

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XXXVIII.—No. 8.]

AUGUST, 1930.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.

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 17·1 at 21st July, 1930, as compared with 15·8 at 23rd June, 1930, and 9·7 at 22nd July, 1929. For males alone the percentage at 21st July was 17·4, and for females 16·5. At 23rd June, 1930, the corresponding percentages were 15·9 and 15·4.

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, ship-building, 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 tinsplate 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 railway 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.

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.

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 whenever 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 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.

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 unemployment 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.

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.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total), and GREAT BRITAIN ONLY (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total). Rows include Fishing, Mining, Non-Metallic Mining Products, Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemicals, Metal Manufacture, Engineering, and Construction and Repair of Vehicles.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total), and GREAT BRITAIN ONLY (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total). Rows include Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing, Metal Trades, Textile Trades, Leather and Leather Goods, Clothing Trades, Food, Drink and Tobacco, Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork, Printing and Paper Trades, Building and Public Works Contracting, Other Manufacturing Industries, Gas, Water and Electricity Supply, Transport and Communication, Distributive Trades, Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance, and Miscellaneous Trades and Services.

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

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

Table with columns for Industry, Estimated Number of Insured Persons Aged 16-64 Inclusive, at July, 1929, and Percentage Unemployed at 21st July, 1930. Includes sub-sections for Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Great Britain Only.

Table showing Percentage Unemployed at 21st July, 1930, categorized by Industry, Wholly Unemployed (Including Casuals), Temporary Stoppages, and Total. Includes columns for Males, Females, and Total, and a section for Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages as compared with 23rd June, 1930, and 22nd July, 1929, and 23rd July, 1928.

NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS. In the following Table the numbers of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 21st July, 1930, are analysed so as to show the proportion of the total unemployed classified as belonging to various industry groups:—

Table showing Proportions in Various Industry Groups, with columns for Industry Group, Number Wholly Unemployed, Percentage of Total, Number Temporarily Unemployed, Percentage of Total, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total.

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS DURING JULY IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

THE following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 21st July, 1930, differed from the figures for 23rd June, 1930, to the extent of 1,000 or more:—

Table showing Principal Variations during July in Numbers Unemployed, with columns for Industry, Males, Females, and Total, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 298 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published weekly in the Press, and monthly in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives an analysis relating to the 21st July, 1930, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 2 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 1 and 5, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained:—

Table showing composition of unemployment statistics: Great Britain. Columns: Men, Boys, Women, Girls, Total. Rows: 1. Unemployed—Special Schemes, 2. Claims admitted or under consideration, 3. Insured non-claimants and claimants disqualified, but maintaining registration, 4. Uninsured persons on Register, 5. Two months' file, Persons on Register (lines 2-4), Books Lodged (lines 1-3 and 5).

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES,* AND VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED.

Numbers on Registers, 30th June to 28th July.

Table showing numbers on registers of employment exchanges and vacancies notified and filled. Columns: Date, Men, Boys, Women, Girls, Total, Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The figures for 28th July, 1930, are analysed below:—

Table analyzing figures for 28th July 1930. Columns: Persons normally in Regular Employment, Persons normally in Casual Employment, Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped, Total. Rows: Great Britain, Men, Boys, Women, Girls, Total.

Table showing vacancies notified and filled. Columns: Men, Boys, Women, Girls, Total. Rows: Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Men, Boys, Women, Girls, Total.

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

Table showing week ended, Applications from Employers during Week, Vacancies Filled. Rows: 30th June, 1930, 7th July, 1930, 14th, 21st, 28th.

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, 1925.

PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS AT PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

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.

Table showing persons on registers at principal towns. Columns: Area, Men, Women, Juveniles, Total, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 30th June, 1930. Rows: London Division, South-Eastern Division, South-Western Division, Midlands Division, North-Eastern Division, North-Western Division, Wales, Great Britain.

Table showing persons on registers at principal towns (continued). Rows: North-Eastern Division, North-Western Division, Scotland, Wales, Great Britain.

Table showing persons on registers at principal towns (continued). Rows: Scotland Division, Wales Division, Northern Ireland, Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTER AT 21ST JULY, 1930.

Table showing juvenile unemployment statistics. Columns: Division, Insured 16 and under 18, Uninsured 14 and under 18, Total, Insured 16 and under 18, Uninsured 14 and under 18, Total. Rows: London, South-Eastern, South-Western, Midlands, North-Eastern, North-Western, Scotland, Wales, Great Britain.

PERCENTAGE RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT* AMONG INSURED JUVENILES AGED 16 AND 17.

Table showing percentage rates of unemployment among insured juveniles aged 16 and 17. Columns: Division, Estimated number insured at July, 1929, Percentage Unemployed at 21st July, 1930 (Boys, Girls, Total).

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. SIX WEEKS ENDED 7TH JULY, 1930.

Table showing juveniles placed in employment. Columns: Division, Number of Vacancies Filled, Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School (Boys, Girls, Total).

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRES AND CLASSES. FIVE WEEKS ENDED 30TH JULY, 1930.†

Table showing juveniles in attendance at junior instruction centres and classes. Columns: Division, No. of Centres Open, No. of Classes Open, Average daily Attendance (As a condition for receipt of benefit, Others, Totals), Separate individuals who have attended, 1st April, 1930, to 30th July, 1930 (Boys and Girls).

INSURED PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

POSITION UNDER FIRST STATUTORY CONDITION.

The following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 21st July, 1930, relative to their position with regard to the First Statutory Condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit, in all cases in which the position under that condition had been determined. 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.

same as among those in which the position had been determined, it may be estimated that of this number 84,386 will have satisfied the condition and 18,586 will have failed to satisfy it. This condition requires the payment of not less than 30 contributions in the preceding two years. In cases where this condition is not satisfied adults, but not boys and girls, may receive benefit conditionally upon the fulfilment of the special "transitional" conditions set out in Section 14 (2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, as amended by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930.

The persons classified in the Table as "insured non-claimants" consist, in the case of adults, almost entirely of individuals who have failed to satisfy not only the first statutory condition, but also the "transitional" conditions. In the case of boys and girls they consist of individuals who have not satisfied the first statutory condition.

Table showing numbers of insured persons on registers of employment exchanges. Columns: Position with regard to First Statutory Condition, Men, Boys, Women, Girls, Total. Rows: Wholly unemployed claimants, Temporarily stopped claimants, Casual claimants, Insured non-claimants, Total.

Table showing percentages of insured persons on registers of employment exchanges. Columns: Wholly unemployed claimants, Temporarily stopped claimants, Casual claimants, Insured non-claimants, Total. Rows: Condition satisfied, Not satisfied.

WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED BENEFIT CLAIMANTS.

ANALYSIS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF TIME ON THE REGISTER.

The following Tables give an analysis of the claimants for unemployment benefit who were out of a situation and were on the registers of Employment Exchanges at 21st July, 1930, according to the length of time they had been on the Register since they last became unemployed. While the figures give an indication of the numbers classified as wholly unemployed who have had recent employment, they do not purport to show the extent to which these individuals have experienced unemployment over an extended period.

Table showing wholly unemployed benefit claimants. Columns: Number who had been on the Register (Not more than 1 week, 1 week and not more than 2 weeks, 2 weeks and not more than 3 weeks, 3 weeks and not more than 4 weeks, Total, 4 weeks or less, More than 4 weeks), Total. Rows: Men: 21-64, Young men: 18-20, Boys: 16-17, Women: 21-64, Young women: 18-20, Girls: 16-17, Total.

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

Table with columns: Industry, Locality, Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of Change. Includes entries for Felt Hat Making, Baking and Confectionery, Brewing, Slaughtering, Packing Case Making, Furniture Manufacture, Building, Public Works Contracting, Railway Electricity Generating Stations, Railway Service, Dock, Wharf, etc. Labour, Local Government (Non-Trading Services).

* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. † The above reduction is in accordance with an award of the National Joint Emergency Disputes Commission of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry, which decided that Grade A rates under the grading scheme of the National Council should apply to Plymouth, with effect from the date shown.

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

Table with columns: Industry, Locality, Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of Change. Includes entries for Local Government (Non-Trading Services) in Oxford and Hampshire, Brush and Broom Manufacture in Great Britain, Basket Making in various districts, and Coke Loading, Delivering, etc. in London.

* 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.

POOR RELIEF IN JULY, 1930.

ENGLAND AND WALES. 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 427,304, or 0.3 per cent. less than on 28th June, 1930.

Table showing Poor Relief statistics for England and Wales. Columns: County of London and Selected County Boroughs in England and Wales, Indoor, Outdoor, Total, Number of persons in receipt of Poor Relief on 26th July, 1930, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with 28th June, 1930.

SCOTLAND.

The Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, came into operation on 16th May, 1930. 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. The figures for 15th June and 15th July, 1930, are given below.

Table showing Poor Relief statistics for Scotland. Columns: Selected Burghs in Scotland, Indoor, Outdoor, Total, Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population. Data for Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen on 15th June 1930 and 15th July 1930.

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.

Table showing Assisted Passages statistics. Columns: Destination, Applications Approved in July, 1930, Total Applications Approved (1922 to July, 1930), Departures in July, 1930, Total Departures (1922 to July, 1930). Destinations include Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Africa and other parts of Empire.

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

Great Barr, Birmingham, Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: The Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Steelwork: Jesse Tildesley, Ltd., Darlaston. Hampstead, N.W. Telephone Exchange—Plasterer: Jeffries & Grant, London, N.W. Handsworth, Birmingham, Postmen's Office—Asphalter: Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Glazier: Hill Brothers Glass Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Mason: D. French & Co., Birmingham; Patent Glazing: Mellowes & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Paviers, etc.: Birmingham Asphalte & Paving Co., Birmingham; Dows Granolithic, Ltd., Birmingham; Roofing: Permanite, Ltd., London, E.; Slater: Wormells, Coventry; Steelwork: Wilfred Robbins, Ltd., Great Bridge. Harrogate Employment Exchange—Erection: Octavius Atkinson & Sons, Harrogate. Houses of Parliament, S.W.—Stone working: W. T. Cox & Co., Kettering. Hyde Park, W., Pavilion—Granolithic Work: Telling Brothers, Ltd., London, S.E.; Paths: H. Sabey & Co., Ltd., London, W. Inverness Post Office—Alterations: H. MacVinish & Sons, Inverness. Kew Gardens, Surrey, Converting Frames into Pits—Builders' Work: A. H. Johnson, London, N. Kew Gardens, Surrey—Greenhouses, etc., Extension: Duncan Tucker (Tottenham), Ltd., London, N. Lewes Sorting Office—Pavior: William Shepherd & Sons, Ltd., London, W. Liverpool (North), P.O. Garage—Plumber, etc.: Thomas Murtha & Son, Liverpool. Margate Employment Exchange—Alterations: J. T. May, Broadstairs. Merton Abbey Telephone Exchange—Excavator: St. Mary's Wharf Cartage Co., Ltd., London, W.; Joiner: The London Joinery Co., London, E.C. Middleton, Bognor Regis, Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, W.; Joiner: The Midland Joinery Works, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent. Mount Pleasant, E.C., Letter Office—Piling: The Pressure Piling Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Newcastle-on-Tyne Post Office Garage—Asphalter: The Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Glazier: Reed, Millican & Co., Ltd., Newcastle; Painter: J. G. Cole, Newcastle; Plasterer: T. C. Bryan, Sunderland; Roofing (Bituminous): Vulcanite, Ltd., Newcastle; Roofing (Tile): Diespeker & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Slater: John Hewitson, Newcastle; Steelwork: Fleming Brothers, Glasgow. Newport, Mon. Telephone Repeater Station—Erection of Residence: Bradford & Davies, Cardiff. Oldbury, Birmingham, Employment Exchange—Asphalter: Asphalte & Cement Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Mason: D. French & Co., Birmingham; Steelwork: Jesse Tildesley, Ltd., Darlaston. Pinner, Middlesex, P.O.—Glazier: A. Goldstein & Co., London, S.E.; Tiler: A. J. Tatham, Ltd., London, W. Prestbury, Macclesfield, Telephone Exchange—Erection: Isaac Massey & Sons, Ltd., Alderley Edge. Purley, Surrey, "Downland," Hooley, Telephone Exchange—Roofing: Concrete, Ltd., London, W.C. Purley, Surrey, Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: The General Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Steelwork: Askham & Palin, London, S.W. Rayleigh, Essex, P.O.—Erection: F. G. Harrod, Prittlewell. Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.—Gutters: Negus, Ltd., London, E.C. Rugby Wireless Station—Road Repairs: Tarmac, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Sale, Manchester, P.O.—Erection: Cooper Brothers, Macclesfield. Sandgate, Kent, Telephone Exchange—Alterations: J. B. Sharman, Ltd., Ramsgate. Scilly, Penzance—Maintenance Work: R. T. Lawson, St. Mary's. Seven Kings, Ilford, Telephone Exchange—Erection: A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Steelwork: Rubery, Owen & Co., Darlaston. Sheffield, Glamorgan Works Sorting Office—Alterations: Thos. Wilkinson & Sons (Builders), Ltd., Sheffield. Shirley, Southampton, Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: The Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Stone-work: J. C. Langford, Fareham. Southampton Ordnance Survey Office—Roof Reconstruction: A. E. Jukes & Son, Ltd., Southampton. Staines Telephone Exchange—Glazier: Joseph Chater & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Tettenhall, Wolverhampton, Telephone Exchange—Erection: James Caddick, Son & T. E. Yates, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Tilbury, Essex, Docks Custom Hut—Alterations, etc.: William Harbrow (1928), Ltd., London, S.E. Tulse Hill, Brixton, S.W., Telephone Exchange—Steelwork: C. J. Cooke & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Uxbridge P.O.—Stonework: E. Harris, High Wycombe. Watford—Maintenance Work: C. T. Waterman, Ltd., Watford. Westminster, S.W., Queen Anne's Chambers—Boiler Flue: C. H. Boyd & Son, Ltd., London, W. Wishaw Employment Exchange—Erection: J. C. Burns & Co., Larkhall. Woolston, Southampton, Telephone Exchange—Erection: G. J. Woolven,

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., London, 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: Etechells, 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., Birmingham. Windsor Castle—Wiring: J. Briggs, Electrical Contractors, Ltd., London, W.C.—Painting: A. Bagnall & Sons, 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, W.C.; F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Miscellaneous: Blind Fixing: Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W. Casements (Steel): Williams & Williams, Chester. Furniture, Fittings, etc.: T. Adshhead & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; The East Herts Joinery Co., Bishops Stortford; Fisher & Ludlow (1920), Ltd., Birmingham; George E. Gray, Ltd., London, E.; G. M. Hammer & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; A. Harvey, Ltd., London, N.; 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.

COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS.

Erection of two Dutch Barns on Trevethoe House Farm, Holbeach: 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.

The "MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE" is published on or about the 18th of each month, price 6d. net. The annual subscription (post free) is 7s.

The Publishers (to whom should be addressed all communications concerning subscriptions and sales) are H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches (see Cover).

PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, LTD., HIS MAJESTY'S PRINTERS, EAST HARDING STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

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

Table with 8 columns (1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930) and multiple rows of economic data including Wholesale Prices, Cost of Living, Export Values, Shipping Freight Rates, Estimated Total Numbers aged 16-64, Estimated Numbers of insured Persons, Persons on Live Register, Industrial Production, Railway Traffic Receipts, Percentage of 1924 Average, Postal Receipts, British Exports, Net Imports, and Bank Rate.

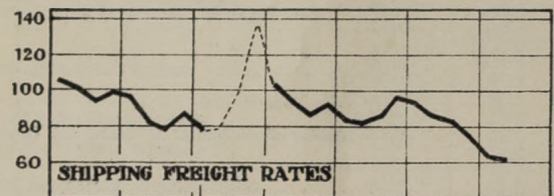
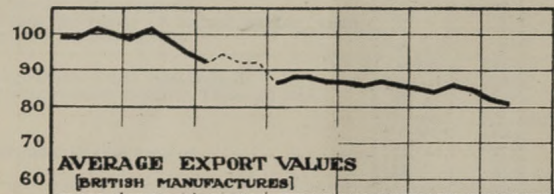
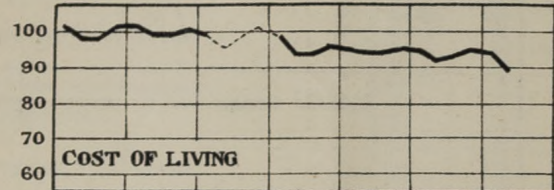
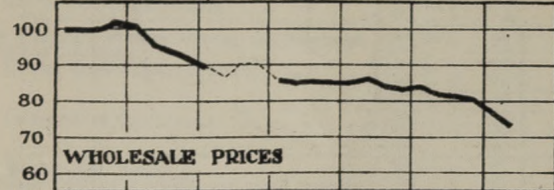
* Published by courtesy of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom and of the "Statist" Company, Limited.

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

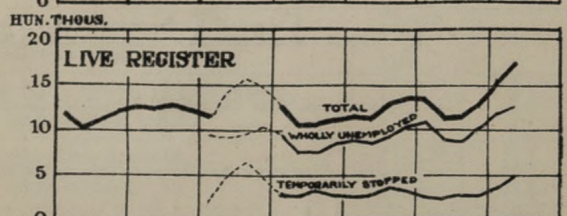
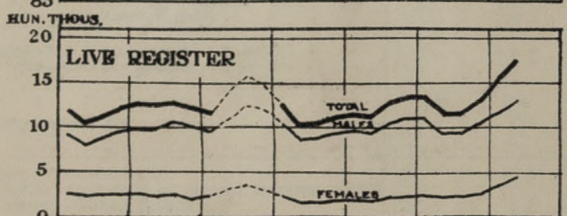
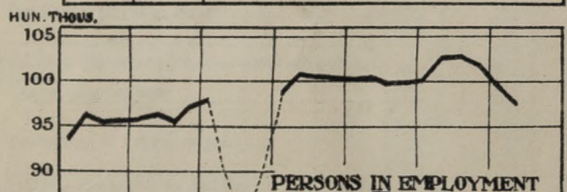
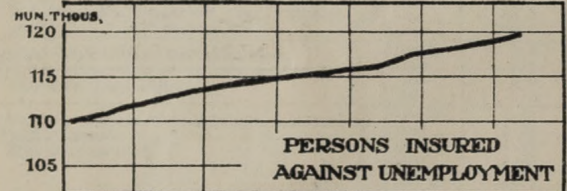
(EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATED THE AVERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100)

1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930

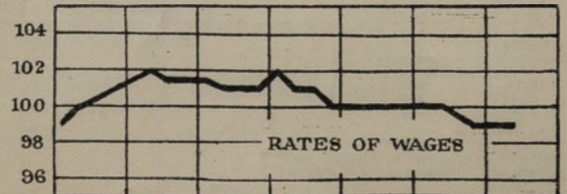
PRICES



EMPLOYMENT



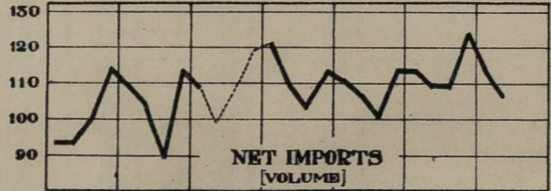
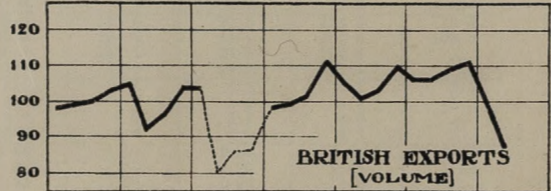
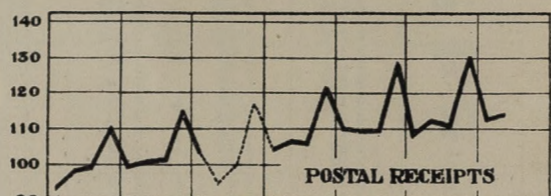
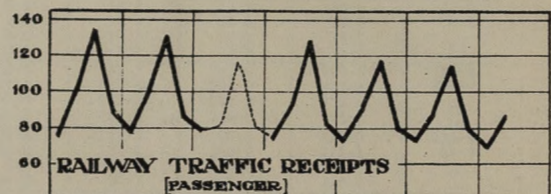
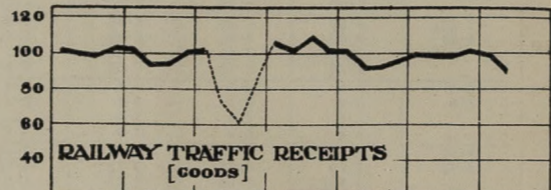
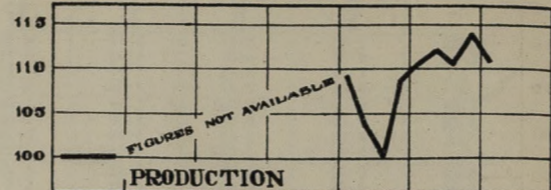
WAGES



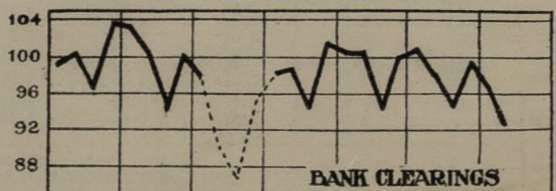
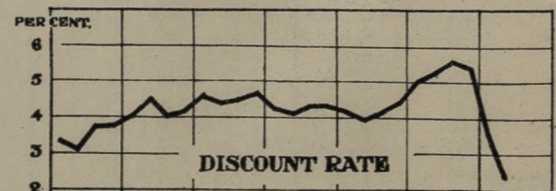
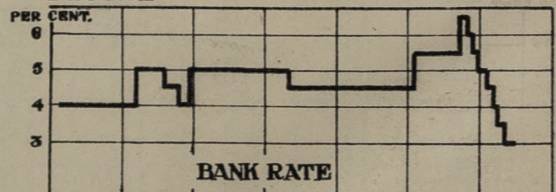
1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930

1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930

PRODUCTION AND TRADE



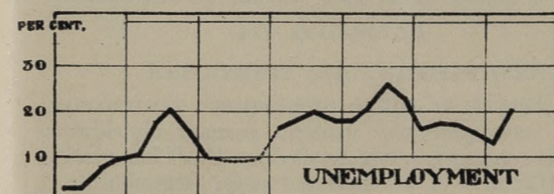
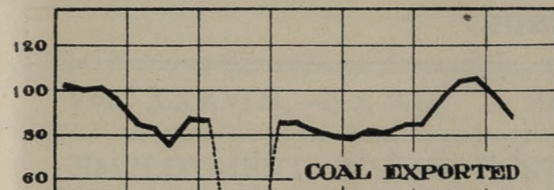
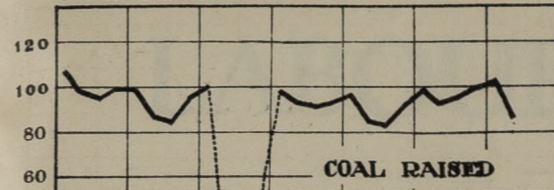
FINANCE



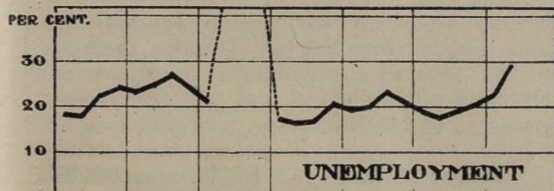
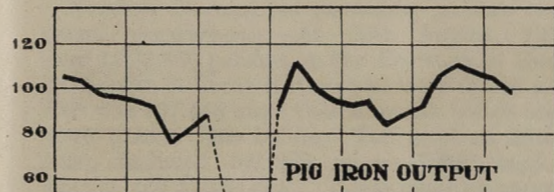
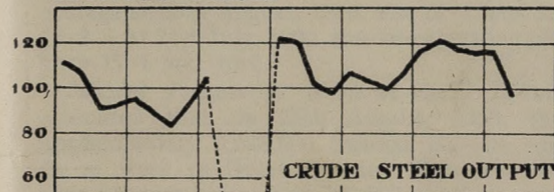
1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930

1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930

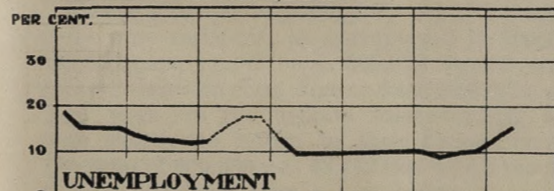
COAL MINING



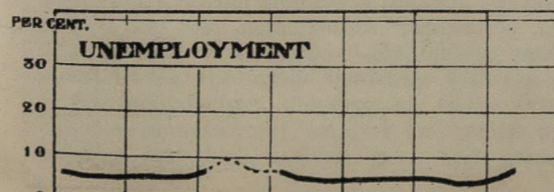
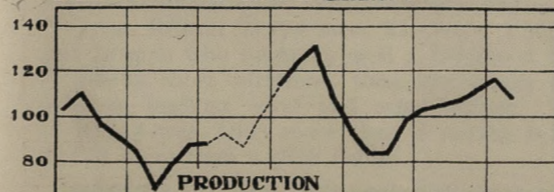
IRON AND STEEL



GENERAL ENGINEERING



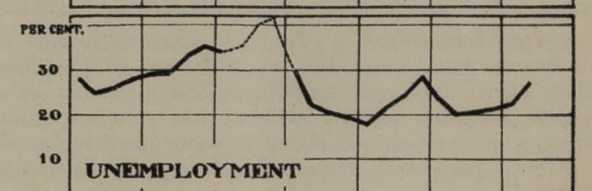
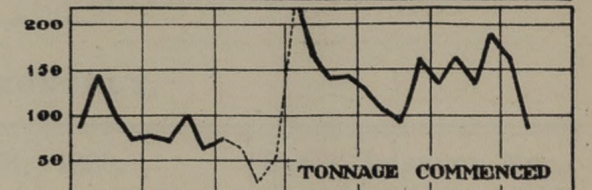
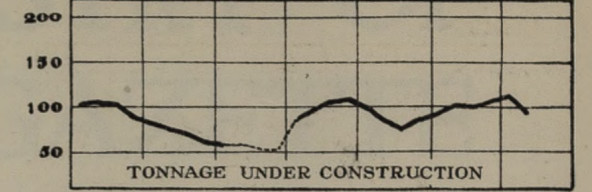
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING



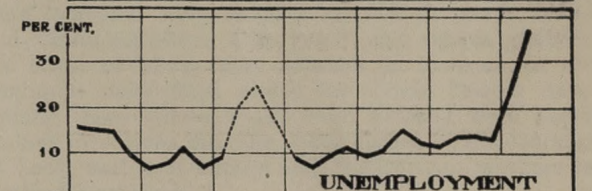
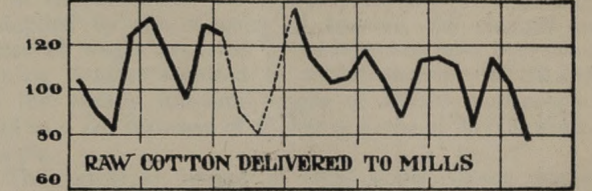
1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930

1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930

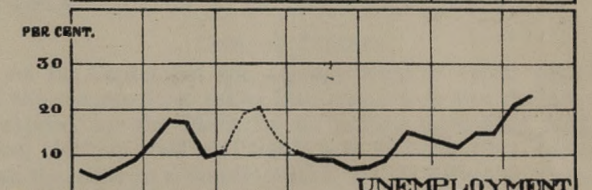
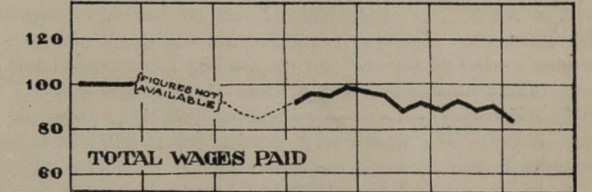
SHIPBUILDING



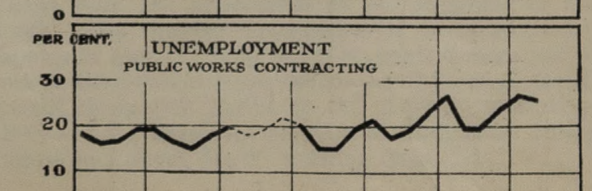
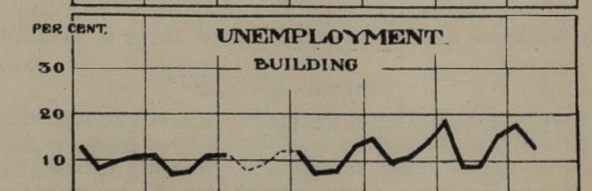
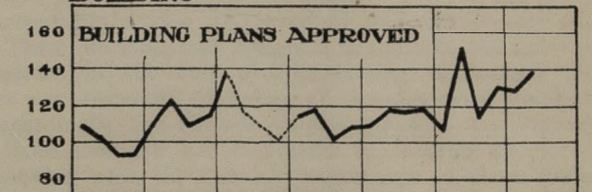
COTTON



WOOL



BUILDING



1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930