,192
Total (24 days)	148,531	28,943	177,474	265,347	74,335	339,682	148,391	37,995	186,386	81,024	20,298	101,322	64,382	15,043	79,392
Total a Month ago	85,185	17,120	102,305	223,668	62,083	275,751	146,531	28,943	175,474	63,108	19,539	82,647	54,429	15,267	69,696
Total a Year ago	64,512	14,733	79,245	189,805	41,427	181,232	71,678	16,305	87,977	50,373	20,763	71,136	39,992	14,886	54,878

C.—JUVENILES. †

District.	REGISTRATIONS.									VACANCIES.					
	On Register at Beginning of Period.			Registrations† during Period.			On Register at End of Period.			Notified during Period.			Filled during Period.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London and South-Eastern	4,295	3,494	7,789	9,239	8,402	17,641	3,459	4,041	7,500	4,093	2,056	6,149	3,516	1,768	5,284
South Western	554	439	993	1,157	936	2,093	513	618	1,131	834	305	1,139	548	242	790
West Midlands	1,185	1,042	2,227	2,194	2,600	4,794	1,212	1,253	2,465	1,025	722	1,747	752	620	1,372
Yorkshire and East Midlands	911	1,211	2,122	2,642	3,040	5,682	1,128	1,608	2,736	1,200	835	2,035	994	697	1,691
North Western	741	1,097	1,838	2,654	3,068	5,722	1,129	1,732	2,861	1,060	735	1,795	835	595	1,430
Scotland and North of England	1,018	1,683	2,701	2,399	4,015	6,414	1,069	2,191	3,260	1,131	809	1,940	885	713	1,598
Wales (including Mon.)	357	372	729	719	798	1,517	369	409	778	538	200	738	319	149	468
Ireland	511	196	707	1,181	419	1,600	464	228	692	407	85	492	325	69	394
Total (24 days)	9,572	9,534	19,106	22,185	23,278	45,463	9,363	12,080	21,443	10,288	5,747	16,035	8,184	4,853	13,037
Total a Month ago	5,308	5,109	10,417	18,267	15,869	34,136	9,672	9,534	19,206	9,003	5,271	14,274	7,069	4,350	11,419
Total a Year ago	5,082	4,922	10,004	14,588	12,725	27,313	4,731	4,972	9,703	11,110	7,605	18,715	7,458	5,267	12,716

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

II.—TRADE TABLES. A. INSURED TRADES.

Registrations, Vacancies Notified, and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended September 11th, 1914.

Table with columns for Occupation Groups, Adults (Registrations, Vacancies), and Juveniles (Registrations, Vacancies). Rows include various trades like Building, Shipbuilding, Mechanical Engineering, etc.

* 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 September 11th, 1914.

Table with columns for Trades, Registrations (Men, Women, Total), and Vacancies (Men, Women, Total). Rows include Mining and Quarrying, Textiles, Dress, etc.

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

2.—JUVENILES.

Vacancies Notified and Vacancies Filled in the Four Weeks ended September 11th, 1914.

Table with columns for Trades, Notified During Period, and Filled During Period (Boys, Girls, Total). Rows include Mining and Quarrying, Textiles, Dress, etc.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN SEPTEMBER, 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 as compared with the previous month.

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

Table with columns for Industries, Divisions, and Unemployment Insurance (Per cent. 4th Sept., 11th Sept., 18th Sept., 25th Sept.). Rows include Building and Construction of Works, Shipbuilding, etc.

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 September 25th, 1914, was 133,592, as compared with 180,233 during the four weeks ended August 28th, and with 77,266 during the four weeks ended September 26th, 1913.

The average weekly amount of unemployment benefit paid during the four weeks ended 25th September, 1914, was £19,734, as compared with £11,772 per week in the four preceding weeks, and with £6,431 per week in September, 1913.

Table with columns for Division, Average Weekly No. of Claims Made, and Average Weekly Amount of Benefit Paid. Rows include London and S. Eastern, Yorkshire, etc.

* 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 SEPTEMBER, 1914.

(NOTE.—These are not connected with the Board of Trade Labour Exchanges.) DURING September 1,797 fresh applications (906 from domestic servants, &c.) for work were registered by 10 bureaux furnishing returns, and 1,097 situations were offered by employers; work was found for 349 persons, of whom 174 were domestic servants (including lady nurses, working housekeepers, and mothers' helps).

Table with columns for Applications by Workpeople during, Situations offered by Employers during, and Number of Workpeople engaged by Employers. Rows include Central Bureau, Y.W.C.A., etc.

Summary by Bureaux.

Table with columns for Bureaux and Summary by Occupations. Rows include Central Bureau, Y.W.C.A., Girls' Friendly Society, etc.

Summary by Occupations.

Table with columns for Occupations and Summary by Occupations. Rows include Superintendents, Forewomen, &c., Dressmakers, etc.

DISTRESS COMMITTEES IN SEPTEMBER, 1914.

At the end of September, 1914, the total number of Distress Committees (i.e., statutory committees under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905), whose registers were open was 51, compared with 40 at the end of August, and 17 a year ago.

The total number of persons who received employment relief during September, 1914, was 4,298, of whom 926 were in London and "Outer London," 3,215 in the provincial towns of England and Wales, and 157 in Scotland.

The average earnings amounted to 19s. 4d. per head, and those who were not on piecework received an average of 3s. 3d. per day; the average duration of employment relief was 5.9 days.

Table with columns for Districts, No. of Applicants given Employment Relief, Aggregate Duration of Employment Relief, and Total Amount of Wages Paid. Rows include London, Northern Counties, etc.

* Including 14 men who were engaged on piecework.

PAUPERISM IN SEPTEMBER, 1914.

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

THE number of paupers relieved on one day in September, 1914, in the thirty-five urban districts named below corresponded to a rate of 195 per 10,000.

Compared with August, 1914, the total number of paupers relieved increased by 12,642 (or 3·7 per cent.), and the rate per 10,000 by 7. The number of indoor paupers increased by 1,355 (or 0·8 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 11,287 (or 6·3 per cent.). There were increases in 27 districts, the greatest being in the Manchester district (32 per 10,000), in the Bolton, Oldham, etc., district (23 per 10,000), and in the East London and Hull districts (18 per 10,000). In six districts there were small decreases and the remaining two districts showed no change.

Compared with September, 1913, the rate per 10,000 increased by 12. The number of indoor paupers increased by 4,364 (or 2·7 per cent.), and the number of outdoor paupers by 18,788 (or 11·0 per cent.). There were increases in 29 districts, the greatest being in the Manchester district (41 per 10,000), in the East London district (31 per 10,000), in the Bolton, Oldham, etc., district (29 per 10,000), in the Hull district (28 per 10,000), in the Bradford and Leeds districts (18 per 10,000), in the Coatbridge and Airdrie district (17 per 10,000), in the Halifax and Huddersfield district (16 per 10,000), and in the Leicester and Birmingham districts (15 per 10,000). The remaining six districts showed small decreases, the greatest being only 6 per 10,000.

Selected Urban Districts.	Paupers on one day in second week of Sept., 1914.			Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with	
	In-door.	Out-door.	TOTAL.		Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND & WALES.*						
Metropolises.						
West District	11,962	2,196	14,158	174	+ 1	+ 2
North District	15,138	8,908	24,046	237	+ 8	+ 14
Central District	4,661	1,380	5,941	400	+ 2	+ 6
East District	14,019	6,949	20,968	312	+ 18	+ 31
South District	23,907	14,809	38,716	267	- 1	+ 7
Total, Metropolises ..	69,617	34,242	103,859	230	+ 7	+ 11
West Ham	5,061	11,239	16,300	221	+ 2	+ 13
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District ..	2,555	4,917	7,472	187	+ 2	+ 3
Stockton & Tees District	1,271	3,798	5,069	206	+ 8	+ 12
Bolton, Oldham, &c. ..	4,517	5,724	10,341	129	+ 23	+ 29
Wigan District	2,230	5,451	7,681	177	- 1	+ 6
Manchester District ..	10,862	10,381	21,243	210	+ 32	+ 41
Liverpool District ..	12,090	11,385	23,465	210	+ 5	+ 10
Bradford District ..	2,232	2,098	4,330	117	+ 11	+ 18
Halifax & Huddersfield	1,396	3,166	4,492	118	+ 8	+ 16
Leeds District	2,718	4,149	6,867	144	+ 13	+ 18
Barnsley District ..	883	2,755	3,638	121	- 2	+ 8
Sheffield District ..	3,267	3,680	6,947	143	+ 4	+ 10
Hull District	2,172	6,935	9,107	283	+ 18	+ 23
North Staffordshire ..	2,407	5,583	7,990	209	+ 11	+ 13
Nottingham District ..	2,180	4,816	6,996	194	+ 5	+ 5
Leicester District ..	1,573	3,325	4,898	212	+ 6	+ 15
Wolverhampton District	3,637	7,547	11,184	163	- 4	+ 7
Birmingham District ..	7,143	6,619	13,762	162	+ 8	+ 15
Bristol District	2,834	4,157	6,991	180	+ 2	- 4
Cardiff & Swansea ..	2,345	6,619	8,964	206	+ 10	+ 5
Total, "Other Districts" ..	68,332	102,105	170,437	173	+ 10	+ 15
SCOTLAND.*						
Glasgow District	5,175	17,423	22,598	238	- 3	+ 4
Paisley & Greenock District	835	2,714	3,549	188	+ 2	+ 8
Edinburgh & Leith District	1,629	5,281	6,910	172	+ 5	+ 6
Dundee and Dunfermline ..	731	2,259	2,990	180	- 5	- 5
Aberdeen	596	2,749	3,345	202	+ 4	+ 11
Coatbridge & Airdrie ..	364	1,726	2,090	205	..	+ 17
Total for the above } Scottish Districts ..	9,330	32,152	41,482	207	..	+ 6
IRELAND.†						
Dublin District	5,872	5,155	11,027	271	+ 4	- 6
Belfast District	2,951	893	3,844	92	+ 1	- 5
Cork, Waterford, and Limerick District ..	3,297	4,284	7,581	303	..	- 1
Galway District	299	193	492	142	+ 1	- 3
Total for the above } Irish Districts	12,419	10,525	22,944	207	+ 2	- 5
Total for above 35 Dis- tricts in Sept., 1914	164,759	190,263	355,022	195	+ 7	+ 12

* 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.

September, 1914.—The total value of the imports into the United Kingdom during September, 1914, was £45,051,000, showing a reduction of £16,304,000, or 26·6 per cent., as compared with September, 1913, and of £12,127,000, or 21·2 per cent., as compared with September, 1912. Compared with August, 1914, however, there was an increase of £2,689,000, but the actual recovery is greater than that indicated by the figures owing to the fact that the August statistics included some pre-war trade and that in September the cargoes diverted to this country were probably less than in the previous month.

Food, Drink and Tobacco.—The imports in this group amounted to £22,977,000, showing a reduction of £2,082,000, or 8·3 per cent., as compared with September, 1913. Wheat, however, in spite of small quantities imported from the Continent, the Argentine and British East Indies, showed a considerable increase in the total as compared with September, 1913. This was entirely due to the imports from the United States and Canada, which were in the former case more than double, and in the latter more than three times, the quantities imported in September, 1913. The other cereals, except oatmeal and rice, declined, particularly wheatmeal and flour, maize and barley. In the latter case, however, there was again a considerable increase in the consignments from Russia. Chilled or frozen beef and mutton showed a decrease, but fresh mutton and pork from the Netherlands an increase. There was also an increase in the imports of bacon and of preserved meat. Butter, cheese and eggs from Denmark and the Netherlands increased in quantity, though the total quantity of each imported from all countries declined. In the case of eggs the fall was particularly heavy, owing to the cessation of the supply from Russia. The imports of potatoes were very small, none being obtained from France. There was a heavy fall in refined sugar from the Continent, but an increase in unrefined, particularly from Java and Cuba. Cocoa and wines showed an increase. As regards average values there was in most cases an increase, the heaviest being in the case of oats, beef, mutton, eggs and sugar. The principal articles showing a decline in average value were rice, pork, bananas, tea and cocoa.

Raw Materials.—The total value of the imports of raw materials was £14,403,000, showing a decrease of £5,517,000 (or 27·7 per cent.) on September, 1913. There was, however, an increase in the total imports of wool, in which a falling-off from Russia, France and Turkey was more than counterbalanced by increases from Australia, South America and Belgium. Manganese ore and pyrites of iron and copper, oil-seeds, except linseed, petroleum and manures also showed increases. Wood-pulp showed a considerable increase owing to larger imports from Norway, Sweden and Canada. A noticeable decrease occurred in the case of timber, especially from Russia, the fall in pit-props being particularly heavy. Raw cotton showed a heavy decline from Egypt and the United States, being in the latter case only about one-sixth of the quantity imported in September, 1913. The imports from British East Indies, however, showed an increase. Decreases also occurred in tin ore; mohair, from British South Africa and Turkey; hemp; jute; silk; linseed; oils, except petroleum; goat skins; sheep skins, especially from British South Africa and Australia; wet hides, and rubber. Iron ore showed a slight decrease. In average values the textile materials, except wool, flax and silk, declined, as did also iron ore, petroleum and rubber. Wood-pulp showed an increase.

Manufactured Articles.—The total reduction in this group, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913, was again very heavy, being £8,551,000, or 53·0 per cent. There was, however, an increase in pig iron from Sweden, in a few chemicals, in paper for printing, and in matches. In the case of iron (other than pig) and steel and manufactures thereof there was a heavy decline, amounting to 88·5 per cent., largely owing to the stoppage of supplies from Germany and Belgium. Other considerable reductions occurred in cutlery, hardware and implements (including clocks and watches), 85·1 per cent.; machinery, 57·6 per cent.; cotton yarns and piece goods, 75·5 per cent.; woollen and worsted yarns and tissues, 61·2 per cent.; silk yarns and manufactures, 50·1 per cent.; apparel, not waterproofed, 80·4 per cent.; boots and shoes, 71·3 per cent.; leather, 70·5 per cent.; earthenware and glass, 85·5 per cent.; and motor-cars and parts thereof, 76·0 per cent.

Nine Months, January-September, 1914.—The total value of the imports during the nine months ended September, 1914, was £522,517,000, showing reductions of £35,249,000, or 6·3 per cent., and of £6,446,000, or 1·2 per cent., as compared with the corresponding periods of 1913 and of 1912 respectively. Compared with 1913 there was a decline in grain and flour, particularly in maize. Meat on the whole showed a slight increase. Among the raw materials, cotton increased, but all the other principal textile materials declined, as did also iron ore and timber; petroleum, especially fuel oil, showed a great increase.

The following Table shows the value of the imports in September, 1914, and in the nine months ended September, compared with those for the same periods of 1913:—

	September, 1914.			Nine months ended September 1914.		
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with		Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with	
		1913.	1912.		1913.	1912.
	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	22,977	- 2,082	- 289	204,294	- 6,596	+ 3,069
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured	14,403	- 5,517	- 4,033	186,365	- 12,683	- 3,032
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu- factured.	7,583	- 8,551	- 7,686	129,670	- 15,897	- 6,586
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	88	- 154	- 119	2,188	- 73	+ 103
Total	45,051	- 16,304	- 12,127	522,517	- 35,249	- 6,446

EXPORTS (BRITISH AND IRISH).

September, 1914.—The total value of the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom during September, 1914, was £26,674,000, showing a reduction of £15,751,000, or 37·1 per cent., compared with September, 1913, and of £16,530,000, or 38·3 per cent., compared with September, 1912. Compared with August, 1914, in the figures for which a certain amount of pre-war trade was included, there was an increase of £2,463,000.

Food, Drink and Tobacco.—This group showed a reduction of £1,052,000, or 33·0 per cent., compared with September, 1913. The principal reduction was in fish, especially in herrings, of which the largest consignments are usually to Germany and Russia. Exports of flour, on the other hand, showed an increase, being nearly three times as great as in September of either 1913 or 1912.

Raw Materials.—There was a decline of £2,254,000, or 39·1 per cent., in this group. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel fell by 2,405,000 tons, or 37·0 per cent., the heaviest decline being in steam coal. It is noticeable, however, that the exports to Sweden, Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands were considerably higher than in either 1913 or 1912, the decline being almost entirely in the exports to Russia, Germany and France; exports to the Mediterranean and to South America declined to a smaller extent. The exports of wool to Russia showed a heavy fall, but to other countries, particularly to the United States, there was a considerable increase. There was a large increase in the exports of china clay and of pickled sheep's and lambs' skins.

Manufactured Articles.—The total exports in this group amounted to £20,663,000, showing a decrease of £11,767,000, or 36·3 per cent., compared with September, 1913. In the textile section the fall was particularly heavy, the decrease in quantity amounting in the case of cotton yarn to 38·6 per cent., and of cotton piece goods to 31·8 per cent. In the case of cotton yarn the decline was due to the cessation of exports to Germany and to a falling-off in those to other European countries, except the Netherlands. Cotton piece goods consigned to China and Turkey showed a very heavy fall, though to India there was an increase. Woollen and worsted yarn and woollen tissues declined, but worsted tissues and linen piece goods increased, mainly owing to larger supplies to the United States. The other principal textile articles showed a decrease, especially jute, yarn and piece goods and linen yarn. The exports of machinery, particularly agricultural and textile machinery, also declined, though rail locomotives showed an increase. Other manufactured articles generally showed a decline, the most noticeable decreases being in the case of iron and steel and manufactures thereof, hardware and implements and tools, ships, leather, earthenware and china, and bags and sacks.

Nine Months, January-September, 1914.—The total value of the exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom during the nine months ended September, 1914, was £250,748,000, showing a reduction of £40,007,000, or 10·2 per cent., as compared with the corresponding period of 1913, and of £3,534,000, or 1·0 per cent., as compared with 1912. The comparison between the exports in 1913 and 1914 is as follows:—

	September, 1914.			Nine months ended September 1914.		
	Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with		Amount.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with	
		1913.	1912.		1913.	1912.
	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £	Thou- sand £
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco	2,137	- 1,062	- 861	20,796	- 1,484	- 2,318
II.—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured	3,513	- 2,254	- 1,954	46,710	- 4,759	+ 4,424
III.—Articles wholly or mainly Manu- factured.	20,663	- 11,767	- 13,243	276,375	- 33,052	- 5,536
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcels Post)	361	- 678	- 472	6,867	- 712	- 104
Total	26,674	- 15,751	- 16,530	350,748	- 40,007	- 3,534

EXPORTS (FOREIGN AND COLONIAL).

September, 1914.—The re-exports of foreign and colonial produce and manufactures during September, 1914, amounted to £5,274,000, showing a reduction of £1,579,000, or 23·0 per cent., compared with September, 1913, and of £2,761,000, or 34·4 per cent., compared with September, 1912. Compared with 1913 there were increases in wheat and rice re-exported, in meat and in tea, but decreases in most other articles of food, especially fish, fruit, lard and coffee. There were also decreases in wool, hides and skins, and in leather, in rubber and in hemp.

Nine Months, January to September, 1914.—The re-exports during the nine months ended September were valued at £76,796,000, showing a reduction of £5,574,000, or 6·8 per cent., compared with the corresponding period of 1913, and of £6,124,000, or 7·4 per cent., compared with the corresponding period of 1912.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS AND SOCIETIES

REGISTERED OR DISSOLVED DURING SEPTEMBER.

(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 September, 1914.

(1) Registered.

Class of Society.	Number Registered.	Class of Society.	Number Registered.
Trade Unions	3	Friendly Societies ..	9
Industrial and Provident Societies	16	Building " (Branches) ..	35
		Building " .. ..	..

(2) Dissolved.

Class of Society.	Notices received in Sept. of		Registry Cancelled.
	Commencement of Dissolution or Winding-up.	Termination of Dissolution or Winding-up.	
Trade Unions	2	..	2
Industrial and Provident Societies ..	1	..	7
Friendly Societies .. ..	..	15	13
Building " (Branches) ..	..	34	..
Building " .. ..	..	3	1

APPOINTMENT OF CERTIFYING SURGEONS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1914.

District.	Certifying Surgeon.	Place and time for examination.*
Ardagh (co. Limerick)	P. McGrath, Athea, co. Limerick	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Ash-on-under-Lyne (Lancs.)	G. Hamilton, 17, Chester Place, Ashton-under-Lyne	19, Chester Place, Ashton-under-Lyne, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Ballyshannon (co. Donegal)	J. Gordon, Carrickboy, Ballyshannon	Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, 10 a.m.-1 p.m.
Belleek (co. Fermanagh)	G. Kelly, Belleek	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Carrickfergus (co. Antrim)	S. J. Killen, High Street, Carrickfergus	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Leiston (Suffolk)	H. M. Sylvester, St. Petroc, Leiston	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Newcastle East (Northumberland)	E. F. Pratt, Hawthorn House, Heaton Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne	(a) Residence, Wednesday, 9-10 a.m. (b) Star Buildings, 26, Northumberland Street, Newcastle, Friday, 9.30-10.30 a.m.
Newcastle West (Northumberland)	W. L. Ruxton, 3, Sydenham Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Trillick (co. Tyrone)	A. H. T. Warnock, Trillick ..	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Uppingham (Rutland)	A. R. Beaumont, Tudor House, Uppingham	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.
Yatton (Somerset)	C. C. Webb, Henley Lodge, Yatton	Wednesday, 9-10 a.m.

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

PASSENGER MOVEMENT TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM IN AUGUST.

In August, 1914, the total number of passengers who landed in the United Kingdom from other countries was 130,561, and the number who embarked for other countries was 102,457. In the eight months ending August, the inward passengers numbered 1,064,942, and the outward passengers 1,021,232, the inward being 114,073, and the outward 312,954, less than in the corresponding period of 1913.

Excluding passengers to and from the Continent of Europe, the * Of young persons and children from factories and workshops in which less than five are employed.

number of passengers in August was 55,787 outward, of whom 30,437 were British subjects, and 23,869 inward, including 18,805 British subjects. The numbers in the eight months ending August were 326,526 outward, including 211,254 British, and 289,171 inward, including 169,012 British; the number of British subjects being less by 130,979 outward, and more by 18,629 inward, than in the first eight months of 1913.

The total of passengers of British nationality in August includes 18,960 passengers outward, who were recorded as leaving permanent residence in the United Kingdom, and intending to reside permanently in non-European countries; while 8,993 of the inward passengers were recorded as having been resident in such countries, and intending to reside within the United Kingdom. The British passengers who were so recorded as changing their country of permanent residence during the eight months ending August numbered 159,775 outward, and 68,184 inward, showing a decrease of 135,228, and an increase of 12,571 respectively, on the corresponding figures for 1913. The distribution of the migratory movement of British subjects during August and the eight months ending August is shown below, so far as the principal countries are concerned :-

Migrants of British Nationality.*	August.		Eight months ending August.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
Emigrants to—				
British North America	14,973	7,025	160,982	67,509
Australia	3,666	2,266	41,144	24,755
New Zealand	1,260	692	9,161	5,080
British South Africa	993	800	7,046	5,910
India (including Ceylon)	380	323	2,828	2,551
Other British Colonies and Possessions	349	359	3,248	3,306
Total, British Empire	21,621	11,465	224,409	109,121
United States	8,937	7,086	64,814	46,683
Other Foreign Countries	933	409	5,778	3,969
Total Emigrants	31,491	18,960	295,001	189,773
Immigrants from—				
British North America	2,447	3,414	12,398	16,453
Australia	1,325	1,230	9,774	11,588
New Zealand	97	221	1,958	2,481
British South Africa	1,198	864	7,799	8,710
India (including Ceylon)	315	557	4,666	5,428
Other British Colonies and Possessions	365	415	2,880	3,271
Total, British Empire	5,747	6,701	39,475	47,931
United States	1,323	1,609	10,610	14,485
Other Foreign Countries	554	683	5,528	5,768
Total Immigrants	7,624	8,993	55,613	68,184
Excess of Emigrants	23,867	9,967	239,388	91,589

* Exclusive of persons travelling via Continental ports.

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

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE COAL AND IRON TRADE.

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

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit on	
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A Year ago.
Coal. (Average of all classes of coal at pit's mouth.)	1914.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Northumberland	June—Aug.	9 5-8	+ 0 0-21	*
Pig Iron.				
Cleveland	July—Sept.	51 4-13	+ 0 3-43	- 6 3-95
Cumberland	July—Sept.	63 11-566	+ 2 11-586	- 5 5-89
Manufactured Iron.				
North of England	July—Aug.	134 2-15	+ 1 0-24	- 18 5-01
(Rails, plates, bars, and angles.)				
Midlands	July—Aug.	136 4-35	+ 0 7-12	- 26 8-06
(Bars, angles, tees, sheets, plates, hoops, strips, &c.)				
West of Scotland	July—Aug.	129 3-14	- 1 2-35	- 24 0-92
(Rounds, squares, flats, tees, angles, hoops, and rods.)				

* No Audit.

Coal.—In connection with the ascertained selling price of Northumberland coal, the change was too small to warrant a change in wages under the sliding scale.

Pig Iron.—As a result of the ascertainment of the selling price of pig iron, the wages of blast furnacemen were increased by 1/4 per cent. in Cleveland, and by 4 3/4 per cent. in Cumberland.

Manufactured Iron.—In the North of England, the Midlands, and the West of Scotland the wages of puddlers and millmen remained unchanged as a result of the ascertainment of the selling prices of the specified classes of manufactured iron in those districts.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING SEPTEMBER.

UNITED KINGDOM.

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

General Report to the Board of Trade upon the Accidents that have occurred on Railways of the United Kingdom during the year 1913. [Cd. 7591: price 2 1/2d.]

Railway Accidents. Summary of Accidents and Casualties during the three months ending 31st March, 1914, with Reports to the Board of Trade on Certain Accidents which were inquired into. [Cd. 7584: price 9d.]

Boiler Explosions. Report to the Board of Trade upon the Working of the Boiler Explosions Act, 1882 and 1890, with Appendices, year ending 30th June, 1913. [Cd. 7618: price 2 1/2d.]

Return of all British and Foreign Ships provisionally Detained as Unsafe, 1st July, 1913, to 30th June, 1914. Board of Trade. [Cd. 7617: price 1d.]

Index and Digest of Evidence of the Select Committee on Trade Boards Act Provisional Order Bill. [H.C. 317 Ind.: price 1 1/2d.]

Fourth Report of the Development Commissioners. Year ended 31st March, 1914. Agriculture and rural industries, rural transport, forestry, harbours, fisheries, &c. [H.C. 441: price 3d.]

Supplement to the Forty-third Annual Report of the Local Government Board, 1913-14. Containing a Third Report on Infant Mortality, with Infant Mortality in Lancashire. [Cd. 7511: price 1s. 2 1/2d.]

The Prevention and Relief of Distress. Memorandum on the Steps taken for the Prevention and Relief of Distress due to the War. Local Government Board. [Cd. 7603: price 5 1/2d.]

Thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Public Works Loan Board, 1913-14. Loans for Housing of the Working Classes, Allotments, Small Dwellings, Small Holdings, and other Acts. [H.C. 298: price 1s.]

Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Ireland for the year ended 31st March, 1914. Public health, poor relief, emigration, old age pensions, Trade Boards Act, Unemployed Workmen Act, &c. [Cd. 7561: price 1s. 9d.]

Agricultural Statistics, Ireland, 1914. General Abstracts showing the Acreage under Crops and the Numbers and Descriptions of Live Stock in each County and Province, 1913-14. [Cd. 7589: price 2d.]

Fifty-sixth Annual Report of the Board of Superintendence of the Dublin Hospitals, with Appendices, for the year 1913-1914. [Cd. 7576: price 3d.]

Fiftieth Detailed Annual Report of the Registrar-General for Ireland of Marriages, Births and Deaths, 1913. Deals with occupational mortality, emigration, prices of provisions, &c. [Cd. 7523: price 1s. 11d.]

BRITISH INDIA AND BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Canada.—The Labour Gazette, August, 1914. Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act during July, Dominion legislation affecting labour, changes in wages and hours in first quarter of 1914, wholesale and retail prices, trade disputes and industrial accidents in July. [Ottawa: J. de la Taché, King's Printer.]

Commonwealth of Australia.—Monthly Summary of Australian Statistics. Bulletin No. 30. June, 1914. Trade Unions, unemployment, changes in wages, disputes, purchasing power of money, &c. [Melbourne: McCarron, Bird & Co., Government Printers.]

New South Wales.—The Industrial Gazette, July, 1914. The Statute Law of industrial import (second series), proceedings of the Industrial Commissioner and before Industrial Registrar, &c., report of State Labour Branch, &c. [Sydney: W. A. Gullick, Government Printer.]

Western Australia.—Statistical Register, 1912. Part VII. Industrial Establishments (exclusive of mines). Number employed, wages paid, &c. [Perth: F. W. Simpson, Government Printer.]

Victoria.—Wages Board Determinations, Fellmongers, dated 6th July, 1914, cancelling that of 2nd October, 1912. Bread, dated 17th July, 1914, cancelling that of 29th May, 1914. Carters, dated 24th June, 1914, cancelling that of 4th December, 1912. Coopers, dated 10th July, 1914, cancelling that of 21st February, 1913. Ham and Bacon Curers, dated 2nd July, 1914, cancelling that of 31st July, 1912. Country Flour, dated 15th July, 1914, cancelling that of 22nd July, 1913. Jewellers, dated 22nd July, cancelling that of 1st December, 1911.

New Zealand.—Journal of the Department of Labour, July, 1914. Condition of trade and employment as at 30th June, 1914, cases under the Workers' Compensation Act, persons assisted to employment, co-operative works, accidents, &c. [Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer.]

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

International.—Bulletin of Agricultural and Commercial Statistics, August, 1914. Areas under cultivation, crops, prices, of cereals, and cotton. International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

United States.—Massachusetts. Labour Bulletin No. 100. June 8th, 1914. Labour bibliography, 1913, forming Part IV. of the Annual Report on the Statistics of Labour for 1914. [Boston: Wright & Potter Printing Co., State Printers.]

Germany.—Economic Yearbook, 1912. Statistics relating to employment, production, prices, &c., in 1912. Part I. Edited by R. Calwer. [Jena, 1914: Gustav Fischer: price 15s.]
—Collective Agreements as to the Wages and Hours of Labour, &c., in the Building Trades of Germany up to 1907. Federation of Workers employed in German Building Trades. [Hamburg, 1908: Gustav Behrendt.]

Italy.—Journal of the Italian Labour Department (Fortnightly Series), August 16th, 1914. Employment in July and in the second quarter of 1914, and labour disputes in July. Ditto, September 1st, 1914. Labour disputes in first half of August. [Rome: Fratelli Treves.]

Journal of the Italian Labour Department (Monthly Series), April-May, 1914. Retail prices in March and April, and (at Milan) in 1911, 1913, and 1914, labour disputes in first quarter of 1914. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 3d.]

Journal of Factory Inspection, May-June, 1914, Italian Labour Department. [Rome: Fratelli Treves: price 3d.]

Denmark.—Journal of the Danish Statistical Department, September, 1914. Unemployment in trade unions in June and on August 22nd, 1914. [Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel-Nordisk Forlag: price 1d.]

Sweden.—Journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs, No. 8, 1914. State and communal measures against distress; trade union unemployment in April, May, June, 1914; retail prices in July and August. [Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Söner: price 2d.]

Spain.—Journal of the Spanish Labour Department, August, 1914. Labour disputes in July, retail prices during the period October, 1913, to March, 1914, bills regulating the working day in shops and other mercantile establishments, and establishing eight hours' day on public works. [Madrid: D. V. Suarez: price 2 1/2d.]

Bulgaria.—Journal of the Statistical Department of Bulgaria, August, 1914. Average prices and wages of bricklayers and general labourers during 1912 and 1913. [Sofia.]

Argentine Republic.—Journal of the Argentine Labour Department, July 31st, 1914. Contains text of laws and decrees relating to protection of workpeople. [Buenos Ayres: A. Espinasse e Hijo: price 1s. 9d.]

CONSULAR REPORTS.

Consular Reports, Annual Series. No. 5375. Brindisi, 1913. Industries, agriculture in the province of Lecce, &c. [Cd. 7048-192: price 2 1/2d.] No. 5377. **Marseilles, 1913.** Reduced consumption of meat, statistics of industries, &c. [Cd. 7048-194: price 3 1/2d.] No. 5387. **Osaka, 1913.** Industrial conditions, factory legislation, price of coal, &c. [Cd. 7048-204: price 2d.] No. 5390. **Japan, 1913.** Population, insurance, agriculture, mining, &c. [Cd. 7048-207: price 5d.] No. 5391. **Agriculture and Industries of Piedmont, 1913.** Production, wages, emigration, &c. [Cd. 7048-208: price 2d.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, SEPTEMBER, 1914.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works.—Buckingham Palace, Picture Gallery: Alterations and Redecoration.—Holloway Brothers (London), Ltd., Victoria Wharf, Belvedere Rd., Lambeth, S.E. Buckingham Palace, Royal Mews: Formation of New Married Quarters and Erection of a Hospital.—J. Carmichael, 351, Trinity Rd., Wandsworth, S.W. Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens: Painting Gates and Railings.—T. W. Heath & Son, 154, Cromwell Rd., Kensington, S.W. Liverpool, St. Anne's Street: Adaptation of premises for Labour Exchange.—J. Bland & Son, Ltd., Blackfriars Rd., Salford, Manchester. London, S.W., Abingdon Street: Demolition of Certain Houses and Alterations to Others.

—James Smith & Sons, Ltd., Junction Works, South Norwood, S.E. Northampton: New Post Office, Erection.—E. Brown & Son, Ltd., Castle St., Wellingborough. Pentonville Road, Finsbury, N.: Adaptation of Premises for Labour Exchange.—D. Coates, Stanmore, Middlesex. **Engineering Works.**—Birmingham: New Parcel Office, Heating Apparatus.—Rosser & Russell, Ltd., 21, Weaman St., Birmingham. Public Offices, Westminster: Extension, Electric Wiring.—The Alpha Manufacturing Co., Harberson Works, Harberson Rd., Balham, S.W. **Miscellaneous.**—Incandescent Electric Lamps, Supply of, for One Year.—The British Drawn Wire Lamp Co., Ltd., Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C.; The British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Mazda House, 77, Upper Thames St., E.C.; The Edison & Swan United Electric Light Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex; Siemens Bros., Dynamo Works, Ltd., Tyssen St., Dalston, N.E.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

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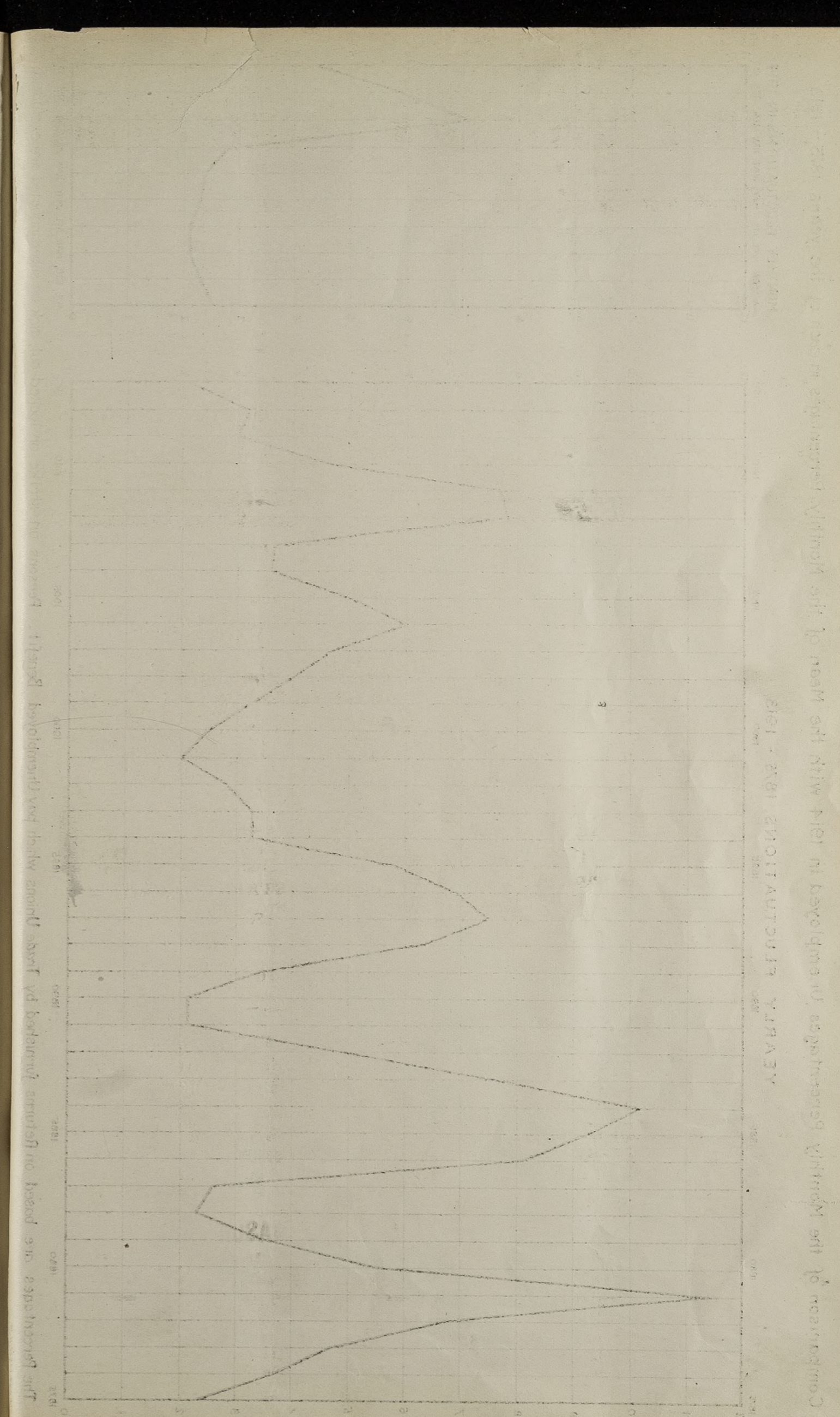
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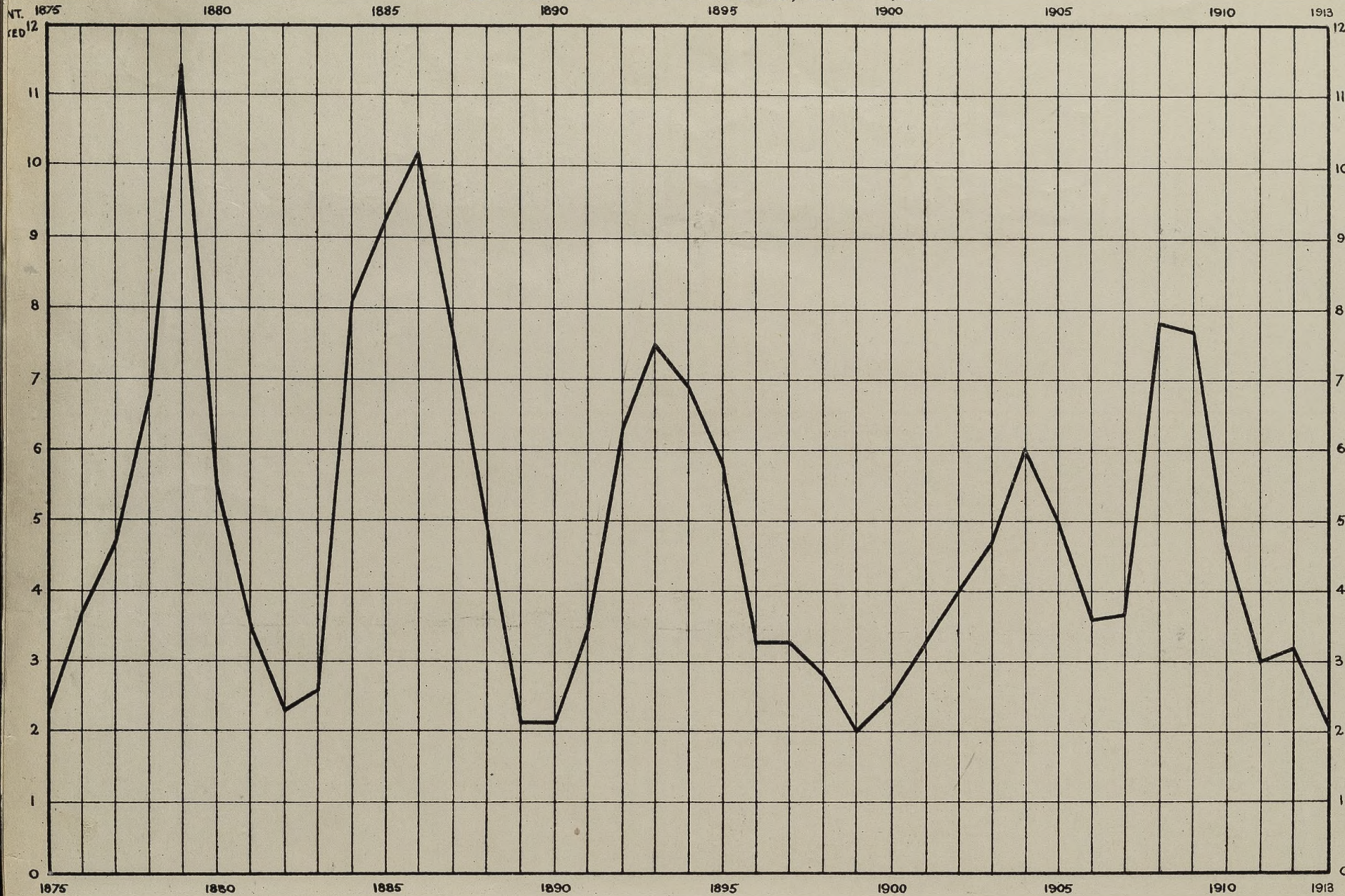


THE BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE, OCTOBER, 1914.

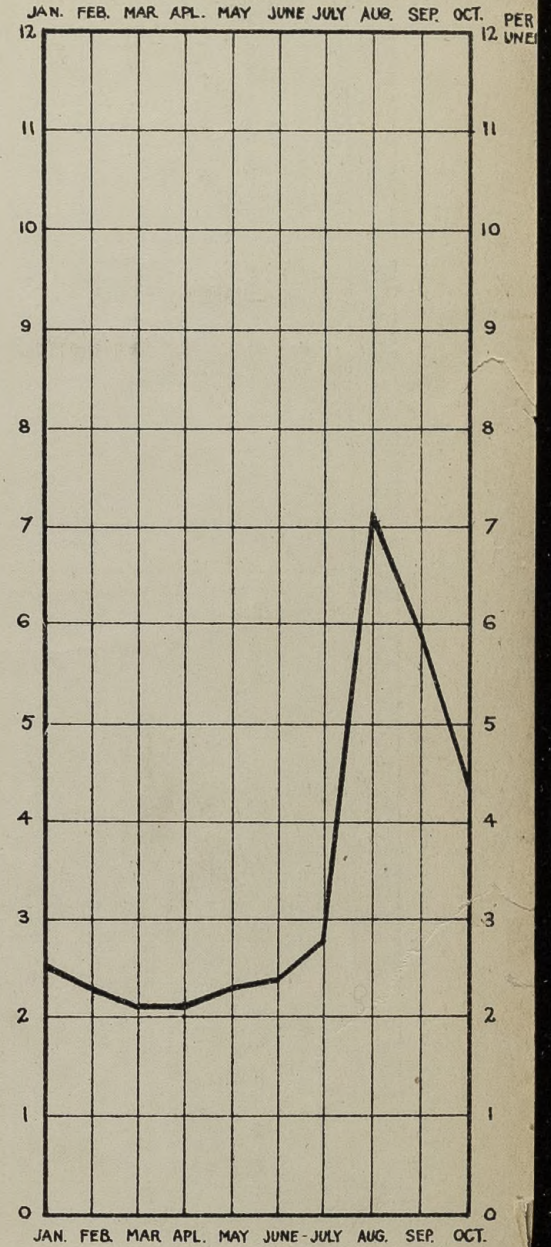
FLUCTUATIONS IN PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED

Comparison of the Monthly Percentages Unemployed in 1914 with the Mean of the Monthly Percentages in each of the years 1875 - 1913

YEARLY FLUCTUATIONS, 1875 - 1913



MONTHLY FLUCTUATIONS IN 1914



The Percentages are based on Returns furnished by Trade Unions which pay Unemployed Benefit. Persons on strike or locked-out, sick or superannuated are excluded.