

gives the numbers of persons registered as desiring work (or a change of work) and on the 'live register' at selected dates. These numbers cannot be expressed as percentages, since there is no definition or knowledge of the population to which they relate, that is the persons who would apply to the Labour Exchanges when out of work. Columns 3 and 4 show the numbers of adult men and women, employed in industries other than those dealt with in column 2, who were on the live register in various months. For men the movement in uninsured trades is remarkably like that in insured trades; if the denominator is taken as 6,000,000, the percentages are nearly identical. For women, who are hardly represented at all in the earlier columns, the movement is quite different, and in their case the impression obtained is somewhat misleading, because a larger proportion than formerly have been induced to register since the war, owing to pressure from the administrators of the relief funds. Since domestic servants have been affected rather differently from those in industry and have also taken much more freely to registration, column 5 is given to show the effect on women in industry.

The figures so far relate almost entirely to persons wholly unemployed. The *Labour Gazette* also gives information as to the actual numbers employed month by month by a large number of firms in the textile trades and by smaller numbers in boot-making, food preparation, and some other industries. These trades are imperfectly represented in column 1, and hence this record is of special importance. In column 6 the results are shown; thus for every thousand persons employed in 1913, there were 991 employed by the same firms in the first half of 1914. 988 in July, 344 at the end of August, and so on. The industries concerned