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EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

THERE was a further decline in employment during July. Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was $17 \cdot 1$ at 21st July, 1930, as compared with $15 \cdot 8$ at 23rd June, 1930, and $9 \cdot 7$ at 22nd July, 1929. For males alone the percentage at 21st July was $17 \cdot 4$, and for females $16 \cdot 5$. At 23rd June, 1930, the corresponding percentages were $15 \cdot 9$ and $15 \cdot 4$.

Insured Persons in Work in Great Britain.—It is estimated that on 21st July, 1930, there were approximately 9,584,700 insured persons aged 16 to 64 in work in Great Britain. This was 134,700 less than a month before, and 702,300 less than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).—At 21st July, 1930, there were 1,226,404 persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 65,469 more than a month before and 470,437 more than a year before. The total on 21st July, 1930, included 900,834 men, 34,405 boys, 260,192 women, and 30,973 girls. It was made up approximately of 807,900 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years and therefore satisfied the full contributions condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 351,000 insured persons who had paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 67,500 uninsured persons. The claimants for benefit, numbering 1,114,765, included 209,220 men, 4,480 boys, 39,511 women, and 2,283 girls who had been on the Register for less than one month.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.—At 21st July there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 417,959 men, 14,474 boys, 207,401 women, and 12,617 girls who were on short time or were otherwise suspended from work on the definite understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment. The total of 652,451 was 90,317 more than a month before, and 360,078 more than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment. —At 21st July, 1930, there were on the Registers in Great Britain 91,405 men, 202 boys, 2,242 women, and 26 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration : these are mainly employed in dock, harbour, river and canal service. The total of 93,875 was 1,602 more than a month before, and 19,572 more than a year before.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.— A substantial increase in the numbers unemployed occurred during the past month in coal and iron ore mining, iron and steel manufacture, engineering, shipbuilding, motor and other vehicle manufacture, the metal trades, the textile industries with the exception of the hemp and rope industry, the clothing trades, building and public works contracting, and in shipping service. On the other hand, there was some improvement in tinplate manufacture, in paper making, and in hotel and boarding-house service.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Ministry of Labour, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation during July resulted in a net decrease of about £18,800 in the weekly full-time wages of 265,000 workpeople, and in a net increase of £600 in those of 16,000 workpeople.

Over four-fifths of the total amount of reductions was the result of the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales. The principal reductions under such scales affected workpeople employed in the textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., industries in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Scotland, and railway traffic workers in Great Britain. In the former instance the reductions amounted to about 1 per cent. on current wages in Yorkshire, and to 6d. and 4d. per week for men and women respectively in Lancashire and Scotland; the reductions in the raile way service, which applied principally to the lower-rated men, usually amounted to 2s. per week.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st August the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 57 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 55 per cent. a month ago and 63 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding figures were 44, 41 and 53.

These statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families. Accordingly, the changes in the prices of the various articles included are combined in proportions corresponding with the relative importance of those items in pre-war working-class family expenditure, and no allowance is made for any changes in the standard of living.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in July was 30. In addition, 22 disputes which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in July (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 11,000, and the aggregate duration of all disputes during July was about 89,000 working days.

SUPPLEMENT.

The present issue contains a Supplement of Charts illustrating the Course of Trade, Output, Prices, Wages, Finance and Employment during 1924–1930.

LABOUR LEGISLATION DURING THE PAST SESSION.

THE following is a short summary of the principal measures relating to labour matters which have been passed during the session of Parliament just closed. The session began on 25th June, 1929, and ended on 1st August, 1930.

Four Unemployment Insurance Acts have been passed during

The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1929 (20 Geo. 5, ch. 3), received the Royal Assent on 26th July, 1929. The Act provides that the contribution payable to the Unemployment Fund by the Exchequer shall be at a rate equal to one-half of the aggregate amount of the contributions paid in respect of the employed person by himself and him employment

and his employer. Notices of this Act appeared in the issues of this GAZETTE for July and August, 1929 (pages 239 and 274).

The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930 (20 Geo. 5, ch. 16) received the Royal Assent on 6th February, 1930, and came into operation on 13th March. The Act provided for increases in the rates of un-employment benefit for persons aged 17, 18 and 19, and for an increase in the rate of benefit for adult dependants. The Act also made certain changes in the conditions for the receipt of benefit, including the repeal of the provision that a claimant must prove that he " is genuinely seeking work, but unable to obtain suitable employment"

mployment." More detailed notices of this Act appeared in the issues of this GAZETTE for November and December, 1929 (pages 399 and 438-9), and for February and March, 1930 (pages 50 and 84).

The Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1930 (20 Geo. 5, ch. 19), which received the Royal Assent on 15th April, 1930, raised from forty to fifty million pounds the limit on the amount of the advances by the Treasury to the Unemployment Fund which may be out-standing during the deficiency period; and the Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Act, 1930, which received the Royal Assent on 1st August, further raised the limit to sixty million pounds. (See notice at the top of the next column) notice at the top of the next column.)

The Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929 (20 Geo. 5, ch. 7), and the Colonial Development Act, 1929 (20 Geo. 5, ch. 5), both received the Royal Assent on 26th July, 1929. The first autho-rised the Treasury to afford assistance to schemes of development, reconstruction or re-equipment undertaken by public utility under-takings or by Local Authorities. The latter authorised the Treasury to make grants to Colonial Governments for development purposes, with a view to promoting commerce with or industry in the United Kingdom.

Fuller notices of these Acts appeared in the August, 1929, issue of this GAZETTE (page 274).

The Housing (Revision of Contributions) Act, 1929 (20 Geo. 5, ch. 6), also received the Royal Assent on 26th July, 1929. The Act cancels the reduction made by the Housing Acts (Revision of Act cancels the reduction made by the Housing Acts (revision of Contributions) Order, 1928, in the contributions payable under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, in respect of houses subject to special conditions erected after 30th September, 1929. A notice explaining more fully the effect of this Act appeared in the August, 1929, issue of this GAZETTE (page 274).

The Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1929 (20 Geo. 5, ch. 10), received the Royal Assent on 6th December, 1929, and came into operation on 2nd January, 1930. The Act brought into benefit two new large groups of pensioners :--

(i) wives between 65 and 70 of insured men who reached the age of 70 before 2nd January, 1928: under the Contributory Pensions Act of 1925 these women had to wait until attaining age 70 before becoming entitled to old age pensions; and
(ii) widows over 55 of men of the insurable class who died (or attained the age of 70) before 4th January, 1926; widows under 55 of this class will become entitled to widow's pension at the age of 55

age of 55.

Notices explaining in greater detail the provisions of this Act, and the conditions under which the classes brought into insurance are entitled to pensions, appeared in the issues of this GAZETTE for November and December, 1929 (pages 400 and 439-40), and for

entitled to pensions, appeared in the issues of this GAZETTE for November and December, 1929 (pages 400 and 439-40), and for January, 1930 (page 10). The Poor Law Act, 1930 (20 Geo. 5, ch. 17), which received the Royal Assent on 20th March, is a consolidation Act, embodying the provisions of the Poor Law Act, 1927 (itself a consolidation Act), as modified by the Local Government Act, 1929. Fuller particulars will be found in a summary of the Act which appeared in the March issue of this GAZETTE (page 84). The Children (Employment Abroad) Act, 1930 (20 Geo. 5, ch. 21), which received the Royal Assent on 15th April, requires a licence to be obtained from the chief magistrate of the Metropolitan Police Courts, or from one of the other magistrates of the Metropolitan Police Court at Bow Street, in respect of any child or young person going abroad for the purpose of singing, playing, performing, or being exhibited, up to the age of 18 years, and not only as hitherto, up to the age of 16. Summaries of the Coal Mines Act, 1930, of the two Housing Acts (for England and Wales and for Scotland), of the Public Works Facilities Act, 1930, and of the Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis and Asbestosis) Act, 1930, will be found in the current issue of this GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS: INCREASE OF BORROWING POWERS.

THE Unemployment Insurance Act, 1928,* authorised the Treasury, during the deficiency period, to advance money to the Unemployment Fund out of the Consolidated Fund up to a limit of £40,000,000 until 31st December, 1930. After that date no further advances might be made unless and until the amount of advances outstanding was below 530 000 0000. might be made unless and until the amount of advances outstanding was below £30,000,000; thereafter the limit was to be £30,000,000 during the deficiency period. The "deficiency period" is defined in Section 16 of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1921, as "the period between the passing of this Act (1st July, 1921) and the date certified by the Treasury to be the date on which the Unemploy-ment Fund, in the opinion of the Treasury, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, is solvent; provided that the Unemploy-ment Fund shall not be deemed to be solvent while any advances made by the Treasury for the purpose of discharging the liabilities of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1930,† raised the borrowing limit to fifty million pounds. A further amending Act to raise the borrowing limit to sixty million pounds received the Royal Assent on 1st August, 1930, under the title of the Unemploy-ment Insurance (No. 3) Act, 1930.

PUBLIC WORKS FACILITIES ACT,

1930. THE Public Works Facilities Act received the Royal Assent on

A notice of the Bill, which has now become an Act, appeared in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 243). No material change was made in the Bill as therein described during its passage through Parliament, except that its period of operation now terminates on 31st December, 1932 (instead of 1933), unless Parliament other-wise determined. wise determines.

HOUSING ACTS, 1930.

THE Housing Act, 1930, and the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, received the Royal Assent on 1st August. The former, except for two sections which respectively amend Section 5 and modify temporarily Section 3 of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, applies to England and Wales only.

England and Wales

England and Wales. Part I of the Housing Act, 1930, deals with the clearance or improve-ment of unhealthy areas. Two classes of unhealthy areas are distinguished : "clearance areas," *i.e.*, areas to be cleared of all buildings; and "improvement areas," where the conditions can be effectively remedied, without the demolition of all the buildings, by the demolition or repair of some of the buildings, the opening up of the area, and the abatement of overcrowding. The Act makes a radical alteration in the basis of Exchequer assistance towards the cost of dealing with unhealthy areas. Under the previously existing law grants were made to a local authority towards the cost of a clearance scheme not exceeding one-half of the estimated average annual loss likely to be incurred by the authority in carrying out the scheme. The new Act abolishes this grant.

estimated average annual loss likely to be incurred by the authority in carrying out the scheme. The new Act abolishes this grant, except in certain cases, and replaces it by a fixed annual grant on a unit basis. The new grant will be paid in aid of the expenses incurred by local authorities in dealing under the Act with a clearance or improvement area, and in the demolition of individual insanitary houses outside either class of unhealthy area. The new grant will be based on the number of persons required to be displaced for whom accomodation is rendered available in new houses provided by the local authority, and will normally be 45s. per displaced person, though in certain cases it may be higher. The increased Exchequer assistance given under the Act is to be used by local authorities in letting a proportion of the houses at a definitely lower rent than that normally charged for houses let under the Housing Act of 1924. Housing Act of 1924.

Other provisions of the Act deal with the repair or demolition of insanitary houses, with rural housing, and with the provision for aged persons of houses of a smaller size than the minimum in respect of which Exchequer assistance can at present be given. As stated above, the Act, with two slight exceptions, applies to England and Wales only, and there are modified provisions in certain

cases for London.

Scotland. The Housing (Scotland) Act is, in its main features, closely similar to the corresponding Act for England and Wales, noticed above. The principal difference is that the grant will normally be 50s. (in rural areas, 55s.) per displaced person, instead of 45s. and 50s., respectively, as in England and Wales.

In addition to the above sums, an extra grant is required to meet conditions arising out of the tenement system, which prevails to such a considerable extent in those areas in Scotland where clearance is a considerable extent in those areas in Scotland where clearance is specially necessary. The single tenement or building consists of separate houses—often separately owned, and sometimes contains a shop on the ground floor. Frequently a tenement includes both insanitary and sanitary premises, and if the demolition of such a tenement is required because of the insanitary houses therein, the local authority have to pay compensation at market value for the sanitary premises. To meet this expenditure of the local authority the Act increases the unit grant to an extent not exceeding 15s. An interesting provision of the Act is that the grant thereunder may be available towards the cost of hostels provided by local authorities for the accommodation of single persons.

* See the issues of this GAZETTE for November and December, 1928, pages 393 and 434.

See the April, 1930, issue of this GAZETTE, page 125.

COAL MINES ACT, 1930.

THE Coal Mines Act, 1930, received the Royal Assent on 1st August, 1930.*

1930.* The Coal Mines Bill was introduced in the House of Commons on 11th December, 1929, and a summary of its principal provisions appeared in the December issue of this GAZETTE (page 439). During the passage of the Bill through the House of Commons, certain important amendments were made. It was sent to the House of Lords on 8th April and returned by them, with amendments, to the House of Commons (for the first time) on 29th May. Some

to the House of Commons (for the first time) on 29th May. Some of those amendments were accepted and others were rejected by the Commons; the Bill thereafter passed several times between the two

The principal differences in the Act as compared with the Bill as introduced are as follows :---

Part I .- The clause which enabled financial assistance to be granted from within the industry to any branch or branches of the industry which are considered by the industry as a whole to require such assistance in order to extend or maintain the general volume of trade has been deleted. The clause which would enable district schemes as first submitted to provide for similar assistance, but on a district as distinct from a national basis, has also been deleted. But provision has been made in the Act that, after a scheme has been in operation, those respon-

sible for its administration may make representations to the Board of Trade for the scheme to be amended to include a provision for such financial assistance on a district basis, subject to the consent of the council administering the central co-ordinating scheme. The Board of Trade may then lay a draft Order providing for the amendment of the scheme before each House of Parliament, and may make the Order, unless either

House of Parliament, and may make the Order, unless either House passes a resolution to the contrary within twenty-five parliamentary sitting days. An addition has been made to the section dealing with the investigation of complaints with regard to the operation of a scheme. A complainant who is not satisfied with the action taken may apply to the Railway and Canal Commission for leave to appeal to that Commission against the decision of the committee of investigation or the Board of Trade, as the case may be

Part II. is entirely new, and provides for the setting up by the Board of Trade of a Commission consisting of five members, one of whom is to be Chairman, whose duty it will be to further the reorganisation of the coal mining industry with a view to facilitating the production, supply, and sale of coal by owners of coal mines, and for that purpose to promote and assist, by the preparation of schemes and otherwise, the amalgamation of undertakings where such amalgamations appear to the Com-

granite industry, in Leicestershire, Cumberland, Carnarvonshire, Aberdeen-shire, and Cornwall. The total number of workers examined was 494. Fibrosis of the lungs§ was found in 260 cases, or 52.6 per cent. of the whole; of whom 211 were selected for radiological examination. Of these 36, or 17 per cent., showed evidence of silicosis.§ These figures appear to indicate less injury to the lungs amongst granite workers than amongst sandstone workers. Silicosis was found amongst masons (building and monumental) and amongst orushermen (*i.e.*, breakermen, screenmen, oilers, labourers about the mill, or loaders, in the crushing mills, in tarmac plant, or in concrete sheds.) Two cases were found among set makers, Polishers, who are engaged in a wet process, involving no further cutting of the granite, are not exposed to the risk. No definite evidence of silicosis was found amongst labourers, blockers, drillers, or kerbdressers. undertakings where such amalgamations appear to the Com-mission to be in the national interest. Part III. of the Act provides for a reduction, as from 1st December, 1930, of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour in the maximum daily hours of work underground in coal mines. A proviso has been added to this Part which gives power to the Board of Trade to make an Order, to be operative forthwith, to allow the hours of work in any district to be calculated over a fortnight, instead of by the day, with a maximum daily extension for this purpose of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. The Board may only make this Order if an application is made to them by agreement between representative organisa-tions of the coal owners and of the workmen in the district, with the approval of the Mining Association of Great Britain and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. or kerbdress

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (SILICOSIS AND ASBESTOSIS) ACT, 1930.

THE Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis and Asbestosis) Act received

The Workmen's Compensation (Sincosis and Asbestosis) Act received the Royal Assent on 1st August, 1930. 'ISection 47 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925,† provides that the Secretary of State may make schemes providing for the payment of compensation by the employers of workmen in any specified industry or process or group of industries or processes involving exposure to silica dust—

(a) who are certified in such manner as may be prescribed by the scheme to have suffered death or total disablement from the disease known as fibroid phthisis or silicosis of the lungs (in this section referred to as silicosis) or from that disease a by tuberculosis: or

by there (b) who, though not totally disabled, are found on medical examination to be suffering from silicosis, or from silicosis accompanied by tuberculosis, to such a degree as to make it dangerous to continue work in the industry or process, and are for that reason suspended from employment

processes involving exposure to asbestos dust; and (ii) to enable him to make a general scheme, applicable to all industries and processes and groups of industries and processes to which compensation schemes apply, for the purpose of co-ordinating the medical arrangements in connection with those compensation schemes.

* 20 & 21 Geo. 5, ch. 34. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net.
† 15 & 16 Geo. 5, ch. 84. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net.
‡ A Report on the Effects of Asbestos Dust on workers in certain industries so been issued by the Home Office. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net.

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CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE, OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.

In accordance with a recommendation of the Economic Advisory Council, there will be included with the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE, at quarterly intervals beginning with the present month, a Supplement compiled jointly by the Board of Trade and the Ministry of Labour containing Charts illustrating the course of trade, output, prices, wages, finance and employment since 1924, together with Tables containing the statistics upon which the Charts have been based.

Charts have been based. The Charts, which show the relationship between the average figures for the year 1924 and the averages for each quarter of the years 1924-30,* illustrate the movements in wholesale prices, cost of living, export values of British manufactures, shipping freight rates, numbers insured against unemployment, numbers of the latter in employment, numbers of persons, insured and uninsured, on the live registers of Employment Exchanges, distinguishing wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped, rates of wages, industrial production, railway traffic receipts—goods and passenger, postal receipts, volume of British exports and of net imports, bank rate, discount rate, and bank clearings, as well as in certain rate, discount rate, and bank clearings, as well as in certain statistics of production, output or activity, and of unemployment in the coal mining, iron and steel, engineering, shipbuilding, cotton, wool, and building and allied industries.

SILICOSIS AMONGST GRANITE WORKERS AND IN THE SLATE INDUSTRY.

I.-AMONGST GRANITE WORKERS.

THE Home Office have issued a Report on the occurrence of silicosis amongst granite workers.[†] The investigation with which the Report deals was carried out by three members of the medical board under the Refractories and Sandstone Industries (Silicosis) Schemes, on the Refractories and Sandstone Industries (Sincosis) Schemes, on the same lines as the inquiry into the occurrence of silicosis amongst sandstone workers, a Report on which was published last year. Five districts were selected as important centres of the granite industry, in Leicestershire, Cumberland, Carnarvonshire, Aberdeen-

or kerbdressers. In an introductory memorandum prefixed to the Report, means of suppressing dust in the granite working industry are discussed, e.g., the use of water spray or other devices in drilling the rock; localised exhaust draught in dressing and surfacing the stone; keeping the crushing and screening plant enclosed, and placing exhaust draught in juxtaposition thereto; and so arranging the plant that the workers need not remain in proximity to the point where dust is produced.

II.-IN THE SLATE INDUSTRY.

The Mines Department have published a Report on the occurrence of disease of the lungs from dust inhalation in the slate industry in the Gwyrfai Rural District of Carnarvonshire.|| This inquiry also was carried out by two members of the medical board under the Refractories Industries (Silicosis) Scheme. Out of 120 men examined, evidence suggestive of pulmonary

fibrosis[§] was found in 56. Of these, 47 were millmen, *i.e.*, the men engaged in sawing, splitting, and dressing the slate. Silicosis[§] was definitely diagnosed in 14 millmen. No definite evidence of sili-cosis was found in men of other occupations. The earliest age at which silicosis was found was 40 years; but the disease appears to be most common after 50 years of age and after 30 years in the

The evidence is held to indicate that slate dust, if the exposure is sufficient, is definitely hurtful; but that it takes longer to exert its effect than does dust composed wholly of silica.

* Except in the case of the bank rate, where the actual rates (and not quarterly averages) are plotted; and in the case of merchant vessels under construction at the end of the quarter and commenced during the quarter, where the total tonnages for each quarter are plotted as a percentage of the

where the total tonnages for each quarter are plotted as a percentage of the average for 1924. † Report on the Occurrence of Silicosis amongst Granite Workers. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net. ‡ Report on the Occurrence of Silicosis amongst Sandstone Workers. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net. A notice of this Report appeared in the February, 1929, issue of this GAZETTE, page 47. § Fibrosis of the Lungs includes silicosis, as well as conditions due to dusts other than silica; and it may arise from causes not due to dust. Silicosis is the form of fibrosis of the lungs due to the inhalation of silica dust. || Report on an Inquiry into the Occurrence of Disease of the Lungs from Dust Inhalation in the Slate Industry in the Gwyrfai District. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS: CHIEF INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1929.

THE Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories and Work-shops for the year 1929 has been published.* The number of registered factories†, has risen, from 149,532 to 152,453; while the number of registered workshops† has again fallen, from 112,049 to 108,323. A decline in the number of work-shops may be due either (i) to the installation of mechanical power, thus converting the premises into factories, or (ii) to a works being closed, or carried on by the employer alone, without assistants, whereby the premises are removed from the operation of the Factory Acts. Since the war a large number of workshops, especially in the country districts, have been thus denuded of workers: this change has been marked in workshops engaged in engineering repairs, the has been marked in workshops engaged in engineering repairs, the making up of wearing apparel, watch and clock repairing, coach building, saddlery and harness manufacture. The Report again refers to the relative prosperity of certain industries (e.g., motor car manufacture, and electrical engineering), and of the South of England, particularly in and around London, in a vear when employment energine was for from estimated

and of the South of England, particularly in and around London, in a year when employment generally was far from satisfactory. The Report also refers to the many changes that are taking place in industry, some tending to make employment more, and others less, regular. Thus, some beet sugar factories, which formerly worked for a short season only during the winter, have utilised their plant during the summer in refining imported sugar. On the other hand, the Report gives several examples of trades which have been seriously affected by changes in fashion : the modern practice of distributing milk in glass bottles, for example, has badly hit the makers of milk cans. makers of milk cans.

Accidents.

The following Table, abridged from a Table in the Report, shows the numbers of accidents reported during 1928 and 1929. It should be noted that, owing to changes in the classification of industries, the comparison between the figures for the two years is not, in all cases, quite exact.

Industry.	(fatal	and non- atal).	non- Fatal Ac		
to provide the second provide the second second	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.	
Cotton	8,443	8,608	24	23	
Wool, worsted and shoddy	2,758	2,753	18	23	
Other textile	2,631	2,531	13	6	
Iron smelting	3,803 2.233	3,628	40 36	43	
Extraction and refining of other	2:200	2,201	50	13	
metals	866	5 -,	5	1	
Conversion of iron into steel	3,664	1 5	35	1	
Iron and steel rolling mills	9,629	1	25	1	
Other conversion of metals (includ- ing metal tube making and wire	A CONTRACT OF	{ 18,217 }		} 79	
drawing)	4,160	123480 1	7	- determined	
Metal founding or casting	10,154	9,091	24	20	
Boiler making, etc	2,433	} 4,909	13	3 17	
Constructional engineering	2,014	the second second	13		
Electrical engineering	4,567	4,051	14	7	
Locomotive building and repairing Motor vehicles (other than steam)	3,802	3,942	7	7	
and accessories	6,259	2 (6	1	
Railway and tramway plant and	0,100	} 11,343	in the second	24	
vehicles	4,990		13	Jak	
Shipbuilding	11,150	11,017	95	85	
Other engineering and machine mak-	1. 200 1900	The Barrier		Jer Es	
ing; vehicle (other than railway and tramway vehicle) making;	150 113 100	Saler Saler		A COLORADOR	
manufacture of ordnance and	and the	Par water			
munitions of war	15,654	13,565	52	45	
Metal galvanising, tinning, plating	1 Contraction	- C.		A CONTRACTOR	
and enamelling, &c	2,058	1,432	6	4	
Other metal trades General woodwork	7,499	6,872	26 34	14	
Chamicala sta	5,090	4,953 4,613	34 47	59	
Paper, printing and stationery	4,870	4,536	22	27	
Food and drink trades	7,853	7,558	48	52	
Gas works, electricity generating			and the second		
stations	3,166	3,158	52	44	
Other non-textile industries	14,434	13,993	65	70	
Docks and warehouses, buildings and	1. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.	1 2 2 2 2 2 19		and webe	
railways, under sections 104-6 of	abginit h	HILMING S		TRAL TEST	
the Factory Act, 1901	12,155	11,348	242	270	
Totals	101.000	154 710	000	057	
Totals	161,269	154,319	982	953	

Summarised by age and sex, the accidents of 1928 and 1929 were distributed as shown in the following Table :---

and an and a second second				All Accidents.		Fatal A	ccidents.
			Tarid Taridan MESAR	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.
Adults-	a la cara	and the second	Therein		- and the lot		-
Male Female Young Persons-				123,061 12,536	117,418 12,273	904 14	876 19
Male Female				19,308 6,364	18,564 6,064	56 8	50 8
All Ages— Male Female				142,369	135,982	960	926
				18,900	18,337	22	27
Total	ls			161,269	154,319	982	953

* Cmd. 3633. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net. + "Factories" are equipped with mechanical power; "workshops" are

Industrial Diseases and Industrial Poisoning.

The following Table shows the number of cases of industrial poisoning or disease notifiable under Section 73 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, or under Section 3 of the Lead Paint (Pro-tection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, during the years 1928 and 1929 :---

an an ann an an a' le saine An an	and the second sec				Deaths.	
Disease.	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928		
Lead poisoning-	North I	Walter Parts	1122662.024	Trades' and	IL COLUMN	
In factories		169	239	21	23	
In painting of buildings	200 met	75	87	10	20	
Phosphorus poisoning	0000					
Mercurial poisoning			4			
Arsenical poisoning		a stand	2			
Carbon bisulphide poisoning	10.00	6	ĩ	the second s	and the second	
Aniline poisoning		26	41	Catholic Marcal	1000	
Chronic benzene poisoning		1	STATISTICS IN THE REAL PROPERTY IN	1		
Toxic jaundice	Contraction of	2		CHARLES THE PARTY OF		
Anthrax	1	40	45			
Epitheliomatous ulceration	Sector Sector	165	175	50	59	
Chrome ulceration				00	29	
		109	70			
Totals		593	670	87	111	

Accident Prevention and Welfare.

Special attention is again devoted in the Report to the progress that has been made in the establishment of "safety committees," or other forms of safety organisation in the various industries. It is stated that the reports from all areas show that substantial progress has been made; though cases are reported where the safety com-mittees rarely meet, or accomplish little when they do meet. This is often due to lack of support from the management; the operatives cannot be expected to take an interest in the question when their employers are not in earnest about it.

The Report strongly urges that the workers themselves should be directly represented on the safety committees, which should not consist of managers and foremen only. Accidents can be eliminated only by educating the workers themselves to perform their duties with due regard to safety.

Welfare.—A new Welfare Order for oil cake mills was issued during the year : see the issues of this GAZETTE for February and July, 1929 (pages 75 and 267). On the subject of voluntary welfare work, the Report observes that, in spite of trade depression and other adverse circumstances there has been a great deal of progress, most marked in the case of new firms or of firms moving from congested town areas into the country or suburbs. Some works are said to draw their workers from a considerable distance because of the welfare facilities and a second progress. facilities, such as meals, provided.

Weight Lifting.

The Report contains a chapter specially devoted to the subject of weight lifting.

The chapter is in two parts, the first devoted to an account of an investigation into all accidents caused by the manipulation of heavy weights during the three months, February-April, 1929. The number of such accidents reported during the period was 948, of which 866 occurred to male adults, 33 to women adults, 36 to male young persons, and 13 to female young persons. The largest number of accidents and the highest calculated accident rate occurred in the metal industries, while shipbuilding presents a considerable hazard to workers from the handling of loads.

The second part of the chapter contains a summary of a report by one of the medical inspectors on weight lifting in the jute and allied industries.

Five-Day Week.

It is stated in last year's Report that "it is reported from every Division, and from almost every district, that individual firms en-gaged in a very wide range of industries have adopted this system." The Report for 1929 states that the Five-Day Week has been adopted as a normal practice by a few additional firms, and it con-tinues in those factories where it has once been seriously adopted. It is more often found in cases where workers have to travel long distances to their work, than where they live around the factory. Sometimes it is necessary to revert temporarily to Saturday work owing to pressure of orders.

A case is quoted in the Report of a large engineering firm which reduced their working week from 47 to 43 hours, the 43 hours being worked in five days. They found that, after a few weeks, production definitely went up, improvement being shown, not only in the output per hour, but also in the total output per week.

Certificates of Fitness.

The number of young persons between 14 and 16 years of age who were examined by certifying surgeons for certificates of fitness in 1929 was 344,336, as compared with 334,059 in 1928, an increase of 10,277, or 3 per cent.

The number of rejections was 8,604, and the number of certificates granted "under conditions or advice," 11,018. The reasons for rejection were not stated in 104 cases; of the remainder, 3,084 were for non-production of certificate or other evidence of age, and a further 725 for other non-medical reasons; the rejections for medical reasons numbered only 4,691, or 1.36 per cent. of the cases examined.

August, 1930.

POOR-LAW RELIEF.

I.—ANALYSIS FOR 1st JANUARY, 1930 (ENGLAND AND WALES).

(ENGLAND AND WALES). According to a Return* which has been issued by the Ministry of Health, the total number of persons (men, women and children) in receipt of poor-law relief in England and Wales on the night of 1st January, 1930, was 1,205,417, as compared with 1,240,666 on 1st January, 1929, and 1,364,691 on 1st January, 1928. These totals correspond to 304; 314; and 347, respectively, per 10,000 of the estimated population. The reduction, as compared with 1929, was again greatest in London, especially East and South London; there were also substantial reductions at Bristol and at Derby; on the North-East Coast (especially at Gateshead, Hartlepool, Middles-brough, South Shields, and Stockton); and in some unions in South Wales and Monmouthshire (especially Newport, where the reduction amounted to 47.5 per cent., and Neath). On the other hand, there were many slight and a few considerable increases, notably at Barns ley, which showed an increase of 43.5 per cent.

were many slight and a few considerable increases, notably at Barns ley, which showed an increase of 43.5 per cent. In spite of the general reduction, the proportion per 10,000 re-mained exceptionally high in East London and in some of the South London unions, in Northumberland and Durham, in South Wales, in the West Derby (Liverpool) union, and in some of the Yorkshire unions. Rates exceeding 750 per 10,000 were recorded in one East London and one South London union, at Hemsworth (Yorks.) and Hull, at Gateshead and Sunderland, and at Merthyr Tydfil; while rates between 500 and 750 per 10,000 were recorded in 23 other unions, of which 5 were in East and South London, 8 in Northumber-land and Durham, and 3 in South Wales. These 30 unions, with proportions of 500 per 10,000 and upwards, had a total of 354,729 persons in receipt of relief on 1st January, 1930, or nearly 30 per cent. of the number in the whole of England and Wales. At the other end of the scale, no fewer than 423 unions (out of a total of 635), had less than 250 per 10,000. These were very largely rural unions.

As in the previous year, the reduction was almost entirely among those in receipt of domiciliary relief on account of unemployment, as will be seen from the following Table :---

	lst January, 1930.	lst January, 1929.	Increas Decreas 1930, as with
Persons in receipt of domi- ciliary relief on account of unemployment	250,098	313,092	- 6
other persons in receipt of domiciliary relief	616,968	586,571	+ 3
Persons in receipt of institu- tional relief	338,351	341,003	10024
Total	1,205,417	1,240,666	- 3
	CONTRACTOR - SANT	Contractor second state	1 1 2 1 1 1 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 K

The number of *casuals* included in the total for 1st January, 1930, was 11,454, as compared with 11,562 on 1st January, 1929. The following Table classifies the numbers in receipt of relief on 1st January, 1930, according to the reported causes of relief :---

Causes of Relief.	No. on 1st January, 1930.	Increase Decreas as com with 1
ickness, accident or bodily infirmity fental infirmity Il-health of a dependant Inemployment (domiciliary relief) ther causes (including widowhood and orphanhood)	372,948 141,114 4,493 250,098 436,764	+ 11 + 2 - 62 + 14
Total	1,205,417	- 35,

II.-RETURN FOR FIRST QUARTER OF 1930. (i)-ENGLAND AND WALES.

A STATEMENT[†] has been issued by the Ministry of Health showing the number of persons in receipt of poor-law relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in March, 1930, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of such relief

The total number of persons in receipt of poor-law relief (domiciliary and institutional) in England and Wales at the end of March, 1930, was 1,047,000, equivalent to 265 per 10,000 of the estimated popula-tion. This compares with 1,066,000 at the end of December, 1929; with 1,107,000 in March 1929; and with 644,000 in March, 1914. These totals include large numbers who would ordinarily be employed; nearly all the relief given to these persons is domiciliary. The total number of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief on the last Saturday in March, 1930, was 823,000, as compared with 845,000 at the end of December, 1929; a decrease of 22,000, or 2.6 per cent. The corresponding total at the end of March, 1929, was 882,000. It is stated in the Return that, except for two weeks in January, the increase in the number of persons in receipt of relief recorded during the previous quarter continued until the beginning of March. During March there was a reduction of 55,509, of which 44,999 occurred in the week ended 29th March : this reduction was attributed

* House of Commons Paper 146 of Session 1930. H.M. Stationery Office

price 1s. net. † H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net. ‡ Excluding lunatics in county and borough asylums, persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only, and casuals.

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mainly to the alteration by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, in the middle of the month, of the provisions governing the distribu-tion of benefits to unemployed persons insured under the Unemploy-

tion of benchts to unemployed persons insured under the Onemploy-ment Insurance Acts. The following Table gives figures for persons in receipt of domici-liary relief in England and Wales for the month of February, 1930, with comparative totals for November, 1929, and for February, 1929; the figures represent averages of the numbers in receipt of relief on each Saturday of the respective months :—

	England	and Wales.
Classes of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief.*	Numbers.	Numbers per 10,000 of the estimated population.
 (a)—Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts	57,000	15
2. Unemployed persons not insured, but regis- tered at an Employment Exchange, and	151,000	38
3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some	41,000	10
regular occupation, and their dependants	120,000	30
4. Totals of above three classes : February, 1930 November, 1929 February, 1929	369,000 347,000 433,000	93 88 110
5. All other persons in receipt of domiciliary relief* :		
February, 1930 November, 1929 February, 1929	500,000 486,000 486,000	127 123 124
6. Totals (all persons in receipt of domiciliary relief)* :	Not another	and area a
February, 1930	869,000	220 211
February, 1929	833,000 919,000	234

(ii)-SCOTLAND.

Statistics of persons in receipt of outdoor relief compiled on a similar basis to those for England and Wales are also available for Scotland; but they relate only to the numbers in receipt on the 15th of the month, and do not give averages for the month as in the case of England and Wales of England and Wales.

The figures for persons in receipt of outdoor relief in Scotland in the first quarter of 1930 are given in the following Table :---

Classes of persons in receipt of outdoor relief.†	15th January, 1930.	15th February, 1930.	15th March, 1930.
1. (a) Unemployed persons insured	theid even an	Roman N	ergradea?
under the Unemployment Insurance Acts (b) Wives and dependent chil-	18,254	17,935	18,089
dren of above persons	44,219	42,903	41,691
2. (a) Unemployed persons not in- sured but registered at Employment Exchanges	3,359	3,307	3,017
 (b) Wives and dependent children of above persons 3. (a) Other unemployed persons 	4,585	4,161	3,375
ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation (b) Wives and dependent chil-	1,194	1,182	1,181
dren of above persons 4. All other persons in receipt of outdoor relief and their	1,490	1,366	1,344
dependants	107,436	108,565	109,535
Totals	180,537	179,419	178,232
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NOTE.—For particulars of persons in receipt of poor law relief in July, 1930, see page 309.

EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED **EX-SERVICE MEN.**

THE twenty-sixth meeting of the King's Roll National Council was held on 22nd July, 1930, at the House of Commons, under the chairmanship of Admiral of the Fleet, Earl Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., when the following facts were reported :--The number of employers on the King's Roll is now 26,500, and they employ approximately 373,000 disabled ex-servicemen. The number of public utility companies (gas, electricity, etc.), and Royal Warrant holders of any size not yet on the King's Roll are now 27 and 25 reservicey.

are now 27 and 25, respectively. Approximately 30,000 disabled ex-servicemen are now registered as unemployed, of whom about 13,000 require employment of a light nature

Consideration was given at the meeting to suggestions contained in a report on a conference which was held in London on 29th May, 1930, between representatives of the National Council and certain King's Roll Committees for the purpose of discussing the working of the King's Roll scheme

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At 29th July, 1930, the number of men in training was 24, and the number awaiting training, 44. Since August, 1919, 100,694 men have terminated training.

Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only. See ‡ footnote in previous column.

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COURSES OF INSTRUCTION FOR UNEMPLOYED BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE two National Advisory Councils for Juvenile Employment (for England and Wales and for Scotland), in their first Report* recom-mended the establishment of Junior Instruction Centres in all areas where the number of unemployed juveniles reached a specified minimum. The object of these Centres was to prevent the deteriora-tion of unemployed hows and give and hy maintaining or mestablish minimum. The object of these Centres was to prevent the deteriora-tion of unemployed boys and girls, and, by maintaining or re-establish-ing habits of discipline and self-respect, and giving training and education, to facilitate their reabsorption into industry. In areas where there were not enough unemployed boys and girls to justify the establishment of a Junior Instruction Centre, it was suggested the establishment of a Junior Instruction Centre, it was suggested that the Ministry of Labour should be prepared to consider the establishment of a separate class for unemployed juveniles in connection with an existing educational institution. Such classes are known as "Junior Instruction Classes."

The Minister of Labour accepted these recommendation experimental period from 1st January, 1930, to 31st March, 1933, and invited the Local Education Authorities to submit proposals for the establishment of Junior Instruction Centres or Classes in areas where they were required. Section 15 of the Unemployment In-surance Act, 1930,[†] which came into operation on 13th March, provides that the Minister of Labour, after consultation with the Board of Education, shall . . . make arrangements with Local Education Authorities for the provision, so far as is practicable, of approved courses of instruction for insured contributors under the age of 18 years who claim benefit.

ember last the Minister of Labour asked the National In December last the Minister of Labour asked the National Advisory Councils for Juvenile Employment to consider the manner in, and the extent to, which it would be practicable to provide approved courses of instruction in areas where the numbers of boys and girls unemployed were below the lower limits specified in their first Reports (mentioned above) as the minima necessary for the establishment of separate centres or classes; and in March of this year the Minister further invited the Advisory Council for England and Wales to give special consideration to the position of the cotton area in and around Lancashire. The Advisory Council for England and Wales have now presented their recommendations in reply to both these requests, in the form of a Report.[‡] The Advisory Council give the result of an investigation made in In De

both these requests, in the form of a Report.[‡] The Advisory Council give the result of an investigation made in November, 1929, as to the number and distribution of unemployed boys and girls. At the date of the investigation there were 9,845 boys and 6,607 girls, in all, claiming benefit at the 837 Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux in England and Wales. Yet there were only 129 Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux, or about 15 per cent. of the total, where there were as many as 20 boys claiming benefit; and only 79 Exchanges or Bureaux (or less than a tenth of the whole number) where there were as many as 20 girls claiming benefit. Unemploy-ment among boys and girls, therefore, though widespread, is in only ment among boys and girls, therefore, though widespread, is in only a small proportion of the districts severe; and large numbers of unemployed boys and girls live in areas where the criteria for establishing separate courses of instruction, suggested by the Advisory Councils in their first Reports, are not satisfied. Some of these areas are urban, but comparatively prosperous; others are rural or semi-rural.

The recommendations of the Advisory Council on the two points

bility of establishing Junior Instruction Classes should be explored. In areas where it is not possible to establish a separate centre or class for unemployed juveniles, they may, in certain circumstances, be required to attend ordinary day-time educational institutions, if the Local Education Authority can make arrangements to admit them. (The Advisory Council, however, strongly emphasise the point that the educational value of the instruction provided for the ordinary pupils at any educational institution should not be allowed to be impaired in any way by the admission thereto of unemployed hows and girls; and they recognize that for this reason some Local boys and girls; and they recognise that, for this reason, some Local Education Authorities may not be able to make satisfactory arrangements for the admission of small numbers of unemployed boys and girls, whose personnel is constantly changing, to their existing educational institutions.) Where such facilities are provided, it may be possible, in certain circumstances, to convert them into Junior Instruction Classes.

Organisations conducted by voluntary agencies should not be ecognised as approved courses_of instruction for unemployed boys and girls.

It should be made more generally known that boys and girls who, during periods of unemployment, wish to take up or continue studies of a more advanced character, or more suited to their indivi-dual requirements, than those provided in the normal centre or class, can obtain permission to do so without prejudicing their claims to unemployment benefit.

Where it is not possible to establish any course of instruction for unemployed boys and girls in the day time, they may be required to attend evening classes as a condition for the receipt of benefit.

• H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. (Advisory Council for England and Wales; and 3d. (Advisory Council for Scotland.) A summary of these Reports appeared in the September, 1929, issue of this GAZETTE, page 316. † 20 Geo. 5, ch. 16. Notices of this Act appeared in the issues of this GAZETTE for November and December, 1929 (pages 399 and 438-9), and for February, 1930 (page 50). ‡ The National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (England and Wales): Third Report. Provision of Courses of Instruction for Unemployed Boys and Girls. Cmd. 3638. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net.

These facilities also may, in certain circumstances, be converted into Junior Instruction Classes. In order to meet the special needs of the areas in and around Lancashire in which cotton is the predominant industry, certain modifications (specified in the Report) should be made for an experi-mental period of twelve months in the criteria for establishing courses of instruction in them error. of instruction in those areas.

The Minister has accepted the recommendations contained in this Report for an experimental period ending on 31st March, 1933, and, in a letter dated 8th August, has invited all Education Authorities for Higher Education in England and Wales to consider the problem in relation to their respective areas, and to submit their proposals

HEAD MASTERS' AND HEAD MISTRESSES' EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEES: REPORTS FOR 1929.

THE Annual Reports for 1929 of the Employment Committees of the Incorporated Associations of Head Masters and Head Mistresses of Public Secondary Schools (in association with the Ministry of Labour) have been issued * have been issued

I.-HEAD MASTERS' EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE.

During 1929, 1,527 boys were placed by the Committee in employ-ment, an advance of 238 over the previous year and an increase of nearly 50 per cent. over the figure attained two years ago. Of these placings, 80 per cent. were in clerical posts. 174 boys were placed with insurance companies and brokers, 92 with city merchants, 79 in banks, 69 in civil, municipal, and public utility services, and 57 in accountancy. Of the non-clerical posts, 151 were in wholesale houses, 52 with engineering firms, and 48 in chemical or other scien-tific accumptions. tific occupations. Appointments overseas filled during the year totalled 27, and included five appointments of older boys as assistants to managers of rubber estates in the Malay Peninsula, and 15 further to managers of rubber estates in the Malay Peninsula, and 15 further posts under the fur trade apprenticeship scheme of the Hudson's Bay Company in Canada. In addition, many posts were filled with merchants, oil, and tobacco companies, manufacturing concerns, banks, meat importing companies, etc., having connections overseas and offering opportunities for boys, after suitable training, to proceed to appointments abroad to appointments abroad.

to appointments abroad. The Report refers to the growing practice, on the part of commer-cial and industrial firms, to make openings for the better-educated type of boy of about 18 years of age, to whom a career in salesmanship or in executive work may be offered. There is, on the other hand, a noticeable reduction in the openings for boys in banks, consequent on the introduction of calculating and other machinery. The advisory work of the Committee necessarily constitutes a large proportion of its activities; interviews during the year have numbered 11 149. The Committee have during the year developed

numbered 11,149. The Committee have during the year have numbered 11,149. The Committee have during the year developed their policy of going out to the schools themselves, to give group lectures and individual advice on careers to those about to leave and to their parents. Groups of senior boys have also visited, under the auspices of the Committee, a number of industrial works, in order to gain appreciation of trade organisation and processes.

During February, a system of weekly "open evenings," at which boys placed are able to discuss with the Secretary their successes and difficulties, was instituted.

II.-HEAD MISTRESSES' EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE.

The aims of the Committee are to provide information and advice for girls leaving the public secondary schools concerning appropriate careers, and to bring them into touch with suitable employers. With this end in view, schools are visited and addresses given to the higher forms concerning the method of entry into, and ultimate opportunities available in, different occupations; at a later stage individual interviews are given to each girl and her parents, when a wide range of information concerning careers is available, and assistance is afforded in making a choice which will be most suited to the conjuties and aisumatanees of the asnellite. As a result assistance is anorded in making a choice which will be most stated to the qualities and circumstances of the candidate. As a result, a variety of occupations has been discussed. In addition to clerical and secretarial work, girls have been placed in many of the following :—accountancy, advertising, architecture, chiropody, cooking, dairy work, dental surgery, domestic science, dramatic art, electrical housecraft and demonstration, engineering, gardening, bated management house procenty management laundry management art, electrical housecraft and demonstration, engineering, gardening, hotel management, house property management, laundry manage-ment, law, librarianship, medicine, pharmacy, photography, physical culture, political organising, radiography, salesmanship, scientific research, tracing, veterinary surgery, social science and welfare work of various kinds.

During the year 1929, over 10,000 interviews were given to girls and their parents, visits were paid to 49 schools, and 1,440 vacancies for employment were filled, an increase of 227 on the year 1928.

The Committee also endeavour to keep in touch with the candi-dates by means of personal interviews at weekly "open evenings" and by an Annual Reunion, until they are satisfactorily established in their careers.

"CHOICE OF CAREERS" PAMPHLETS.

A "Choice of Careers" series of pamphlets, compiled by the Incorporated Associations of Head Masters and Head Mistresses in co-operation with the Ministry of Labour, is in course of publication : see page 86 of the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1930. Two more pamphlets, dealing respectively with the Merchant Navy (navigating officers) and with Domestic Science, have now been issued.

* H.M. Stationery Office: price 2d. net each.

August, 1930.

REPORT OF OVERSEA SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE FOR YEAR 1929.

According to the Report of the Oversea Settlement Committee for the year 1929*, the total number of British settlers who went over-Chase and Warwickshire. The number of workpeople employed was 911,218, and the number of man-shifts worked was 59,031,898. The average output per man-shift worked was 21.94 cwt., the average for the districts ranging from 18.03 cwt. in Lancashire, Cheshire and North Stafford-shire to 24.60 cwt. in North Derbyshire and North Stafford-shire average earnings per man-shift worked were 9s. 3.25d, ranging from 7s. 7.48d. in North more and to 10s. 3.64d. in North Derby-shire and Nottinghamshire. seas in that year, under the Empire Settlement Act, was 72,213, as compared with 47,855 in 1928. The total of 72,213 includes 37,140 compared with 47,355 in 1928. The total of 72,215 includes 57,140 persons who sailed to Canada at the special £10 ocean passage rate which has been granted by the British North Atlantic steamship lines, as from 1st January, 1929, for British subjects normally resident in Great Britain and Northern Ireland proceeding from this country to Canada for the purpose of permanent residence in the Dominion. The number who sailed for Canada with assisted passages under the Empire Settlement Act in 1929, was 21,615, as compared shire and Nottinghamshire. with 24,889 in 1928, and with 27,113 in 1927.

Since and Nottinghamsnire. Information as to the value of allowances in kind is also given in the return, based, so far as Northumberland and Durham are concerned, on returns furnished for the purpose of the wages ascer-tainments, and, for other districts, on information supplied by the Mining Association of Great Britain. For Great Britain as a whole the average value of such allowances was 4.85d. per shift, the amounts ranging from 0.62d. in Lancashire, Cheshire and North Staffordshire to 1s. 0.96d. in Northumberland and 1s. 1.14d. in Durham. The following Table shows the total sailings under the Empire Settlement Act to the several Dominions in each of the years 1927, 1928 and 1929 .___

Dom	inion.	more	1927.	1928.	1929.
Canada Australia New Zealand South Africa		 	27,113 29,136 4,446 221	24,889 20,603 2,175 181	58,755 11,525 1,849 84
Total		 	60,916	47,855†	72,213

It will be seen that, while there was a large increase of emigrants to Canada in 1929, there were further great reductions in the number of emigrants to Australia and to New Zealand. The emigrants to Australia were little more than a third, and those to New Zealand less than a sixth, of the numbers in 1926. The total number of departures under the Empire Settlement Act from 1922, when the Act came into force, to the end of 1929 has been 369,766.

The combined effect of the £10 passage rate to Canada and of the restrictions imposed by the Canadian Government, as from 1st January, 1929, on the immigration of single men from certain foreign countries has been to produce a great change in the proportion of British to foreign immigration into Canada during the year. Whereas the immigrants into Canada from Great Britain increased from 55,848 in 1928 to 65,716 in 1929, the number from foreign countries (other than the United States) fell from 81,001 in 1928 to 64 378 in 1929 64.378 in 1929.

The Report refers to the hindrances to migration into each of the Dominions in 1929—in Canada, an abnormally poor harvest, accom-panied by financial depression and a stringency in the employment market; in Australia, a serious drop in the price of wool, a shortage in the wheat crop, and severe unemployment throughout the Common wealth; in New Zealand, conditions which, though showing a steady improvement, necessitated the continuance of a partial embargo on sisted migration.

Special attention has been given by the Oversea Settlement Committee to the encouragement of the migration of women. During 1929, for the first time since the passing of the Empire Settlement Act, the number of women who received assisted passages under the Act exceeded the number of men (14,047 against 12,801). This is exclusive of the men and women (23,000 and 10,000 respectively) sailing to Canada under the £10 passage rate.

The Report mentions that more consideration is now being given The Report mentions that more consideration is now being given to the opportunities abroad for well educated girls. A recent investigation in Canada by the secretary of the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women shows that there are good opportunities for young women of good education in that Dominion, if they are willing to adapt themselves to new conditions and to work their way up.

THE first of a series of volumes containing the Final Report on the THE first of a series of volumes containing the Final Report on the Third Census of Production, 1924, has been published. Preliminary reports on that Census appeared in the "Board of Trade Journal" some time ago, and in a summary issued by H.M. Stationery in 1928||; but the present volume contains much matter that was not available when the preliminary reports appeared, and embodies the results of such revision as has been found necessary in consequence of a closer examination of the census returns, and further corres-pondence with the firms concerned. The present volume relates to the textile trades, and includes separate reports on the cotton spinning and weaving trades, the woollen and worsted trades, the silk and artificial silk trades, the jute, hemp and linen trades, the hosiery trades, the textile finishing trades, the lace trades, the rope, twine and net trades, the elastic webbing trade, the coconut fibre, ramie fibre, horsehair and feather trades, the flock and rag trades, and the packing trade. Reference is made in the Report to the facilities now existing in this country for the preliminary testing and training of intending settlers (men, women, and boys). Under the Widows, Orphans, and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1929, pensioners under the Contributory Pensions Acts are now entitled to receive their pensions while they are in any part of the British Empire; and insured persons who emigrate to any part of the Empire may keep up their insurance for pensions as voluntary contributors. These provisions came into force on 2nd January, 1930 OUTPUT, COSTS AND PROCEEDS OF and the packing trade.

THE COAL-MINING INDUSTRY.

A STATISTICAL summary‡ of the output, and of the costs of production proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 31st March, 1930,§ prepared by the Mines Department and based partly upon returns made for the purpose of wages ascertain-ments for certain districts and partly upon other returns supplied by individual colliery owners, shows that at undertakings which produced 64,749,447 tons of saleable coal, or about 97 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, 59,957,599 tons were dis-posable commercially. posable commercially.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £39,985,536, equivalent to 13s. 4.06d. per ton. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £43,327,072, equivalent

Calculated on the quantity of coal disposable commercially.
Excluding the value of allowances in kind.
After crediting subvention.
Final Report on the Third Census of Production of the United Kingdom (1924): The Tertile Trades. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4s. 6d.
See the October, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE, page 356. * Cmd. 3589. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net. † Including 7 who sailed to "India and other parts." ‡ Cmd. 3602. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net. § In the case of South Wales and Monmouthshire the period covered is the arter ended 30th April, 1930.

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to 14s. 5.43d. per ton. There was thus a credit balance of £3,341,536, or 1s. 1.37d. per ton. An analysis by districts shows that there were credit balances in all cases, ranging from 7.19d. per ton in Southand to 1s. 11.4d. in South Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock

The following Table compares some of the more important figures with those in previous returns :---

Quarter ended	Propor- tion of Industry covered.	Amount of Saleable Coal raised.	Credit (+) or Debit (-) balance per ton.*	No. of Work- people employed.	Output per man- shift worked.	Earnings per man-shift worked.†
1924. 31st Mar. 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Dec.	Per cent. 94 93 92 94	Tons. 67,047,657 61,552,868 59,163,976 62,428,185	s. d. +2 9.63 +1 0.34 +0 0.26 +0 7.61	1,111,280 1,107,457 1,082,340 1,078,758	Cwts. 17·79 17·48 17·33 17·74	s. d. 10 2.82 10 11.17 10 10.24 10 7.04
1925. 31st Mar. 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Dec.	94 95 98 98	62,458,898 54,982,191 54,976,337 62,662,455	$ \begin{array}{c} + 0 & 6 \cdot 13 \\ - 0 & 11 \cdot 81 \\ - 0 & 2 \cdot 82 \\ + 1 & 6 \cdot 70 \\ \end{array} $	1,074,079 1,032,216 1,013,757 1,041,997	17.98 17.85 17.88 17.88 18.31	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
1926. 31st Mar.	99	66,071,166	+1 4.99‡	1,074,395	18.46	10 4.79
1927. 31st Mar. 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Dec.	96 96 96 96	63,329,641 58,880,719 58,585,249 60,350,401	$ \begin{array}{c} +1 & 2 \cdot 41 \\ -1 & 0 \cdot 65 \\ -1 & 2 \cdot 00 \\ -1 & 0 \cdot 43 \end{array} $	969,943 981,393 946,487 945,480	20.66 20.47 20.47 20.82	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
1928. 31st Mar. 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Dec.	97 97 96 96	61,833,281 55,034,291 53,552,053 59,099,369	$ \begin{array}{cccc} -0 & 9 \cdot 34 \\ -1 & 5 \cdot 02 \\ -1 & 4 \cdot 11 \\ -0 & 2 \cdot 87 \end{array} $	921,448 890,863 859,259 850,770	21.24 20.98 21.13 21.80	9 5.02 9 3.09 9 3.25 9 2.84
1929. 31st Mar. 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Dec.	97 96 97 97	63,851,058 59,422,734 60,497,604 64,872,965	$ \begin{array}{c} +0 & 9.15 \\ -0 & 3.43 \\ -0 & 0.22 \\ +0 & 11.29 \end{array} $	880,941 894,282 894,390 903,914	22.13 21.45 21.40 21.78	9 2.69 9 2.59 9 2.61 9 2.78
1930. 31st Mar.	97	64,749,447	+1 1.37	911,218	21.94	9 3.25

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION 1924: REPORT ON THE TEXTILE TRADES.§

These reports are in general arranged on a uniform basis, and deal separately with the subject of production, employment, wages and power equipment. The relevant figures of production, employ-ment, and power equipment recorded at the censuses of 1907 and 1912 are included for comparative purposes; while Tables appended to each report show in detail, for the trade concerned, the results of the 1924 Census.

The volume also includes a general report on the textile trades as a whole, in which the results for all the trades in the group are brought together, and in which information obtained regarding the consumption of fuel and the generation and consumption of electricity in the textile trades in 1924 is discussed.

UNEMPLOYMENT MEASURES AND PROPOSALS IN OVERSEA COUNTRIES.

NEW ZEALAND.*

THE Committee appointed by the New Zealand Government to consider the problem of unemployment in that country have recently published their final Report, which is unanimous.

published their final Report, which is unanimous. The Committee find that, apart from periodic general unemploy-ment arising from depression in trade, the two main causes of unemployment in New Zealand are the widespread seasonal fluctua-tions in the primary industries and rationalisation, *i.e.*, the intro-duction of improved methods and machinery and the substitution of new materials, such as oil for coal or electric power for steam. They are convinced that the problem will continue, that it requires some permanent organisation to deal with it, and that the relief measures hitherto applied must be regarded as uneconomic and temporary expedients. They do not, however, consider that a system of unemployment insurance is applicable to conditions in New Zealand, which differ greatly from those in Great Britain, especially in the highly seasonal nature of the main, that is, the primary, industries, and the embryonic state of many of the secondary industries. industries

The Committee, therefore, recommend that a Board, to be called "The New Zealand Employment Board," be established, the principal duty of which should be so to stimulate and encourage the development of industry and the latent resources of the country that all persons seeking employment can be absorbed in productive avenues. The Board should be composed of six members, including representatives of employers, workers and tax-payers. They should have wide powers of co-operation with Government Departments and local authorities, and should establish and be responsible for the efficient working of a system of employment exchanges. efficient working of a system of employment exchanges.

Where work cannot at once be found for the unemployed, who must register at the exchanges, it is recommended that the Board should pay "sustenance allowances" on a scale laid down.

Although the suggested powers of the Board include that of co-operation with local bodies for the carrying out of relief work where necessary, they should endeavour to reduce unemployment mainly by the stimulation and coordination of the demand for labour in normal industry, including public works, and, in suitable cases, by enabling the unemployed to establish themselves in business on their own account on their own account.

The Board should be financed by an "Employment and Sus-tenance Fund," to be levied in such a way as to distribute the inci-dence over the whole community and not merely over the industries affected by unemployment.

The Committee emphasise throughout their Report that as un-employment is due largely to advancement of knowledge and the greater efficiency of industry, whereby society as a whole benefits, it should consequently be regarded as a social problem the responsi-bility for which should, in justice, fall on the nation as a whole.

SOUTH AFRICA.+

THE South African Commission on Old Age Pensions and National Insurance in their Third Report[†] made the following recommendations :-

"(1) That (a) a system of voluntary insurance against un-employment is not likely to succeed in South Africa; (b) if an insurance scheme is to be introduced it must be on a compulsory basis; (c) that an insurance scheme cannot, under present cir-cumstances, be applied in the rural and tribal areas of the Union; (d) it is, however, possible to frame a workable scheme limited to certain areas and to benefits just sufficient to tide the unemployed workers over temporary periods of unemployment due to seasonal and trade cyclical fluctuations.

"(2) That a workable scheme could be framed limited to "(2) That a workable scheme could be framed limited to certain areas and to benefits just sufficient to tide the unem-ployed workers over temporary periods of unemployment due to seasonal and trade cyclical fluctuations, but that it would be impossible to include in such a scheme acute and prolonged unemployment caused by an industrial crisis or any other cause which would bring about such a depression that a considerable proportion of the workers would be thrown out of employment. In such a condition of affairs we consider that additional relief about he afforded to the unemployed by the State and local should be afforded to the unemployed by the State and local authorities probably on much the same lines as is done at present by the Provincial and Municipal Authorities providing work and sharing the expenditure in fixed proportions."

The Commission also drew up a draft scheme on the above lines, which covers all sections of workers, Europeans, coloured persons, Asiatics and natives, also apprentices, outworkers (provided they are employees), domestic servants, and casual and seasonal workers. Four wage groups are provided for in the draft scheme, as a flat rate of contributions and of benefits was considered unsuited to the employees of the server of the draft scheme. conditions obtaining in South Africa.

* Unemployment in New Zealand. First and Second Sections of Report of Committee appointed by the Government on 17th October, 1928, and 26th February, 1929. Wellington, N.Z., 1929 and 1930. † Third Report of the Commission on Old Age Pensions and National Insurance. retoria, 1929. Price 4s. 6d.

VICTORIA (AUSTRALIA).

Two Acts, the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, and the Stamps (Unemployment Relief) Act, 1930, have been passed by the legislature of Victoria. The object of this legislation is to raise a fund out of which are to be paid "such sums as the Governor in Council from time to time determines for providing works for the relief of un-employment and for providing sustenance for persons out of employment." employment.

mployment." The Unemployment Relief Act imposes on every person whose taxable income derived from any source other than salary or wages is not less than fifty-two and not more than three hundred and twelve pounds per annum, a tax at a rate of ten shillings per hundred pounds, payable on each pound of the taxable income. On persons whose taxable income from salary or wages or any other source, or all or some of them, is more than three hundred and twelve pounds per annum, a tax is imposed on each pound of the taxable income at a rate rising from ten shillings per hundred pounds for incomes not exceeding five hundred pounds to twenty-six shillings per hundred pounds for incomes exceeding two thousand pounds. "Taxable income" is defined as the amount of assessable income for the year ending on the 30th June, 1930, remaining after certain prescribed ending on the 30th June, 1930, remaining after certain prescribed deductions have been made. This Act expires on 31st December, 1930.

The Stamps (Unemployment Relief) Act provides for a stamp duty of one penny on each pound and fractional part of a pound not being less than ten shillings, in respect of each payment of salary or wages of not less than one and not more than six pounds earned in any week, whether paid daily, weekly, monthly or otherwise. This Act is to continue in operation for a period of twelve months.

GERMANY.

By a Presidential Decree dated 26th July, 1930,* a series of further reforms of the unemployment insurance system in Germany has been effected, with the object of promoting the financial solvency of the scheme. In all essential respects, the scope of the scheme remains unaffected by the Decree, which came into operation on 1st August, 1930. The chief reform from the financial point of view Ist August, 1950. The onler reform from the manchai point of view is the raising of the contribution rate, as from the above date until 31st March, 1931, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the insured person's wage. By way of exception from the general rule, under which the contribution is shared equally between the employer and the worker, provision is made for increased contributions to be imposed on employers in undertakings in which the unemployment risk is shown to be emperated. to be appreciably above the average.

to be appreciably above the average. The extreme waiting period of 14 days, which was formerly applied only to unemployed persons under 21 years of age if they formed part of the common household of another person, is now extended to all unemployed persons without dependants in respect of whom benefit may be claimed. The provisions governing benefits have been rendered more stringent in a number of respects. In particular, until 31st March, 1931, the full rate of benefit is payable to persons in the higher wage classes (VII-XI), only if they have paid contribu-tions for at least 52 weeks during the period 18 months prior to the lodging of the claim. Provision is also made that, if the spouse of an unemployed person who is drawing benefit at the rates applicable to these wage classes, is also in receipt of standard benefit, whichever an unemployed person who is drawing benefit at the rates applicable to these wage classes, is also in receipt of standard benefit, whichever benefit is the lower is to be reduced by half, if there are no family dependants in respect of whom benefit is payable. Furthermore, benefit granted to unemployed married persons is to be reduced to the extent by which the income of the spouse exceeds 35 marks a week, unless there are two or more dependants in respect of whom benefit is payable. For the purposes of this provision, unemploy ment benefit is not to be regarded as income. Young persons under 17 are to be granted benefit only if they have no legal claim to be supported by other members of the family household.

These and certain other minor reforms are anticipated to secure economies amounting to some 100 million marks. These economies, together with the additional revenue from the increased contribution rate, will have the effect of reducing the anticipated deficit of the Face, will have the effect of reducing the anticipated deficit of the Federal Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Board for the financial year 1930-31 (amounting to some 443 million marks, calculated on the basis of an estimated average figure of 1.6 million persons in receipt of standard benefit throughout the year) to approximately 170 million marks, for which other provision requires to be made.

JAPAN.

An Act establishing a Commission for the prevention of unemploy-ment was promulgated in Japan on 26th April, 1930. The Commission is under the chairmanship of the Minister for Home Affairs; and the members, who may not exceed forty in number, are appointed by the Cabinet, as are any additional members who may be required when special questions are to be discussed.

The Commission is charged with investigating and deliberating on matters relating to the adjustment of public and private under-takings and to other matters relating to the prevention and allevia-tion of unemployment, and has two Sections, one dealing with unemployment and the other with the adjustment of undertakings.

The members of the Commission have already been appointed, and include the Vice-Ministers of several Government Departments, the Vice-President of the Bank of Japan, the managing directors of two large companies, the president of one of the Labour parties, a member of the House of Peers and a University professor.

* Reichsarbeitsblatt, No. 22/1930.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

GERMANY.*

DURING 1929 there occurred in Austria 225 strikes and lockouts. Iron and Steel Industry .--- (i) North-West Group .-- Further direct which directly affected 30,416 workers and involved the loss of 388,216 working days; the corresponding figures for 1928 were 266, 38,290 and 658,024. Of the total number of strikes, 148, involving negotiations regarding the conclusion of revised agreements governing wages and hours of work in the North-West Group of the German heavy iron and steel industry having proved unsuccessful, it is anticipated that conciliation proceedings will be instituted for the determination of the questions at issue.

(ii) Upper Silesia.—It is reported that reductions have been made in the wage rates of workers in the Upper Silesian iron and steel industry corresponding to the reductions made in the North-West Group

Group. Metal and Engineering Industry.—The workers have accepted the employers' offer to prolong for a further period of six months the general agreement regulating working conditions in the Berlin metal and engineering industry. The workers further decided to abstain from applying for the termination of the wage agreement at 30th September next, since present prospects afforded little hope of improved rates of wages. In Saxony, negotiations between the employers and workers regarding the conclusion of a fresh general agreement for the industry have so far proved inconclusive. The employers in Lower Silesia have notified their intention to terminate, on 30th September next, the wages agreement for the industry, on the grounds that the present unfavourable economic situation necessitates the reduction of wages by 10 per cent. the reduction of wages by 10 per cent.

Shipbuilding.—Under a conciliation award, which has been declared binding by the Federal Minister of Labour, the existing wage rates in the North-West shipyards are to remain operative until 1st October, 1931, while the general agreement is prolonged until 1st October, 1932. The duration of the normal working week is, at the same time, reduced from 49 to 48 hours.

Statistics published in the Canadian Labour Gazette for February 1930, show that, during 1929, there occurred in Canada 90 industrial disputes, affecting 12,924 workpeople and resulting in a loss of 154,936 working days; the corresponding figures for 1928 were 101, 18,239, and 238,132. The industries chiefly affected in 1929 were building, logging, and iron and steel, disputes in which accounted for two-thirds of the total number of days lost. Of the 90 disputes occurring in 1929, 27 terminated in favour of the workers, 30 in favour of the employers, 22 ended in a compromise, whilst 11 were either unterminated or had an indefinite result. Thirty-four disputes were settled by negotiations between parties, 12 by conciliation or mediation, 2 by arbitration, 1 by reference to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, 17 by the return of the workers, 16 by the replacement of the workers, and in the remaining 8 disputes the method of settlement was indefinite or they were unterminated. Statistics published in the Canadian Labour Gazette for February Textile Industry .- A conciliation award issued for the Niederlausitz Textile Industry.—A conciliation award issued for the Niederlaustz cloth industry provides for the extension of the existing overtime agreement until 30th September, 1931. Under this agreement the normal working week of 48 hours may be extended by the employers, when necessary, up to 51 hours; while further extensions up to the legal maximum of 60 hours a week may be sanctioned by the competent authorities. So far as is known, the award has not been declared binding on the parties concerned. FRANCE. unterminated.

Disputes in connection with the Social Insurance Act.—The appli-cation of the social insurance legislation, which came into force on 1st July, 1930,[†] has been followed by extensive strikes for increases in wages of at least the amount of the worker's insurance contribution, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.‡ During 1929 there occurred in Czechoslovakia 211 strikes and burning 1929 there occurred in Czechoslovakia 211 strikes and lock-outs, directly affecting 59,460 workers and involving the loss of 695,328 working days; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 282, 99,430, and 1,698,684. The industries most affected by disputes in 1929 were the textile, with 24 disputes and a loss of 182,751 working days, and agriculture, forestry and fishing, with 5 disputes involving a loss of 146,200 working days approximately 4 per cent. of earnings. In the Roubaix-Tourcoing district, the workers have also protested against the system of primes de fidélité† adopted by a number of employers.

primes de fidélité† adopted by a number of employers. The chief centres of the dispute are the textile and metal industries of the Department of the Nord in the districts of Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing. At the end of July, it was estimated that there were in all about 50,000 strikers in the Department, including some 28,000 to 30,000 in Lille. A week later the number had increased to a total of over 100,000, the increase being mainly in the textile industry. Stress is laid by the workers' representatives on the fact that the strike is in no sense against the principle of social insurance, of which they fully appreciate the advantages. A "latent crisis" was, they say, already in existence owing to the continual increase in the cost of living, with which wage rates had failed to keep pace. The deduc-tions for social insurance contributions therefore constitute merely advances in wages to compensate for the increased cost of living. The employers, while in general recognising that a case exists for the workers, claim that the position of the industries affected, especially where foreign competition exists, is such that any increase in wage costs can only mean loss of markets, with consequent unemployment. The 211 disputes in 1929 terminated in 21 cases with success for the workers, in 83 cases in a compromise, in 74 cases with failure for the workers, and in 33 cases the result was unknown. The great majority of the disputes arose out of wage questions. DENMARK. According to a report§ published by the Danish Statistical Depart-ment, there were 22 labour disputes during the year 1929, directly affecting 1,040 workers and causing a loss of 41,000 working days. The number of working days lost in 1928 owing to labour disputes was 11,000. was 11,000. Of the 22 disputes which occurred during 1929, 17 were settled the same year. The most important dispute of 1929, that connected with the Little Belt Bridge, directly affecting about 200 workers, was not settled till April of the following year. The number of days lost in 1929 by workers directly affected by this dispute was between 55 000 and 35 000 costs can only mean loss of markets, with consequent unemployment. A considerable number of firms have, however, met the demands of 35,000 and 36,000. their workers.

At Rouen, where some thousands of workers in various industries were on strike, the majority of the employers are reported to have met the demands of the strikers by an increase in wages of six per cent, to meet the increased cost of living.

SWEDEN.

SwEDEN. Paper Industry.—A settlement was effected in June of a strike of about 4,500 workers in the paper industry, which had been in progress since April last, following the break-down of negotiations for a new national agreement. The proposals of the Conciliation Commission set up by the Government have been accepted by both parties. Provision is made for a slight increase in time rates. This is accompanied by an adjustment of local piece-rates which, in the majority of undertakings, is in favour of the workers. In certain cases, however, there is a decrease. The agreement affects about 14,500 workers and is valid until 1st February, 1932. The new hourly rates vary, according to locality, from 66 to 82 öre for unskilled male workers and from 48 to 60 öre for women workers. For machinemen, the highest rates range up to 103 öre.‡ number of days lost was 28,431. The principal cause of conflict was the wage question. The results of the disputes were as follows: 12, affecting 1,513 workers, ended in favour of the employers; 11, affecting 863 workers, resulted in a compromise; whilst 3, affecting 67 workers, ended in favour of the workers. HUNGARY. According to statistics published recently by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office,¶ there were, in 1929, 63 strikes involving 15,065 workers and causing a loss of 149,204 working days; the corresponding figures for 1928 were 30 strikes and one lock-out, involving 10,289 workers and resulting in a loss of 131,174 working tatistische Nachrichten, April, 1930. Vienna. levue du Travail, 28th February, 1930. Brussels. lapports de L'Office de Statistique, May, 1930. Prague. tatistiske Efterretninger, 6th February, 1930. Copenhagen locial Tidskrift, No. 4, 1930. Helsingfors. lagyar Statiszlikai Szemle, June, 1930. Budapest.

* See this GAZETTE for June and July, 1930, pages 203 and 245. † See page 245 of the July, 1930, issue of this GAZETTE. ‡ The exchange value of the Swedish krona (= 100 öre) is approximately 1s. 14d.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

LABOUR DISPUTES IN OVERSEA COUNTRIES IN 1929.

AUSTRIA.*

16,710 workers, were due to wages questions. The chief industries affected by disputes, as measured by the number of working days lost, were the quarrying, brick, tile, pottery, etc., industry, and metal and engineering, disputes in which accounted for two-thirds of the total number of days lost.

Of the total number of strikes the workers were successful in $72 \cdot 6$ per cent. (18 $\cdot 4$ per cent. completely and 54 $\cdot 2$ per cent. partially) and unsuccessful in $27 \cdot 4$ per cent.

BELGIUM.+

During 1929, 165 strikes and 3 lock-outs occurred in Belgium, affecting 60,557 workers and causing a loss of 799,117 working days. The corresponding figures for 1928 were 191, 1, 77,785, and 2,254,424. The industries mainly affected by disputes in 1929 were mining, glass, textile, quarrying, metallurgical, transport, and leather-working.

working. Of the 168 disputes, 117 or nearly 71 per cent. arose in connection with wage questions. From the workers' point of view, 67 of the disputes were unsuccessful and 49 were successful, 43 ended in a compromise, and 9 were merely demonstrations of protest or of sympathy.

CANADA

FINLAND.

According to statistics published by the Finnish Department for Social Affairs||, there were 26 labour disputes in 1929, directly affecting 2,443 workers and causing a loss of 74,887 working days. The corresponding figures for 1928 were 71, 27,226 and 502,236. The industry most severely affected, measured by the loss in working days, was the sawmill industry, in which the aggregate number of days lost was 28,431. The principal cause of conflict was the wave question. The

days. There were no lock-outs in 1929. The more important strikes occurred in the coal and lignite mining, building, and constructional engineering industries, which accounted respectively for 58.9, 12.5 and 8.7 per cent. of the total number of working days lost.

IRISH FREE STATE.

The official statistics of labour disputes, published by the Depart-ment of Industry and Commerce of the Irish Free State,* exclude disputes lasting less than one day or involving a loss of less than 10 working days. On this basis, 53 labour disputes occurred in 1929, affecting 4,533 workers, and involving a loss of 101,397 working days. The corresponding figures for 1928 were 52, 2,190 and 54,292. The most important dispute in 1929, measured by the loss in working days, was that of the Dublin tram and omnibus drivers and conductors during August and September, which caused a loss of 61,700 working days.

days. The chief cause of conflict during 1929 was the wage question, which accounted for 26 of the 53 disputes, and 83,442 of the 101,397 working days lost. The majority of the disputes were settled by direct negotiations between the parties concerned.

SWITZERLAND.†

SWITZERLAND.[†] During 1929, 36 strikes and 2 lock-outs were declared in Switzerland, and, with the exception of 1 strike, all these disputes were settled the same year. In addition, settlement was effected during 1929 of 2 strikes which had been declared in 1928. The 39 labour disputes thus settled in 1929 affected 4,661 workers and caused a loss of 99,608 working days, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 45, 5,474 and 98,015. The industry most severely affected during 1929 was building, in which 12 strikes occurred, accounting for 48,479 days lost, or 48.8 per cent. of the total number. Wages and hours questions and difficulties arising out of the conclusion of collective agreements were the cause of 28 disputes, which involved a loss of 91,519 working days or 92 per cent. of the total number of days lost during the year on account of disputes. total number of days lost during the year on account of disputes.

WAGES IN DENMARK IN 1929.

In Statistiske Efterretninger for 23rd May, 1930, the official journal of the Danish Statistical Department, there are published the average hourly earnings of 111,801 workers employed by the members of the Danish Employers' Association in 1929. For all workers covered by the survey, the average hourly earnings in the last quarter of 1929 increased to 1.31 kroner as compared with 1.29 kroner in the corresponding quarter of 1928. Male workers increased their average hourly earnings from 1.41 to 1.43 kroner, and female workers from 0.85 to 0.86 kroner in the two periods in question periods in question

The following Table, extracted from the above source, shows for certain occupations the average hourly earnings of workers in Copen-hagen and the Provinces during the year 1929 :---

Occupation.	Average Hourly Earnings.		Occupation.	Average Hourly Earnings.		
and the second	Copen- hagen.	Pro- vinces.	Prevent and and a start	Copen- hagen.	Pro- vinces.	
Textile Industry. Men	Kr.‡	Kr.‡	Metal and Engineering.	Kr.‡	Kr.‡	
Women	0.86	0.77	Moulders	1.91	1.54	
Building.		169.66	Coppersmiths Smiths and machi-	1.93	1.65	
Bricklayers Joiners Painters	2·38 2·02 1·90	1.45 1.32 1.43	nists. Skilled workmen Labourers Women workers	1.76 1.32 0.90	1 · 41 1 · 18 0 · 73	
Woodworking. Wood turners Machine joiners Unskilled workmen Pottery.	1·37 1·47 1·20	1.27 1.19 1.02	Chemical Industry. Oil Milling— Unskilled workmen	1.41	1.40	
Skilled workmen Unskilled workmen Women workers Paper and Printing.	1.67 1.31 1.03	$1 \cdot 27 \\ 1 \cdot 07 \\ 0 \cdot 73$	Match Manufac- ture— Unskilled workmen Women workers	1·42 0·80		
Papermakers' La- bourers. Printers Bookbinders Women bookbind ing workers.	1.16 1.79 1.82 0.95	1.09 1.64 1.34 0.70	Soap Making— Unskilled workmen Women workers	1·16 0·82	1.06 0.62	

The average hourly earnings in each occupation were obtained by dividing the total amounts paid in wages, both time and piece-work, by the aggregate number of hours worked, except in the printing industry, in which hourly earnings are based on the general average weekly wages. The data relate to wage earners of 18 years of age and over, and foremen and forewomen are excluded. The previous article dealing with the average hourly earnings in Denmark in 1928, appeared in this *Gazette* for August, 1929, page 281.

Irish Trade Journal, February, 1930. Dublin.
 † La Vis Economique, January, 1930. Berne.
 ‡ The exchange value of the Danish krone in 1929 was approximately
 § 14d.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1928-30.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for May, 1930 (page 164), a statement was published giving for the period July, 1928—April, 1930, estimates of the numbers of insured persons in employment in Great Britain. In the following Table the series is continued to July, 1930. The figures from July, 1929, onwards are provisional, and may be subject to revision when the estimated numbers insured at July, 1930, are finally computed on the basis of the information derived from the annual exchange of unemployment books in that month. month.

d a Lushgeren d v seldgeren ennes redesis sedesie <u>et s</u> e geografischer verget slati d v reversied		Estimated Total Insured, Aged 16-64.	Number Unem- ployed.	Number not Recorded as Unem- ployed.	Allowa	nce for ss, etc. : ng Persons volved in isputes ; ding such
(1)	100	(2)	(3)	(4)	<u>л</u> . (5)	B. (6)
1928.		La las sectores das		Thousands.	THE STOR CAL	a destantes also
July-Sept. OctDec.		11,694 11,750	1,317 1,351	10,377 10,399	9,968 9,987	9,966 9,985
1929. JanMar. AprJune July-Sept. OctDec.		11,786 11,822 11,852 11,875	1,333 1,138 1,156 1,269	10,453 10,684 10,696 10,606	10,040 10,270 10,281 10,191	10,032 10,265 10,280 10,187
1930. JanMar. April May June AprJune July		11,914 11,975 11,990 12,000 11,988 12,010	1,552 1,704 1,797 1,848 1,783 2,002	10,362 10,271 10,193 10,152 10,205 10,008	9,945 9,852 9,774 9,732 9,786 9,588	9,943 9,799 9,724 9,719 9,747 9,585

Index Numbers. Average 1924 = 100.

1111111111111	1	a decent	A REAL PROPERTY		I Participation in the State	In a trung
1928. July-Sept. OctDec.		105·6 106·1	115·8 118·8	104·2 104·6	104·4 104·6	104·8 105·0
1929. JanMar. AprJune July-Sept. OctDec.		106.5 106.8 107.0 107.3	117-2 100-1 101-7 111-6	105·2 107·5 107·6 106·7	105·2 107·6 107·7 106·7	105·4 107·9 108·0 107·1
1930. JanMarch April June AprJune July		107.6 108.2 108.3 108.4 108.3 108.5	136.5149.9158.0162.5156.8176.1	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 3 \\ 103 \cdot 4 \\ 102 \cdot 6 \\ 102 \cdot 2 \\ 102 \cdot 7 \\ 100 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 2 \\ 103 \cdot 2 \\ 102 \cdot 4 \\ 101 \cdot 9 \\ 102 \cdot 5 \\ 100 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 5 \\ 103 \cdot 0 \\ 102 \cdot 2 \\ 102 \cdot 2 \\ 102 \cdot 4 \\ 100 \cdot 7 \end{array} $

An explanation of the method of computing these estimates was given on page 357 of the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1929.

NUMBERS OF PERSONS REGISTERED AT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN GREAT BRITAIN, JANUARY, 1930, TO JULY, 1930.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1930 (page 9), a statement was published bringing up to that date the record of the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain in each week from 7th January, 1921, to 6th January, 1930. In the Table below the series is continued to the latest date for which figures are available :---

Date.		Number.	Date.	Number.	
930 :	CF 25 77	abudaning and	1930:	r india kiing	
Jan. 13th		1,476,261	April 28th	1,698,386	
20th 27th		1,473,402 1,491,519	May 5th	1,711,996	
Feb. 3rd		1,508,598	12th	1,739,485	
10th		1,519,974	19th	1,759,460	
17th		1,523,941	26th	1,770,051	
24th		1,539,265	June 2nd	1,775,107	
Mar. 3rd		1,547,217	9th	No figures	
10th		1,563,807	ALERT DELAT AT LIER	available.	
17th		1,621,758	16th	1,885,301	
24th		1,638,799	23rd	1,815,342	
31st		1,677,473	30th	1,890,575	
April 7th		1,676,447	July 7th	1,933,454	
14th		1,660,313	14th	1,939,866	
21st		No figures	21st	1,972,730	
	12	available.	28th	2,011,467	

August, 1930.

August, 1930.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE was a further decline in employment during July. A substantial increase in the numbers unemployed occurred in coal and iron ore mining, iron and steel manufacture, engineering, ship-building, motor and other vehicle manufacture, the metal trades, the textile industries with the exception of the hemp and rope hollow-ware, brasswork, wire manufacturing, metallic bedstead, stove and grate, needle and fishing tackle, chain and anchor; and jewellery and plated ware trades. Textile Industries.—Employment continued very bad in all ections of the cotton industry; it was slightly worse than in June industry, the clothing trades, building and public works contracting and in shipping service. On the other hand, there was some improve-ment in tinplate manufacture, in paper making, and in hotel and boarding-house service.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

I return That strikes.—Employment continued very bad in an sections of the cotton industry; it was slightly worse than in June and much worse than a year ago.
In the wool textile industry employment was bad, but, on the whole, showed little change compared with a month earlier. The annual holiday was extended, from a week to a fortnight, by many firms in Yorkshire. There was a slight temporary improvement, chiefly in the worsted weaving section, owing to the accumulation of work due to the recent dispute, but this did not last long. In the carpet trade employment continued moderate.
In the hosiery trade employment in the lace trade was bad, and showed a further decline; in the silk and artificial silk trades taken together employment showed little change, and remained bad, on the whole. In the jute trade it showed a marked decline, and was very bad; in the linen trade it continued to decline, and was bad; in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment and short-time working. SUMMARY OF STATISTICS. Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,100,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 21st July, 1930 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 17 · 1, as compared with 15 · 8 at 23rd June, 1930, and with 9 · 7 at 22nd July, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed at 21st July, 1930, was 11 · 6, as compared with 11 · 1 at 23rd June, 1930; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 5 · 5, as compared with 4 · 7. For males alone the percentage at 21st July, 1930, was 17 · 4 and for females 16 · 5; at 23rd June, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 15 · 9 and 15 · 4. At 21st July, 1930, the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,226,404 wholly unemployed, 652,451 temporarily stopped and 93,875 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,972,730. This was 157,388 more than a month before and 850,087 more than a year before. and short-time working. Clothing Industries.—Employment in the retail bespoke and ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade showed a seasonal decline, but was fair, on the whole. In the dressmaking and seasonal decline, but was fair, on the whole. In the dressmaring and millinery trades employment was fairly good; and it remained fairly good in the shirt and collar, corset and glove trades. Employment in the felt hat trade showed a further decline, but was fairly good. In the boot and shoe industry employment showed little general change, and was slack to moderate generally; there was a decline at some centres and an improvement at others.

before. The total on 21st July, 1930, included 1,410,198 men, 49,081 boys, 469,835 women and 43,616 girls. The total of 1,226,404 wholly unemployed was made up approximately of 807,900 insured persons who had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years and therefore satisfied the full contributions condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit; 351,000 insured persons who had paid they then 30 contributions during the preceding two years Leather Trades.—Employment in the leather trades showed a slight ecline as compared with the previous month, and continued slack in all sections. all sections. Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades employment showed a slight decrease. It was moderate to fair, on the whole, with skilled operatives and slack to moderate with unskilled workers. As regards individual occupations, employment continued fair, in most districts, with bricklayers and masons; it was generally moderate with carpenters and plasterers, and remained slack, on the whole, with slaters and plumbers; employment declined with painters, and was moderate; with tradesmen's labourers it continued slack to moderate. In brick manufacture employment continued fairly good generally, although much short-time working, due to bad weather, was reported. In the Peterborough district employment continued good. paid less than 30 contributions during the preceding two years; and 67,500 uninsured persons. The claimants for benefit, numbering 1,114,765, included 209,220 men, 4,480 boys, 39,511 women and 2,283 girls who had been on the Register for less than one month. In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 21st July, 1930, was 2,035,727. At 28th July the total was 2,071,882.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment in the coal-mining industry continued bad, and showed a further decline. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 26th July, 1930, showed a decrease of 1.8 per cent. as compared with 28th Jun, 1930, and of 3.5 per cent. as compared with 27th July, 1929. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 26th July, 1930, was 4.08, a decrease of 0.44 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 28th June, 1930, and of 0.48 of a day as compared with the continued good. In the furnishing trade employment showed a decline, and was only moderate, on the whole; with mill sawyers it was also moderate; with coachbuilders it declined, and was slack.

with coachbuilders it declined, and was slack. Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—With paper makers employment, in general, continued fair. With letterpress printers it was only moderate at some centres, but remained fairly good, on the whole, and an improvement was reported at Birmingham, Edinburgh and Glasgow. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment continued good generally, though a decline was reported at Man-chester. With lithographic printers employment remained moderate generally, and some short time was reported at a number of centres. With lithographic artists it continued fair generally, though it was reported slack at Leeds. With bookbinders employment, on the whole, remained moderate, but showed an improvement compared with the previous month. ended 28th June, 1930, and of 0.48 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 27th July, 1929. In the iron-mining industry employment showed a marked decline, and was bad. In the West Lothian shale mines there was an increase of 3.0 per cent. in the number of workpeople em-proyed at the mines from which returns were received as compared with June, 1930, and an increase of 4.4 per cent. as compared with July, 1929. In the limestone quarries in the Clitheroe area employ-ment continued good; in the Buxton area it showed a further decline; and in the Weardale district it remained slack. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment was again reported as slack. In the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment continued good in the dressed stone section and moderate in the road metal and chippings section. At chalk quarries it continued slack. Employment in china clay quarries and tin mines was moderate. with the previous month.

with the previous month. Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed a further slight decline, and was slack generally; there was much short-time working, especially in the earthenware section of the industry. At Worcester a small amount of short-time working was again reported; at Derby employment continued quiet; in the sanitary ware section at Bristol it was good, but in the stone-ware section in Scotland it continued bad. In the glass trades employment in the bottle-making section showed a slight decline, and remained bad; in other sections a slight improvement was reported, but employment was still slack. Aniculture and Fishing.—In agriculture in England and Wales Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate Industires.—In the pig iron industry employment declined still further, and was bad. Of 394 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of July, 1930, was 105, as compared with 133 at the end of June, 1930, and with 167 at the end of July, 1929.

At iron and steel works employment showed a decline, and was At iron and steel works employment showed a decline, and was bad. In the tinplate industry employment continued to be affected by stoppages under arrangements for the control of output; in the week ended 26th July, 1930, 387 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 354 in the week ended 28th June, 1930, and with 394 in the week ended 27th July, 1929. In steel sheet manufacture employment remained bad. In the week ended 26th July, 1930, 79 mills were in operation, as compared with 75 in the week ended 28th June, 1930, and with Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture in England and Wales the supply of labour was usually sufficient for requirements, although casual labour was occasionally short. During the first half of the month conditions were favourable to the hay harvest, but, during the latter half, work was much impeded by wet weather. With fishermen employment continued fair. as compared with 75 in the week ended 28th June, 1930, and with 115 in the week ended 27th July, 1929.

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Industries.—In engineering employment continued bad, and declined still further, particularly in the Midlands division. In electrical engineering employment was only moderate; in the motor vehicle section it was bad, and showed a further heavy decline; it was also bad, with a further decline, in

In Tables which appear on subsequent pages of this GAZETTE detailed statistics bearing on the state of employment during July are given, based on information obtained from employers or employers' associations in certain industries. In the following Tables some of the principal features of these statistics are briefly a further heavy decline; it was also bad, with a further decline, in general, marine and constructional engineering; while in the textile section it again declined, and was very bad. In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment remained very bad, and showed a further decline on the whole, chiefly due to a considerable decline in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY.

In the other metal trades employment showed a decline, and was slack, on the whole. It was fair in the file trade; moderate in the tube, cutlery, and nut and bolt trades; and slack in the sheet metal,

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment remained slack. With seamen it was quiet to moderate, on the whole; the supply was more than adequate for requirements at most ports, though temporary shortages were reported at the Hartlepools and at Port Talbot.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

August, 1930.

summarised (a) for certain mining and metal industries and (b) for various other industries

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

	Workpeople included in the	Tala	Inc. (+) or as compar	r Dec. $(-)$ red with a
Industry.	In the Returns for July, 1930.	July, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.
Coal Mining Iron " Shale "	897,054 7,553 2,605	Days Worked per week by Mines. 4.08 5.40 5.81	Days. - 0.44 + 0.07 - 0.19	Days. 0.48 0.58 0.02
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet		Furnaces in Blast. 105 Mills working. 466 Shifts Worked	Number. - 28 + 37	Number. - 62 - 43
Iron and Steel	49,681	(one week). 266,192	Per cent. $-6\cdot 2$	Per cent. -14.7

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

and an and a second		er of Worl Employed			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Industry.	Week	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	26th July, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	26th July, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.		
Textiles : Cotton Woollen Worsted Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick	56,179 53,803 73,332 10,390 55,099 11,039 10,695	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 2 \cdot 1 \\ - 0 \cdot 1 \\ + 3 \cdot 0 \\ + 0 \cdot 3 \\ - 1 \cdot 5 \\ - 1 \cdot 6 \\ - 1 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -23 \cdot 4 \\ -6 \cdot 3 \\ -9 \cdot 1 \\ -2 \cdot 5 \\ -0 \cdot 8 \\ -8 \cdot 6 \\ +4 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	£ 83,464 103,087 130,767 17,882 122,301 18,851 27,553	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 5 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 5 \\ + 1 \cdot 9 \\ + 2 \cdot 2 \\ + 0 \cdot 5 \\ - 3 \cdot 2 \\ - 5 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	Per cent. -37.8* -11.4* -15.2* - 2.3 - 0.6 -17.2 - 1.8		

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemploy-ment at 21st July, 1930, among insured persons in the respective divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts :--

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured, aged 16-64 inclusive, at July,		tage Unem at lst July, 19	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentage as compared with a		
	1929. (Totals.)	Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes	2,214,430 894,200 839,530 1,793,090 1,985,670 2,119,500 1,270,390 583,190 258,400 135,600	$\begin{array}{r} 8 \cdot 9 \\ 7 \cdot 4 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 22 \cdot 9 \\ 23 \cdot 7 \\ 19 \cdot 8 \\ 28 \cdot 7 \\ 24 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$5 \cdot 4 5 \cdot 4 7 \cdot 3 17 \cdot 0 18 \cdot 7 31 \cdot 0 16 \cdot 8 10 \cdot 7 29 \cdot 9 0 \cdot 7 $	$7 \cdot 8 \\ 6 \cdot 9 \\ 9 \cdot 5 \\ 16 \cdot 6 \\ 21 \cdot 9 \\ 26 \cdot 2 \\ 18 \cdot 9 \\ 26 \cdot 9 \\ 26 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 3 \\ $	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0.5 \\ + & 0.5 \\ + & 0.5 \\ + & 1.3 \\ + & 2.6 \\ + & 1.2 \\ + & 1.4 \\ + & 2.8 \\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 3 \cdot 1 \\ + & 3 \cdot 1 \\ + & 2 \cdot 7 \\ + & 7 \cdot 1 \\ + & 9 \cdot 3 \\ + & 13 \cdot 5 \\ + & 7 \cdot 7 \\ + & 8 \cdot 1 \\ + & 12 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 6 \end{array} $
Total	12,094,000	17.4	16.5	17.1	+ 1.3	+ 7.4

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from July, 1929, the percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, and the approximate number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges, etc., in Great Britain and Northern

Subjetie orderen	1998 - 19 1998 - 19 1998 - 1999	lan sel nen sel	Males	and Fema	and Uninsured) registered at Em- ployment Exchanges, etc.		
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tem- porarily stopped.	Total.	Date.	Number.
1929.		1	19 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Franci Arrest		1929.	
22 July	10.8	6·9 7·4	7.3	2.4	9.7	29 July 26 Aug.	1,188,000
26 August 23 September	10.9	7.3	7.8	2.2	10.0	30 Sept.	1,217,000
21 October	11.5	7.5	8.2	2.2	10.4	28 Oct.	1,270,000
25 November	12.1	7.9	8.8	2.2	11.0	25 Nov.	1,323,000
16 December 1930.	12.3	8.1	8.9	2.2	11.1	16 Dec. 1930.	1,341,000
27 January	13.4	10-4	9.8	2.8	12.6	27 Jan.	1,534,000
24 February	13.8	11.2	10.0	3.1	13.1	24 Feb.	1,582,000
24 March	14.5	12.8	10.6	3.4	14.0	31 Mar.	1,731,000
28 April	14.9	13 8	10.8	3.8	14.6	28 Apr.	1,752,000
26 May	15.5	15·0 15·4	11.1	4.2	15.3	26 May	1,823,000
23 June 21 July	15.9	15.4	11.1	4.7	15·8 17·1	30 June 8 Juny	1,947,000

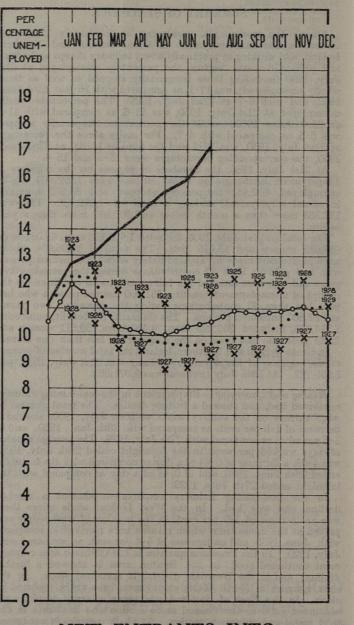
* Comparisons of earnings are affected by reductions in rates of wages

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

PERCENTAGE	E UN	EMPI	OYED	AMO	NG	wo	RKI	PEOPLE
INSURED	AG	AINST	UNE	MPLO	YME	NT	IN	GREAT
BRITAIN	AND	NORTI	HERN I	RELA	ND:-	-		
Plain Curve		• •			-	1930	• sheet	
Dotted Curve					-	1929		

Chain Curve	1	~~~~~	° ={	Mean for 19 and 1927-2	23–25 9.
× The crosses ployed, in the mon	indicate the	maximum luring the ye	and minimu ars 1923-25	m percentages and 1927-29.	unem-



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BOOKS RECEIVED AT LOCAL OFFICES OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING JULY, 1930.

			10 Cartan		Total.		
Area.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Num- bers.	Per- centage of Numbers ⁴ Insured at July, 1929	
London	 1,631	5,307	2,825	5,030	14,793	0.67	
South-Eastern	 1,245	2,680	1,540	2,119	7,584	0.85	
South-Western	 1,139	2,427	1,331	1,966	6,863	0.82	
Midlands	 768	4,205	796	3,788	9,557	0.53	
North-Eastern	 1,176	4,895	1.553	3,462	11,086	0.56	
North-Western	 984	4,304	1,344	4,077	10,709	0.51	
Scotland	 1,209	3,024	1,300	2,559	8,092	0.64	
Wales	 411	1,785	460	769	3,425	0.59	
GREAT BRITAIN	 8,563	28,627	11,149	23,770	72,109	0.62	

The above figures are exclusive of cases in which, as the result of systematic search, duplication of applications has been discovered.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

NOTE.—The numbers of workpeople employed given in the following Tables represent the numbers covered by the Returns received and not the total numbers employed in the various industries. In the comparisons of numbers employed and wages paid at different dates the figures relate to the same firms at each date, and cover all the wage-earners, irrespective of age, sex, or occupation, employed by these firms. In comparing the earnings in different industries, it should be remembered that any averages calculated from these figures will be affected not only by the variations in the state of employment and in rates of wages, but also by differences in the proportions of males to females, of adults to juveniles, and of skilled to unskilled workers in the respective industries.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during July continued bad, and showed a decline as compared with a month before and with a year before.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was $28 \cdot 2$ at 21st July, 1930, as compared with $23 \cdot 8$ at 23rd June, 1930, and $18 \cdot 9$ at 22nd July, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 0.9from $13 \cdot 3$ to $14 \cdot 2$, and the percentage temporarily stopped by $3 \cdot 5$ from 10.5 to $14 \cdot 0$ 3.5 from 10.5 to 14.0.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 26th July, 1930, showed a decrease of 1.8 per cent. as compared with 28th June, 1930, and of 3.5 per cent. as compared with 27th July, 1929.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 26th July, 1930, was 4.08, a decrease of 0.44 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 28th June, 1930, and of 0.48of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 27th July, 1929.

The following Table shows for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week* during the fortnight ended 26th July, 1930, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals. in the totals.

	Wage Ea	l Numberners on Books.		Average Number of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	26th July,	(-)as c	or Dec. ompared h a	Fort- night ended	(-) as c	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
	1930.	Month before.	Year before.	26th July, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham Cumberland and West- morland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Derbyshire Derbyshire Notts and Leicester Warwick North Staffordshire South Staffs,† Worcs and Salop Hos, and Somerset Kent North Wales North Wales	45,898 127,470 9,553 115,831 50,098 73,303 54,510 61,741 17,086 25,697 29,651 9,920 5,062 14,238 167,407	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Per cent} \\ -4.5 \\ -2.9 \\ -0.1 \\ -0.3 \\ -2.6 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.0 \\ +0.3 \\ -0.4 \\ -1.7 \\ -1.2 \\ +1.1 \\ -1.0 \\ -1.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per cent} \\ -5.0 \\ -5.0 \\ -7.9 \\ +0.3 \\ -3.3 \\ -3.7 \\ +2.4 \\ +2.1 \\ -10.3 \\ -2.6 \\ -3.3 \\ +18.5 \\ -2.7 \\ -3.8 \end{array}$	Days. 3.94 4.39 4.88 4.06 3.39 3.46 3.46 3.51 4.54 3.62 4.01 4.37 5.50 4.68 5.16	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Days.} \\ -0.23\\ -0.41\\ -0.51\\ -0.47\\ -0.47\\ -0.25\\ +0.02\\ -0.09\\ -0.27\\ -0.20\\ +0.05\\ +0.18\\ -0.24\\ -0.24\\ -0.24\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Days.} \\ -1\cdot 30 \\ -0\cdot 80 \\ -0\cdot 52 \\ -0\cdot 35 \\ -0\cdot 41 \\ -0\cdot 17 \\ -0\cdot 30 \\ -0\cdot 34 \\ +0\cdot 34 \\ +0\cdot 03 \\ -0\cdot 22 \\ +\overrightarrow{0}\cdot 02 \\ -0\cdot 40 \end{array}$	
England and Wales	807,465	-1.4	- 3.3	4.21	-0.27	-0.48	
Scotland: Mid & East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland Scotland	12,945 22,405 54,239 89,589		$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.5 \\ - & 2.4 \\ - & 6.4 \\ \hline - & 4.6 \\ \end{array} $	2.80 2.63 3.03 2.90	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.33 \\ -2.21 \\ -1.73 \\ -1.94 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.01 \\ - 0.29 \\ - 0.65 \\ - 0.47 \end{array} $	
GREAT BRITAIN	897,054	-1.8	- 3.5	4.08	-0.44	-0.48	

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 26th July, 1930, was 1.70 days per week, of which 1.38 days were due to want of trade and transport difficulties, and 0.30 of a day to holidays. The figures for the fortnight ended 28th June, 1930, were 1.26 days per week, of which 1.20 days were due to want of trade and transport difficulties; for the fortnight ended 27th July, 1929, the figures were 1.23 days per week, of which 0.90 of a day was due to want of trade and trans-port difficulties, and 0.30 of a day to holidays. The average non-winding time for each of the three periods under review was between one-fifth and one-quarter of a day per week.

The *output* of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 26th July, 1930, was reported to the Mines Department as 16,580,800 tons, as compared with 16,488,600 tons in the four weeks ended 28th June, 1930, and 18,875,200 tons in the four weeks ended 27th July, 1929. The output for each of the three periods was affected by holidays.

* The figures in this and the following article show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short time) in which coal, iron, etc., were got from the mines included in the returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons worked every day the mines were open. Mines not working are omitted in computing the average number of days worked. Including Cannock Chase.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-people in the respective areas at 21st July, 1930, and the increases or decreases as compared with 23rd June, 1930, and 22nd July, 1929, are shown in the following Table —

			mployed	at 21st	corded as July, 193	50.	Inc. (Dec. (To percer as con	-) in tal ntages	
	and shares	Numi	ers.	Percentages. as con with				ha	
Area.	Wholly Unem- ployed (incl. Casuals).	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.		
	Great Britain England and	152,063	150,494	14.2	14.0	28.2	+ 4.4	+ 9.3	
	Wales Scotland Principal Districts in England and Wales:	128,974 23,089	141,936 8,558	13·5 19·0	14·9 7·0	28•4 26•0	+ 4.5 + 2.9	+ 9•3 + 8•5	
	Northumber- land Durham Cumberland and Westmor-	6,572 27,919	8,842 9,604	12·5 18·2	16·8 6·2	29·3 24·4	- 0.2 + 4.5	+ 17.9 + 11.8	
	land Yorkshire	1,889 17,916	1,917 37,139	15·9 9·8	16·1 20·2	32 · 0 30 · 0	$^{+11\cdot 1}_{+12\cdot 8}$	+ 8.9 + 14.3	
	Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts and	13,061 4,152	20,635 12,487	14·5 6·8	23 · 0 20 · 5	37·5 27·3	+ 3.3 + 0.3	+ 8.3 + 9.5	
	Leicestershire Warwickshire Staffs, Wor- cester and	3,796 797	8,561 628	5.6 5.9	12·8 4·6	18·4 10·5	+ 1.2 + 2.3	+ 1.3 + 2.5	
	Salop Glos. and	8,300	10,112	11.7	14.3	26.0	+ 0.5	+ 1.3	
	Somerset Kent Wales and	1,552 151	1,157	12·2 3·4	9·1 	21·3 3·4	- 3.0	- 4.5 + 0.6	
	Monmouth	41,772	30,800	18.1	13.4	31.5	+ 3.3	+ 8.3	

The *exports* of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 6,332,200 tons in July, 1930, as compared with 5,523,100 tons in June, 1930, and with 7,733,300 tons in July, 1929.

IRON AND SHALE MINING. IRON MINING.

DURING July there was a marked decline in the number of workpeople employed, and employment was bad, on the whole. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 21.4 at 21st July, 1930, as compared with 13.2 at 23rd June, 1930, and 4.5 at 22nd July, 1929. The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns for the three periods :---

	peop Min	mber of W ple employed nes include the Return	ed at d in	work	rage No. of Days ked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	Fort- night ended	Dec. (-	(+) or) as com- with a	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a			
	26th July, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	26th July, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.		
Cleveland Cumberland and	3,276	Per cent. - 16·2	Per cent. - 26.3	Days. 4.97	Days. + 0.32	Days. - 1.00		
Lancashire Other Districts	2,684 1,593	-7.8 -5.1	-14.3 -0.9	5.98 5.29	$\begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 18 \\ - & 0 \cdot 16 \end{array}$	-0.02 -0.67		
ALL DISTRICTS	7,553	- 11.1	- 17.8	5.40	+ 0.07	- 0.58		

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 26th July, 1930, by firms making returns was 2,605, showing an increase of 3.0 per cent. compared with the previous month, and an increase of 4.4 per cent. compared with July, 1929. The average number of days* worked per week by the mines making returns was 5.81 in July, 1930, as compared with 6.00 in June, 1930, and 5.83 in July, 1929.

* See footnote in previous column.

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PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT declined still further during July, and was bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was $28 \cdot 3$ at 21st July, 1930, as compared with $18 \cdot 8$ at 23rd June, 1930, and with $10 \cdot 1$ at 22nd July, 1929.

According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 105 furnaces were in operation at the end of July, compared with 133 at the end of June, and 167 at the end of July, 1929.

Returns received from 76 firms, employing 14,810 workpeople, at the end of July showed a decrease of 17.0 per cent. compared with June, and a decrease of 27.8 per cent. compared with July, 1929. The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of July, 1930, June, 1930, and July, 1929 :--

Districts.	Total Number		ber of Fu in Blast.		Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a		
west alloptic search	of Furnaces*	July, 1930.	June, 1930.	July, 1929.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
	notice and		net la	Contraction of			
ENGLAND AND WALES.							
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	93	26	30	45	- 4	-19	
Lancs	43	10	11	12	- 1	- 2	
Parts of Lancs and Yorks (including Sheffield) Derby, Leicester, Notts	26	7	10	11	- 3	- 4	
and Northants	53	24	26	31	- 2	- 7	
Lincolnshire Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and War-	25	12	14	19	- 2	- 1	
wick South Wales and Mon-	44	12	12	12			
mouth	21	2	5	9	- 3	- 7	
Total, England and Wales	305	93	108	139	- 15	-46	
SCOTLAND	89	12	25	28	-13	-16	
Total	394	105	133	167	-28	- 62	

The production of pig iron in July, 1930, amounted to 486,100 tons, compared with 563,200 tons in June, 1930, and 671,900 tons in July, 1929.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment continued to be affected by stoppages under arrangements for the control of output; in the week ended 26th July, 1930, 387 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 354 in the week ended 28th June, 1930, and with 394 in the week ended 27th July, 1929. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 22.7 at 21st July, 1930, as compared with 28.4 at 23rd June, 1930, and with 17.9 at 22nd July, 1929.

In steel sheet manufacture employment remained bad. In the week ended 26th July, 1930, 79 mills were in operation, as compared with 75 in the week ended 28th June, 1930, and with 115 in the week ended 22nd July, 1929.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at works covered by the returns :-

The state of	Numbe	er of Works	Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.				
e	Week ended 26th	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	July, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	26th July, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.		
Tinplate Steel Sheet	69 8	+ 7 + 2	<u> </u>	387 79	+ 33 + 4	- 7 - 36		
TOTAL	77	+ 9	- 3	466	+ 37	- 43		

The *exports* of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in July, 1930, amounted to 92,481 tons, or 15,282 tons more than in June, 1930, but 11,666 tons less than in July, 1929.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed a decline and was bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 33.0 at 21st July, 1930, as compared with 30.2 at 23rd June, 1930, and 19.9 at 22nd July, 1929.

* Figures revised to show numbers at end December, 1929.

According to returns received from firms employing 49,681 work-people in the week ended 26th July, 1930, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed, combined with the number of shifts* during which work was carried on in each department) decreased by $6\cdot 2$ per cent. as compared with June, 1930, and by 14.7 per cent. as compared with July, 1929. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was $5\cdot 4$ in July, 1930, as compared with $5\cdot 3$ in June, 1930 and $5\cdot 5$ in July, 1929.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :---

sa saikab a bovo	empl	of Workp loyed by 1 king retur	Firms	Aggregate number of Shifts.				
anderson alterna <u>ve</u> station to unutrationates	Week ended 26th	ended compared 26th with a			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			
hashing and and a light hashing to the state of the state	July, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	July, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.		
DEPARTMENTS. Open Hearth Melt-		Per cent.	Per cent.	14 C. 41 C.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
ing Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging & Pressing Founding	4,982 1,320 17,403 2,504 7,372	$ \begin{array}{r} -9.1 \\ +6.2 \\ -8.1 \\ -1.7 \\ -2.6 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -17.9 \\ -15.9 \\ -13.2 \\ -3.9 \\ -5.3 \end{array} $	28,883 5,799 83,826 13,118 41,733	$ \begin{array}{r} - 8.8 \\ + 9.5 \\ -10.2 \\ - 0.9 \\ - 2.0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 18 \cdot 3 \\ - 22 \cdot 7 \\ - 19 \cdot 7 \\ - 3 \cdot 2 \\ - 2 \cdot 8 \end{array} $		
Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	6,234 9,866	-10.7 -1.7	$-18 \cdot 6$ $-11 \cdot 3$	35,934 56,899	-9.5 -1.9	-18.2 -11.4		
TOTAL	49,681	- 5.9	- 12.6	266,192	- 6.2	- 14.1		
DISTRICTS.	oo Ingin	ing als	nat error	a nice and	minestra	L GREE L		
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland Sheffield & Rother-	12,815	- 7.9	- 16.6	69,549	- 9.0	- 19.7		
ham Leeds, Bradford, etc. Cumberland, Lancs	17,849 388	-2.3 + 0.5	-0.4 -48.1	94,570 1,803	-2.7 +2.4	- 2· - 54·		
and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland	3,758 5,078	-33.6 - 0.3	$-43 \cdot 2$ -10 \cdot 8	20,062 26,868	-33.0 - 0.8	- 42.4 - 14.2		
Counties Wales and Mon- mouth	3,216 6,577	$\begin{array}{r} - 4 \cdot 7 \\ + 7 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	-10.6 -4.8	17,586 35,754	-5.3 + 8.8	- 14.5 - 6.4		
Scotland	†	†	†	†		+		
TOTAL	49,681	- 5.9	-12.6	266,192	- 6.2	- 14.7		

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manu-facturers, amounted to 621,400 tons in July, 1930, as compared with 600,100 tons in June, 1930, and 804,800 tons in July, 1929.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during July and showed a further decline on the whole, chiefly due to a considerable decline in Scotland and Northern Ireland. In Wales there was an improvement, but the percentage unemployed (54.7) was still higher than in any other division. Employment in the Southern divisions remained fair in comparison with other divisions.

Compared with a year ago there was a decline in all districts, except in Northern Ireland, where employment a year ago was affected by a dispute.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 21st July, 1930, and the increase or decrease as compared with 23rd June, 1930, and 22nd July, 1929:---

Divisions.	Number of Workpeople aployed at July, 1930.	Decreas Numbers	se (+) or le (-) in Unemployed ared with a	Percentage Unemployed at 21st July, 1930.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
	Total N Insured Unem 21st J	Month before.	Year before.	Unen 21st J	Month before.	Year before.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Morth-Eastern North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	2,468 646 3,617 139 21,386 10,010 19,142 4,268 3,219	$\begin{array}{r} + & 185 \\ + & 68 \\ + & 52 \\ - & 12 \\ + & 35 \\ - & 78 \\ + & 1,738 \\ - & 325 \\ + & 459 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 1,111 \\ + 63 \\ + 591 \\ + 94 \\ + 6,046 \\ + 3,225 \\ + 6,096 \\ + 710 \\ - 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \\ 17 \cdot 0 \\ 46 \cdot 3 \\ 35 \cdot 4 \\ 34 \cdot 6 \\ 34 \cdot 3 \\ 54 \cdot 7 \\ 26 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1.7 \\ + 0.9 \\ + 0.3 \\ - 4.0 \\ \hline - 0.3 \\ + 3.1 \\ + 3.8 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} +10.3 \\ +0.9 \\ +2.8 \\ +31.3 \\ +10.0 \\ +11.1 \\ +10.9 \\ +9.1 \\ \end{array}$	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	64,895	+ 2,122	+ 17,930	31.7	+1.0	+ 8.7	

The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were in operation, taken in conjunction with the number of men employed. No account is taken of time lost by *individuals* owing to absenteeism, etc., and it is not intended to imply that the number of "shifts" shown were actually worked by all the men employed. Works closed are omitted in computing the average number of shifts.
 † Most of the works in Scotland were closed on account of holidays in the weeks ended 26th July, 1930, and 27th July, 1929.

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ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT continued bad during July, and declined still further, particularly in the Midlands Division. In electrical engineering employment was only moderate; in the motor vehicle section it was bad, and showed a further heavy decline; it was also bad, with a further decline, in general, marine and constructional en-gineering; while in the textile machinery section it again declined, and was very bad.

Compared with a year ago employment was much worse in all sections and in all areas.

The following table shows the numbers and percentages of in-sured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 21st July, 1930, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before :—

and the second	Numbers of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 21st July, 1930.										
Division.	General Engineer- ing ; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineeriug, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Wehlcles, Cycles, and Alroraft.	TOTAL.	Increase (+) or Decrease (- as compared with a				
medificit time. 1 employed the 1 employed the	General Engine ing ; Engineed Iron and Stee Founding.	Engl	Ms Englnee	Constr Engli	Vehicles and A	kin den uploy en dissives	Month before.	Year before.			
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	5,180 3,465 2,006 11,578 24,903 34,569 14,873 1,242 1,223	1,067 583 159 1,952 771 2,078 378 59 37	158 179 490 104 4,167 127 3,622 40 460	350 64 70 1,086 1,502 540 1,140 120 17	2,883 1,888 2,645 27,273 1,729 2,370 1,286 338 235	9,638 6,179 5,370 41,993 33,072 39,684 21,299 1,799 1,972	$\begin{array}{r} + & 743 \\ + & 1,419 \\ + & 1,189 \\ + & 7,161 \\ + & 700 \\ + & 2,269 \\ + & 2,024 \\ + & 12 \\ - & 161 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 5,080 \\ + & 3,627 \\ + & 2,224 \\ + & 23,864 \\ + & 13,875 \\ + & 20,397 \\ + & 9,230 \\ + & 770 \\ + & 577 \end{array}$			
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	99,039	7,084	9,347	4,889	40,647	161,006	+15,356	+ 79,644			
(201 Standi		Perce	ntages	Unem	ployed	at 21st J	uly, 1930	0.			
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Eastern Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	6.2 7.3 5.7 13.3 21.3 26.9 19.7 22.1 17.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 8 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 8 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	22.6 7.5 7.7 6.9 19.9 12.8 18.1 26.7 8.5	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 21 \cdot 3 \\ 17 \cdot 4 \\ 28 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$7 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 8 \\ 9 \cdot 6 \\ 27 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 8 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \\ $	6.8 7.2 7.4 18.8 19.7 22.7 18.6 19.8 13.1	$\begin{array}{r} + \ 0.5 \\ + \ 1.6 \\ + \ 1.7 \\ + \ 3.2 \\ + \ 0.4 \\ + \ 1.3 \\ + \ 1.8 \\ + \ 0.1 \\ - \ 1.0 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} + 3.6 \\ + 4.2 \\ + 3.1 \\ + 10.7 \\ + 8.3 \\ + 11.6 \\ + 8.1 \\ + 8.5 \\ + 3.8 \end{array} $			
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	16.9	8.4	16.0	17.3	16.6	16.0	+ 1.5	+ 7.9			
Ditto, June, 1930 Ditto, July, 1929		7.9 3.8	15.6 8.9	$\frac{16 \cdot 2}{10 \cdot 0}$	13·2 7·2	14.5 8.1					

On the North-East Coast employment remained very bad, with but little change compared with the previous month; in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire it was bad, with a tendency to decline. In Lancashire and Cheshire it was very bad, particularly in the textile machinery section, which showed a decline.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment was bad, and showed a further heavy decline, mainly in the motor vehicle section, which experienced much short-time working. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district em-ployment was very moderate, and tended to decline.

In London and the Southern counties employment, on the whole, remained fair, although some decline was experienced, especially in the motor vehicle section.

In Scotland employment declined still further, and was very bad; and in Wales it remained very bad, with but little change as compared with the previous month. In Northern Ireland conditions remained bad, but showed a slight tendency to improve.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued very bad in all sections of the industry; it was slightly worse than in June, and much worse than a year ago. Many firms extended the usual holiday stoppages. In the American spinning section not more than half the operatives were fully em-ployed during July, and an increasing number of mills were coming to a standstill. There was also a decline in the Egyptian spinning section; and in the manufacturing department the number of looms stopped through the depression increased.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was $45 \cdot 4$ at 21st July, 1930, as compared with $42 \cdot 2$ at 23rd June, 1930, and with $14 \cdot 4$ at 22nd July, 1929.

At Ashton-under-Lyne the depression became more acute during the month. At Stockport, Stalybridge, and Glossop, employment continued very bad, and was worse than a month earlier. At Oldham the amount of time lost in the spinning section was equiva-lent to the total stoppage of 58 per cent. of the workpeople for the whole of the month, and 49 mills were standing idle. At Royton

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(in the Oldham area) employment remained very bad; there was (in the Oldham area) employment remained very bad; there was much unemployment, and irregular short time was general. At Bolton there was a further decline; about 40 to 45 per cent. of the members of the Operative Spinners' Association were working less than half-time during July. At Leigh the majority of the mills were working short time, and the annual holiday week was extended in many cases. At Bury and Rochdale employment remained very

poor. At Preston, irregular short time and under-employment continued throughout July. At Chorley the depression continued unrelieved. At Blackburn there was a further decline; about 65 per cent. of the operatives were unemployed towards the end of July; on an average 60 mills were stopped each week during the month, and much of the machinery in the mills that were working was standing idle. At Great Harwood acute depression prevailed; 75 per cent. of the operatives were unemployed, and the remainder were under-employed. At Accrington there was much irregular short-time working in all sections of the industry, and employment in the weaving department showed a further decline. At Darwen 50 mills (out of a total of 65) were reported at the end of July as closed down for an indefinite period; the few mills still running were employing much fewer than their usual complement of workers. At Burnley the position was growing steadily worse; a large amount of underthe position was growing steadily worse; a large amount of under-employment was recorded. At Nelson many weavers were working less than the full complement of looms, and under-employment generally continued on a large scale. In the Rossendale Valley there was much unemployment and under-employment.

In Yorkshire the depression continued, and much short time was reported at all the principal continued, and much short draw was during July was extended by many firms to periods up to two weeks. Some improvement, however, was reported in the doubling mills at Huddersfield.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :—

		Number Vorkpeop		Total	Wages p Workpeo	aid to ple.	
million The Sugar	Week	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week ended 26th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	26th July, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	July, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS.	Caller 1	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Preparing	7,507	+ 0.8	-24.0	10,334	- 3.2	- 36 . 9	
Spinning	14,928	+ 0.1	-24.1	19,550	- 5.6	-40.]	
Weaving	22,382	- 5.4	-23.9	32,876	- 7.1	-38.0	
Other	6,195	+ 0.6	- 19.7	13,138	- 3.9	-29.6	
Not Specified	5,167	- 0.7	- 25.3	7,566	+ 1.2	-44.3	
TOTAL	56,179	- 2.1	- 23.4	83,464	- 5.1	- 37.8	
DISTRICTS.	Coldy in	ing alles				Line tes	
Ashton	2,508	- 14.7	-34.5	3,596	-18.1	-42.	
Stockport, Glossop and	0 770	- 0.4	-16.4	0.050	- 8.6	-35.1	
Hyde	6,738	+14.5	-21.3	9,056 9,710	+ 4.8	- 44 .	
Oldham Bolton and Leigh	11,063	- 1.5	- 26.3	15,650	- 5.7	- 38 .	
Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Hey-	11,005	1-1.0	- 20.0	10,000		- 00 0	
wood, Walsden and		1216		-	1	Constant P	
Todmorden	6,471	- 7.6	-17.0	9,720	- 5.2	- 30 . 6	
Manchester	2,695	- 1.3	- 0.7	3,887	- 5.4	- 14 .3	
Preston and Chorley	3,904	+ 4.1	-21.1	5,937	+ 6.5	- 36 .9	
Blackburn, Accrington	Million Contract	10-340	10 2010	PERSONAL PROPERTY	De angles	In The	
and Darwen	3,636	- 5.7	-40.7	6,436	+ 4.7	-48.8	
Burnley and Padiham	2,866	- 4.7	-32.3	4,833	-10.4	- 43.2	
Colne and Nelson	3,273	-10.9	-25.4	6,762	-10.4	- 35.5	
Other Lancashire Towns	801	-19.6	-41.2	961	-22.0 - 6.7	-47.9	
Yorkshire Towns	2,437	+ 1.8 - 5.0	-8.9 -16.8	3,103	- 8.6	- 36.	
Other Districts	2,776	- 5.0	- 10.0	3,813	- 0.0	- 44.	
TOTAL	56,179	- 2.1	-23.4	83,464	- 5.1	- 37-8	
10140		-	and the second	1.0.	Summer of	An anti	

Returns from firms employing about 48,400 operatives in the week ended 26th July showed that over 40 per cent. of those opera-tives were on short time in that week, with a loss of about 15 hours each, on an average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres at 21st July, 1930:—

Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at

	218t July, 1930.										
Department.	Who	ly Unemp	oloyed.	Temp	Total.						
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total				
Card and Blow- ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind-	1,435 8,703	10,537 8,764	11,972 17,467	3,558 20,955	16,366 13,683	19,924 34,638	31,896 52,105				
ing and Warp- ing Weaving Other Processes	1,582 6,787 1,027	8,644 26,231 450	10,226 33,018 1,477	4,147 13,512 1,599	19,223 35,961 500	23,370 49,473 2,099	33,596 82,491 3,576				
Total	19,534	54,626	74,160	43,771	85,733	129,504	203,664				

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 23rd June, 1930.

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Temporarily Stopped. Wholly Unemployed. Department Total. Men. Women. Total. Men. Women. Total. Card and Blowing Room ...

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 36,523,800 lbs. in July, 1930, compared with 56,801,900 lbs. in June, 1930, and with 60,120,000 lbs. in July, 1929. The exports of cotton yarn were 10,433,100 lbs. in July, 1930, compared with 10,652,900 lbs. in June, 1930, and with 15,031,600 lbs.

in July, 1929.

The exports of cotton piece goods were 197,385,100 square yards, as compared with 158,690,500, square yards in the previous month and 355,383,400 square yards in July, 1929.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in July was bad in this industry, and on the whole showed little change compared with a month earlier. The annual holiday was extended, from a week to a fortnight, by many firms in Yorkshire. There was, however, a slight temporary improvement, chiefly in the worsted weaving section, owing to the accumulation of work due to the recent dispute; this did not last long, and by the end of the month had dwindled considerably. In the carpet trade employment continued moderate trade employment continued moderate.

trade employment continued moderate. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 26.3 at 21st July, 1930, as compared with 24.6 at 23rd June, 1930, and with 15.8 at 22nd July, 1929.

Worsted Section.—In this section there was an improvement in the weaving department, but a slight decline in spinning, and a considerable decline in wool sorting and combing. In Bradford and Huddersfield the operatives were fairly well employed at some firms on orders delayed owing to the stoppage; but the loss of the autumn trade owing to the stoppage in some cases prevented firms from re-engaging their full complement of workers. At Halifax the general depression continued, and at Keighley employment remained bad except with weavers. Employers' returns for the week ended 26th July showed that about 33 per cent. of the operatives in the worsted section, as a whole, worked short time*, losing about 13 hours each, on an average. On the other hand, about 6½ per cent. worked overtime in that week, to the extent of 7 hours each, on the average. Worsted Section .- In this section there was an improvement in

average. In the wool sorting department, employment was bad, the seasonal slackness being accentuated by the general depression. With woolcombers there was a good deal of short time in the carding crossbred and preparing sections, but the machinery in the merino section was fairly well employed. About 28 per cent. of the opera-tives in this section covered by the employers' returns lost, on an average, about 14 hours each in short time in the week ended 26th July; while 6½ per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 9 hours each each

each. In the worsted spinning department there was no improvement over the conditions prevailing before the dispute; generally speaking employment was worse, though at Halifax there was a further slight improvement. About 43 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns worked short time, losing on an average about 12½ hours each, in the week ended 26th July. In the worsted weaving department employment improved owing to the accumulation of work due to the dispute, and, in comparison with the past twelve months, was fair to moderate. At Hudders-field it was described as moderate to good, at Silsden and Keighley it was fair, at Halifax it was bad. In this section about 17 per cent. of the operatives worked short time,* with a loss of 11 hours each on the average, in the week ended 26th July; while nearly 11 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 6½ hours each.

worked overtime, to the extent of 6½ hours each. Woollen Section.—Employment showed little change as compared with the previous month, and was still very slack, though slightly better, on the whole, than in the worsted section. Employers' returns for the week ended 26th July indicated that about 45 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and about 42 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time,* losing, on an average, about 11 hours each in both departments. In the woollen section as a whole, 39 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, 11 hours each in short time*; while 4½ per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 8½ hours each. In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district employment in the woollen tweed trade was described as only moderate; a number of mills, however, were on full time, and some on overtime, during part of the month, getting out orders delayed by the stoppage. In the

* The figures given in this article as to short time do not take into account, in the case of the weaving departments, other forms of under-employment, such as playing for warps, and tending one instead of two looms.

Heavy Woollen District also (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment in the woollen tweed trade was moderate, but showed a slight improve-ment. The depression in the rag trade at Batley continued, but employment was slightly more regular at Dewsbury. Employment was reported as moderate to good in the Calder Vale (Halifax), at Yeadon and Guiseley, and at Morley. In the blanket and rug section, employment was bad, but showed a slight improvement. At Rochdale employment with flannel workers showed a slight improvement. At Saddleworth nearly all the firms were still on short time, and employment generally was described as poor in this

August, 1930.

short time, and employment generally was described as poor in this district, and in the Stockport district.

In the West of England and in Wales employment continued slack at all the main centres.

In Scotland under-employment and short time were reported at most of the principal centres, though some firms were fairly well employed. There was little general change as compared with the previous month, and employment was considerably below the level of a year ago.

Carpet Section.—Employment continued moderate on the whole. At Kidderminster, there was still much under-employment; short time was reported in the Wilton section, some firms working only three days a week. There was, however, some improvement on the whole, and certain departments of various firms resumed full time. In Yorkshire employment continued fair. In Scotland employment, with few exceptions, continued dull. About 47 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing about 9 hours each on the average in the week ended 26th July; there was practically no overtime. there was practically no overtime. The following Table summarises the returns received from em-

plovers :--

			umber of			Wages pa Workpeop	
	ended 26th July, mo		or Oec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 =100.)	Week ended 26th July, 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 =100.)
Departments : Worsted Section :		1	Per Cent.	-	£	Per Cent.	an a
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	12,008 32,897 16,654 10,392 1,381	-++	$ \begin{array}{r} 3.5 \\ 0.9 \\ 15.1 \\ 3.0 \end{array} $	93·4 80·9 83·5 96·8 99·6	27,160 45,375 32,947 23,057 2,228	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 9 \cdot 2 \\ - & 3 \cdot 0 \\ + & 21 \cdot 1 \\ + & 2 \cdot 0 \\ + & 19 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	84·3 70·9 79·3 82·9 79·9
Total—Worsted	73,332	+	- 3.0	85-4	130,767	+ 1.9	77 . 8
Woollen SECTION: Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not apecified	918 11,983 21,898 16,481 2,523	++-	. 0.7	77.5 87.8 95.2 92.1 89.9	1,952 23,734 37,140 35,552 4,709	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 2 \cdot 0 \\ - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ + & 1 \cdot 3 \\ + & 1 \cdot 6 \\ - & 6 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	79·2 86·9 92·7 92·4 85·3
Total-Woollen	53,803		- 0.1	92.0	103,087	+ 0.5	90.5
CARPET SECTION	10,390	+	0.3	105.5	17,882	+ 2.2	98-4
Total—Wool Textile Industry	137,525	+	1.6	89.0	251,736	+ 1.3	84 · 1
Districts † : WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Loeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	31,662 8,814 7,840 7,139 7,498 3,362	++++	2.5	80.5 106.1 79.0 85.2 85.9 97.1	58,991 18,343 11,819 12,209 13,039 4,529	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 2 \cdot 9 \\ + & 4 \cdot 1 \\ + & 1 \cdot 3 \\ + & 4 \cdot 7 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 9 \cdot 8 \\ \end{array} $	71.3 100.7 65.9 81.6 86.5 86.8
Total, West Riding West of England and Midlands	66,315 4,769	+	3·6 2·9	84·8 88·6	118,930 8,440	$+ 2 \cdot 2$ $- 2 \cdot 5$	77·0 81·2
Lancashire Scotland	282 1,966	+-	6.4	96·7‡ 96·2	531 2,866	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 0.4 \\ + & 0.4 \end{array}$	92·8 113·2
Total-Worsted	73,332	+	3.0	85.4	:130,767	+ 1.9	77.8
WOOLLEN SECTION: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	11,837	15-25	0.1	86.6	24,574	- 4.6	77.3
ley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder	10,338 7,295	-+	0.6	92·9 95·7		$\begin{array}{c} + 3 \cdot 8 \\ + 2 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	105·0 96·9
Vale Bradford	2,348 1,301	-+	2·7 6·3	88·2 100·7		$\begin{array}{c} - & 1 \cdot 8 \\ + & 12 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	70·5 88·4
Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England	33,119 4,704	++ .	0.0 8.1	91·9 93·0	9,219	+ 0.2 + 11.3	90·9 98·5
and Midlands Scotland Wales	4,080 11,734 166	- +	4·1 2·0 21·2	93·3 91·3 129·7‡	7,210 19,777 200	- 0.5 - 2.8 + 24.2	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \cdot 1 \\ 84 \cdot 2 \\ 112 \cdot 7 \\ \end{array} $
Total-Woollen	53,803	1	0.1	92.0	103,087	+ 0.5	90.5
ARPET SECTION	10,390	+	0.3	105.5		+ 2.2	98-4
otal-Wool Textile	137,525	+	1.6	89.0	251,736 -	+ 1.3	84.1

* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages which ave been made by certain firms at various dates since February, 1929. † Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, in neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case. ‡ The figure for June has been revised.

and	1090	TH
ugust	. 1930.	TT

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The following Tables, show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases or decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 26th July, 1930, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section) as compared with the week ended 28th June, 1930 :--

and a state with the second	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (- employed as compared with pre- (signifies " no change"; -, wi signifies "few or no workpeople								
WORSTED SECTION : Bradford Huddersfield Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dews- bury, Batley, etc.)		Wool orting and omb- ing.	Spinning.		Weaving.		Oth Dept		
		3·4 4·8 3·3 3·1	+ + + + +	0.0 2.0 1.2 0.1 3.6		28.5 6.7 16.2 15.6 3.3	++++1 1	10 1 2 4 3 0	
Total, West Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	1 1	$3 \cdot 6$ $\frac{1 \cdot 6}{2 \cdot 9}$	- +++	0.6 8.3 9.1 0.7	+	16·2	+ + -	4 0 2	
TOTAL	-	3.5	-	0.9	+	15.1	+	3	

	employed	te Inc. (+) or Dec. (- as compared with pre signifies "no change						
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	1				
DILEN SECTION: uddersfield	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 9 \\ - 0 \cdot 2 \\ + 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 4 \cdot 4 \\ + 5 \cdot 0 \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \\ + 8 \cdot 8 \\ - 2 \cdot 2 \\ - 3 \cdot 7 \\ + 9 \cdot 1 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} + 2 \cdot 2 \\ - 0 \cdot 4 \\ + 1 \cdot 3 \\ - 3 \cdot 1 \\ + 17 \cdot 9 \\ + 1 \cdot 3 \\ + 6 \cdot 6 \\ - 1 \cdot 3 \\ - 3 \cdot 0 \\ + 39 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + \ 0.1 \\ - \ 1.1 \\ + \ 2.4 \\ + \ 0.8 \\ - \ 0.1 \\ + \ 10.1 \\ - \ 0.1 \\ - \ 0.5 \\ + \ 8.5 \end{array}$	and the second s				
TOTAL	- 1.0	+ 0.6	+ 0.7					

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 21st July, 1930:-

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 21st July, 1930.											
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp								
einen der stellten sollten.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.					
Wool Sorting	203	16	219	282	an <u>s</u> , h	282	501					
Wool Washing and	EC7	047	1 410	596	415	1,011	2,421					
Preparing	567	843	1,410	628	659	1,287	1,981					
Wool Combing Wool Carding	555	228	783	685	172	857	1,640					
Woollen Spinning	408	286	694	525	200	725	1,419					
Worsted Drawing and	100	200	00.			a state	Carling Street					
Spinning	764	4,541	5,305	849	5,347	6,196	11,501					
Wool Winding and		No and the second	A CONTRACT		Print Print Print	Real Provent	- ZIGEL					
Warping	93	56	149	245	128	373	522					
Worsted Winding and	and the second	1.50 2 10	120000				1.135					
Warping	135	753	888	361	1,649	2,010	2,898					
Woollen Weaving	163	1,307	1,470	273	2,556	2,829	4,299					
Worsted Weaving	149	1.433	1,582	257	4,722	4,979	6,561					
Other Processes	1,064	236	1,300	978	390	1,368	2,668					
Total	4,341	10,153	14,494	5,679	16,238	21,917	36,411					

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as com-pared with 23rd June, 1930 :--

and the second state of th	and the second second	and the state	1.		100000						1000		
The second second	Wholl	y U	nemp	0103	red.]	Temporarily Stoppe						
Department.	Men.	Wo	men.	To	otal.	м	en.	w	omen.	То			
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	-43	+	9	-	34	+	68	- Los	4	+	日本であ		
and Preparing Wool Combing Wool Carding	$+21 \\ -11 \\ + 1$			-+	83 4 13	++	235	-++		+++-	No		
Woollen Spinning Worsted Drawing and Spinning Wool Winding	- 7 -11	++	36 377	1	29 366	153	96 161	+	21 316	++			
and Warping Worsted Winding and Warping	+ 3+29	+++	92	+	8 121	+	68 133	+	20 217	++			
Woolien Weaving Worsted Weaving Other Processes	+ 6 - 7 + 49	-++	31 228 30	+	25 221 79	+	21 107 93		39 1,407 61	111	1,		
Total	+ 30	+	827	+	857	+1	,263	-	558	+	14 22 0		

HE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

us month. ut a figure durned.")

All Depts. (includ ing not speci-fied). ++++1 2.6 4.8 1.8 $\left|\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 7 \\ + \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ - \end{array}\right|$ 2·9 6·4 0·6 3.0 + 3.0

in numbers ious month

All Depts. (including of specified - 0.1 - 0.6 + 0.9 - 2.7 $+ \frac{6 \cdot 3}{4 \cdot 0 \cdot 0} + \frac{8 \cdot 1}{4 \cdot 1}$

-4.1-2.0+21.2- 0.1

d. tal.	Total.							
64	+	30						
128 616 257 75	++++	211 612 270 104						
477	+	843						
88	+	96						
350 18 300 32	++	471 43 1,079 47						
705	+	1,562						

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 31,056,700 lbs. in July, 1930, compared with 28,629,300 lbs. in June, 1930, and 27,319,900 lbs. in July, 1929.

The *exports* of woollen and worsted yarns in July, 1930, were 3,249,100 lbs., compared with 2,444,200 lbs. in June, 1930, and with 5,084,600 lbs. in July, 1929.

The *exports* of woollen and worsted tissues in July, 1930, were 10,115,900 square yards compared with 6,640,700 square yards in June, 1930, and with 17,542,900 square yards in July, 1929.

The exports of blankets were 55,800 pairs, 44,723 pairs and 88,332 pairs in July, 1930, June, 1930, and July, 1929, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed little general change, and was slack to moderate generally; there was a decline at some centres and an improvement at others.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was $18 \cdot 2$ at 21st July, 1930, as compared with $17 \cdot 0$ at 23rd June, 1930, and with $14 \cdot 0$ at 22nd July, 1929.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :----

Anti-The Colling & destrong and		Number of orkpeop			Wages pa Vorkpeop		
Stand Street and Street	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 26th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	26th July, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	July, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	
England and Wales : London Leicester	1,913 9,225	Per cent. - 5.5 - 5.1	$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Per} \\ \operatorname{cent.} \\ -13 \cdot 8 \\ -1 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	£ 4,136 21,398	Per cent. - 7.9 - 4.4	Per cent. -19·1 - 3·2	
Leicester Country Dis- trict Northampton	3,164 5,904	$\frac{-2.7}{-3.6}$	+ 5.5 - 3.1	6,960 14,026	- 6.9 + 1.1	$+ \frac{1 \cdot 6}{3 \cdot 2}$	
Higham, Rushden and District Kettering and District Rest of Northants Stafford and District Norwich and District	4,778 4,124 1,285 2,482 5,360	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 3 \cdot 0 \\ - & 1 \cdot 2 \\ + & 3 \cdot 6 \\ - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 5 \cdot 2 \\ - 1 \cdot 6 \\ - 2 \cdot 1 \\ - 2 \cdot 7 \\ - 5 \cdot 5 \\ \end{array} $	10,958 9,750 2,760 5,179 10,428	$\begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 9 \\ + & 2 \cdot 5 \\ + & 4 \cdot 1 \\ + & 7 \cdot 1 \\ + & 2 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.4 \\ - & 2.7 \\ - & 8.9 \\ - & 0.4 \\ - & 4.6 \end{array} $	
Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	2,151 1,745	+ 5.3 + 2.5	$^{+10.6}_{+3.7}$	3,903 3,899	+10.5 - 0.4	+ 3.8 + 4.1	
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis-	5,865	+ 0.1	+ 6.0	13,181	+ 3.4	+18.9	
trict Other parts of England and Wales	1,214 3,550	 - 0·2	-4.3 + 2.1	2,334 8,191	-1.9 + 4.3	-5.8 -1.1	
England and Wales	52,760	- 1.8	- 1.0	117,103	+ 0.2	- 0.8	
Scotland	2,339	+ 5.4	+ 6.2	5,198	+ 8.4	+ 4.9	
Great Britain	55,099	- 1.5	- 0.8	122,301	+ 0.5	- 0.6	

Returns from firms employing about 54,000 workpeople in the week ended 26th July, indicated that 43.5 per cent. of these operatives worked short time in that week, losing rather more than $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average; very little overtime was worked.

Employment in London again showed a decline, and was moderate, Employment in London again showed a decline, and was moderate, with much short time working; it was considerably below the level of a year ago. Employment also continued to decline at Leicester and in the Leicester country district, and was generally slack; during the week ended 26th July nearly two-thirds of the operatives at Leicester covered by the employers' returns were on short time, with a loss of more than 11 hours each, on the average. There was little change in the Northampton, Higham and Rushden and Kettering districts, in all of which short time was largely worked; Kettering districts, in all of which short time was largely worked; at Northampton, more than 70 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 26th July, with a loss of nearly 8 hours each, on the average. At Wellingborough, employment continued to decline; short time was extensively worked, and some factories were closed for varying periods. In the minor Northamptonshire centres an improvement was reported, and employment remained fairly good at Raunds. At Stafford there was a slight improvement, though short time was still largely worked. At Norwich there was little general change, and employment was slack. employment was slack.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district there was a further slight improvement on the whole, though short time working was still fairly general; some firms producing light footwear were well employed, and there was some improvement in the heavy trade. There was little change at Leeds, where employment remained moderate or slack. There was also little change in the slipper trade of the Rossendale Valley, and at Bury and Preston which continued fairly good, and much better than in July, 1929.

In Scotland a further improvement was reported, and employment generally was fair or good, although in many establishments the holidays were extended.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 21st July, 1930 :---

Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 21st July, 1930. Department. Wholly Unemployed. Temporarily Stopped. Total. Men. Women, Total. Men. Women. Total. Boot and Shoe Manu-Preparing Department 144 Rough Stuff De-partment ... 419 ClickingDepartment 877 Closing Department 30 Making Department 2,254 Finishing Depart-ment ... 1.603 209 144 65 131 56 187 396 44 19 1,654 48 463 414 896 1,520 1,684 8 2,302 2,541 436 899 1,526 2,422 2,125 3,809 2,571 4,873 22 2,117 Finishing Depart-ment ... Slipper Making ... g Making... 4,145 872 23 1,603 308 16 565 198 1 2,168 506 17 1,434 158 5 1,977 366 6 543 208 1 og Making... epairing and Hand-sewn Work ... 658 6 664 58 -58 722 ... 6,309 2,600 8,909 6,269 2,983 9,252 18,161 TOTAL

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as com-pared with 23rd June, 1930:---

Desertement	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Tempo			
Department.	Men. Women.		Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture t		in the set	ing the second				
Preparing Depart-	DE CONT	17.5				A. S. Serie	
ment	- 6	+ 1	- 5	- 5	- 9	- 14	- 19
Rough Stuff De- partment	- 24	1 4	00			1 74	
Clicking Department		+ 4 + 5	-20 + 28	+ 58 + 88	$+ 16 \\ - 5$	+ 74 + 83	
Closing Department		+195	+207	- 1		+ 149	
Making Department		-176	+ 55	+ 300	- 92	+ 208	
Finishing Depart-			2.000				, 200
	+ 80	+110	+190	+ 47	+ 297	+ 344	+ 534
Slipper Making	- 38	+ 42	+ 4	- 87	- 4		- 87
Clog Making	+ 1	•••	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3
Repairing and Hand- sewn Work		2		1 00	Section Street		-
sewn Work	+ 14	+ 3	+ 17	+ 22		+ 22	+ 39
TOTAL	+ 193	+284	+477	+ 423	+ 354	+ 777	+1,254

The exports of boots and shoes in July, 1930, amounted to 99,905 dozen pairs, or 15,165 dozen pairs more than in June, 1930, but 30,340 dozen pairs less than in July, 1929.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during July continued fairly good generally, although much short-time working due to bad weather was reported. In the

much short-time working due to bad weather was reported. In the Peterborough district employment continued good. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the brick, tile, etc., industries, was 12.7 at 21st July, 1930, as compared with 12.4 at 23rd June, 1930, and 8.0 at 22nd July, 1929. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods under review :--

		Number of orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week Inc. (+) or ended Dec. (-) on a		(+) or -) on a	Week ended			
	July, 1930.			26th July, 1930.	Month before.		
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	1,726	- 2.0		3,839	-11.8		
Counties South and South-West Counties and Wales Scotland	7,013 1,782 174	-1.2 + 1.0 - 1.1	10000	18,971 4,322 421	-5.0 -1.1	+ 1.8 - 1.3 - 14.4	
TOTAL		- 1.0		27,553	10000	- 1.8	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 10,013 work-people employed by firms furnishing information, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, were working on an average nearly 14 hours less than full time in the week ended 26th July, 1930; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

BUILDING.

THERE was a slight increase in the number of workers unemployed during July. Employment was moderate to fair, on the whole, with skilled operatives, and slack to moderate with unskilled workers. It skilled operatives, and slack to moderate with unskilled workers. It was reported as fairly good or good at a few centres, including Hull, Coventry, Ipswich, Paisley, West Middlesex and North-West Surrey. An appreciable amount of time was lost on outside work owing to bad weather conditions. Employment was worse in all areas as compared with July, 1929, particularly in Northern England and Northern Ireland.

As regards individual occupations employment continued fair, in most districts, with bricklayers and masons; it was generally moderate with carpenters and plasterers, and remained slack, on the whole, with slaters and plumbers. Employment declined with painters, and was moderate; it continued slack to moderate with tradesmen's labourers. As compared with July, 1929, employment was worse with all classes of workpeople. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 21st July, 1930, together with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with July, 1929 :--

Aug1 st, 1930.

with the previous month and with July, 1929 :---

	Esti- mated Numbers of Insured Work-		in Previous Column	Per- centage Unem-	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a			
	people at July, 1929.	at 21st July, 1930.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.		
OCCUPATIONS.	1	La Barris	-		and the second	and the second		
Carpenters	126,710	12,835	536	10.1	+ 0.6	+ 5.9		
Bricklayers	75,620	5,176	356	6.8	+ 0.4	+ 4.3		
Masons	22,510	1,622	126	7.2	+ 0.9	+ 2.7		
Diastonen	6,410 24,400	962 2,658	97 172	15·0 10·9	+ 0.3	+ 6.3		
Painters	108,140	15,660	507	14.5	-0.5 + 4.3	+ 6.9 + 6.7		
Plumbers Labourers to	33,400	5,281	300	15.8	+ 0.6	+ 8.9		
above	249,360	37,086	1,425	14.9	+ 0.9	+ 4.0		
pations'	179,430	34,615	1,485	19.3	+ 1.0	+ 5.9		
Total	825,980	115,895	5,004	14.0	+ 1.2	+ 5.3		
DIVISIONS.	100 9 A 48	Carlos Carl		Constant of	and the second			
London	175,380	19,671	18	11.2	+ 0.9	+ 4.4		
South-Eastern	131,570	9,774	53	7.4	+ 1.4	+ 3.8		
South-Western Midlands	101,820 98,300	10,302	89	10.1	+ 1.1	+ 3.6		
North-Eastern	96,850	12,643 19,631	1,129 1,598	12·9 20·3	+ 1.0 + 1.0	+ 5.7 + 8.0		
North-Western	105,090	21,104	1,382	20.3	+ 1.3	+ 8.0		
scotland	74,950	11.863	479	15.8	+ 1.7	+ 5.1		
Wales	26,660	7,033	249	26.4	+ 1.9	+ 4.6		
Northern Ireland	15,360	3,874	7	25.2	+ 2.3	+ 8.1		
Freat Britain and Northern		LE	ET 6 44 1 100			aller S		
Ireland	825,980	115,895	5,004	14.0	+ 1.2	+ 5.3		

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 141 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 16,097,000, show that in July, 1930, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £6,459,500, as compared with £5,344,100 in June, 1930, and £5,876,100 in July, 1929. Of the total for July, 1930, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,865,100; factories and workshops for £392,900; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £527,800; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,673,700 for £1.673.700.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a further slight decline, and was slack generally; there was still much short-time working, especially in the earthenware section of the industry. At Worcester a small amount of short-time working was again reported; at Derby employment continued quiet; in the sanitary ware section at Bristol employment was good. In the stoneware section in Scotland it continued hed continued bad.

Continued bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 28.6 at 21st July, 1930, as compared with 27.9 at 23rd June, 1930, and 14.9 at 22nd July, 1929

The following Table summarises the information received from

		Number Vorkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.				
and an everythe bu	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a		
	26th July, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.	26th July, 1930.	Month before.	Year before.		
BRANCHES.	Constant of	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
hina Manufacture arthenware Manufacture ther Branches (including	1,086 8,139	-14.8 - 0.1		1,957 13,580	-11.0 - 2.9	$-22 \cdot 4 \\ -17 \cdot 8$		
unspecified)	1,814	+ 0.7	- 4.4	3,314	+ 0.9	-11.0		
TOTAL	11,039	- 1.6	- 8.6	18,851	- 3.2	-17.2		
DISTRIOTS. orth Staffordshire ther Districts	8,406 2,633	- 3.2 + 3.9		12,989 5,862	-3.4 -2.7	-20.7 - 8.1		
TOTAL	11,039	- 1.6	- 8.6	18,851	- 3.2	-17.2		

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 9,151 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 4,532, or 491 per cent., were working on an average about 16 hours less than full time in the week ended 26th July, 1930; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

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August, 1930.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry generally continued fair during July. In some districts mills continued to work irregularly, but in the majority of cases full time was reported. With letterpress printers employment continued fairly good, on the whole; it was, however, reported as only moderate at Leeds, Liver-pool, and Manchester, and worse than during June at the first-named centre. An improvement during the month was reported at Birmingham, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. Employment with electrotypers and stereotypers continued good generally, though a decline on the previous month was reported at Manchester.

Manchester. Employment in the lithographic printing trade remained moderate generally, and some short time was reported at a number of centres. At Manchester employment was again bad, and slightly worse than during the previous month; it remained slack at Bristol, Leeds, Nottingham and Sheffield. An improvement on the previous month was reported at Liverpool and Hull. With lithographic artists employment remained fair generally, though it was reported slack at Leeds

In the bookbinding trade employment continued moderate, on the whole. There was an improvement compared with the previous month, but employment was not so good as during July, 1929.

month, but employment was not so good as during July, 1929. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople in the paper and paper-board trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 8.4 at 21st July, 1930, compared with 9.2 at 23rd June, 1930, and 3.7 at 22nd July, 1929. In the printing and bookbinding trades the percentage was 6.4 at 21st July, 1930, compared with 6.1 at 23rd June, 1930, and 3.8 at 22nd July, 1929. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery trades the percentage was 8.2 at 21st July, 1930, compared with the same percentage at 23rd June, 1930, and 3.6 at 22nd July, 1929.

The following Table summarises the returns received from certain trade unions who furnished information for the three periods under review :--

navalite predicestores.	No. of Members of Unions		Percentage mployed at end of				
send, mapping and	at end of July, 1930.	July, 1930.	June, 1930.	July, 1929.	Mo		
Letterpress Printing :	to select 1			anne	19 4		
London	38,725	2.3	2.1	2.8	+		
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire. Midlands and Eastern	17,028	4.0	3.9	3.2	+		
Counties	10,902	3.0	2.4	2.5	+		
Scotland	6,543	2.3	3.1	2.4	-		
Other Districts	10,884	2.4	2.1	1.9	+		
Total	84,082	2.7	2.6	2.7	+		
Lithographic Printing	11,212	3.3	3.5	2.3	-		
Bookbinding	18,963	4.8	5.2	3.5	-		

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT remained slack during July. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 34.4 per cent. were recorded as unemployed at 21st July, 1930, as compared with 34.2 per cent. at 23rd June, 1930, and with 30.2 per cent. at 22nd July, 1929.

London.—The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were received :—

	Average Do Docks an	ally Numb ad at Prin	ber of La ncipal Wi	bourers em harves in La	I
	In	Docks.	The states of	1	
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Contraction of the second seco
Week ended— 5th July, 1930 12th " " 19th " " 26th " "	4,205 4,238 4,359 4,435	1,784 1,699 1,507 1,562	5,989 5,937 5,866 5,997	7,023 7,004 7,137 6,885	Contraction of the local division of the loc
Average for 4 weeks ended 26th July, 1930	} 4,309	1,638	5,947	7,012	The second secon
Average for June, 1930	4,020	2,231	6,251	7,712	Contraction of the local division of the loc
Average for July, 1929	4,201	2,026	6,227	7,216	

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during July was 784, compared with 902 in June, 1930, and with 811 in July, 1929.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

crease (+) or ecrease (-) on a									
Year before.									
- 0.5									
+ 0.8									
+ 0.5 - 0.1 + 0.5									
+ 1.0 + 1.3									

ployed in ondon. Total, Docks and Principal Wharves. 13,012 12,941 13,003 12,882 12,959 13.963

13.443

East Coast.—At Newcastle-on-Tyne, North and South Shields, Blyth and the Hartlepools employment was moderate to fair, and better than in June, the improvement being due mainly to timber imports. Employment at Middlesbrough, however, was very bad, and it remained slack at Hull, Goole and Ipswich. At Yarmouth and Lowestoft it continued fairly good and Lowestoft it continued fairly good.

Liverpool.—Employment remained generally slack. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 1st August, 1930, was 12,682, compared with 12,512 in June, 1930, and with 13,883 in July, 1929. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £30,682 in the five weeks ended 1st August, 1930, compared with £29,674 in June, 1930, and with £36,118 in July, 1929.

Other Ports in England and Wales .- A decline in coal shipments Other Ports in England and Wales.—A decline in coal shipments and in timber imports caused conditions at the South Wales ports to remain slack, although the fruit and vegetable trade improved. Employment at Bristol and Gloucester, Plymouth and other South-Western ports remained slack, but at Avonmouth there was an appreciable improvement. At Southampton employment continued fair

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment remained fair at Glasgow and Grangemouth, and was about the same as in June at Leith. At Dundee there was a further decline, and employment was bad. At Belfast it continued fair.

SEAMEN.

SEAMEN. EMPLOYMENT during July was quiet to moderate, on the whole. The aggregate number of engagements was more than in the previous month, but a considerable proportion of engagements were in the nature of re-engagements for a further period on the termination of six-monthly agreements. The supply of seamen was more than adequate for requirements at most ports, though temporary shortages were reported at the Hartlepools and at Port Talbot. Mong insured workpeople in the shipping service, the percentage recorded as unemployed at 21st July, 1930, was 24-6, compared with 22-0 at 23rd June, 1930, and 15-5 at 22nd July, 1929. The demand for men on the Thames fluctuated from good to quiet, with an upward tendency in the last week. On the Tyne it was moderate until late in the month, when more activity was shown; on the Tees it was poor, except for some activity in the third week; at the Hartlepools the demand was moderate, but showed a decline late in the month, though a temporary searcity of able seamen occurred in the last week; on the Wear it was fair in the first week and dull thereafter. At Hull the demand was moderate up to the late week, when it slackened somewhat. At Southampton it was moderate to quiet, and at the end of July was unusually poor for the time of year. last week, when it slackened somewhat. At Southampton it was moderate to quiet, and at the end of July was unusually poor for the time of year. At Bristol it was quiet generally, and at Avonmouth it was good, but showed some falling-off in the last week. At Newport the demand was rather quiet, on the whole; at Cardiff it was slack until the later stages of the month, when an improvement was noted. At Swansea the demand was fair, but improved in the last week; at Port Talbot a temporary shortage of ordinary seamen was reported. The demand on the Mersey declined from very good to quiet in the first three weeks, but showed a material improvement in the last week; at Manchester it was fair until the last week, when conditions became slack. On the Clyde the demand improvement in the last week; at Manchester it was fair until the last week, when conditions became slack. On the Clyde the demand was moderate to fair in the first three weeks, but slack thereafter; at Leith it was quiet to fair, with some decline in the last week. At Belfast it was moderate in the first two weeks, but slack'subsequently. The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels at the undermentioned ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland during July :—

Number of Seamen* shipped in

	1 2 2 2 2 2		- Style	1989 AL 97. 13	Sell andres
Principal Ports.	July,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			Months
	1930.	Month before.	Year before.	July, 1930.	July, 1929.
ENGLAND AND WALES: Liverpoolt London Southampton Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Newport, Mon Cardiffs Swansea	14,755 636 11,234 11,309 2,535 223 377 1,120 1,222 620 2,318 725	$\begin{array}{r} + 2,701 \\ + 144 \\ + 687 \\ + 92 \\ + 362 \\ - 84 \\ + 127 \\ + 324 \\ + 156 \\ + 6 \\ + 362 \\ + 48 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} +1,300\\ +&7\\ -&569\\ -&318\\ -&962\\ -&203\\ -&51\\ -&306\\ +&32\\ -&552\\ -&716\\ -&175\end{array}$	84,534 4,495 68,218 66,450 16,236 1,841 2,552 7,376 6,790 4,090 15,031 4,779	85,922 5,397 67,506 67,764 20,089 1,683 3,180 8,226 7,283 5,819 19,699 5,410
SOOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	328 781 4,116	+ 139 + 311 + 221	- 150 + 270 + 101	1,813 3,189 23,983	2,135 2,539 23,182
NORTHERN IRELAND :	254	- 50	+ 74	1,728	1,424
TOTAL for above Ports	52,553	+ 5,546	- 2,218	313,105	327,258

• It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate gagements, and not of separate individuals.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 21st July, 1930, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively. The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain

exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of persons who are excepted from such compulsory insurance are juveniles under 16 years of age, and (since 2nd January, 1928) persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum, persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public autho-rities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted.

An unemployment book, on which is recorded, *inter alia*, the industry in which he is employed, is issued to every insured person, and this book must be lodged at an Employment Exchange when-ever the insured person to whom it relates makes a claim for unemployment benefit, or, without claiming benefit, ceases to be employed in an insured trade. The book must be removed and deposited with the employer for stamping as soon as employment in an insured trade is resumed.

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to be sick or deceased, or who are known to have emigrated or gone abroad, are of course excluded. In cases where information on these points is lacking the books remain in the "lodged" files, and are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Employment Exchange.

The numbers unemployed given in the following Table relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. They include insured persons who are maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 302 relating to persons registered at Employment Exchanges include uninsured as well as insured persons who are maintaining registration for employment, but not insured persons whose books are in the two months file.

A Table showing the composition of the two series of figures is given on page 302.

Insured persons who are disqualified for the receipt of unemploy-ment benefit under the trade dispute disqualification are not included in the numbers unemployed, unless they are definitely maintaining registration for other employment. The statistics of unemployment in insured industries are presented in two separate Tables, one showing the numbers recorded as unemployed, and the other showing the estimated numbers insured and the percentages unemployed

and the percentages unemployed.

Special Note. Persons aged 65 and over.

Under the provisions of the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, all persons aged 65 and over ceased to be insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts as from 2nd January, 1928. (The employers of such persons, however, are required to pay contributions at the employer's rates.) The estimates of the numbers of insured persons in each industry prepared on the basis of the information obtained from the exchange of unemployment books, therefore, no longer include persons aged 65 and over. Such persons no longer appear in the statistics showing the *number* of insured persons recorded as unemployed, and the figures for dates subsequent to 2nd January, 1928, are therefore not comparable with those for earlier dates. For all practical purposes, however, the *percentages* unemployed can be regarded as comparable with the corresponding figures published each month since July, 1923.

NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 21st JULY, 1930.

and a second the second second		GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.								GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.			
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP uding Casu		Темро	RARY STO	PPAGES.	4-10-10	TOTAL.	1	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.			
si diversita et a dista di para di si d di si di di si di si di di si di di si	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No bern the the state of	0.007	104	2,711	37	90	127	2,644	194	2,838	2,635	194	2,829	
Fishing	2,607	104	2,111	1	20		-,	-		Contraction of the second			
Mining :	151,161 2,235 1,457 3,625 776	965 3 10 16 3	152,126 2,238 1,467 3,641 779	149 767 966 194 1,696 1,645	···· 1 2	150,494 966 195 1,698 1,645	300,928 3,201 1,651 5,321 2,421	1,692 3 11 18 3	302,620 3,204 1,662 5,339 2,424	300,866 3,173 1,651 4,969 2,421	1,691 3 11 18 3	302,557 3,176 1,662 4,987 2,424	
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,408 984	180 19	1.538 1,003	450 186		463 199	1,858 1,170	193 32	2,051 1,202	1,768 1,130	192 32	1,960 1,162	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :	2,202 2,493 1,512	28 178 159	2,230 2,671 1,671	826 774 522	25	829 799 538	3,028 3,267 2,034	31 203 175	3,059 3,470 2,209	3,028 3,234 2,005	31 203 174	3,059 3,437 2,179	
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	6,611	1,315	7,926	2,028	474	2,502	8,639	1,789	10,428	8,479	1,789	10,268	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	3,304	5,533	8,837	4,627	7,654	12,281	7,931	13,187	21,118	7,925	13,187	21,112	
Glass Trades : Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Glass Bottles	2,146 2,453	611 186	2,757 2,639	1,063 916		1 329 936	3,209 3,369	877 206	4,086 3,575	3,195 3,369	876 206	4,071 3,575	
Chemicals, etc. : Chemicals Explosives	9,211 857	1,283 572	10,524 1,429	1,650 152	217 46	1,867 198	10,891 1,009	1,500 618	12,391 1,627	10,694 1,008	1,485 617	12 179 1,625	
Paint, Varnish, Red and White	827	255	1,082	85	27	112	912	282	1,194	911	282	1,193	
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	4,052	1,344	5,396	2,170	151	2,321	6,222	1,495	7,717	6,195	1,450	7,645	
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron (Biast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur-	4,670	26	4,696	1,528	26	1,554	6,198	52	6,250	6,196	52	6,248	
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	25,056 3,898 2,465 2,851 1,777	330 387 247 207 552	25,386 4,285 2,712 3,058 2,329	33,467 1,825 4,048 3,396 2,350	71 330 44	33,610 1,896 4,378 3,440 2,504	58,523 5,723 6,513 6,247 4,127	473 458 577 251 706	58,996 6,181 7,090 6,493 4,833	58,508 5,680 6,512 6,244 4,121	473 457 577 251 706	58,981 6,137 7,089 6,495 4,827	
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	59,824 4,151 8,194 3,747	3,210 1,422 30 97	63,034 5,573 8,224 3,844	34,680 1,034 1,107 1,025	477	36,005 1,511 1,123 1,045	94,504 5,185 9,301 4,772	1.899	99,039 7,084 9,347 4,839	93,289 5,148 8,841 4,755	4,527 1,899 46 117	97,816 7,047 8,887 4,872	
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	19,890 1,857	2,046	21,936 2,051	17,363	1,348	18,7]1 468	37,253 2,214	3,394 305	40,647 2,519	37,027 2,146	3,385 304	40,412 2,450	
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	4,030	51	4,081	1,976	The second second	2,005	6,006	80	6,086	6,001	80	6,081	

August, 1930.	TH
INDUSTRY.	1
	Ma
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	6
Metal Trades : Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	
specified	1
Textile Trades : Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk and Artificial Silk	2
Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc Hosiery	
Lace Carpets Textile Industries not separately specified Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	
Leather and Leather Goods :	Profes
Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	
Clothing Trades :	1. Carl
Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately	A Cashel
specified Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	
Food, Drink and Tobacco :	
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc	1
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	
Food Industries not separately	1
specified Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	
Bawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :	E B
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified	10

Printing and Paper Trades :---

Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not naper)

(not paper) ... Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Building and Public Works Contract-

Public Works Contracting, etc.

Other Manufacturing Industries :---

Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc. ... Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instru-ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments ... Toys, Games and Sports Requisites

Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries

Transport and Communication :---

Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service ... Road Transport not separately specified Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service Service Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified

Distributive Trades

Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance

Miscellaneous Trades and Services :--National Government

National Government Local Government Professional Services Entertainments and Sports ... Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Industries and Services not separately crucified specified

TOTAL

SP

E MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

299

	MIII				5001		TELT.T.	۳.			299
35 6.55	111137	GREA	T BRITAIN	AND NO	RTHERN	IRELAND.	in an		GREA	T BRITAN	N ONLY.
WHOI (inc	LLY UNEM cluding Ca	IPLOYED isuals).	TEMPO	RARY ST	OPPAGES.	API G Crea	TOTAL.		TEMP	ORARY STONE	OPPAGES,
Males.	Females	. Total.	Males	Females	. Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
60,315	283	60,598	4.242	55	4,297	64,557	338	64,895	61,344	332	61,676
9,501 1,847 3,954 3,727 1,313	1,129 30 3.187 1,895	1,883 7,141 5,622	187 807	516 4 835 878	4,733 191 1,642 5,213 1,328	2,034	1,645 40 4,022 2,773	8,783	1,984 4,721 8,051	1,645 39 4,022 2,773	2.023
1,313 1,803 663	2,019 1,909 27	3 332 3,712	921 805	407 408	1,213	2,234 2,608	2,426 2,317 27	4,660 4,925 812	2,234 2,608	2,426 2,317 27	4,660 4,925
2,010	2,302	4,312	1,025	856	1,881	3,035	3,158	6,193	3,021	3,157	6,178
11,755	11,040	5 22,800	7,021	4,461	11,482	18,776	15,506	34,282	18,629	15,502	34,131
26,571 8,694 3,493 5,605 2,792 740 1,129 351	4,418 13,069 7,544	25,331 7,911 18,674 10,336 2,712 7,816 1,027	11,583 2,968 2,684 2,209 322 1,332 696	100,754 25,944 6,706 8,052 8,514 1,114 7,978 1,105	155,419 37,527 9,674 10,736 10,723 1,436 9,310 1,801	20,277 6,461 8,289 5,001 1,062	170,648 42,581 11,124 21,121 16,058 3,086 14,665 1,781	251,884 62,858 17,585 29,410 21,059 4,148 17,126 2,828	20,152 6,361 1,048 5,001	42,462 11,100 3,106 16,058 2,544 14,521 1,781	62,614 17,461 4,154 21,059 3,469 16,966 2,828
466 1,121	1,052	5,347		1,503 2,381	2,317	1,280 1,663	2,555	3,835	1,280	2,555	3,835
8,303	4,455	12,758	18,103	6,615	24,718	26,406	11,070	37,476	25,397	9,081	34,478
2,936 1,296	863 1,308		1,550 386	470 522	2,020 908	4,486 1,682	1,333 1,830	5,819 3,512	4,479 1,659	1,333 1,816	5,812 3,475
7,863 755 754 588	6,719 3,158 1,296 5,928	3,913 2,050	53	7,849 1,370 759 2,793	9,105 1,423 1,032 2,850	9,119 808 1,027 655	14,568 4,528 2,055 8,721	23,687 5,336 3,082 9,376		14,224 4,090 2,051 4,197	4 879
687 8,753	802 3,881		198 7,855	596 4,087	794 11,942	885 16,608	1,398 7,968	2,283 24,576	883 16,347	1,397 7,952	2 280
8,190 1,979	4,436		414 458	475 58	889 516	8,604 2,437	4,911 333	13,515 2,770	abell neel	4,788	12 778
2,174	4,479	1011212-24	586	3,394	3,980	2,760	7,873	10,633	a la service a	7,839	
4,906 6,466 770	6,503 3,026 2,371	11,408 9,492 3,141	249 395 31	1,101 201 249	1,350 596 280	5,155 6,861 801	7,603 3,227 2,620	12,758 10,088 3,421	5,043 6,454 732	7,488 3,178 2,403	12,531 9,632 3,135
5,758 1,401 10,397	222	5,980 1,688	714	85 74	799 581	6,472 1,908	307 361	6,779 2,269 14,080	6,288 1,849 11,539	307 361	6,595
10,397	1,824	12,221	1,389	470	1,859 1,075	11,786	2,294	14,080 3,606	a sur a series have	2,279	6,595 2,210 13,818
1,155	110	2,001	672	403	1,015	2,421	1,179	3,000	2,325	1,190	3,483
1,825	807	2,632	1,127	856	1,983 911	2,952	1,663	4,615 4,741	2,923	1,653 3,305	4,576
1,107 260	2,723	3,830 378	178 16	733 18	34	1,285 276	3,456 136	412	1,250 253	136	4,555 389
180 9,162	277 6,142	457 15,304	19 578	43 854	62 1,432	199 9,740	320 6,996	519 16,736	197 9,483	320 6,805	517 16,288
110,645 43,263	246 34	110,891 43,297	4,991 1,534	13 1	5,004 1,535	115,636 44,797	259 35	115,895 44,832	111,767 42,693	254 34	112,021 42,727
3,881 774 826	3,411 108 423	7,292 882 1,249	894 313 332	969 106 256	1,863 419 588	4,775 1,087 1,158	4,380 214 679	9,155 1,301 1,837	4,768 1,087 1,112	4,376 213 676	9,144 1,300 1,788
685 2,982 484	491 554 491	1,176 3,536 975	118 605 141	54 196 90	172 801 231	803 3,587 625	545 750 581	1,348 4,337 1,206	796 3,579 625	545 750 581	1,341 4,329 1,206
11,152	194	11,346	603	17	620	11,755	211	11,966	11,446	209	11,655
8,074 4,996	233 497	8,307 5,493	572 225	35 4	· 607 229	8,646 5,221	268 501	8,914 5,722	8,499 5,019	263 496	8,762 5,515
25.804 33,972	375 416	26,179 34,418	1,848 282	7 45	1.855 327	27,652 34,254	382 491	28,034 34,745	26,740 33,461	381 488	27,121 33,949
57.817	213	58.030	857	63	920	58,674	276	58,950	57,504	275	57,779
2,384 96,359	185 40,58J	2,559 136,940	97 5,698	12 3,500	109 9,198	2,481 102,057	197 44.081	2,678 146,138	2,433 97,245	195 42,923	2,628 140,168
6,240	1,166	8,005	115	25	140	6,955	1,191	8,146	and the second	1,174	an a
19.82	1,100	1 200-	115	77	Law La		1,191		6,791	1,174	7,965
8,105 28,884 3,499 8,755 13,456 1,744	648 559 1,177 3,791 23,295 5 953	8,753 29,443 4,676 12,546 36,751 7,697	277 1,084 172 267 225 127	3] 28 63 189 774 1,041	308 1,112 235 456 999 1,168	8,382 29,968 3,671 9,022 13,681 1,871	679 587 1,240 3,980 24,069 6,994	9,061 39,555 4,911 13,002 37,750 8,835	8,056 28,374 3,380 9,680 13,222 1,817	651 576 1,201 3,918 23,703 6,687	8,707 23,950 4,581 12,598 36,925 8,504
30,339	2,469	32,808	1,420	925	2,345	31,759	3,394	35,153	30,632	3,298	8,504 33,930
,084,195	321,785	1,405,981	435,278	228,829	664,107	1,519,474	550,614	2,070,088*	1,481,78?	520,192	2,001,979
and the second se	and the second				and the second second						and the second division of the second divisio

* Including 96,898 Casuals (Males, 94,756 ; Females 2,142),

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

	- Reserver		The second	6	BEAT	BRITAI	N AND	NORTH	ERN I	RELAND	•		1			GREAT
INDUSTRY.	INSURE 16-64	TED NUM D PERSON INCLUSIVI ULY, 1929	S AGED		PERCE WHOLI NEMPLO (includi Casuali	LY YED ng	T	PLOYED EMPORA TOPPAG	RY		Y, 1930.	•	DECH TOT.	EASE (- EASE (AL PER AGES A PARED	-) IN CEN- .8	BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGH AT 21ST JULY,
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	23RD JUNE, 1930.	22ND JULY, 1929.		1930.
Fishing	26,700	980	27,680	9.8	10.6	9.8	0.1	9.2	0.5	9.9	19.8	10.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.1	+ 0.7	10.3
Mining : Ocal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc. Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	1,069,180 14,960 5,430 42,270 10,470 15,440 15,690	5,530 10 40 420 10 1,580 170	1,074,710 14,970 5,470 42,690 10,480 17,020 15,860	14·1 14·9 26·8 8·6 7·4 9·1 6·3	17.4 30.0 25.0 3.8 30.0 11.4 11.2	14·2 14·9 26·8 8·5 7·4 9·3 6·3	14.0 6.5 3.6 4.0 15.7 2.9 1.2	13·2 2·5 0·5 -	14.0 6.5 3.6 4.0 15.7 2.7 1.3	28 · 1 21 · 4 30 · 4 12 · 6 23 · 1 12 · 0 7 · 5	30.6 30.0 27.5 4.3 30.0 12.2 18.8		+ 0.8 + 0.7 - 1.0	+16.9 + 12.0 + 4.9 + 13.0 + 3.0	+ 7.7 +16.4 + 4.3 +19.4 + 2.5	$ \begin{array}{c} 28 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 3 \\ 30 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 23 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 8 \\ 7 \cdot 4 \end{array} $
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :	11,860 16,040 18,360	160 1,390 1,120	12,020 17,430 19,480	18.6 15.5 8.2	17.5 12.8 14.2	18.6 15.3 8.6	6·9 4·9 2·9	1.9 1.8 1.4	6·8 4·6 2·7	25·5 20·4 11·1	19·4 14·6 15·6	25·4 19·9 11·3		+15.0 + 8.1 + 6.4	+ 4.6	25·4 19·9 11·4
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	75,090	6,900	81,990	8.8	19.1	9·7 12·0	2·7 13·2	6·8 19·6	3·0 16·6	11·5 22·7	25·9 33·8	12.7	+ 0.3 + 0.7	+ 4.7	E. Caller	12·7 28·6
Pettery, Earthenware, etc. Glass Trades :	34,890 21,470 15,360	39,040 6,170 1,960	73,930 27,640 17,320	9·5 10·0 16·0	9·9 9·5	12·0 10·0 15·2	4.9	4·3 1·0	4·8 5·4	14·9 21·9	14·2 10·5	14.8	- 0·8 + 1·1	+ 6.5	+ 4.5	14·8 20·6
Chemicals, etc. : Chemicals Rxplosives Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads Oli, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	81,910 12,840 14,410 55,290	23,980 5,550 4,500 19,880	105,890 18,390 18,910 75,170	11·3 6·7 5·7 7·3	5·3 10·3 5·7 6·8	9·9 7·8 5·7 7·2	2·0 1·2 0·6 4·0	1.0 0.8 0.6 0.7	1.8 1.0 0.6 3.1	13·3 7·9 6·3 11·3	6·3 11·1 6·3 7·5	8.8	$+ \frac{0.2}{-}$ + $\frac{0.3}{-}$	+ 5.6 + 4.9 + 2.5 + 3.7	+ 5.7 + 3.9 + 2.6 + 3.4	11.6 8.8 6.3 10.2
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	21,810	260	22,070	21.4	10.0	21.3	7.0	10.0	7.0	28.4	20.0		+ 9.5		isash	28.3
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Bolling Mills and Forges	174,520 37,280 27,620 27,710 18,610	4,200 3,250 3,660 1,390 3,690	178,720 40,530 31,280 29,100 22,300	14·4 10·5 8·9 10·3 9·5	7·9 11·9 6·7 14·9 15·0	14·2 10·6 8·7 10·5 10·4	19·1 4·9 14·7 12·2 12·7	3·4 2·2 9·1 3·2 4·1	18.8 4.7 14.0 11.8 11.3	33·5 15·4 23·6 22·5 22·2	11·3 14·1 15·8 18·1 19·1	33·0 15·3 22·7 22·3 21·7	+ 2.8 + 0.8 - 5.7 + 2.2 + 1.1	+ 4.8 +11.7	+ 5.1 +15.4 + 9.8	33.0 15.3 22.7 22.3 21.7
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	1,00.2	47,420 18,670 930 1,060	586,750 84,430 58,450 28,240	11.1 6.3 14.2 13.8	6·8 7·6 3·2 9·2	10.7 6.6 14.1 13.6	6·4 1·6 2·0 3·8	2·8 2·6 1·7 1·8		17·5 7·9 16·2 17·6	9.6 10.2 4.9 11.0	8·4 16·0	$+ 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 5 + 0 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 1$	+ 4.6 + 7.1	+ 3.4 + 2.6	16·9 8·4 16·8 17·3
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	220,630 16,370	24,780 2,510	245,410 18,880 54,210	9.0 11.3 7.7	8·3 7·7 3·3	8·9 10·9 7·5	7·9 2·2 3·7	5·4 4·5 1·9	7.7 2.4 3.7	16-9 13-5 11-4	13·7 12·2 5·2	13.3	+ 3.4 + 2.4 + 1.4	+ 4.5	+ 7.2 + 3.8	16.6 13.2 11.2
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	52,680 201,430	1,530 3,070	204,500	29.9	9.2	29.6	2.1	i.8	2.1	32.0	11.0		+ 1.0		1	32.0
Metal Trades : Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Oontracting Electrical Cables, Wire and Lamps Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Aliled Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified	17,440 8,150 22,110	8,480 1,340 36,530 10,490 11,460 10,620 590 19,570 72,540	88,750 16,610 93,970 25,360 28,060 8,740 41,680 191,370	11.8 12.1 6.9 16.2 9.4 10.3 8.1 9.1 9.1	13·3 2·7 8·7 18·1 17·6 18·0 4·6 11·8 15·2	12.0 11.3 7.6 16.8 13.1 13.2 7.9 10.3 11.9	5·3 1·2 1·4 18·8 6·7 4·7 1·5 4·6 5·9	6.1 0.3 2.3 8.3 3.6 3.8 4.3 4.3 6.2	5.3 1.2 1.7 15.5 5.3 4.4 1.4 4.6 6.0	17 1 13 3 8 3 35 0 16 1 15 9 9 6 13 7 15 8	19·4 3·0 11·0 26·4 21·2 21·8 4·6 16·1 21·4	12.5 9.3 32.3 18.4 17.6 9.3 14.9	$ \begin{array}{r} + 1.5 \\ + 1.1 \\ + 0.5 \\ + 3.3 \\ + 0.4 \\ + 0.1 \\ + 1.4 \\ + 1.3 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 6.0 \\ + 4.9 \\ + 17.6 \\ + 9.4 \\ + 9.3 \\ + 4.4 \\ + 7.8 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 5 \cdot 3 \\ + 3 \cdot 9 \\ + 4 \cdot 1 \\ + 15 \cdot 3 \\ + 7 \cdot 3 \\ + 7 \cdot 3 \\ + 7 \cdot 4 \\ + 4 \cdot 1 \\ + 7 \cdot 3 \\ + 7 \cdot 7 \\ \end{array} $	17.3 12.4 9.3 32.3 18.4 17.6 9.3 14.9 17.9
Textile Trades : Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk and Artificial Silk Linen Jute Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc Hoslery Lace Textile Industries not separately specified Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	200,670 96,110 32,550 24,940 12,040 6,810 22,180 6,500 9,980	354,120 142,920 41,310 54,620 27,450 12,200 83,600 10,420 15,290 32,120	554,790 239,030 73,860 79,560 39,490 19,010 105,780 16,920 25,270 45,480	13.2 9.0 10.7 22.5 23.2 10.9 5.1 5.4 4.7 8.4	19.7 11.6 10.7 23.9 27.5 16.2 8.0 6.5 6.9 13.2 13.5	$17 \cdot 4 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 23 \cdot 5 \\ 26 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \\ 7 \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 8 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\$	27·3 12·1 9·1 10·7 18·3 4·7 6·0 10·7 8·1 4·0 21·7	28.5 18.2 16.2 14.8 31.0 9.1 9.5 10.6 9.8 7.4 20.0	27·1 7·5 8·8	40 · 5 21 · 1 19 · 8 33 · 2 41 · 5 15 · 6 11 · 1 16 · 1 12 · 8 12 · 4 31 · 7	48.2 29.8 26.9 38.7 58.5 25.3 17.5 17.1 16.7 20.6 33.5	26.3 23.8 37.0 53.3 21.8 16.2 16.7 15.2 18.2	$ \begin{array}{r} + 3 \cdot 2 \\ + 1 \cdot 7 \\ + 0 \cdot 5 \\ + 8 \cdot 1 \\ + 14 \cdot 3 \\ - 6 \cdot 3 \\ + 0 \cdot 2 \\ + 1 \cdot 0 \\ + 0 \cdot 5 \\ + 1 \cdot 7 \\ + 1 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} +10.5 \\ +16.1 \\ +22.3 \\ +41.1 \\ +9.0 \\ +10.1 \\ +7.5 \\ +9.1 \\ +9.7 \end{array} $	+11.2 +18.2 +5.7 +44.8 +8.5 +9.4 +8.0 +6.0 +9.7	26·3 23·8 28·7 53·3 21·1 16·1 16·7 15·2 16·7
Leather and Leather Goods : Tanning, Currying and Dressing Leather Goods	- 83,190 31,600 12,190	9,770 13,790	116,230 41,370 25,980	10·0 9·3 10·6	8·8 9·5	9.2	4·9 3·2	4.8	1	14·2 13·8	13·6 13·3	14-1	+ 0.5 + 1.1	+ 4.4	The la	14.1
Slothing Trades : Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately specified	69,090 10,630 14,950 8,130 9,020	130,260 92,770 20,350 72,400 18,420	199,350 103,400 35,300 80,530 27,440	11.4 7.1 5.0 7.2 7.6 10.4	5·2 3·4 6·4 8·2 4·4 7·6	7·3 3·8 5·8 8·1 5·4 9·3	1.8 0.5 1.9 0.9 2.2 9.4	6.0 1.5 3.7 3.8 3.2 7.9	2·9 3·5 2·9	13·2 7·6 6·9 8·1 9·8 19·8	10·1 12·0 7·6	5·2 8·7 11·6	+ 0.7	+ 1.8 + 3.2 + 6.8	+ 0.9 + 2.1 + 2.8 + 1.9	4·8 8·7 7·4 8·3
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Food, Drink and Tobacco : Bread, Biscuits, Oakes, etc Grain Milling Oceoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery Food Industries not separately	26,040	3,500 47,880	135,250 144,770 29,540 72,410	9·1 7·6 8·9	8·1 7·9 9·4	8·7 7·6 9·2	0.5 1.8 2.4	0.8 1.6 7.0	0.6 1.8 5.5	9.6 9.4 11.3	8·9 9·5 16·4	9·3 9·4 14·7	- 0.2 - 0.2 + 1.5	+ 3.3 + 2.9 + 5.5	+ 3.2 + 2.0 + 4.2	9·2 9·2 14·6
specified Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	56,160 84,380 14,810	54,950 24,150 31,270	111,110 108,530 46,080	7.7	11.8 12.5 7.6	8.7	0·5 0·4 0·2	2·0 0·9 0·8	0.6	9·2 8·1 5·4	13.4	9.3	-0.5 + 0.1 - 0.1	+ 3.2	+ 3.2	9.0
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :- Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases			58,320 12,760				1·3 4·6	2·8 4·0					+ 0.3	+ 3.6 + 8.0	+ 3.4 + 6.7	11·5 17·6

D REGISTERS AT		TED NUM		an I	PERCEN	TAGE	UNEMPI	LOYED	AT 215	T JULY	7, 1930	10	INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN				GREAT BRITAIN
INDUSTRY.	16-64	D PERSON INCLUSI ULY, 192	E, AT	(WHOLI VEMPLO (includi Casuals	YED		MPORA OPPAGE		A	TOTAL	1:	TOT	AL P AGES PARE	ERC AS	EN-	ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES AT
Employment Exchanges for orders beneficial and the second second second as adding shalps 1800 Privately at a second Change at a second	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	23RD JUNE, 1930.		Y,	23R JUL 192	1930
Sawmilling, etc. (cont.) Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified	98,410 17,840	21,930 5,380	120,340 23,220	10·6 9·8	8·3 14·4	10·2 10·9	1·4 3·8	2·2 7·5	1.5 4.6	12·0 13·6	10·5 21·9	11·7 15·5	+ 1.3 + 1.2	+ 6	·0 ·2	+ 5	9 <u>11.6</u> 9 <u>15.2</u>
Printing and Paper Trades : Paper and Paper Board Oardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	40,090	15,140	55,230	4.6	5.3	4.8	2.8	5.7	3.6	7.4	11.0	8.4	- 0.8	+ 4	.7	+ 4.	2 8.4
Stationery	20,400 4,320	37,610 1,850	58,010 6,170	5·4 6·0	7.2	6·6 6·1	0.9	2·0 1·0	1.6	6·3 6·4	9·2 7·4	8·2 6·7	- 3.5	+ 4 + 3		+ 3.	
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	2.680	3,560 92,540	6,240 261,130	6·7 5·4	7·8 6·6	7·3 5·9	0.7 0.4	1·2 1·0	1.0 0.5	7·4 5·8	9·0 7·6	8.3		+ 4	.9	+ 4. + 2.	5 8.3
Building and Public Works Contract- ing:	816,780 163,170	9,200 1,260	825,980 164,430	13·5 26·5	2.7 2.7	13·4 26·3	0·7 1·0	0·1 0·1	0.6 1.0	14·2 27·5	2·8 2·8	14·0 27·3	$+ \frac{1 \cdot 2}{+ 2 \cdot 3}$	+ 5	.3.3	+ 3	6 13·8 9 27·0
Other Manufacturing Industries :	38,980	26,330	65,310	10.0	13.0	11.2	2.2	3.6	2.8	12.2	16.6	14.0	+ 0.4	+ 7	-2	+ 7.	2 14.0
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instru-	11,590 5,620	2,190 4,540	13,780 10,160	6·7 14·7	4·9 9·3	6·4 12·3	2·7 5·9	4·9 5·7	3·0 5·8	9·4 20·6	9·8 15·0	9·4 18·1	-1.6 + 1.6	+ 56	.7	+ 5. + 7.	4 9·4 9 17·8
ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	16,700 21,420 6,330	9,650 6,970 6,230	26,350 28,390 12,560	4·1 13·9 7·6	5·1 7·9 7·9	4.5 12.5 7.8	0.7 2.8 2.3	0·5 2·9 1·4	0.6 2.8 1.8	4.8 16.7 9.9	5.6 10.8 9.3	5·1 15·3 9·6	+ 0.2 - 0.8 + 0.4	+ 28 + 5	-5 -	+ 2.	7 5·1 8 15·3 6 9·6
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	155,930	6,100	162,030	7.2	3.2	7.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	7.5	3.2	7.4	+ 0.2	+ 2	.0	+ 1.	7 7.3
Transport and Communication :	131,260 148,050	7,130 6,690	138,390 154,740	6·2 3·4	3·3 7·4	6·0 3·5	0·4 0·1	0·5 0·1	0·4 0·2	6·6 3·5	3·8 7·5	6·4 3·7	+ 0.2 + 0.1	+ 2 + 1	.0.3	- 0. + 1.	
specified Shipping Service	175,540 135,320	7,030 6,100	182,570 141,420	14·7 25·1	5·3 7·3	14·3 24·3	1·1 0·2	0·1 0·7	1·1 0·3	15·8 25·3	5·4 8·0	15·4 24·6		+ 4+9	.9	+ 4.	
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	168,860	2,360	171,220	34.2	9.0	33.9	0.5	2.7	0.5	34.7	11.7	34.4	+ 0.2	+ 4	.2	+ 2.	1 34.5
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	16,220	2,230	18,450	14.7	8.3	13.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	15.3	8.8	14.5	- 0.3	+ 3	.5	+ 1.	5 14.4
Distributive Trades	1,015,430	663,660	1,679,090	9.5	6.1	8.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	10.1	6.6	8.7	+ 0.2	+ 3	.3 .	+ 3.	5 8.5
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Flaunce	154,630	73,960	228,590	4.4	1.6	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.5	1.6	3.6	100,232	+ 1	.1	+ 1.	4 3.5
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :	97,390 254,380 69,870 47,780 121,010 27,860	21,450 19,670 51,860 26,180 212,690 107,170	118,840 274,050 121,730 73,960 333,700 135,030	8.3 11.4 5.0 18.3 11.1 6.3	$3 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 8$ $2 \cdot 3$ $14 \cdot 5$ $11 \cdot 0$ $5 \cdot 6$	$7 \cdot 4 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 8 \\ 17 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 7$	0·3 0·4 0·3 0·6 0·2 0·4	0·2 0·2 0·1 0·7 0·3 0·9	0.2 0.4 0.2 0.6 0.3 0.9	8.6 11.8 5.3 18.9 11.3 6.7	3·2 3·0 2·4 15·2 11·3 6·5	17.6	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 0 \cdot 6 \\ + & 0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	+7 + 5	3040	+ 8.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
specified	90,610	34,720	125,330	33.5	7.1	26.2	1.6	2.7	1.8	35-1	9.8	28.0	+ 0.3	+10	•0	+ 9.	1 27.6
Тотац	8,755,350	3,338,650	12,094,000	12.4	9.6	11.6	5.0	6.9	5.5	17.4	16.2	17.1	+ 1.3	+ 7	4	+ 5.	5 16.9
PROPORTIONS IN VARIO	UNEA US INI	MPLC DUSTRY	GROU	JPS.	led	JU THE Irelan	JLY follow ad the	IN ving '	I N Fable	UM indica in w	BER ates for hich t	or Gathe nu	UNE reat B umbers	ritai of	PI	and sure	Northern
as unemployed in Great Britain an 1930, are analysed so as to sho unemployed classified as belonging	w the	proportio	on of t	he to	ly, tal								t of 1,0				from the
Males.		and the star	Females.	(TR'ALL							0	Inc	rease (+ 23rd				

	1 Cant	Ma	les.
Industry Group.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Total.	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.
Fishing	2,607	0.2	37
Mining	161,646		154,904
Non - Metalliferous	and Call Cont		12000
Mining Products	6,207	0.6	2,122
Brick, Tile, etc	6,611	0.6	2,028
Pottery	3,304	0.3	4,627
Glass Trades	4,599	0.4	1,979
Chemicals, etc	14,977	1.4	4,057
Metal Manufacture	40,717	3.7	46,614
Engineering, etc.	75,916	7.0	37,846
Vehicles	25,777	2.4	19,696
Shipbuilding and	1 1 2 1 1 1	and the second	
Ship Repairing	60,315	5.6	4,242
Metal Trades	36,573	3.4	19,440
Textile Trades	59,265	5.5	95,918
Leather	4,232	0.4	1,936
Boots, Shoes, Slip-			-,
pers and Clogs	8,753	0.8	7,855
Clothing Trades	10,647	1.0	1,847
Food, Drink and	,	-	-,
Tobacco	24,485	2.2	2,133
Sawmilling, Furni- ture and Wood-	P P P P P P	199	-,
ture and Wood-	1 3 9 2 1	122	
work	19,311	1.8	3,282
Printing and Paper	12,534	1.2	1,918
Building and Pub-		1	-,
lic Works Con-		1-21-21-	
tracting	153,908	14.2	6,525
Other Manufactur-			.,
ing Industries	9,632	0.9	2,403
Gas, Water and	1000	1000	
Electricity Sup-	21 494.1		
ply Industries	11,152	1.0	603
Transport and			10 - S - S - S - S
* Communication	133,047	12.3	3,881
Distributive Trades	96,359	8.9	5,698
Commerce, Bank-		10 million	The second
ing, etc	6,840	0.6	115
Miscellaneous	94,782	8.7	3,572
1 Martin Lawson			and the second
Total	1,084,196	100.0	435.278
		-	and the second s

August, 1930.

August, 1930.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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Contraction of the second	and and the	Fem	ales.	
Per- cent- age of Total.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Total.	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total
0.0	104	0·0	90	0.0
35.6	1,196	0·4	756	
$0.5 \\ 0.5 \\ 1.1 \\ 0.5 \\ 0.9 \\ 10.7 \\ 8.7 \\ 4.5$	365	0.1	44	0.0
	1,315	0.4	474	0.2
	5,533	1.7	7,654	3.4
	797	0.2	286	0.1
	3,454	1.1	441	0.2
	1,749	0.5	768	0.3
	4,759	1.5	1,838	0.8
	2,291	0.7	1,488	0.7
1.0	283	0·1	55	0.0
4.5	23,549	7·3	8,365	3.7
22.0	130,630	40·6	170,666	74.7
0.4	2,171	0·7	992	0.4
1.8	3,881	1·2	4,087	1.8
0.4	17,903	5·6		5.8
0.5	21,089	6.5	5,478	2.4
0.8	3,109	1.0	1,032	0·5
0.4	10,067	3.1	2,504	1·1
1.5	280	0.1	14	0.0
0.6	5,478	1.7	1,671	0.7
0.1	194	0.1	17	0.0
0·9	1,949	0.6	166	0·1
1·3	40,581	12.6	3,500	1·5
0.0	1,166	0·4	25	0.0
	37,892	11·8	3,051	1.3
100.0	321,785	100.0	228,829	100.0

Industry.	23	e (+) or Decra Srd June, 1930 21st July, 193	to
141/105.1 041.234.4	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Ser- vices Tin Plates Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc	- 815 - 1,635 + 27	- 1,048 - 169 - 1,221	- 1,863 - 1,804 - 1,194
Road Transport, not separately specified	+ 1,093 + 1,083	-11 + 26	+ 1,082 + 1,109
Cocoa, Chocolate, and Sugar Con- fectionery	$\begin{array}{r} + & 121 \\ + & 1,233 \\ + & 1,263 \\ + & 1,090 \\ + & 1,387 \\ + & 596 \\ + & 1,041 \\ + & 2,075 \\ + & 2,134 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 990 \\ + & 2 \\ + & 9 \\ + & 244 \\ + & 1,95 \\ + & 1,010 \\ + & 687 \\ + & 30 \\ - & 12 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 1,111 \\ + & 1,235 \\ + & 1,272 \\ + & 1,334 \\ + & 1,582 \\ + & 1,606 \\ + & 1,728 \\ + & 2,105 \\ + & 2,122 \end{array}$
Metal Industries, not separately specified Shipping Service Public Works Contracting, etc Distributive Trades Woollen and Worsted	+ 1,923 + 3,655 + 3,744 + 3,029 + 2,451	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 650 \\ + & 42 \\ + & 8 \\ + & 831 \\ + & 1,552 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} + & 2,573 \\ + & 3,697 \\ + & 3,752 \\ + & 3,860 \\ + & 4,003 \end{array}$
Steel Melting, Iron and Steel Roll- ing, ctc. Jute General Engineering Linen Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Tailoring Building Cotton Coal Mining	$\begin{array}{r} + & 5,000 \\ + & 785 \\ + & 6,144 \\ + & 1,741 \\ + & 7,636 \\ + & 3,136 \\ + & 9,947 \\ + & 7,963 \\ + & 46,901 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 42 \\ + & 4,856 \\ + & 44 \\ + & 4,672 \\ + & 567 \\ + & 5,683 \\ - & 54 \\ + & 9,684 \\ - & 50 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 5,042 \\ + 5,641 \\ + 6,188 \\ + 6,413 \\ + 8,203 \\ + 8,819 \\ + 9,893 \\ + 17,647 \\ + 46,851 \end{array}$
Net Variation for above Industries	+114,748	+ 29,259	+ 144,007
Total Net Variation for all Insured Industries	+ 123,148	+ 35,191	+ 158,339

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS : GREAT BRITAIN.

as unemployed, is obtained :--

and the state of	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Unemployed—Special Schemes	2,816	11	292	4	3,123
2. Claims admitted or	C. C. C. C. C.				
under consideration	1,364,728	25,569	442,354	18,401	1,851,052
3. Insured non-claimants and claimants dis- qualified, but main- taining registration	32,061	5,798	11,736	4,593	54,188
. Uninsured persons on	02,001	0,.00			
Register	13,409	17,714	15,745	20,622	67,490
5. Two months' file Persons on Register	47,344	3,460	39,477	3,335	93,616
(lines 2-4) Books Lodged (lines	1,410,198	49,081	469,835	43,616	1,972,730
1-3 and 5)	1,446,949	34,838	493,859	26,333	2,001,97

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES,* AND VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED. Numbers on Registers, 30th June to 28th July.

		Great Britain.								
Date.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	and Northern Ireland.				
30th June, 1930	1,358,001	45,373	447,034	40,167	1,890,575	1,946,629				
7th July 1930 14th 21st 28th	1,410,198	48,333 49,081	458,273 454,832 469,835 476,041	41,752 41,851 43,616 47,897	1,933,454 1,939,866 1,972,730 2,011,467	1,993,651 2,012,518 2,035,727 2,071,882				
Average (4 weeks)	1,405.606	50,249	464,745	43,779	1,964,379	2,028,445				

		a fine an	28th Ju	ly, 1930.		30th June 1930.
		Persons ne Regular En	ormally in aployment.	Persons normally	(Trata)	Total.
		Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	in Casual Employ- ment.	Total.	Total.
indiano Iorentes		In mainte	Great B	ritain.	NED L CER	
Men Boys Women Girls		917,745 40,833 264,282 35,122	422,358 14,978 209,594 12,755	91,402 213 2,165 20	1,431,505 56,024 476,041 47,897	1,358,001 45,373 447,034 40,167
Total		1,257,982	659,685	93,800	2,011,467	1,890,575
	-	Gi	eat Britain a	nd Norther	n Ireland.	
Men Boys Women Girls		945,884 41,607 282,344 35,889	425,297 15,136 215,442 13,232	94,599 213 2,219 20	1,465,780 56,956 500,005 49,141	1,390,144 46,225 469,114 41,146
Total		1,305,724	669,107	97,051	2,071,882	1,946,629

Vacancies notified and filled. (Great Britain and Northern Ireland.)

	Week e	nded		Applications from Employers during Week.	Vacancies Filled.	
30th June,	1930				41,279	36,673
7th July, 14th " 21st " 28th "	1930 ", ",				40,330 36,704 34,311 36,319	37,219 31,563 31,458 32,071
Avera	ge (4 week	s)			36,916	33,078

Of the 132,311 vacancies filled, 76,257 were for men, 33,548 for women and 22,506 for juveniles.

* The term "Employment Exchange," as used in this connection, includes Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Offices, and also Juvenile Employment Bureaux under the control of Local Education Authorities which are exercising powers under Sec. 107 of the Education Act, 1921, and Sec. 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923.
 * "Vacancies filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the six weeks ended 7th July, 1930, the average number of such placings was 4,482 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers during the four weeks ended 28th July, 1930, was 525 per week.

PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS AT PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

August, 1930.

THE following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 28th July, 1930. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.	242.0	Num		ons on Rea uly, 1930.	gister	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) as compared
in the second		Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.	with 30th June, 1930.
London Division		125,120	34,604	8,380	168,104	+ 11,917
South-Eastern Divisi		48,079	9,003	3,526	60,608	+ 5,920
Brighton Chatham		1,859 2,901	305 270	99 378	2,263 3,549	+ 251 + 182
Ipswich		2,272	302	247	2,821	+ 230
Rest of Division		4,291 36,756	1,366 6,760	188 2,614	5,845 46,130	+ 313 + 4,944
South-Western Divis	2.4.2.	64,198	11,826	4,315	80,339	+ 5,070
Bristol		13,457	4,051	1,111	18,619	+ 513
Plymouth Portsmouth		5,919 4,535	872 488	264 477	7,055 5,500	+ 92 + 111
Reading		1,412	213	221	1,846	+ 252
Swindon		5,521 805	496 135	484	6,501 1,073	+ 666 + 228
Best of Division		32,549	5,571	1,625	39,745	+ 3,208
Midlands Division		197,284	79,087	13,749	290,120	+ 14,856
Birmingham Coventry		32,901 10,462	16,768 2,130	2,918 456	52,587 13,048	+ 7,688 + 2,153
Cradley Heath		3,875	1,623	103 582	5,601	+ 66
Derby Leicester		3,851 7,434	5,822	259	5,216 13,515	+ 624 + 762
Northampton		2,622	1,243	137	4,002	- 195
Nottingham Smethwick		9,672 3,015	4,054 1,495	639 254	14,365 4,764	+ 1,128 + 408
Stoke-on-Trent		16,689 6,530	12,042 1,978	1,309 445	30,040 8,953	+ 1,489
Walsall West Bromwich		2,768	974	222	3,964	+ 1,977 + 280
Wolverhampton		8,774	2,049	622 5,803	11,445 122,620	- "1,524
Rest of Division		88,691	28,126	23,058	435,805	
North-Eastern Divis Barnsley		340,926 4,973	739	265	5,977	+ 507
Bradford		15,353	11,800	1,715	28,868 3,332	+ 959
Darlington Dewsbury		2,320	1,755	263	4,338 5,303	- 178
Doncaster		4,088 7,974	716 1,540	499 666	5,303 10,180	- 2,094 + 348
Grimsby		1,945	277	156	2,378 8,123	- 209
Halifay Hartlepools		4,065 8,041	3,865	193 384	8,123 8,894	+ 812 + 1,467
Huddersfield		4,470	3,230	516	8,216	+ 1,106
Hull Leeds		12,958 18,743	1,494 8,300	881 894	15,333 27,937	- 244 + 2,648
Lincoln		3,104	289	281	3,674	+ 391
Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Typ		13,154 15,810	502	530	14,186 19,860	+ 2,947
Rotherham		8,599	498	338	9,435	- 965
Sheffield South Shields		31,188 9,175	6,216 399	1,984 769	39,388 10,343	+ 1,757 + 297
Stockton-on-Tees		7,174	360	421	7,955	+ 1,142
Sunderland Wakefield		13,096 5.139	1,444 1,198	815 484	15,355 6,821	+ 1,632
York		2,177	359	237	2,773	- 1,014
Rest of Division		144,644	23,205	9,287	177,136	+ 3,054
North-Western Divi Accrington	sion	322,892 6,078	203,971 6,485	29,731 630	556,594 13,193	+ 30,008 - 312
Ashton-under-Ly		6,585	5,991	767	13,343	- 17
Barrow Birkenhead		4,158 5,793	302 820	290 693	4,750 7,306	+ 552 + 371
Blackburn		11,518	17,496	1,379	30,393	+ 2,078
Blackpool Bolton		2,727 13,103	491 9,785	85 1,283	3,303 24,171	+ 425 + 1,947
Burnley		7,514	9,843	487	17,844	+ 2,74]
Bury Chorley		3,069 3,858	3,719 4,232	281 361	7,069 8,451	+ 880
Liverpool		58,889	10,322	5,553	74,764	+ 4,078
Manchester Nelson		30,629 3,849	17,805	2,675 370	51,109 8,177	+ 4,853
Oldham		20,326	14,808	1,606	36,740	+ 2,349
Rochdale		6,832 7,434	8,083 4,491	528 552	15,443 12,477	+ 394
St. Helens		7,538	875	390	8,803	+ 1,074
Salford Stockport		13,215 4,860	6,798 5,896	1,097 399	21,110 11,155	+ 397
Warrington		3,313	805	481 771	4,599 15,806	+ 1,211
Wigan Rest of Division		9,864 91,740	5,171 65,795	9,053	166,588	+ 4,631
Scotland Division		180,745	59,433	13,267	253,445	+ 28,797
Aberdeen	••••	3.589	1,388	354 352	5,331 5,966	- 259 + 1,923
Clydebank Dundee		4,768 12,034	19,042	1,949	33,025	+ 13,449
Edinburgh		12,035	2,968 14,283	768 3,529	15,771 79,423	+ 282 + 2,176
Glasgow Greenock		61,611 4,985	1,170	393	6 548	- 40
Motherwell		5,563 3,825	297 966	307 316	6,167 5,107	+ 1,057
Paisley Rest of Division		72,335	18,473	5,299	96,107	+ 10,165
Wales Division		152,261	6,296	7,895	166,452	+ 9,304
Cardiff Llanelly		12,101 3,975	1,395	821 282	14,317 4,642	+ 621 + 406
Newport		7,904	407	378	8,689	- 188
Swansea Rest of Division		7,964	543 3,566	690 5,724	9,197 129,607	+ 332 + 8,133
Northern Ireland		120,317	23,964	2,176	60,415	+ 4,361
Belfast		<i>34,275</i> 19,489	14,039	1,317	34,845	+ 835
Londonderry		2,471	919	76 99	3,466 2,610	+ 173 + 564
Lurgan Lisburn		990 806	1,521 693	48	1,547	+ 213
Newry		1,567	1,024	162	2,753	+ 999
Rest of Northern land	Ire-	8,952	5,768	474	15,194	+ 1,577
ICOLICA BOD						

[Percentage rates of unemployment, for each of 667 towns in Great Britain, are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]

August,	1930.	1	HE	MINI	STR	Y OF	LABOUR GA	ZETT	E.			303
JUVH Juveniles			ISTI	CS.		er an and	same as among tho it may be estimate the condition and dition requires the the preceding two	ed that of 18,586 will payment vears	this numl Il have fai of not les	ber 84,386 iled to sat is than 30 where this	will hav hisfy it. O contrib	e satisfie This co utions
The part of the	differ int	Boys.	. marking	-	Girls	interes dealer	satisfied adults, but tionally upon the ful	not boys filment of	and girls, the specia	may rec	eive bene tional " o	efit cond
Division.	16 and	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsur 14 and under 1	i Total.	set out in Section 1927, as amended by The persons class consist, in the case of	14 (2) of y the Uner ified in th	the Une nploymen e Table a	mploymen t Insuran ts ''insura	nt Insura ice Act, 1 ed non-cla	ance Ac 930. aimants
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands	1,759 726 937 4,567	1,150 623 951 1,162	2,909 1,349 1,888 5,729	1,111 851 743 3,739	1,255 1,100 1,225 1,622	1,951 1,968 5,361	failed to satisfy nor "transitional" cond of individuals who h	t only the litions. In ave not sa	first statu the case tisfied the	of boys an	dition, bu nd girls th	t also t ey cons
North-Eastern North-Western	7,671 8,475	4,027 4,930	11,698 13,405	3,906 9,020	5,051 5,465 3,095	14,485	Position with record	1	Vumbers.	1 2 6 7	1	1
Scotland Wales	3,995 3,237	2,876 1,995	6,871 5,232	3,080 544	1,809	2,353	Position with regard to First Statutory Condition.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total
Great Britain PERCENTAGE		OF UNE			20,622 ONG IN		Wholly unemployed claimants : Condition satisfied		9,793	175,693	5,151	765,02
All and a second	JUVE	INILES AG	1	rcentage U	Jnemplo	yed at	Not satisfied Total	010.045	9,793	45,338	E 151	290,5
	numbe	imated r insured		21st Ju	ly, 1930.	· En a porte	Temporarily stopped	019,040	9,793	221,031	5,151	1,055,62
Divisior.	Boys.	ly, 1929.	Wholly unem- ployed. Tempo- g	ys. Peddo Total.		Arita Total.	claimants : Condition satisfied Not satisfied	13,271	12,592	187,988 5,114	11,316	581,75 18,38
1.1102.4	The Lorente	Linkson Lang-	Region Line	North Contraction	1	CARLES STATE	Total Casual claimants :	383,126	12,592	193,102	11,316	600,13
London South-Eastern South-Western	116,600 47,400 43,860	103,340 31,610 28,640	1.7 0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2.4	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 0 \cdot 1 & 1 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 0 & 3 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 0 & 3 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	Condition satisfied Not satisfied	C FOA		2,014 185	26	85,66
Midlands North-Eastern	86,830 100,950	73,350 58,590	2·2 3 4·3 3	·4 5·6 ·8 8·1	2.3	3·3 5·6 3·6 7·7	Total	89,966	186	2,199	26	92,3
North-Western Scotland Wales	90,880 63,450 33,030	80,040 50,560 8,870	5.6 1	$ \begin{array}{c} 9 & 10 \cdot 1 \\ \cdot 6 & 7 \cdot 2 \\ \cdot 6 & 10 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	4.7	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} 7 \cdot 3 & 12 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 5 & 7 \cdot 2 \\ 2 \cdot 0 & 7 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	Insured non-claimants Condition satisfied	100 FR - 2		-	-	-
Special Schemes	4,600	2,800	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	Not satisfied Total	25,377	5,580	8,660	4,514	44,13
Great Britain	587,600	1.200 2000 1	3.5 2	1 1 1 1 1 1		2.9 6.0	Total :	C 252/0 84	Constant of the second	C. C		
JUVENILES 2	PLACED		ULY, 193		TEEKS	ENDED	Condition satisfied Not satisfied	000 471	22,571 5,580	365,695 59,297	16,493 4,514	1,432,44 359,82
NULT CLOW	Nu	mber of Va	cancies	Juven	iles place	ed in first e leaving	Total	1,318,114	28,151	424,992	21,007	1,792,26
Division.	020,00	Filled.	100 200 20 100 200 20		Schoo			Pe	crcentages.		140 (MA)	
III.ez Zetera.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	. Total.	Wholly unemployed claimants : Condition satisfied Not satisfied	70·1 29·9	100.0	79·5 20·5	100.0	72·5 27·5
London South-Eastern South-Western	1,463	1,067	2,530 2,749	285 332	287 318	572 650	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland	. 1,713 2,442 2,468 1,508	1,617 2,779 2,429 1,433 534	3,330 5,221 4,897 2,941 1,188	438 695 761 403 171	562 741 832 385 221	1,000 1,436 1,593 788 392	Temporarily stopped claimants : Condition satisfied Not satisfied	96·5 3·5	100.0	97·4 2·6	100.0	96·9 3·1
Wales Great Britain	17 776	15,875	33,251	3,867	4,009	7,876	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TOVENILES IN A	TTENDAN	WEEKS 1	UNIOR IN	INSTRUCTI	ON CEN	TRES AND	Casual claimants : Condition satisfied Not satisfied	92·7 7·3	100.0	91·6 8·4	100.0	92·7 7·3
5745		A	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	ily Attend	The state of the	Separate	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cen O	tres Cla	cond	sa lition	thers.]	Cotals.	who have attended, 1st April,	Insured non-claimants : Condition satisfied Not satisfied	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Division.	wed.t	tt of b	eceipt enefit.			1930, to 30th July, 1930.	Total Total:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
For Boys.	For Boys.	For Girls. [‡] Mixed [‡] . Boys. g	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys and Girls.	Condition satisfied Not satisfied	78.0 22.0	80·2 19·8	86·0 14·0	78·5 21·5	79·9 20·1
		19	1 1	11	and the same	2.411	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
South Eastern — South Western — Midlands 2 North Eastern 14	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ - 2 \\ 1 \\ - 2 \\ - 1 \\ - 1 \end{array} $	11 11 55 1 1,69	2 54 2 74 1 204 8 322	38 18 1 45 13 5 796 24 24	192 76 13 78 150 92 96 217 94 346	3,033 8,754	WHOLLY		APLO MAN		BENE	FIT
North Western 4 Scotland 3 Wales 15	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	34 84	7 152	48 61 1,0 65 6 4 917 190 1,7	482 412 158 765 244	4,683 5,835	ANALYSIS AC	CORDING THE	TO LE REGISTE	NGTH CR.		Annestin
Great Britain 39	10 12 5	1 1 4,84	5 1,357 1,9	510 336 6,1	155 1,693	33,242	THE following Table ployment benefit who	were out	of a situat	ion and w	ere on the	registe
INSU REGIS	TERS	S OF	EME	PLOY			of Employment Exc length of time they h unemployed. While classified as wholly u	the figure	n the Reg	ister since indication	e they las	t becan numbe
DOGULAR T	and the all and the second	TIDST			ONDE	TION	they do not purport have experienced und	to show the	he extent	to which	these in	dividua
POSITION U THE following T persons on the r	able giv	es an an of Emplo	alysis of	the nur Exchang	mbers of es at 2	of insured list July.	nave experienced and	Number w	ho had been	n on the R	egister	-
.930, relative to Condition for the which the posit	e receiption und	t of uner er that	aployme condition	nt benefi n had b	it, in al een de	termined.	No mo that 1 wo	more more than 2		more 4 we	r than	4

In addition, there were on the registers at the same date 102,972 claims in which the position under the First Statutory Condition had not been determined, and on the assumption that the proportion of such cases in which the condition was satisfied was the

Based on the number of Juvenile Unemployment Books lodged at Local Offices, which exceed the numbers of insured Juveniles on the Registers.
 † Holiday period. Decrease in numbers is due to the closing of a number of Centres and Classes for holidays.
 ‡ Girls over 15 years of age are also admitted to certain Home Training Centres administered by the Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment.

	Contraction of the second				A CONTRACT OF		
	Not more than 1 week.			3 weeks and not more than 4 weeks.		More than 4 weeks.	Total.
Men: 21-64 Young men: 18-20 Boys: 16-17 Women: 21-64 Young women: 18-20	62,356 5,143 1,579 9,490	49,817 4,614 1,200 8,198 1,918	43,326 4,308 965 7,579 1,784	36,125 3,531 736 6,755	191,624 17,596 4,480 32,022 7,489	605,116 47,714 6,630 173,762 22,461	65.310 11,110 205,784
Girls: 16-17	2,326 810	596	465	1,461 412	2,283	3,588	29,950 5,871
Total	81,704	66,343	58,427	49,020	255,494	859,271	1114765

THE MINISTRY OF LA

Percentage who had been on the Register 1 weeks 2 weeks 5 weeks but not but not but not but not but not but not for more more more than 2 than 3 than 4 weeks. Weeks. Not Total. more more more more than than 2 than 3 than 4 1 week. weeks. weeks. $24 \cdot 0$ $27 \cdot 0$ $40 \cdot 3$ $15 \cdot 6$ 76.0 73.0 59.7 84.4 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 $\begin{array}{r}
 6 \cdot 3 \\
 7 \cdot 1 \\
 10 \cdot 8 \\
 4 \cdot 0
 \end{array}$ 4·5 5·4 6·6 3·3 Young men: 18-20 Boys: 16-17 ... Women: 21-64... Young women: 18-20 en: 21-64 7.8 5·4 6·6 8·7 3·7 14.2
 Young
 women:
 7.8
 6.4
 5.9
 4.9

 Birls:
 16-17
 ...
 13.8
 10.2
 7.9
 7.0
 75·0 100·0 61·1 100·0 25.0 38.9 77.1 100.0 ... 7.3 6.0 5.2 4.4 22.9 Total

DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

10TH JUNE, 1930, TO 14TH JULY, 1930. THE following Table gives for the period 10th June, 1930, to 14th July, 1930, inclusive, the number of claims to benefit made at local offices in Great Britain, the average number of claims current during that period, an analysis of the decisions of Courts of Referees Officers under the trade dispute disqualification, and of the appeals against such disallowances dealt with by Courts of Referees.

A.—Nu	moer of Cl	arms.		
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.
Fresh and renewal claims made Average number of claims current	883,606 1,317,788	270,709 427,618	49,936 41,478	1,204,251 1,786,884

B.—Decisions of Courts of Referees.

Ground on which referred.	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total
First Statutory Condition (applies to juvenil only)	les 12	298	310
Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years or 30 contributions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927)	63 1 34	597 289	660 323
1927) Total	97	886	983
Not normally insurable and will not normally seek to obtain livelihood Women by means of insurable employment Juveni	4,785 3,274 les	11,166 9,288 	15,951 12,562
To	10 11	20,454	28,513
Employment left voluntarily without just cause Juveni	2,929 n 1,665 les 326	4,591 2,838 802	7,520 4,503 1,128
To	tal 4,920	8,231	13,151
$ { { { Employment lost through misconduct } } \left\{ { { { Men } \atop { { Women } \atop { Juveni } } } } \right. } \right. } } \right. } $		3,197 1,013 611	5,410 1,799 844
Tot	tal 3,232	4,821	8,053
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written direc- tions		1,353 3,185 337	1,900 4,311 405
Tot	tal 1,741	4,875	6,616
Not unemployed {Men Womer Juveni		2,214 534 93	3,010 611 104
Total and sends see the set starts of Tot	tal 884	2,841	3,725
Not capable of work, or not available for work	203 1 411 les 15	375 786 31	578 1,197 46
Tot	tal 629	1,192	1,821
Other grounds {Men Women Juveni		1,120 191 99	1,573 260 110
Tot	al 533	1,410	1,943
Total {Men Women Juveni		24,613 18,124 2,271	36,602 25,566 2,947
Grand Total	20,107	45,008	65,115

GAZETTE.	Aug
C.—Trade Dispute*	Cases.
	GAZETTE. C.—Trade Dispute*

ALTAINS I LANS. ALT raise 10 as the Storemun of The Law, 1933	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	194	2,523	2,717
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees :	64 202 4	248 564 25	312 766 29
Total Appeals	270	837	1,107
D.—Decisions by Umpire	*	and and a	A PORTO
Lacks and and and the second	Benefit Allowed.	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officer { Males Females	123 65	369 212	492 277
Total	188	581	769
Appeals by Associations{Males Females	46 5	126 34	172 39
Total	51	160	211
Appeals by Claimants { Males Females	148 41	558 185	706 226
Total	189	743	932
Total {Males Females	317 111	1,053 431	1,370 542
Grand Total	428	1,484	1,912
CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 13TH MARCH, 193	ю, то 14	ATH JULY	r, 1930
an hara e dans a danse angel	Benefit	Benefit Dis- allowed.	Total.

Devisions of Counts of Defenses			
Decisions of Courts of Referees. First Statutory Condition (applies to juveniles only) Less than 8 contributions paid in past 2 years	31	1,007	1,038
or 30 contributions paid at any time (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927) Not normally insurable and will not normally	524	7,069	7,593
seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment Employment left voluntarily without just	30,695	89,170	119,865
cause Employment lost through misconduct Failure or refusal to apply for or accept	16,854 11,268	27,363 15,890	44,217 27,158
suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions Not unemployed Not capable of work, or not available for work Other grounds	4,760 2,644 2,301 2,603	13,324 9,002 3,740 6,436	18,084 11,646 6,041 9,039
Total	71,680	173,001	244,681
Trade Dispute* Cases. Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers	1,376	12,394	13,770
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officer dealt with by Courts of Referees	580	1,550	2,130
Decisions by Umpire.*	the state	-82(39) 4.3	2
Appeals by Insurance Officer Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants	705 320 300	1,571 685 1,202	2,276 1,005 1,502
Total	1,325	3,458	4,783

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

The following Table shows approximately the receipts and pay-

	Four weeks ended 26th July, 1930.	Four weeks ended 28th June, 1930.	Four weeks ended 27th July, 1929.
Contributions received from : Employers Employed Persons Exchequer (including additional Exchequer contribution in respect	£ 1,390,000 1,205,000	£ 1,370,000 1,180,000	£ 1,390,000 1,195,000
of Transitional Benefit (U.I. Act, 1930)	2,715,000	2,890,000	2,175,000
Total	5,310,000	5,440,000	4,760,000
Unemployment Benefit Cost of Administration Interest accrued on Treasury Advances Other Items	6,220,000 490,000 165,000 	5,905,000 465,000 160,000 15,000	3,085,000 415,000 135,000 20,000
Total	6,875,000	6,545,000	3,655,000
Treasury Advances outstanding	44,190,000	42,930,000	35,320,000
Other Liabilities (net) including accrued interest and deposits	815,000	510,000	745,000

• The decisions on trade dispute disallowances refer largely to test cases. The total number of individuals affected by such decisions may be considerably in excess of the figures shown in the Table.

ust, 1930.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

INFLOYMENT OVERSEAS. [N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fuctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 289–290 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries. For details of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, reference should be made to the Reports on Statistics of Unemployment issued by the International Labour Office (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7, and Series N., No. 7).]

GERMANY.*

GERMANY.* Employment in June on the whole was worse than in May, in spite of a slight improvement, largely seasonal, in certain industries. The total numbers of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work at the end of June was 2,696,083, as compared with 2,690,898 at the end of May and 1,382,999 at the end of June, 1929. These figures include some persons not actually out of work. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at the end of June was 2,640,681, as compared with 2,634,718 at the end of May and 1,260,044 at the end of June, 1929.

end of June, 1929. On the last day of the month under review there were 1,468,883

On the last day of the month under review there were 1,468,883 persons in receipt of standard unemployment benefit, and 365,779 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 1,834,662, as compared with 1,889,240 at the end of May, and 929,579 at the end of June, 1929. The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit on 15th July was 1,849,786. Returns were received from national trade unions relating to 4,570,854 organised workers. Of these, 892,247, or 19.5 per cent., were totally unemployed on 28th June, as compared with 19.5 per cent. on 31st May, and 8.5 per cent. on 29th June, 1929. In addition, 577,983, or 12.6 per cent., were working short time, as against 12.0 per cent. at the end of May, and 6.7 per cent. at the end of June, 1929.

of June, 1929. The following Table gives particulars of total unemployment and short time in the various groups of trade unions represented in the

above total :--

1,000 1,000 1,000	Membership	Percentage ployed and a at end Wholly Unemployed.		
Groups of Trade Unions.	reported on at end of June, 1930.			
1929, there fore act in-	ta administration of the second	June, 1930.	May, 1930,	
Mining Quarrying, stone, brick,	170,600	6.4	5.8	
pottery, etc	244,400	24.8	25.4	
Engineering and metal	1,042,100	17.5	17.2	
Chemical	123,400	14.0	13.5	
Textile	371,200 121,200	14.3	14.1	
Loothow	69,900	26.5	24.6	
Wood	313,800	30.4	29.0	
Food, tobacco, etc	298,800	13.3	13.5	
Clothing, boots and shoes	156,500	23.6	19.1	
Building	702,900	38.0	40.5	
Printing	154,600	14.3	13.7	
Hairdressing	4,400	6.5	7.4	
Miscellaneous	797,100	8 6	8.5	
All Unions making Returns	4,570,900	19.5	19.5	

FRANCE.+

FRANCE.[†] Unemployment continued slight in July. The total number of unemployed persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges on 26th July was 9,920 (6,532 men and 3,388 women). At the end of June the corresponding total was 9,813. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 14,739 (9,701 for men and 5,038 for women), as compared with 19,695 at the end of June. During the last week of July the Exchanges succeeded in placing 26,228 persons in situations, including 8,458 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 3,783 foreign immigrants.

BELGIUM.1

BELGIUM.‡ Unemployment decreased in May. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 166 approved unemployment insurance societies, with a total member-ship of 631,463, show that 12,031 (1·9 per cent.) of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month. In the preceding month the percentage was 2·2, and in May, 1929, 0·4. In addition, 37,736 members were employed intermittently during the month. The total days lost through unemployment in May numbered 571,700, or 3·77 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 4·14, and in May, 1929, 0·60. 0.60

AUSTRIA.§

The total of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit decreased by about 8 per cent. in June. At the end of the month there were 150,072 (including 72,762 in Vienna), as compared with 162,679 (75,264 in Vienna) at the end of May.

Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th July, 1930. Berlin. Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 1st August, 1930. Paris Revue du Travail, 30th June, 1930. Brussels. Statistische Nachrichten, 27th July, 1930. Vienna.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

	1 2 51 6 6	ALSEN.					
)	Wholly Unem- on Short Time of month.						
	On S Tir	hort ne.					
	June, 1930.	May, 1930.					
	19.9	22.3					
A CONTRACT OF A	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 5 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 33 \cdot 8 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \\ 18 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 5 \\ 23 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 8 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \\ 31 \cdot 7 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 3 \\ 13 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 9 \\ 0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $					

12.6 1.2.0

ITALY.*

Unemployment decreased in June. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 322,291 work-people were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 367,183 at the end of May and 193,325 at the end of June, 1929. The total for June, 1930, includes 84,132 in the textile industry, and 71,968 in the building, road construction, etc., industries and 42,323 in industries engaged in the manufacture of agricultural, etc., products. In addition, 21,887 persons were partially unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 22,825 at the end of May and 10,970 at the end of June, 1929.

HOLLAND[†].

HOLLAND[†]. Unemployment in June was somewhat less than in May. Accord-ing to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 382,337 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 28th June, 15,805 (4·1 per cent.) were unemployed during the whole week, and 6,611 (1·8 per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 31st May) the percentages were 4·4 and 1·9 respectively.

SWITZERLAND.‡

SWITZERLAND.[‡] Unemployment decreased slightly in June, the improvement being seasonal in character. At the end of the month, 9,002 applications for employment (6.8 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 9,545 at the end of May, and 4,399 at the end of June, 1929. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 3,341, 4,042, and 5,516. Monthly returns from 128 unemployment funds show that out of an aggregate of 242,564 members, 5,356, or 2.2 per cent., were totally unemployed, and 13,129, or 5.4 per cent., partially so, at the end of May, 1930. At the end of April the corresponding per-centages were 2.1 and 5.3 respectively.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Denmark.§—Returns to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 282,456 workpeople, 8.8 per cent. were unemployed at the end of June, as against 10.0 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 10.0 per cent. also at the end of June, 1929.

Sweden.||—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 30th June was 7.9, as compared with 7.8 on 31st May, and 6.8 on 30th June, 1929.

POLAND.¶

Unemployment declined in each week of June. According to the official journal of the Central Statistical Office of Poland the estimated number of unemployed registered at Employment Exchanges on 28th June was 207,258, as compared with 228,331 on 31st May. On these dates the number of unemployed persons entitled to benefit was 90 184 and 109 166 respectively. was 90,184 and 109,166 respectively.

UNITED STATES.

UNITED STATES. According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 39,903 establishments in manufacturing, coal mining, metalliferous mining, quarrying and non-metallic mining, crude petroleum production, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail), the hotel industry and the canning and preserving industries, these establishments employed 4,958,660 workpeople in June, a decrease of 1.8 per cent. as compared with the total for May. During the same period, the aggregate earnings showed a decrease of 2.7 per cent. Excluding manufacturing, which reported a decrease in employment of 2.5 per cent., there was but slight change in the industrial groups considered, taken as a whole. Increases in employment in June as compared with May were shown in canning and preserving, crude petroleum production, telephones and tele-graphs, water-light-power plants and hotels : the remaining indus-trial groups showed decreases. If the monthly average index number of employment in manu-

If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for June was 85.5, as compared with 87.7 in May, an 198.8 in June, 1929.**

CANADA. ††

Further increases in employment were recorded at the beginning Further increases in employment were recorded at the beginning of July. Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,283 firms employing 1,043,232 workpeople on 1st July, as compared with 1,021,936 on 1st June, an increase of $2\cdot 1$ per cent. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of em-ployment for 1st July is 118.9, as compared with 116.5 at the beginning of the preceding month and 124.7 on 1st July 1929. At the end of June, 1930, 10.6 per cent. of the aggregrate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 10.3 per cent. at the end of May and 2.9 per cent. at the end of June, 1929.

Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, July, 1930. Rome.
Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st July, 1930.
The Hague.
La Vie Economique, July, 1930. Berne.
Statistieke Efterretninger, 19th July, 1930. Copenhagen.
Information supplied by the Department of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 20th July, 1930. Warsaw.
Trend of Employment, June, 1930. Washington.
+ The July Employment Situation, 1930. Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in a net decrease of about £18,800 in the weekly full-time wages of 265,000 workpeople and in a net increase of £600 in those of 16,000 work-

people. The groups of industries principally affected were as follows :----

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net		Estimated Net Amoun of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying Metal Textile Transport Other	12,500 500 3,000	10,000 23,500 87,000 118,000 26,500	£ 200 75 325	£ 375 1,275 3,075 11,350 2,725

The principal increase in the mining and quarrying group affected coal miners in Warwickshire, amounting to 1 per cent. on basis rates. Ironstone miners in the Cleveland district sustained a reduction of 3 per cent. on basis rates (equivalent to nearly 2 per cent. on current rates).

The reductions in the metal group included one of 3 per cent. The reductions in the metal group included one of 5 per cent. on basis rates (over $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current rates) for blastfurnace workers in the Cleveland district, and another of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on basis rates (nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current rates) for tonnage men employed at blastfurnaces in North Staffordshire. There were also small reductions in wages, of less than 1 per cent. on basis rates, at blastfurnaces in Cumberland and in Northamptonshire; while iron puddlers and millmen in the North-East Coast area had their wages reduced by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on basis rates (over 2 per cent. on current reduced by 2½ per cent. on basis rates (over 2 per cent. on current rates). Under cost-of-living sliding scales, there were reductions in the wages of chain makers amounting to 5 per cent. on basis rates, and in those of metallic bedstead makers amounting to 2s. and 1s. per week for men and for women respectively.

The reductions in the textile group mainly affected workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., industries in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland. The reductions, which were the result of the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales, amounted to about 1 per cent. on current rates in Yorkshire, and to 6d. and dd new week for men and were propertied in the other districts 4d. per week for men and women respectively in the other districts.

The principal reduction in the transport group affected railway traffic workers in Great Britain, many of whom, mainly the lower-rated men, sustained a reduction of 2s. per week under a cost-of-living sliding scale. There was also a reduction in the wages of coal tippers employed at the principal ports, amounting to 5 per cent. on basis rates, or rather over $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current rates.

In the other industrial groups workpeople whose wages were reduced included men employed by public works contractors in London, brush and broom makers (under a Trade Board Order), and basket makers on Government work.

August, 1930.

and basket makers on Government work. Of the total reduction of £18,800 per week, nearly £15,500 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, including over £1,300 under scales embodied in Trade Board Orders, or arranged by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint bodies of employers and work-people; other arrangements made by joint bodies accounted for about £1,000; nearly £600 of the total took effect under sliding scales hered are colling price (izer are steal) and the remaining sum was about £1,000; nearly £600 of the total took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices (iron or steel), and the remaining sum was almost entirely the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or of independent action by employers. Changes preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for £700. Of the total increase of £600 per week, about £200 took effect under a sliding scale based on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining); £100 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales; and the remaining sum was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople. employers and workpeople.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-JULY, 1930.

Group of Industries.	Approxima of Work affected		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
199. 1990. I want want wa	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
and Standard Strategical	A CONTRACTOR	Langer and Arg	£	£	
Coal Mining	15,500	500	460 .	130	
Other Mining and Quarrying.	14,000	3,250	400	390	
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc.	500	2,500	60	375	
Iron and Steel	86,000	13,000	6,400	2,050	
Engineering	107.00Ct	750	9,300‡	75	
Shipbuilding	66,000	1,500	5,600	750	
Other Metal	27,000	37,000	2,750	3,900	
Textile	4.000	389,000	190	51,300	
Clothing	2,200	6,000	275	1,015	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	250	6,500	30	725	
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	1,750	8,250	200	1,100	
Paper, Printing, etc	e . A	500	all are marging	110	
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.	50	480,000	tary nets 5	42,300	
Gas, Water and Electri- city Supply.	900	3,250	170	180	
Transport	421,000	19.750	29,100	1,600	
Public Administration Services.	9,750	9,250	1,600	800	
Other	100	25,000	10	3,000	
Total	756,000	1,006,000	56,550	109,800	

In the corresponding seven months of 1929, there were net increases of £6,300 in the weekly wages of 91,000 workpeople, and net decreases of £40,300 in those of 532,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in July.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JULY, 1930.

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Coal Mining	Warwickshire	l July	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 1 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, making wages 47 per cent. above basis rates at all collieries except two, and 41 and 43 per cent. above basis rates at the two latter respectively; also subsistence wage paid to adult able-bodied surface workers increased by 4d. per day (to 7s. 2d. at the majority of the collieries).
Iron Mining	Cleveland Northampt on shire and Banbury Dis- trict.	28 July lst pay day in Aug.§	Ironstone miners Ironstone miners and quarrymen	 Decrease of 3 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 59 per cent. above the standard. Rates after change for labourers: underground, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; surface, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. plus in each case 59 per cent., plus amounts varying according to base rate from 5d. to 1d. per shift. Decrease of 1/2 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 231 per cent. above the standard.
Quarrying	West Cumberland South and West Durham.	14 July 28 July	Limestone quarrymen {	Decreasell of 1d. per shift for men and of 1d. per shift for youths under 18 years. Rates after change include : leading labourers, 7s. 11d.; ruddmen, 7s. 8d.; day borers, 8s. 4d. Decrease of 3 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 59 per cent. above the standard, plus 5d. to 1d. per shift for lower-paid men.
to descend the	Yorkshire¶	18 July	Freestone quarrymen	Decrease of ¹ d. per hour. Rates after change include : delvers and hewers, Grade A districts, 1s. 7d., B, 1s. 51d., C, 1s. 4s.; bottom delvers and hewers, above rates, less 11d.; saw frame feeders, above rates, less 3d.¶
Flint Glass Making.	Various districts in England and Scot- land.**	11 July	Flint glass makers	Decrease of 6d. per turn for workmen and servitors and of 4d. per turn for footmen.**
Pig Iron Manufacture.	Cleveland and Dur- ham. Tees-side}	6 July {	Blastfurnacemen } Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease of 3 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 11 [‡] per cent. on standard rates of 1919 (plus in some cases, an output or input bonus). Minimum rate after change for labourers: 6s. per shift, plus 11 [‡] per cent.

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in statics.)
	West Cumberland and North Lanca- shire.	2nd full pay in July.	Workpeople (excluding skilled crafts- men and bricklayers on mainten- ance work) employed at blast- furnaces.	bonus earnings, leaving a percentage of 29½ payable on such rate and carnings, subject to a net addition varying from 102. to 1d per shift for men in receipt of base rates of 4s. 10d. to 5s. 7d. pe shift. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 4s. 10d. pe
g Iron Manu- acture (cont.).	North Staffordshire Northamptonshire	lst making- up day in July. Pay preceding lst pay	Tonnage men employed at blast- furnaces. Blastfurnacemen	shift, plus 294 per cent., plus 10d. per shift. Decrease* of 54 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 454 per cent. above the standard. Decrease* of 4 per cent. on standard rates (of 1929), leaving wages 234 per cent. above the standard.
on Manufacture	North - East Coast Area.	day in Aug. 28 July	Iron puddlers and millmen Workpeople (mainly female workers) employed in making hand-ham-	Decrease* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving uages 19½ and 17 per cent. above the standard for puddlers and millmen re spectively. Decrease† of 5 per cent. on the general minimum time rates as fixed under Trade Boards Acts at 1st November, 1923, and on pieceword
and analy by	Great Britain	1 July {	 workpeople employed in making dollied and tommied chain from iron up to and including # in. diameter. Workpeople employed in making dollied and tommied chain from iron No. 6 I.S.W.G. up to and including # in. diameter, and hand-hammered chain from iron 	rates as fixed, varied and extended under Trade Boards Acts a 5th November, 1928. General minimum time rate after change for adult workers 5484d, per hour. Decreases of 5 per cent, on general minimum time rates and piece work rates as varied under Trade Boards Acts at 1st February 1924, and on piecework rates as fixed, raried or extended under Trade Boards Acts at 16th August, 1926. General minimum time rate after change for lowest-paid adult workers, 1s. 1Hd. per hour.
Chain, etc., Ianufacture.	Cradley Heath and District, Chester, Stoke and Ponty-	lst full pay day in {	[§] in. up to and including ^{II} / _{II} in. diameter. Commercial end-welded dollied and tommied chain makers (except those whose wages are regulated by the Chain Trade Board) and cable shackle makers.	Decreaset of 5 per cent. on list prices, leaving prices 15 per cent helow the lists of 1922.
	pridd.	July.	Admiralty end-welded chain makers Side-welded chain makers Anchor and grapnel makers	Decrease of 5 per cent. on list prices, leaving prices 10 per cent helow the lists of 1922. Decrease of amounts varying according to size from 2d. to 41d. per cwt. Decrease of 3d. per cwt.
tallic Bedstead Manufacture.	Birmingham, Smeth- wick, Dudley, Bils- ton, Manchester, Warrington, Sow- erby Bridge, Keigh- ley and Glasgow.	l July	Workpeople employed in the metallic bedstead trade.	Decreaset in flat-rate bonus of 2s. per week for male workers 18 years and over, t of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over of 6d. per week for boys under 18 years and girls under 18, but over 16 years. Rates after change include : cupola men, 1s. 3d per hour (56 hours); frame setters, 1s. 4d. per hour (48 hours) general minimum (men), 1s. 14d. per hour, less 124 per cent. in each case, and plus a bonus of 10s. per week : women 18 years and over 1d are hour also a been week : women 18 years and
Manufacture of Steel and etal Pens, etc.	Birmingham and district.	Pay day following 1 May. Pay day following 1 July.	Workpeople employed in the manu- facture of steel and metal pens and stationers' metal sundries.	over, 7d. or 8d. per hour, plus a bonus of 5s. per week. Decreases of 1s. 4d. per week for skilled men and charge hands, of 1s. per week for other men, of 2d. to 9d. per week for male worker under 21 years, and of 2d. to 5d. per week for female worker Further decreases of same amounts as those stated about Rates after change include: toolmakers over 25 years of age 72s. 8d. and 63s. 2d.; toolmakers, 21 to 25 years, 53s. 2d.; charg hands in hardening shops and rolling mills, 65s. 2d.; charg hands in shaking mills and tempering and colouring shops 57s. 2d.; other males, 44s.; female timeworkers, 18 years am
ridge-Building nd Structural Engineering.	West of Scotland	29 July§	Sheeters, erectors and erectors' helpers.	dover, 22s. 7d. per week. Adoption of rates of 1s. 5d., 1s. 4d. and 1s. 2d. per hour for sheeters, erectors, and erectors' helpers respectively (in lieu of previous rates of 1s. per hour, plus 12s. per week bonus, for erectors; 10gd. per hour, plus 12s. per week bonus, for erectors helpers).
	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and cer- tain firms in Lan- cashire.	lst pay day in August ¶	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage reduced f from 634 per cent. to 62 per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 51 per cent. to 494 per cent for pieceworkers (except pressers), and from 384 per cent. to 374 per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum rates after chang for timeworkers**: The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd men 21 and over, 28s. per week, plus 8 per cent., plus 62 per cent. on total; other firms-men 21 and over, 30s. 3d. per week plus 62 per cent.; women 18 and over, 18s. per week, plu
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing,	Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire††; also Scotland.	lst pay day in August.¶	Workpeople employed in the bleach- ing, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and mainten- ance of plant).	62 per cent. Cost-of-living wage reduced f from 19s. 3d. per week to 18s. 9d. per week for men 21 and over, and from 11s. 6d. to 11s. 2d. per week for women 18 and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshirr etc., and 21 and over in Scotland, and by corresponding amount for workers under these ages. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers**: Lancashire, etc.—men 21 and over, 28s., plu 18s. 9d.; women 18 and over, 18s., plus 11s. 2d.; Scotland—men 21 and over, 25s., plus 18s. 9d.; women 21 and over, 15s., plu
Printing, Finishing, Iaking-up, etc.	West Riding of Yorkshire.	lst pay day in August.¶ lst pay	Mechanics employed in dyeworks Timeworkers	 11s. 2d. Decrease t of 6d. per week. Total rates after change: Bradford Leeds and Shipley, 61s.; other towns, 60s. Cost-of-living wage reduced t from 19s. 5d. to 18s. 10td. per week for men 21 and over, and from 11s. 11td. to 11s. 7td. per week for
and then Tableton	Middleton Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland. Lancashire, Cheshire,	day in August.¶ lst pay day in August.¶ lst pay	Reelers Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works. Engravers employed in engraving	 women 18 and over, and by corresponding amounts for juveniles.* Cost-of-living wage reduced from 55 per cent. to 50 per cent. Cost-of-living wage reduced from 27s. 1d. to 26s. 6d. per wee for engravers, and from 19s. 3d. to 18s. 9d. per week for turners polishers and varnishers. Cost-of-living wage reduced from 27s. 1d. to 26s. 6d. per week
the state of a	Derbyshire, Scot- land, and Belfast. Bradford	day in August.¶ 4 July	works. Workpeople employed in the grey room and in stock, pattern, making-up and packing depart- ments.	for men, and from 16s. 6d. to 16s. 2d. per week for women, and by corresponding amounts for youths. Addition to basis rates reduced from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent. and cost-of-living wage (payable on enhanced basis rates) reduced from 724 per cent. to 64 per cent. ¹ ¹ Rates after change, 35s. 3d per week at 19, increasing each year to 50s. 10d. at 24.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. August, 1930.

DEINCIDAT OHANGES IN DATES OF WACES DEDODTED DIDING THEY 1000

Industry.	. Locality. Date from which Change took effect. Classes of Workpeople.		Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change, (Decreases in italics.)
Felt Hat Making.	Atherstone and Bed- worth.	Week ending 24 July.	Male pieceworkers	Bonus of 22 ¹ / ₂ per cent. on list prices increased* to 25 per cent.
Baking and Confectionery.	Liverpool, Birken- head and Wallasey.	21 July	Bakers and confectioners	Increase* of 2s. per week for adult workers and of 1s. per week for juniors. Rates after change for daywork : adult workers- forehands and ovensmen, 68s.; table-hands, 62s.
Brewing	Accrington, Black- burn, Burnley, Barrow and dis- trict.	lst pay in July.	Brewery workers	Decrease* of 2s. per week for men 19 years and over and of pro- portionate amounts for women and youths. Rates after change: men 19 and over, 50s. per week; women, 33s. 9d.
Slaughtering	London (Islington)	26 July	Slaughtermen	Decrease of 3d. per head of cattle. Rates after change : knockers, 4s. 3d. per head ; cutters, 5s. 3d. per head.
Packing Case Making.	Leicester	Pay day in week ending 12 July.	Packing case makers	Decrease* of 1d. per hour (1s. 3d. to 1s. 21d.).
Furniture Manufacture.	London	1 July	Bedding and mattress makers	Decrease* of 1 per cent. in the basis for calculating wages, leaving wages 54 per cent. above the list adopted in 1922.
Building	Plymouth	4 July	Building trade operatives	Decrease of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour. Rates after change : painters, 1s. 6d. ; other craftsmen, 1s. 7d. ; labourers, 1s. 2 ¹ / ₄ d. [†]
Public Works Contracting.	London (Metropolitan Police Area).‡	1 July 1st pay	Men employed by public works contractors.	Decrease* of ¹ d. per hour. Rates after change: City and County of London, Croydon, East Ham, Ilford, West Ham, Barking Town, Edmonton, Leyton, Mitcham and Tottenham :granite masons and kerb fixers, 1s. 8d.; blacksmiths, fitters, granite sett dressers, paviors, street masons, and flag dressers, 1s. 7d.; steam-roller drivers, 1s. 6 ¹ d.; scaffolders, 1s. 5 ¹ d.; platelayers and pipe- jointers, 1s. 6 ¹ d.; scaffolders, 1s. 5 ¹ d.; platelayers and pipe- jointers, 1s. 3 ¹ d. to 1s. 4 ¹ d.; petrol locomotive, roller and air- compressor plant drivers, 1s. 4 ¹ d.; duct or earthenware drain- layers, jointers, pneumatic pick operators, rummermen, screeders, tarpot men, timbermen and wood-block layers, 1s. 3 ¹ d.; concrete levellers and labourers, 1s. 2 ¹ d.; Kest of District:1d. less than the above rates. [‡]
Railway Electricity Generating Stations.	Great Britain {	week in July. 1st full pay week after 19 July.	All classes of workpeople employed by four Main Line Companies.	Discontinuance of the 2 ¹ / ₂ per cent. deduction made from gross earnings in October, 1928.
Rallway Service	Great Britain	1 July {	Certain classes in conciliation grades	to 9s. 11d., and by 1s. 6d. on base rates of 10s. and over, subject to maximum bonuses varying with base rates from 1s. to 8s. 3d. Decrease* of 1s. per week. Decrease* of 2s. per week. Rates after change : constables, 58s. in 1st year, rising to 68s. per week after 10 years' service (plus 3s. if working in London). Decrease* of 2s. per week, or of such less amount as will reduce wages to base rates. Residuary bonus where still applicable decreased* by £10 per
Dock, Wharf, etc.	Various ports in Great	lst full	supervising and technical staffs and clerks. Coal tippers, teemers, weighers,	annum, or 4s. per week, for adult males 18 years and over, and by 3s. per week for women clerks. Decrease* of 5 per cent. on pre-war tariffs and payments for inci-
Labour.	Britain.¶	pay week in July.	hoistmen, and boxmen.	dentals, leaving wages generally 90 per cent. above base, subject, in most districts, to the minimum wage of 60s. per week pre- viously paid.
nin	London Fulbam Hammer-	lst pay day after 11 July. 1 July††	Sewermen generally and certain flushers employed by the London County Council.** Masons, paviors, road labourers	Increase of 2s. 7d. per week in standard rate. Rate after change (including bonus), 67s. 11d.** Decrease* of id. per hour. Rates after change : masons and paviors,
	Fulham, Hammer- smith, Kensington, Lambeth and Southwark.	T a my li	(not on permanent staff), etc	ls. 7d.; road labourers, 1s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d.
Local Government Non-Trading	Cumberland County Council.	28 April	Workpeople (excluding tradesmen) employed in Highways and Bridge Departments.	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 45s.
Services).	Manchester	1 July	Paviors and labourers employed in paving and tramways depart- ments.	Decrease* of 1d. per hour. Rates after change : paviors, 1s. 6 ¹ / ₂ d., labourers, 1s. 1 ² / ₄ d.
ner en la si en remeri and a lan remeri and	Stockton-on-Tees West Hartlepool	3 June 1 July	Manual workers Manual workers	Decrease* of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour. Rates after change : general labourers, 1s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d.; road labourers, 1s. 2 ¹ / ₄ d.; scavengers, 1s. 0 ¹ / ₄ d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 2d. Decrease* of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour. Rates after change : street sweepers, 10 ¹ / ₄ d.; general labourers, 1s. 1 ¹ / ₄ d.; roadmen and carters,

August,	1930. ТН	E MIN	NISTRY OF LABOU	UR GAZETTE. 309
PRINCI	PAL CHANGES	S IN RA	TES OF WAGES REPO	RTED DURING JULY, 1930 (continued).
Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Local Government (Non-Trading Services) (cont.).	Oxford Hampshire	lst pay week in July. 1 July	Manual workers Manual workers employed by County Council. Workpeople employed in the brush	Decrease* of 1s. 6d. per week for paviors and masons and of 1s. per week for other classes. Rates after change : labourers and refuse collectors, 48s.; scavengers, 44s.; paviors and masons, 61s.6d. Decrease* of 120th of basis rates. Rate after change for road labourers, 36s. 5d. Decreases* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards
Brush and Broom Manufacture,	Great Britain	l July	and broom trade : Certain classes of male time-workers.† All other male timeworkers Female pan hands Female workers (other than pan hands and learners).	 Acts as follows: — Decrease of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$, per hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 1\$\frac{1}{2}d\$,). Decrease of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$, per hour for those 19 and under 20, and of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$, per hour for those 20 and over, the rates for those under 19 remaining unchanged, leaving minimum rates as follows: 2\$\frac{1}{2}d\$, at under 1\$\frac{1}{4}\$, increasing to 10\$\frac{1}{2}d\$, at 21 and over. Decrease of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$, or \$\frac{1}{2}d\$, per hour in time rates and \$\frac{1}{2}d\$, per lour in piecework basis time rates. Decrease of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$, per hour in time rate for those 21 years and over, and of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$, per hour in the piecework basis time rate, the time rates for those under 21 remaining unchanged, leaving minimum time rates as follows: 2\$\frac{1}{2}d\$, at under 1\$\frac{1}{4}\$, increasing each year
Basket Making.	Various districts in England‡ and Scot-	1 July	Male and female pieceworkers Apprentices Basket makers employed on Govern- ment work.	 to 642. at 18 and over. Decrease in the minimum piece rates of 3 per cent., leaving wages 24 per cent. below the list. Decreases proportionate to the above. Bonus of 45 per cent. on revised London price list of 1919 reduced* to 37¹/₂ per cent.
Coke Loading, Delivering, etc.	land. London	14 July	Loading and delivering	Rates adopted for all classes of coke of 1s. 8d. per ton for quantities 30 cwt. or over, and 1s. 10d. per ton for quantities less than 30 cwt., also extra payments agreed in respect of exceptional or special duties (e.g., loading from trucks without doors, delivering beyond distance of 34 miles (6d. per ton per mile), carrying coke beyond certain distance, trimming coke, driving, stable duties, etc.)§ Uniform rate of 1s. 4d. per ton adopted for all classes of coke.§

* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
† Viz., those 21 and over with 3 years' experience in certain operations and those of all ages who have served at least 5 years' apprenticeship.
‡ Including Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Midland Counties and London.
§ The rates described above were embodied in an agreement between the Society of Coal Merchants and the Transport and General Workers' Union.
The agreement also contained rates of wages and other conditions for coal workers, which were the same as those in the previous agreement of 1924.
The latter agreement did not cover coke workers, but the nominal rates previously recommended by the Society for payment by its members were 2s. or 2s. 2d. per ton for loading or delivering, 1s. 1¹/₂d. per ton for landing gas coke and 1s. 4¹/₂d. per ton for landing furnace or foundry coke.

POOR RELIEF IN JULY, 1930. ENGLAND AND WALES.

The number of persons* relieved on 15th July, 1930, in the four selected burghs in Scotland was 77,685, or 425 per 10,000 of the estimated population at the middle of 1928 and 3.8 per cent. more than on 15th June, 1930. Owing to the alterations made by the Local Government Act, 1929, which took effect on 1st April, 1930, comparable statistics for England and Wales are available only from that date. The number of persons* relieved on 26th July, 1930, in the county of London and in county boroughs in England and Wales with an estimated population exceeding 100,000 at the middle of 1929 was The figures for 15th June and 15th July, 1930, are given below. 427,304, or 0.3 per cent. less than on 28th June, 1930.

County of London and Selected County	Number of persons Poor Relief on 26t				
Boroughs in England and Wales.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Tot		
County of London	48,988	87,426	136,4		
Birmingham Blackburn Bradford Bradford Bristol Burnley Coventry Coventry Coventry Cateshead Buddersfield Kingston-upon-Huil Leeds Leicester Leicester Liverpool Manchester Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne Norwich Nottingham	5,618 815 899 1,201 1,084 2,528 1,529 414 1,057 763 620 742 515 1,705 2,607 7,168 3,934 625 1,045 913 1,730 894	3,208 11,915 2,569 2,288 5,389 1,842 5,526 1,840 6,500 1,357 1,527 4,458 2,075 5,232 1,124 13,152 10,263 4,178 30,053 18,879 3,270 11,263 4,32	4,17,3,3,6,2,7,2,8,1,2,5,2,5,1,14,3,4,7,2,2,3,5,1,1,2,4,7,5,2,2,5,1,14,3,12,4,7,5,2,2,3,12,5,9,1,1,12,14,12,12,12,12,12,12,12,12,12,12,12,12,12,		
Plymouth Portsmouth Preston St. Helens Suffield Southampton Southend-on-Sea South Shields Stockport Stockport Stoke-on-Trent Stoke-on-Trent Wallasey Wallasey Wallasey West Ham Wolverhampton Total of the above- named County Boroughs	931 1,338 613 500 1,855 2,337 1,277 298 767 650 1,810 1,169 740 241 641 2,211 627 58,238	4,622 2,232 429 3,860 4,418 19,001 2,191 925 3,139 1,068 4,622 7,337 4,515 3,024 8,249 1,444 232,652	5,3,1,4,4,6,21,3,1,6,6,8,5,1,3,1,6,6,8,5,1,3,1,6,6,8,5,1,3,1,0,2,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1		
Total, County of London and Selected County Boroughs	107,226	320,078	427,		

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with 28th June, 1930. in receipt of h July, 1930. Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population 308 - 3 414 -12 + 2 + 27 + 27079 533 384 187 590 926 769 368 029 771 584 221 695 974 639 857 870 $\begin{array}{c} 2599\\ 1811\\ 2700\\ 1766\\ 1999\\ 1996\\ 2368\\ 358\\ 358\\ 358\\ 3711\\ 1455\\ 2699\\ 1999\\ 146\\ 3761\\ 3711\\ 1455\\ 2699\\ 1999\\ 2666\\ 4122\\ 2600\\ 137\\ 3399\\ 2666\\ 4122\\ 2011\\ 1077\\ 327\\ 134\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} - 12 \\ + 27 \\ + 27 \\ - 155 \\ - - 1 \\ - 1 \\ - 1 \\ + 1 \\ - + 1 \\ + 1 \\ \end{array}$ 891 221 813 895 308 236 228 850 553 570 042 360 273 338 468 223 906 718 134 230 462 323 112 366 340 154 37 9 + - - -506 255 132 665 460 071 -21 + 6 - 5281 890 289 - 1

SCOTLAND.

The Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, came into operation on 16th May, 1930.

Number of persons in receipt of Poor Relief.

Selected Burghs in Scotland.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.
Constantion Contractions	No. Carl	On 15th	h June, 19	930.
Glasgow Edinburgh Dundee Aberdeen	5,048 1,425 683 419	50,632 12,171 2,108 2,349	55,680 13,596 2,791 2,768	519 318 167 176
Total of the above Scottish Burghs	7,575	67,260	74,835	410
Leaver Leaver Devel	olgoag	On 15t	h July, 19	930.
Glasgow Edinburgh Dundee Aberdeen	4,719 1,365 635 411	53,298 12,819 2,313 2,125	58,017 14,184 2,948 2,536	540 332 176 161
Total of the above Scottish Burghs	7,130	70,555	77,685	425

ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

THE following statistics relate to assisted passages from Great Britain and Northern Ireland in connection with agreed schemes under the Empire Settlement Act. The figures include both applicants and dependants of applicants to whom assisted passages have been granted. Approvals subsequently cancelled have been excluded. The figures are provisional and subject to revision.

	Applica- tions Appro		ations	Depar-	Total Departures.	
Destination.	Appro- ved in July, 1930.	1922 to 1929.	Jan July, 1930.	tures in July, 1930.	1922 to 1929.	Jan July, 1930.
Australia Canada New Zealand Africa and other parts of Empire	93 828 48 8	171,075 122,746 44,008 1,082	1,227 7,688 660 49	92 1,324 123 6	169,959 118,509 42,886 904	1,616 6,084 708 38
Total	977	338,911	9,624	1,545	332,258	8,446

* The figures include dependents, but exclude casuals, lunatics in asylums registered hospitals and licensed houses, and persons receiving outdoor medical relief only.

TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY.*

Number. Magnitude and Duration.-The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as begin-ning in July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 30, as compared with 33 in the previous month and 20 in July, 1929. In addition, 22 disputes, which began before July, were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of new and old disputes in July was thus 52. The number of workpeople

old disputes in July was thus 52. The number of workpeople involved in these disputes is estimated to have been approximately 11,000, and the aggregate number of working days lost by these workpeople during July is estimated at approximately 89,000. The dispute in the wool textile industry, which began in April, had been reduced to very small proportions by the end of July. A majority of the trade unions had declared the dispute at an end during June, so far as their members were concerned, and further resumptions of work occurred during July, by the end of which month it is estimated that some 300 workpeople only were still involved, most of whom were weaving overlookers in the Hudders-field district. Information as to the commencement and progress of this GAZETTE for May, June and July, (pages 163, 202 and 244 respectively). respectively).

The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved at the establish-ments concerned and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress

		er of Dispuress in Mo	Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration		
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	before Started begin- in Total. ning of Month.		people in- volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	in Working Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	
Mining and Quarrying	7	11	18	5,100	14,000	
fetal, Engineering and Shipbuilding fextile	4 3	4 2	8 5	500 3,400	2,000 34,000	
Woodworking, Furni- ture, etc Other	4 4	2 11	6 15	1,300 700	34,000 5,000	
Total, July, 1930	22	30	52	11,000	89,000	
Total, June, 1930	12	33	45	52,300	429,000	
Total, July, 1929	14	20	31	400,200†	1,287,000	

tribution Finance Other Causes.—Of the 30 disputes beginning in July, 4, directly involv-ing 200 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 6, directly involving 600 workpeople, out of proposed reductions in wages; 7, directly involving 800 workpeople, on other wages questions; 2, directly involving 300 workpeople, on questions as

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JULY, 1930.

Occupations and Locality.	Approximate Number of Work- people involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.	
	Directly.	Indi- rectly.	ctly. Began. Ended.				
COAL MINING INDUSTRY :	Lip		1930.	1930.		And Tao.:	
Colliery workpeople—Cardiff (near)	2,000		30 June	1 July	Against dismissal of certain work- people.	Workpeople in question given other jobs.	
WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY :			and the second	in a second	the state of the second state of the	in an anti-	
Wool textile operatives—West Riding of Yorkshire and part of Lancashire.	ABERI ABLIT	raz	8-11 April**	A ++	Against proposed reductions in wages.	The second secon	
FURNITURE MANUFACTURE :			pain offel	THE	The second second second second	Training and an other many	
Upholsterers and upholsteresses (wholesale manufacturing firms) —London.	1,250		14 June	ninan. Kapa Mash	For advance in wages and other concessions.	No settlement reported.	
DISTRIBUTION :	and in some lage to		asia deb	shaze has		(B) a 123.1	
Slaughterers, etc. (wholesale meat trade)—London.	200		19 July	25 July	Against proposed reduction in rates of wages per head of cattle and in extra rates for week-end work.	Modified reductions agreed upon. (See also page 308.)	

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

Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (*i.e.*, the number of workpeople multiplied by the number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.
† Revised figures. A dispute involving about 388,000 workpeople in the cotton industry was in progress in July, 1929.
† In making up the totals for the several months of the year, the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication is, however, very slight.
§ Less than 500 working days.
if *I.e.*, throw 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.
¶ The numbers varied at different dates. Full particulars are not yet available, but it has been provisionally estimated, for the purpose of the statistics given above, that the numbers involved at the beginning and end of July were about 3,000 and 300 respectively.
** Mainly 11th April, but in some cases the workpeople ceased work on 8th to 10th April, and in other cases during the week ending 19th April.
†† A majority of the trade unions declared the dispute ended during June, so far as their members were concerned. Further resumptions of work continued during july and by the end of the month the number still involved was estimated to be 300 only, most of whom were weaving overlookers in the Huddersfield district.

Aug	use,	1990.	TITT	minior

+ 1090

August, 1930.

January to July, 1930.

No. of Dis-putes begin-ning ia period.

5

2

18

2

28 13

462.300 2.186.000 263 187.200 3.670.000

400

500

3,000

400

2,800 4,700

3,500 700

500 400 400 3,200 1,700 125,400

5.000

6,000 3,000 3,000 10,000 13,000 03,000 1,000

2,000

63,000

5 000

34,000 23,000

51,000 5,000

to working hours; 4, directly involving 200 workpeople, on questions

respecting the employment of particulars classes or persons: 4, direct lyinvolving 300 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 3, directly involving 600 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 25 new disputes, directly involving 2,300 workpeople, and 15 old disputes, directly involving 3,300 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 6, directly involving 2,500 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 17, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 17, directly involving 1,400 work-people, were compromised. In the case of 2 disputes, directly involving 500 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1929 AND 1930.1

The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first seven months of 1930, as compared with the corresponding period of 1929 :--

Number of Work-people involved in all progress. Number Qagre-Duration Working Days of all Disputes in progress.

progress

403,000

89 000

1,000

\$ 37,000 205,000 131,000 ,250.000 8,000

3.000

12,000

20,000

16,000 7,000

3,000

January to July, 1929.

38,000

1 100

300 100 12,000 4,900 5,700 392,500 800

100

1,100

400

1,400 3,400

200 300

No. of Dis-putes begin-ning in period.

69

6

3

10

1

21 13

4 5

209

Industry Group.

Coal Mining ... Other Mining and Quarrying ... Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc. ... Chemical ... Engineering ... Shipbuilding ... Other Metal ... Textile ...

Textile Food, Drink and Tobacco ... Woodworking, Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing, etc. ... Building, Public Works Con-tracting, etc... Transport ... Commerce, Dis-

Total

Dis-and

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items	included	
Food only		

FOOD.

calculating the final percentage increase for an end of the in these statistics. As regards *clothing*, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an *exact* calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and Between 1st July and 1st August the average level of the retail prices of food showed a further slight advance, due partly to seasonal causes. Eggs and butter were dearer at the latter date. The average price of potatoes also was higher on 1st August than on 1st July, at which date, in addition to new potatoes, the old crop was July, at which date, in addition to new potatoes, the old crop was still being retailed, at low prices. As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was 44 per cent. at 1st August, 1930, as compared with 41 per cent. at 1st July, 1930, and 53 per cent. at 1st August, 1929. In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 1st July and let August, 1930. impossible to make an *exact* calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at lst August the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged about 110 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. In the *fuel and light* group the prices of coal at 1st August averaged about the same as a month earlier, and about 75 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas also remained unchanged, at between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st August, as com-pared with July, 1914, was about 70 per cent.

1st August, 1930 :--

Article.	Average other to	Averag or 1 at 1st . as com		
Farming	July, 1914.	1st July, 1930.	lst Aug., 1930.	July, 1914.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	8. d. 0 10 0 $6\frac{1}{2}$	s. d. 1 4 ¹ / ₂ 0 9	s. d. 1 4 ¹ / ₂ 0 9	8. d. + 0 6 + 0 2
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 71 0 41	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	+ 0 3 + 0 0 = 0
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 6 0 93	1 6 0 9 1	+ 0 7 + 0 3
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 62 0 4 0 111	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 \\ \end{array}$	+041 + 01 + 041
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 3 0 8 ¹ / ₂ 1 11 ²⁴ 0 2 ⁴ / ₂ 0 5 ⁴ / ₂	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 4 \\ + 0 & 2 \\ + 0 & 5 \\ + 0 & 0 \\ + 0 & 2 \end{array}$
Freeh Salt Cheeset Margarino Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 21 1 21 0 21 87 0 11 0 44 0 44	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 75410 10 00 774	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 5 \\ + 0 & 4 \\ + 0 & 3 \\ + 0 & 0 \\ + 0 & 0 \\ + 0 & 3 \end{array}$

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level of retail prices at the same dates :---

		Average 1 1st Augu wi	Corre- sponding		
Article.	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for 1st July, 1930.	
Beef, British-	100	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs		67	66	67	67
Thin Flank		34	39	37	37
Beef, Chilled or Frozen-		The Contraction of	ON THE SHE		CONTRACTOR OF
Ribs		44	46	45	43
Thin Flank		14	21	18	16
Mutton, British-		State Sta	and the second		and a state of the
Legs		72	74	73	72
Breast		51	49	50	50
Mutton, Frozen-	199.00	1900 - 1900	CLIMPST BREE	1. U.S. 257/17 1	213252 32
Legs		68	61	64	64
Breast		20	26	23	23
Bacon (streaky)*		40	41	41	44
Figh		118	94	106	100
			54	100	100
Floar	100	40	45	43	44
Bread		47	47	47	49
Tea		23	34	29	29
Sugar (manulated)		32	25	29	29
Milk		60	66	63	62
Butter		00	00	05	04
Theat	1000	31	38	34	29
Solt		28	30	29	29
Cheeset			47	45	24 45
Margarina		43	41	40	45
Fam (freeh)		6 55	51		
Pototooa				53	28
rotatoes		73	51	62	40
All above articles of Foo (Weighted Percentag Increase)		44	- 44	44	41

If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the price another kind locally representative.
 † The description of cheese specified for quotation is Canadian or American, it where such cheese is sendom sold in a locality the returns quote the price another kind locally representative.

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57% 44%

ge Inc. (+) Dec. (-) Aug., 1930, apared with 1st July, 1930. s. d - 0 01 -0 0 ... $+0 0\frac{1}{4}$ +0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ + 0 01

S S S S	Corre- sponding General Average for 1st July, 1930.
A STATISTICS	Per cent. 67 37
A LOS POR	43 16
9	

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 1st AUGUST.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st August, was approximately 49 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase in working-class rents since July, 1914, is approxi-mately 53 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase for all the items included in these statistics.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made

are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 75 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st August, 1930, is, approximately 57 per cent.* over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 55 per cent. at 1st July, 1930, and 63 per cent. at 1st August, 1929. The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1930 as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or readjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in those families in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1930.

The following Table shows the average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the statistics, at the beginning of each month, 1920 to 1930 :--

Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914—All Items. (Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)

Mon (begin of	ining	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Jan. Feb. Mar. April May June		125 130 130 132 141 150	165 151 141 133 128 119	92 88 86 82 81 80	78 77 76 74 70 69	17 19 78 73 71 69	80 79 75 75 73 72	75 73 72 68 67 68	75 72 71 65 64 63	68 66 64 64 65	67 65 66 62 61 60	66 64 61 57 55 54
July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.		152 155 161 164 176 169	119 122 120 110 103 99	84 81 79 78 80 80	69 71 73 75 75 75	70 71 72 76 80 81	73 73 74 76 76 76	10 70 72 14 79 19	66 64 65 67 69 69	65 65 65 66 67 68	61 63 64 65 67 67	55 57

NOTE.

A brief Statement of the method of compiling these statistics was given on page 236 of the July, 1923, issue of this GAZETTE. A more detailed account was given in the issue of February, 1921.

 If allowance is made for the changes in taxation since July, 1914, on e commodities included in these statistics, the average increase is about the commoditie

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RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statis-tical information, certain differences in the nature and scope of the data used, in the methods of combining such data and in the periods for which the rise is measured, suggest the need for caution in drawing complexions from a comparison between the figures for in drawing conclusions from a comparison between the figures for any two countries or cities. It is also to be observed that in every case the percentage calculation is based on the assumption that the standard of living is identical at the various periods compared.]

I.-FOOD.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.*

hindradiseds in here earlied monalists Rocks in here	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	July,	July, 1927.	July,	July.	Latest figures available.			
stoped in a single strange	1926.		1928.	1929.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NOETHERN IRELAND	Per cent. 61	Per cent. 59	Per cent. 57	Per cent. 49	Per cent. 44	1930 1 Aug		
FOBEIGN COUNTRIES. Czechoslovakia Denmark Egypt (Calro)† Finland France (Paris)† (other towns)† Germany Norway Spain (Madrid)† Spain (Madrid)† Sweden† Switzerland United States	59 58 967 474 510‡ 45 98 86 63 86 59 54	53 47 965 453 453 453 57 440 75 84 64 51 57 50	53 44 1,016 447 436‡ 54 416 73 73 65 57 57 57	49 40 979 506 482‡ 56 458 57 73 51 55 55	25 40 37 805 501 469 43 409 51 86 76 76 40 50 45	May Apr. March June July May June July Apr. July May June		
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c. Australia Canada	59 51§	52 49	52 47	60 50	49 49	June July		
India (Bombay) : Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	55 74 49 16	54 66 44 19	43 66 46 16	45 66 46 16	36 56 44 12	July Apr. June June		

II.—ALL ITEMS.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN THE COST OF FOOD, TOGETHEE WITH (SO FAR AS POSSIBLE) HOUSE-RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT, AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD REQUIRE-MENTS, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.*

o bradicaja alli d	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.			
States in the lease	based.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN	(a setting)	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per			
AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A.B.O.D.E	cent. 70	cent.	cent. 65	cent. 61	cent.	1930. 1 Aug.		
IRELAND	A,D,U,D,B	10	00	00	01	51	I Aug.		
FOREIGN							1000		
COUNTRIES. Belgium	A,C,D,E	537	690	711	771	766	June		
Czechoslovakia	A,0,D,14	551	050	111	111	100	June		
(Prague)	A,B,C,D,E					6	May		
Denmark	A,B,C,D,E	84	76	76	73	67	Apr.		
Finland	A,B,C,D,E	1,018	1,081	1,113	1,101	989	June		
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	4391	4071	4191	455¶	472	2nd Qr.		
Germany Holland (Am-	A,B,C,D,E	42	50	53	54	48	June		
sterdam)	A.B.C.D.E	718	67§	70§	69§	63	Mar.		
Italy (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E	549	448	426	442	429	May		
(Rome)	A,B,C,D,E	462	403	387	407	391	Mar.		
Luxemburg	A,C,D	586	684	713	773	767	May		
Norway	A.B.C.D.E	120	103	93	80	75	July		
Poland (Warsaw)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D		15	23	23	16	June		
Sweden	A,B,C,D,E	72	69	73	69	64	July		
Switzerland	A,B,C,D	62	60	61	61	58	May		
United States	A,B,C,D,E	75§	73§	70§	70§	71	Dec.'29		
BRITISH	1.12	1311-2	1		200 -		A LITE		
DOMINIONS, &C.	13 1 14 1	14 6 3	6	1100	Safe S		Land		
Australia	A.B.C.D.E	471	45¶	46¶	491	49	4th Qr.		
Canada	A,B,C,D,E	578	55	55	56	56	July		
India (Bombay):	120 102	17		12 18	CRE.		Aller		
Native families	A,B,C,D	57	56	47	48	40	July		
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E	82	71	73	74	68	Apr.		
New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E	61	61	62	60	58	June		
South Africa	A,B,O,D,E	30	32	31	31	29	June		

Exceptions to this are: France (other towns), August, 1914; Rome and an, January to June, 1914; Switzerland and Luxemburg, June, 1914; in, South Africa, France (Paris, all items), Poland, 1914; Germany, rage, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Italy d), United States (all items), Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), mber, 1914. Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

Figure for June. A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and light; Other or Miscellaneous Items. Figure for 3rd Quarter.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

August, 1930.

THE total number of cases^{*} of poisoning, anthrax, and epithelio-matous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during July, 1930, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 50. Three *deaths*^{*} were reported during the month, two due to lead poisoning and one due to epitheliomatous ulcoration ulceration.

a) Cases of Lead Poisoning.	(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING.
mong Operatives engaged in-	Arsenical Poisoning 1
Smelting of Metals 5	Aniline Poisoning 1
	TOTAL, OTHER FORMS OF -
Plumbing and Soldering 1	POISONING 2
Printing 1	(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX.
	Wool 1
Tinning of Metals 1	Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins 2
Other Contact with	and being real to leskster print
CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF THE	TOTAL, ANTHRAX 3
Molten Lead 2	al PREL Ward to sever add the
	(d) CASES OF EPITHELIOMATOUS
Pottery† 4	ULCERATION.
	Pitch 6
Electric Accumulator	Tar 6 Oil 2
Works 3	Oil 2 TOTAL. EPITHELIOMATOUS
	ULCERATION 14
Dist and Calan Walter 1	
Paint and Colour Works 1	(e) CASES OF CHROME
Paint used in other	ULCERATION.
T T T T	M'f're of Bichromates
Industries 2	Dyeing and finishing 3
DIN (DIN 7	Chrome Tanning Chromium Plating 4
Painting of Buildings 3	Chromium Plating 4 Other Industries 1
the state of the s	
COTAL OF ABOVE 23	TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION 8
	And All and Al

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during July, 1930, as killed in the course of their employment was 185, as compared with 136 in the previous month and with 213 in July, 1929. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in July, 1930, numbered 32, as compared with 37 in the previous month and with 44 in July, 1929.

5484

1 6 18

33

12

5 11

1

86

1

185

28 4

32

217

		And the set of the same set of the set
RAILWAY SERVICE.	2	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOP
esmen and Goods	1 and	(continued).
ards	2	Locomotives, Railway and
ne Drivers and Motor-		Tramway Carriages,
en	1	Motors, Aircraft
nen	1	Other Metal Trades
ds (Passenger)	1	Shipbuilding
nanent Way Men	10	Wood
ers	3	Gas
PTOTI	2	Electric Generating Stations
ellaneous	6	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc
ractors' Servants	2	Chemicals, etc
	-	Food and Drink
TAL, BAILWAY SERVICE	28	Paper, Printing, etc
	-	Tanning, Currying, etc
MINES.		Rubber Trades
		Other Non-Textile Industries
erground	55	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106
ace	7	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
AL IN		Docks, Wharves, etc
TOTAL, MINES	62	Buildings
one of fact door	8	Warehouses and Railway
BRIES over 20 feet deep	0	Sidings
	1	TOTAL THOTODAY LONG
CTORIES AND WORKSHOPS	5.	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS
and the second second	2	Use or Working of Tram-
l, Worsted and Shoddy	4	way
tile Bleaching and	1	way
yeing al Extracting and Re-	-	Total (excluding Seamen)
	3	Total (excluding obtainen)
ning	0	SEAMEN.
olling Mills and Tube		Trading Vessels, Steam
aking	3	Fishing Vessels, Steam
al Founding	ĩ	totanti a
ineering and Machine		TOTAL, SEAMEN
aking	3	and the party of the second to a second
er Making and Construc-		Total (including Seamen)
onal Engineering		There are the land the

• Cases include all attacks reported 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. † Of the four persons affected in the pottery industry one was a female.

August, 1930.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Personal Injuries.

NEGLIGENCE-CLAIM BY MACHINE OPERATOR. A female machine operator employed by a wire manufacturing firm sought to recover damages from her employers for personal injuries. The plaintiff was a minor, and sued through her next friend

On the material date, the plaintiff, who was then sixteen years of age, was engaged in operating a machine at the defendants of works when she injured her finger, which was subsequently amputated. She had only recently been instructed in the use of the machine. The plaintiff claimed that the defendants had been guilty of

The defendants denied negligence, and alleged that there had been contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff. The defendants admitted that the machine was not fenced, but contended that it

was not dangerous. After the accident the defendants paid to the plaintiff £5 19s. compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act; but it was urged on her behalf that, as she was a minor, an agreement which

was disadvantageous to her was not binding upon her. After evidence had been given, the learned Judge left a series of questions to the jury for consideration. These, with the respective answers given by the jury, were as follows :--

(i)-Was the stamping machine a dangerous part of the machinery ?--- Yes.

(ii)—Was it securely fenced ?—No.

(iii)-Was the accident caused by the machine being unfenced ?-Yes.

(iv)—Was the accident caused or contributed to by the plaintiff ?—No.

(v)—Was the contract to take compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act for the benefit of the plaintiff ?—

The jury awarded f175 damages, and the learned Judge entered judgment for the plaintiff accordingly, with costs.—Manchester Assizes. July, 1930.

Coal Mines Regulation Act. 1908.

EXCESSIVE HOURS OF WORK IN COAL MINE.

EXCESSIVE HOURS OF WORK IN COAL MINE. A colliery manager was summoned in respect of two workmen who, it was alleged, had been below ground in a mine for the purpose of their work for more than eight hours during a consecutive period of twenty-four hours, contrary to the provisions of Section 1 (i) of the Cal Mines Regulation Act, 1908. It was stated on behalf of the prosecution that the two men had been in the mine for more than nine hours. For the defendant it was submitted that the employment in question was reasonable, as it was due to an emergency caused by a burst of water, and was berefore protected by subsection (2) of Section 1 of the Act. The prosecution, in reply, said that the inrush of water relied upon by the defendant had occurred in November, 1929, and it could not be held that the emergency caused by this had continued until January, 1930, when it was alleged the offences had been committed. The Court decided that there was no emergency, and fined the defendant 40s. on each summons. There were forty further summonses, upon which the defendant was ordered to pay the costs.—R. v. J. Hesketh. Barnsley Petty Sessions. 18th June, 1930.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

DOCK REGULATIONS (STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1925, No. 231.)

DOOK REGULATIONS (STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1925, No. 231.) A ship's master was charged with failing to maintain a safe means of access from the hold to the deck of his ship for the use of persons employed in unloading the ship, contrary to the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act and the Dock Regulations made in pursurance of Section 79 thereof. On behalf of the prosecution it was stated that, in order to enable the persons employed in unloading the hold to climb in and out, iron cleats or steps had been affixed to the side. On July 1st a man who was employed in unloading iron ore fell into the hold when climbing to the deck, as the result of a cleat breaking under his weight. Before the accident took place it had been noticed that the cleat was fractured. met) Regulations, 1925, are hereinafter referred to as "the principal Regulations," and it is expedient to amend the principal Regulations: Now therefore the Minister, by virtue of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and section 3 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, and of all other powers in that behalf, hereby makes the following Regulations :—
1. At the end of Regulation 9 of the principal Regulations there shall be added the following Regulation :—
"9A.—(1) An employer who is liable to pay contributions in respect of any insured contributor employed by him may, upon application to the Postmaster-General, and with the consent in writing of the Minister, and under and subject to a fractured.

The defendant was convicted, and ordered to pay £2 7s. 6d. costs. -R. v. J. Mimgia. Stockton County Petty Sessions. 7th July, 1930.

Trade Boards Acts. 1909 and 1918.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING TRADE.

An employer was prosecuted for the underpayment of a worker, failure to keep adequate records of wages, and producing a false record of payments to the worker. The defendant pleaded guilty to all charges, and was fined £3 10s. and ordered to pay £5 arrears of wages.—Rex v. Spray. Exeter Police Court. 10th July, 1930.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE.

A dairy company charged with underpaying three workers, and failing to keep adequate records, was convicted, and fined £1 on one charge of underpayment and £1 for failure to keep records; the company was also ordered to pay £5 5s. costs. The other two charges of underpayment were dismissed, on condition that arrears

were paid. Similar charges against the manager as the company's agent were dismissed. Three charges of producing false records were brought against the manager personally; on these he was convicted, and fined 10s. on each charge.—Rex v. Anton Dairies, Ltd., and R. B. Farrow. Margate Police Court. 23rd July, 1930.

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PAPER BOX TRADE

Proceedings were taken against an employer for underpaying five female workers. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined £5. Arrears of wages amounting to £85 12s. 3d. were paid before the hearing.—Rex v. Smith. Sheffield Police Court. 16th July, 1930

A firm was prosecuted for the underpayment of thirteen female workers. They pleaded guilty, and were fined £19 10s., with £10 10s. costs. An order was made for payment of £214 9s. 9d. arrears of wages.—Rex v. Tripps (Liverpool) Ltd. Liverpool Police Court. 29th July, 1930.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-30.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

THE Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Labour, appointed by the Crown under Section 12 of the Unemploy-ment Insurance Act, 1920, for the purpose of determining disputed claims to benefit. His decisions* are final and conclusive. Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the permission of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The claimant may also appeal if the decision of the Court was not unanimous. unanimous.

The following recent decision is of general interest :-

Case No. 7461/30. (9.7.30.)

SECTION 14 (2) (b) OF 1927 ACT-NORMALLY EMPLOYED IN INSUR-ABLE EMPLOYMENT. FAILURE TO REGISTER FOR EMPLOYMENT NOT CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF NON-SATISFACTION OF CON-DITION (b).

claim for benefit should be allowed. "As pointed out in previous decisions, failure to register for employment, though a factor to be considered in determining whether a claimant satisfies Section 14 (2) (b) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, is not conclusive against him, and a period of non-registration may be disregarded if there is evidence that during it a claimant is making a personal search for insurable complement

employment. "From the wording of the decision in this case I take it that the "From the wording of the decision in this case I take it that the Court was satisfied that claimant had made a personal search. His disability renders it difficult to secure employment during a period of depression, and his uninsurable work would appear to have been taken in preference to remaining unemployed, and in all the circumstances I am unable to agree with the finding of the Court of Referees that the Section above referred to is not satisfied."

COLLECTION OF CONTRIBUTIONS (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1930.

The Unemployment Insurance (Collection of Contributions) (Amend-ment) Regulations, 1930,† dated June 17, 1930, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 30), and the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930 (20 Geo. 5, c. 16).

WHEREAS the Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister ") has made the Unemployment Insurance (Collection of Contributions) Regulations, 1920, which Regulations, as amended by the Unemployment Insurance (Collection of Contributions) (Amend-met) Regulations, 1925, are hereinafter referred to as "the principal

upon application to the Postmaster-General, and with the consent in writing of the Minister, and under and subject to a permit in that behalf issued by him, pay the contributions in respect of such contributor by means of stamps impressed upon books by a machine and die approved by the Minister; and an employer who pays contributions by means of impressed stamps as aforesaid shall comply with the following conditions :— He shall_

(i) render from time to time, in such form as the Minister may determine, a return of the number of contributors in

* Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published annually by H.M. Stationery Office, the latest being a volume of selected decisions given during the year 1292 (price 7s. 6d. net). A volume con-taining a special selection of important decisions given by the Umpire prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net) and a volume containing selected decisions given from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (fs. net), have also been issued; also an analytical guide to decisions given before 13th March, 1930 (price 2s. 6d. net). Selected decisions are also issued monthly in pamphlet form, and may be obtained, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription; the latest pamphlet being that for June, 1930. * Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930, No. 569. H.M. Stationery Office. † Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930, No. 569. H.M. Stationery Office. price 1d. net.

respect of whom contributions have been or are to be paid by the means aforesaid, and of the number of contributions

by the means aforesaid, and of the number of contributions so paid; (ii) use the machine or die only in respect of insured contributors who are regular employees employed by him; (iii) pay the appropriate sum in respect of contributions at such Post Office as the Postmaster-General may direct, and at the same time produce the machine or such part of the machine as may be specified; (iv) allow the machine and die to be inspected at any reasonable time by any officer appointed by the Minister or by the Postmaster-General for that purpose; (v) surrender at such local offices and at such times as the Minister may direct any book on which one or more stamps have been impressed without any note or mark of any kind made in, affixed to, or impressed on it, other than stamps impressed in accordance with this Regulation; and, if required to do so, hand any book issued in exchange for it to the insured contributor, as directed; (vi) observe such other conditions in respect of the use of the machine or die or the treatment of books on which stamps have been or are to be impressed as the Minister may from time to time determine. (2). If it appears at any time that an employer has failed to

(2) If it appears at any time that an employer has failed to comply with any of the above conditions, or that the impressions made by the machine or die are by reason of the nature thereof inadequate to show a proper representation of the stamp, or that the machine or die have become in any way defective, the Minister may thereupon cancel or suspend his consent or permission

Minister may thereupon cancel or suspend his consent or permission. (3) An employer who elects to pay contributions by the method specified in paragraph (1) of this Regulation shall pay to the Minister such fees as may be determined by the Minister, with the concurrence of the Treasury, to represent the difference between the expenses in administration incurred by the Govern-ment Departments concerned by reason of the fact that the method has been adopted and the expenses which would have been incurred by the said Departments if the contributions had been paid by means of adhesive stamps. (4) Where contributions are paid in accordance with this Regulation, the provisions of these Regulations, other than Regulation 5 (1) and (3), the first proviso to Regulation 7 (2), the proviso to Regulation 8 (2), and Regulation 9 (7) (i), and of any other Regulations made under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1930, shall apply as if references therein to the affixing of stamps to books in respect of employment, and to stamps so affixed, included the impressing of stamps and stamps so impressed as the case may require; and references in Regulation 5 (2) and (4) of these Regulations to the return of the book to the insured contributor, and to the book which is returned, shall be construed as references to the handing to the insured contributor of a book issued in exchange for a book upon which stamps have been impressed, and to the book so issued in exchange under paragraph (1) (v) of this Regulation. (5) No person shall impress upon a book any stamp except in accordance with the provision of paragraph (1) of this regulation."

regulation."

2.--(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment 2.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Onemployment Insurance (Collection of Contributions) (Amendment) Regulations, 1930, and these Regulations and the principal Regulations may be cited together as the Unemployment Insurance (Collection of Con-tributions) Regulations, 1920 to 1930.
(2) These regulations shall come into force on the 7th July, 1930.
Signed by order of the Minister of Labour this seventeenth day of Labour 1940.

June, 1930.

T. W. PHILLIPS, Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued. I.-CONFIRMING ORDER.

Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order R (48), dated 7th August, 1930, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, general minimum piece-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of female and male workers, and specifying 18th August, 1930, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

II.-NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal F. (13), dated 29th July, 1930, to vary the overtime rates for male and female workers in respect of time spent on certain holidays.

Objection period expires 29th September, 1930. (This Proposal is in substitution for the Proposal F. (12), dated 1st July, 1930, which is withdrawn).

Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal J. (50), dated 8th August, 1830, to vary the general minimum piece-rates (and the overtime rates based thereon) for hessian weaving by an alteration in the payment for dyed or bleached threads in the warp. Objection period expires 8th October, 1930.

III.—CHANGES IN THE MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES DUE TO AN ALTERATION IN COST-OF-LIVING INDEX FIGURE.

August, 1930.

Higher rates of wages became effective as from 1st August, 1930, in the under-mentioned trades. The minimum rates now applic-able are those appropriate to the cost of living figure of 55, and are set out in the Confirming Orders quoted below :--Brush and Broom Trade (Great Britain). M. (39), (40), (41) and (43) column 13

and (43), column 13. Chain Trade (Great Britain). C. (25) and C. (27), column 8.

IV.-NOTICE OF INTENTION.

Notice of Intention to make a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the Catering Trade.

The Minister of Labour hereby gives notice that she intends, pursuant to the powers conferred upon her by Sections 1 and 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, to make a Special Order applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the Catering Trade as

the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the Catering Trade as set out in the Special Order. Copies of the Draft Special Order may be obtained on application in writing to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. Objections to the Draft Special Order must be sent so as to reach the Minister of Labour at the above address within seventy days from the eighth day of August, 1930, that is to say, on or before the seventeenth day of October, 1930. Every objection must be in writing and must state—

(a) the specific grounds of objection; and

(b) the omissions, additions or modifications asked for. Given under the official seal of the Minister of Labour, the sixth day of August, 1930. (L.S.)

T. W. PHILLPS, Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

APPENDIX TO NOTICE OF INTENTION

DRAFT SPECIAL ORDER.

TRADE BOARDS.

Catering Trade.

The Trade Boards (Catering) Order, 1930. Special Order, Dated —, 1930, made by the Minister of Labour under Sections 1 and 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 22) and 1918 (8 & 9 Geo. 5, c. 32), to the Catering Trade.

Whereas the Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister ") is empowered under and by virtue of subsection (2) of Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, to make a Special Order of Section 1 of the Irade Boards Act, 1918, to make a Special Older applying the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to any specified trade to which they do not at the time apply if of opinion that no adequate machinery exists for the effective regulation of wages throughout the trade, and that accordingly having regard to the rates of wages prevailing in the trade or in any part of the trade, it is expedient that the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, should

apply to that trade : And whereas the Minister is of opinion that it is expedient that the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, should apply to the trade

specified in the Appendix hereto: Now, therefore, the Minister, by virtue of the powers conferred as aforesaid and of all other powers in that behalf, hereby makes the following Special Order:

1. The Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, shall apply to the trade specified in the Appendix hereto.

(1) This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Catering) Special Order, 1930.
 (2) The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies to the interpre-tation of this Special Order as it applies to the inter-pretation of an Act of Parliament.
 (3) This Special Order shall come into force on the —— day

day of -----, in the year 1930.

APPENDIX TO DRAFT SPECIAL ORDER.

DRAFT DEFINITION OF THE CATERING TRADE.

The catering trade (that is to say) :--

1. All work performed in or in connection with a catering

2. For the purposes of this Appendix the expression "catering establishment" means an undertaking, or branch or department of an undertaking, wholly or mainly engaged in the preparation, supply, or serving of food or drink for consumption at premises or places where such food or drink is served by persons in the employment of the undertaking, or branch or department.

3. Notwithstanding anything in this Appendix, the catering trade

(a) work performed in the provision of lodging;
(b) work performed in any branch or department of an hotel,
boarding house, or lodging house in which branch or department the food or drink supplied is served wholly or mainly to persons

- (c) work performed in the construction, repair, furnishing or

(c) work performed in the construction, repair, idensing of decoration of premises;
(d) work performed on board any ship or vessel;
(e) the manufacture or bottling of wine, spirits, beer, cider, or perry, and work incidental thereto;
(f) operations covered by—

(1) the Trade Board (Milk Distributive) Order, 1928*;
(2) the Trade Boards (Laundry) Order, 1919.†

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR SILICOSIS.

Proposed Amending Scheme.

Proposed Amending Scheme. THE Home Secretary announced, on 8th August, 1930, that he proposed, in pursuance of section 47 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, to make a Scheme to amend the Various Industries (Silicosis) Scheme, 1928,‡ which provides for the payment of com-pensation for silicosis in a number of industries. The Amending Scheme has been prepared with a view— (i) to relieve coalminers claiming compensation under the Scheme, who have been employed on work of such a class as would expose them to the risk of silicosis, from having to prove the actual composition of the stone or pack on which they have

the actual composition of the stone or rock on which they have

the actual composition of the stone or rock on which they have been engaged, and (ii) to bring the work of masons in the granite industry within the scope of the Scheme. The inclusion of granite masons is proposed in view of the findings in the recent Medical Report on the Occurrence of Silicosis amongst Granite Workers.§ Copies of the draft Amending Scheme may be obtained on applica-tion to the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

ALIENS.—Aliens Order, 1920. A return of alien passengers, exclud-ing transmigrants, landed, embarked, and refused leave to land, in the United Kingdom during the three months ending June 30, 1930. Home Office. (Cmd. 3576—I; price 1d.)

CASUAL POOR.—Report of the Departmental Committee on the Relief of the Casual Poor. Ministry of Health. (Cmd. 3640; price 1s. 6d.)

of the Casual Poor. Ministry of Health. (Cmd. 3640; price 1s. 6d.) FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1929. Home Office. (Cmd. 3633; price 2s. 6d.) (See page 282.) FISHING INDUSTRY.—Forty-eighth Annual Report of the Fishery Board for Scotland, being for the year 1929. (Cmd. 3614; price 1s. 6d.) Contains numbers employed in the fishing industry in Scotland.

FORESTRY.—Tenth Annual Report of the Forestry Commissioners, year ending 30th September, 1929. (H.C. 148; price 1s. 3d.)

year ending 30th September, 1929. (H.C. 148; price 1s. 3d.) JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT. — (i) National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment, England and Wales. Third Report. Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 3638; price 3d.) (See page 284.) (ii) Report of the Bristol Advisory Committee for Juvenile Employment for the year 1929. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 9d.) MINING.—(i) Safety in Mines Research Board, eighth Annual Report, 1929, including a Report of matters dealt with by the Health Advisory Committee. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publica-tion; price 1s.) (ii) Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended March 31st, 1930. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 4d.) POOB-LAW RELIEF.—(i) Return showing the number of persons

POOR-LAW RELIEF.—(i) Return showing the number of persons in receipt of poor-law relief in England and Wales on the night of the 1st day of January, 1930. (H.C. 146; price 1s.) (See page 283.) (ii) Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of poor-law relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in March, 1930, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of such relief. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; price 4d.) (See page 283.)

RAILWAY STAFF.—Railway Companies (Staff). Return showing (1) the number of persons employed by the railway companies of Great Britain during the week ended March 8th, 1930, and (2) the rates of pay, and the average weekly solary or wage of, and average weekly payments to, certain selected grades during the weeks ended March 9th, 1929, and March 8th, 1930. Ministry of Transport. (S.O. publication; price 1s.)

SILCOSIS.—Report on an inquiry into the occurrence of disease of the lungs from dust inhalation in the slate industry in the Guyrfai District. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication;

WAR OFFICE. Air Heating Plant : Carrier Engineering Co., Ltd., Sydenham.— Bodies for Motor Vehicles : Chas. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Wakefield; Tuke & Bell, Ltd., Lichfield.—Boots, Ankle : Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—Boring and Screwcutting Machine : G. Richards & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Brooms, soft, Heads : Moss & Paddock, Ltd., Bolton.—Brushes, Brass and Clothes : Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham.—Brushes, Hair : Rigby, Battcock, Ltd., London, E.— Brushes, Shaving : C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—Brushes, Tooth : G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Cable, Submarine : Siemens Bros & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Canvas, W.P. : J. Broadbent & Sons, Ltd., Droylsden.—Caps, Bearskin : L. Silberston, London, E.—Caps, S.D. : L. Silberston, London, E.—Chassis, Six-Wheeled, light, and Cabs : Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birming-ham; Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester; Garner Motors, Ltd., Wiverhampton : Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland ; Karrier Motors, Ltd., Huddersfield ; Vulcan Motor & Engineering Co., Ltd., South-port ; Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow ; Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Baingstoke.—Curtains, Mosquite : T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, Baing Stateston - Constains (London), Ltd., London, Bai of the lungs from dust inhala. District. Board of Trade, I price 3d.) (See page 281.) price 3d.) (See page 281.) UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1927. Decisions given by the Umpire respecting claims to benefit. Vol. VIII. Selected decisions given during the calendar year, 1929, with index. (U.I. 440.) Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 7s. 6d.) (ii) Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1930. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of May, 1930. U.I. Code 8.B (formerly U.I. 440) Pamphlet 5/1930. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.) VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.—Choice of Career Series, No. 9. Domestic cience. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 2d.) * Statutory Rules and Orders, 1928, No. 475. † Statutory Rules and Orders, 1919, No. 471. ‡ Statutory Rules and Orders, No. 975 of 1928. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net. A notice of this Scheme appeared in the January, 1929, issue of this GAZETTE, page 37. § H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net. A notice of this Report appears on page 281 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

(Seal.)

Given under the official seal of the Minister of Labour this ----

Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JULY, 1930.

ADMIRALTY.

(Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department.)

Chatham : Steelwork : G. Sands & Sons, Ltd., Colwick, Notting-ham.—Sholley : Resurfacing Parade Ground : E. J. Edwards, Norwich.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Blocks, Wrought Iron, etc. : Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine, Scotland; Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Grantham.—Boxes, Cartridge : Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—Bunting : Wm. Bancroft & Sons of Halifax, Ltd., Halifax.—Cable, Chain and Gear : H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Ltd., Halifax.—Cable, Chain and Gear: H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney, Chester; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.— Cable, Electric, Paper Insulated: Croydon Cable Works, Ltd., Croydon.—Caps, Blue Cloth: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, S.E.—Capstans, Electric: Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle; Fullerton, Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley.—Centres: British United Shoe Machinery Co., Ltd., Leicester.—Chests Cf Drawers, Aluminium: Estler Bros., Ltd., London, E.—Crane, Electric Travelling: Marshall, Fleming & Co., Ltd., Motherwell. —Crane, Steam Travelling: Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. —Cutlery, Ivory-handled, Stainless Steel Blades: Harrison Bros. & Howson, Ltd., Sheffield; Joseph Rodgers & Son, Ltd., Sheffield. —Engine, Fire: Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland.—Engines, Marine, with reverse gears and spare gear: Parsons Oil Engine Co. -Gutlery, Ivory-handled, Stainless Steel Blades : Harrison Bros. * Howson, Etd., Sheffield ; Joseph Rodgers & Son, Etd., Sheffield -Engine, Fire : Leyland Motors, Etd., Leyland.-Engines, Marine, with reverse gears and spare gear : Parsons Oil Engine Co. Southampton; Ferry Engine Co., Southampton.-Flour : Associated London Flour Millers, Etd., Deptford ; Joseph Rahk, Etd., hordon, E.C.-Hoses, Flexible Bronze : Power Flexible Tubing of the control of the second state of the second state of the second and the flour Millers, Etd., Deptford ; Joseph Rahk, Etd., hordon, E.C.-Hoses, Flexible Bronze : Power Flexible Tubing of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second and red Currant : Chas Southampton.-Lath, Chanden S.E.-Ham, Gooseberry : Chivers & Sons, Etd., Histon.-dam, Raspberry and Red Currant : Chas. Southampton.-Lath, Relieving : Josh farterns, Navigation : Player Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham, anterns, Navigation : Player Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham, etd., Kondok, C.G., Etd., Halifas, Craham & Normanton, Halifas, -Manterns, Mavigation : Player Mitchell & Breeden, Birmingham, etd., Kondok, C.G., Etd., Bornde, E.C., Edge Richard & C.G., Etd., Broadheath, near Manchester.-Machine, Forging, Nut and Bott is manuelland the second state of the second state of the main second state. Condition & Group, E.C., Libres, Lead Co., Milling, Verical : Curliffe & Groom, Etd., Hondon, E.C., Haring, Plate Edge : Scriven & Co., Led., Machine, Punching and Shearing : James Bennie & Sons, Etd., Hondon, E.C., Kiet, London, E.E., Mersey White Lead Co., Edd., Hondon, F.C., Kiet, London, E.E., Mersey White, K.G., Kondale, Paste, White Lead Oil : Birnsdown Lead Co., Edd., Hondon, F.C., Campon Scribt Lead Oil : Birnsdown Lead Co., Edd., Hondon, F.C., Campon Scribt Lead Oil : Columest & Co., Ltd., Kondon, E.C., Cander, K.G., Kiet, Handron, E., Mersey White, Kiet, London, F.C., Campon Scribt, H.M., Milling, E.E., Creiter Blackett & Wilson, Idd., Nand Shearing : Joseph Marker : Prysdel & Co., Ltd., Haspitor

WAR OFFICE

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AIR MINISTRY.

Airc MINISTRI. Aircraft: Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry; Cierva Autogiro Co., Ltd. (by A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd.), London, W.C.—Aircraft, Modifications: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; G. Parnall & Co., Bristol; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—Aircraft, Oil Coolers, Work on: Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Aircraft, Spares: Blackburn Aero & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, East Yorks; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil—Aircraft, Wings: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—Airscrews: Airscrew Company, Weybridge; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Hucclecote; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Ammeters and Milliammeters: Everett, Edgcumbe & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Bolster Cases: Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.—Brushes, Distemper: E. A. & W. Greenslade, Ltd., London, S.W.-Brushes, Distemper: E. A. & W. Greenslade, Ltd., London, E.-Buildings and Works Services: Observatory alternative and additions (Valentia) : Charles Troy, Co. Kerry, I.F.S. Petrol Installation (Waddington), Rigg & Remington, Ltd., London, Petrol Installation (Waddington), Rigg & Remington, Ltd., London, S.W. Replating Battery (Faraborough): Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Steel Fencing (Croydon), Hill & Smith, Ltd., London, S.W.—Camera Spares: Williamson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Canvas, Willesden Green: John Broadbent & Sons, Ltd., Droylesden.—Caps, Blue: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Cast Iron Pipes: Stanton Iron Works, Co., Ltd., Stanton-by-Dale.—Collapsible Dinghies: Siebe Gorman & Co., London, S.E.—Corrugated Iron Sheets: John Summers & Sons, Ltd., Shotton, Chester.—Dopes: Cellon, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., Slough.—Drums, Steel: Steel Barrel Co., Ltd., Uxbridge.—Engines, Aircraft: Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd., Parkside, Coventry; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.— Engines, Aircraft, and Cylinders: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Ball Bearings: Hoffman Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Chelms-ford.—Engines, Aircraft, Carburettors, etc.: Armstrong Siddeley Aircraft, Ball Bearings: Hoffman Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Chelms-ford.—Engines, Aircraft, Carburettors, etc.: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry.—Engines, Aircraft, Manifold, Spares and Testing: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, Reversing: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, Reversing: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Parkhead, Glasgow.— Engines, Aircraft, Spares: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware.— Engines, Aircraft, Spares and Type Test: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry.—Engines, Unit: Ricardo & Co., Engineers (1927), Ltd., Shoreham-by-Sea.—Floor Polish: Nicholsons (New-castle-on-Tyne), Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Frocks, Khaki Drill: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Gas Starter Spares: Gillett Stephen & Co., Bookham.—Generator Controls: Pyne Manu-facturing Co., Ltd.; Teddington.—Indicators, Revolution: Record August, 1930.

Electric Co., Ltd., Altrincham.—Mast W/T, Spares: Halls Barton Ropery Co., Ltd., Hull.—Mobile Grane: Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich. — Mosquito Curtains: Donald & Co., Nottingham. — Oxygen, Gaseous: British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Pan-chromatic Film: Selo, Ltd., Warley.—Pilots Assisters, etc.: S. G. Brown, Ltd., London, W.—Portland Cement: T. Beynon & Co., Ltd. (for Aberthaw Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co., Ltd.), London, E.C.—Radiators: John Marston, Ltd., Wolverhampton.— Beceivers Telenhone: The Telenhone Manufacturing Co. Ltd. London, E.C.—Radiators: John Marston, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—
 Receivers, Telephone: The Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Sections, Mast: The Talbot-Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall.—Sparking Plugs, Aircraft: K.L.G. Sparking Plug Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Stoneware Pipes: Stoneware (1928), Ltd., Tamworth, Staffs.—Streamline Filters: Streamline Filter Co., Ltd., London, S.W. —Switches, Dimmer: D. H. Bonnella & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.—
 Tyres: Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd., Brentford.—Test Benches
 and Aircrawer: Austance Siddle Matters Ltd. Backeide Computer and Airscrews: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry. —Valves, W/T: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.— Winches, Aerial: A. W. Hart & Co., London, N.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Asbestos Cement Sheeting : Asbestos Cement Building Products, Ltd., London, E.C.—Barge : Rd. Dunston, Ltd., Thorne, near Doncaster.—Block Tin : Capper Pass & Son, Ltd., Bristol.— Cables : Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.— Cattle Dip Fluid : Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., Berkam-sted.—Cement : T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W..—Chassis : Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—Cloth : Rawden Briggs & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury. —Clothing : J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; G. Glanfield & Son, London, E.; Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—Coal —Clothing: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.;
G. Glanfield & Son, London, E.; Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—Coal
Tar: Gas Light & Coke Co., London, E.C.—Colas: Colas Products, Ltd., London, S.W.—Cranes: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.; T. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Rodley; Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath; Vaughan Crane Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Diving Apparatus: Siebe, Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Drill:
E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—Drilling Machine: Duke & Ockenden, Ltd., London, S.E.—Electric Meter Spares: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood, Lancs.—Explosives: Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Fezzes: M. Goldstein & Son, London, E.C.—Fire Pump: Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Generating Plant: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Hinges and Bolts: V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—Hospital Equipment: Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.—Izal: Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd., Newton-le-Willows.—Locomotives: Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds:, Motor Rail and Tram Car Co., Ltd., Bedford; Vulcan Foundry Co., Ltd., Newton-le-Willows.—Locomotives: Autor Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Oil: C. C. Wakefield & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Oil: C. C. Wakefield & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Oil: C. C. Wakefield & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Fire Pump: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Lorries: Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Leeds; Motor Rail and Tram Car Co., Ltd., Bedford; Vulcan Foundry Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Lorries: Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Lendon, S.E.—Oil: C. C. Wakefield & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Ornaburgh: Stevenson & Son, Ltd., Dungannon.—Paints: The Torbay Paint Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Paper : W. V. Bowater & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; The Team Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Gateshead; Thomas & Green, Ltd., Ballyclare; T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; The Team Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Gateshead; Thomas & Green, Ltd., Wooburn Green.—Patent Fuel: W. Smith & Co., London, Paper: W. V. Bowater & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; The North of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ballyelare; T. H. Saunders & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; The Team Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Gateshead; Thomas & Green, Ltd., Wooburn Green.—Patent Fuel: W. Smith & Co., London, E.C., Phosphor Bronze Metal: Phosphor Bronze Co., Ltd., London, S.E., Pig Lead: Locke, Lancaster and W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Pipes: Cochrane & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough-on-Tees; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough-on-Tees; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough-on-Tees; Osund Oak Works, Ltd., Brierley Hill; Wellington Tube Works, Ltd., Tipton.—Poles: Bullers, Ltd., London, W.C.—Point Rodding: Earl of Dudley's Round Oak Works, Ltd., Brierley Hill; Wellington Tube Works, Ltd., Tipton.—Poles: Bullers, Ltd., London, W.C.—Quinine Tablets: Howards & Sons, Ltd., Hford.— Rails and Fishplates: F. Theakston, Ltd., London, S.W.; United Steel Cos., Ltd., Workington.—Replacements for Power Station: Metropolitan Vickers Elee. Export Co., Ltd., Manchester.— Revolvers: Webley & Scott, Ltd., Birmingham.—Rivets: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—Serge: Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley, near Leeds.—Signalling Materials: Westinghouse Brake & Saxby Signal Co., London, N. — Suice Valves: Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock.—Stationery: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Steelvork: Braithwaite & Co., Ltd., Wirral, Cheshire.—Steel Water Mains: British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Mindlessprough; E. Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Steel Water Mains: British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Middlesprough; E. Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Steel Mater Mains: British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Middlesprough; E. Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Steel Mater Mains: British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Middlesprough; E. Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Steel Steels: Woley and Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Steel Mater Mains: British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Middlesprough; E. Wood & August, 1930.

Ltd., London, S.W.—Tubes: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.— Tug: Fleming & Ferguson, Paisley.—Turntable: Horsehay Co., Ltd., Horsehay, Shropshire.—Tyres: Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield.—Underframes and Bogies: Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Vans: Cravens Railway Carriage and Wagon Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Hurst, Nelson & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—Wagons: Birmingham Railway Car-riage and Wagon Co. Ltd. Birmingham Railway Carriage and Wagon Co., Ltd., Birmingham; R. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds; C. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Horbury Junction.-Waterworks Material: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.-Wire: R. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, near Wellington, Salop.-Wireless Materials: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

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POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic : Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts; General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry and Salford; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.—Apparatus, Testing and Protective : The Phœnix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., Hendon; The Power Equipment Co., Ltd., Hendon; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., Hendon.—Bicycle Parts : The Cranford Mfg. Co., Ltd., Smethwick.— Blocks Terminal : Themas De Le Pue & Co. Ltd. Jondon F Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries. Ewell (Surrey): Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors: The Electrical Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generators and Ringing Machines. The Equipment Co., Ltd., Hendon; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., Hendon.—Bicycle Parts : The Cranford Mfg. Co., Ltd., Smethwick.— Blocks, Terminal : Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.— Bodies for Chassis : Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.— Braids : William Hughes & Son, Ltd., London, E.—Cable, Various : British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Blackley, Manchester; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., North Woolwich.— Canvas : James Mcllwraith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Cleaners, Vacuum : The British Vacuum Cleaner & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W. —Clothing, Protective : Campbell Achnach & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.— Coils, Loading : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.—Cords, for Telephones : British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; The L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., Alperton.—Cotton Materials : Cottrill & Co... Ltd., Manchester; Eccles Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Patricroft, Manchester; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough, Lancs; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Heywood & Todmorden; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester; Langworthy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Rochdale & Salford; John T. Lewis & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Fittings, Electric Light : The General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Galvanometers : Walter's Electrical Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W. Generating Set : William Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Gloves : A. Baily & Co., Ltd., Glastonbury. London, W.C., for Motor Generators and Ringing Machines. The Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants, for Batteries. St. Helens (Lancs): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Con-tractors: The Electrical Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generators and Ringing Machines. The Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Clifton Junction, near Manchester, for Batteries. Bedford: Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Liberton, Edinburgh Multi Exch. Area; Eccles; Portslade, Brighton Multi Exch. Area: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Prescot St. Helens Multi Exch. Area: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W C H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS. H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS. **Building Works:** Aberdare Employment Exchange—Plumber : Hampton's Heating Co., Ltd., Cardiff. Abingdon Post Office— Stonework : Cowley Concrete Co., Ltd., Oxford. Accrington— Maintenance Work : J. W. Hodgson, Accrington. Baldock, Herts, Wireless Station—Asphalter : The General Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Roofing : Permanite, Ltd., London, E. Bayswater, W., Telephone Exchange—Roofing : Diespeker & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Belfast, Parliament Buildings—Doors : Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W.; Electroliers : G. Jackson & Sons, Ltd., London, W.; Marble Work : Purdy & Millard, Belfast. Birmingham, Calthorpe, Telephone Exchange—Erection : Parsons & Morrin, Ltd., Birmingham. Buckingham Palace, S.W.—Wood Block Paving : The Imperial Wood Pavement Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Bury— Maintenance Plasterer, etc. : John Hamer, Bury; Maintenance Plumber : Geo. Brown & Sons, Bury; Maintenance Slater : R. Rat-ledge & Sons, Bury. Canning Town, E., Employment Exchange— Plasterer: F. Blundell, Harrow; Steelwork Erection: Askham & Palin, London, S.W. Chelsea, S.W., "Kensington" Telephone Exchange—Erection: A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Excavator: Willment Brothers, London, S.E.; Steelwork: Edward Exchange—Erection: A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Excavator: Willment Brothers, London, S.E.; Steelwork : Edward Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Chelsea, S.W., Royal Hospital— Alterations to Gordon House : Higgs & Hill, Ltd., London, S.W. Coventry, Employment Exchange—Plasterer : Summers Brothers, Hinckley. Coventry—Maintenance Slater : Wormells, Coventry. Croydon Head Post Office—Joiner : R. Cattle, Ltd., London, N.W. Darlington, Employment Exchange—Asphalter : La Brea Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Glazier : Bamford, Hill & Co., Ltd., South Shields; Painter : J. W. Alder & Sons, Sunderland; Plasterer : R. W. Sanderson & Son, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Plumber : F. J. Watson, Sunderland; Slater : Dawber, Townsley & Co., Ltd., Darlington. Dollis Hill, Cricklewood, N.W., Research Station— Erection of Laboratory, etc. : Stewart & Partners, Ltd., London, W. Edgware, Middlesex, Post Office—Granolithic Work : Kendell's Paving Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Glasgow, West Nile Street Post Office—Adaptations : R. Gilchrist & Son, Ltd., Glasgow; Painter : Chisholm (Decorators), Ltd., Glasgow; Plasterer : John Struthers & Sons, Glasgow; Plumber : Hugh Twaddle & Son, Ltd., Glasgow.

Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Gaivanometers : Walter's Electrication Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W. Generating Set: William Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Gloves : A. Baily & Co., Ltd., Glastonbury.
—Home Safes : Taylor, Law & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Hose, Indiarubber : Macinlop, Ltd., Manchester.—Kiosks and Parts : The Bristol Concrete Co., Ltd., Bristol; The Concrete Unit Co., Ltd., Manchester; Evans Bros. (Concrete), Ltd., Alfreton; Girling's Ferro-Concrete Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Henry Hope & Sons, Ltd., Smethwick; The Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; D. G. Somerville & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Motor Vehicle Parts : Morris Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Plates, Earth : F. W. Male & Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Poles, Steel : The British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Landore, South Wales.—Poles, Wood : Gabriel, Wade & English, Ltd., Hull.—Sleeves, Jointing : Dugard Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.—Sleeves, Lead : George Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Sleeves, Ltd., Darlaston.—Tools, Instrument : G. Salter & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Twine : Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee.—Wallboards : H. J. Townsend & Son, London, N.; Venesta, Ltd., London, E.—Wire Bronze : Frederick Smith & Co., Moundon, E.—Wire Bronze : Frederick Smith & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—Wallboards: H. J. Townsend & Son, London, N.; Venesta, Ltd., London, E.—Wire Bronze: Frederick Smith & Co., Manah Manchester. **Cable Manufacture Supply, Drawing in and Jointing :** Manchester-Wigan : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Conduits-Laying :** Shrewsbury (Bayston Hill); Garstang-Milnethorpe (Lancs) Sections 1, 4 and 6 (Manholes) : E. E. Jeavons & Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs. Nelson (Lancs); Ayr-Prestwick : The Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Litherland, Liverpool. Derby (North) : Thornley's (Bolton), Ltd., Bolton. Park Tele. Exch. Area (Kensington Park Rd. and Oxford Gardens); Hop Auto. Exch. Area (S.E. and E.); Reliance

Tele. Exch. — Whitehall Tele. (S.E.) Junction: Walthamstow-Lea Bridge Road and Handsworth Avenue: H. Farrow, Ltd. London, N.W. Atherton (Manchester): J. F. Hodge, Selly Oak, Sale and Boughton-Prestwick (Manchester): W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton. Clissold (Queen's Road) and Newington Green, London; Lee Green, Bromley, Catford Baring Road and Burnt Ash Lane: Terminus (W.C.) Auto. Exch. Area: O. C. Summers, London N. Hackmern (Surren) Backer (Marth) Bart (Sarrow) Ash Lane : Terminus (W.C.) Auto. Exch. Area : O. C. Summers, London, N. Haslemere (Surrey), Bordon (Hants), Bury (Sussex), Goring, Southwick, Findon and Rottingdean : H. Collingridge, London, W.C. Brompton Road (S.W.); Portland Place-Welbeck Junction (W.); Tettenhall, Wolverhampton and Wednesbury; Darlington and Norton (Billingham Road), Co. Durham; Greenwich (North-East), London, S.E. : Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. Chislehurst (North and South-West) Kent : Fordyce Bros., Orpington, Kent. Leamington (Warwickshire) : Whit-taker, Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. Manchester (Auto. Exch. Area); Second Portion : J. E. Turner, Bury. Bodmin (Cornwall); Bishops Teignton : S. Ambrose, Ltd., Bath. Wigston (Leicester); Peter-borough : W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Grappenhall, Warrington. East and East India Dock Road : J. Cochrane & Sons, London, S.W. Riverside, Queen Street : Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. Belfast (East) : Harding & Harding, Belfast.—Conduits S.W. Belfast (East): Harding & Harding, Belfast.—Conduits Laying, and Pneumatic Tubes : Glasgow-Ayr and Glasgow (H.P.O.-West Nile Street B.O.): Adam Duncan, Glasgow. Conveyor, Re-erection of : Mount Pleasant (London, E.C. 1) New Letter Re-erection of : Mount Pleasant (London, E.C. 1) New Letter Sorting Office : A. Sauvée & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Electric Lifts : Hastings P.O. and Telephone Exchange : R. J. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne.-Radio Station, Distribution Switch-boards, Short Wave Telephony : Rugby Radio Station : Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., Higher Openshaw.-Radio Station, Short Wave Radio Telephony Receiver : Baldock Radio Station : Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.-Radio Station, Accumulators, Switchgear and Cabling : Baldock Radio Station : Drake & Gorham, Ltd., London, S.W. Telephonic Repeater Station Power Plant : Aberdeen : Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby. Telephone Exchange Equipment : Perivale (W. 5): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Reliance (Tandem) : The General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Sub-Contractors : The English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging Machines. Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Charging Machines. Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Ringing Machines. The Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Clifton Junction, near Manchester, for Batteries. Celinton, Edin-burgh Multi-Exch. Area : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors: The Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham, Kent, for Dynamotor. Prospect (Mortlake): The General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Sub-Contractors: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Motor Generators and Ringing Machines. D.P.

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August, 1930.

Southampton. Yeovil Telephone Exchange—Erection : R. Wilkins & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. York Sorting Office—Asphalter : Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, W.—Engineering Services : Belfast Houses of Parliament—Alternator Set : Blackstone & Co., Ltd., Stamford; Oil Firing Equipment : The Clyde Oil Fuel System, Ltd., Glasgow; Switchboard Erection : T. Clarke & Co., Ltd., Iondon, S.W. Belfast Law Courts—Boilers : Hartley & Sugden Ltd., Halifax. Crowthorne, Wellington College Station, Berks, Broadmoor Asylum—Wiring : F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W. Hull Head Post Office—Heating : J. Combe & Son, Ltd., Glasgow. India Office, S.W.—Alterations to Lifts : Etchells, Congdon & Muir: Ltd., London, S.W. Princes Risboro', Bucks, Laboratory—Heating ; Cannon & Hefford, London, S.E. Rugby Radio Station—Heating, H. C. Goodman, Reading. St. James' Palace, S.W.—Water Mains Renewal : W. Freer, Ltd., Leicester. South Kensington, S.W., Museums—Steam Mains : Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Shipley; Campbell, Smith & Co., Ltd., London, W.; J. S. Fenn, Ltd., London, S.E. ; G. Jones & Son, London, W.; Oates Brothers, Bradford; Pearn Brothers, Ltd., Plymouth; Sykes & Son, Ltd., London, Y.C.; F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, W. W. Gasements (Steel) : Williams & Williams, Chester. Furniture, Fittings, etc. : T. Adshead & Sons, Ltd., Dudley ; The East Herts Joinery Co., Bishops Stortford; Fisher & Ludlow (1920), Ltd., Birningham; George E. Gray, Ltd., London, K.; The Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops, London, S.W.; Percy Metal Works, London, W.; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, S.W.; Wake & Dean, Ltd., Yatton, Fuse Boards, Switches, etc. : Berry's Electric, Ltd., London, W.; The Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton. The Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton.

COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS.

Erection of two Dutch Barns on Trevethoe House Farm, Hol-beach: A. & J. Main & Co., London, W.C.-Regent's Park, London, Rehousing Block A, B & C.: W. J. Simms, Sons & Cooke, Ltd., Nottingham.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Coal and Coke, supply for 12 months from 1st July, 1930 : M. Abbott & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; E . & A. Shadrack, London, E.; H. Clarke, Ltd., London, E.C.; Rickett, Cockerell & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; G. Howlett & Sons, London, S.W.; Gibson Whale & Co., London, E.C.; J. H. Beattie & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Shipping & Coal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Waste Paper, 1930-31 (12 months) : A. Jacob & Co., London, S.E.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT. *Steam Launches (2): Edwards & Co., Ltd., London, E.--Uniform Caps: R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.

* June, 1930, Contract.

NOTICE.

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SUPPLEMENT to the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for August, 1930.

STATISTICS FORMING THE BASIS OF THE CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE, OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT

lst Qr. Wholesale Prices, Average of Board of Trade Wholesale Prices Index Numbers (Average of 1924 = 100). 3rd Cost of Living. Average of Ministry of Labour Cost-of-Living Index Numbers (July, 1914 = 100). lst Or lst Qr expressed as percentage of 1924 average. 1st Qr Export Values of British Manufactures. Value as declared, Million £ 1st Gr 2nd 3rd 4th Value at 1924 Prices, Million £ ... 1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " Index Number of Average Values. (Average of) 1924 = 100). Shipping Freight Rates. Average of Chamber of Shipping Index* expressed as percentage of 1924 Average. 1st Qr. Estimated Total Numbers aged 16–64 insured against Unemployment in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Hundred Thousands. st Qr. Estimated Numbers of insured Persons in Employ-ment in Great Britain (excluding persons unem-ployed, sick or directly involved in trade disputes). Quarterly Averages. Hundred Thousands. 1st Qr. Persons on Live Register in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Hundred Thousands. Total 4th ,, 1st Qr 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th , Males lst Qr 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ... Wholly Unemployed (Males and Females) 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, Temporarily Stopped (Males and Females) lst Qr. 2nd " 3rd " Index Number of Rates of Wages. (Average of 1924 = 100) ... Ist Or. Industrial Production—Board of Trade Index Number lst Or Railway Traffic Receipts—Goods. Average amount weekly, Thousand £ ... 1st Qr. Percentage of 1924 Average ... Ist Qr. Railway Traffic Receipts—Passenger. Average amount weekly, Thousand £ 1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, Percentage of 1924 Average Ist Qr. Postal Receipts. Average amount daily, Thousand £ 3rd " lst Qr. 2nd " 3rd " Percentage of 1924 Average ... lst Qr. British Exports (Volume, all commodities). Value as declared, Million £ 1st Qr. Value at 1924 prices, Million £ ... lst Qr 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th Percentage of 1924 average ... lst Qr. 2nd " 3rd " Net Imports (Volume, all commodities). Value as declared, Million £ ... lst Qr. Value at 1924 prices, Million £ ... lst Qr. Percentage of 1924 average ... Bank Rate. Date of Change and Rate per cent.

MPL	OYMEN	IT.				Dall Mappeald
924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
9.9	101.4	88.6	85.7	84.6	83.6	76.9
8.6	95·8 93·9	87·3 90·2	84·9 85·3	86·1 83·8	82·2 82·1	73.4
2.4	92·0	90·4 172·2	84·9 171·0	83·1 165·3	80·7 165·2	162.2
0.5 2.0	173·0 173·8	168.0 171.3	$ \begin{array}{c} 164 \cdot 2 \\ 165 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	164·5 165·2	160·8 163·3	155.0
9·7 1·4	176·2	<u>177.5</u> 98.5	168·5 97·8	167·2 94·5	94.5	92.7
7.5	98·9 99·4	96·1 97·9	93·9 94·5	94·1 94·5	91·9 93·4	88.6
2·7 8·2	100·7 165·7	101·5 152·7	96·3	95·6 147·2	95·2 145·1	128.4
3·2 9·2	147·0 149·9	122·8 135·2	136·7 141·3	139·4 144·6	138·9 146·2	110.3
8·4 9·6	154·0 168·4	128.7	151·6	147·7 169·2	143·6 170·6	155.7
4·5 6·9	144·5 152·3	130·3 146·5	155·5 161·1	161·5 165·4	165·4 170·5	135.3
7·8	162·9 98·4	139·8 91·7	173·8 86·3	171·6 87·0	169·9 85·1	82.4
9·1 1·4	101·7 98·4	94·2 92·3	87·9 87·7	86·3 87·4	84·0 85·7	81.5
0·3 6·3	94·5 95·5	92·1 78·6	87·2 103·6	86.1	84·5 93·6	63.6
1·6 4·0	82·4 77·6	77·8 97·7	95·1 86·9	82·4 85·6	85·1 83·4	61.7
8·6 0·0	87.3	138.0	92·5 114·9	96·2 115·9	$\frac{75 \cdot 0 }{117 \cdot 9 }$	119.1
0.5	112·5 113·0	114·1 114·4	115·2 115·4	116·1 116·9	118·2 118·5	119.9
$1 \cdot 5$ $3 \cdot 6$	113·4 95·6 (114·7 98·0	115·7 98·4	117·5 100·1	118.8	99.4
6·2 5·3	96·1 95·1	88·9 84·6	100·8 100·6	100·5 99·7	102·7 102·8	97.5
5·5 1·8	97.1	90·5 11·4	100·3	99·9 11·5	101.9	15.4
0·3 1·1	$\begin{array}{c}12\cdot 2\\12\cdot 9\end{array}$	13·9 15·8	10·3 10·5	$ \begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	11·3 11·5	17.6
2·0	9.8	14·9 9·3	$\frac{11\cdot 1}{10\cdot 3}$	13·6 9·6	12·8 11·0	
8.0	9·9 10·5	$10.8 \\ 12.3$	8·6 8·7	9·3 10·5	9·2 9·2	13.0
9·5	10.0	12·0 2·1	9·2 2·3	11·0 1·9	10·2 2·5	3.7
2.3	2·4 2·5	3.1 3.5	1·7 1·8	1.9 2.4	2.2 2.3	4.6
2.5	2.0	2·9 9·3	1·9 9·6	2·5 8·8	2.6 10.8	
Figur		9·0 9·6	7.5	8·4 9·2	8·8 8·7	12.6
		10.1	8.3	10·3 2·7	10.1	3.6
Figur		4.9	2.8 3.1	2·8 3·7	2.5	5.0
99	101	4·8 1011	2.8	3·2 100	2.7	
100 1001	102 1011	101 101	101 101	100 100	100 991	99
101	1011	101	100	100	99 ⁻ 110.6	
.00		es not lable.	106.8	103·6 100·2	112·0 110·7	and and the second
,039	2,022	2,058	2,127	2,034	114.0	1,999
,989 ,962	1,884 1,892	1,456 1,222	2,058 2,181	1,866 1,879	1,999 1,971 1,968	1,805
,055	2,016 100 · 5	1,737 102·3	2,052	1,955	2,023	99.4
8.9	93·7 94·1	72·4 60·8	102·3 108·4	92·8 93·4	98·0 97·9	89.8
2·2	100.2	86·4 1,347	102.0	97.2	100.6	1,200
,756	1,716 2,249	1,381 1,984	1.594	1,553 2,008 1,356	1,502 1,959	1,499
,517 74·9	1,486	1,383	2,204 1,394 74·2	1,356	1,347	69.9
)2·3 34·4	100·0 131·1	80·5 115·6	92·9 128·4	90·5 117·0	87.5	87.4
88·4)6·9	86·6 113·0	80.6	81.2	79·0 125·7	78.5	129.0
12·4 13·0	115·4 116·1	108·2 114·2	119.4 122.0 121.7	124.9	128·6 127·8	130.8
26·2 93·3	131.1	133·7 103·3	139.0	146.3	149.3	
93·3 98·1 98·6	100·7 101·3	94.4	106·5 106·1	108.9	112.2	114.2
10.1	114.3	116.6	121.3	127.7	130·3 181·2	164.1
94·7 96·5 01·9	208·7 184·0 186·6	189.6 148.6 157.7	170·5 171·9 176·2	173·3 179·7	177.6 184.7	140.7
07.8	194.1	157·1 157·1 207·8	190·6 196·1	188.6	186.1	200.1
95·7 97·5 00·5	211·2 183·4 192·2	207.8 159.6 172.1	196.1 198.2 203.5	201·2 206·9	213·3 213·3 218·5	174.9
07.2	208-4	172.5	203.5	219·7 105·1	222·3 106·7	
97·7 98·6	105·5 91·6	103·8 79·7 85·9	98.0 99.0 101.6	105·1 100·5 103·3	106.7 106.5 109.1	87.4
$\begin{array}{c} 00 \cdot 1 \\ 03 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	96·0 104·1	86.1	110.6	109.7	275.9	259.0
62·3 61·8	312·0 288·1	284.4 251.6	289·5 261·5 258·1	276·5 261·3 256·7	275.9 268.3 268.5	233.5
82·3 31·0	252·5 314·1	276·6 303·2	258·1 286·3	256.7	299.2	
64·9 65·0	310·0 295·5	309·3 280·5	344.5	316·0 304·9	322·6 312·3	320-9 304-0
84·0 23·6	$253 \cdot 7$ $323 \cdot 1$	307·1 338·5	291·9 320·6	284·3 321·9	311·2 352·5	
93·2 93·2	109·0 103·9	108·8 98·6	121·1 108·9	111.1 107.2	113·5 109·8	112·8 106·9
99·9 13·8	89·2 113·6	108·0 119·0	102·6 112·8	100·0 113·2	109·4 124·0	C. Pak 1 41
o 4 ige. 4	5 Mch. 5 6 Aug. 41/2	hange. 5	21 Apr. 41	change. 4	7 Feb. 51 26 Sep. 61	6 Feb. 41 6 Mch. 4
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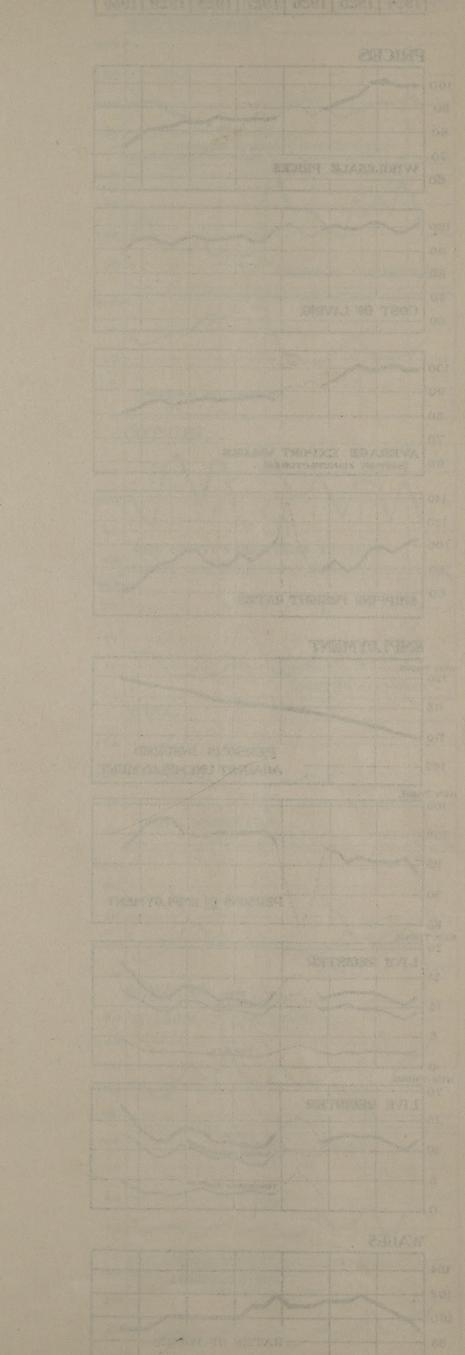
* Published by courtesy of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom and of the "Statist" Company, Limited.

SHEPTEMENT to the MINISTEV OF LABOUR GATETIE for 2 ugust, 1930.

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AGES FINANCE AND	110	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Discount Rate. Three Months' Bank Bills. Quarterly Average, per cent.	lst Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	3 tr 3 tr 3 tr 3 tr 3 tr 3 tr 3 tr 3 tr	4 41 41	41 42 42 47 4	4Å 4Å 4Å	41 37 41	5 51 51	3 th 2 th
ank Clearings—Country Cheque and Provincial, England and Wales. Average amount daily, Million £	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	$ \begin{array}{r} 37 \\ 15 \cdot 4 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	41 16·1 15·6 14·6 15·6	48 15·2 14·0 13·4 14·8	4 / 15 · 3 15 · 3 14 · 7 15 · 7	43 15·6 15·6 14·6 15·5	58 15·7 15·2 14·7 15·4	15·0 14·3
Percentage of 1924 average	lst Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	99·2 100·3 96·8 103·7	103·4 100·5 94·3 100·2	98.1 90.1 86.6 95.1	98·3 98·8 94·6 101·4	$ \begin{array}{c c} 13.5 \\ 100.6 \\ 100.5 \\ 94.3 \\ 100.1 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	96·7 92·4
bal Mining—Coal Raised. Average quantity of saleable coal raised monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr. 2nd ., 3rd ., 4th .,	$23 \cdot 8$ $21 \cdot 9$ $21 \cdot 3$ $22 \cdot 0$	21·9 19·3 18·7 21·2	$ \begin{array}{c} 22 \cdot 3 \\ 7 \cdot 3 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	22.0 20.5 20.3 20.9	21·4 18·9 18·4 20·4	22·0 20·5 20·8 22·2	22·6 19·3
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	106·7 98·5 95·7 98·9	98.6 86.5 84.0 95.0	100·0 32·7 5·4 49·9	98 · 8 92 · 3 91 · 4 93 · 7	96·3 85·1 82·9 91·8	98·9 92·0 93·6 99·8	101·7 86·8
oal Mining—Coal Exported.* Average quantity of coal exported monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	5·2 5·1 5·2 5·0	4·4 4·2 3·9 4·5	4·4 1·9 0·5	4·4 4·4 4·2 4·1	4.0 4.2 4.1 4.3	4·4 5·0 5·3 5·4	5·0 4·5
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	101.9 100.1 101.6 96.4	85.0 82.7 75.4 86.6	85.6 37.5 0.1 10.5	84·9 85·8 82·2 78·9	78.0 81.5 80.7 84.6	85·2 97·1 104·0 104·7	97.4 87.8
oal Min ⁱ ng—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unem- ployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	3·1 3·3 7·6 9·1	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	9·7 8·9 8·8 9·2	16·4 18·0 20·3 18·2	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	15.9 17.6 16.7 14.8	13.5 20.8
on and Steel—Crude Steel Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	759.6 724.2 621.9 634.6 111.2	647·4 611·5 569·2 637·7 94·7	$ \begin{array}{r} 709.4 \\ 247.1 \\ 60.0 \\ 170.3 \\ \hline 103.8 \\ \end{array} $	835·7 827·3 702·4 667·5	728.0 701.9 677.9 733.9	799·8 827·8 802·0 788·7	791·2 662·7
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr. 2nd " 3rd " 4th "	111.2 106.0 91.0 92.9 639.3	94.7 89.5 83.3 93.3	$ \begin{array}{r} 103 \cdot 8 \\ 36 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 8 \\ 24 \cdot 9 \\ 1 534 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 122 \cdot 3 \\ 121 \cdot 1 \\ 102 \cdot 8 \\ 97 \cdot 7 \\ \hline 559 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	106.5 102.7 99.2 107.4	$ \begin{array}{r} 117.0\\ 121.1\\ 117.4\\ 115.4\\ \hline 558.0 \end{array} $	115·8 97·0 1 640·9
on and Steel—Pig Iron Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	625·7 591·2 583·4 105·0	551.6 462.0 490.4 94.4	534.7 223.2 14.7 41.3	683-8 611-1 577-1 91-8	572.8 503.9 542.8	558.0 641.3 672.8 654.4 91.6	599·1 105·3
Percentage of 1924 average	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	102 · 8 97 · 1 95 · 8 18 · 2	90.6 75.9 80.5	36·7 2·4 6·8	112·3 100·3 94·8	94·1 85·4 89·1 19·5	105·3 110·5 107·5 18·8	98.4
on and Steel-Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unem- ployed in Great Britain.	2nd ., 3rd ., 4th .,	17·7 22·3 23·9 17·6	24·3 26·5 24·0	45·3 57·3 47·0	16·5 17·6 20·7	$ \begin{array}{r} 20 \cdot 0 \\ 23 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 2 \\ \hline 9 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 8 \\ 18 \cdot 6 \\ 20 \cdot 5 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	29·1 12·7
eneral Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unem- ployed in Great Britain. lectrical Engineering.	2nd " 3rd " 4th "	14.9 14.8 14.5 103.4	12·4 12·4 11·8	15·5 17·7 17·5	9.9 9.4 9.7 113.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 9.6 \\ 10.0 \\ 9.9 \\ 92.5 \end{array} $	9·1 9·5 10·1	15·1 116·4
Average of Index of Activity (British Electrical) and Allied Manufacturers' Assn.) expressed as percentage of 1924 average.†	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	110·4 96·0 90·1 5·8	68·7 78·9 86·9	92.5 86.6 101.3	124·8 131·1 109·0 6·5	84·4 84·1 98·1 4·7	105·4 107·6 111·1 5·1	109·0 5·7
Average percentage of insured workers unem- ployed in Great Britain.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	5·4 5·0 5·3	5.6 5.5 5.5	9.6 8.0 6.7	$ \begin{array}{r} 5 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 4 \cdot 4 \\ \hline 1 \cdot 22 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 4 \cdot 8 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ \hline 1 \cdot 44 \end{array} $	4 · 6 4 · 0 4 · 2 1 · 36	7·2 1·61
at end of Quarter. Million gross tons.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 52 \\ 1 \cdot 47 \\ 1 \cdot 30 \\ 102 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	1.09 1.01 0.89 81.0	0 · 84 0 · 77 0 · 76 58 · 6	1.39 1.54 1.58 84.6	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 20 \\ 1 \cdot 09 \\ 1 \cdot 24 \\ 100 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	1 · 45 1 · 45 1 · 56 94 · 3	1·39 112·2
Percentage of 1924 average	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	105·4 102·0 90·1	76.0 70.1 61.5 202.4	58.5 53.8 52.8 193.1	96.6 106.8 109.8 579.8	83.6 75.7 86.4 1 341.8	$ \begin{array}{r} 101.0\\ 100.7\\ 108.4\\ \hline 362.4 \end{array} $	96·7 (426 6
Quarter. Thousand gross tons.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	375·2 252·7 194·6 86·7	189·8 260·6 161·0 77·1	$ \begin{array}{r} 168.5\\ 68.3\\ 152.4\\ 173.5 \end{array} $	437 · 1 370 · 1 377 · 5 220 · 8	279.0 244.6 431.8 130.2	428.4 360.1 499.0 138.0	230.5
Percentage of 1924 average	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	142.9 96.3 74.1 28.1	72·3 99·2 61·3 29·3	64·2 26·0 58·0	166.5 140.9 143.8 30.1	106·2 93·1 164·4	163·1 137·1 190·0 23·5	87.8
-Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unem- ployed in Great Britain.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	$ \begin{array}{r} 25 \cdot 1 \\ 25 \cdot 9 \\ 28 \cdot 3 \\ 122 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	29·2 33·1 35·3 155·8	35·3 40·4 41·9 147·8	22.0 20.1 19.0 160.2	21·5 24·1 28·8 137·7	20·1 20·5 21·0	27.4
otton—Raw Cotton delivered to Mills. 4 Average quantity monthly, million lbs	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,	106·4 96·7 146·7	134·7 113·0 152·9 132	106·2 94·1 129·1 125	134·5 121·8 124·9 136	$ \begin{array}{r} 124 \cdot 6 \\ 105 \cdot 6 \\ 133 \cdot 4 \\ 117 117 $	$ \begin{array}{r} 129 \cdot 7 \\ 98 \cdot 8 \\ 135 1 \\ \end{array} $ 114	91.9
Percentage of 1921 average	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	90 82 124 15 8	114 96 129 6.6	90 80 109	114 103 106 8.6	105 89 113	110 84 114 11·6	23.8
Average percentage of insured workers unem- ployed in Great Britain.	2nd " 3rd " 4th "	15·4 15·1 8·9	7.7 11.6 6.8 Figures	$\begin{array}{c c} 20 \cdot 6 \\ 25 \cdot 4 \\ 17 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	6.9 9.6 11.1 91.6	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{ } 13 \cdot 8 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \\ \hline 88 \cdot 8 \\ 87 \cdot 8 \\ \hline 87 \cdot 8 \\ \hline 88 \cdot 8 \\ 77 \cdot 7 \\ \hline 88 \cdot 8 \\ 77 \cdot 7 \\ \hline 88 \cdot 8 \\ 77 \cdot 7 \\ \hline 88 \cdot 8 \\ 77 \cdot 7 \\ $	37·3 83·9
of 1924 average.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, 1st Qr.	$\left.\right\} 100$	not available.		95.6 94.9 96.7	$ \begin{array}{r} 95 \cdot 0 \\ 88 \cdot 0 \\ 91 \cdot 6 \\ \hline 7 \cdot 7 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 93.3 \\ 88.5 \\ 90.6 \\ \hline 13.1 \\ 12.0 \\ \end{array} $	21.2
Average percentage of insured workers unem- ployed in Great Britain.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,, [1st Qr.	5.1 7.5 8.5	17·9 17·7 9·7	$ \begin{array}{r} 18 \cdot 6 \\ 20 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	9·2 9·0 7·1 16·6	9·3 15·6 14·3	$ \begin{array}{c c} 12 \cdot 0 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \\ 15 \cdot 1 \\ \end{array} $	22·8 18·8
uliding—Plans Approved. Estimated total value of plans approved in 146< towns, million £.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ., [1st Qr.	15·1 13·6 13·7 108·9	17·9 16·0 16·6 109·6	$ \begin{array}{r} 16 \cdot 9 \\ 15 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 8 \\ 137 \cdot 7 \\ \overline{)} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 7 \\ 15 \cdot 8 \\ 113 \cdot 7 \\ 113 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 2 \\ 108 \cdot 9 \\ 108 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 22 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 18 \cdot 9 \\ 107 \cdot 5 \\ 107 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	20·2
Percentage of 1924 average	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th	103·4 93·2 93·8 12·5	122.6 109.6 113.7 11.1	115.8 108.9 101.4 11.3	117.8 100.7 108.2 12.1	$ \begin{array}{r} 117 \cdot 8 \\ 117 \cdot 1 \\ 117 \cdot 8 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \\ \end{array} $	151·4 112·3 129·5 19·1	138.4
Suilding—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unem ployed in Great Britain.	2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	8·3 9·8 10·9	$ \begin{array}{r} 7 \cdot 4 \\ 7 \cdot 7 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\ 18 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	8·4 9·3 12·4 18·8	$ \begin{array}{r} 6 \cdot 8 \\ 7 \cdot 6 \\ 13 \cdot 4 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	9·7 10·6 14·2 21·1	9.0 9.3 15.2 26.9	12·9 26·9
Public Works Contracting—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unem ployed in Great Britain.	2nd " 3rd " 4th "	16·2 16·5 18·6	16·1 15·0 17·9	18·1 18·8 21·7	15·1 15·1 19·0	17·8 19·2 23·2	19·5 19·8 23·8	26.0

^{*} Coal snipped as bunkers in the Foreign Trade is not included. † Published by courtesy of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association. · Publiched by courses of the themptor of Brighten



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POSTAL RECEIPTS

BRITISH EXPORTS

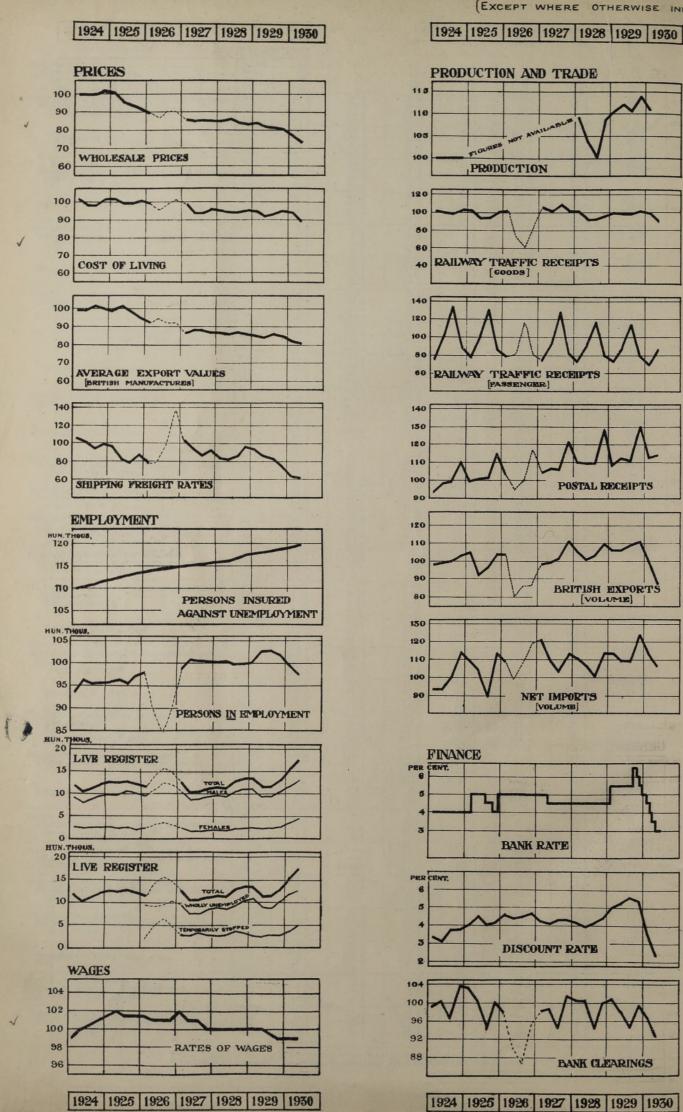
NET IMPORTS

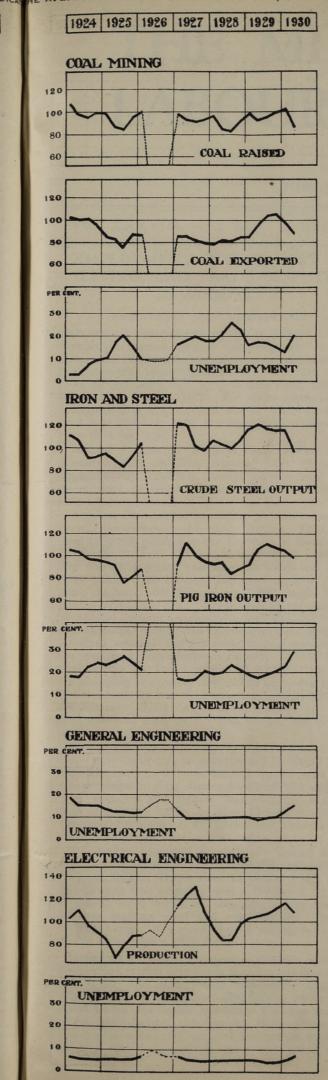
VOLUME

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BANK CLEARINGS

(EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATHE AVERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100)





1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930

